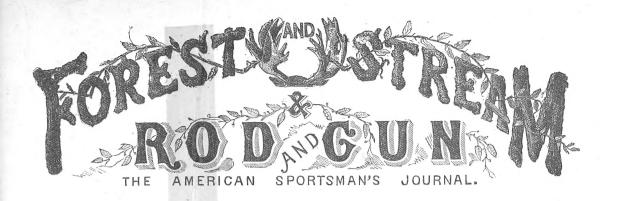


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A Journal of Field and Aquatic Sports,

ANGLING, SHOOTING, THE KENNEL,

PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,

Fish Culture, Protection of Game,

AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN

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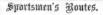
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880.

Volume 14-No. 1.

"PRISONER'S DREAM" FALLS.

A DIM, half light hung o'er the glittering verge; A nurmur fluttered, faint and soft and low. The indistinct, fond dreams of long ago Came floating back, envergeathed in shadowy serge, Of tangled mist. A solemn, sombre dirge Rolled upward with a mourraful cadence, slow. Where down the double fall the stendy flow where down the jetting spray at every surge Flung out the jetting spray at every surge Of welling water. Draped in silent thought Eow-leaning trees swung swaying shadows down The rapids—down a found-feeked, sinuous gleam Dinning their houghs caressingly, unsought, the grim rock's beetling jailor's-frown; Beneath, the fleeting, phosphore rescent stream.

John Phiston True.

The East Branch of the Henobscot.

TWO HUNDRED MILES THROUGH MAINE IN A CANVAS CANOE.

OFTEN thought how easily one could stray from camp, and if without a compass, be lost in this While hunting on Lake Superior, one wilderness. autumn some years since, I endured such an experience, and the bitterness of it has always remained While passing over the corduroy freshin my memory, road of thirteen and a half miles which lies between the town of Ontonagon, Michigan, and the Minnesota Copper Mines, my attention was allured from the road by melodious whir-r-r-r, whir-r-r-r of a brace of partridges. Stepping aside into the thicket, I followed as fast as possible the retreating sound, and after a tedious tramp through briers and swamp, I finally brought them to bag. In the excitement of the chase I had given little or no heed to the path or to the clouds that were fast gathering overhead. Starting back in the direction I supposed the road, I travelled, it seemed to me, double the distance that would have revealed it, but no familiar path did I find-in fact, I was amazed in discovering that I was back on the same ground on which I had started, There was no reason in the thing, no reasoning against it.
The points of the compass had been as clear in my head as if I saw the needle, but the moment I was back all seemed to be wrong. The sun, which occasionally revealed itself, shone out of the wrong part of the heavens. I climbed one of the tall trees, but the very stillness of the landscape on which I gazed seemed to mock me, was not a novice in woodcraft, and could follow a trail I examined the bark of the trees to see which readily. side was the roughest, and then singling out a number, judged of the point of the compass the ma-jority leaned, and plunging into the thicket, made another and another attempt. I well knew the danger of losing my self-control, and sitting down on a rotten log, I covered my face with my hands, and waited until I felt calm and self-possessed again. I have no idea how long it was, but when I arose the sun was nearly obliterated by the clouds, which soon began to discharge their contents, in sympathy for my ill-luck, and to reach my destination I must make all speed.

I immediately struck a "bee line" in the direction which my reveries had designated as the right path, blazing the trees with my hunting knife as I hastened along. Soon I espied an opening, and dashing onward,

along. Soon I espied an opening, and dashing onward, what was my joy to find the old corduror road, which never looked more welcome in its life.

FromGrand Lake to the junction of the East with the West Branches of the Fenolscot it is sixty to sixty-five miles, the river being shut in on all sides by lofty mountains or heavy belts of grand old forests, through which the swift river tumbles, with only an occasional suggestion of the lumberman's axe. There are eleven conspiction of the lumberman's axe. There are eleven conspictions alls in this interval, varying from twenty to sixty feet in height, while the charming cascades are too numerous to mention. The abrupt descents have the names of Stair, Haskell Rock, Grand, Fond Pitch, Hulling Machine, Bowlin, Spring Brook, Gravel Bed, Whetstone, Griodstone, Crowfoot and Ledge Palls, their names in many cases suggesting their wild and rugged formation. formation.

The water swept so swiftly through this section that, with the exception of the last twenty miles, it was

hardly necessary to use our paddles, but keeping an eye to the rocks in our path we could silently enjoy the many lovely changes constantly epening in the land-scape. But this also was decidedly the hardest part of the entire excursion. At most of these falls our whole camp equipage, provisions and canoes had to be "sacked" around the falls from one to two miles, and in many cases there was hard climbing along the steep, rocky sides of the mountains which followed the river's course, while each one of us carried his portion of the load.

rocky sides of the mountains which followed the river's course, while each one of us carried his portion of the load.

For two and a half miles, after leaving Grand Lake, one is constantly reminded of the day's experience on Webster Stream, by the furious rapids, and we were again obliged to call into action our "setting poles." In a drenching rain, we were compelled to land on the shore, take the canvas boat into our laps and sew the cuts in its surface, laughing at the philosophical manner we submitted to the circumstance. Along the river's bank to the wost for many miles, are the lovely Traveler Alountains, whose rambling appearance and daily companionship are fully represented by their name.

Stair Falls, the Quartermaster and myself ran in our canvas cance, but the guides tending their birches as if they were glass, dropped them from step to step by means of ropes. This fall or cascade is a series of steps or stairs, some five in number, each about three feet high and two feet apart, the best passage being through the channel near the left bank. It is a very choice bit of transfer to canvas and work into endless variety of composition. A ten mile passage of the swift river, and we reached Grand Falls, which although higher than its namesake on Webster River, being followed immediately by numerous cataracts, did not so impress one. Here we were obliged to make a portage of three-quarters of a mile through the dense woods to the foot of the falls, and in a heavy shower went into camp on the opposite shore. To the "camper-out," a rainy day in the woods is among the most disagreeable experiences, even under a tight tent, good company and plenty of amusement. But increase the difficulties by being forced to be out in the storm, and to leave your canne at a portage and obliged to carry my our back through mud and mire all your camp effects. Through the woods you stimible, pressing the wet branches aside, which, in their recoil, push away your rubber clothing from which the buttons are fast disappearing and the r

garding the "poeury, preserved woods," until you had rather endure another storm than their irony.

Then the raising of the wet tent into position, the repeated attempts to start the fire, and the holding of every individual fir branch to dry in the flame, before performing the duty of bed. Two forked sticks, with one across, are placed before the fire, and on then you hang boots, socks, blankets, and other articles of your belongings; and while the guides are cleaning your guns you examine the provision boxes to see if they have escaped the drenching. It is amusing how stoical and indifferent one grows to these circumstances in the woods, and soon makes but little of them, retaining as serene and unruffled a disposition as if they were of no account, while after a warm supper and a social pipe they pass from memory.

I will not weary the reader by a description of the pasage of each fall from day to day on our route, some of which we ran and past others we "carried," letting the cances as before over the difficulties by long ropes from the cliffs above. After passing Spring Brook and Gravel But Falls we paddled through a mile or two of heavy

the river near a place known as Hunt's Farm. The solitary log-house and barn of Hunt's Farm were erected some forty-three years ago, and are located on high ground in a picturesque bend of the Penolscot River. The house outside is painted red, whitewashed inside, with low ceilings, similar to the others mentioned. In addition to the cultivation of land near the house, an attempt was made some time ago to press into tillage as a melon patch the side of an adjacent mountain. But the fruit, as soon as they grew heavy and ripened, snapped their hold on the vines, rolled down the mountain side and were crushed at its base. As can easily be seen, this elevated farm was not a success; and now only the bright green foliage of a fresh growth of trees is left to tell the melancholy story. Mr. Dunn, who, assisted by three other porsons, takes care of the place, showed us many attentions, supplying us with fresh milk and sugar and other delicacies that had been foreign to our fare at camp for many days. The manufacture of birch canoes seemed to be one of the industries of the place, an innuense one being then in process of building for a celebrated New York artist, Frederick E. Church, Esq. This canoe was twenty-eight feet long, over four feet wide (mishispis), and when completed would weigh three hundred pounds. The artist had recently purchasel four hundred acre of land over on Millinoket Luke, lifteen miles distant, a tributary to the West Branch of the Penobscot River, one of the prettiest sheets of water in that vicinity. A fine view of Mount Katabilin can be had from this spot, and men were to leave this farm the following day to erect there substantial log cabins.

The ascension of Mount Katabilin can with little difficulty be made from Hunt's Farm, where a convenient rively hundred feet high opposite our camp, nor the magnifecant view from its peak.

With Mr. Dunn as guide, in company with the quartermater, I started to make the ascent on the morning of house the sense wilderness is an entirely different undertakin which we had so between years of managed has and caseades subdued to a level with the sourcounding landscape. Those two streams sweep away to the south twenty miles, and unite in unbroken union at Medway on their way to the sea. Before me arose the cloud-capped peak of Mount Katahdin, 5,385 feet high; Wassataquoik Mountain, Staff feet high; the lofty Traveler and Sourdinahuk Mountains, which, with the exception of the first, are wooded to their summits. Broad scans or slides no visible along the surface of old Katahdin, which with its triple peaked outline seemed to look down into the valleys with a fatherly interest. The thunder clouds had just parted and a beautiful rainbow arched the heavens, shedding its colors on the glistening outlines of valley and mountains. Oh! that we might be left alone for hours to watch these changes of the landscape, and hear the secret voice and dread revelations of these magnificent mountains.

There are thoughts deep and holy which float through

sition as if they were of no account, while after a warm supper and a social pipe they pass from memory.

I will not weary the reader by a description of the passage of each fall from day to day on our route, some of which we ran and past others we "carried," letting the canoes as before over the difficulties by long ropes from the citifs above. After passing Spring Brook and Gravel fells we paddled through a mile or two of heavy "rips" and entered some two miles of "dead water."

On turning a beautiful bend in the river, what was our surprise to observe the rugged growth of pines gradually disappear and the landscape immediately softened by the introduction of a dense forest of maple, clin, ash, and noble oak trees, whose paraled trunks pashed themselves far into the stream, their branches overlocking above our heads forming a canopy that darkened the water.

Exclamations of surprise rang from our lips as all the canoes in "Indian file" diffied through this enchanting bower, and we thought to oursolves if in the quiet dress of summer this is so lovely, what must it be when robed in autumnal foliage, Passing the mouth of big and little Seboois rivers, we pitched our tent on the left bank of which we had "sacked" over the ledges at the riverse should be a scene of the case of the case of the stream, then shot across and down a camoes in "Indian file" diffed through this enchanting from our lips as all the lands of the stream, then shot across and down a camoes in "Indian file" diffed through this enchanting from our leads forming a canopy that darkened the water.

Exclamations of surprise rang from our lips as all the lands of the stream, then shot across and down a canoes in "Indian file" diffed through this enchanting from the trees of high picturesque of the stream, then shot across and down a many stream of the stream of the file was all the lands of the stream of the stream of the file was all the lands of the stream of the stream of the stream of the lands of the stream of the lands of the stream of the la

Crowfoot Falls, each from ten to twenty feet high, the name of the former being so suggestive by its geological formation that the Quartermaster declared that he could honestly see the indentation of the axle. Another camp seven miles from Medway, and in the morning we passed Ledge Falls, which although the last of the pitches on the East Branch, was none the less interesting. We passengers, to lighten the cances, strolled along the shore gathering bright flowers and curious colored stones, while the crides, along in their cances, ran the caturate, meetsengers, to lighten the canoes, strolled along the shore gathering bright flowers and curious colored stones, while the guides, afton in their canoes, ran the cataract, meeting us in the dead water below. These falls are composed of slate of a greyish color, which after the first steep pitch form into numerous cascades, produced by the sharp ridges of rock which, extending out into the stream from both shores, decrease in height as they approach the center. A dark red stone attracted my attention and I waded into the water to secure it, and on regaining the canoe soon after, threw it into my camp bag, little dreaming of the value of my prize. On reaching home it was examined by an old and experienced lapidary, and proved to be one of the finest pieces of jasper ever found in this country. A portion of the stone as an article of jewelry incrusted with the magic words "Ledge Falls," is highly prized and now worn as a souvenir by the writer. The stream now gradually widens, with a strong but neiseless flow; the mountains retire, and the banks of the river are for the most part bordered by foot-hills and grassy knolls. Glimpess of civilization begin to dawn as we occasionally pass a log-house whose lonesome appearance is only relieved by the happy faces of children at the door. Corn fields wave their fall stems, while broad patches of potatoes (for which Maine is justly celebrated) flourish here surprisingly. It is a sudden change from the forest depths, after a month's camp life, and seems to mere us towards home more and more rapidly.

We are soon at the junction of the East and West chanches at Medway (as small town on the left bank of the Penobecot River, of about four hundred inlabitants), and are speeding still faster and faster through the broad river to Mattawamkeag on the European & North American Ballroad. We have followed the river in its devious windings, from a width of fifteen to now an expansion of over live hundred freet. We have felt bent entrysterions

are speeding still faster and faster through the broad river to Mathawanikaag on the European & North American Railroad. We have followed the river in its devious windings, from a width of fifteen to now an expansion of over five hundred feet. We have felt the mysterious silence of the wilderness at early morn, or as the twilight lessened and the shadows deepened about the camp, only broken by the chirp of the cricket or the weird and plaintive cry of the bons on the lake.

Our tour has been one of daily excitement filled from first to last with grand old forests, noble waterfalls, picturesque lakes and cascades: a region in which an artist might linger many weeks with profit to both eyes and brush, while the recuperation to one's health by the outdoor life in the dry atmosphere cannot be over-estimated. Springing ashore we unjoint our rods, pack up the camera, collapse the cannas cance, and with hearts full of thanks to the kind Providence which has watched over our two hundred mile voyage, we bade adden to our guides, as we do now to the reader.

guides, as we do now to the reader.

THOMAS SEDGWICK STEELE.

A WINTER IN LOUISIANA.

A WINTER IN LOUISIANA.

To those who dwell in high latitudes, and among hills and mountains, the first sight of "Tuckepaw" County, is simply a revelation.

Inagine a low, flat meadow-like land, threaded by innumerable streams and dotted with millions of tiny fakelets, all of which streams and lakelets have a common parentage in some huge, monster-like reservoir; all lying parkling bright in the rays of the winter sun, and all seeming to lead an aimless existence, and all running nowhere, and all likewise ending nowhere.

Such is the Attapakas County, corrupted into "Tuckeraw," as I saw it one bright winter morning in the year of our Lord 1850.

Three years of very hard work in the school-room, supplemented by an intense desire to become thoroughly acquainted with Blackstone, Chitty, Greenleat, and other musty old files of the legal persuasion, had so shaken me physically, that I gladly accepted an invitation from a great-annele to recuperate myself by shooting and fishing in Louisiana for a whole winter.

"Behold of me then!" as our lively French friends say, on the good steamer Elephant, flying on the wings say, on the good steamer Elephant, flying on the wings of steam away from the hyperborean regions of Kentucky to the soft skies and Italy-like weather of Southern Louisiana.

Our boat was crowded with the usual mothey crowd

to the soft skies and Italy-like weather of Southern Louisiana.

Our boat was crowded with the usual motley crowd that could then be found on every steamer running on the Mississippi, from the planter who made five hundred bales, haughty, cool, and contemptuous, down to his humble compeer of five bales, ignorant, excitable, and humble.

humble.

Iam sorry, alas, to record that there were many regues, negro dealers, and gamblers, men who, at the South, have ever been regarded as cleavaliers dinalastic, that is, gentlemen who live by their wits; exploiters, who lived like princes to-day, blazing in diamonds, and to montow, so poor as not to have money to buy a single

meal.

After the first day or two on a steamer, there are naturally formed little cliques of those who are congenial in taste and sentiment. Among those whose acquaintance I formed was one of the most agreeable, the most eccentric, the most lovable ment that it has ever been my good fortune to nicet. Dr. C—— of Mississippi—I wonder if he still lives. Should be be alive, and see these lines ha will know how much the "Major" Joved him. God bless him! real, true gentleman!

Dr. C—— was a little deaf, and it was a source of inexhaustable fun to une to invent long inaginary conversations which various parsons held about bin; jidalognes, I am sorry to say, wanting in the attic salt of the Noetes Ambrosiance, but with enough of malicious personality to cause the Doctor's black eyes to snap, and his long black board to curl, a sure sign of anger in bira.

Then when any of the parties whom I had so wifully maligned showed any weakness (let us say an amiable weakness) the Doctor would ponnee upon him, as a lordly African lion lying in wait for his prey, and crunch his bones in a linguistic way, so that the innocent victim felt very had indeed.

The Doctor was very fond of card playing, and he and the mate of the boat, a bunly, course fellow, would often play euchre by the hour. The protection of the play and a play euchre by the hour. eal. After the first day or two on a steamer, there are nat-

coward—no unusual combination. It was during one of these nocturnal orgies, prolonged until the "wee sma hours ayant the twal" that the Doctor had very uncerehours ayant the twall" that the Doctor had very unceremoniously given the wale the lie. Now, I have not the
least doubt that the mate lied. Indeed, I am certain that
he lied, lant at that time in the South every fellow tried
to consider himself the equal of overy one, and tried very
hard to make himself and others believe that he was a
gentleman. In fact, most of the street fights and bloody
encounters were with men of this class, who having no
education and no refinement, tried to substitute the pistol for good manners, and often succeeded in literally
shooting their way into good society. The mate was
ambitious, and as it was the first time that he had over
sat down with gentlemen, now was the time to cover

shooting their way into good society. The mate was ambitious, and as it was the first time that he had over sat down with gendlemen, now was the time to cover himself with glory.

What was my astonishment next morning, after breakfast, when Dr. C., after giving me a graphic detail of what had transpired the night before, he asked mo to stand as his second in a duel with the mate which had been arranged to come off at Baton Rouge. I agreed readily to act as the Doctor's second, with a mental reservation that he should never meet the mate, bully, coward, and no gentleman, if I could by any means prevent it. At that time I was a crack shot with revolver, rifle, or shot gun. I owned a pair of Colt's heavy revolvers, with which, by constant practice, I could at thirty yards hit a silver half dollar every time. At the next wooding station, seeing the mate on shore directing the sable crew in their loading the wood, I buckled on my revolvers and strolled carelessly up the bank and entered into conversation with the nate.

About thirty or forty yards from us was a dead oak literally covered with wild pigeons. These birds, after they have gorged themselves on acorns, are very tame—often allowing several barrels from a shot gun to be fired among them before they will fly. Calling the mate's attention to these birds, I asked him if he could kill one of them with a revolver. "No; and uary man on yearth kin do it," was the immediate reply. Asking him to pick out a bird for me, he very stullenly said: "That'n pickin' hisself will do." Hardly had he spoken when the identical bird fell headlong to the earth. "Aecident, by G—d!" burst from his pale lips. "Select another," and, as before, the bird felt to an unnerring aim. Two more, and the frightened birds saided in a dark blue column ancres the river. "Now," said I, you know well why I have shot those birds." The trembling limbs, the pallid countenance, and the broken, disjointed utterance but too plainly told that he did know. In the most cheerful manner I assured him that if

iana.

It was on a bright winter morning, then, that pulling aside the blinds of my window, I looked out over the broad waters of a lake that Jay glancing and sparkling in the morning sun. Myriads of wild fowl were disporting broad waters of a lake that lay glancing and sparkling in the morning sun. Myriads of wild fowl were disporting themselves in its waters as if they had never heard the roar of a shot gun. Two pretty little skiffs lay dancing up and down upon the mimic waves, while innumerable batteaux and "dug outs" completed the marine force, or navy of the lake.

Dressing myself, I hastened down stairs, and on the landing below found my uncle, aunt and cousins waiting to greet ne, and make me feel at home. In ten minutes I fett perfectly at home, and I was soon established as ami de maison.

landing below found my uncle, aunt and cousins waiting to greet me, and make me feel at home. In ten minutes I felt perfectly at home, and I was soon established as ami de maison.

My uncle had married, years before, a lady of French extraction. His enreer had been, in old Kentucky, a not infrequent one. Born to immense wealth, fine horses, dogs, guns and cards had absorbed it all, and Uncle Gus woke one fine morning to find himself a ruined man. The Cotton States at that time were the refuge of ruined Kentuckians, whose genial manners, whose general bonhommie made them favorites in every circle. My uncle had resolved upon a new start in life, and as a preliminary had married a French heiress. So well had he prospered, that when I came to Louisiana to spend my winter, he owned three plantations and about two hundred and fifty negroes. I say "about," for what Southerner ever knew his exact number of "nigeers"?

My aunt's father had been a nobleman of the old regime in France, and very stately and proud, yet with what a kind heart let these lines bear withess. Three stalwart sons and two blooming daughters completed the household; the sons, taught in all field sports and French; the daughters, as was usual in the South, taught much more, yet modest and unaffected as children.

Surely, thought I, as I sat down to my first breakfast, "my lines are cast in pleasant places."

A saddle of venison, relic of yesterday's dinner, broiled qual, leease, stewed duck, fried prech, corn cakes and eqfe an latit, made up a most appetizing breakfast to which I did full justice. Here for the first time I saw flowers on the table at breakfast.

I had brought my own gun with me, a Westley-Richards, No. 12, a large guage at that time, a hard hitting, close shooting weapon, superior in all things to the modern breech-loader, except in facility of loading. My cousins had guns of French make, serviceable guns enough, but api to get shaky and unreliable at nore than fifty yards. We spent that day upon the lake and I cm astianed to say ho

who could not have filled his skilf, much less game mag, in a day's shooting. Nowhere in the world can there be found such fine shooting and fishing as can be found in the lakes and bayous of Southern Louisiana. There is something apallingly grand about some of the lakes. Giant cypresses, wreathed to their towering summits with the funeral-looking gray moss, stand like pyramids rather than trees, while the wind waving the moss gives it a fantastic and

weird resemblance at a distance to floating banners, or the sails of great phantom ships gliding along noiselessly far away over the sea. Then the streams, too, dark, secret and mysterious, seem to hold within their prisoned depths of dread secrets, dark, unfathomable, apalling. Then, too, the forms of animal life are as varied as the scenery. Rank upon rank in secried columns stand the roseate spoonbill and the crested crane, melancholy, sedate and silent. Squirrels, black, red and groy, jump from tree to tree and violently scold the intruder upon their domain, long held by prescriptive right; alligators, widely and deceitfully smilling, bask in the saushims upon thousands of decaying logs, or swim along lazily, the tips of their noses just above the water, looking like old stumps or huge links of trees. During this same winter I had an adventure with their alligatorships which nearly cuced me of all desire to hunt them. One fine evening my cousin Herbert, proposed that we should ride over to a lake some miles distant which we had never before visited. Taking our rifles, we were soon speeling our way along to the lake. On our way thither my consin informed me that the alligators in that particular lake, from some cause, were the most ferocions that he had ever seen. There were wild stories afloat among the negroes, he told me, of a cruel planter who made his refractory slaves wade into the lake and light the alligators, by which many of them were killed and eaton. "They certainly have had a taste of man," said Herbert, laughing, "and you must wateh out, for they are the biggest that I have ever seen, and the most of them." Presently we came in sight of the lake, of which, from its very singular appearance, I often dream to this day; Imagine a deep circular basin lower than the lowland around it, containing perhaps a thousand acres.

Not a tree could be seen in the lake, but its leanks were thickly clothed with gigantic, funeral-looking cypresses waving their banners of Spanish moss in the still evening air. Da weird resemblance at a distance to floating banners,

the water into loam, and rising nearean may very acceptanted at mo with hungry, baleful eyes, as it they would like to tear me to pieces, as they did with their wounded companions.

All this made me a little nervous, and having made a shot at one very large, vicious-looking fellow, which only enraged him, while loading my ritle I saw a huge one on the log behind me. Inch by inch the dreadful reptife crept toward me. My hands trembled so that my fingers would not hold the percussion cap which I vainly tried to put on the tube. Another moment, and I would have been in reach of his tail, and would have been swept into the lake to be torn into pieces by the hungry monsters who see thed and boiled at my feet. At this instant the sharp crack of a ridle rang in my ears, and I saw—yes, literally saw the bed strike the monster in the eye, and the next moment he fell deed as a stone from the log. To hurry to the shore, to grasp my cousin's hand, to thank him for my life, released from a death too horrible to contemplate calmly, was but a mement's work. On our way home he told me that when a boy, shooting alligators in this lake, the party had been compelled to desist, for the alligators pursued them on land. From that eventful evening I lost all desire to hunt alligators; and except an occasional shot at one who was too saucy, I contined my shooting during the rest of my stay to legitimate game.

Reared, as I have been, in a country in which the deer had been almost externinated, the number and beauty of these interesting animals was ever a wonder and a joy to the country in my hide, released for the single deer; yet, at the crack of a rifle, you could see many hundreds of heads poering above the tall grass and weeds, seeking to ascertain your exact location.

Well do I remember my first deer hunt. Though every one in that county practised "still" hunting, or stalking, my ousins, Herbert and Robert, had procured a small

wen do I remember my his deer mint. I hong every me in that county practised "still" imming, or statking, my cousins, Herbert and Robert, had procured a small pack of deer hounds of the old Virginia breed, short-legged, dow-lapped, large bodied dogs, whose ancestors had doubtless pulled down many a galkant stag in merry old England.

old England.

Everything having been arranged the evening before, at an unconfortably early hour in the morning you are roused from sweet dreams by a bright light in your eyes, and a gentleman of the African persuasion demands in the tone of a privileged domestic: "Is you gwine deer drivin' dis mawnin'?"

drivin' dis mawnin'??

As a dim remembrance of the enthusiasm of the previous night, stimulated doubtless by my uncle's line claret, dawis upon you, you hurriedly don your shooting jacket and go down. A substantial breakfast, but no stimulates, tor your hand must be steady, to-day, with a wild blast from a hunting bugle, and a chorus of yells from the dogs intermingled with the shrill cries of all the little niggers on the place; with a wild whoop and a sweeping gallop, we are all off to the hunting grounds. Faint streaks of the rosy dawn light up the casternsky as you are posted al your "stand" on the banks of a wide, deep stream, and you are told in a confidential whisper that sometimes as many as twenty deer dash through that place in order to cross the stream calls.

deep stream, and you are told in a confidential whisper that sometimes as many as twenty deer dash through that place in order to cross the stream and get away from the deep monthed thunder that so fiercely and relantlessly pursued them behind. Shivering to your very marrow, for the morning air here is cold, you said town on the good you have done and all the evil; unsatisfactory book-keeping, with the balance on the wrong side; so you stoy that and recall all that you have ever read about deer hunting. "Chevy chase, chevy chase!" the refrain

rings in your ears over and over again like the monoton ous chim for bells. Ha! what lovely gam has full monoton-ous chim for bells. It all what lovely lady was that, clothed in serious of darkest green, who miraculously swept along on her milk white steed on the surface of the river. Ha! you wake with a start and rub your eyes, but instead of the lovely lady there is nothing but the dark rolling

of the lovely lady there is nothing but the dara rooms river.

Hours pass on, the sun mounts high up the heavens, and still no deer. You begin to think that this hunt will be a most unmitigated failure! Hark! faintly borne upon the morning breeze, the dying notes of an organ! While you are wondering what in the world an organ can be playing out here in the wilderness for, you hear a sharp yell of exultation, and in another instant a herd of deer, heads laid back upon their neeks, antlers glancing and waving in the morning sun, burst upon your enchanted sight, and make straight for you. You try to count them, and mentally resolve that the big buck who leads the lierd so gallantly shall fall to your unering aim. Brother sportsmen, doet thou recall the first deer that thou in thy sallow time didst try to shoot? Alas! all remember the ami mentally resolve that the big buck who leads the herd so gallantly shall fall to your unerring aim. Brother sportsmen, dost thou recall the first doer that thou in thy callow time didst try to shoot? Alas! all remember the delicious tingling that runs down your spine and the supernatural coolness with which you cock both barrels and take the most deliberate aim. There is a responsive roar from the good Westley-Hichards, loaded with fifteen buck shot in each barrel, and at twenty yards you speculate how many of the aforesaid shot have riddled that gallant old buck. By St. Bride of Bothwell! there he goes across the river, breasting the tide as though he were amphibious, and you fire the remaining barrel in sheer disperation at alltle fawn who kicks up his heels derisively as the shot go whistling through the branches of the tree over your head! You commence loading, and your fingers twitch so nervously that you cannot cut off the power in the flask! The lack is, you have had a severe attack of "buck ager" and have missed with both barrels. The dogs come up and eye you repronchfully, and at the sound of the horn they dash back and you foad your gun and sit down to severe meditation upon the decirtulness of all things sublumary.

sound of the horn they dash back and you load your gun and sit down to severe meditation upon the deceitfulness of all things sublumary.

The sun mounts higher and higher up the heavens; you fall into a dreamy mood, half waking, half sleeping, when all at once so close that they seem at your very ears the full cry of the pack of the deep-mounted dogs. You are calm now; supernaturally calm, and now as mother herd dashes through the canes, and you glance very full down the land as you select an old buck, the pride of the front. Again the good Westley-Richards responds to your pull, and you have the satisfaction of seeing the old buck turn a complete somersault; and you turn as coolly as in quali shooting to knock over with the second barrel a young "spike" buck, gayly prancing towards the river.

Never again will you have the "buck ager" any more than you would have the "quail ager." You are graduated now, and may perhaps become Emiriths Professor. Your companions rejoin you, a" fer an ummerciful chaffing for having missed the first two, you wend your way home as the evening shadows lengthen, tried, hungry, proud and happy, and so ends your first day's shooting at deer in the "Tuckepaw" country of Louisiana. As one day's shooting is much like another, let me make this one stand for all.

Perhaps in no country in the world could there be found so nuch areadin simulation and the produce of the son such Arcadian simulation and the summer of the son under genuine hospitality and so much Arcadian simulations and the summer of the son under genuine hospitality and so much Arcadian simulations and the summer of the son under genuine hospitality and so much Arcadian simulations and the summer of the summe

may nome as one evening suadows tengthen, tired, hungry, proud and happy, and so ends your first day's shooting at deer in the "Tuckepaw" country of Louisiana. As one day's shooting is much like another, let me make this one stand for all.

Perhaps in no country in the world could there be found so nuch genuine bospitality and so much Arcadian simplicity as could be found in Southern Louisiana. Isolated from the world, these could be in their perfection the simple manners and tastes of which the poets have written so much and of which they knew so little. Old-fashioned honesty, old-fashioned courtesy, and white-handed faith were linked together among these French, these children of parents who know France in her best and worst days: when to be a French gentleman was to lawve a passport to all society; when to be a French gentleman was to lawve a passport to all society in them to be a French persent was to be poor and down-trodden and humble—all this; and these had left their impress upon these people, but in a modified degree. The gentleman had insensibly lost his arrogant, overbearing manners; the peasant his funnible, cringing ways; intermarriage and free intercourse had changed both classes for the better, softening the one and elevating the other.

Fond of innocent amusement, a dance would set all the young people wild with excitement and pleasure. It was a pleasurable sight to see all the younds and all the maidens arrayed in a decorous row, each set occupying for the nonce its own side of the room; and then to see thoold grey-headed negro who played the fiddle, and the younger and less ambitious who played "do bampio," supported by a gayly ribboned tambourine and a "bones," was a sight indeed! Only on gala nights, when there was to be "High Jinks," indeed, did the band muster so strong; on other nights the fiddle and the banjo; "supported by a gayle ribboned tambourine and a "bones," was a sight indeed! Only on gala nights, when there was to be "High Jinks," indeed, did the band muster so strong; on othe

into his eye I saw no assassin there; only an offended

into his eye I saw no assassin there; only an oncomblover, but a gentleman.
"Surely Monsieur does not object to my enjoyment! And himself will say that politeness towards ladies is a very necessary accomplishment; and if the bean see regard him with eyes of favor it is not his fault." In faultiess French, and with the accent on those words that I knew would sting, without a word he left the room and I followed him. There was an open space in front of the house. With hat and coat off, standing in the moonlight, he presented a perfect picture of a man. He did not give me long time to admire the picture, but with head lowered he made a rush at mo to but me, such being the

he presented a perfect picture of a man. He did not give me long time to admire the picture, but with head lowered he made a rush at me to but me, such being the mode of attack among the French Creoles.

Unaccustomed entirely to such a mode of attack, he ran his head into my stomach with such violence that my whole internal arrangements were very much discomposed, and I measured my full length on the ground. With a want of chivalry that I hope was due to defective education, he immediately sprang on me and very unceremoniously commenced pulling my hair and gouging me. To disengage myself from him, to spring to my feet, and get ready for him was but the work of a moment. Again he lowered his head and came at me, but this time I was prepared. To administer a right and left facer, to see him go to grass with a duil, heavy thud, to step aside, and not jump on him, occupied but another moment.

Again and again, and yet again, and the last time the blow is so heavy that my brave foeman lies still and montionless, a heap of black, contrasted with the bright moonlight. At that very time the door opened and my little Rose de Teche came on the scene. To fall across the body of her inanimate lover, to utter scream after scream, and ciell after ciel! was the rather irrational conduct of this little French girl. Soon all the revellers

little Rose de Teche came on the scene. To fall across the body of her inanimate lover, to utter scream after scream, and ciel/after ciel/was the rather irrational conduct of this little French girl. Soon all the revellers made their appearance, and a little cold water having been applied to the prostrate hero he was able to sit up and answer some of the immerable questions that were showered upon him by his sweetheart.

"I fought this gentleman" (pointing to me), "and he krocked me," Assor! "enough."

Four years after, during one of the fiercest battles of the war, I was riding across a portion of the ground over which the fight had been most obstinate. A voice weak and plaintive called my name. Dismounting, I approached a captain of artillery who had been propped against a tree, and so left until the ambulance could come for him. What was my surprise to find in him my quondam foe, whom I had fought on that meonlight night about the Rose de Teche. With a warm grasp of the hand and an enormous drink of apple brandy I left him, for pressing duties called me elsewhere. On inquiry some months afterwards I learned that after losing an arm he had refired from service, to be enfolded in the beauteous arms of the Rose de Teche, whom he married soon after getting home.

Str. Clair. home.

NOTES FROM NORTHERN TEXAS.

GAINSVILLE, Tex., Jan., 1880.

If it at was from Denison. A railroad leads from that place to this (40 miles), called the Denison and Pacilic. It stops short at Gainsville, but points bravely toward the Pacilic. When it will reach that sea is one of the uncertain things. This road was built by the energy and capital of one man, Mr. R. S. Stovens, of St. Louis. Finding at last that the job was too big for him, he sold bis road to the Missouri, Kanasa and Texan Railroad at a good round price. That company will extend the road as rapidly as possible still further West. It will pass through a grand country, rapidly filling up with a grand people—acountry of immens fertility—a country in which any man can soon become independent, if he is worth a row of pins. GAINSVILLE, Tex., Jan., 1880

grand people—accounts in which any man can soon become independent, it is in which any man can soon become independent, it is from Deuison here the country is mostly a rolling, "black waxy" prairie, about six hundred feet above the sea, and a belt of timber called the Cross This, but some fifteen miles in width, intervenes. The timber is mostly post oak, and the soil a dark, sandy sort, evidently containing a good deal of iron. The finest stone in this soil is a thin sundstone, filled with iron. A few feet beneath this come the limestones of the prairies. This timber is usually productive—remarkably so in the bottoms; but it is not suitable for wheat. It is also very fine for grapes and fruits, particularly the pear and the peach. Nature has supplied these sandy, timbered lands with an inexhaustible fertilizer of the very kind they most need; but man's labor must apply it. The limestone, which is

grapes and truits, particularly the pear and the leach. Nature has supplied these sandy, timbered lands with an inexhaustible fertilizer of the very kind they most need; but man's labor must apply it. The limestone, which is found everywhere only a few feet under the surface, is soft, containing a good deal of magnesia. This on exposure to the air soon falls into a powder. It is indeed nothing but a very rich marl, and everyone here can get as much of it as he wants at very little expense. I state that this marl stone may be found under the sandy lands everywhere. I state so because I have observed wells at several various parts of the timber belt, and they all show the marl. The black prairies are fine for wheat, as well as cotton, corn and other grains. The population is becoming too dense for stock. Still, every farmer can easily carry a good bunch of cattle, whose milk, butter and heef should add landsomely to his income. Plenty of good land still to be had in this region from §5 upward. Gainsville is an odd stick of a place; population about 3,600, but crowded with people day and might; a great place for saloons, restaurants and jimeracks. It being the terminus of a railroad reaching out into the West, thousands of people come here from the remote frontier to trade, dressed in blouses, broad hats, booted and spurred. They do not look as if they had just jumped out of a bandbox. They would not appear to good advantage in a ball-room on Fifth avenue; yet they are not a bad folk for all that. They are social, hospitable, polite, often very intelligent. They ure not a pleasant people to get into a fuse with, as they don't know any hetter than to hurt somebody when they go to fighting. But there is no need of anybody having a fuse with them unless he cultivates it. Then he can be accommodated in stort order. I have lived with this class of people months and months, and never had anything but pleasant times with them. I am now speaking of the fronterm and the month of the can be accommodated in stort order. I ha tersmen will own properly and have tamines. I do not refer to those graceless vagabonds, the cow-boys. Their company is not desirable, though not half so dangerous as it is usually accredited to be. I see a good many of these cow-boys here, They make things merry some-

times in the drinking-saloons and brothels when they et drunk. As for the citizenship about Gainsville, they re a very good-appearing people, quite as much so a nywhere cise. This whole country is filling up with a ery vigorous people, mainly from Indiana, Illinois, Ken

very vigorous people, mainly from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri.

Met Mr. Geo. H. Ragsdale, who lives here, and whose name is known to many of the readers of Forest and Streem. He went with me on a jaunt over the country to spy out the fauna, diora, soils, etc. The country is generally tertiary, but cretaceous reeds with amuionites often crop out on the hills. The East Trinity, near Gainsville, flows over a vast bed of ammonites and content with a worst analysis. Gainsville, Hows over a vast bed of ammonites and cor-als, Quaid are very abundant, and they are different from those in South Texas, being larger. They are, I think, the Orlya virginianus, whilein South Texas we have the texanus. It is strange that these birds do not pass into the region of each other and internits, but they do not.

the region of each other and intermix, but they do not. Nobody ever saw an Ortye virginianusin South Texas, nor an Ortye texanus in North Texas.

Mr. Ragsdale is devoted to ornithology, and is preparing a work on our Texas birds. He is wasting a good deal of valuable ammunition by writing notes on cruithology for a little paper which probably has not three hundred readers. I tried to persuade him to send his notes to Forest and Stricam, and he promised to send some. He has quite a collection of stutted Texas birds. I learned more from him on the subject of birds than I ever knew before, We had a furious "wet Norther" on us while out, but this did not chill our ardor in the pursuit of science—quem ta Melpongne—but I forbear.

this did not chill our ardor in the pursuicor science—quem tu Melpomen—but I forbear.

In my last I said something of the projection of carboniferous fossils into cretaceous rocks in Texas. Near this place I found many pretty fossils of what I take to be small cycads. I have no books with me, and am not sure whether this fossil plant in other regions rose above the crustaceans, or even so high; yet I find it here im-

the crustaceaus, or even so high; yet I find it here imbedded in tertiary rocks.

Don't think this is much of a fish country. The only fish I have seen here for sale are cats, perch, and suckors, though Mr. Ragsdale tells me the black bass is abundant in East Trinty. Here is something remarkable; how can you account for it? Men who have long lived on it tell fish I have seem though Mr. Ragsdale tells me the management though Mr. Ragsdale tells me the management of the men who have long lived on it tell me there is not a game fish in Red River, and that no man ever caught a game fish in it. Yet whenever the river in an overflow cuts a lake in the bottoms, as it often does, that lake in a short time becomes swarming with black bass. Hundreds are ready to testify to the truth of this. The water of Red River is usually much discolored with sediment. The lakes in the bottoms along its red with sediment.

Alatural Distorp.

DO BLACK SNAKES EAT FISH ?-In discussing this question no little confusion has arisen in the writings of some of our correspondents, not naturalists, who have confounded the true black snake, or racer (Buscanion), with dark forms of other genera, especially Tropidonotus.
We have received a number of communications instancing the capture of fish by the black snake, but almost every case inquiry has shown that it was to the black water snake, and not to the true black snake, that reference was had. An Ohio correspondent, "G. H., has recently given us quite a detailed account of the cap-ture of fish by what was evidently a Tropidonotus,

THE ENGLISH SPARROW POLYGAMOUS .- I am permitted

THE ENGLISH SPARROW POLYGAMOUS.—I am permitted to publish the following extracts from a letter addressed by Mr. Peter Walker to Prof. S. F. Baird:—

"The English sparrows are not a bird that pairs; they approach the domestic fowlin a cock having severalhens, Knapp's difficulty with a pair producing thirteen young was due to his not observing the number of hens in one nest. Bishop Stanley also saw that there was something he could not explain. I have a tree about ten feet from my window, with three boxes into which I can look, inlabited by a cock sparrow with four hens. I put up one lox in 1873, and suspected that the possessor was a bigamist. As the other boxes were put up the male took pessesion with another female. That this has not been observed before, I attribute to the likeness between them being so great. I was never perfectly sure of it till I got them together, but now I see that a flock of sparrows, like a flock of chickins, has a male with several remales."

like a flock of chickins, has a male with several females."

ELIOT COUES.

THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.—In the Linnean Society the present winter the interest of previous seasons is maintained and some good work has been accomplished. At recent meetings various papers of interest and value have been read, including the following: Some remarks from a local standpoint on the family Silvicelidae, or American warblers, by Mr. E. P. Bicknoll. In the paper it was shown that to none of the families of birds represented in our immediate neighborhood are we midelted for a greater number of species than to this, Thirty-eight species, including one variety (Dendrocca palmarum palmarum) heretofore unknown from the State, were given as having occurred, seventeen of which have been known to bread. These include such species as Helmilherus vermitrorus, Helmilhophaga pinus, Mylodiotes michalus, Sizura motacilla, Oporomis formosa, and Parda americana. It was stated that in certain localities, in the spring, the songs of the first five of these might be heard at almost the same instant. The local distribution of certain species was also dwelled upon. Migrating species remaining in the spring into Jame were M. Canadensis, G. philatelphia and D. strata. Mr. E. A. Mearns read an installment of a paper on the Patrachains of the Iludson Highlands. A general review of the anatomical characteristics of the class was given, followed by a list of species of the order Raptores, which specie not heir characteristics of the order Raptores, which specied the recent season on Long Island, In. S. D. Osborne read a list of birds of the order Raptores, which specied the recent season on Long Island, in which it was noted that the motified owl, marsh hunk, sharpshinned, coopers, red-shouldered, red-tailed, red-tilled-instants.

long-eared and barred owls, the broad-winged and spar-

long-eared and barred owls, the broad-winged and sparrow hawks, and the white-headed eagle breed rather rarely, while no positive breeding record was given for the short-eared, or Acadian owls.

Mr. L. S. Foster read a list of pirds observed the past season near Cloister, N. J., on the Hackensack River, and at Greenwood Lake. Among these the chewink (Pipilo ergilirophthadmus) was mentioned as having been captured Feb. 22d, 1879. Mr. C. H. Eagle read a paper reviewing our present knowledge of the pallid sparrow (Passerculus princeps), and mentioning the capture of two specimens at Rockaway, L. I., January, 1880. Mr. Eagle, shough recognizing the conspicuous characters of the bird, was inclined to favor the view of its being a variety of P. saurana. Ten specimens of this sparrow are now recorded from Long Island, the most southern point at which it has been detected.

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS BREEDING IN COLORADO.

The following brief notes are from observations made during the season of 1879 in the vicinity of the Goodnight Ranch on the Arkansas River, five miles above Pueblo.

I have included in the list only such species as were actually seen breeding. The number of species resident during the spring and summer in the locality is comparatively small, but the greater part of those breeding are very common :-

Turdus migratorius-Robin : common ; breeds

Mimus polyglottus-Mocking-bird; breeds abundantly usually nests in a cactus or a cedar.

Sialia artica—Arctic blue-bird; a few pairs observed breeding in holes and trees and crevices in the rocks; a nest found April 30th in a hole in the side of a stump was built of grass, and contained five young birds just hatched.

Polioptila carulea-Blue-gray gnat catcher; found a nest in a cedar, June 22d, containing two young and a cow-bird's egg.

Salpinetes obsoletus-Rock wren ; breeds in great num bers in holes in banks and crevices in rocks. found, May 22d, in a hole in a bank, was placed three inches from the entrance, and built of grass lined with horse hair. It contained six eggs.

Dendroeca æstiva-Summer yellowbird; breeds commonly in the river bottom.

Icteria virens, var., longicanda-Long-tailed chat; breeds abundantly. Nests in the low bushes along the river. First nest with eggs taken June 2d; usual number of eggs three-occasionally four.

Hirundo horreorum—Barn swallow; a few seen breed

ing about buildings.

Petrochelidon lunifrons-Eave swallow; breeds in large colonies on the rocky sides of the bluffs along the

river.

Collurio ludovicianus, var., excubitoroides—White-rumped shrike; breeds commonly among the cedars on

rumped surface; been commonly among the certains of the bluffs.

Carpodacus frontulis—Crimson-fronted finch; breeds in great numbers; nests in trees, cacti and old barn swallows nests.

n great numbers; nests in trees, cacti and old barn swallows' nests.

**Chrysomitris psaltriat—Arkansas goldfinch; a few pairs observed breeding; a nest found, June 21st, was about five feet from the ground in the forks of a limb of a small elm. The nest was built of fine grass and weeds, mixed with cottonwood down and lined with the down and fine strips of grapevine bark. It measured two and one-half inches in diameteroutsule; inside, one and three-fourth inches; depth outside, two and one-half inches; inside, one inch; eggs five, similar to those of C. tristia. Sept. 18th 1 found a nest which the young brids were just leaving.

Poocedete gramtineus, var., confines**—Western grass finch; breeds in great numbers. I found one nest in a cactus a foot from the ground, and another in a cedar six feet from the ground, built on top of an old mecking-bird's nest. One set of five eggs taken.

**Gontaphea melanocephala-Black-headed grosbeak; a fow seen breeding.

Cyanospiza amoena—Lazuli finch; breeds abundantly.

Ppillo fuscus—Brown towhee; cenimon resident throughout the year; usually nests in a cactus. One found. Anni 99th was allocat.

Cyanospiza amoena—Lazuii nine; breeds abundantly. Pipilo fuscus—Brown towhie; common resident throughout the year; usually nosts in a cactus. One found, April 29th, was placed in a cavity in the top of a dead cedar eight feet from the ground. Nests built of weeds and grass and lined with hair. Eggs, three; one laid each day until the set is complete.

Agelaeus phemiccus—Red-winged blackbird; breeds in great numbers along the river.

Agelaeus phoniceus—Red-winged blackbird; breeds in great numbers along the river. Icterus bullockii—Bullock's oriole; breeds abaumdantly. Fica hudsonica—American magnle; breeds commonly; usual number of eggs, seven. Tyrannus carolinensis—Kingbird; common; breeds. Tyrannus verticalis—Arkansas flycatcher; great num-

bers breed.

Chordelles virginianus, var., Henryi—Western night-hawk; very common; breeds.

Coccycus americanus—Yellow-billed cuckoo; one nest with two eggs taken.

Melanerpes erghirocephulus—Red-headed woodpecker;

Metaneipes erjanrocephatas—Red-neated woodpecker; rare; only one pair seen breeding.
Colaptes mexicanus—Red-shafted woodpecker; breeds commonly. Took five eggs from a hole April 27th, and May 4th took seven more from the same hole.
Falso sparrerius—Sparrow hawk; common; breeds in holes in trees and crevices in rocks.
Zenaidura carolinensis—Carolina dove; very common;

breeds.

Aegialitis vociferus—Killdeer plover; breeds abundantly in the river bottom.

Ithaco N. Y., Jan. 781, 1880.

HERMAN W. NASH.

MAMES WANTED.—We should be pleased to have the writers who used the following signatures send us their proper names: "W. B.," Sept. 11th, 1879; "Issaquina," Sept. 18th, 1879; "G. G. H., dr.," Aug. 23, 1877; "R. F. C.," Jan. 29th, 1874; "J. F.," Sept. 14th, 1876; "F. S. B.," April 9th, 1874; "C. S. W.," Dec. 16th, 1876.

THE BIRDS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA

BY B. HARRY WARREN

(Continued)

7d. Dendroica virens. Baird-Black-throated green warbler;

common migrant; arrives May 2d to 10th.
77. D. townsendit, Baird—Townsend's warbler. Of this species in Chester County little is known. Mr. C. D. Wood, of Fhiladelphia, May 12th, 1868, killed near Coatesville, Pa., a male of this species The specimen was sold to Mr. Turnbull, of Philadelphia, and after his death was purchased by Barney Hoopes, Philadelphia. The bird, I have been informed, is now in possession of John Krider, Philadelphia.

78. D. canadensis, Baird-Black-throated blue warbler; com

mon migrant; arrives May 8th to 12th.
79. D. coronala, Gray--Yellow-crowned warbler; common migrant; arrives April 7th to 18th.

grant; arrives April 7th to 18th. \$0. *D. blackburnice*, Baird—Blackburnian warbier; somewhat rare: arrives May 6th to 25th. Mr. William E. Hughes, of Phonixville, Fa., has a nest and three eggs taken in this county. A letter sent me by Mr. Hughes contains the appended mention relative to the find: "The old birds were not shot, but were seen at a very little distance, and there can be no possible mistake."

81 D. castanea, Baird-Bay-breasted warbler; irregularly rare

81. D. castamea, Isand—Isay-preasted waroter; irregularly rare; arrives April 27th to May 18th.—

82. D. pennsylvanica, Baird—Chestnut-sided warbier; arrives May 4th to 18th; nuncrous migrant. I saw two of these birds the 25th of June, 1850; another was observed July 1st. The plumage of the first-mentioned appeared worn. From this fact, as well as the late occurrence, I am inclined to think they occasionally breed here.

83. D. carulea, Baird-Caerulean warbler; rare migrant, a

1991ng may od to 12th. 84. D. striata, Baird—Black-poll warbler; abundant migrant; arrives May 18th to 25th.

85. Dendræca æstiva, Baird-Yellow warbler; common; arrives May 1st to 10th.

86. D. maculosa, Baird—Black and yellow warbler; migrant; irregularly abundant; arrives May 10th to 18th. 87. D. tigrina, Baird—Cape May warbler; rare migrant; arrives

May 6th to 20th. 88. D. palmarum, Baird -Yellow-red poll; abundant migrant; April 20th to 3th.

89. D. superciliosa, Baird -Yellow-throated warbler; very rare

migrant, † 90. D. discolor, Balrd-Prairie warbler; rare migrant, arriving

April 28th to May 7th.

91. Mylodioctes mitratus, Aud. Hooded warbler; tare; May 5th
to 16th.

22. M. pusillus, Bonap.—Green black cap flycatcher; frequent;

arrives May 2d to 12th.

93. M. canadensis, Aud.—Canada flycatcher; common migrant, arriving May 3d to 24th.

arriving May 3d to 24th.

44. Setophaga ruticula, Sw.—Redstart; common migrant; April
24th to Say 10th. If I remember correctly, a nest of this blud was
found and reported in the Forest AND STREAM (date not known)
by a gentleman residing in Kenneth Township, Pa.

55. Pyranga rubra, Vieill—Scarlet tanager; abundant; arrives
April 26th to May 9th; remains as late as Oct. 5th.

56. P. astira, Vieill—Summer red-bird; accidental visitant.

57. Hirunda horrocrum, Barton—Barn swallow; abundant; renches us April 15th to 20th.

reaches us April 1810 to Soun. 98. Hirundo lunifrons, Fay—Cliff swallow; abundant; arrives April 28th to May 3d. 90. H. bicelor, Vieill—White-bellicd swallow; abundant during migration, but not common during the breeding season; arrives April 9th to 15th.

April 16 form.

100. Cotyle riparia, Boie—Sand swallow; abundant, arriving

April 21st to May 4(b. - /

April 21st to May 4th.

Jol. Cotyle scripeumis—Rough-winged swallow; occasional, arriving from April 25th to May 5th. Mr. J. Hoopes Matlack thinks he has found the nest of scripennis in Chester County.

Joy Prome purparea, Boie—Purple martin; abundant; March 21st to April 5th.

Joy Ampels coforoum, Baird—Cedar bird; winter resident; no doubt breeds; gregarious.

Jol. Collyrio berealis, Baird—Butcher bird; winter resident, frelot. Collyrio berealis, Baird—Butcher bird; winter resident, fre-

165, Virco olivacus, Vicili-Red-eyed virco; abundant; arrivos April 19th to May 1st.

-Warbling flycatcher; common in spring 108, V. ailrus, Bonap.

not, ignus, and fall; arrives April 25th to 30th.
107. V. noveboracensis, Bonap.—White-eyed virco; frequent; occurs May 1st to 5th.
108. V. solitarius, Vicill—Blue-headed virco; somewhat scarce;

108. V. solitavius, Vicili—Blue-headed virco; somewhat scarce; arrives April 20th to May 4th.
109. V. flavifrons, Vicili—Vellow-throated virco; common migrant, arriving May 1st to 15th.
110. Minus polyglottus, Boise—Mocking-bird. This species formerly bred in this county, although I have no reason to believe that it does so now. To Mr. Benjamin M. Everhart, a gentleman who has devoted some forty years to the study of the natural history of this section, the writer is indebted for the sudjoined mention of this bird. About 1859 several birds of this species built nests and rearred young, for two or three consecutive years. In thorn bedges, on the property of the Misses Bennett. Having seen the statement that the mocking bird will not breed in confinement. I would say that Mr. Everhart has had them breed repeatefully in explicity.

ment, I wone say that an investment of the depth of the country may be considered as occurring only in the past; even as wandering visitor it has not been seen for years. Nov. 24th, 1879, a specimen (b) was taken on the "Barrens" north of West Chester, but judgling from the somewhat worn full and late occurrace I am forced to think the same an caped captive. 111. Minus carolinensis, Gray—Cathird; abundant; breeds; ar-

111. Minus caronnenses, Ollay School, Technoly Charles, principal de Siste to May Sth. 112. Harporhymchus rufus, Cab—Brown thrush; abundant, breeds; arrives April 2tih to 30th.
113. Thugothorus hadoriclanus, Bonap.—Great Carolina mocking

113. Thrysthorus ludoricianus, Bonap.—Great Caronna mosang wren. Winter resident; not common.

114. *?!.horlckit, Bonap.—Bewick's wren; "very rare."

115. *Cischforus palustris, Cab.—Long-billed marsh wren. "Summer resident; frequent about marshes; insectivorous. Feeds on aquatic insects and others which frequent wet places." (Michener.) This species we have never seen; Vincent Barnard, who lived not very far from Dr. Michener, did not encounter this bird, at least until after 1801, as his catalogue published in that vers did not contain it.

year did not contain it.

116 *C. stallaris, Cab.—Short-billed marsh wren. It has never
been our good fortune to meet with this bird, yet Michener speaks
of it as a "summer resident; frequent." Barnard, however,

states that it is "very rare."
- 117. Troglodytes. adon, Vieill.—House wren; abundant; arrives
April 25th to 35th.
- 118. T. hyemadis, Vieill.—Winter wren; common in winter; ar-

rives Nov. 15th to 30th.

119. Certhia americana, Bonap.—Brown creeper; frequent; win-

to: certain unertenni, Bohap.—Brown ereeper, frequent, wis-ter resident. 120. Sitta carolinensis, Gmelin.—White-bellied nut-hatch; com-

mon resident. 121. S. canadensis. Linn.-Red-bellied nut-batch: rare: winter

121. S. canacansa, Jann.—Red-relined flut-fluter; three; winter resident. I know of but one specimen taken within the confines of Chester County.

122. *Polloptila carulca, Solat.—Blue-gray gnat catcher; April 15th to 25th.

123. Lophophanes bicolor, Bonap.-Tufted titmouse; frequent; esident. 124. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn.—Black-capped titmouse; s

common; resident. 125, *Parus carolinensis, Aud.—Carolina titmouse. I have been

informed that Livingston Hartman, M. D., formerly of this borough, took eggs and specimens of this species near Darlington's

126. Eremophila cornuta, Boie.—Shore lark; winter resident; mewhat common: gregarious 127. Pinicola canadensis, Cab.-Pine grosbeak; rare; winter vis-

123. Carpodacus purpureus, Gray—Purple linch; common; spring migrant; arrives April 15th to May 1st; sometimes winter resi-

129. Chrysomitris tristis. Ronan.-Goldfinch : abundant : resident.

120. C. pinus, Bonap.—Pine inch; rate; winter visitant.
131. Currirestra americana, Wilson—Red crossbill. During severe winters is sometimes seen.

132. C. lercoptera, Wilson-White-wing crossbill; winter visitant;

7 133. Acgiothus linaria, Cab.—Lesser red poll. This species rarely visits us, but when it does is found in large flocks. The writer and a friend, during the winter of '78 and '79, obtained about 150 specimens. For fifteen years prior to this time they had not been seen, at least in any numbers, in this section of the county. Depart in

April. 134. Spizella Monticola, Baird—Tree sparrow; abundant winter 135, S. pusilla, Bonap.—Field sparrow; common; arrives March

28th to April 10th.

136. S. socialis, Bonap.—Chipping sparrow; abundant; arrives April 9th to 22d.

137. Melospiza melodia, Baird-Song sparrow; common rest-

138, + M. lincolnii, Balrd-Lincoln's sparrow: " migratory: ex-

remely rave."

139. M. palustris, Baird - Swamp sparrow; common migrant; not gregarious or resident; arrives April 20th to 30th.

The state of the sparrow; arrives arrives arrives arrives arrives.

140. Passerella iliaca, Swainson Fox-colored sparrow; arrives March 20th to April 5th; abundant during migration.

waren zou to April sin; ubudaan during imgradon. 141. Euspiza americana, Bonao.—Black-throated bunting; rare trrives April 27th to May 7th. I have never known it to breed Michener gives it as a "summer resident; common." Michener gives it as a

142. * E. townsendil, Bonap.—Townsend's bunting; but one speci men known.

Hish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

THE fifth biennial report of the Commissioners of Fisheries for the years 1878 and 1879 shows an encouraging progress of the work in California, and an increased public interest in the labors of the Commission. The fishing industries of California are of great magnitude; the wealth of the State is not all locked up in her gold mines. The pages of the report now before us con-tain some instructive statistics of her other sources of revenue; and we have made liberal extracts from this instructive document :-

Since the inception of fish culture in the State onehalf of the annual appropriation has been devoted to the propagation of the salmon (Oncorhynchus quinnat); the number of young fish hatched and turned out into the Sacramento River during that period being 13,150,000. The yearly supply is now 2,500,000, which appears to keep the yield of the river equal to that of former years,

keep the yield of the river equal to that of former years, notwithstanding the increase in the number of sea-lions, protected by law, the increase in the nets and fishermen, and the ercetion of additional canning establishments.

The following table will show the relative catch for hey years during which we have caused statistics to be obtained of salmon caught in the Sacramento and San Joaquin and transported to San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton:—

Open season Nov. 1st, 1874, to Aug. 1st, 1875. Open season Nov. 1st, 1875, to Aug. 1st, 1876. Open season Nov. 1st, 1876, to Aug. 1st, 1877. Open season Sept. 15th, 1877, to Aug. 1st, 1879. Open season Sept. 15th, 1878, to Aug. 1st, 1879. .5.008,781 lbs. 5,511,400 lbs. 6,493,563 lbs. 6,520,765 lbs. 4,452,550 lbs.

river may be maintained.

The statistics of the canning establishments in California are as follows: Total value of fixtures, including right, canneries, 220 boats, 220 nets, and 120 scow houses, \$374,500. Six hundred men are employed in fishing and 500 more in canning, with a large number of Chinese working. workmen.

The total number of salmon canned in 1878 were about 220,000, value \$263,487; in 1879, 67,523, value \$55,576. In Oregon the salmon fisherics cupley 800 boats and 800

220,000, Yanue \$203,467; in 1870, 61,323, Yanue \$303,56. In Oregon the salmon fisheries employ \$800 boats and \$800 nets to \$35 canneries, with a working force of about 2,000 men, of whom two-thirds are Chinese, the total capital invested being \$1,375,000. In Oregon, British Columbia, and Alaska, the 47 canneries put up in 1878 a total of \$604,570 cases, of which the value was \$3,264,578, and in the year 1870 a total of 468,300 cases, valued at \$2,018,090.

The catch of the season of 1877-8, says the report, was the largest of any since we commenced obtaining statistics, and is in fact the practical result of artificial hatching. Fish hatched in a given year do not begin to show in the zeturns until three or four years after the young fish are placed in the water. After nine years of study and observation, combined with considerable practical experience, we are prepared to answer the question as to the practicability of keeping up the supply of salmon in the Sacramento, notwithstanding the increase of population, extended facilities for transportation, and the multiplication of canning establishments, nets, and fishermen.

nien.

First—There nuns be an honest close season, faithfully observed by the fishermen, to allow a portion of the ripe fish to reach the spawning grounds. This would keep up a normal supply in the river, which normal supply would depend upon the area of clean gravel beds at the sources of the streams over which pure water was passing of a proper temperature. It would also give a supply of fish at the only places where their eggs could be taken for at thicial hatching.

Second—The thousands of sea lions and seals at the Golden Gate and in the bay—carefully protected by legislative enactment—without doubt catch more fish annually than all the pets of the fishermen. These rapacious animals observe neither close season nor Sunday, live wiolly on fish, and are unceasing in their work of destruction. They should be reduced in numbers or driven to some other part of the coast.

Third—A portion of the fish being allowed to reach their spawning grounds, and their destruction by sea lions and sals at the Golden Gate prevented, the number of salmon in this river would depend simply on the amount of meney which the Legislature should deem proper to appropriate for the purpose.

After the female sulmon escapes all her enemies in the love and white soliens at the Golden Gate, the seals in the law and miles of nets in the viver and swims shindly First—There must be an honest close season, faithfully

propriate for the purpose.

After the female salimon escapes all her enemies in the ocean, the sea lions at the Golden Gate, the scals in the bay, and miles of nets in the river, and swims blindly against a stream of more than one hundred miles of muddy water thick with mining sediment, and at last reaches the clean gravel beds of the ice-cold sources of the river to perform the duties of maternity, she is still beset by numerous enemies. In the most favorable streams the areas are not large—having proper beds of gravel, appropriate depth, and the right temperature of water—on which the eggs can be deposited. When the eggs are deposited, observation and experiment have shown that only an average of eight per cent. of them come in contact with the fertilizing sperm of the male—ninety-two per cent, of course, die. This eight per cent, is liable to be destroyed by trout and other rish, or to be snothered by a deposit of sediment caused by heavy rains on the summit of the mountains.

Another formale salmon of the Sacramento will yield \$200 comes to such result in variety the fields, thus a field.

minety-two per cent, of course, die. This eight per cent is liable to be destroyed by trout and other fish, or to be smothered by a deposit of sediment caused by heavy rains on the summit of the mountains.

A mature female salmon of the Sacramento will yield \$60 eggs to each pound in weight of the fish; thus, a fish of 20 pounds will yield 16,000 eggs. It has been estimated that, in a state of nature, not more than two eggs in a thousand ever become fish. This would give the product of the 16,000 eggs, 32 fi.h. By the discoveries in artificial hatching, these 16,000 eggs can be made to produce 15,000 fish. Every egg can be fertilized and kept under control and inspection in the most favorable conditions as to the current, purity, and temperature of the water, shaded from the direct rays of the sun, and closed securely against the almost innumerable finned, winged and furred enemies that are seeking to devour it. The young fish, when they come from the egg, can be kept and fed until the most favorable period for placing them in the river. One million eggs can be taken, focundated, hatched into young salmon, and tured into the river at all expense not to exceed \$1,200, and larger numbers at a less ratio. As they find in the ocean the food upon which they grow and become far, they exhaust nothing from the river; therefore, if some fish are allowed to reach their spawning grounds, the number of salmon in the river can be in proportion to the amount of money the Legislature may see proper to appropriate for their artificial hatching.

Among the other fishes to which attention has been given, are the white fish (Coregonus alba), of which Professor Baird gave nearly one million eggs from Lake Michigan. A discovery of some himper than the river can be in proportion to the amount of money the Legislature may see proper to appropriate for their artificial hatching.

Among the other fishes to which attention has been given, are the white fish (Coregonus alba), of which Professor Baird also sout, in 173, 115,000 young shad

year.

The 74 Schuylkill catfish (Amiurus albidus), imported
from the Raritan River in 1874, and placed in lakes near
Sacrauento, have increased to millions, and now furnish
an immense supply of food. They appear to be equally
at home in the rivers, lakes, brackish sloughs of the title

lands, artificial reservoirs and mill-ponds

lands, artificial reservoirs and mill-ponds.

The value of all the tish of this species, now caught annually and consumed as food, would more than equal the annual appropriation made by the State and placed at the disposal of the Fish Commissioners. This variety of catfish has valuable characteristics, which admirably fit it for wide distribution and for self-preservation in the struggle for existence. The female makes a round nost in the bottom of a pond in which she deposits usually from 3,000 to 5,000 eggs. These are fecundated by the male, who then leaves them to the care of the female. The mother remains over them fanning them with her fins, probably to keep them oxyginated with fresh currents of water, as well as to prevent them being smothered by sediment. She remains in constant attendance, driving away every fish that approaches her nest. In from six to ten days the young make their appearance, ther care does not eease with the birth of the young fish. She now swins alhout them in a circle, keeping them together until all are hatched. When all the young fish as fitted to swim she leads them off to find food, still keeping them in a body by circling about them and driving them the all the young fish as the solutions about them and driving them the other than a direct of the simulations of the find food, still keeping them in a body by circling about them and driving fitted to swim she leads them off to find food, still keeping them in a body by circling about them and driving back wanderers, as a trained shepherd dog drives in a valued right she had been she will at the same time fight any other fish that comes near her charge. In another week or ten day they are prepared to search for their own food, when they gradually disperse. The popular demand for these fish increase as the people learn its adaptability, During the time covered by the report some 39,000 of them have been distributed to public waters.

In January, 1878, we received from the hatching-house, Grand Lake Stream, Maine, 50,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon. As was stated in our last report, the California

During the time covered by the report some 30,000 of them have been distributed to public waters.

In January, 1878, we received from the hatching-house, Grand Lake Stream, Maine, 50,000 eggs of the land-locked salmon. As was stated in our last report, the California salmon (quinnat) has the same characteristics, and readily adapts itself to a life in fresh water. The reservoir of the Spring Valley Water Company, supplying San Francisco with water, and known as San Andreas and Pilarcitos, are well stocked with salmon, the product of those prevented from returning to the ocean by the constructions of the dams. Lake Chabot, the reservoir from which the City of Oakland is supplied with water, is also well stocked by the same means, and from young salmon placed therein. In the winter of 1875-6 a largo number of young salmon were placed in the Truckee River. This river has its rise in Lake Tahoe and flows into Pyramid Lake in Nevada, and has no outlet to the ocean. Some of these salmon are reported to have been taken with the hook in the Truckee River this season, weighing from three and a half to five pounds. The size to which the Sacramento salmon will grow when confined to fresh water depends upon the quantity of food to be found in the lake or stream. A few years after the dam was erected at the San Andreas reservoir salmon were taken, but now do not average to exceed three-fourths of a pound. They now mature their eggs and milt when less than a pound in weight. The land-locked salmon of Maine do not average over six pounds in weight, but they are numeroous in the lakes furnish a large amount of food and yield much sport to the angler, as they readily take both ify and bait. As they are natives of the cold lakes in Maine we have thought the most appropriate places for the distribution of the young fish would be in our mountain lakes; but for purposes of testing their fitness to thrive in the streams from them care also distributed to lakes in the valley and on the coast.

The Eastern trout does not appear to thr

but without doubt it will live in water so warm as to be fatal to Eastern trout. We believe it could be successfully introduced into streams on the Atlantic coast where Eastern trout would not thrive.

This foregoing resume of the report of Messrs, Redding, Throckmorton and Farwell, the competent commissioners, are sufficient to show that California is fully alive to the importance of the preservation of the fishery supply. The work is in capable hands, and is proy supply. The work is in capab essing in a most satisfactory way

gressing in a most satisfactory way.

The Age to Liberate Fry.—Munchester, N. H., Jan. 26th.—Our experience goes to show that the best time to plant out the young fry is as soon as possible after the yolk-sac is fully absorbed. The young fish are then very lively and are moving about in all directions in search of food, and have not got accustomed to being artificially provided for. The young California salmon put into the Pennigawasset at that stage of their existence, in December, 1878, in water almost freezing, seemed to stand the transplantation very well and were plenty and healthy in the river up to August, 1579, since which time noue have been seen, which makes it probable that they returned to salt water the first year instead of remaining in the river two years, as is the case with the Atlantic salmon. We have at different times taken some of the young parr and smelts of the Atlantic salmon which have been artificially hatched and planted, and find them as game as the natives, and the same is true of our oreeding trout which we have in our ponds at the hatching house. We have been very successful in our opera-

tions this season, having taken over 100,000 salunon eggs at Plymouth, from fish which were originally planted in the Femigawasset, and had returned to spawn, and have also taken over 150,000 trout eggs, balf of which are the property of Massachusetts, and the other half will be distributed in various parts of New Hampshire, where the people will protect them till they have grown to a reasonable size. We have also received from Maine 45,000 Penobscot salmon eggs and 50,000 laad-locked salmon eggs, with more of the latter to come. The land-locked eggs will be distributed about the State, and the salmon proper placed in the Penigawasset.

SAMUEL WEBBER.

As a difference of onlino obtains respecting the age

As a difference of opinion obtains respecting the age at which to liberate fry, we ask our readers to supplement the experience of the New Hampshire Commissioner with their own.

Sea and Biver Lishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN REBRUARY

SOUTHERN RATEDS

ompano, Trachisotus curdinus. Grouper, Epinephelpus nigritus, rum (two species). Fumily 18 Setemida. Irrotu (black bass), Centrorprusketemida. Inglish, Mentietrus nehulosus, en Bass, Setenops occiletus, berepishead, Arrhosoryus probaciocephendus. Red Snapper, Lutjames hackforditi.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In scannic roports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, Country; means of necess; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address; affort the following model:-

MAINE-Tim Pond, Eustis, Franklin County .- Forty-eight infles MAINE—Tim Pond, Eisslé, Franklin County.—Forty-eight miles north of Farmington. Maine Central Railroad to Farmington; stage to Kingfield and private conveyance twenty-six miles to the farm-house of Kennedy Smith; or, better, private conveyance from Farmington to Smith's. At Tin Pond are four good camps and five boats. Board and use of boat, \$1 per day. Five miles to walk from farm to pond; team ready to haub buggage to camp at reasonable rates. Fich—Trout from May 1st to Oct. 1st. are very plenty. Game—Partridges Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st. Address Kennedy Smith, Eustis, Maine.

ARKANSAS A'Cupport, Jackson County.—Station on St. L. I. M. & S. Kailway, and boat landing on White River. Game—Snipe, plover, quall, ducks, geese, turkeys, swan, deer, beat; twenty-six miles to Swan Lake. Fishing—In river, lakes, and village creek; bass, pickerel, Jack salmon, perch—all sorts—in fact all Southern and Southwestern fresh-water fishes. Hotel—Raifond House,

Southwestern fresh-water fishes. Hotel-Railroad Hou ortensen, proprietor. All facilities. Terms reasonable. P. Morte: ss W. H. Bogart, as above

WHEN TO STRIKE IN FLY-FISHING.

M UCH of the finesse of sportsmanship cannot be taught the novice by written instruction. There are certain indispensable points in the successful practice of the art of fly-fishing which must come to the expert only after long experience and discipline. We may talk of "the twist of the wrist," but to make that twist so neatly and effectively that each repetition of it means a fish hooked is something which must be learned quite independently of the books. There, for instance, is the subject of striking in fly-fishing for trout or grayling, Subject of striking in hy-monoig for front of graying, Veteran anglers who have fished in many of the best twout streams of the land and who have deftly struck the grayling in Michigan and the salmon in the Canadian streams, hold and maintain very different theories on this point, One will tell you that he strikes as soon as he sees the fish move and before he feels the touch. Another claims that the only proper method is to wait until you feel the touch of the fish, and then, by a movement as quick as lightning, fasten him. Our own practice is to strike at sight; we admit that thereby fish may be missed and scared away, which perhaps would be captured if given a little more time; but the number so lost are, we be-lieve, less than the scores of misses made by the contrary practice. As a rule, the fly-fisherman cannot strike too quick. We should be happy to have the experience of some of our readers upon this topic. There will be many weeks to intervene yet before we may actually put theory into practice; and meanwhile it is fitting to compare notes, and by discussion enlighten both ourselves and the novices who are just learning the rudimentary lessons in the school of angling.

The Salmon Sickness.—Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 1880.
—Your Oregon correspondent writing on the above subject has left little more to be said. I can vouch for the accuracy of his observations and add a singlar incident which came under my observation, which would seem to prove that man is also liable to sickness from the same cause.

prove that man is also hadne to suchness from the same cause.

I was camping on the head of Bear River, Shoalwater Bay, Washington Tex., with two companions in the month of November. I had heard of the "salmon siekness," as it is called, but did not pay much attention to it. The stream was full of hook-nosed or dog-salmon, ad inferior species which is seldom cuten when fresh, unless during the first run. After remaining in the small tide-water streams several months they become bruised and scarred in the battle of life; and athough I did not then look at them closely, I have no doubt that a microscopic examination would have disclosed the fish fungus which has been so lately discussed in the FOREST AND STREAM, and which may prove to be the real cause of

this curious sickness; and perhaps also explain the mystery of the so-called "moonstruck fish" which had such a run through your columns some time ago. One day, having no game in camp, it was proposed to cook some salmon. We shot several, one of which was immediately cooked and eaten by all. In about a half-hour I started out for a hunt: in a short time I felt faint, dizzy and sick at the stomach. I crawled to the water and bathed my head and wrists, which brought relief and cnabled me to reach camp, but in a condition too weak to hunt more that day. My companions were similarly affected. As we ate nothing else but wholesome bread, it was undoubtedly the fish which made us sick. I afterwards heard of other similar cases and saw several dogs which had been so-poisoned.

W. L. CARPENTER

Salmon Poisoned Doos.—Astoria, Oregon, Jan. 15th.—I saw the communication from your Corvallis correspondent in regard to the salmen poisoning of dogs. I have made inquiries among those whose experience gives weight to their opinions, and these agree substantially as follows: Dogs in Oregon are subject to a very bad disease resembling nistemper, and supposed to be caused by eating fresh blood of the fall salmen. There is no age at which they are particularly liable, an old dog being as sure to be attacked as a puppy. They never have a second attack, and when they recover, they recover entirely. Without treatment they are almost sure to die. Treated in season they nearly all recover. As the principal symptom is an obstinate costiveness, the remedy is a mild physic, repeated as often as may be found necessary. Gunpowder, sulphur and salmon oil have been commonly and successfully used by the early settlers. I have been told by an intelligent settler, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the early days, that they used to give the blood to their dogs on the arrival of the fish, for the purpose of making them sick. Then after curing them they would feed them on salmon for the rest of the season. He also says he has seen many dead wolves on the banks of streams frequented by fall admon, and supposed they were poisoned by their blood. Exactly what the poisonous principle is would be difficult to determine; it may be as your correspondent suggests—an excess of phosphorons—but that a dead salmon ever shines like "fox-fire" is news to me, though I have walked the beach, bear hunting, at all hours of the night, passing hundreds of them in every stage of odorous decay. I have been told that the only fish they get at Corvallis is the fall salmon. If that is the case, no wonder the dogs are poisoned.

der the dogs are poisoned.

ANOTHER WOODLAND SHANTY.—Ulicat, N. Y., Jan., 1880.—I have just read A. D. C.'s letter and your reply to it. I judge from his going fishing that it is summer when he spends his wacation in the woods, and my own experience for many years has convinced mo that such a cabin as you describe (and I have spent many nights in such a one) is far surpassed for cleanliness and general comfort by an open shanty. My companions and myself have built several within the past eight years first a wigwam, which was rather cramped (although it is the strongest shanty built); then an ordinary open square shanty, which was too low on rainy days, and lastly in 1878 the satisfactory shanty after this manner: Select a slightly sloping situation, where the ground falls say one inch in a foot, with a large rock at the bottom of the slope; about six feet from the rock should be the front of the camp, which faces down hilt: mark out a parallelogram Sx12 feet, the long side parallel to the rock, and on this ground plan lay logs about ten inches in diameter, three logs high, except on the side toward the rock, which side you leave open. Notch the logs deeply when they cross at the corners and slightly on the ends toward the rock, and purt in small cross-pieces to keep them from slipping off one another. At each end of the open side erect crotched poles, say five inches in diameter, and eight and a half feet high, across which lay a cross pole of at least four inness diameter. From this to the back logs lay your rafters and fasten them with birch withes or nails. Cover the top and open triangles at the sides with spruce bark, peeled in pieces five or six feet long three rows will cover the roof), laying them like shingles, the lower layer first. Cover the ground within with balsam houghs, or, if you can find then, with henlock, the smaller the better. Beginning at the back lay them in carefully, with the stems toward the rown and to serve as a sect. Build your fire against the rock, and you have what we call the b

as putting on bay-windows, cupola, etc.

In such a shanty you can put up shelves along the sides and hooks for your guns and poles along the back, sleep confortably with your feet toward the fire, and have a house that you can sit up in, without having one that is dark and gloomy. Neither do you need anything to build it with but an axe and a few nails, and even the latter are not absolutely necessary. I am certain A. D. C. would like such a shanty if he tried one.

EGBERT BAGG, Jr.

The Monnel.

THE HANDLING OF GUN-SHY DOGS.

SEVERAL years ago one of the worst cases of gunshyness we ever saw or heard of attracted our attention, and we watched with great interest the untiring patience of the gentleman, who had adopted a method of his own to accomplish the desired cure. The owner had learned one bitter lesson by experience, and was therefore on his guard when a second gun-shy dog came into his possession. His pride and reputation as a practical sportsman were at stuke, and he did not undertake the task without weighing the system to be adopted in an intelligent and careful manner. The result of his case was a complete success, and we take pleasure in giving to our readers the following letter, in which, at our re-

quest he has kindly consented to dot down his experience, Besides the lessons which it teaches, how to, and how not to, handle a gun-shy dog, it inculcates one thing; it preaches and practices patience; it enforces self-control; it climinates the irascible and it displays the excellence of discipline. We believe that there is no one as well fitted to cure a dog of gun-shyness and timidity as its owner. The subject of the proper handling of gun-shy dogs is understood by few, and every year there are a countless number of excellent, well-nosed does thrust aside and never brought to perfection in the field, simply because the trainer has not the patience, the brains or the tact to rescue the animal from what becomes his ultimate fate—a prowling, sneaking nuisance. We com-mend the following, knowing that it emanates from the long experience of one of Philadelphia's best shots and well-known sportsmen :-

long experience of one of Philadelpha's best shots and well-known sportsmen:—

In giving briefly the result of my experience in breaking gun-shy dogs, I would say, to my knowledge, that on this sabject many sportsmen of education and intelligence adopt the prejudices of ignorant and incompetent dog trainers, who either attempt to overcome what is really a "nervous affection" by the use of rough measures, rendering the ultimate cure of the dog impossible, or else they are the victims of a vulgar superstition that "gun-shyness" is incurable, and that it is but rough justice that a "gun-shy dog" should perish by the gun. Thus many a timid puppy of gentle descent, who in the hands of an intelligent master would have become a renowned hunter, has been condemned to an untimely death before he has enjoyed the rapture of having a gane bird killed over his point, when a little patience and judicious handling would have overcome his timidity and he would have rendered excellent service in the field; for dogs of nervous disposition are noted for their keen powers of sent and careful hunting. A gun-shy pup is rarely found among dogs of low degree but it is generally a conceder fact that it is the result of nervousness and excitability produced by fine breeding. I have certainly cured a gun-shy dog; the very worst sort of a case—a dog who was not only excessively timid by disposition, but who had been so thoroughly frightened by the discharge of fire-arms that the bare appearance of a gun, without even cocking a hammer, filled him with terrible apprehensions and threw limi into a condition of nervous fright from which he would not recover for hours. Defore detailing the process, I would remark, that if proper supervision is taken of the rearing of your pup he will not become gun-sby.

bare appearance of a gru, without even cocking a hamber, filled him with terrible apprehensions and threw him into a condition of nervous tright from which he would not recover for hours. Before detailing the process, I would remark, that if proper supervision is taken of the rearing of your pup he will not become gun-sily. If a pup displays a timid disposition, let him be very gently reared, and let him become gradually accustomed to the gun and to the discharge of very light loads when he is at his meals; or, better still, when pointing game, get some one to stand by and encourage him while you discharge a light load at a distance. If you once avoid his taking a first disagreeable impression you will have no further trouble. After you have induced him to stand until you have downed the first bird, the battle is all over. All that I know on the subject I learned by experience with the first gurs-shy pup I owned. I theorized, I tried an experiment, and it failed; it also resulted in the loss of my pup. I received a present of another gon-shy pup, and hailing the gift as a fortunate opportunity to retrieve my failure, I benefited by my experience, devoted much more time and patience to the task, and succeeded gloriously, though No. 2 was a nuch harder subject to deal with than No. I would have been if properly treated. The blunder I made in the first case was in being too precipitate, and destroying the result of many days work by a rash act. Those of my readers who have read the details of the plucky eacounter between the two most remarkable of English prize-fighters, Jern Macco and Jack King, will remember how Mace, after patiently fighting a waiting fight for two hours, when his adversary was almost blinded, worn out, and the contest practically over, slepped in incuntionsly to deal the coup de grace, and received a fatal left which felled him to the earth and retried him from the fight. My mistake was of this nature. I failed by attempting a finishing stroke, when I had my task almost accomplished. I had bee

Encouraged by my success, in an unluckly moment it occurred to me to demonstrate to the pan by a single illustration the folly of his prejudice against the explosion of gunpowder. Accordingly, one day after extending a kindly greeting to him and fortilying his spirit with some chicken bones, after a short preparatory exercise with light loads, I essayed my coap de grace. I loaded the family pistol with a charge of powder within an inch of the muzzle, and grassing the implement—lock, stock and barrel—with ham fat, so that my pupit should start with an agreable association connected with it, I allowed him to mouth it awhile to further encourage his fancy. Then I seated myself conidentially beside him, and while he was munching a drum-stick I pulled the trigger. A terrific report followed. As the smoke lifted I caught a single glimpse of that brown pup's tail vanishing from the alley gate. I pursued him, but he was out of sight. I never beheld him again, and I did not advertise for him because I felt convinced, after the shock I had given him, his case would be hopeless; so I grow a wiser man on the subject of gun-shy dogs. I mention this illustration to illustrate the care with which one must proceed in dealing with this nervous affection.

The next subject was the dog I now shoot over, a very

The next subject was the dog I now shoot over, a very large black, white and tan setter, cross between Gordon and Laverack, now in his fourth year. When given to me he was just a year old, an overgrown, nervous and thoroughly untutored pup. He did not know a word of command, and he had been thoroughly frightened by having gims discharged over him. A more hopeless case could not well be imagined. The bare sight of a gun terrified him, and he would slink off to the darkest corner he

could find, and lie there keenbling all day, and would not stir for hours, even to take his food. Remembering my experience with the brown pup, I commenced very cautiously. I began my treatment in August, and killed the first birds over him the first of the ensuing November. During nearly three months I gave him his lessen daily. The time occupied did not amount to much—not over a quarter of an hour a day, and it was a pleasure to note the gradual progress that I made. The first step was, of course, to acquire the confidence of the dog, because he was so nervous when I first got him that he was a first of people. I commenced my treatment by bringing the pup into my room before breakfast. I would shut the door, and without paying any attention to bim casually produce my gun, and matantly put it away again, leaving the dog in the room until I was about to go down lown, when I would take him to the garden, feed and encourage him. The next step was to lead him about the yard with a cheek, and carrying the gun on my shculder, and encouraging him with bits of meat. After he had grown accustomed to this I commenced by snapping a single cap, and then feeding and commending him, until he was entirely reassured before I left him; so I added, little by little, until he would stand a light discharge of powder. But I never dispensed with the cheek cord, as I firmly believe if he had once run off and remained in a stalk in his box my work would have been entirely undone. When I had entirely cured him of the terror with which the discharge of a gun at tirst inspired him I took him to a pistol gallery, tied him behind the counter, and instructed the proprietor not to pay any attention to him or allow any one to notice him. I left food for him, and on calling the second day found my pup indifferent to pistol practice. The last of November I took him over to Jersey qual shooting, having of course previously aught him obedience with the check cord, On the hiss bey of birds he exhibited splendid nose and stood like a rock. My righ

—The St. Louis Kennel Club have furnished us with a number of their nicely compiled catalogues, which we will be pleased to distribute, on application, to our friends. The club contemplate making a large exhibit at the New York show this season. We will publish in a short time a full description of the new shooting preserve, recently rented by the club; it is said to contain over eight thousand acres.

eight thousand acres.

ALLIN'S BLUE DOOS.—Winchester, Muss., Dec. 27th, 1879.—Now that the competition for the big hook is drawing to a close there may possibly be room for something else. I am credibly informed that Mr. Ethan Allin, of Pounfert, Com, has among his excellent breed of dogs several that are blue, tan and white. Fag, whose performance in the field is so remarkable, is of this color. I desire to ask if there is any strain of setter known as blue, tan and white, and are there, outside of this kennel, any dogs of that color. I ask because on stating the fact to several breeders of dogs the reply has been that I must be in error, that there are no setters marked so that there are many black, tan and white, but none blue. I have had considerable experience with setters, but do not recollect to have seen any marked with blue. Mr. Allin, who has bred dogs for the last lifty years and knows the pedigree of overy dog that bas coinc under his care, does not understand how this color came into his kennel. One very singular thing about these dogs is that when they are pupe the blue hair, which is in large patches, is much shorter than the white, and the ears, which on the under side are tan color, on the outside are a bluish mouse color, with scarcely any indication of hair. All this is changed, however, as the dog appoaches maturity; the short blue hair equals in length the white and tan, and the ears are clothed in long blue silken tresses. I remember meeting Mr. Allin many years ago at Springfield, and while discussing dogs he remarked that be bred them all colors. That statement was more prophetic than true, for at that time he had no blue in his kennel, Those who have bred emany hirds have often been surprised at the results of crossing different colored birds. Can it be possible that the crossing of a black and white dog with a lemon and white slut would produce the color found on Mr. Allin's dogs?

Dogs marked with patches or spots of a bluish color are not uncommon, and Mr. Allin is not the only owner or breeder of what are called blue dogs in this country. We, however, do not remember of ever having seen a dog that was blue, tan and white, but there is no reason why the phenomenou should not occur, or after persistent and careful crossings for color, be explained in a general way. An article appeared in the Forest and STREAM of Feb. 14th, 1878, particularizing the famous blue Beltons as described by Mr. Edward Laverack in his work entitled "The Setter," from which we condense as follows: The origin of the Belton is not well known, The Marquis of Breadalbane had only Beltons in his ken-There are black and tan Beltons, but blue were preferred. Many years ago, through Cumbuland and Northumberland, England, the breed was known, Mr. Laverack's acquaintance with the breed dated back in 1872 to some forty-seven years before. The color of these dogs was "black or blue and white ticked." Those of our readers who are interested in the crossings and

thereby changing of colors, both of animals and birds, we can refer to no better authority than Mr. Darwin. who, in his work of "Animals under Domestication, treats this subject with his usual masterly skill and care ful research.

Fecundation after Spaying.—New York, Jan. 16th.—In Forest and Stream of last week I corroborated the case of one of your correspondents who spayed a bitch which afterward gave birth to pups; and you suggested that some of the eggs might have descended previous to the operation. This was impossible in my case, as the bitch was only five months old at the time she was spayed. I have since presented the case to Professors T, G. Thomas, J. C. Dalton and J. G. Curtis, and they have all decided that there must have been at least one supplementary ovary. Professor Dalton has notes of two similar cases; one a cat and the other a bitch; the latter having already given birth to two litters of pups, and more expected.

Mark West.

The supplementary ovary is of course quite possible,

The supplementary ovary is of course quite possible, but should be demonstrated before accepted as fact. The authorities quoted are of course good only so far as a good opinion is good. The experimentum crucis is the only reliable evidence.

MR. WM. B. SHATTUC'S KENNEL.—This excellent and admirably managed kennel is in the vicinity of Madisonville, Ohio. fifteen miles to the eastward of Cincinnati. The kennel was designed by the owner, Mr. Shattue, and is a model in its way on account of its practicability. There are eight rooms in all, each 6x6 feet; these are raised a sufficient distance from the ground to prevent all dampness from penetrating through the flooring; they are kept moderately warm, yet perfectly cleanly and well aired. Each room is provided with its own separate yard, 6x10 feet, and what is well worthy of imitation everywhere is, that these yards are covered with gravel and road metal of linestone. This rough surface effectually prevents the softening of the feet which dogs are liable to during the closs season. All of these yards open into a large, well turfled exercising ground enclosed with a paling ten feet high. Of the principal inmates of this kennel, Thorstine is perhaps the best known; a magnificent red frish setter, who is as good as he looks, and shows that he has been handled by a master in the art of dog breaking. Cresar, a dirt colored pointer, a rare one for ruffed grouse, and two couple and a half of splendidly bred little baggles, of which Lee and Lill were prize winners at 8t yours. All of the stock is in the finest condition, which proves that aft. Santtue has adopted an admirable system which he sees is carefully carried out. The dogs are fed wice a day on a stiff, well-cooked mush of Indian meal with the addition of 10 or 15 per cent, of meat—which addition gives the mush a gelatinous consistency; tilferent garden regetables are nized at times with the mush. When the dogs are worked in the field the propertion of meat is increased to 50 per cent, and complete control seems to be varing the proportions and kinds of vegetables cooked with the leads of the stock Mr. WM. B. SHATTUC'S KENNEL. This excellent and

IMPORTED BULL-DOG PUNCH.—Mr. John P. Barnard Jr., Boston, Mass., has imported a full brother to hi bull-bitch Judy. The dog is all white, and a fine one.

Bull Dogs Stolen.—The wood-shed of Mr. Edward MeVey, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, was entered on the night of Jan. 31st, and a very fine litter of bull-dogs stolen, which were of considerable value to their owners A liberal reward is offered for the return of the puppies

—The Westminster Kennel Club will hold their annual bench show in New York about the end of April; as yet the dutes have not been decided upon. We will furnish full particulars when they are to be announced officially.

Names Claimed,—Lolhair—Mr. James H. Goodsell, of New York City, claims the name of Lothair for his white and lemon ticked English setter dog, by Royal Ben (Carlowitz-Lucy), out of Lady Beaconsfield (Leicester-Orphina); whiched Jan. 10th, 1879; bred by Mr. Edward H. Gillman, Dettoit, Mich.

Medeap and Pliri—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, of Montreal, Canada, claims the name of Madcap for his pure black cocker bitch, nine months old, by Mr. E. F. Beards-lee's (Gouveneur, N. Y.) Dan-Bess; also the name of Flirt for all liver-colored bitch, nine-months old, Rolls-Brownie.

for all Inver-colored intent, mne-months on, Rois-Brownie.

Sathro—Mr. Fisher Howe, Jr., of New York City, clainst the name of Sabro for black and white ticked, with black points, pointer puppy, by owner's Rex, out of the late champion bitch Fan (Gillespiels); whelped July 15th,

1879. Neva—Mr. Fisher Howe, Jr., of New York City, claims the name of Neva for black and white ticked with black points, by Strong's Pete, out of Mr. Barker's Princess; whelped Dec. 6th, 1879.

whelped Dec. 6th, 1879.

Bred.—Floss-Rattler—Mr. Reuben Reinsmith's (Allentown, Pa.) bitch Floss (Bismarck-Fanny) to Mr. L. F. Whitman's Llewellin setter dog Rattler, of Forest and Stream Kennel, Detroit, Mich.

Beauty-Chanter—Dr. F. H. Rehwinkel's (Chillicothe, Olio) bengle bitch beauty to Mr. J. H. Stovell's (Philadelphia, Pa.) imported dog Chanter, Jan. 26th.

Lilly-Sensation—Baltimore Kennel Club's Lilly (Guido's) to champion Sensation. Lilly is the dam of Mr. Orgill's Rush, Rose, Belle, etc., by Flake; also of Sefton and the St. Louis Rennel Club's Clytie.

Flaunce II.-Dery.—Baltimore Kennel Club's Flounce II. to same Club's Derg. Flounce II. has never been beaten on the bench, and Mr. Kelly, the club's breaker, proclaims her a rattler in the field. Derg won first al New York, 1879; Philadelphia, 1879, and Boston, 1879, winning every time exhibited.

Imported Mastiff Transs,—Mr. Chas, E. Wallack, of this city, has just received from the kennel of Mr. Rich-ard Alston, Leigh Lodge, Sale, England, a magnificent mastiff puppy bitch seven months old, by Champion Colonel out of Lufra. Colonel was probably the most celebrated and well known show dog in Europe; he died during the early autumn of last year.

-We were recently favored with a call from Mr. B. W. Kilburn, of Littleton, N. H., who has traveled very tensively, with his camera, over America and many for cign countries. He has been in every portion of America. Bermuda, Mexico, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Palestine and Egypt, in order to obtain sterco views from nature. These pictures in artistic merit cannot be surpassed, and the subjects are of rare interest. Being also a veteran sportsman, his views of "The Hunt er's Return," "The Monarch of the Pool," "Caught at Last." and "Walton's Dream, or the Fisherman's Vision." add greatly to the collection.

Answers to Correspondents.

Te Correspondents who may send us their proper name and address will always receive prompt attention in these columns. We require a man's name for two reasons: (1) sometimes as a guarantee of good faith, and (2) always as a matter of common courtesy. As a rule we do not reply to inquiries by mail, except in cases demanding immediate advice.

W. W. P., Kentland, Ind .- Address of paper is New York City.

J. R. Jr., Washington, Pa,-See answer to your question in last

J.T., Altoona, Pa.—For live quait address Mr. E. H. Malley, High Point N. C.

L. G. C., Philadelphia, Pa.-Por ferrets send to Chas. Reiche & Bro . Chatham street, New York,

T. C. H., Elizabethtown, Pa.—You may send your terrapins to Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market, New York.

G. L. B., Princess Anne, Md.—We have no scores of the walking matches, nor do we know where you could find them. ASSANPINE, Trenton, N. J.-The name is that of a Philadel-

maker whose work had a good reputation. He is dead now, we believe. IGNORAMUS, Topsham, Mass .- To remove the caps from your

U. M. C. Co.'s shells, get a cap extrastor; an implement made for just this purpose. W. S. W., Haverhill, Mass.—Eugene Bogardus shoots glass balls with rifle at lift. They are thrown up straight from a trap

made specially for the purpose.

H. W., Indiana.—See article headed "The Handling of Gun-Shy lors," in the Kennet Column of this week's paper. It covers the and is eminently practicable.

ground, and is eminently practication.

W. W. R., Eau Golla, Wis.—1. Dr. Carver is in England. 2. Address the paper at Now York. 3. Send your game to Knapp & Van Nostrand, Washington Market, New York.

M. M., Reading, Mich .- The metal ball which rings when struck shot is no longer manufactured; was not a success. You may saibly find one by writing to dealers in sportsmen's goods.

L. G., New York.—Quail should be put out in March or April, if your preserve is in the same climate as New York. It depends somewhat upon the season. They will breed the same year.

B., Pa.—What is meant by the word "blinking," used in connection with a dog? Ans. A "blinker" is a dog that backs off his point and comes "to heel," or ranges away to find other birds.

C. G. S., Emerson, Manitoba.—I. The two kinds of shot are both rood, the choice between them a matter of individual famey. We should advise you to stick to the old powder for best satisfaction.

READER, New York City.—We would advise you to feed your dog, although your puppies may have worms. Give it some arecanut, which you can obtain with directions for use from Corroy, Bisset & Malleson, 65 Fulton street, city.

J. H. A., Marion, Ind.—For English hares we advise you to write to Dr. Chas. Schmidt, East Brunswick, N. J. Ho is about to im-port some. We do not know where to refer you for greyhounds. Possibly some of our readers may tell us.

W. A. B., Montpelier, Vt.-1. Our Chess Column was given up because we could not make room for it. Our field is broad enough without it. 2. We have seen athletes turn triple somersaults, and over the backs of eleven elephants at that.

SUBSCRIBER, Chicago, Ill.-You may use buckshot in a choke-Sobsection, contago, in-Tot ling we because it is another bore with safety, provided you chamber the shot at the choke just within the muzzle. See also the methods of loading buckshot described by correspondents in recent issues.

J. H. M., Mannaroneck, N. Y.—For quall shooting near New York go down to Ocean County, New Jersey. You will find plenty of sport at the Imperial Ledge, six miles from Tom's River, which is registered in our Directory. Write to N. C. Glover, proprietor

F. T. B., Brownsville, Pa.-1. You may subscribe for the paper through the International News Company, Beekman street, New 2. Send to any of our advertisers of fishing tackle for the You can make them yourself with a file, if you exercise a little ingenuity.

G. H. K.-Use No. 8 canyas for your cance. Need not allow for G. H. K.—USO NO. Scanyas for your cancer. Recard and shrinkage, as the canvas will be oiled or painted before putting affoat. No need in that case of water proofing. Try following:
—Flour of sulphur, one pound; linseed oil, one gallon; boil until thoroughly combined.

anyroughly command.

S. N. S., Elizabeth, N.J.—1. For Spratt's dog biscuit send to any sun store.

2. The pair of gun sarrels will cost about half the price of the gun. A pair of 12-gauge litted to a 10-gauge gun will eun store. gun store. 2. The pair of 12-gauge litted to a lo-gauge gun will price of the gun. A pair of 12-gauge litted to a lo-gauge gun will make the gun lighter. The cost would be more than it is worth; you might better buy another gun.

you might better buy another gun.

If. C. B., Wausau, Wis.—We do not advise you to lay poison for foxes, unless you are very sure that no dog will find the bait intended for Reynard. For trapping use the spring steel trap, or a dead-fall. Bail with meat and cheese, and take especial pains to leave no human seent. You should handle the trap with gloves.

save no duman scent. Lou snoun hande the trap with gloves. S. S. C., Trenton, Tron.—I have a gun which has been changed from a pin fire to a central fire. Lywait it changed so that It will eject the shell. Please give no the address of a firm that can do the work for me. Ans. Seudyour gun to W. R. Schuefer, Boston Mass., or to Clark & Snelder, Baltimore, Md. Both firms are thoroughly reliable, and will do your work well.

W. W., West Newton, Mass.—1. The gun made in Paris was fair —not of superior material. We should not change it from pin dre to contral fire, but should prefer to buy another gun. 2. The

"Chichester repeating rifle" is nothing but a .22 calibre pistol or dart barrel with a long stock. The arm is simply good for nothing except to be used as a toy. Keep clear of it.

SKIP JACK .- Nail on immediately after steaming. short building; can send if it by our upon receipt of price, \$12.5.

Plants on sides of skip-jack to be worked as wide as possible, and on the long as wide as the plants have been as wide as the plants to be marrower the plants the casier to work, but more labor. About eight-inch wide aumdships and taper as necessary.

W. C., Muskegon, Mich.—Woras in a dog will cause a harsh, staring coat, also denoted by the animal's frequently licking the staring cont, also denoted by the animal's frequently licking the part and dragging himself along in a sitting posture, hence the wearing off of har about the hind quarters. We would suggest thit you give your dog areas nut, two one-half drachin doses, evening and morning, after dog has fasted; followed four hours after by easter oil.

T. H. D., Troy, N. Y.-The extreme accurate range of .32 calibre T. H. D., Troy, N. 1.—The extreme accurate range of secanity established filled with the ordinary factory annumition is considered to be about one hundred yards. The charge of powder is so small in the 32 calibre, and the builet so light, that its accuracy at the longer ranges is very much impaired by the wind and other causes, as compared with the 45 calibre, 70 grains powder, 480 rrains bullet, which is the Government cartridge.

grains build, which is the Government cartridge.

Wooncock, Duxbury, Mass.—Wild rice will grow in Massachusetts if properly planted. It may be put in either in the fall or in the spring. In natural growing the rice ripers and drops down in the fall. The winds and waves then pull up the ods stakes, which float away. The seed should be put into six or eight feet of water. A soft, muddy bottom is indispensable. Next fall you may get seed of Mr. Chas. Gilchrist, Port Hope, Ont.

Post Surgeon,-1. We have made inquiries about the com-Posr Surron.—I. We have made inquiries about the com-pany, and, so far as we can learn, they are now unable to supply orders. Their mistake was in advertising before they were pre-pared. Have not with several subsequent disappointments in se-curing manufactories, etc. 2. The metal ball for trap-shooting is no longer manufactoried. We believe Squires, of this city, has some on hand. He can also supply you with a pair of snowshoes: price, \$6.

W. P. B., Lynn.-We should judge you need a sneak-box. W. P. B., Lyan.—We should judge you need a sneak-box, Write to Richard B. Lanc, Bayville, Ocean County, N. J. Cost \$35. If you want anything cheaper, build a light punt 10ft, long, 3ft, 6in, bean, and about 12in, deep and ships, with camber or reversed sheer to ends, latter about 4in, deep, the bottom rising. Deck over with stout sheeting, varnish thickly and have occlopid with apron in centre. Use white pine, i or fin, thick, How or paddle. Plover in your neighborhood about May 20th, Use No. 8 shorif wild, No. 9 if gentle.

F. E. C., Carleton, N. M.—A., B and Carrec to shoot a match of thre glass balls each for a wager, terms to be first miss and out; that is, of course, the first one missing his ball to be out of the contest. A shoots and misses; B breaks his ball, and C dees like-The next two shots are counts also, but on the third round Wise. The float you show and comes days but not find from B B misses, when C claims the money, according to terms agreed upon. But B objects, saying that C is not cutified to it unless he shoots and breaks his ball, as they must have an equal number of shots. Which is right? Ans. B is right.

JACK, Greenfield, Mass.—I. Your dog is evidently troubled with canker; wash out his cars with springe, using castile soap and topid water, and pour in the cars two or three times a day a small topid water, and pour in the ears two or virce times a day a small quantity of the following solution: Sugar of lead, one screptle, mixed with one ounce of water. To provent the animal from flapping his ears a cap should be placed over the animal's head and tied underneath the threat. Give an aperient, say half an ounce of Epsom sails, in water, once a week, and mix vegetables with dog's dict. 2. Wo will endeavorto look up the pedigree you wish.

dog's diet. 2. We will endeavor to look up the pedigree you wish. Compound, New York.—Fair performance is zibix. coal per H. P. per hour. Above that is poor, under it is excellent. Experience and theory show that the highest bodier pressures are the most economical. It is to high pressure in bodier mainly that the compound cughte owes its supposed superiority. Long stroke single cylinder engines have been built to work nearly as second single cylinder engines have been built to work nearly as second. single cylinder engines have been obtained with noisity as economically with equal totic pressure. The one object of compounding is to prevent condensation due to excessive expansion and lowering of temperature of the steam in long stroke engines. The Perkins boiler carries four hundred or five hundred pounds steam with perfect safety. Is composed of a series of pipes—an improvement on the Herreshoff coil.

provement on the Herreshoff coil.

Howern, Clur, Howell, Mich.—Would a participant for the Bogardus Glass Ball Medal be regarded as a professional? If so, would be be regarded as a professional at any other than glass ball shooting? Ans. No., There are only a few professional shooters in the country, and they are recognized as men who make a livelihood with the gun. In some branches of sport a man who contends for a money prize or with a professional is the web publicled to become a professional. But this is obviously not the case with class ball and piecon shootine. We believe in, so fursa judged to become a professional. Betting 3 obtology for the case with glass bull and bigeon shooting. We believe in, so furas practicable, abolishing money prizes in trap shooting competi-tions. The substitution of other prizes instead clovates the sport and takes from it ils mercenary features.

and takes from it its mercenary features.

B. Concord, Mass.—I. If a full-blooded Irish setter bitch is lined by a buildog and has pups, will she not be liable at any future time, when lined by an Irish setter, to have one or more pupples resembling in some way the buildog? 2. If they did not resemble the buildog in any way could they be called strictly pure blooded Irish setter pupples? 3. Can you give me the names of several good books on the subject of breeding? 4. Over how small a pound does the State of Massachusetts have control? Ans. I, See answer to X. Y. Z. in last week's issue. 2. No. 3. "Stone-lenge on the Dog" contains a chapter on the principles of breeding. Darwin's "Animals under Domestication" is also well worth reading by those who wish to try experimental breeding. I. We have referred this to the Massachusetts Commissioners. ----

CHARLES HALLOCK, having closed his connection with the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, may now be found at his office at 61 Broadway, room 23, where all personal letters and communications should be addressed.

For Sale.—Two thousand high grade sheep; young, and condition, two thirds owes. A. W. Gilbert, Cologood condition, two thirds ewes. rado Springs, Colorado.

BUY NONE BUT THE BEST.—The "Red Rubber Recoil Pad" sent, postpaid, on receipt of \$2. Recommended by the Forest and Stream. Charles L. Ritzmann, im-porter of fine guns, 943 Broadway, New York City, Send stamp for list of second-hand guns and rifles.—Adv.

Torrespondents will please address all letters to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEFOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, BYSE CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND SUIT

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1880,

To Correspondents,

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good good and the published of the pub

DR. T. M. BREWER.-Our readers will learn with unfeigned sorrow of the death of this well known naturalist at his home in Boston, on the 23d inst. Thomas Mayo Brewer was born in Boston, Nov. 21st, 1814, of a family which had already become noted through the distinguished deeds of his grandfather, Col. James Brewer, who was a prominent revolutionary patriot, and took an active part in the "Boston tea party" of 1778. Graduated at Harvard College in 1835, and in the Medical School in 1838, Dr. Brewer began the practice of a young physician, devoting his leisure to the two seemingly discordant subjects of general politics and ornithology. Having displayed marked ability as a writer, he was induced to enter the newspaper profession, and for many years was known as an influential leader of opinion; and he was subsequently equally active and prominent in the cause of education. To those who may read this brief notice however, Dr. Brewer is best known as an ornithologist. He was one of the young naturalists who were the companions of Audubon, with whom his relations were of the most pleasant nature. The great naturalist honored his Boston friend by naming some new species of birds after him. Shortly before Dr. Brewer's death he had prepared a pleasant paper for one of the monthly magazines, containing copies of several letters which he had received from Audubon. Few of the men who knew Audubon

Dr. Brewer's standing as an ornithologist was very high, and while abroad he everywhere met with a most gratifying reception among the savants of Europe. As a writer upon scientific subjects he has contributed works of much value to American natural history. In 1889 he edited a new edition of Wilson's Ornithology, preparing for it a synopsis of all the North American birds then known. He was the first authority in the country on birds's eggs; the work entitled Oology of North America, written by him in 1856, was a most elaborate publication undertaken by the Smithsonian Institute, but suspended because of its great cost. He wrote much of the biographical portion of the History of North American Birds, prepared in connection with Messrs. Baird and Ridgway and frequently contributed to the monthly magazines, the Nuttall Bulletin, and to the FOREST AND STREAM. His pen had the happy gift of popularizing the subjects treated, and putting them in intelligent form before the general reader. The birds were his friends; when he wrote or talked of their ways, old and young unconsciously became interested, too.

A SHOCKING REVELATION.

ITTLE by little we are gaining an insight into the mode of life and habits of thought of the English sparrow, and, painful as it is to be obliged to acknowledge the fact, it must be confessed that, judged by the morals of the present age, this bird does not appear to be all that he should be. His quarreling and fighting with his comrades, his driving off our native birds from the parks and open places of our city, and the incessant clatter and racket which the sparrow keeps up, might easily enough have been excused or passed over; for the first two eccentricities we could have attributed to a mere effervescence of animal spirits and love for excitement, and the last may be only the sparrow's way of doing what the ornithologists of a past generation used to call hymning his Creator's praise." Yes, these were trifles what well-regulated American mind can refrain from shuddering at the information which we print in another column from Dr. Coues, the well-known friend of the birds, that the sparrow is polygamous. Shocking, indeed, is this news, and scarcely to be believed had it come from any other source. The name by which it is signed, however, compels our unwilling credence. Anything but this could have been pardoned or overlooked, but this is going a little too far. In no well-regulated community can such a state of affairs be tolerated, and we feel sure that Dr. Coues' announcement will cause the anger of each moralist who reads it to burn hot against the daring bird which has brought to the land of the American Eagle, and practices under the Stars and Stripes, such atrocious customs. The friends of the sparrow, if any still remain to him,

may feebly suggest in mitigation of his crimes that we have native birds whose habits in this respect are no better than those of the Passer domesticus. It is indeed true that there are some of our game birds which are very reprehensible in this regard, but they have, at least, sufficient consideration for public feeling to practice their wickedness in secret, withdrawing themselves to the woods and fields, and thus avoiding so far as possible human observation. The sparrow, on the other hand, with insufferable impudence flaunts his immorality before our faces in the most fashionable streets of our crowded cities. Besides, do not most of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM devote, during three months of the year, every day that they can possibly spare to the punishment of these native criminals. The sportsman pursues them with dog and gun, and, we regret to say it, the farmer's boy snares them without mercy. Their carcasses during fall and winter are hung up about our streets-a dreadful warning to evil doers.

But the villainy of the sparrow has not yet been wholly Not satisfied with practicing his devilish arts in this free land, and perchance corrupting the morals of some of our weak-minded native birds, the sparrow is sly. Here he has been in the country some ten or twelve years, and all the time an inhabitant of our cities and exposed to constant observation, yet such is his infernal cunning that up to the present time he had never been detected in his nefarious practices. This is clearly an insult to the intelligence and observation of our ornithologists, and we shall be very much mistaken if they permit it to pass without attempting at least a revenge.

But if the state of things which has just been brought to light affronts and shocks the moral sense of America at large, with what feelings will the news be received in Puritan New England? New England, where offenses of this nature have ever been visited with such terrible penalties; New England, where the man who so far forgot himself as to kiss his wife on Sunday was punished by law ; New England of the Scarlet Letter. Shall Plymouth Rock, hallowed by so many sacred associations, be polluted by customs imported from the barbaric Orient? Shades of the mighty dead, forbid it!

The blood of the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers will indeed boil with rightcons indignation when this last offence of the sparrows becomes known. Surely from Maine to Connecticut no apologist will benceforth be found for the sparrow, and we may expect that the just wrath of an outraged public sentiment will now at last expel the wicked bird from the land of the forefathers.

In calling this matter to the attention of our readers we are but fulfilling a plain duty, and we feel that we can safely leave the matter to the public to deal with in We are sure that the alarm and horror its own way. with which Dr. Coues' intelligence has been received by us will be shared by all right-mixded people, and that the favor with which the sparrow has hitherto been regarded by a portion of the community must now give place to feelings of condemnation and disgust.

-Col. J. J. Toffey, the Sheriff of Hudson County, N. J., and recently elected President of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association is well fitted to fill the latter posi-The Colonel (no fancy title by the way) is an enthusiastic sportsman, an excellent shot and very popular among the boys. 2 Col. Toffey subscribed for the first number of the FOREST AND STREAM,

HOUNDING DEER.

THERE is no good reason to warrant or excuse the continued existence upon our statute books of laws which are ostensibly designed to regulate the killing of deer, but which in reality give to self-styled "sportsman" and market hunter full license to slaughter and exterminate. Possibly the most effective agency in producing such laws is the ignorance of legislators who frame them. All that the law-makers know-or think they knowabout deer, is what others, who profess to be informed, tell them; and if this information be of an inadequate or purposely false character, improper legislation is the result.

The question of hounding vs. still hunting is one of periodical and spasmodic recurrence at our State capitals. If the merits of the case were set forth by the advocates of each method, and so thoroughly and fully that dispassionate and disinterested men could draw therefrom their own conclusions, we should thereby have advanced a step toward the proper solution of this vexed subject. We have undertaken to secure such a comprehensive presentation of the question. Without at present taking issue on either side we have requested those interested to present their own case in the shape of replies to the follow ing questions. As our circulars may not have reached some whose knowledge and long experience enable them to give testimony worthy of consideration, we invite them now to respond. The subject is one of sufficient importance to merit careful consideration.

So soon as it may be practicable we shall publish a full summary of the correspondence. Game societies and all others interested in securing sound game legislation will find of most efficient service the FOREST AND STREAM material thus collected. The points upon which we have asked our correspondents to give their personal knowledge and opinion are these :-

1st. What is the character of the country referred to?

2d. What is the prevailing method of buuting deer?

3d. Describe, from your own knowledge, hounding deer and its ffects. Does it drive deer out of the country?

4th. Describe in like manner the practice of still-hunting. 5th. What class of men kill the most deer?-market hunters or

parties of sportsmen ?—residents or non-residents?

oth. Wouldyou approve of a law prohibiting hounding deer? 7th Would you approve of a law permitting bounding, but pro-

thibiting the killing or capturing of the deer after it has been into the water? Would such a law be practicable? sth. What is the open season for deer? Do you approve of it? If not, why? How would you alter it?

9th. What are the winter habits of deer, so far as you have per-

10th. Add anything else you may think pertinent to the discus-

THE VALUE OF NAVAL DESIGN.

IN a recent issue, a correspondent, "Corinthian," to whom we are obliged for more than one interesting and tersely put article from the standpoint of the orthodox believers in beam and "practical" talent, takes exception altogether to the application of naval science to the designing of vessels, and yachts more in particular. As we know similar views to be in vogue among a large fraction of the public, these few lines will possibly serve to cause them to reconsider what is generally a too hasty assumption and a too radical conclusion on their part.

The argument advanced by "Corinthian" is exactly what all others of his way of thinking invariably fall back upon when trying to support their side of the question. But we are not prepared to admit that his argument will stand the application of fact or logic. In the first place we are unwilling to acknowledge that all the yachts turned out by famous builders of "natural intuition" are either fast or a success. On the contrary, most of the popular builders have launched monstrosities and failures about as often as they have been fortunate in hitting blindly upon the right thing. We have no desire to be invidious in these remarks, and must ask "Corinthian" and others to recall the list of yachts built or modeled by the gifted who work by inspiration and not by reason—as our correspondent claims—and they cannot fail to acknowledge the truth of these words. selves, we are not disposed to grant anything in the way of inspiration, but think that even the most popular and successful builders are engaged in solving by experiment and logic the complicated problems of design after their own fashion. Moreover, enjoying a pretty intimate acquaintance with many builders, we may add that in so far as they have reached definite and unassailable conclusions, they will always be found to closely coincide in the results of their reasoning or experimenting with the pre-scribed laws of modern naval science. On the contrary, on those points where their logic is open to criticism, we find that builders disagree so radically among themselves, that the only inference to be drawn is that their success cannot be assigned to any assumed or supposed knowledge or familiarity with the true laws of naval science, but their fast vessels are to be attributed rather to a faithful and comprehensive eye and a mind well developed for the dissection and retention of "sweet

looking forms. These they incorporate in their models in practice with more or less success, and in proportion as they surpass others in this capacity of mind and eye, they produce results better than those of individuals less fortunately endowed by nature. This is all there is to their success, and in no way vitiates or modifies either the correctness or the utility of naval design.

To put the value of the latter in a clear and impregnable light is an easy matter, "Corinthian" claims that builders of fast yachts are "born," that study of the problems involved are superfluous. But great artists are also "born." The great masters, the queens of song and the skillful fashioners of clay, are not the product of much despised "book-learning," but the favorites richly endowed by nature; yet "Corinthian" would hardly, on that account, think less of studying the laws of perspective, give up practice with his brush, or refuse the benefits of the methodical pursuit of music to his children. If by such means they cannot be molded into artists of the highest rank, they can at least be made to comprehend, to value, to copy or to approach the great works held up to them as models, and be thereby lifted far above the level of the "common herd."

If great naval architects are "born"—for argument let it be so—it is perfectly idle to decry the investigation of the elements of their success, and it is these which the naval architect examines into and lays bare before the world, if possible, so that all may benefit by positive knowledge, and no longer travel in leading strings or be submissive subjects to the black arts of mystification with which yacht builders are so prone to enshroud their work—something which in the end they may be less able to explain than members of the lay public incapable of producing a model equally as fast or able.

Besides, half a dozen successful yacht builders, stretched out over half a century, is not a very heavy crop of "inborn talent" for the public to depend The yachts of really admirable performances hardly exceed one in fifty, and it is beyond doubt that the proportion would be much more favorable were the principles of naval architecture better understood and not so hastily thrown overboard at the occasional lucky strikes of jackknife art. It is comparatively an easy matter, after long experience with a certain type of vossel, to design or whittle out satisfactory craft of very similar dimensions and form, and for such work the necessity of theoretical knowledge may not be very pressing, for the effects of slight variations can guessed at beforehand with some approach to truth. But let the builders who depend upon "instinct" once sheer off the well-marked course, and they are only too glad to grasp at any formula, any figures, anything "from authority," as the drowning man grasps after a straw. To suppose that structures differing so radically from the normal as a Poppoffka ironclad, a Devastation monitor, a Czar's elliptic yacht, a Seabelle, or Jullanar, could have been made such complete successes upon the mere guesswork of a "smart" individual, is sheer nonsense. such works the methodical knowledge of a naval architect becomes invaluable, and iu a lesser degree the same holds good in the modeling of craft of a moderate tonnage, be they yachts, smacks, or launches.

On the whole, if there are cases where the world is happier without knowledge, it cannot be denied that the more we know the better. We fail to see that the opponents of scientific design have scored a point in favor of intuitive talent, precarious enough at all times, but think that if naval science has not yet reached perfection from a theoretical point of view the more all hands pull together the sconer will the science be reduced to a shape suitable for every-day application.

SOLDIER, SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST,-We had a most pleasant call last week from Capt. Chas. A. Bendire, whose name is familiar to old and new readers of this Capt. Bendire's command is at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, whence he has come East to undergo a surgical operation; meantime he is visiting the museums of natural history and noting the advance in the several collections with which he is familiar. Much of a sportsman and more of a naturalist. Cant. Bendire has, during his twenty-five years of service on the frontier, enjoyed most favorable opportunities for indulging his tastes. The sections of country in which he has been stationed from time to time have been rich in scientific material, and more than one museum of natural history has been enriched with specimens sent from his post. Special attention has been given by him to ornithology and oölogy. His collection of American birds' eggs is very complete, and is probably unequaled by any other private collection in the country. On his present trin Capt. Bendire brings to the National Museum of Washington five specimens of fishes, of which one is the "red-fish," and three others are entirely new. Concerning the "red-fish," a memorandum from those who have had the task of classifying it places it as the Salma kinnerlyi (Gill and Jordan), or red trout, first discovered by Dr. Kinnerly, in Chilowequick Lake, near the Frazer River, in August, 1859, and first described by Dr. Geo, Luckley in the "Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History," New York, VII, 1861, p. 367; full description

1872-3. The specimen, however, sent by Capt. Bendirs was quite a revelation as to the size of the species, being three times as large as the others. Both were caught in the same month of the year, October, and while distinctly disclaiming any disposition to dispute the classification, the Captain thinks that his fish is a different one from the specimen examined in the Smithsonian.

Volume Fourteen.—We begin to-day a new volume, and as it has been for thousands of years the pleasant custom of men to mark the completion of one stage of life's journey and the entrance upon another by some token of good cheer, we have thought it fitting to express our good feeling at this time by some substantial evidence of satisfaction. Putting this into shape we appear with several of our departments in smaller type than heretofore. That means more matter in the same space. It is a change which will enable us to treat more satisfactorily the soveral departments of our field, and we shall take great pains in the future as in the past to put into the space accorded each department the very best material attainable.

As the years are advancing, and one volume succeeds another, we are reminded to impress upon the reader the value of the books thus formed. The file of the Formest and Stream since its beginning is a vast library of entertainment and instruction. The numbers which make up a volume are well worth preserving and binding. The novice will find in the pages of such a journal full and explicit instruction upon every branch of the sportsman's craft. Several treatises upon game, gunsfishes and fishing might be compiled from its columns; and most admirable books of travel might be made up from the sketches of its contributors.

Notes.—In striking contrast to the dashing and foaming rapids of Maine, St. Clair pictures the weird and funereal scene of a sluggish Louisiana swamp, where cypress trees, hung with Southern moss, are reflected from the dark waters of the alligator's home. "A Winter in Louisiana" has much romance and much strange adventure about it. Many of our readers will turn from its perusal back to the days of their own personal experience before the war. This is one of those sketches which reveal to us—or rather suggest—the wealth of entertaining sporting reminiscences stored up by our friends at the South. We could wish that St. Clair's pen might stimulate others to recall for our readers their tales of Southern sporta quarter of a century ago.

The Arcadians of Southern Louisiana have not changed since the day St. Clair kissed the Rose de Teche. The stranger finds them still the same simple, quaint people, preserving their odd prejudices and primitive customs. They are aside from the current—off in an eddy of the stream, where the flow does not disturb them.

We can put ever so many of the countries of Europe into the single State of Texas, and have room for one or two Eastern States beside. Our correspondent, N. A. T., has the happy faculty of seeing scores of interesting things in the great State which he has made his own, and this faculty he supplements with another equally felicitous—that of describing what he sees. The fish problem he propounds at the close of his letter is one that will nuzzle icthyologists.

Among those who called at the Forest and Stream office this week was Mr. Charles Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Ontario, who, many of our readers will be pleased to learn has made arrangements with the Indians of Rice Lake to secure next fall a full supply of wild rice. The gathering of this cereal in Canada is reserved to the Indians, white men being forbidden to collect it. Mr. Gilchrist has already been very successful in securing from his Indian agents large supplies of rice, which he has shipped to all parts of this country, as well as to England and Scotland The Indians go out in canoes through the rice patches, the man at the bow and the squaw at the stern, with two sticks or poles about three feet in length, with one of which the rice is drawn alternately from one side and then from the other over the canoe, while the other stick is used as a flail to beat the seed out into the boat,

If the responses are any indication, our colored pictorial posters must be accomplishing their mission in a highly satisfactory manner. We still have a full supply on hand, and shall be pleased to send them to all who may be inclined to post them where they may be seen and read. Attention is called to the prospectus of our commissions and prizes, as given elsowhere.

In response to several inquiries we may explain that we do not propose to publish a game and fish directory in book form. Such an undertaking would be futile, because of the constant change in game localities. Our plan, which we are now carrying into effect, is to secure all information of a useful character relating to fish and game resorts, to register such notes in a book here, and in turn give it to such of our readers as may wish to avail themselves of it. Comprehensively stating the case, we

propose to act as a medium for the interchange of information. We have been led to this by having long known the needs of gentlemen sportsmen, and have, after mature deliberation, adopted this as the most feasible and satisfactory method of supplying this want. That the directory to sportsmen's resorts may be of the most complete and valuable scope we cordially invite the active cooperation of every man who may be able to help us by his contribution.

The Bay County Sportsman's Association gave a banquetin honor of the State Sportsman's Association, at the Fraser House, Bay City, Mich., last evening. We were there in spirit, and only wish we could have materialized ourselves into tangible form to participate in the festivities.

"Is fish culture a success?" This question is not asked now as it was a few years ago. We are finding auswers to it on all sides. To-day we publish a most emphatic and favorable reply in the report of the California Commissioners.

Anything coming from the pen of Mr. A. Cary Smith will be read with much interest and attention by all. The long experience of Mr. Smith in practical building and in the designing of numerous yachts of all tonnages, as well as the mass of statistics it has been his good fortune to accumulate during his long service as Measurer of the N. Y. Y. C. and S. Y. C., entitle him to speak as an authority upon all matters connected with vachting. We welcome his name to our columns, and know that the public at large share our pleasure in seeing his ideas in print. The very instructive lectures delivered by Mr. Smith before the Seawanhaka Y. C. form, as we know, a standard which governs the modeling of most of the yacht builders in America to a larger extent than any other source of information. As the question of measurement has more bearing upon the future models of both America and England than is generally supposed, we propose to give it all the consideration its importance de-

We have long since been satisfied that the importance of the protection of game from its natural exterminators in the animal world has not been sufficiently recognized. Some sportsmen's associations have offered prizes for the greatest numbers of vermin killed; among such clubs, that of Luzerne County, Pa., is conspicuous. Foxes, weazels, skunks, owls, hawks and all the pestiferous class of preying animals and birds destroy more game each season than the poachers and lawless gunnors and trappers. Foxes are reported very abundant this year in certain sections of New England and the Middle States. Sportsmen in those same sections may, as the result, look for a scarcity of game birds.

CRICKET CLUB MEETINGS .- The annual meeting of the Staten Island Cricket Club was held at Delmonico's, Broad street, on the 2d inst. The following Board of Directors was elected to serve for the ensuing year: Mr. William Krebs, President; Mr. E. Wiman, dent; Mr. E. H. Outerbridge, Secretary, 23 South street; Mr. W. M. Betts, Treasurer, 87 Leonard street; Messrs. William M. Donald, R. B. Whittemore, E. W. Stevens, W. H. Davidge and Ashton Harvey. The late Secretary, Mr. W. H. Davidge, read his annual report, the pith of which, including the club's averages, have already been published in the Forest and Stream's cricket columns. The Treasurer's report showed the club's income for last year to have been \$2,701.52. This does not include the gate money received from the Irish and English matches. After paying all expenses there is left a handsome balance in bank. The vote on the amendment to prohibit members who are also members of other organizations from playing against the club in matches was carried by a two-thirds vote. The clause does not apply to college, school or commercial elevens. This reform was much needed, not only to stamp the club's individuality, but also to protect one or two kindred organizations in this vicinity. The chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to revise the present constitution and by-laws, and it wisely suggested that the captains of both elevens are to be elected by the elevens, and not selected by the committee, as heretofore. The new mode will commit, as it were, each player to his choice, and will give less opportunity to "kick." A large number of new members were elected, and the propriety of building a new club house is in serious contemplation.

The St. George's Club had their meeting at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth street, on the 2d inst. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Mr. J. T. Soutter; Vice-President, Mr. G. T. Green; Treasurer, Mr. B. Mostyn; Secretary, Mr. G. Hyde-Clarke; Committee, Messrs. E. H. Moeran, C. W. Bance, David B. Gilbert, T. C. Richardson and J. P. Conover. The suggestion to divide the club's ground at Heboken with the Columbia College Club has been referred to a special committee. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were both read and adopted; and the club trust this year to play several out-of-town matches.

GAME PROTECTION.

MIGRATORY QUAIL IN GEORGIA.—An Atlanta correspondent sends us the following note from the Thomas ville (Ga.). Times, the first recognition he has seen of the presence of the birds in that section :-

presence of the birds in that section:—

Mr. J. M. Blackshear caught and sent to town the other day, for the inspection of his friends, a dwarf quail. The bird appeared on Mr. Blackshear's plantation last year. It is a beautiful, symmetrical bird, and is very highly prized by sportsmen. The Forest and Streem gives in a recent issue, an interesting account of their introduction into this country. They are called the Messian quail, and are migratory in their nature. During the past few years several thousand have been imported from Messian by Eastern and Northern sportsmen. None, so far as we know, have been sent South, and how the little stranger found his way down here is a mystery.

THE NEW JERSEY WOODCOCK LAW.

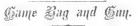
Morristown, N. J., Jan. 31st Editor Parest and Stream:—There seems evident a strong disposition on the part of some of our Jersey men to oppose the efforts of the Protective Gume Association from procuring proper legislation. All this is beyond my comprehension. If I am not mistaken, the main cause of this outbreak is the proposed abolition of summer cock-shooting. Now, it is my firm bother that the out of ten of the sportsmen of New Jorsey are in favor of a law prohibiting summer shooting. Are the wishes of nine sportsmen to be set askide for the unit? By reference to the records of the Senate, I had that the bill for the amendment of the game laws was introduced by Senator Lawrence of Sussex County. If there is a man in the State of New Jersey who is more competent to say whether summer shooting is exterminating the woodcook than Senator Lawrence I have yet to hear of him. Mr. Lawrence wasborn and brought up near what were formerly the greatest woodcock grounds in the Middle States, the Drowned Lands of whosenees grounds in the John States, the Dymical Lades Sussex and Dymical Lades Sussex and Sussex and France Counties. No one will deny that where there are up to the others are the two or three londs on. Therefore, I say, If the woodcook are constantly Georgishing under the present law, let us try to better their could not by the enactment of a more stringent one. Note their could ion by the cancerment of a more stringent one. Now, upon what grounds do the opponents of the reform hase their objection? Thear them say, "We will not have any shooting if the proposed now haw is passed?" Let me ask a question. How many woodcock will the sportsmen get if such an alteration is not made? But it is not, my brother sportsmen, a question of how many woodcock you will cer, but how many there will be. The clamor of the country is for the farmers to rally and defeat

the bill.

What possible benefit the farmer derives from summer shoot
ing is unknown to the yeomanry of New Jersey. As the woodcock of this State is an inoffensive little fellow, and never damages the summer crop to any appreciable extent, he cannot be ages in a summer copy to day appreciator activity of our farmers do not revel in woodcock shooting I fall to see the occasion for this hue and cry. Trusting that the present session of our Legislature will give us a law which will improve the shooting in this State, I am, yours in the interest of true sport.

in the interest of true sport.

There is nothing astonishing in the fact that the New Jersey summer woodcock bill should have its antagonists, for its opponents are mostly found on examination to be either seithly persons celling themselves sportsmen, or else villationary bad shots. The former, as a class, are the most difficult to deal with: they would blindly kill the goose that hays the golden egg, reasoning that as life is uncertain they might not be spared to be in at the that as the is uncertain they might not be sparred to be in at the cackling. The other class are easily sorted out and readily also posed of. It would be well to have a special act passed in their behirft, allowing them the privilege of blazing away whenever the spirit moves them. For Heaven knows it would only keep our I lend, the woodcock, in good Bying trim, for woodcock are



GAME IN SUASON IN FEBRUARY.

Wild duck, geese, brant, etc Hares, brown and gray.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quall, Sulpe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, and
play sipe, curlew, syster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacole or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resolts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value; State, Town, County means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address ;- after the following model :-

ARKANSAS-Clinton, Van Buren County,-Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway to Chimmers, from thence by wagon. Turkey, deer, bear in greater abundance than elsewhere in the State. No deer, ocar in greater additioner than essewhere in the State. No canebrakes. From here its easy to go to Sugat Loaf, Peter Creok, Owl's Cove, "Big Bottom," Greasy Valley, the "Meadows," the "Gourd," Det il's Fork, "Possum Walk, the "Gulf," and several than desirable values. other desirable places. Country wild and mountainous; people friendly and obliging. Hotel-Hartwell Greeson, proprietor; \$1 Address Richard Poe, Esq., as above

-Mr. E. M. Messenger, of the Bromfield House, Boston Mass., with a party of four others, has gone to North Carolina, where he will spend some weeks quail shooting.

-The cariboo, Cervus tarandus, is seldom seen in New York City, in fact, not over twenty have ever been shipped to this market. It was our good fortune, however, to inspect, yesterday, at the restaurant of Mr. John Suther land in Liberty street, two magnificent specimens, a bull and a cow. They were shot by an Indian in the neighborhood of the Revière Dupont, Canada, and described by him as "nice fat," each deer having weighed in life over 350 pounds.

THE RIVINGTON GUN AND RIFLE CLUB,-The annual meeting of the club, formerly known as the Social Gun and Rifle Club of Philadelphia convened Jan. 3 17th, at the Union League Club, when the name was changed to the Rivington Gun and Rifle Club of Philadelphia. No doubt under the new title the members will acquit themselves individually as creditably as they did under the old name.

The reports at the annual meeting were of the most satisfactory nature; the membership numbers sixty-eight, and the club has no debt, with a balance in the treasury, That the meetings meant something last year will be learned from the following summary taken from the shooting record for 1879, and sent to us by a correspond-

cnt:—
The chib gives an annual prize for the best score made at 40 birds from 5 traps, handleap rise. This was won by the score of 37 killed, the winner standing at 30 vards. The next best were 4 of 35 killed, 1 of 34, 3 of 33, efc.

Number of members who took part in these contests, 34; largest number in any one match, 21; total number of birds shot at in matches for above prize, was 1,221; killed, 871; hissed, 350; percentage killed, 71½; highest percentage in any natch, 81; lowest percentage in any match, 63; number of clean scores of ten "straight," 7; highest individual score in four monthly matches, 37 out of 40, or 92‡ per cent.

1000 to 102 per cent.

Besides the above we have had a great many matches for other prizes, all of which were well attended, as you

Besides the above we have had a great many matches for other prizes, all of which were well attended, as you may judge from the following record:—

Total number of birds shot at on the club*grounds during the year 1879, was 7,481; killed, 5,337; 'missed, 2,141, Per cent. killed, 71½, or, omitting double bird shooting.

73 per cent.
We also gave a prize for glass ball shooting from three
Bogardus traps, 18 yards rise, won by the score of 76
breken out of 80. Excluding rille shooting, we find there
were about 16,000 shots fired upon the grounds during the

NEW YORK STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.-The Seneca Falls Reveille gives the following encouraging report of the preparations for the next convention of the Association, which will be held there :-

report of the preparations for the next convention of the Association, which will be held there:

It having been decided to hold the annual shoot of the State Sportsmen's Association under the auspices of the Seneca Gun Club of this village, preparations are being made for the largest and most successful gathering of the kind ever witnessed in the State. Neither time nor expense will be spared in promoting the objects of the Association. The generous hospitality of our citizens will be extended to all members of the Association who may gather here during their annual tourney, and all our sportsmen will vie with each other in the magnanmity of their efforts to make the convention a gratifying success. We hope for the attendance of an unusually large number of the sportsmen of the State. They may be assured that the occasion will be one of profit and of pleasure. Our home sportsmen to whom were entrusted the cares and responsibilities of the convention of 1872, and who managed it so successfully and satisfactorily, will have the coming convention in charge. The Seneca Gun Clubwhich embraces within its membership such well-known names as Silsby, Hoag, Lawrence, Stacey, Parrish, Tubbs, Ten Byck, Niver, Selleck, as well as many others—will omit nothing in its efforts to make the coming convention worthy of the highest commendation. The prizes which it will offer for competing shots will surpass those of any other meeting. They will be numerous, valuable and worthy of the sharpest contests. Alverdy arrangements have been perfected for obtaining birds in great numbers, and there will be no delay because of any neglect in this respect. The convention will be held at an opportune time, and all our citizens will feel it incumbent upon them to contribute in every way possible toward making it a credit to our village and an honor to the Association.

Vermont Fox Hunting.—Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt.
—Jan. 37th.—In issue of Jan. 15th I notice an account
of a New Hampshire fox hunt, in which the parties bagged two foxes in one day. It is not unusual for fox
hunters in our town to bag two foxes in a day's hunt. A
few weeks since, Mr. Burdett and Mr. Morgan, of this
place, were out, and bagged five red foxes in one day. On
bec. 4th Mr. Elliott and myself were out, and at 1 a. M.
the first fox was started; at 3 r. M. the third fox was
bagged, among them an old veteran who was tooltless
and tipped the beam at 13‡ pounds. Two of them fell to
my 10-bore. In this hunt only only one dog was used.

E. S.

Massachtsetts and North Carolina—Mariboro, Mass.—The Mariboro Sportsman's Club have held one glass ball shoot since the new year came in (Jan. 15th), and had a nice pleasant afternoon for outdoor sport. We had out about a dozen shooters, and shot sweepstakes. The President of the club, Dr. Chamberlain, made the remark, when he took three first prizes in succession, that his little gun had not forgotien its cunning, but after that, Eager, Fry, Lughton, Bodrey, Brush and some of the boys had a chance to shake hands with some of the boys had a chance to shake hands with some of the honey. We shall shoot once in two weeks the rest of the winter. One thing we copied from the Worcester Club, to which many of our members belong, that is to have hot coffee on the stove in the club-house all the time when the shoot is going on; it keeps a man warm and in good humor, or at least it helps to.

D. S. Mooney, one of our most popular members, has just returned from Currituck, N. C., where he has been for the last eight weeks and has had some splendid duck shooting. One day he killed with his Schuyler gun one hundred and twenty ducks of different kinds, but a majority of them were red-heads. He also had splendid quail and snipe shooting, with a few woodcock. He took his splendid setter dog "Boss" with him, and he was the admiration of the natives there, as they have nothing but duck dogs. They make very little account of anything but duck and sea-fowl shooting. The weather was very warm most of the time, which made canvas-backs very warm most of the time, which made canvas-backs very warm most of the time, which made canvas-backs very scarce. MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH CAROLINA-Marlboro,

New Jersey—Imperial Lodge, Tom's River, Jan. 31st. The weather still remains warm, with no ice whatever in the bay. The duck shooting remains good, with a prospect of continuing; and some good bags of red-heads and broad-bills, with occasionally a canvas-back, are made overy shooting day. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are the days in Musquito Cove, where the duck now are, Shooting on the main bay is allowed on all days. S. K., Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allentown, Jan. 30th.—The one hundred migratory quall, which were imported last spring, were released on farms in Lehigh County; and out of this lot, to my knowledge, not one covey was hatched. One or two pair were seen last fall, but where they are now no one knows. The land is full of "Bob Whites," and if the winter will not get worse we shall have plenty by next fall.

no one knows. The land is full of "Bob Whites," and if the winter will not get worse we shall have plenty by next fall.

Notes from Kentucky.—Mill Springs, Ky., Jan. 20th.—Our crop of qualis is not up to auticipations based upon the multitudes of pairs seen during early summer. The very few wing shots of this county have hunted but little, and the annual influx of visitors has yet to report. Parties from abroad lawe invariably manifested so great a degree of pot-hunterism in neither sharing game with farmers over whose lands they shot, nor having game served where they sojourned, that numerous conspicuous posters would have surprised, and divers "Git out of thir's" amazed them had they come around as usual. My first day's sport of the season, in company with an enthusiastic young visitor during the holidays, resulted in twenty-eight of the fattest quali that fever saw in the same bag, and eight hares that were singled out because of their extraordinary size. Many wild turkeys have been killed in my immediate neighborhood; a deer was chased within carshot of my house recently; the music of a neighbor's pack in full chase is enjoyed semi-weekly—oftener if the weather be unusually propitions. The last report from three of the boys a mile away was that they were in hot pursuit of a black bear which has prevailed the past four weekls or more. Remarkable weather—mercury in shade often registering 60 and 70 Far. More than one thunder storm recently. Several of our Central Kentucky hunting clubs have long been accustomed to making annual excursions to the mountains of East Tennessee in quest of deer, and two or three came to grief this fall through ignorance of an ordinance against Kentuckians trespassing on that sacred soil and the prerogatives of that favored people, and a deef ear to the warmings of their brethren just over the line who know. Their convictions were that hunters on the border would selfishly confine them to Kentucky territory and they pushed ahead cheerfully, to be promptly individend their treasury

WILD PIGRONS,—Oxford, Ohio, Feb. 2d.—Pigeons are reported feeding in the bush north of here. There was a novel match at a little town ten miles up in the country. It was reported that there was to be a glass ball match on Saturday afternoon, but through some mismanagement the balls did not come. To avoid disappointing those that came they used potatoes. The match was a satisfactory one, I believe.

satisfactory one, I believe.

INVA—Poweroy, Jan. 26th.—We have been having a very open winter, and during the last two weeks it has not been cold enough to freeze nights a great deal of the time. The sky appears warm and hazy, shillar to Indian summer. The ice is nearly all thawed out of Twin Lakes, and for the present has ruined the hopes of ice-house owners. During a thirty-mile drive across the country to-day I saw a large number of prairie chickens and quait, while around the lake were large flocks of ducks and geese, and occasionally a string of pelicans were seen floating lazily along.

ARIZONA—CANNO TROMAS JAN. 9th—Quait shooting

ARIZONA,—Camp Thomas, Jan. 9th.—Quail shooting has been very good here this season. My score is 760 quail, about 20 Wilson snipe and 40 ducks, Very few saine and ducks stop. nipe and ducks stop.

The Fournam Gun Club.—On Monday last the Fountain Gun Club held an enthusiastic meeting in their cosey new rooms at Harry Miller's in Brooklyn. Every chair was filled and "standing room only" was the rule. The occasion was the regular monthly business meeting. Since the club's members determined to possess a head-quarters second to none in this vicinity, the interest of the residents in the reighborhood became decidedly aroused.

The "Heights" near the ferry is sufficiently provided with social club houses such as the Brooklyn and Kluss

the residents in the reignormode occurred accuracy aroused.

The "Heights" near the ferry is sufficiently provided with social club houses such as the Brooklyn and Kings County, but the equally important "hill" around Prospect Park was without such convenience. The Fountain Club appear to have met this necessity, and now its members hav, without interruption, and with proper privacy, come togother in an elegantly furnished suit of apartments and pass a social evening in a friendly game of whist or euchie, or, if so disposed, neet worthy antagonists in the philosophical games of chess and draughts. Scarcely had the improvements been imagurated ere the applications for membership began to pour in. Indeed, the President was so importuned by many members that he felt it his duty to call a special meeting to receive the petitions and set the examining committee at work that their reports might be acted upon at the regular meeting of February. At this last meeting the committee reported favorably on nineteen of the applicants for active membership and nine nominations for hororary membership, and all were elected. The club now numbers about 125, and bids fair to be the largest in the State. Good-fellowship has always 'prevailed. One reason for this is the invariable opposition shown to gambling, no matter in how insidious a form it may appear. After the election it was decided to add another room to the accommodations now existing, and the necessary leuse was taken, and the former satisfactory committee—Messes. Wingert, Clamberhin, Ilines, White and Beggs—were empowered to proceed immediately with the enhellishments. Mr. Chamberlain presented the club with a beautiful statuette chandelier, the counterpart of that

recently given by the President. An executive committee consisting of James White, Charles W, Wingert, Frank C. Chamberlain, J. J. Bennet and William Cleaver, was appointed to meet like committees from the other clubs uniting in the movement to invite the State Sportsmen to hold the Convention of 1831 in Kings County, It was unanimously determined to celebrate the anniversary of the conception of the club, Washington's Birthday, with the usual "crow shoot." A committee was appointed to procure the necessary crows and provide the usual dinner at John McMahon's hotel at Sheepshead Bay. These annual reunions have become an institution, and are always anticipated with a pleasure which has never failed of accomplishment. A pleasart incident was the vote of thanks given to the soveral donors of the decorations about the rooms.

has never failed of accomplishment. A pleasant incident was the vote of thanks given to the several donors of the decorations about the rooms.

Where to Go for Trapping.—Dugdale, Chester Co., Pt., Jun, 31st.—Your "Game and Fish Directory," just started, is just the thing needed—the only trouble, most of the notes and extracts given will be in most cases "blow-your-own-lovnt" style, as a kind of advertisement for certain proprietors of hotels, and the nost primitive out-of-the-way places will not come into notice. Every-body has their hobby, and mine is, emphatically, trapping, although I enjoy beating and hunting. I wish we could have accounts of more out-of-the-way places, frequently known of by your readers, as being great retreats for otter, mink, marten, raccoon, etc. I am sorry to say professional trappiers as a rule are not much given to intelligence or reading, and hence we do not get much from them. Now there are plently of hunters frequenting these wild retreats in quest of large game who are of our most intelligent citizens, who are sufficiently observing to give accounts of what they have seen to be of great use to the trapping fraternity in looking up a locality for operations. There are undoubtedly splendid localities for in-bearing animals in parts of Nova Scotia, Maine, the fide-water region of Virginia, and eastern counties of Novth Carolina. Have you not resident subscribers, or those on your subscription lists who have been through some reliable information, with mames of parties with whom correspondence could be opened? I would give as a good place, which I am familiar with myself, West Point, White Co., Ark., as head-quarters—principal direction of operations for good trapping and deer hunting, Little Red River, to junction with White River; along White River, up or down. Another good place, from head of Ratt Creek down said creek, which is a small stream, sluggish and very crooked, flowing southerst in the subscriber. For infornation, address, with stamp, Jos. M. Lindley, Esq., West Point,

Ark.

THE AUXILIARY AHEAD.—New Berlin, Dweal Co., Fla.,
December 20th, 1879.—Messrs. Auxiliary Rifle Barrel Co.,
New Huven, Conn.—Geffs: The rifle barrel I purchased
of yon is doing as well as any one could wish for, and far
surpasses my expectations, both in execution and con-

emence.
Have used it a great deal on alligators, etc., and in ood hands it is certain death. Have killed several at ery long distances, and for turkey and deer it is just the

yery long distances, and for turkey and deer to is just one thing.

Had a "shoot" with an old-fashioned rifle that has quite a reputation about here, and the result was as usual, viz.: Auxiliary ahead; other "no where," and the longer the distance, the more your barrel led. Your new folding sight is not in the way in the least, and with the rifle barrel, makes the most effective as well as the most complete arm I ever used.

Should advise every one owning a breech-loader to have one, especially if they intend coming South. They will not have reason to regret, and may feel, as I do, thankful that I own a Shelton auxiliary burrel.

K. S. Griswold.

BOY AND GUIDE.

LOWELL, Me., Jan. 1st.

Lowell Me., Jan LOWELL, Me., Jan. 1st.

That slug had hit his leg in the gambrel joint. I was as proud now as I was a few years before, when I killed the lirst partridge. So I went on killing a deero eccasionally, and soon as I was able to buy a gun I secured one with percussion caps, and I was very successful with it, I used to put in about nine buckshot and a round ball top of the shot. I killed a great many deer with this gun. I soon learned to manage a bark canoe and used to go hunting deer where they came out to the lakes and streams to feed. I was pretty sure to get near enough to shoot one if I could see the deer before he saw me.

I would work along near the shore, and when the deer looked up I would keep perfectly still until he went to feeding or turned his head from me. Sometimes I would stick bushes and weeds, tall grass, etc., in ad about the bow of my canoe. I find this a very good way to get up to ducks and all kinds of game when it is convenient to use them. I have kept on until I have hunted them most all ways that I ever heard of. I make my own canoes, snow-shoes, and moccasins; also make for others, and am now making for lumbormen and hunters. I go as a guide and furnish guides, canoes, etc., for parties during the hunting season. At one time, some years ago, I had a party from Rhode Island; I took them to the schoodhac Lakes for the purpose of hunting deer with dogs. There were nime of us all told. Deer were plenty, the lakes were plenty, and high winds were plenty, the lakes were plenty, and high winds were plenty, too. The most of the deer we started would go to some lake where there was no one to watch, or some part of the lake where we could not get nor hear the dog. When I hunt wilt dogs I don't find it as I have heard some writer say, that any boy that could row a boat or shoot a gun could get deer by the ton. I find that if a dog starts a deer near one lake, if there is another lake three or four miles distant, he is most likely to go there. It requires skill, practice, and good judgment to be successful with dogs and canoe

SHOOTING MATCHES.

THE DEXTER PARK TOURNAMENT.

The pigeon shooting tournament at Dexter's Park, L. I., last week, was one of the most notable events of the kind that has attracted the attention and participation of the crack shots of this vicinity for some months. The summary of the shooting is a

First Day, Jan. 28th .- Swoopstakes, \$5 entry-Shot for at 10 birds cach, from H. and T. trups, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundar one barrel only; L. I. S. C. rules; closed with H entries:

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Same Dau.-Sweepstakes, \$5 entry-Conditions as in previ-

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7), Miller (2 out of 6), and Robertson (3 out of 9) withdrew,

Sweenstakes, \$5 ontry; shot for at 10 birds each from 5 tra-30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, using both barrels; L. rules; closed with 23 entries:-

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| H. Smith | .0101111011 |
| Hallock | .1101110110 |
| Bergen | .0111110100 |
| Schiller | 1010101000 |
| Doulo | |

Madison (killed 5 out of 8). Gilderskere (3 out of 8), Johnson (1 out of 4), Hance (2 out of 5), Wilson (3 out of 6), Miller (missed 4), Sclover (4 out of 6), and Height (5 out of 8) withdrew, 4 birded the states.

Second Day, Jan. 29th-First Sweenstakes.-Open to all comers : \$5 entrance; at 5 pairs of birds each; from plunge traps; yards rise; 9) yards boundary; 14 ounces of shot; ties decided

| | Killed. |
|--|------------|
| Mr. Brewer | 0 |
| Mr. Height | 0 |
| Dr. Talbot 11 01 11 11 10-11 11 | 11 11 |
| F. Gildersleeve | 11 |
| L. Smith 11 01 11 10 11—11 00 | 10 |
| M. Johnson 11 11 10 11 10-10 | 9 |
| W. Selover II 01 10 11 01 | 7 |
| Colonel Butler 01 01 01 01 11 | . 6 |
| Second SweepstakesOpen to all comers; \$5 entra | neo; at 10 |
| single birds each; 25 yards rise from II, and T. traps; ti | es décided |

Third Day, Jan. 31st.-First Sweenstakes \$5 entrance; at 10 single birds each; 27 yards rise; 80 yards bour dary; from II. and T. traps; 14 ounce shot; the use of one barr

| ., | no san | LLAA | ~ | • | | • | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Killed. |
|------|---------|------|----|---|--|---|---|--|------|---|--|-------|----|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Dr. | Talbot. | | | | | | , | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Mr. | Bremor | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Mr. | Height | | | | | | | | | , | | - 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Mr. | Mills | | ٠, | | | | | | | | | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | î, | IJ |
| Mr. | Gilders | lec | ١V | е | | | | | | | | . ĺ | Ĺ | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 8 |
| Mr. | Heyer. | | | | | | | | | | | - 1 | () | L | ı | 1 | I | Į. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Mr. | Wilson | | | | | | | | | | | , 1 | 1 | 0 | Ð | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | L | U) | 6 |
| 21.0 | Divors | | | | | | | | | | | - 1 | n | 1 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 1 | - 4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 15 |

weepstakes.—Upon to all comers; \$5 entrance; at 10 s each; 25 yards rise; from four plunge traps; fies delires each:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 1 | Killet. |
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| Ir.F. Gildersleeve. 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 挫 | 1 | 1 - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Ir. Height I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| fr. Brewer 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | -1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | 1:3 |
| fr. C. Hance 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 0 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 | 1 | - 0 | -0 | | 11 |
| fr. Mills 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 10 |
| Ir. Wilson 1 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 8 |
|)r. Talbot 1 | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | | | | | - 8 |
| ir. Heyer 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

PRESENTANTA-Northumberland, Feb. 3d.—A hoot took place here on last Saturday for the first time in several months. We intend organizing a club on the 7th links, when you will hear from us regularly. The following is the score:—
Z. Tavlor.

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LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB. - Derter Park, Courses Hills, L.L. 150.21.—First contest for new gun; 7 birds; 5 ground traps; undicapped rise; 80 yards boundary; using both barrels; club

| rules; ties shot off | at 3 bir | ds | ea | eh | :- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-------|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| W. Wynn | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 10 |
| Capt. Baulsir | 21 | 1 | 1 | Ł | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 -0 | 1 | | | | | - 8 |
| E. Madison | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| T. Broadway | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.* | 1 | 1 - 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 9 |
| Mills | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | - 9 |
| W. Lemken | 13-3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U-1 | 0 | | | | | 7 |
| Dr. Talbot | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ú^ | 10 | | | | | | 6 |
| Turner | 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | l | 1 | 0 - 0 | | | | | | - 6 |
| Ackurst | 13.3 | 0.5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-1 | 1 | 0 | | | | Ÿ |
| Hauce | 25 | Û* | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-0 | 0 | | | | | 5 |
| Midway | 23 | () | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| Murphy | 23 | 1 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | 4 |
| Miller | 23 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| 2 | | | | | 0.0 | | | | | | | - | | |

Langate (21 yards) killed 2 out of 6; Thompson (21 yards), 1 out of 5; Brower (21 yards), 1 out of 2, and Robinson (23 yards) missed by withdraw.

| UNKNOWN GUN CLUB.—Dexter Park, L. I., Jun. 2d.—Reg | ular |
|--|------|
| monthly contest; prize, gold badge; shot for at 7 birds each | ; J± |
| ounces shot; 80 yards boundary: H. and T. traps; useof | one |
| barrel only :- | |
| John Schröder1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 D. Wersehe 1 0 1 1 | -3 |
| H.Van Staden, Jr.1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 Wm. Lemken 1 0 1 1 | -3 |

ohn Schröder......1 1 1 1 1 0-4 | H. Van Staden, Jr......1 1 1 1 1-5 (flass-ball shoot same day won by John Schliemann, who broken out of 15.

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Club grounds at Springfield, L. I. an, 20th; match at 10 birds each; 5 traps; 3) yards;—

| Mine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|----|----|----|-----|----|---|----|----|---|---|---------|---|------|-------|-----|----|-----|------|-----|---|---|
| Arey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Huss | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Engl | u, | ١. | ٠. | i. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | · | | 1 | 1 | . U | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | - 0 | - 0 | 1 | - |
| F4514 1 | | | 4 | 14 | 6 | 0 | n | n | 1 | 4 | i. | ٠. | 10 | 'n. | F. | 1 | 14 | ٤. | | 0 | lva | 0 | **** | + | 100 | mo | 1.1 | 2000 | die | | |

Match at glass balls; rotary traps; 18 yards:-

| Miner. | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | - (| } | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1-4 |
|--------|------|----|------|--|----|--|--|--|----|--|------|----|---|-----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|
| Arey | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | - | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0-4 |
| Ward | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | - 0 |) | 1 | 1 | l | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 9 |
| Vos Ko | :III | η. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | ĺ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | () | 1 | 0 - 6 |
| Huss | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 6 |
| Davis. | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 - 3 |
| Englug | | | | | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | | Ĩ. | ι | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-0 |
| | | | | | | | | | , | | | | | _ | | | _ | | | | _ | |

New Jursey Gun Club.—West Side Park, Jan. 21st.—Regular monthly shoot at birds and balls. The first contest was for the Champion Glass Ball Badge; 20 balls; three traps; bandicapped

| Sanders' | 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-17 |
|-------------------------|----|------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----|---|---|------|---|---|---|--------|
| Dunlop | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 - 17 |
| Sedor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-14 |
| Dusenberry | 18 | () | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0-13 |
| Wilms | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | U | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1-11 |
| Canton | 16 | U | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 m mm 100 mm form mm | | 45.5 | - | | | | | | | | | | | - 6 | | | - 71 | | | | |

Tie on 17, miss and out; 25 yards rise; won by Saunders. The next contest was for a \$150 Parker gun; 10 birds; 21 yards

| rise; | TDHL | ter | | п | | H.I. | ıu | V. | L. | 16 | , 1 | U | u | L | C | | u | . H | 12 | 5 | ··· | 1111 | 3 7.1 | 116 | S:- | - | | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|---|----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|------|-------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|------|---|
| J. Va | n Bro | rel | sle | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 -1 | i |
| B. Dr | rsen p | eri | 3 | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | . 1 | Ú | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 ~ | 1 |
| Geo. | Wilm | S. | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | + | 0 | 1- | |
| L. Di Geo. J. Ca W. H C. Sei W. St | dmus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ï | -1 | Ĵ | 36 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ī | 1 |
| W. H | ughe: | š., | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | - 1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 1. | 1 | () | 0- | * |
| C. Sei | dor | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | | | | | . , | , | | | | . , | | 1 | 0 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 - | ź |
| W. St | cers . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | l | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0- | - |
| 11 . 52 | unders | ì. | | | | | | ÷ | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | - 1 | 366 | 1 | 0 | 36 | w | | _ | |
| II. (i) | surcr. | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | , | | | 1 | L | 1 | * | 0 | 1 | W | | | | - | |
| J. Cal | ble | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 1 | | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | W | | | | _ | |
| J. Sip | m | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ÷ | 1 | | * | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ü | W | | | _ | |
| H. W | arne. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ü | | 1 | 0 | W | | | | | | _ | |
| J. Pe | arson | | | | | | | | | | | į. | | | | | | | () | | (1 | 11 | | | | | | | | (|
| W. D | unlog | ١ | | | , . | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | 0 | | Û | 0 | W | | | | | | _ | (|
| As | weep | at | 3 | bi | r | ds | ſ | 0 | 11 | 2 | v | 9 | d | :- | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cable | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | _ | 3 | ı, | ٦ | V | a | ľ | 10 | | | | | | . 1 | 0 | 0- | 1 |
| Cadm | 1118 | | | | | | | | l. | | ι | | ĺ | | 3 | ı | 1 | W | il | H | ls. | | | | | | . 1 | () | ()- | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Pearson..... Dunlop.... Van Brockle. Mr. Cable killed his bird and won the stake, the rest missing theirs.

G. L. W., Secrebay, of

OHIO-Nelsonville, Jan. 24th .- Match between John McGary, of Straitsville, and Jas. Roy, of this place; ground trap;

BOGARDUS' LAST CHALLENGE.—The challenge of Captain Bo-gardus has drawn out the following through W. W. Judy, of North Firth street, St. Louis, Mo.: I accept the offer of Captain A. H. Bogardus to shoot him a match at pigeons in New York Some time in June or July, 1880, on the following conditions:—To short 100 best rook or wild pigeons each, from five trays five bore, use of both barrels. If ounce shot, the dend birds to be bore, use of both barrels. If ounce shot, the dend birds to be retrieved by a dog; for \$4.000 as side, \$500 forfeit, with the option of raising it to \$2,000 a side on the day of shooting, Captain Bogar-dus to allow \$500 for expenses, and to deposit that amount, to-gether with \$500 forfeit, in the hands of the New Yark Clipper, as stakeholder, on or before May 1st, 1880, and to give forty days' notice in said paper of the time and place of shooting. I reserve the right, in accordance with his offer, of not giving the name ntil the time of shooting. Jan. 5th, 1880. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Cincinnati, Jan. 28th. - The following is the score made in the sixth and final competition for the champion badge given by the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club for best glass balls shot. In these matches the Bates & Baum rubber-band traps were used, having a throwing capacity of 40 yards, and the rise being 18 yards made the shooting very difficult. A screen was used in all inatches, and the balls were thrown in every direction. Out of the 120 balls shot at, Whetstone broke 102 and Caldwell 99, Whetctone winning by 3 balls. Scores were made by other members of the club, but were not counted, as they withdrew from time to

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, Feb. 2d, Mammoth Rifle Gallery .- The last MASS-ACTUSETTS—Boston, Feb. 2a, Mammoth Rife Gallery,—The last week of the New Year Rife Match has outrainked all others in fine shooting, and brought out the crack shors from the several rifle associations in this vicinity. Mr. E. F. Richardson made four clean scores and received \$80 in gold. Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. E. B. Souther and James N. Frye were successful in getting one clean scores and received gold in gold. Mr. H. L. Lee, Mr. E. B. Souther and James N. Frye were successful in getting one clean score and receiving \$50 in gold each. All of the above gentlemen are members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. One year zee the extra prizes of \$50 for a clean sear was offered by the manago the extra prize of \$20 for a cican score was offered by the man agoment, and during the year it has been won sixteen times—six times in 1879 and ten times in January, 1889, and hereafter the management will offer an extra prize of \$20 to any one who makes the largest number of clean scores during the month. The following are the prize winners in the New Year Rifle Match, with their scores in detail; 150 feet: rounds, 8; possible, 40: -

| E. F. Richardson | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|--------|-----|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| J. Merrill | | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 120 |
| E. B. Souther | | 5 4 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 / 118 5 / 118 |
| N. W. Arnold | | 5 5 | 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 117 |
| W. H. Jackson | - | 5 5 | 4 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 117 |
| W. H. Harrison | | 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 4 | 5 1 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 117 5 117 |
| S. C. Noyes | . 4 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 117 |
| tt. A. Pollard | | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 1 | 5 5 5 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 117 5 117 |
| Ductum Ech 9 Magnolia Gallers | T | iis i | nnn | ula | rr | esor | t f | or rifle- |

Boston, Feb. 2, Magnolia Gallery.—This popular resort for rine-men has been filled during the week to participate in the favormen has been filled during the week to participate in the favoriter ing target match, and unexceptionally brilliant results have been achieved. R. F. Schaefer again heads the list with 344, and is tied by S. C. Noyes for same amount, with the handicap allowed him. Messrs. Richardson and Hollis also tied for 312 cach, and Messrs. Farrow and Ellsworth tie for 319 cach, the best shooting over done in the gallery. Friday evening Mr. E. F. Richardson of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, stepped into gallery, made 10 consecutive bull's-eyes, and took \$15 in gold, offered by the management for the brilliant feat. Monday Mr. Fawlet even the Schill of the control of the participation of the schill and the schilliant feat. offered by the management for the brilliant feat. Monday Mr. Ludwig will offer \$59 in gold to any person with any rifie who can make 10 consecutive cartons, a half-inch ring inside the one-inch ring. In connection with this valuable offer three other elegant prizes are offered, valued at \$10, for the month of February. With such inducements offered the gallery will be filled by the marksmen, and Mr. Bennett, the manager, will be a busy man for ensuing month. Following is the summary of last week's

| SMO CATTOR I | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|-----------------------|
| RING TARGET | MATCH. | | |
| R. F. Schaefer113 | 115 | 116 | -344 |
| S. C. Nayes | 110 | 111 | 335x 9-314 |
| E. F. Richardson 113 | 113 | 116 | -342 |
| F. Hollis | 114 | 115 | -312 |
| L. W. Parrar118 | 110 | 108 | 331x 9-340 |
| G. W. Ellworth | 111 | 111 | 334x 6-340 |
| J. M. Smith | 113 | 112 | -339 |
| N. W. Arnoid | 113 | 112 | -338 |
| C. D. Harrison 109 | 107 | 103 | 324 x 12 - 336 |
| E. Walters114 | 110 | 109 | -333 |
| T. Baxter | 106 | 106 | 321x12-333 |
| N. C. Stone | 110 | 111 | 331 |
| H. Kimball | 108 | 103 | 325x 6-331 |
| J. R. F. Schaefer109 | 110 | 111 | -330 |
| C. Lawrence | 111 | 106 | 323x 9-329 |
| W. Henry110 | 108 | 110 | -3:23 |
| N. James | 109 | 109 | -326 |
| J. S. Bennett104 | 106 | 166 | 316x 9-325 |
| F. Otto | 105 | 101 | -314 |
| F. Dudley 97 | 94 | 111 | 302x12-314 |
| A. C. Gould | 96 | 95 | 293 x 12-305 |
| I. P. Gragg103 | 100 | 101 | 304 |
| E. James | 91 | 101 | 290x12-302 |
| C. J. Foy | 93 | 97 | 299x12-311 |
| A. L. Brackett 99 | 53 | 95 | $266 \times 12 - 271$ |
| W. H. Farnham | 93 | 98 | 281×15-296 |
| С. П. Russell 106 | 95 | 90 | 281x 6-287 |
| C. A. Smith 99 | 9.6 | 100 | $293 \times 12 - 305$ |
| S. Hoyle 88 | 8.8 | 90 | 262x12-274 |
| L. W. Blake 76 | 97 | 81 | 244 x 12 256 |
| G. E. Farnham | 80 . | 78 | 241x15-256 |
| | | | |

Boston, Jan. 31st.—There was a good attendance of members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Walnut Hill Range this Boston, Jan. 3ist.—There was a good attendance of memoers of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at Walnut Hill Range this afternoon, the occasion being the fifth competition in "Every-body's Match." The weather conditions, as far as light, shades and temperature were concerned, were good, but a strong wind,

that varied from 9 to 10 o'clock in direction, and from one and that varied from 9to 100 clock in direction, and from one and one-half to three points in intensity, served to perplox the bull's-eye seeker to a considerable extent. In spito of this drawback soveral of the competitors succeeded in making very good scores. There were 100 entries, and appended are the best s

| W. Charles | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 5 | į | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-45 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|--|--------|--|--|----|------|--|---------|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| W. H. Jac. | KS(| n | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | 4 | - 4 | 4 | Į. | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-46 |
| J. Borden | | | | | | | | | | | | - 5 | 4 | - 4 | £ | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-46 |
| E. W. Law | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-43 |
| C. R. Griff W. Howar E. F. Rich | ing | ŗ. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | - 5 | í | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| W. Howar | d, | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | - 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5-41 |
| E. F. Rich | arc | 18 | OΠ | ١. | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | - 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4-41 |
| H. Max | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | - 5 | - 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4-44 |
| J. Nichols | | | | | | | | | | | | - 5 | 4 | - 4 | ŀ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4-42 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

W. Charles used a military ritle in making the above-recorded score, ard in accordance with the rules of the match is entitled to count two additional points, making his record 47. The return match of this association with the Medford Amateur

Rific Club, which was to have taken place Feb. 4th, at Bellevue Range, has been indefinitely postponed, as several members of the Massachusetts team are out of town and unable to compete on that day,

Hapkinton, Jan. 24th.—The rifle club held a shoot at their range at Claffin's Grove this afternoon. The light was good, but there was a strong and unsteady 11 o'clock wind. The conditions of the match were 200 yards; off-hand; 10 rounds; re-entries being permitted. Below is the summary:-

| P. W. | Sm | th. | | | | | | | | | , | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | -5 | 4. | 4 | 4 | 5-4 |
|-------|-----|------|------|----|--|---|--|--|-----|---|---|------|-------|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|-------|
| W. B. | Cla | ßin. | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-4 |
| G. P. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. H. | Ros | e | | | | ٠ | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | - 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3-3 |
| O. H. | Smi | th | | ٠. | | | | | , , | ٠ | | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 - 3 |
| | | | | | | ı | | | | | | | _ | | | | | | _ | | | |

New Bedford, Jan. 24th.—A team from the New Bedford Association had a shoot at Bay View Range this afternoon, ing the following scores by strings; possible 50; 200 yards range: off-hand :-

41

| John Drowne | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Thomas A. Smith | 43 | . 43 |
| Fred. A. Bradford. | 43 | 41 |
| Daniel D. Briggs | 43 | 37 |
| Selma Eggers | 42 | 37 |
| Oliver E. Gifford | | 47 |
| George W. Parker. | 41 | 38 |
| H. P. Babcock | | \$5 |
| Charles M. Hussey . Charles A. Grav | 38 | 38 |
| Charles A. Grav | 37 | 36 |
| | | |

CONNECTICUT.-Collinsville, Jan. 28th.-Canton Rod and Gun Club Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand, left arm extended; 31bs. pull, 10 shots:

| | | | | | | | | | MAGSS. | creea. |
|-----------------|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|---------|--------|
| J. Pfister 7 | | tî | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 8-67 | 33 |
| - Bidwell 9 | 6 | - 8 | - 8 | 8 | 7 | - 8 | 10 | - 8 | 7 - 79 | 39 |
| O. B. Hull 5 | | 11 | | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12- 99 | 43 |
| | 11 | 12 | 8 | 11 | | 11 | | | 10-101 | 45 |
| - Laubenstein10 | | | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 10 - 94 | 42 |
| G. S. Case 7 | | | 1.2 | 10 | 10 | | | 6 | 11- 89 | 41 |
| G. F. Lewis11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 - 90 | 41 |

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.-Feb. 3d.-The first regular practice of the club at 230 yards actual distance took place on Wednesday, Jnn. 21st, at Hartung's Park, Morrisaula, when 10 men shot, making 635 points, shooting 15 shots aplece. Mr. O'Donnoll made a very fine scoro—70 out of 75—and Mr. Maugam made 65, with an inner, with a Remington State model ritle. On the following timer, which a Reministry and the score for I men stood fall. Considering that the which the there is no the score for I men stood fall. Considering that the we have the men or less rustry, not having both for some fine that the theorem is the score for the score for the score of the score

ZETTLER CLUB.—'The first competition for a Gold Medal, pre-ented by Mr. I. H. Brown to the Zettler Rifle Club, took place at Guttenburg Shooting Park on Jan. 26th. Scores as follows: 30 shots per man; ring target; } inch rings;-

| Henry Ochl | G. Joiner | 73 |
|------------------|---------------|------------|
| Peter Fenning624 | | |
| I. H. Brown | W. D. Ward | ii i |
| D. Miller 609 | | |
| C. Judson | T. Broadway | 35 |
| C. G. Zettler | J. Blumenburg | 11 |
| M. Dorler 602 | T. Oniel | O G |
| M. B. Engel | | |
| | | |

Next competition will take place at the same place Feb. 8th

FISHER'S GALLERY.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Empire Club match or Ballard rifle was ended last week, J. W. Todd being the winner. Homer Fisher was the winner, in Saturday night special, with the score of III—possible 125—German ring target. The reduced ring targets are meeting with a great deal of favor, as being a better test of marksmanship than the Creedmon. Mr. F. Ing a better test a marsanary man to extension and H. Holton, on January Hth, made off-hand a score of 229 in ten shots—a possible 330—in the target fired at the centre of bull'seye, counting 25, measuring only 3-16 of an inch. A prize of \$10 (ten dollars) is offered to any one who will excel it.

Onio-Cincinnati, Jan. 11th .- The following is the score made by the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club in the sixth competition for the Baker Medal; 200 yards; off-hund; 15 shots; Massachusetts-Creedmoor:—

| Names. | | | | | | | l | | İ | | | Mass. | 100 |
|--|--------------------|------|---------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|--|-------------------|
| J. R. Westen. W. Caldwell. L. Feader. M. Gindelin G. Hensen. Bennett W. Campbell. W. Hall. Stickels. | 5 L 5 L 12 L | 9 16 | 9 1] | 8 8 12 9 10 10 | 11 7 8 11 | 9 11 10 10 11 11 8 8 | 16, 11, 10, 6, | 11 | 0 0 0 10 2 6 | 10 10 12 6 10 9 | 11 | 2 147 147 145 142 135 135 129 129 120 | 61 61 61 62 52 60 |
| | -28 | | 12 | [Cal | dw | ell | | . 8 | 10 | 10 | ⊢ 2 | 8 | 10 |

Cincinnati, Jan. 24th, 1880.—Score made by the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club in the seventh competition for the Baker Medal; distance, 220 yards; position, off-hand; 15 shots at Massachussets-Creedmoor targets:—

| Names. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | fass | 1.660 |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-------|
| | - | | _ | - | I– | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | - | | 1 |
| | | | | 11 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 149 | |
| H. Stickels | | 8 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | | 6. | 9 | 148 | ijĢ |
| L. Fender | | | | | 8 | | | | 10 | | | | | 15 | 111 | 14.3 | |
| A. Koehler | | | | 11 | | 10 | | 10 | 12 | \$ | Ü | 16 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 142 | |
| J. Duffman | 110 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 6 | | 10 | 11 | | 10 | | é | | | 16 | 111 | |
| J. R. Weston | 10 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 1 | ç | 11 | | 16 | 8 | 0 | 10 | ş | 6 | 16. | 137 | |
| D. T. Disney | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 10 | - 8 | 11 | 6 | | 10 | | ij | | | | 135 | |
| M. Gindelin | 6 | 12 | 13 | 9 | şı | | 7 | 6 | 9 | | | 10 | | 10 | 0 | 134 | |
| (), Topf | | 3 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 7 | | | 16 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 132 | |
| W. Hall | | 1(| 7 | | 8 | 100 | 3. | 8 | 9 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 131 | |
| W. Caldwell, | {10 | Ę | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 89 | | 7 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 17 | 12 | 130 | |
| W. Campbell | 11(| 1 | \$ | 1 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 126 | 59 |

NEW ORLEANS-Jan. 23d,-To-night the members of the Cr cent Rifles, in full uniform, under command of Captain Pleasants, marched to the residence of Mrs. Thibault, on Euterpe street,

where Miss Ella T. Thibault presented the company with a hand-

Mr. W. C. Flower, First Sergeant of the company, accepted the wift with appropriate remarks, and in return of the compliment on behalf of the company, presented the fair donor of the guido with one of the company's badges.

Arghery.

WITH BOW AND ARROW AMONG THE WILD PIGEONS

MONG the numerous articles written for Forest and Stream A NONG the numerous articles written for Forest and Stream

on the subject of archery is a communication from Will H.

Thompson, whose views agree very well with my own opinions
and early experience. But I fog leave to correct Mr. Thompson
in the belief that he and his brother were at any time the only
archers in the United States. During my boyhood days lived in
close proximity to a tribe of Indians, of whom I took my first lessees in the use of the bow and subsequently become whole. cose proximity to a tribe of inducts, or whom 1 took my first re-sons in the use of the bow, and subsequently became much at-tached to that kind of sport. Partridges, wild pigeous, squirrois and numerous small fary fell victims to my aim. I continued the practice of shooting with the bow and arrow until long after I became familiar with the use of the ride. It is a healthy exercise, became familiar with the use of the Fig. 11 is a neutry exercise, especially for young people; it strengthens the arms and chest and toughens the muscles. The exercise has never wholly lost its charm with me, and although out of practice for many years, I think that I could pull a pretty strong bow yet,

The bows which the Indians used in early days (say fifty or sixty The bows which the Indians used in early days (say fifty or sixty years ago) wore made of white ash or jinkiokory, worked out of feaso-soned timber and washed over at different times with bot oil. They became impervious to water and still retained the natural strength and suppleness. However plenty hickory and ash trees may be, there are comparatively very few which are of the quality which is required to make a good bow. The strings were made of a single strand of rawhide evenly cut and slightly twisted and made perfectly round by rolling, being about the size of common fence wire and apparently about as hard. Blunt-headed arrows were used for killing brids and small rume, and were invariably were used for killing birds and small game, and were invariably used among the wild pigeon roosts and nesting grounds.

Among the happiest recollections of these latter days are those that carry me back to boyhood sport among the wild pigeous. Reader, have you ever visited the nesting grounds of wild pigeons? If not, I believe you have missed seeing one of the wonders const. I not. To each eye and a masset esting one of the women's in intural history. The first and most extensive nesting grounds that I visited was in the western part of the State of New York as early as 1833. The nesting began in Cuttaraugus Courty, each the Allegheny River, reaching north to the town of Collins, Eric County, covering a section of country about thirty miles in length County, covering a section of country about thirty miles in length and supposed to average six miles in width, including a part or ull of the following towns: South Valley, Cold Spring, Napoli, New Albion, Dayton and Towanda, most of which have been organized and settled long since the date above mentioned. Here was an area estimated at 180 square miles, covered with a thick growth of timber, every tree bearing from one to fifty nests, according to size of top. Here I enjoyed the satisfaction of rambling through this enormous hatchery. Although I was a youngster at that time, the remembrance brings many fond recollections. I have visited some considerable number of hatcheries since then, but small in comparison to the extent and magnitude of this. None but large and extensive forests, with an overabundance of beech small in comparison to declared and magnitude 0. this. Note but large and extensive forest, with an overabundance of beech mast, could support such a wast body of pigeos during the time cf_building, batching and feeding, which last six or seven weeks, more or less. The building begins about the 1st of April, or be-fore if the spring is favorable; of course the supply of food is the tore it the spring is invorance; or course one supply or toon is the product of the year preceding, which has remained under the snow during the winter. The nest consists of a bunch of dry sticks and twigs, which seem to be slightly thrown together, yet they are so strongly and ingeniously connected with the branches that winds or atorns cannot dislodge them.

One of the wonders is where all the sticks and fangs were gathered which were used to the construction of these products.

One of the wonders is where all the sticks and fangs were gathered, which were used in the construction of those acests. If there were only one or two thousand the material could easily be found but when the number reaches up into so many millions, we are at a loss to know where all the nesting material could be collected. It was seldom that more than one young pigeon was raised on a single nest, but occasionally two were found. During the time of building and batching, the mast on the batching grounds would be mostly consequently the old birds were compelled to forage for long distances to collect food while feeding their young; and not the least wonder is the instinctive knowledge by which each pair is enabled to return direct to they knowledge by which each pair is enabled to return direct to then when each pair is changed to the thousands of others in close proximity.

Perhaps there is nothing that will draw out a whole tribe of

Indians, old and young, like a pigoon hatchery. The fiesh of young wild pigoons is fat and juley and fine flavored, and doubt-less a young pigoon is the sweetest and daintiest tonset that ever lickled an Indian's palate. Here were gathered at different points most of the natives, old and young, from three or four tribes of Indians. Here the best archers from the Buffalo, Catternauga, and Alieghany reservations had met for a trait of skill. I am not well posted in the scores of modern times, but it was then and there that I saw greater feats in archery than I ever witnessed be-

ore or since. It seems that the Sencca nation of Indians have wholly or nearly abandoned the use of the bow, save among the small boys. ANTLER. Piney Falls, Jan. 13th.

SCORING IN ARCHERY.

SAN FBANCISCO, CAL., Jun. -th, 1880

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of Dec. 25th I notice Mr. "Massassit Bowman" comes to the front in favor of the present system of counting, wanting more particularly to have the gold stand well in figures. One of his propositions is that the additional rings are a concession from good shots to poorer ones. A natural inference is that Mr. "Bowman" is one of the few who so badly use up the gold when report they appear before the target meaning business. Another untural inference (from this distance, decidedly more probable), is that he is among the army of archers, who, by an occasional scratch-gold, make up the average lowered by more whites and scratch-gold, make up the average lowered by more whites and blacks, while his opponents keep steadily accumulating blues and reds. Granted, that the gold is the mark for nil archers; I have yet to hear of one who can each it every time, or who despises the red or blue when credited to his or her score. That the rillemen have found the Creedmoor target about right, is evident enough; and they don't worry over a "four" as much as they would fit in made a difference of two instead of one against them. Why should an archer have a greater penalty than a rilleman for corresponding shooting? The two are more nearly alike than any other

sports I can recall, just now. I claim that a score of 200 made up of blues and reds, is better than a like score made up all the way from white to gold. I claim further, that the blue-and-red man is a bet white to gold. I can further, that the blue-and-red man is a bet-archer than the other, and should be entitled to as much consid-eration in the matter of system of counting. As far as the ques-tion of having the gold for the mark goes, a target made up after tion of naving the goal for the marks goes, a target map in after that standard would have very little charm for the majority of surchers, and detract very much from the pleasure of shoring, as few wrichers would find much pleasure or satisfaction in spending most of their time classing after arrows which missed the mark. If Mr. "Massassit" will put up a dout of that sort some day, and try, say ninety arrows (American Round allowance). I fancy his re try, say indee; arrows (illustrican bound anowance), I find a list spect for the additional rings would increase in proportion to the contracted appearance of his score, and fatigue of legs wearied with much arrow hunting. I remember my first impression of the present system of counting was to wonder what genius took the time to study up such an odd system to impose on the con fiding archer, when the natural first idea would be of numerical succession, i, 2, 3, 4, 5; and the next impression was to wonder how long it would take the archery fraternity to awaken to the fact that the system should be changed and (in my humble opinion) improved. It would make it more intelligible to the opinion) improved. It would make it more intengrate to general public, be more easily counted and understood, and a mental wear and tear of scorers and shooters. I would sug to my New England fellow-archer, that, after he had tried new system, a 5 (put in a big full-faced fellow, Mr. Compositor new system, a so put in a nigruin-meet relow, and compositor, would perhaps look as big to him as a g (smallest you have, Mr. Compositor) does now. At all events, I hope the discussion now going on in your columns will eventually lead to the change, and that It will be made soon. I want all the whites I usually get to stand a better chance; and perhaps Mr. "Mussessio Bowman" stand a better characci and perhaps Mr. "Massasolt Bowman" won't object to that sort of thing himself, after be gets a little-accustomed to ft. We can't all be champions. The California archers are talking up a League for the Pacific coast, and, if a ecomplished, the Eastern archers may rest assured this change will be strongly and control as a far as I can Judge, adopted. When will the National Association do as much? PACTFIC POOR SHOT.

GALESBURG, III., Jan. 19th, 1880.

Patter Forest and Stream :-

Permit inc to express my sympathy with Mr. Brownell in his desire that the present system of archery seoring be reformed at least thoroughly discussed.

The advantage that larger arrows have over smaller, is compar The advantage that larger arrows have over smaller, is compar-atively a small matter; and the difficulty of determining upon which side of the line the extreme point of the arrow strikes, is obvious. A more practical plan would be to give an arrow strik-ing two colors half the sum of both. Thus, large arrows would have the advantage just outside the dividing line, and small ones inst inside

past inside.

The element of linek at long ranges can be made more unimportant in a better way than by changing the relative values of the colors of the target. Leave these values as they are, and add something to the score for each hit as such, say, at eighty yards, one, at one bundred yards, two. I give an example at each dis-

| Present Method. | | | | | Proposed Method. | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|--------|------|------------------|-----|--------|---------------|--|--|--|
| 80 Yards | 128 | Hits; | Score. | .100 | 28 | | Score. | .102:28 = 130 | | | |
| 50 THIRE | 123 | 1.6 | 6.6 | | 23 | +1 | 44 4 | 103:23 = 126 | | | |
| 100 Yards | 123 | | 1. | 77 | 23 | ++ | ** | 77:16 = 123 | | | |
| 100 1 11/45 | 1 18 | 4.5 | 6.6 | 80 | 15 | 1.6 | | S0:36 116 | | | |

Of course, the amount of allowance for hits should be determined by the judgment of our most experienced archers; but it seems to me that there should be some allowance at the long

\$22 how is knotty and crooked. I knew no better than My 2.2 down is kindly and crooked. I saled no better than to select such a one; but, after all, I selected better than I knew. The record shows that though "a rum un' to look at, it is a good mt'" to shoot. This record begins August 21, 1879. Since then I have recorded bl York Rounds, 4,664 arrows; 432 American Rounds. 8.930 arrows-total, 8.394 arrows

9,699 arrows—total, 5,595 arrows.
Many scores I did not record at all; neither is account made of flight-shooting, in which I have indulged considerably; and,especially it will be observed that there is no record from June 1st to August 21st, during which time I shot quite as assiduously as later. August 281, during which time I shot quite as assiduously as later, though at shorter ranges. I think I must have shot at least 15,00 arrrows with my bow. I have broken several strings upon it; and three times inadvertently pulled an arrow through it; still, the "crooked old stick," as one manufacturer called it, is there—the only bow I use. A few days since it three an owdinary forty-six target-arrow two hundred and thirty yards. I need not say, while I am pleased with my bow, I am a diamed of myself: bu h a verdant archer needed just such a tenacious boy

Such a vertical account needed just such a tenacious bow.

Permit me to say in conclusion, that the purpose of a bow, as it seems to me, it not to last, but to shoot. I have a Japanese bow that I never use, though I am sure I could never break it.

HAWTHORNS VS. PEQUOSSETTS,-Boston, Jan. 24th,-Match be tween Hawthorn Archers, of Boston Highlands, and Pequess-ette Archers, of Watertown, Two reunds of 33 arrows each, ladies, shooting at 33 yards, and gentlemen at 49 yards:

| _ , | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| HAWTHORN AR | CHERS. | | |
| F. H. Brackett Dr. J. Dwight R. Worthington, Jr G. A' Smith Miss R. Wilson Miss F. W Miss J. Wilson Miss J. Wilson Miss L. Brackett | Round. 148 151 173 150 141 130 139 120 | 24 Round, 182 153 131 119 115 118 106 119 | Total 330 306 304 269 256 218 247 239 |
| 1 | ,152 | 1,047 | 2,199 |
| PEQUOSETE AI A. S. Brownell S. P. Abbott N. D. Abbot Miss Walker Mrs. Slishee Mrs. Shackford Ladies' Average Gents' Average | 124 135 117 90 117 88 110 105 | 152 132 112 107 119 79 102 132 | 276 267 229 90 224 207 189 207 132 |
| | 886 | 935 | 1,821 |

Several of the archers have not shot for some time, and this circumstance, together with the very trying light on the targets, affected the scores considerably. Several of the gentlemen have frequently nassed 200 score, and the ladies have shot as high as 175, at 30 yards, and 141 at 40 yards.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-The New York Archery Club ha persevered in its search for winter quarters, and is now admirably located at the Ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth street, beboard at the Anna Augusent Amon's, Inventy-standards refer to tween Soventh and Bighth avenues. The drill-room of the ar-mory, the use of when so brighth are the courtesy of Col. Stypien, Is 30x230 feet, and 54 feet high, alterding full room for 4c-yard, 5d-yard and 6d-yard shooting. The regular meetings of the club will be held here every Saturday evening. and as the club has so cordially opened its doors to the interested and its the third mass of containty operators in this noble game. The public we look for an increased interest in this noble game. The membership is rapidly increasing. At the last monthly meeting five new names were added to the roll and three others were pro

Last Saturday evening was the first practice in the armory. The Last saturacy evening was the irst practice in the armony. The ladies shot for the monthly prize, which was Thompson's "Witchery of Archery." Mrs. Dr. De Luna won it with a score of 335. The gentlemen shot for the weekly badge, and it was eaptured by Mr. Breeze with a total of 532-90 arrows at thirty yards. The return match with the Asshma Archers, of Brooklyn, E. D., we understand, will now soon be shot; while the club has another challenge on its bands from the Oritani Club of Hackensack, N.J. The gentleman who sent the two linen-thread how-strings a few weeks ago will confer a favor by sending his address to Dr. A. B. Do Lung West Thirty-second street.

Y ORK VS. BOSTON.—New York, Jan. 30th.—Archers in New NEW YORK VS. BOSTON.—Acw Fork, Joh. 300.—Arches in two York and vicinity are respectfully invited to send official scores of the American Round to W. Holberton, care of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, t Fullon st., or to W. C. Beecher, 237 Broadway, so that Malleson, (Fullon St., or to w. C. Beccher, 25) Flootives, of the a feam of six may be selected to shoot a match with the Boston archers next Decoration Day (May 20th), the first match to be shot at Mount Morris Park, and the return match in Boston on some litter data - cores to be sent in by May 1st. Matches for positions on the tea " will be shot during that month.

W. HOLBERTON, President Oritani Archers

The veteran Major A. G. Constable, President of the Brooklyn Archery Club, has been unanimously elected Second Vice-President of the Grand Mutual Archery Association for the ensuing

-In reference to Mr. Gray's bow, which a correspondent stated was returned to the manufacturers because ! last week was returned to the manificatures declared to a show shapen, Messis, Conroy, Bissert & Malleson explain that the bow was sent back to them simply because Mr. Gray wished to ex-change it for a heavier one—Mr. Gray's letter and the bow itself, both now to be seen at their office, showing this.

Dachting and Boating.

Keels and Cutters.—The new yacht now building by Alonzo Smith at Islip for Mr. J. G. Cassatt will be rigged as a cutter. The Cornelia, originally built for Dr. Vondy, J. C. Y. C., has been sold to Mr. Chas. Warren Lipplit, of Providence, R. I., and will be turned into a keel. Verily, signs of the times.

YACHTING IN LAY JOURNALS .- It is unfortunately true that the AXCITING IN LAY JOHNALS—Its unfortunately the data of lay journals have as a rule very poor accounts of yacht racing in their vicinity. Sometimes the nautical flights of the Bohemian tar are inscrutable and wondrous in more ways than one. The Philadelphia Sandray Mercury is an exception to the rule, and a Philadelpha Sulled Merculy is an execution of the line, and we most agreeable one at that, for in its yachting column the hand of the adept can be traced in every line, and we are glad to know that our contemporary intends continuing in its good ways.

"SAPPHO."—This schooner has been laying up for two months past in the old harbor of Marseille, but has now been taken into dock to have her copper looked after and prepare for the grea dock to have her copper topole the same properties to the grade of the Nicoraces. It is also said that her spars will be lengthened to the old racing proportions. If Sappho will only be put in the hands of an American skipper she is safe for the big prize.

MEASUREMENT.—Classification according to length only is generally condemned, and this judgment has in our eyes all the more importance, since it is not only the expression of the majority but it emanates also from the most competent yachtsmen bes minted with the maragement of races,-Le Yacht,

SCREW YACHT.—The generally accepted percentages among naval architects are: Wooden vessel equal 100, then from vessel equal 60, and composite vessel 56. In small vessels the difference is not so great, especially when special construction or heavy equal 60, and composite vessor on. In smart vessors in unterrence is not so great, especially when special construction or heavy plating is necessary to secure rigidity in iron sloops. Mischief weighs about as much as a wooden sloop, but has her weights posed to better advantage for strength and stability.

THE MORE THE MERRIER .- Our esteemed contemporary, the THE MORE THE BELLATION.—The execution contemporary, the Spirid of the Times, sees danger to American yachting in the fleet of steamers now building. But in reality there is none; we have sea-room for all, and if a limited portion of the community prefer the greater certainty and greater speed of finescrew steam yachts. the greater certainty and grouter speed of integerew steam yachts, by all means let us have them—the more the merrier. There will always be enough among the other half of the public to choose the romance, roominess, cheapness and adventure peculiar to the sailing craft. A glunce at the fleet of big steam yachts in England shows that we are a long ways out from driving out the sailing yacht, for in America the preponderance of the latter is in ing yacat, for interior tas proportion and consider a single greater than in England, yet no one dreads any direc consequences to the prosperity of the noble fleet of cutters, yawls and schoon-ers abroad from any inordinate or abnormal weakening in favo of steam. Anything that sets the American afloat and carries him out to sea away from the dyspeptic desk and business ries will be sure to make a man of him, whether he hoists his flag aboard a first-class steamer or at the masthead of a flying schooner. If the iron frames of deep draft, scaworthy steamers are going up in many yards, neither will the builder of wooden sailing vachts complain, for he is busy swinging his adze from morning till Prosperity in one branch goes hand in hand with activity other, for both are indications of the growing wealth o the nation.

LYMAN'S ROWING GEAR .- With the spring the demand for Lyman's bow-facing rowing gear is likely to spurt up afresh. For family and sportsmen's use we know of nothing better, and Mr. Lyman has many testimonials indorsing the advantages clair his invention. Prices have been reduced. Mr. Lyman also ids excellent boats of all kinds. Send for his circular. for his inventio

I'ez Boarno,—Sturgeon Bay, Wis., has got an ice yacht, and undertakters are smiling at the business outlook. This is the online of the Sturgeon Bay Advocate. "To travel a mile a minute is something to be proud of, and to tell to your grand-children when you take them upon your knees to delight their procent souls with the usual after-supper batch of lies about the innocent soils with the data milet a minute it with the risk of a black walnut was of traveling a mile a minute! Ay, there's the risk. Why, you wouldn't have any grandchildren to lie to. What's the use of traveling a mile a minute at the risk of a black walnut. ulster and a season ticket to the cometery?"

PROTECTING SHIPS' BOTTOMS .- Says Iron: "It appears that during a surveying expedition in Natal, which was being carried out for the Colonial Government, the discovery was made that a strongly glutinous juice or gum, which issued from certain plants belonging to the natural order Euphorblaceæ, when cut with the clearing knives, adhered so firmly to the blades that it was very difficult to remove. It was further found that the fron so coated did not rust, and that when immersed in the sea no barnacles nor marine life would touch it. In its pure state the gum is an ex-tremely bitter and irritating poison. To render its application practicable it requires to be combined with some other substance To effect this it is necessary to dissolve the gum in a preparation of spirits, and in that condition it will readily combine with ord-nary pigments, the combination forming a material which when spread upon a surface gives a glossy coating to it, and one, more-over, which is importious to air and moisture, while its own peover, when is importants to air and mostainer, while its own pe-culiar profestive properly remains unimpaired. A series of ex-periments were carried out on an extended scale, and were so successful that they led to works being established for the pro-duction of this composition on a large scale by the Protector Fluid Company, of No. 8 Leadenhall street, London. The reason of this success is explained by the circumstance that the b the Euphorbia, which forms the base of the fluid, being of such an intensely bitter nature, paralyzes the efforts of all insects to attach themselves to a surface or bore into any substance coated with it. With regard to its practical application to ships' both. toms, the testimony of ship-owners and others who have goes to show that the results are very satisfactory."

ADJUSTING COMPASSES.-In England some trouble sooms to Anotheric Obbasses.—In Loganiu some fromms some to have been had about Irregular deviations of the compass in new iron steamyachts. It is well known that the observed deviations obtained from "swinging ship" are apt to undergo considerable modification with material changes in climate, and if foreign voyages are contempleted by the new iron yachts now building too much care in obtaining the deviation (variation and local attracmuce care in obtaining the deviation (variation and local attraction) cannot be taken. Above all, have the tables prepared by an expert, and do not trust to the crude operations of a hero of the "belaying-pin" variety, who views with supercificusness anything that he has not been taught in the narrow range of his own

experience.

Collaysible Boars.—We are certainly far ahead in the matter
of collapsible yachts' dingeys. The "Berthon" bont of England is
twice as heavy as the "Coughtry," more complicated, folds in less
space, more cossily, and no better in model. We have recently space, none costly, and no petter in model. We have recently inspected a "Coughtry," at Moore's, in Broadway, and for the small sum of \$35 the owner of the small sloop can get a handsome, buoyant and exceedingly well finished 9ft, tender. With such boats in the market, there is simply no excuse for anyone going odns in the flatter, there is sainly all extended on top of the "house," in off on a cruise without a boat stowed on top of the "house," in the weather gangway, or below. A "Berthon" of similar size weighs 110 bs, and expose canvas only to beaching. In time an export trade in the "Coughtry" boats should be looked for.

THE CZAR'S YACHT.—Readers may remember the sudden development circular vessels received through the instrumentality of Adm ral Popoff, of the Russian navy, under whose directions several "Popoffkas" were built at the Kronsladt arsenals some A further experiment in this direction is to be made rearsago. A further experiment in this direction is to be made with the new yacht now building for the Czar. The contract has been awarded to John Elder & Co., of Glasgow. The model will be elliptic, with flat bottom, of the following dimensions: Length. 230ft.; beam, 153ft.; draft forward, 6ft.; draft aft, 16ft.; mean draft Three engines of 10,500 horse-power collectively an expected speed of fifteen knots. out on. Three engines of 10,000 horse-power concentrely, and an expected speed of fifteen knots. The cost, exclusive of fur-niture and decorations, will be \$1,000,000. The experiment will be watched with much interest, but we have not much faith in her seagoing qualities.

her scagoing qualities.

"CITONIA."—As this famous English schooner will be one of those most likely to be matched against Iller during the proposed visit of the latter to Europe, it will be interesting to note that sho has had four tons of lead put in her keel, and lead substituted for the iron inside. She is bound for the Nice races.

" FORMOSA."-The Prince of Wales has bought this beautiful 100-ton cutter, and English papers expect him to do xtensive yachting this year.

STEAM YACRIS IN ENGLAND.—They build them over there about nafnat as they can be launched. In the language of the imaginative reporter, "there is now a perfect saturnalla of steam yacht building" in England. Here is a sample: Messrs. Cunliffu Dunlop, of Port Glasgow, are building a new yacht for Mr. N. B. Stowntz. Length over all, 1927.; between perpendiculars, 1701.; beam, 271. 3in.; draught of water aft, 13ft. 6in; ionange, over measurement, 600. Compound, surface condensing engines; cylinders, 33 and 46in. with 37in. stroke; indicated horse-power, 500. The new vessel will be built of iron/to class 100. Aumer special sow. The first vesses with resum of though class to thinker special survey of Lloyd's. Feathering screw of the Bevip patent, 1011. Gin. diameter, of gun-metal. Rigged as a three-masted, poleheade schooner; minimust, 110ft. deck to truck; head-room, 5ft.; two saioons below are 55kHft; deck saloon, 10x9ft.; nine state rooms, two of 15kHs.

MINOT SMITH'S SHARPIES.-We learn that the sharple built by Minot Smith at Port Jefferson, and now in the Southern fruit and vegetable trade, has given much satisfaction. His sharple is, however, rather a departure from the orthodox, and in principle acthes the sloops. Forward she lare floors, which starts from the of the floors rises, thus secur the stepping es, thus securing a long, easy entrance, as well as a long run with moderate beam. Such a boat with a load aboard can be easy in rough water, but she is hardly to be considered a sharple any longer, but rather a sloop model with a sharp knuckle to the bilge aft, with the advantage of light draft and cheap construction.

QUESTION OF TYPE.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

I bavo read with much interest the several articles in your val-

Theorems with mind interest the several intruces in your val-uable paper on the type question, especially those by Mr. Kirby and the one in your last issue signed "Corinthian." Although far more ready with the tiller and the ribbons than the pen I take up the latter, un pet malpt may, to reture several assortions in those communications that are hardly consistent with the facts. I regret that In so doing I shall have to refer so much to my own person and doings.

much to my own person and doings.

"Corinthian," to prove the supercivity of American models, claims great speed for all of Fish's, Kirby's, and many of Ellsworth's and Steers' models, etc. According to the records Mr. Kirby has two only that have distinguished themselves in a signal manner, Manueshp and Arrow. His sail-hoats are many of them fast. Mr. Elisworth's Comet and Elephant, in the weather they were designed for, are wonders. Mr. Fish has produced some very fast racing craft, namely, White Cap, Vizer, Eca, Vision and some others that, in my humble opinion, cannot be so classed, for instance, Lots, that upset on a summer's day in a whole sail breeze; Enchantress, that Eyeria (half her tonnage) defeated in England in a thrash to windward, and—well I had better stop or I shall have some "touchy" owners about my curs.

Mr. Steers' America, allow me to inform "Corinthian," is not.
a "rule of thumb" vessel, She is a beautifully designed craft, well I had better stop or

Mr. Marrett, in his book, speaks in great admiration of this, and distinctly states that her speed cannot be attributed solely to her sharp entrance, but to a carefully designed model, beautifully balanced with centres of gravity, lateral resistance, etc., most Judiciously placed.

As to my challenge to Mr. Clapham, "Corinthian" should be As to my cannenge to sir. Capham, "continuan" some in sure of his facts before he pours his broadsides into my unfortunate self. I offered to sail Volunte in a strong breeze of my choesing against any 40-foot sharpte, and, her owners willing, will do so still. But I did not offer to sail an able 40-foot boat, with geer like Volunte, single-handed, at sea in a breeze. I weigh 110 pounds, and am not strong at that. I have crossed the "pond" in pounds, and no not strong at that. I have crossed the "bond" in a 200-tonner in winter, and rounded Hatteras in a 57-tonner in February, but I never supposed any one with any experience at all would answer my challenge with such a wild proposition as that offered by Mr. Clapham. I will say in this connection that I was not aware at the time that this gentleman was engaged profes ionally in building the class of vessels headyocates, or I should not have offered to sail bits. I have not excited that this gentleman was undestroughted that his business, and sincerely hope no harm has come of it.

Mr. Kleick, acticles contain much, but is interesting and in

pusiness, and sincercty nope no harm has come of it.

Mr. Klriy's articles contain much that is interesting and instructive, but, unfortunately, in trying to prove his theories he
does not stick to facts, and thus proves too much. I did not intend taking up his assertions as to Vinder, but "Corimthian's"
article necessitating a reply. I thought I might perform the wellknown trick of the stone and two birds.

Mr. Kleby in order to wave that descent the state of th

known trick of the stone and two birds.

Mr. Kirby, in order to prove that Arrow type is as good instrong winds and lumpy water as the deeper class, cites the June regatta of the X. Y. Y. C., in which Arrow beat Vindex the minutes, asserting that it was done in a strong breeze, and that the boats were of one size. In the first place, Arrow is 61ft, 5in. L. W. L.; beam, 20ft, 5in; draft without bend, 6ft, 4in;, and she carries 22 tons ballast. Vindex is 50ft, 4in. L. W. L.; beam, 17ft 4in; draft without keel, 6ft, 10in, and carries 17 tons of ballast; Aro these two vessels of the same size? Secondly, the weather was very light finished the Book. Here Arrow beat Vindex endy, as all good vessels of her class slould beat Vindex class; but outside, in the strong breeze, where, according to his account, Vindex action to bally, the club record shows she gained eight minutes on the larger vessel. The race ended in a handsome victory for the Arrow, I admit, but the smooth water and moderate tory for the Arrow, I admit, but the smooth water and moderate tory for the Arrow, I admit, but the smooth water and moderate wind inside did the business.

For all the Arrow and moderate wind inside did the business. tory for the Array, rading our meaning that meaning water and moverate wind inside did the business. For all this, Vindex was second, beating every other one-master, with or without time allowance, as she went on the record as second for the Bennett Cup which Arrow won. In this—the last season Vindex was in commission—

Arrow woh. In two other races, and won them both.

Foliande man yor, as "Corinthiam" says, be up to her best form, or to any form, for that matter, but sho has raced twice, and won both lines, "hands down," defeating in the first race the nearest bout—a larger one—fifteen minutes over, and in the second the

nearest one—loft, longer—about seven minutes.

Permit me on closing to state that I am not an "English cutter" man, as some of your correspondents appear to think, for I believe in medium beam and good depth (no extremes), and also cmphatically to assert that, although a devoted yachtsman, I am not "Devoted Yachtsman," as I am informed many believe me

Hoping your readers will pardon my baving kept that obje tionable person, "self," so long before them, I subscribe myself, ROBERT CENTER.

THE RACING CLUB OF AMERICA.

Billor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of 23d inst, is published an able editorial on "Yneth Ranian Not Declining," in the comparative table accompanying which this squadron is rightly credited with lawing satied the most races in 15th. For 1870, however, the precedence is given to the Boverley Yacht Club, with 10 races and 177 starters. 'The Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron is entitled, I claim, to the place of longer in 1870, as in 1878, for there were sailed II (eleven) place of Robot in 1856, as in 1856 for the over states in 1859 with 58 starters. This increase, by 1850 with 58 starters. This increase, by 1850 way, in races and starters proves the correctness of your contention.

F. C. SCHICHRAST, Honorary Secretary, R. N. S. Y. S.

Halifax, Jan. 27th.

MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:—
While reading a review of last year's racing by "Rouge Croix,"
I was struck with his remarks on "measurement." This subject
fsome that has given a great deal of trouble in the past, and probably always will constitute a somwhat complex question. There
has long been a desire for a uniform measurement of some kind
so that a yacht might sail in a number of races under the auspices
so that a yacht might sail in a number of races under the auspices so time a yacin inguesam an above of the same allowances. As it is now, every club unfortunately has its own method, and boats that give time in one club possibly take time in another. The first question a man asks when a race is talked of is, "What

The first question a man asks when a race is tanked of is, "what is the measurement?" and this question has made up end of frouble, and caused misunderstanding. In the first place, to settle upon some rule it must be considered what are the qualities wanted in a good beat. Speed stands first with most. Next comes good behavior in a sen, power to carry sail, and steer and work well. Speed is generally a rrived at by good bean and large work well. Speed is generally arrived at by good beam and large salts, or it may be obtained, under certain conditions, by small beam, coupled with a low centre of gravity. Attention has lately been turned to this latter plan to a greater extent than before. In Boston nearly all the new boats have some weight on the keel, and even the most pronounced advocates of the shallow and broad beam type are not adverse to lead for ballast, in the attainent of similar ends. The weights can be more concentrated and stowed lower down, making a gain in power to carry sail. Good behavior in a sea is commonly attained by high freeboard and plenty of bullast. This applies more particularly to small vessels, as large vessels are found to do well with comparatively moderate ballast, owing to their size enabling them to go through and "overpower" waves that would interfere seriously with a small vessel's way. After these qualities are obtained, head room and room below may next be considered. These three dimensions—length, beam and depth, or head room—should be left to the delegate.

and room below may next be considered. These three dimensions—length, learn and depth, or head room—should be left to the designer to use or not, as he may elect, and no pressure in favor of or against any one dihension should be permitted in a fair rule of measurement. Having gone roughly over these requirements, let us enumerate the various measurements in younge, and see what effect they have on the type or boat, and how free they have

Length comes first, and is most used in clubs where small boats

Length comes inst, and is most used in the work of what hand boars are in the majority.

The good points in this measurement are that beam and depth are loft to be used or not, according to the judgment of the designer; while at the same time it is known at the outset what the allowance will be. This measurement produces wide and heavily sparred boats, that are unfit for any extended cruising. When

caught in a sea-way the heavy and long most has great influence on the rolling and pitching, and though the sails may be reefed the mast still exerts its momentum and makes a wide heat "yaw" and wallow about at a dreadful rate and to a dangerous extent. If the man who is caught in this way increases the length of his boat he will shut himself out from prizes that he might have wen before on account of the time allowance for the addition to his length. He therefore has a strong indocement to keep his heat as she is, though he knows she would be all the better for more ength and less beam.

"Cubic contents" is the next system we will consider. At first this seems a good measurement; at all events one which is theo-retically correct at least. The designer can use what dimensions he chooses and adopt any form, without hinderance and without finding hinself handleapped in any direction. He can lengthen his boat, and only pay for what he puts on in cubic feet. But when he wants to raise the freeboard in order to obtain more head room, and keep the water clear of the deek in rough weather, he finds that even an inch will make a great increase in the bulk. I know that very bulky boats have won prizes, and boats have been raised with great gain in comfort; but the added height raises the centre of gravity, makes the boat draw more water, and does not necessarily add to the speed, except on rare occasions; yet the good results of high freeboard for cruising will not be questioned. Still an allowance must be paid for this added bulk, the same as if it had been put on the bow or stem-where it would be more of an advantage to higher speed. For a case in point we will consider the Vizan and Regina. The e beats are so evenly matched that a few seconds has proved

to be all the difference in a long race. Suppose the owner of Reto be all the difference in a long race. Suppose the owner of Regine should raise his beat and do away with part of the house, or all of it, the sloop would be better for it. She would have more head room forward, and more room in every way below, and the water would be kept off her decks. But it would not add anything to her speed in ordinary weather; she would draw more water; would not carry her sail quite as well as a present, since the centre of effort would be higher, and also the centre of gravity. The host would be better off for "all-round" qualifies, but her market value would be less on account of hor inability to sail with such as Vicen. The schooper largeid measures 13.22 cubic with such as Viren. The schooner Intropid measures 13,422 cubic Feet and the Tidal Wave 9,152, yet the Tidal Wave is 7ft. 6in. longer than the Intropid and 7in. wider. Still the Intropid has to pay a penalty on cubic measurement in a race for the very qualities we all are auxious to see an able sea boat and wholesome yacht

ose that a design has been made, and carefully worked ou with all centers properly balanced. The cubic contents figured up, and it is found to be rather more than some of craft that is to be sailed against, though the rival may, for all that, belonger on the water line. What can be be done under craft that is to be sained against, inough the liver may, for in that, belonger on the water line. What can be be done under these circumstances? The new boat is none too deep, we will assume, but free-board counts more than any other part in adding to the cubic contents, and nothing is left us but to cut it down-to reduce her cubic contents to that of the rival pack. The designer knows that the time is worth more to him than the free-board to some and though convinced that they free-board to some and though convinced that they free-board is to meet a though convinced that they free-board is to meet a some and though convinced that they free-board is to meet a some and though convinced that they free-board is to me. signer knows that the time is worth more to that that the free-board in a race, and though convinced that low free-board is incompatible with good "all round" qualities, he is compelled, nevertheless, to cut it down, and then add to the house to make up the head room, and of course regrets it every time the wind blows or the sea rises.

The next system of measurement we will consider is "length and beam." This was used for a long time by the N. Y. Y. C., and is now the rule of the Seawanhaka Y. C. This measurement can be used for all sizes of boats, and anybody can measure vacht, and compute the area without trouble, t, and compute the area without trouble. By this rule the er knows the allowance of time before he begins to work

designer knows the allowance of time before be begins to work up his plans. The boat may have as nuch free-board and depth as is needed, and she may be full or lean as may be wished.

The working of such a rule in practice on various types of hoatsnext demands attention. In 1873 the Schemer, a representative of the wide and shallow type of 17-100 ft. water line, and 15-10 ft. beam, sailed a race with the Volunte, though the latter was in the same class. Volunte is a moderately narrow and heavy displacement boat (339-510 ft. long on water line, and 12-65-100 ft. beam). The weather from the Southwest Spit, out and back, was been able to Volunte in Volunte (1808). beam. The weather from the bottowest spit, our and local was just what the Volunte likes, but Schemer beat her considerably more than the time allowd. Volunte carries about ten tons of lead, and Schemer about three and a half to four tons, part iron and part lead.

The Vindex in the same kind of a race barely managed to beat The Finder in the same kind or a free warron sanaged to bear Contingand Addie V. This shows, in my opinion, that the measurement will answer for all types of boats, and is the only rule where the narrow and deep as well as the short and wide boats can sail together with a fair "show" for either. In light weather the beamy boat can allow the deep, narrow one, and heat ber the beamy boat can arow and eeep, harlow one, and heat the time, and in had weather the narrow, deep one can pay off the score to her wide competitor. When this measurement was used in the N.Y.Y.C., the Sadie in a strong winds very often beat the Graek, though Graek was a longer boat. The number of prizes won by Sadie go to prove her claim to being a good, safe boat, and at the same una fisat one. The Orion may also be mentioned as a boar same time in fisat one. The Orion may also be mentioned as a boar of moderate beam with some depth. Her record speaks for itself. It may be said that this measurement is rather to a fayorable to the "cutter" type. It is to be regretted that no decisive trial has been made between the cutters that have been built and the beauty boats, so that more comparisons could be instituted. But as far as can be judged at present, in the weather we have in the nearly coars, so that more comparisons come be institute. And as far us can be judged at present, in the weather we have in the summer, I do not think it is likely that the very narrow type will come into general favor for racing.

The great advantage in a slightly narrower style of boat with

The great advantage in a slightly narrower slyle of boat with good head room is, that they will be much safer and have more room below for the same outlay of money. In the near future we must have a "Racing Association," and length multiplied by beam seems to be the only method under which all types can meet at the line with satisfaction. And if we do cruise to Boston and Eastern waters, for instance, and get caught off Cape Cod with the wind northeast, in a short, wide, heavily-sparred racer, a single experiment of that kind will do more to encourage deeper and heavier boats than any amount of writing on the subject. On this score, Lean steak from experience. this score I can speak from experience. A. CARY SMITH.

New York, Jan. 20th.

SOMETHING ABOUT CRICKET GROUNDS.-In our next issue will publish a thoroughly practical article on the laying out of will publish a tuoroughly practical article on the laying out of ericket prounds and how to keep them in order. The article is written by Mr. George Glies, professional of the St. George's Cricket Club, of this city. This will be the first paper of the kind ever published in America, as all previous articles which have appeared on this subject have been copied from English publications, and, of course, only applicable to the English soil and

CRICKET ON THE ICE.-The cold snap which we are now having should inspire the cricketers in this vicinity to have a jolly good game on the ice.

Gricket.

AVERAGES FOR 1879.

EUREKA CRICKET CLUB OF FREDERICTON, N. B.

We are indebted to Mr. (S. T. Bliss, Honorable Secretary of the Eureka Cricket Club, for the following resume of the past senson at Fredericton: "The Eureka Chib was organized on May 28th, 1870. In past years we made a mistake by not having two clubs. Fredericton has heretofore always stood above not yother crieding centre in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but the past sum mer is the first three pasts were presented to the control of the past sum per is the first three pasts. summer is the first time that there has been any cricket playing here since the "twenty-fourth Regiment left, fully fen years ago so that we are not as well up in the game as we were then." Of the six matches played three were won and three lost. The following is the summary:—

| | | Fire | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| Date and Place. | Sides. | Innine | 3. Inminus | Tatal. |
| May 31st, at Fredericton | Eureka. Frederic | ton39 | 31 (3 w) 54 | 01 |
| Won by soven wickets, Fredericton-E. H. Allen, hit out of the grounds. | For viete 8 and 12; | rs—Bliss, the latte | 20 and 9 not or r score include | ut. For |
| June 9th, at Fredericton | Eureka. Frederic | 56 ton 45 | 31 (1 w) 41 | 5) 2) |
| | | | score, G. S. A. | Hen. 13 |

June 21th, at Fredericton. Eureka......59

July 30th, at Fredericton. | Eureka 53 (Fredericton won by eight wickets. For whners—Street, 28; E. H. Allen, 16; McLaughlan, 15 not out, and Colwell, 15 and 10 not out. For Eureka—Sutherland, 3 and 18; Hanlan, 7 and 15, and Botsford, 2 and 11.

| BATTING | AVERAGES. |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| EUREKA. | FREDERICTON. |
| G. S. Allen 9. | M. J. McLaughlan |
| M. Hanian 8 | D. Colwell b. |
| G. S. T. Bliss 7. | E. H. Allen 6 |
| E. O'Brien 7. | A. F. Street b. |
| J. D. Hazen 5. | L. E. B. Tweedie 4. |
| Fl. G. Butsford 4. | W. H. Allan |
| W. Sutherland 3. | G. W. Allan |
| G. Jarvis 3. | H. C. Rutter 3. |
| C. F. Byrne 2. | L. C. McNutt |
| C. H. Biggs 2. | J. Robinson, 2. |
| W. Adams 2. | H. C. Kingston 1. |
| F. Straton 2. | |
| W. Jarvis | |
| C. L. Richards 1 | |

MANIFATTAN CRICKET CLUB

The annual meeting of this old established and excellent crister club, of New York, took place on Jan. 27th, at the restaurant of the veteran cricketer, Mr. James Smith, No. 52 Broad street. number of now members were elected, and a uniform const-ing of groy trousers and slitts, hats of Panana shape, with we and black stripes, was adopted. The club will continue to play on the Prospect Park parade grounds, a letter offering the use of same having been received from Chief Engineer/oin Y. Gilyer. same having been received from Chief Engineer John Y. Chiyer. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, James White; Vice-Presidents, William McKenzie, Jr., and James V. Kirby; Secretary, L. Love; Treasurer, R. J. Shurri; Admaging Committee, Messrs, Jenkins, Jackson and Hurburt.

Through the kindness of the club's Secretary, Mr. L. Love, we are enabled to annex the following summary of last scason's presidence and appearance.

matches and averages :-

SUMMARY OF MATCHES.

First Eleven.

May 30, Paterson. N. J.; vs. Paterson United Eleven; won on rst innings by 50 runs.

June 16, Paterson, N. J.; vs. Paterson Club; won by an innings June 26, Hoboken; vs. St. George's; lost on first innings by 60

runs.
July 4, Prospect Park; vs. Paterson Club; won on first inings by 35 runs.
Luly 12, Prospect Park; vs. Staten Teland; won on first inigs by 35 runs. July 17, Prospoct Park; vs. Staten Island; won on first in-igs by 53 runs. July 24, Albany; vs. Albany Club; won on first innings by 18

uns. August 9, Staten Island ; vs. Staten Island ; lost by I wickets. September 17, Prospect Park ; vs. Albany Club ; won on first in-Second Eleven.

ne 6, Prospect Park; vs. Staten Island; drawn. ne 12, Prospect Park; vs. St. George's; won on first innings

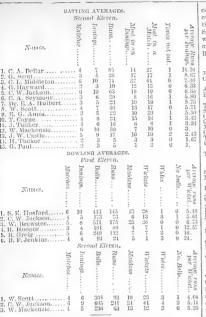
June 12, Prospect Park; vs. Columbia; won by 23 runs.
June 19, Prospect Park; vs. Newark (kil); lost on first innings
June 29, Prospect Park; vs. Newark (kil); lost on first innings
Mugust 2, Prospect Park; vs. New York (kil); won on first
innings by 36 runs.
September 2, Prospect Park; vs. New York (kil); won on first nings by 35 runs. September 2, Prospect Park; vs. New York (Ist); won on first mings by 15 runs.

| RECA | PETUL | TION, | | | |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| First Eleven matches Second Eleven matches | | Won. 6 - 4 - 10 | Lost. 2 1 3 | Drawi 1 1 | 1. Tutol. 8 6 |
| | ng Avi | | | | |
| Names. | Ethn\$1108 | Тинь | Most in an lantage | Most in a Match | Arcange Run per Innings Times Not Out |
| 1. G. P. Scott. 8 2. R. Honper 0. 6 3. R. Greiger 6 4. V. Brewster 6 5. G. M. Melleron 7 6. D. L. Scott 10 6. D. L. Scott 10 6. D. L. Scott 10 7 9. S. E. Hestori 7 10. W. S. Scott 4 11. C. W. Juckson 4 12. L. Lordson 4 13. C. W. Juckson 4 | 12 10 10 9 5 10 8 31 5 9 | 186 114 124 116 61 105 83 170 83 170 83 20 56 | 29 71* 51* 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 | 42 71 52 51 30 28 | 1 18.51 2 14.25 1 12.78 0 12.88 0 12.60 0 10.60 0 10.57 1 9.50 1 7.50 1 7.50 |

10. W. Jaca 11. C. W. Jaca 12. L. Love 13. W. Mactenzio Coyne

15.

H. Tucker..... W. Chippendale.



NEW YORK CRICKET CLUB.

Although this club was only organized in August last, it played Although this girll was only organized in Angust assisted in nine matches, of which it won three and lost six. The follow is a correct summary of the matches, with batting averages:

AUGUST 2D, AT PROSPECT PARK.

| AUGUST | 2D, A | r PRC | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-------|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | . 1 | First | Second | |
| | | | In | nings. | Innings | Total. |
| New York Manhattan (2d) Lost by 3d runs on first | | | | 65 | 58 | 123 |
| AUGUS | r 220 | . AT | PATEI | SON. | | |
| Paterson | | | | 89 8 L | 35 95 | 124 179 |
| SEPTEMBE | R 2D, | AT P | ROSPE | CT PAI | .313 | |
| Now York | | | | | | 46 50 |
| New York | BER 18 | TH, | T HO | BOKEN | 44 | 123 |
| St. George's (2d) Won by 32 runs. | | | | 03 | 23 | 91 |
| SEPTEMBER | 230, | AT P | ROSPI | CT PA | RK. | 79 |
| New York Paterson Won by 1 run. | | 1 | | 21 | 57 | 78 |
| OCTOB | ER 9T | н, дт | пов | OKEN. | | F.1 |
| New York St. George's (2d) Lost by 25 runs on first | innin | 23. | | 79 | 47 | 54 120 |
| New York | ER 157 | PH, A | T HOI | OKEN. | | 103 |
| Won by 52 runs. | | | | , 51 | = | 51 |
| OCTOBER | 27TH, | AT S | PATE | ISLAN | D. | 52 |
| New York Staten Island Lost by 64 runs. | | | | . 27 | 36 89 | 110 |
| NOVEM | BER 5: | EII, A | T PAT | ERSON | | |
| New York | ***** | | | . 83 | _ | 74 83 |
| B. | ATTIN | G AV | ERAGI | ES. | | |
| | 14 | 5 | Ħ | 120 | 1 | H 4 |
| Names. | fatches | | | gg. | Most in a Match | Average per manufags Armes Not Out |
| G. Giles, Jr | 7 | 10 | 124 | 52 | 52 | 0 11.3 |
| G. Giles, Jr. R. Lettis W. Baird J. B. Freed M. B. Carey G. Caldwell J. Cuddihy W. Giles R. Bacon W. M. Lendrum W. Juckson | 02-95555638 | 9 | 70 | 52 22 23 - 16 17 18 12 13 5 12 8 | 23 | |

The bowling averages are omitted, as they were but imperfectly entered in the score books. George Glies, Jr., and J. Allworth however, did excellently.

CRICKET IN AUSTRAILA.—The twenty-third contest between the rival colonies of Victoria and New South Wales had just been concluded when the last mall loft for England. These annual, or wither six-monthly matches, are looked forward to with liminense interest by the two cricket-loving colonies. A match is played at the commencement of cash easien in clitter Melbourne or Sydney, and the return is played hat there one has easien in clitter Melbourne or Sydney, and the Victorians took up from Melbourne a very strong team. The details will be perused with some interest by American cricketers from the fact that nearly the whole of the members of the Australian team which visited America in 1878 were engaged on clither one side or the other. It will be remembered that that team was a combined one from the whole of Australia, but in the match under notice they were playing for their respective colonies, viz., Horan, Boyle, Blackham and Allan for Victoria; and Spolforth, Gregory, the two Bannermans, Murtheir respective colonics, viz., Horan, Boylo, Biackham and Alian for Victoria; and Spolforth, Gregory, the two Bannermans, Murdock and Garrett for New South Wales. As an instance of the Immense Interest taken in cricket by all classes of the community in Australia, we may instance the fact that thousands of people resemble outside the Australiasian office during the afternoon on which the match is being played in Sydney (300 miles off), the rean being that the proprietors of that paper make special arrange ments to get the fall of each wicket and score telegraphed to their

office direct from the ground, and these particulars are posted up office direct from the ground, and these particulars are posted up outside the office as soon as received. As stated before, this was the twenty-third confest, the score standing ten victories for New South Wales and twelve for Victoria, the Sydney men baving won the last six matches consecutively, but they still are two in arrear. D. Gregory captained the New South Wales men and Boylo the Victorians. The following is the score:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

| - 1 | NEW SOUT | H WALKS, |
|------------|--|--|
| | First Innings. Murdoch, c. and b. Boyle21 C. Bannerman, c. Cooper, b. | Second Innings. st. Blackham, b. Palmer 16 |
| | Alexander | b. Alexander |
| | er | c. Horan, b. Cooper |
| | Extras | Extras |
| | VICT | ORLA. |
| S 1 | First Innings. Slight, c. Morris, b. Spofforth. 15 Marshall, c. A. Bannerman, b. Tindall | Second Innings 1 |
| 377 | Tennant, c. Spofforth, b. Evans | c. and b. Tindall 2 |
| 327 | Tennant, c. Spoiforth, b. | c. and b. Tindall |
| 200 - 1200 | Tennant, c. Spofforth, b. Evans | c. and b. Tindall. 2 not out. 6 c. and b. Spoiforth 1 Extras 6 |

Hamilton at as early a date as possible to form the association."

ROYAL CITY CRICKET CLUB.—At the annual meeting of historganization, held at Now Westminster, British Columbia, Jan. 34,
the following Roard of Directors was chosen for the ensuing
year:—W. Moresby, President; C. N. Treer, Vice-President; W.
H. Keary, Secretary-Treasurer; Committee of Management, W.
N. Bole, J. W. Harvey, J. S. Clute. About theiry members were
present. The club financially is in a flourishing condition. There
are no honorary members, all being contributing and neitve.
There are seventy-two members belonging to the club. The club
intends to challenge the San Francisco Club some time in May.

DESTROY THE VERMIN,-The following extracts from an address recently delivered by Mr. Everett Smith be-fore the Sagadahoc Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, at Brunswick, Me., contain some very sensible suggestions relating to game protection. Smith's extended experience as a sportsman and worker in the cause of protection give him especial authority on such topics :-

such topics:—

In Great Britain the creatures that prey upon the game are termed "vermin," and the extermination of vermin forms one of the most important duties of the game-keeper. Upon a certain tree near the kennels, the game-keeper hangs all the vermin killed, that his master may behold practical evidences of duties well performed. I have derived much pleasure from the examination of such collections, not only by the variety of specimens, but by the proof of many more valuable lives saved by the sacrifice of these creatures. In the north of Europe and Great Britain the ravens and hooded crows are among the most deadly enemies to field game. These birds not only kill many young grouse, but also destroy their eggs. The game-keeper therefore makes especial efforts to destroy the ravens and crows, as well as the hawks and owls, by the destruction of their nests and young, by gun, traps, etc. Weasels are diligently trapped; but the foxes, although the most deadly of vermin, are not killed as such, but preserved to afford sport with awks and owls, by the destruction of their nests and young, by gun, traps, etc. Weasels are diligently trapped; but the foxes, although the most deadly of vermin, are not killed as such, but preserved to afford sport with the hounds. In New England, however, where the nature of the country forbids fox hunting as practiced in old England and in our Southern States, the fox should be treated as the inveterate poacher and outlaw that he is, and especial means taken to exterminate him. Those familiar with his habits know that the favorite resorts of the fox here are among the adders and birches, where he finds woodcock and young grouse in summer, and hares in winter. I do not know that foxes eat the eggs of birds, as do the skunks and some other small animals, but if, after an unsuccessful hunt for field mice in an old pasture, the fox seeks the adjoining coverts frequented by grouse and woodcock, he is only too sure of capturing a substantial and dainty morsel. If The gentle and unsuspicious nature of the woodcock renders it an ensy pray to the fox, and it is especially subjected to his attacks, from the fact of residing in just the places most frequented by the fox at all seasons; and it breeds so early in the spring that it is one of the first birds to afford repnard a change of diet and grafification to an appetite that has become revenues from the short rations of a long winter. Of the "vermin" in this State, the foxes and weasels are formost, and I would urge all persons interested in the protection and increase of ruffed grouse and woodcock to take netween measures to exterminate them. I would suggest for the furtherance of this object, that sportsnen's associations offer a reward for every one killed, naming a sum such as would when added to the value of the skin, be an inducement for the trappers to take them. The protection and increase of ruffed grouse and woodcock to take netween measures to exterminate them. I would suggest for the furtherance of this object, that sportsnen's associations offer a rewar

Woman's Column.

A MICHIGAN SPORTSWOMAN.

T behooves us women to improve every opportunity that is presented for us to come to the front and show that we are competent to write, speak or vote, just as the case demands. We as a class are not thought to be quite so inferior to the opposite sex as we were in days gone by, yet there is still existing a feeling of superiority over us. To prove this a fact, take a romark I heard a gentleman make concerning the first article that appeared in the Woman's Column in FOREST AND STREAM. It was this: "No one need try to make me believe that a woman wrote that, for its too well written." Now thelieve a woman wrote it, and that said gentleman will see cre twenty years have elapsed that a woman can not only write a spicy article for a sportsman's journal, but is capable of doing any work that requires brain power equally as well as a nam. as a man,
I do not know whether the editor of Forest and Stream

doing any work that requires brain power equally as well as a man.

Ido no know whether the editor of Forest AND STREAM be a woman's-right's man, so I will not write a sufrage article, but I do think he would not have been so kind as to give us a column in his paper if he had expected it to be filled with lines utterly devoid of sense. I thank him for paving the way, so that editors of other papers may follow after. He has given us ladies an opportunity of spending a few pleasunt moments occasionally in writing, and, in the words of Sol Smith Russel, I say; "Gtirs, improve your opportunities."

My object in writing this article is to have one more added to the list of women who do not think it vulgar to use firearms. I never awork to the fact that I could use them until one year ago last spring. My husband and I were in Petosky, Mich, at that time. He went to kill pigeons (for they were there in great numbers), I to see the country. He had from the first of our acquimitance been anxious for me to learn to use firearms, and so on this particular trip he took a gun with him for me to use. Well, the second morning after our arrival I decided to go with him to shoot at pigeous, never thinking I could hit one; but, strange to relate, I came in at noon with two dead birds, shot on the wing. This was the first of many happy hunting days to come.

Since then I have been more successful; can kill more than two birds in a forenoon, now. As I look back to those first two pigeons, I know it was nothing but an necident my killing them, for I was too exciled to take aim. It was at one time a mystery to me to know how my husband could arise at 2 clock in the norming, cat a cold breakfast off the mantlepiece, and hurry out into the poisonous early morning air, to some hunting ground than must be reached before surrise, and call it fun, I marvel no longer. The mystery is solved, for I can do the same thing myself, now. I am on hand to go every time he is.

poisonous early morning air, to some hunting ground that must be reached before sunrise, and call it fun. I marvel no longer. The mystery is solved, for I can do the same thing myself, now. I am on hand to go every time he is.

It's not so much the killing of birds I enjoy, as it is the pleasure I give my husband by going with him and taking an interest in his sports. He will pund a boat for me a whole day, just for the sake of seeing me shoot ducks; and in the field he never—well, 'handly ever'—shoots at the same bird I am amining at. He has never served me but one mean trick sinee we have lumited together, and that was last summer. I decided one afternoon that I would like to try my hand at shooting meadow larks; so we drove from our home about five miles, and came to a field where there were quite a number of them; but they were a long ways over in the field away from the road, so my husband, pointing to a stump near by, said to me, "You take your gun and sit behind this stump, so the birds can't see you, and I will go across the field and searce them up so they will gly your way." Well, I, as a duttiff wife, minded, and stationed myself, gan in hand, behind the stump, and he went across the field to send the birds to me. I sat there for some time; at last I heard bang! bang! from across the field to send the birds to me. I sat there for some time; at last I heard bang! bang! from across the field, I did not raise my head, but thought, "he has frightened some birds, and they will be coming right this way." But no; they did not come. Another bang! and yet another. Then I ventured to raise my head above the stump to see what my husband was doing, but he waved his head for me to keep quiet; I sank down again; but I was in such a cramped position that I could endure it no longer. I rose to my feet just in time to see a lark fall. Then it dawned upon me that I had been a subject of foul play. Mr. M. had been having fun at my expense, but I paid him back by killing more birds before the afternoon was over than he

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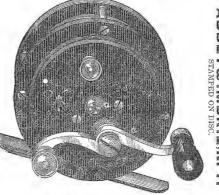
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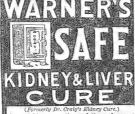
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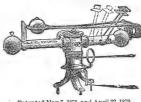


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880,

Volume 14-No. 2. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York

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Like a king of the fairies, and toys with the tide,
Is a jolly good fellow of infinite pride.

He signals your presence, assuming much fear, And pipes of the danger that's coming too near Or whistles alarm that others may hear.

He eyes you obliquely, a comical way, And flutters a distance as much as to say, Thus far and no farther, and there you may stay.

But if you should trespass he'll nod in disdain, Then tell his displeasure with might and with main, And skim o'er the water to safety again.

When danger has passed him he settles his plumes, The mion of importance he quickly assumes, Subaqueous searching he gravely resumes.

Ab. little sandpiper of fairy-like stride With beautiful nature so closely allied, I've noted thee often with love and with pride.

· A river is flowing through life to the sea. A river is flowing through the so that Ariver that fancy oft pictures to me,
Where the soul is a rambler and thought is like thee.
JEROME BURNETT.

Spring Cime by the Blue Bidge Trout Streams.

IN a former paper I casually alluded to an intention I then had of taking down from the I then had of taking down from the nail on which for years it had hung, my long neglected fly-rod, and setting out in search of trouting localities more congenial to the lovers of fly-fishing. At the end of the long, cold, dry weather that persecuted us through May, after waiting and watching the heavens for days and days, the limit of my opportunities for absence was reached, and as the sun rose over the mountains on a harsh and dewless morning, I found myself with C., jogging away from home with distended saddle-bags and fifty miles of road between us and our destination. The rugged chain of the Blue Ridge Mountains towered upon our left, and our horses' heads pointed to the north. With further particulars I will not bore my readers, since strangers coming to this part of the world to fish would be foolish to choose the eastern side of the range, with the wealth of trout streams that sparkle down the mountain sides of the western counties open to them. The case though is different with residents whose lot happens to be cast upon the sunny side, for there is a vast difference to men with occupations, between a trip that entails two days upon the road and one that demands four. Neither will I tax the patience of my reader with a detailed account of a wearisome ride of fifty miles. The trout streams, or I should rather say the brooks that held trout higher up, trickled feebly over our horses' feet at the innumerable fords through which we crossed. The usual motley array of anglers for white chub and suckers that every streamwashed Virginia hamlet exhibits were there, seated or fence rails—a melancholy band. At one village, or a spot that had been a village about the time of the Revolutionmat had been at whage about the time to the accountermary War, beneath whose crumbling walls dances a clear purling stream, the store keeper had erected over the water a rude pier from the summit of which his lordly legs are to be seen dangling from court day to court day, and where doubtless, with one longing eye upon his store door and the other upon his float, he chews in silence and sadly ruminates upon the days that are no more. The populace are also there, in rows along the bank, or perched upon the rocks in mid-stream—black and white—sad and dejected.

"Caught anything?"

And the refrain is echoed dismally from mouth to mouth along the shore. The thought occurs to one that if such a show of anglers can be turned out in such an unpropitious state of water and weather, what a happy time the chub and suckers, the horny-heads and catrish must have of it on showery days.

Ask me not to recall the wicked—the cruel fabrications as to mileage that were poured into ears ears along that red and winding track. As an old horseback trayeler 1 am prepared to find men and women who will without malicious intentions double or halve a distance that they War, beneath whose crumbling walls dances a clear

may traverse twice a week. I am prepared to come across individuals who look you straight in the face and calmly deny the existence of considerable towns six miles from where they are standing. I am not at all surprised when a blacksmith of good character, or a very high-toned store keeper tells me my destination is five miles off and I find it fitteen—but the dwellers upon this Virginia highway fairly and squarely outlied any roadside population upon whose tender mercies I have yet been thrown. Their diversity of opinion not only on several occasions deprived us momentarily of our breath, which was a small matter, but finally robbed us of half our much required night's rest. The small hours must have been tolling ere the tardy moon at length rose just in time to throw her rays upon the chimneys and gables of the hospitable mansion that was to be our shelter, and it is needless to add that that night the terms bed and sleep were synonymous. I don't know that there is anything, to my idea, more heart-breaking than the act of traversing in the darkness of the night an unknown road in a strange and thickly wooded country. People who are accustomed only to the superb highways of he Northern States, and whose idea of road traveling is to sit behind tretting horses and watch the milestones dash by every few minutes, would find it hard to realize the tedium of accomplishing long journeys through countries where a more primitive civilization exists. In winter time let us forbear description; we are supposed to be writing about trout fishing, and it is daylight, your write and family may see you start without particular cause for alarm. But supposing your route to be through the Piedmont section of the State, and any of the other conditions are present, if you have not already insured your life I should recommend you to do so for a considerable sum. But, jesting apart, when a strange road enters a river, on a moonless night, that you take it for granted only is shallow and and apparently never emerges again, the most eq

Tired of up-gazing still, the wearled eye Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale

Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale.

As ever spring yelad in grassy dye;
Wherea bold river breaks the long expanse,
And woods along the banks are waving high,
Whose shadows in the glassy waters dance,
Or with the moonbeams eleep in midnight's solemn trance.

Or with the moonbeams sleep in midnight's solemn trunce. Alas, in our valley there was no sign of rain. The buzzards soared till they became as specks in the sky. The swallows wheeled far from earth. The wind blew gently and unmeaningly from the South and anglers' hopes were at zero. Soon after breakfrist, with feelings anything but enthusiastic, we started with our host, and laden with supplies for two days to our fishing grounds. After a seven mile ride along the banks of a most charming river we arrived at its forks in the angle of which, at the base of the mountains, exactly where the realms of trout and creek fish met, we drew rein in front of a picturesque log house with surroundings very on when, it the ease of the molintains, exactly where the realins of front and creek fish met, we drew rein in front of a picturesque log house with surroundings very different to those usually found around the rude homesteads of the mountaineers. Here dwell Zach whose roof tree has ever been a rendezvous to the few anglers that come from a distance, and who, always a keen trout fisherman, has of late years been enrolled among that best order of piscators—a fly-fisher.

What might be called the "rise of fly-fishing" on the two streams that unite their waters at this point is not without interest, and we devoutly hope it is only what has already taken place and what will in some future day take place on many another mountain river.

Some half dozen, or less, years ago an artificial fly or a jointed rod was a thing unknown, and all the angling that was previous to that time done was confined, or almost entirely so, to the mountainieers, who own or rent

land from the population for six or seven miles up each

land from the population for six or soven miles up each fork.

About 1874 two gentlemen from the nearest city created some astonishment and raised to a considerable extent the derisive mirth of the local fishermen by wading up the middle of the stream, rigged out with tackle, etc., from London or New York, and armed with ten foot fly rods, landing nets, and creels. The scorn of the old "boss" fisher of the mountains knew no bounds. I can well picture to myself old Jessie rouring with laughter from beneath his vast forest of beard and whiskers as he laid the small hook of a black gnat upon his rugged palm, "What! eatch trout with that 'ar hook and bit of feather?"

However, catch trout they did, and as old Jessie in these days now says, "They pinely raked 'em.'.

Since that day the superiority of the fly has been unquestioned, and even greatly exaggerated; too much stress being laid by the mountaineers on the lure itself and too little on the manipulation thereof.

Other gentlemen from a distance have since sought the spot—a new angling era opened—and now the talk along banks is not of peles and snoods and stick baits and such like barbarous jargon, but of each-y-bondus and red spinners of reels, fly rods, and casting lines, while for a half worn out fly a lad will willingly carry your basket and net all day. Old Jessie confesses that his reign is o'er, and that 'em' ar fellals from the low country can beat us all with their darmed flies and fixin's." Jessie occasionally fishes with a fly under protest, but he likes somehow or other to be alone at the time. Whether he designs to play his fish has not been fairly ascertained, but it is supposed from the rapidity with which the few flies he can get hold of vanish, and from the amount of "whates" that he "hangs," but "break away," that his treatment of his fish is not of a yielding order.

The simmering hours of noon swelcered by, the most enthusiastic angler to wind up his line, lay down one of us, I believe I am correct in saying, even rise a trout. The simmering

feeling arises that almost ninkes you shiver, and a gray light steals over the water that tells the angler his time has come.

A bile of flies comes sailing down the current between the moss covered rocks and down into the long still pool we have so long been sleepily watching, till plash, plash, its long unruffied surface once more breaks into life, and as the circles widen and disappear, our energy and arlor return, and shipping off a woodcock for a concliman we turn our faces down stream, and try with probable success the pools and riffles that had appeared so tematless in the morning. Thus it was on the day in question; the evening feed, and a very short one at that, was our only chance of scoring. At every turn during this short interval one met a brother of the angle who had hurried down from his corn patch high above our heads, dragged his ponderous sapling from its hidden corner in some try thicket, and was thrashing unmercifully the surface of a well remembered pet pool with the discarded remnants of a "coachman" or a "miller." No anwhipt stream was this 1-mo unsophisticated trout were these !-but highly educated specimens of the finny race, and carefully instructed day by day. An open water near a Scothish border town is not more thickly lined upon a fast day than is this laughing, brawling river at certain times of the day and season, but it is none the worse for that; in fact, since the bed-ticking(*) business was stamped out it is said the trout have actually increased. We only caught twenty-five between the three of us that evening, but on the other hand it must be fairly admitted that they were twenty-five trout, not five trout and twenty troutlets, as is often the case in such streams, and weighed exactly eight pounds. On arriving at dark at our quarters we found Zach away at a hole where a week previously he had landed a trout of the astonishing size (for he parts) of two and a half pounds. Since then he had hung and lost, according to his own account, several "thumpers" in the same pool by who

(*) A method the mountaincers had of staking a bed-ticking a pool and scooping the fish out previous to the State fish law.

of his white hickory pole might be seen by travelers along the wagon road long after darkness had fallen and the stars peeped forth. Ill-tongued fame has it that many of Zach's highly prized and hard gotten flies sail backwards and forwards thro' the clear depths of that pool firmly imbedded in the grim jaws of monster trout. Another report afterns that Zach was one night seen prone on his face at the brink of the pool grappling with what was supposed to be, in the darkness, a gigantic fish, when suddenly there came a splash, followed by a dead silence, and then the surrounding forest was addressed with an oration that, according to my informant, was evidently more suitable for the time and place than for these pages. But Zach is as good a sportsman as ever breathed. Reared among pot-hunters that had never even heard of a fly, and one of the most successful bait fishers of his district, as soon as ever the nobler art was introduced among his people, his sporting instincts were superior to all native prejudices, and flinging aside his bait box and his hooks, he began with the disadvantage of rough tackle his sporting ifto over again, and has become, as far as hooking trout go at any rate, a very fair fly-fisher: he is a boisterous advocate of his new craft and amusingly contemptuous of any other. The next morning showed signs of rain, and I started off alone, commencing about a mile above the house, where the fall was particularly steep, and forming thereby a succession of as perfect pools as the eye of angler ever gazed on. The first half-hour promised to be a repetition of the preceding day; not even a rise came to cheer me. On a sudden, however, a slight spattering of

off alone, commencing about a mile above the house, where the fall was particularly steep, and forming thereby a succession of as perfect pools as the eye of angler ever gazed on. The first half-hour promised to be a repetition of the preceding day; not even a rise came to cheer me. On a suddon, however, a slight spattering of rain began to fall, and at the same moment a heavy bite of flies came sailing down the water. Flop went a trout in a tempting spot beneath a rock where I had in vain made many casts. In an instant I felt a new man, and drying my flies with a sweep in the air, dropped the leader about a foot above his nose. In less time than it takes to relate it I was fast in a game half-pounder, which in due course was safely basketed. The pool was not twelve feet wide, but fishing up-stream and landing my fish at the tail I managed to take two more half-pounders out of it—an unusual contribution for so small a space. In the course of the next hour several more fish were basketed and many lost from want of a landing net, after which they all but stopped feeding. Wishing to become acquainted with the stream, I fished rapidly up in a desultory manner thro' a drizzling, misty vain, to where its size became such as was eminently more suited to a worm than a fly. Eating a leisurely lunch and strolling back again to the head of the best water I commenced fishing down, and at the same time the rain began to fall in earnest. The discomfort of a stream of water pouring through the crown of a straw hat and racing down my back was, however, soon more than compensated for by the way the fish began to rise. What would I not have given for a landing net. I fastened a fish in every likely place on which my flies fell; and the river here was one long succession of likely places, and free from brush withal. About four o'clock the water thickened and put a stop to all fly-fishing for the creal, Such was the writer's case for the rest of that evening. No trout could have risen better. I fastened a fish in every likely plac

his earnest solucitation with some feathers, dubbing, etc., that had lain undisturbed in my book since the days when I was infatuated enough to scorn using bought flies, and to consume a good many precious hours that might have been better spent, in manufacturing my own.

I have before alluded to the semi-superstition with which ignorance has invested in these mountains the artificial fly. On an adjoining river the largest riparian owner happens to be a professional man, and I presume an educated one, or by way of being so. Two onlies of the best water this enlightened being preserves specially against the use of fly. For bait fishing he gives permission freely. O, ye gods! When was there anything to approach this. The relapse of the civilized savage to barbarism is nothing to it. A preference I have heard expressed in these parts for bad roads over good ones because the latter are conducive to overdrawing, is a patch upon it. The rejection of a railroad offered to the inhabitants of the Upper James is, perhaps, the only instance of ignorance and conservatism combined that can in any way be mentioned in the same breath. However, to see trout in out of the way places preserved at all is something, though the above mentioned is certainly a remarkable commencement for a proprietor to make.

As I rode home regret was the nost prominent of my feelings that I had let so many years slip by in ignorance of these waters, and neverbefore did I so heartily endorse the will worn line that old Virgil, I think, left us:—

"O mihi prectentos referat sicJupiter annos."

"O mihi prætentos referat sieJupiter annos RINGWOOD

A MISSOURI BEAR HUNT.

MUST go over to that fellow, or he will blow all his brains through that horn. It must be Anthony, or Wills, for no other one of our party would nake such a fuss over the killing of a deer." Suiting action to thought, I rode over to where the man was tooting his horn so increasely. On rounding a dense briar thicken. The man was too the party of the p thought, I rode over to where the man was tooting his horn so vigorously. On rounding a dense briar thicket I eame in full view of him. "Pre got him," were the first words that greeted me as I came in sight. "Got what?" I asked. "A bear." "A bear, where?" "Here he is, pointing to the hage carcass of a black hear that lay motionless in the edge of the thicket. "How did you kill him?" "Well, you see that little hickory tree. I was standing by it, expecting every minute to see a deer come sneaking out of that thicket, when all at once I

heard a crackling of the brush, and looking around saw that fellow come galloping along, right towards me. I stood still, and when he got to that old log I let him have it. I was a little scarcd, and you see I nearly overshot him, but the ball broke his back, and down he came. I loaded up as soon as I could, pouring down the powder without measuring, and then pushed down the ball without any patch, I thought it took melonger to load than ever before, and then I let him have it in the burrof the ear." The slayer of the bear was none of our party, but a tall, sunburned son of the sunny South, who was camping and hunting in that neighborhood, and was at that moment a happy man. That evening and the next day we feasted upon the bear-hunter's favorite dish, bear's liver, well seasoned, and partly broiled on a stick held over the coals of the camp fire, then covered with what hunters call the "can fat" from the bear, and again held over the fire until well cooked.

"can fat" from the bear, and again held over the fire until well cooked.

We were a party of five on our annual hurft. For twenty years has "Mestier" roughed it in the camp for from three to six weeks out of every year, always being greatly benefitted thereby. Hunting to me is a pleasure, although I work hard from peep of day until after sombernight has claimed the forests for its prowlers. In rain, in mid, in sunshine and cold, every day when in camp, except the Salubath, is put in in hunting or fishing. For the last eight years we have hunted in Sontheast Missouri, sometimes in "Nigger Wool Swamp" and sometimes on Little River. The principal reason why our faces have been turned in that direction is from the fact that we found a railroad on whose magnificent coaches we were welcomed, and whose officers seemed to take pleasure in giving us accommodations. No railroad in his country offers better hunting facilities for the sportsman than the St. Lonis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, When you have your game the agents, conductors and baggagemen take every pains to help you get it home fresh and clean. Sportsmen all know how eager we are to get to our families a deer fresh, clean and life like, just as dressed on the clean leaves where it fell. Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger Agent, is efficient, gentlemanly, and ever on the alert in the interest of his passengers. But to the hunt! We had made unusual preparations.

like, just as dressed on the clean leaves where it itell. Air. O. W. Raggles, General Passenger Agent, is efficient, gentlemanly, and ever on the alert in the interest of his passengers.

But to the hunt! We had made unusual preparations for this year's sport. While hunting last winter at a friend's house in Arkansas, I fåd discussed with him what would be a killing rille, and on my return home wrote Mr. Van Dyke in the premises. We had settled upon a Winchester, between their '73 and '76 models, 30-inch barrel, 60 grains powder, and 360 grains lead, and had induced them to make me a gun to that order, and, in my opinion no gun was ever manufactured that provided a truer or more deadly weapon. It is absolutely accurate, shooting as close at any distance as ever did the famous Kentucky target rifie; and when you get over 100, and up to 200 yards, it requires no elevated sight or allowance for distance, but will put its ball where you hold it; and from the well proportioned load it does not jar you. It is a killing gun and will be largely used in the South. Their '73 model is an exceedingly satisfactory gun, and for close shooting is a paragon of perfection. Mr. Wills, one of our party, and an excellent rife shot, used a '73 model, with which he would lift a squirrel's head in any tree. I saw hins sit in the tent and knock a squirrel out of a tree full ninety yards distant, hitting its head. He killed five out of the first six deer shot at with it, and a turkey less than 150 yards from him, if still, was in a dangerous proximity to him.

We were indebted to Col. 1, A. Lindsay, a true, generous, whole-souled gentleman of the South, for teams and hunting horses. If open-handed welcome constitutes hospitality, then are the people of the the Southern States entitled to that meed of merit from the sportsman of the North. They take us by the hand and give us abundantly of their stores. Isaac was cook, and Jo, boy of all work. We were each provided with a riding horse, had two wagons, an eight ounce, lifteen foot square

left the habitation of man and sought the wild seclusion of beasts of the forest and birds of the air.

On Nov, 19th we broke camp where we had been deer hunting and started for the bear regions. We found the parties with whom we had arranged for bear dogs in readiness for us, and soon we were in camp on a river in the swamps of Arkansas. The land was densely set with a heavy growth of timber, briar, and cane patches. The first norming out we counted forces and found that we mustered nine nen and twenty-three dogs. Messrs. Eli Bradsher and Major Godby seemed to be the bear hunter's, par excellence, and to them was given the control of the hunt. When about six miles above Camp "Guess," the reliable old start dog, showed evident indications that Bruin had been there. Very soon he gave tongue as he nosed on a log where the bear had walked the night before, and in a jifty twenty-five dogs were trying to see which of them could make the nost noise. The trail led into a canebrake, and when the dogs got half way in they jumped the bear and strung out with nine men following them at break-neck speed. The bear kept the heavy came for several miles and then struck green and blackberry briars so dense that it seemed for possible for man and lorse to follow. The home of the black bear is in the roughest and most successible places that can be found. He delights in an old "deadening," or windfall, that has grown up with green and blackberry briars, and, when hunted with there, who we have the successible places that can be found. He delights in an old "deadening," or windfall, that has grown up with green and blackberry briars, and, when hunted with there, who we have a successful places where the beauth and the bear hand the bear had blackberry briars, and, when hunted with the second of the black bear is in the roughest and most naccessible places that can be found. He delights in an old "deadening," or windfall, that has grown up with green and blackberry briars, so dense hat it ascened for black bear is in the roughest and most naccessine places that can be found. He delights in an old "deadening," or windfall, that has grown up with green and blackberry briars, elbow brush, and vines; and, when hunted with dogs, always runs through the thickest part of this kind of country. The denser the briars, brambles, and canebrakes, the more certainly will they take to them in their effort to escape man and dogs.

brakes, the more certainly will they take to them in their effort to escape man and dogs.

I was mounted on a compact, fleet and sure-footed horse, that became electrified with excitement the moment the dogs started, and seemed determined to keep up with them. I had listened with attentive ear to the conversation of old bear lumters, and had come to the contesion that the best way for a novice to be in at the killing was to trail some old experienced hunter. When the chase began I pulled my horse behind and in the wake of a well mounted and recognized hunter who had the reputation of being a bold rider. We jumped logs, made roads through canebrakes, green and blackberry briars, vines and other impediments, all the time going at a speed that indicated insanity on our parts. On we went until, as we thought, we had left all the party far behind; now and then overtaking and passing some of the slower dogs. We had run some five or six miles when just ahead of us I heard a man urging on the dogs. Look-

ing, I discovered from the speed at which he was going ing, I discovered from the speed at which be was going that to be in at the killing I would have to abandon my leader and overtake the man that was outrunning us. The first opening in the woods that offered a reasonable hope I slackened my pull on Selim and away he went until he came up with the man. For about two miles I followed him, then from the excited manner of the dogs I judged that they were about up with the bear. Again pulling Selim from behind and touching bins with my spur we were soon up with the leading dogs, who had overtaken and were lighting the bear. Ah! grand indeed is the wild music of the dogs, rolling in the car in a wild tumultuous Babel, when you know that they have overtaken and are baying a bear, the noblest car in a wild tunultuous Babel, when you know that they have overtaken and are baying a bear, the noblest of all game that is hunted with dogs. Running up to where they were, I saw the bear take to and climb a large black gum tree. I jumped from my horse—drew my revolver (an army size Smith & Wesson) and was in the act of shooting when I felt a hand laid on my shoulder and heard a voice exclaim—'Don't shoot!' Turning, I recognized my last companion in the chase who had ridden a "John Gilpin" race as well as myself. It was of no use, however, to urge me not io shoot, as I had traveled several hundred miles to kill a bear, and in fact my nerves were tingling with excitemyself. It was of no use, however, to urge me not to shoot, as I had traveled several hundred miles to kill a bear, and in fact my nerves were tingling with excitement. I shot once—twice, and down rolled Bruin. The dogs covered him, and it was then apparent why my friend had requested me not to shoot. It looked as though the bear would kill the entire pack of dogs, as he was making frantic efforts to get them within his grasp. I ran up and putting my pistol close to his head—pulled; but the cap failed to explode. By thus time my two friends in the chase were down, and running up, poured broadsides into the struggling bear that settled him. I was then informed, and had it demonstrated that a wounded bear was a dangerous animal when huntred by a pack of dogs. My two shots had taken effect; one just behind the shoulder and the other in the neck. The one in the body would have proved fatal before the bear could have got away, but did not deprive him of the use of himself sufficiently to have prevented his killing the dogs. The hunters came straggling in, coming to the sound of our horns. Each had his mishap to tell that prevented him from killing the hear. On looking around we discovered that we had killed him within a half-mile of camp. We sent for a yoke of oxen, hitched the chein into the bear's mouth and "snaked" him ithe cone. camp.

the chain into the bear's mouth and "snaked" him into camp.

One other exciting chase, and I will leave your readers to kill their own bears. A Mr. Winingham, who lived on the river above our camp, came down and told us that bears were abundant about his place; that he had been feeding one all fall on roasting cars. We moved up and pitched our tent in his yard. The next morning we started, and when about a mile back of his field the dogs struck a cold trail. From the manner in which they trailed, the knowing hunters said it was an old she with her cubs. Often the dogs would be following at the same time two or three trails that ran parallel with each other, and would all come together again. Welhad been following them for a mile or more, when all of a sudden some of the leading ones went off with a cry and rush that told they had jumped the bear. And now the race began, That morning Major Godby had given us notice that he intended killing the next bear. When he started I pulled Selim in behind him and trailed him for two miles; then, seeing that the Major's hores had about pegged out, it was but an act of prudence on my part to give him the go-by. I watched until I saw the dogs make a turn, and the Major at the same time going straight ahead into a briar thicket, from which he could not extricate himself, but would have to go through it. Without notice to him, I gave Selim a pull in the direction that the dogs lad taken, and away we went, leaving the gallant Major struggling in the briar thicket, I ha bout half a mile the dogs overtook and brought to hay the bear, and when I came upwere fighting him. When pressed by the dogs the bear turns to fight, and the trained dogs, watching every opportunity, fy in and nip the bear belind. The bear, we have the weet of the portunity fy min and process the process of the dogs over took and brought to hay the bear, and when I came up and away we went, leaving the gludant astor strugging in the briar thicket. In about half a mile the dogs overstook and brought to bay the bear, and when I came up were fighting him. When pressed by the dogs the bear turns to fight, and the trained dogs, watching every opportunity, fly in and nip the bear behind. The bear, curning to fight the dog that nipped thin, is again nipped by another dog who has been watching his chance, always keeping away from his head. He stands this as long as he can, and then starts to get away from his noisy tormentors. No sooner does he got straightened out than he dogs again come up to him and again commence nipping him, and he again turns to be again nipped by another dog. And this goes on the again nipped by another dog, And this goes on the again nipped by another dog. And this goes on the fighting I saw that it was a monster of a bear, and at the first opportunity commenced shooting. In this we have to be carroid, as the dogs are circling around the bear and there is great danger of shooting them. I shot three times, and then he made for a briar thicket near at ham. I saw I could not follow him in it, and I ran around to where I thought he would come out. Just as I got to the opening I saw him coming not more than thirty feet from me. I shot without apparent effect. On he came right toward me, and when within ten feet of me! gave him a second shot that struck him in the eye and saylies thin as accound shot that struck him in the eye and saylies in the strongelse of death as he had been in his deflance of dogs and man while in life. The sun was shing of beauty, and as majestic in the strongelse of death as he had been in his deflance of dogs and man while in life. The sun was shinging bright when I came up to him, it being one of those baleyon November mornings peculiar to the South. He was between me and the sun, and his glistening black form showed like satin in its soft rays. Soon the hunters came up, and all agreed that it was the fattest and largest bear that they had se rays. Soon the inducts carried that they had seen for years, averring that it was "Winingham's corn-led hear." We dressed him on the ground, and on measuring found that he "cut six inches," that is, six inches of pune fat in thickness on the loin between the skin and lean neat, He had killed one of the dogs before I got up to him. We did not miss the dog until after we had started to camp. The next day we went to look for him, but could not find him. A few days after I returned home I received a letter from one of our party who had renained for a few days' longer hunt, saying 3 "I found Col. Linkays' dog dead; he was bitten through the shoulders; he was on our trail, near the bunks of the Broad Moulis." The dog had followed us back about two inlies, but had not strength to get it camp. In the same letter he says, "We killed eight bears after you lett. We had fine sport and generally long choses. We did not kall any that would have compared with your champion of the Winingham neighborhood." The mother and cubs that the dogs were then trailing when they jumped the Winingham bear escaped by the dogs all taking after him. And now, to sum up, we killed three bears before we left and thirty-two deer; a gray engle that measured seven fect from tip to tip; turkeys, ducks, coons, swamp rabbits, squirrels, woodcocks, qualis, etc., etc., and are now at home enjoying with our families the trophics of the hunt MESTIED

Matural History.

THE BIRDS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

RV B. HARRY WARREN.

(Concluded)

143. Plectrophanes nivalis, Meyer-Snow bunting: occasions

resident; gregarious.

144. + P. lapponicus, Seiby—Lapland longspur; "winter resident; very rare."

145. Passeredus savanna, Bonap.—Savanna sparrow; common;

arrives April 18th to May 1st.

14th, Proceedes gramineus, Baird—Bay-winged bunting; common;
-arrives March 20th to April 10th; during mild winters is some-

times found. imes found. ¬ 147. Coturnicalus passerlaus, Bonap.—Yellow-winged sparrow;

141. Continuous passestimos bondin. Petrowwinger spartfuy; frequent; April 20th to May 1st. 148. *C. henslowii, Bonap.—Houslow's bunting. I have never seen this species. Mr. P. G. Wickersham, of West Chester, informs me that he now has three ergs of this bird, taken near West Chester, Pa

149 Zonofrichia leuconbrus, Swainson—White-crowned sparrow:

180. Z. abicalis, Bonap.—White-throated sparrow; abundant in spring and fall, but not abundant in winter.

131. Passer domesticus, D and G.—English sparrow; abundant resident. By all practical, unbiassed observers in this locality resident, abundant in the speed of the sparrow. resident. By all practical, unbassed observers in this locality this species is propulated a pest, and its speedy readication is generally hoped for.

182, Juneo hjematis, Scial.—Snow-bird; abundant winter resident; arrives in October, departs by May 1st.

183, Guiraca ludorielland, Swaltson—Rose-breasted grosbeak, I

155, Garraca more reading, Swamson—nose-pressed grosponar. I am advised by M. B. Byerbart that this species about eighteen years ugo bred somewhat commonly. Mr. E. on several occasions found their nests with eggs and young; several of the latter were taken. One was kept as a pet four or five years. The last in-stance of its midification in Chester County of which I have stance of its innearron in Joneser County or winer I have knowledge was near Deboralt's Rock, East Bradford Township, on the property of Edge Cope. There a nest and three eggs were found by Titus Bennett, of West Chester. I think this find was In 1875. I have observed this bird as a migrant, nor rave, arriving m May 16th to 27th.

154. + G. corrulea, Swainson—Blue grosbeak; "summer resident: very rare" (Michener). I have never met with this bird in the

country. 155. Cyanospiza cyanea, Baird—Indigo bird; abundant; arrives

May 4th to 13th. . Cardinalis virginianus, Bonap.—Redbird; abundant resi-

dent.

157. Pipilo 'crythrophthalmus, Vicill—Chewink; abundant; arrives April 18th to 30th. This bird occasionally feeds on the Colcrulo beetle. Last summer I dissected a male bird, which rerealed two or three of these beetles.

158. Dolchoury orgitowns, Swainson—Bobolink; reed bird; com
mon; migrant; arrives May 8 to 15.

169. Molothrus peoris, Swainson—Cow bird; abundant; arrives
March 27 to April 12. Mr. H. Garrett, of Willistown, has noted

Marcia 2 to April 2 and in content of wintsown, and noted this bird as no occasional winter resident.

160, Agolatus pheniceus, Vieill—Red-winged blackbird; abundant; arrives March 2 to 30.

161. Sturndla magna, Swainson—Meadow lark; abundant; resident.

162. Ictorus spurius, Bonap.—Orchard oriole: common: arrives

180 to May 5.

I hallimore, Daudin—Baltimore oriole; abundant; April 28 to May 4.

164. Scolecophagus ferrugineus, Swainson—Rusty blackbird; com-

101, conceptuage for squares virtuales and the states and the square for mon; migrant; arrives March 8 to April 7.

165, Quisedus versicolor, Vicil—Crow blackbird; vory abundant; semetimes winter resident.

166. *Corpus carnivorous, Bartram—American raven; "very

167. C. americanus, Aud.—Crow; abundant; resident.

161. C. Control Trans. Nature 1704, and many resident, 188. 4C, ossifranga, Wilson-Fish crow. I have understood that a nest was two or three years since found by a ollogist of this place along the Brandywine Crock. Michener says it is a "resident way." dent, rare. 169. Cyanura cristata, Swainson—Blue jay; resident; much more

169. Cyantar arisanta, Swanson—Bute jay'; resitent; muen more numerous in summer than winter. 170. Ectopistes migratoria, Swanison—Wild pigeon; small parties appear in the spring and fall. 171. Zenabitra carolinensis, Bonap.—Carolina dovo; abundant resident; two broods.

172 *Welcouris gallongro, Linn. - Wild turkey: resident in years

172. Auterogres panaparos, ann.—" was trave; resident in years gone by; now extinct. 173. Acupidania cupida, Baird—Pinnated grouse; "resident; now becoming extinct in this country." (Michener.) This decidedly Western species we have never met. Our oldest sportsmen and several ornithologists say they never knew or heard of the prairie hen occurring in Chester County. Barnard does not give it in his

cntalogue. 174. Bonasa umbellus, Steph.—Ruffed grouse: common in ce sections; resident.

175. Ortyv virginiumus, Bonap.—Quail; resident; common; fre-

The Orther programmes, Bonap,—Quini; resident; common; tro-quently collect in large flocks and migrate southward. 176. Coturnic communis—Migratory quall. In the early part of June, 1878, intery-five of these birds were liberated in the several townships about West Chester, but as yet we have no positive proof of their breeding. 177. "Grus anxerteanus, Ord.—Whooping crane; "not common."

177. *Grus americanus, Ord.—Whooping crune; "not common." This species I have never seen.

178. *Garzetta cauditissima—Snowy heron; rare migrant.
179. *Herodits epretta, Gruy—White heron; "seldom found."
This species I have never seen in Chester County, but have a specimen taken in Lancaster County, Pa.
180. *Ardea herodias, Linn.—Great blue heron; frequent migrant; arrives April 2 to 15.

181. *Botaurus tentiginosus, Steph.—Bitteru; frequent migrant; April 7 to 22. *A male of this species, taken Dec. 8, 1879, along the Brandywine Creek; is now in my cabinet.

182. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
183. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
184. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
185. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
185. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
186. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
187. *Rudribs stressens. Bonap.—Green heron; nhumdant ap.
188. *Rudribs stressens. Bona

182. Butorides piresens, Bonap.—Green heron; abundant; arrives March 27 to April 12.

April 4 to 18, 184. Charatrius virginicus, Borkh,—Golden plovor; rare mi-Acqualitis raciferus, Cassin-Killder; common; sometimes resident.

esteent.
186. Squatarola helvetica, Cab.—Black-bellied plover; rare mi-rrant. Michener records it as "summer resident; rare." We ave no knowledge of its occurrence in summer. 187. Philobela minor, Gray—Woodcock; common; seldom occurs in winter.

188. Gallingo wilsonii, Bonap.—Gray snipe; abundant spring migrant; arrives March 19 to April I. Michener gives this species as a "summer resident." I have yet to see my first snipe in the summer, although during spring migrations I have taken num-189. Tringa wilsonii-Least sandpiner: migrant; somewhat com-

190. *Gambetta melanoleuca, Bonap.—Tell-tale. This Michener gives as a "summer resident; not frequent." Barnard, however, records it as "scarce." I have never seen it.

191. G. Jacipes, Honap.—Yellow legs; rare migrant. This is also mentioned by Michener as a "summer resident; frequent." 192. Rhyacophitus solutorius, Bomp.—Solitary sandpiper; coms mon migrant, arriving April 25 to May 7. This bird Michener sup-

summer resident.

193. Tringoides macularius, Gray-Spotted sandpiper; abundant: arrives April 15 to 23

194. Actiturus bartramius, Bonap.—Field plover; common; ar rives April 22 to 30.

195. Rallus virginianus, Linn. - Virginia rail. A gunner informed me that he killed a bird of this species along the Che 196. Porzana carolina, Vicill-Sora; migrant; somewhat com-

197. Fulica americana. Gmelin-Coot; migrant; somewhat

rare.
198. Gallinula galcata, Bonap,—Florida gallinule; accidental.
199. Beruicla canadensis, Boie—Canada goose; cecur as a mi-grant in March, April and November.
200. Anna hoschas, Linn,—Mallard; this was taken by H. B.

Graves

201. * Anas obscura, Gur.—Black duck : ra

201. * Andsobscura, Gur.—Black duck; rare. 202. * Spatula elypeata, Boic—Shoveller; rare. 203. Aix sponsa, Boie—Summer duck; occasional. 201. * Fulix affinis, Baird—Little black head; rare.

205. Aythya americana, Bonap.-Red head; occasional winter

206. * Bucephala aibeola, butter-ball; not common. 207. Erismatura rubida—ruddy duck; frequent.

208. Mergus americanus, Cass - Sheldrake; common in early

208. Mergus americanus, Cass -Sheldrake; common in early spring, winter and fall.
200. *Lophodyles cuculdatus, Reich—Hooded merganser; rare.
210. Thalassidroma leachti, Imm.—Leach's petrel. During a gale in September one was driven to our boro, and in an exhausted condition was picked up by Dr. Martin, who presented it to me.
211. Chroteocephalus phalaethphia, Lawrence—Bonaparto's gull: two or three specimens taken along the Brandywine.
212. Highrochietion phalmeda, Wilson—Back tern; two specimens, male and female, were taken by Titus Bennett.
213. Sterm ulliant Bennett.

213. Sterna wilsoni, Bonap.-Wilson's tern; C. D. Wood has pre-

pared specimens taken in the county.

244. Sterna fullginosa, Gm.—Sooty tern. In the spring of 1878 a specimen was presented to me by a gentleman who found it dead in a field.

n a field. 215. Colymbus torquatus, Brunn—loon; occasional. 216. *Podiceps griscigora, Gray—Red-neoked grebe; "rare." 217. Podiceps cornatus, Latham—Horned grebe; rare. 215. Podilymbus podiceps, Lawrence—Carolina grebe; frequent.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP FeB. Isr.—One prairie hare (Lepus campestris), two kit foxes (Vul-pes velox), five California ground squirrels (Spermophilus beccheyi) one raccoon (Procyon loter), one 'opossum (Didelphys virgina e naccount row grant count, one opossim (practings rightanus), e golden eagle (Aquila canadense), three horned owls (Bubo pfutsnus), one real-tailed hawk (Buto borcatis), one scarlet flus is rubra), one prairie chicken (Capidonia capido), all presented? one golden cagle (Aouila one brown coati (Nasua nasica), received in exchange; five undu-lated grass pairakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus), batched in gar-FRANK J. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

THE BIRDS OF MEXICO. - Our correspondent, A. W. B. has been quite successful in collecting specimens of Mexican birds. He writes from the City of Mexico under date of Jan. 12th :-

of Jan. 12th:—
Owing to pressing business I am compelled to return to the United States by next steamer. My collections are quite extensive, and I believe are the most complete ever collected in this valley, and are nuch finer than those in the National Museum, this city. I shall return perhaps next winter to work up the birds of the Atlantic scaloard, of which the history thus far is very incomplete. Prof. Sumichaust, of the Smithsonian Institution, has just forwarded me a letter from Tehuantepec to spend the summer with him, which I was compelled to refuse. I shall leave an agent here who will forward specimens to my collection. My next trip will be from Fembina. Dakota Territory, up the Red River of the North, and if possible to Lake Winnipeg or Hudson's Bay; start June 20th.

WILD BIRDS IN CONFINEMENT,-We are kindly permitted by the recipient of the following letter to publish it for the benefit of our readers. The experience of the writer is a most interesting one, and we hope that his example may be followed by those of our readers who are interested in our game. Much valuable knowledge anent many of our most interesting game birds might be gained in this way :-

gained in this way:—

My DEAR Sin: Your very kind letter of 11th to hand. In reply I beg to say I don't care a fig whether they are spruce birds or ruffed grouse, for I can keep either or both kinds in capitivity. Two years ago last winter I wintered four ruffed grouse, and in the spring they laid sixteen eggs; but whon setting time came they quarreded about the one nest that the coop contained, so I took the eggs and put them under a bantam, hatching some half-dozen, and some of them lived to be two weeks old, but finally died one after another, as I did not then understand their food. Last April a friend at Houlton, Me, sent me a pair of spruce birds, but the cock died soon after arriving. The hen laid four unimpregnated eggs,

and sat on them five weeks! She is now moulting, but smart and lively. Now if you can get me any of either kind I shall be glad, and I hope you will be able to tell the cocks from the hens, and attach a small tag to the leg of the former so I can tell them, as I cannot always tell them apart. I am a cripple, and have been for five years more or less. I have been absent all summer in search of health, visiling many parts of the West; but I really believe that a trip in the woods with you would do me more good than anything else.

I have a fine yearling buck caribou, tamer than a cosset lamb. I have four deer, two bucks, one doe and a splendid fawn eight weeks old. I have a fine old raven, four years old, from Sheffield, England; also a this year's young one, bred on the rocks on an island off Machais, Mc. I have a pair of fine English ferrets, and next week I expect to receive from Hot Springs, Ark., a full-grown, tame white possum, which is as rure among their numerous possums there as a white squirred is with us. I shall also receive along with the possum a fox-squirrel, jet black, with the exception of a white ring encircling his body just back of the forelegs. Now can't I coax you down here to see me and my specimens of natural history? I have also some nicely mounted animals and heads.

M. W. Clark,

Danville Junction, Me.

Denville Junction, Me.

Wandering Webs.—Maysville, Ark.—I notice in your issue of Dec. 4th a communication from a correspondent in Milltown, Maine, speaking of showers of web floating in the air. Such phenomena are of frequent occurrence here, and are supposed by many to herald the coming of the Rocky Mountain locust (Caloptenus spretus), but the letter of your correspondent, together with your foot note and the observations of myself and others while in the East, would tend to make one doubt the correctness of this theory. Still these clouds of web in this part of the country are always accompanied by more or less grasshoppers, and as they (the web) come only from the North, West, or Northwest, would tend to confirm many in the belief that they are produced by grasshoppers; and as Professor Wise held that the higher air currents set toward the East, might it not be possible that the webs are carried to immense distances, and even to the Atlantic seaboard? Besides this, many persons claim that these webs are only seen when the hoppers are on the wing to the North and West, and hoppers were reported plenty in parts of Kansas at the same time that immense clouds of web were floating over here, shout Oct. 1st, 1879. So much for theory, now let us have facts from some one who knows. We refer our correspondent to what has already appeared in these columns and to the works which we have cited, for information on this subject.

E. W. Scott.

THE MANATEE IN FLORIDA.—Marietta, Ga., Jan. 31st.—Your correspondent, Mr. Le Baron, in his interesting paper on the manatee in your issue of Jan. 22d, would seen to imply that this animal is not found north of the St. Lucie River. C. J. Maynard, in his "Mammals of Florida," places it as far north as the Indian River Inlet, but "is confident that it does not occur in Mosquito or Halifax lagoons," Halifax lagoons,"

In the winter of 1878 the carcase of a recently killed

In the winter of 1878 the carcase of a recently killed manatce was found in the Halifax River, or lagoon, the skull and some of the ribs of which were procured near the spot by the writer and deposited in the museum of the Chicago Academy of Science, and it is believed by the residents on the Halifax that this animal still exists in the Tomoka and Spruce Creeks, fresh-water streams flowing into the Halifax at least 150 miles north of St.

OTTERS UNDER THE ICE.—Indian Rock, Dec. 19th.—
Otters are as much at home in the water under the ice as they are in the air above it. This is my explanation of their power to travel long distances under the ice without breathing fresh air, though whether I read, dreamed, or was told it, I cannot say. Before the animal dives under the ice he takes in a good breath, and when he needs more air he breathes it out and the air rises in bubbles against the ice and the water purifies it; then the animal just puts his nose up and by some slight movement which I will not attempt to describe induces it again. I have frequently seen where otter have crossed ponds two or three miles wide under the ice, by going in at the inlet and coming out at the outlet.

FRED.
Our correspondent's observations are interesting, but

Our correspondent's observations are interesting, but his explanation is a little too vague to be quite satisfactory.

APROPOS OF ALBINOS.—A partial albino robin was caught by Mr. Drake, of South Cayuga, Haldimand Co., while it was feeding in his back yard, having been left by its companions this fall. It was eaged and seemed to do well for a time, but finally died when he brought it to me. It is beautifully marked, the head and shoulders are pure white, breast mottled white and red, the upper and lower tail coverts are white, as are also occasional feathers in the wings and tail; bill and legs are straw colored. I was glad to preserve the skin and mount it. Some years ago I examined the intestines of a partial albino black squirrel and also a blackbird, which was turning white, and in each I found tapeworms. My robin underwent a like examination, and, strange to say, I found four tapeworms in his intestines.

Query—Is this always the case in albinos?

DROWNING OF CORNING TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

Dunnville, Ont., Canada, Dec. 20th, 1879.

USEFUL INFORMATION ABOUTTHE SKUNK,—Vinablateen, Maine, Jan. 12th.—In your issue of June 12th, 1879, your genial and gifted correspondent "Old Judge," in "Some New Facts on Skunks," makes one statement which I think should not go unchallenged, and with which I take issue. It says: "It is a known fact that the skunk when litted by the tail cannot throw his cologne," etc. Now, with all due deference to the "facts" and opinions as expressed by this gentleman, I can avow most positively that this malodorous animal can throw his perfune abundantly under the circumstances or conditions mentioned. With your permission I will give you and your numerous readers a bit of my experience in this business. Some fifteen years ago, while a young man in

college in Brunswick, Maine, my landlord, Capt. Dresser, came to my room one morning with the thrilling announcement that an "essence pedler" had taken possession of his stable, and that he would like my assistance in either routing him out or capturing him dead or alive. My chum and class mate, Dr. Henry A. Dean, then of Foxboro', Mass., and I immediately repaired to the stables, where we discovered his mephitic highness snugly ensconced in the old gentleman's woodpile. Being of good size he was unable to entirely conceal himself within, and his caudal appendage remained hanging out-side, a most beautifully tempting opportunity for my experiment. Informing my companions of what I had heard or read, I boldly suspended the fellow by the tail, after a hard struggle to extract him from his hole, during which operation he made no sign of the deviltry within him. When I first suspended him he happened to be back to me, but with a quick squirm he succeeded in putting himself face to face with me, when, whew! college in Brunswick, Maine, my landlord, Capt. Dresser, in putting himself face to face with me, when, whew! heavens and earth, what a fog. I remember distinctly that the atmosphere was rendered of a bluish cast by the abundance of the fellow's essence. I remember also that I dropped the scoundrel, and that he made good his escape, leaving only his card with me, but not till he had successfully ruined a nice, brand-new suit of clothes. The charge was, I think, quite evenly distributed from my chin to my toes, the pattern being excellent and the penetration amply sufficient for all purposes. Now should any one have any idea of ever acting upon the information so kindly volunteered by "Old Judge" I simply advise him to don a suit of cast-off clothing, or he will certainly have occasion to replenish his wardrobe. I should give him Mark Twain's advice, "Don't." MEDICUS.

Hish Culture.

ARE AQUATIC PLANTS DESIRABLE IN FISH PONDS?

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Jan. 1880.

THERE is considerable question among pisciculturfists, as to whether aquatic plants are desirable in
fist ponds; and this is certainly not a one-sided question.
It is contended, on the one hand, that they should not
be permitted, as they furnish a lodgment for dead fish
which thereby become concealed from observation and
remain in the water until putrefaction takes place, thus
fouling the water and subjecting the living fish to disease.
Also, that they afford a shelter and concealment for the
innumerable enemies of fish; and, again, that certain
portions of the plants are continually breaking off and
becoming decomposed, thereby fouling the water; that
fragments drift against the outlet screens, causing them
to become clogged. These are certainly potential arguments, such as the writer is free to admit have deterred
him from making use of aquatic plants. Yet I am fully

ments, such as the writer is free to admit have deterred him from making use of aquatic plants. Yet I am fully convinced after having given the matter full consideration, both pro and con and by experience, that every artificial pond should be supplied with aquatic plants.

It is a well known fact, that in feeding, no matter how much care may be used, a large portion of the food from time to time becomes wasted by reaching the bottom, until in time there is such an accumulation as to render the ponds foul with the humic gas created by decomposition, which necessitates the frequent cleaning of ponds. Thus is known to all practical pisciculturists to be the most laborious and disagreeable work about an establishment; hence, anything that will lessen the necessity of most laborious and disagreeable work about an establishment; hence, anything that will lessen the necessity of drawing off and cleaning ponds should be most eagerly sought after. This, the writer claims, can be largely done by the use of aquatic plants. In this connection it will be proper to consider how and why fish are injured by foul ponds. In the respiration of fish as in that of by foul ponds. In the respiration of fish as in that of other animals, the membrane of the gill organ (the lungs other animals, the membrine of the gill organ (the lungs) absorbs the oxygen and gives out carbon. In the decomposition of both vegetable and animal matter the formation and liberation of carbonic acid goes on with great rapidity. The oxygen and carbonic acid gas becomes mixed, whereby the oxygen becomes tainted (so to speak), and the fish are unable to obtain sufficient oxygen for the purpose of respiration. Now, it is a well known fact that the respiration of plants is the opposite of that of animals. That is to say, they take in carbonic acid and give out oxygen. Hence, if we have our ponds well supplied with aquatic plants, they will absorb the carbon respirated by the fish and given out by decomposition, as the same is taking place; thus, in a great measure, preventing the ponds from foulling. Almost any aquatic plant is good for this purpose, but more especially the plied with aquatic plants, they will absorb the carbon respirated by the fish and given out by decomposition, as the same is taking place; thus, in a great measure, preventing the ponds from fouling. Almost any aquatic plant is good for this purpose, but more especially the simpler forms of algae, such as conference. In connection with aquatic plants, I would recommend having gasteropeds (smils) especially the limnaca and planorbis (pondianis). These will consume the vegetable matter continually given off by growing plants and the multitude of spores (seeds), particularly of conference, which would otherwise soon fill the water. I should also recommend putting in the pond a few bottom-feeling itsly, such as the actipenser (sturgeons). This would, in a great measure, prevent waste in feeding. By using aquatic plants in the manner above directed the writer believes that ponds would searcely ever require cleaning, and that, perhaps, by the occasional use of some harmless disinfectants cleaning would never be necessary. As to this I cannot now say, but I am about to make an experiment in this direction, the result of which I will make public in due course of time.

by the celeaning would never common say, but I am about to make an edirection, the result of which I will make public in course of time.

In addition to the benefit of keeping the ponds pure, aquatic plants are in a number of ways useful. They help to supply the fish with food, more especially when young; afford them shade, and shelter them in case of ailment against the rapacity of their comrades. Who has not noticed when a fish in the pond is in the least ailing that almost innumerable other fish will nibble away at him until the poor fellow expires, literally for want of rest? In cases of this kind the aquatic plant is wrotection.

want of rest? In cases of this kind the aquato panda fine protection.

In conclusion, the writer will state he has two ponds exactly alike, containing fish in the same quantity and of the same age. The one is considerably sheltered from the light and contains no aquatic plants; the other pond is open to the light and filled with plants and snails (timized). In the latter the fish are fully double the size of those in the former. The fish are in perfect health and the pond has not been cleaned since last spring.

WM, A, MYNSTER,

CALIFORNIA SALMON FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.—Jacksonport, Ark., Jan. 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—
Over a year ago the writer, through FOREST AND
STREAM, called attention to the fact that on the White
River of Arkansas suitable waters for the spawning of
the California salmon could be found several hundred River of Arkansas suitable waters for the spawning of the California salmon could be found several hundred miles nearer the gulf than on any other tributary of the Mississippi. Of course no opinion was ventured as to whether the waters of the Lower Mississippi could be safely passed by this fish, whether the temperature of the gulf was such as he could endure, or whether the food supply there would be found suitable and sufficient. These matters can only be settled by extended experiment. A short time since I was gratified to see in some of the Missouri papers an account of the planting of the larger part of 100,600 salmon in the waters of White River, they having been considered by the Fish Commissioners of the State more suitable than other waters of the State. This is a move in the right direction, but is a very small beginning. At least 500,000 young tish should be placed in the stream each year for five successive years before the experiment can be said to have been fairly tried. In view of the difficulties in the way and the magnitude of the enterprise this would not be too much. Success even at that rate would be cheap enough. Firmly believing as I do that it would not be impossible to stock Mississippi waters with the California salmon, I am anxious to see a systematic attempt made. Will FOREST AND STREAM agitate the question?

Wisconsin—Madison, Feb. 2d.—From an interview with President Dunning, of the Wisconsin Fish Commission, we learn that there will be ready for distribution in the spring, at the Madison hatchery, about one million brook trout fry, and that parties desiring them should immediately make application to any one of the members of the commission, or to the superintendent of the hatchery, stating in the order the number of fry desired and giving the name of the railroad station nearest to the point of delivery. The superintendent will notify parties before the day of shipment, and they are expected to be prepared to receive the fry at the depot and transport ties before the day of shipment, and they are expected to be prepared to receive the fry at the depot and transport them to their destination. The names and residences of the commissioners are as follows:—Philo. Dunning, President, Madison; J. V. Jones, Vice-President, Oshkosh; C. L. Valentine, Secretary, Janesville; H. W. Welsher, Superintendent, Madison; Mark Douglass, Melrose; John F. Antisdale, Milwankee; C. Hutchinson, Beetown.

Royer.

Nebraska.—The fish turm of Messrs. Romine & Decker, on the Platte River, two miles from South Bend, is thus described by a paper of that States—Mr. Romine, some time ago, conceived the idea of hatching fish in the beautiful clear spring water, which flows from the high bluffs on his farm to the Platte River. He therefore procured some of the best spawn he could find, and, preparing at considerable cost a fine pond, placed them therein. Their healthy progress, and Mr. Romine's success in cultivating the finny tribe, drew the attention of those interested in this business, and in a short time, spawn was sent to Mr. Romine to be nursed under his, spawn was sent to Mr. Romine to be nursed under his, care into fish. He then took in with him his present partner. Mr. Decker, a gentleman who had some knowledge of fish culture, and their joint efforts are as follows: They have now hatched 90 per cent of the 200,000 spawn received from the U. S. Fish Commissioner. This spawn was received in Oct, 1879, and they have in their hatching department now, 100,000 spawn, 50,000 of which are living fish, swimming about, and are in good healthy condition. They have in their lower pond 1,000 two year old trout, which weigh about one and a half pounds. They have also in the second or middle pond about 10,000 yearing trout, v h'ch weigh about one pound, also 25,000 about eight months old, all in the finest healthy condition. The two heautiful springs of clear water flow continually into the different sluices leading to the ponds, the body of water at the main outlet being 27 cubic inches. In speaking with Messrs. Romine & Decker, we learn from them that their facilities are comparatively wasted, as they can accommodate and cultivate with care and success ten times the anount or number they now have, as the natural facilities they have at their place are not near utilized. A more beautiful place or a better opportunity was never presented for the culture of all kinds of near utilized. A more beautiful place or a better oppor near utilized. A more beautiful place or a better oppor-tunity was never presented for the culture of all kinds of fish than that of Romine & Decker, and we trust that our fish commissioners will do their best to have those fine natural advantages for fish culture fully taken ad-vantage of. What is now wanted there is the spawn of the German carp lish, and such other fish as grow to a

**Early Methods.—Quincy, Ill.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have been much amused at the discussions in regard to inventions in fish culture and to see how many

regard to inventions in fish culture and to see how many persons chain my inventions. I am a modest man, and on of often care to see my mane in the newspapers, but as I regard FOREST AND STREAM in the light of a scientific record of fish culture. I am tempted to break silence. For the benefit of future historians of fish culture I will say that in 1850 I look spawn by the dry method, which is now credited as a Russian discovery. In 1841 I need glass jars with wire beams coated with gas tar for latching the eggs of the California schmon, and the following year I used the cones for hatching the grayling. I do not care particularly about pressing my claims to these inventions and merely state them in the cause of truth and correct history, as my work has ever been for the good of the people, and I have never cared to make it a merely personal matter nor to cater for cheap notariety.

Tely a former number of your paper you gave a description of my fish pends under the head of "A Successful Fish Culturist." That is true, I have been a most successful one, and I say it modestly, I have been a source of ideas to others in the business, which they have not always acknowledged; but I am pleased to see them adopt them. I at one time owned 500 miles of nets and employed a regiment of fishermen on Lake Superior in the earlier day when the country was wild, and once while camping in the woods alone wolves and owls kept me awake and in terror, and I thought I should be devoured every moment.

voured every moment.

If I had been eaten up then some other man in some other country would have had to do the fish hatching. I have been making some experiments in crossing the

catfish with the fresh-water muscle, a thing which the men who are called scientists say can't be done, but I have done it. I am sorry that I have not got the young ones to show you, but they are in the Illinois River some SETH PERKINS.

Forest and Stream at the Brein Exposition.—
United States Commission Fish and Fisheries—Washington, D. C., Feb. 4th.—Exitor Forest and Stream:—It is not unlikely that the U. S. Fish Commission may make an exhibition at the Berlin International Exhibition of what relates to the fishery industries of the United States, and it has occurred to me that possibly you might like to exhibit a bound file, complete from the beginning, of Forest and Stream, as one of the journals indirectly connected with the progress of fish culture and fishing in America. The volume could be returned to America afterward, though it would be preferable to present them to a prominent person or library in Europe.

Your striy, Strength F. Baird.

Production and Consumption of Fish.—The follow-

PRODUCTION AND CONSEMPTION OF FISH The follow-PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF FISH.—The following figures were quoted by Congressman Morton, of New York, in his speech advocating the appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the United States to be represented in the International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin, next April. The figures show the comparative production and consumption of fish by the leading nations of the world!—

| _ | - | Annual | Annual |
|------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Product. | Consumption. |
| | | | \$1,000,000 |
| | | | 9,845,785 |
| | | | 8,777,000 |
| | | 7, 03,800 | 9,420,600 |
| Russia | | 5.745,CUQ | 8,059,000 |
| The United | l States expor | ted, in 1874, about | 82,200,000 |
| worth. | | | |

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, Trachinous carolinus, I Grouper, Epinephelpus nigritus, Drum (two species). Family Tront (black bass), Centrapris-Sclaraide, Stantist, Menthebras nebulosus, Sen Hars, Staropos cerilatus, Sincephead, Archosurgus probatocephetus.

Red Snapper, Lutjanus blackfordit.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In soung lepis for ine rouss about a recommendation of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondants are requiseded to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; inecase of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Soason; Fish and its Season; Botts, Guldes, etc.; Namo of person to address.

THE CONNECTICET LAKES.—Second Lake, N. H., Feb.—Winter very mild; no prospect of snow enough to as-—Winter very unid; in prospect of show enough to assist in a moose slaughter, as many are inclined to way, Nature will beat legislation in their protection. I have obtained a specimen each of snowy hawk and acadian owls recently. The hotel at the outlet of Connecticut Lake has changed hands, and will be enlarged and repaired as well as the increasing prospect demands. It is now owned by the Conn. River Lumber Co.

EDW. NORTON,

VERMONT—Beauington, Feb. 9th.—The trout fishing for next spring bids fair to be good. At the present writing all the streams are clear of ice. The brooks this winter have kept pretty high, which is a good sign here. The spawning beds last fall were covered with trout: I counted forty on one bed, the smallest of which would weigh half a pound. The season here opens the 1st of May, but as a general thing the water is not low enough for fishing until about the 15th. There is some very large trout here in the creeks and pounds. I have taken trout, with bait, of over two pounds weight, and have seen them caught oven larger. The dye from the Bennington Woolen Mills is fast driving the trout from the Main Branch, and there does not seem to be enough interest in the fishing to have it stopped. G. F. O. MASSACHUSSITS—New Bedford, Feb. 4th.—The remarkably mild weather up to the 1st of February has enabled the fishermen from this vicinity to take large fares of cod and tautog on the ledges at the mouth of buzzard's Bay and off of Westport. Two men in one day hast week caught one thousand (1,000) pounds of this fish on Brown's Ledge. Owing to the same cause, mild weather and want of ice, the cel fishery has been proportionately light. Smelts and a few herrings have appeared.

COCCIA, Bennington, Feb. 0th.—The trout fishing for

light. Smelts and a few herrings have appeared. CONCHA,

"ANGLING PRIZES.—Chathom Village, Columbia Co.,

N. Y., Feb. 6th.—The annual meeting of our little club
for the election of officers and the awarding of prizes
took place on Monday evening, Feb. 2d: T. R. Burrows
was chosen President for the ensuing year; C. D. Hieck,
Secretary and Treasurer; O. M. Whyland, A. J. Fellows
and W. M. K. Burrows, Weigh Masters.

The prizes offered last season were three fly tools
(Russia leather), for the three heaviest bass taken within
a radius of seventy miles of the willage. They were
awarded to A. J. Fellow, O. M. Whyland and C. D.
Hieck. The ceremony was of the simplest possible character. There were no speeches, insanutch as the gentlemen all protested that they were better at fishing that
speech-making, and for proof, pointed to their record.
Therefore, Mr. Fellows, who caught the largest bass
(three pounds, six ounces), just walken to the deels and
fook the first choice, Mr. Whyland the second, which, of
course, deprived the third man of a choice, though not
of a book.

course, deprived the third man of a chose, some consist of a book.

The prizes put up for the coming season consist of a bamboo telescope red, donated to the club by cur new precident, and a waterproof braided silk line.

It was estimated that over 100 pounds of trout had been taken by the club during the last season out of streams in this vicinity; and it was resolved that some evening in the coming season a trout supper be indulged in by the nembers and their wives, the trout to be furnished by the club from their own hooks and lines. Already the most zealous members are polishing their green-hearts, and inspecting their braided silks, snells and flies in anticipation of the event.

Hix, j

A SPORTSMAN'S TENT

[The metric notation in the following article may not be familfar to all our readers. We therefore give the equivalents in feed and Inches; —1 meter, 50.37 inches; I decimeter, 30.37 inches; I decimeter, 30.37 inches; I millimeter, 5031 inch; I kilogram, 2.206 pounds; I gramme, 15.43 grains; I life, 10.37 quarts.]

SIX years having proved the usefulness of this tent under greatly varying conditions, this account is written, as it may be of use to some who, wandering in their vacations among the mountains far from shelter, feel the need of protection from changes in temperature, rain and insects

feel the need of protection from changes in temperature, rain and insects.

In making a tent for exploration several objects were kept in mind:—First, it must be light; second, it must be waterproof; third, well ventilated, else half the benefit of a sojourn among the hills will be lost; fourth, it must afford protection from insects, or in warm climates from reptiles; fifth, the method of pitching should be simple, as on a march it is often desirable to avoid a sudden shower. The tent to be described has met these requirements:—Weight, 3 kilogrammes.

In shape the tent (Fig. 1) is a cone, the height about 2 metres; the diameter of the base, when set up, is 250 centimeters. Fig. 1 shows it hung from a branch.

Many times in a forest country this method can be used, or if a branch cannot be found then a simple way is to fasten to a pole field between two trees about 3 metres apart. In a treeless region it is advisable to have three bamboo poles, each 3 metres long, jointed in two places like a fish rod.

The butt of each should be provided with a pointed steel rod 3 centimetres long and 4 millimetres in diameter.

When the tent is to be pitched these poles are brought together and tied in the form of a tripod, the tent being lung from the point.

together and tied in the form of a tripod, the tent being hung from the point.

The tent (Fig. 1) is made of nine equal segments of Pequit unbleached cotton sheeting, which is to be shrunk before being used. How to cut the segments with least waste is shown in Fig. 2; A B C D is one segment. All the figures were drawn to scale, but in making the phothe figures were drawn to scale, but in making the photo-lithographs care enough was not taken, therefore all the important measurements will be given. Each segment is to be out out 10 contimetres wide at the top, Fig. 1, A to B, and 94 contimetres wide at the bottom, Fig. 1, C to D. The length is 40 centimetres. As 2 centimetres are in all cases allowed for seams and hems, all these dimensions in the finished tent are reduced 4 centimetres.

To form the doorway one seam remains unsewed for a distance of 130 centimetres from the lower edge of the tent.

tent.

Over this opening is sewed the weather-flap, Fig. 1,
D.G. This is of the same material as the remainder of
the tent. It is 1 metre wide and 160 centimetres long,
after being sewed to the tent and hemmed at the bottom.
Sew it on 140 centimetres from the lower edge of the

new Arm. It is a metre wide and 160 centimetres long, after being sewed to the tent and hemmed at the bottom. Sew it on 140 centimetres from the lower edge of the tent.

This weather-flap is placed in front of the always-open door as a protection from rain and sun.

It is stretched over a horizontal pole supported by the forked stakes, as shown in Fig. 1.

It extends to within a few centimetres of the ground, and is held to the upright forked stakes by pieces of tape 10 centimetres long, sewed to each lower corner.

Fig. 6 shows the inside of the tent at the doorway. The observer is supposed to be in the tent and looking out. The dotted lines represent the sides of the doorway, turnet back outside. Over the triangular space thus left is a piece of fine muslin, too close for midges to get through. This is represented in diagram by the crossed lines. It is made strong by a binding of cotton cloth, 2 centimetres wide. This binding is sewed to the tent along the upper and left hand edges (Fig. 6, D. E. F.). The bottom and right hand edge are free, the latter being provided with stud-holes, through which pass brass shirtstuds, the heads of which are seen in Fig. 6, at A. A., A., A. When in use the muslin door is buttoned between two narrow bands of cloth, sewed to the tent at the right hand side of the doorway. In Fig. 6 the inner of these folds is, for a short distance from the bottom, turned back to show how the muslin door is buttoned.

The tent is fastened to the ground by steel pins, passing through loops sewed to the tent.

These are shown at J. J., J., Fig. 1, and the loops more plainly in Fig. 4.

The loops are ten in number, made by doubling pieces of linen tape, 3 centimetres broad and 28 centimetres long.

plainly in Fig. 4.

The loops are ten in number, made by doubling pieces of linen tape, 3 centimetres broad and 28 centimetres

The loops are ten in number, made by doubling pieces of linen tape, 3 centimetres broad and 28 centimetres long.

A loop is to be sewed to each of the eight closed seams of the tent. The other two are to be sewed, one on each side of the open seam forming the doorway. Sew each one on with a double row of stitches, beginning 10 centimetres from the bottom of the tent and extending upeach side the tent seams for 10 centimetres.

The object of sewing on the loops 10 centimetres from the bottom is that when the tent is pitched, the bottom for 10 centimetres is turned in and lies flat upon the ground; so that by covering this with fir boughs or moss there can be no open space between the tent and ground for insects or reptiles to enter through.

Fig. 1, K, K, K, represents strips of linen tape 20 centimetres long and 2 centimetres wide. To each of the nine seams in the tent body sew one of these strips.

The sewing should begin 3 centimetres below the top of the tent body, and extend as a double row of stitches down each side of each scam for a distance of 8 centimetres. Three centimetres are left unsewed at the top, because the muslin cap, yet to be described, is tucked in between the linen strips and the top of the tent body. The upper ends of these nine strips are looped over the ring, shown in Fig. 5, and sewed. Through the hole in the center of the bar bisecting the ring (Fig. 5) passes the suspension cord (Fig. 1, B). The ring is 5 centimetres in diameter.

It is made of brass wire, 4 millimetres in diameter.

Only the case (Fig. 1, C) nowyrequire description.

ameter.

It is made of brass wire, 4 millimetres in diameter.
Only the caps (Fig. 1, C) now require description.
There are two of these, though only the outer one is shown in the drawing.
This is of cotton, like the tent body.
The inner one is

of muslin, like the door.

The dimensions are the same. They are cones, 30 centimetres high, with a diameter at the base of 24 centimetres.
The apex is perforated for the passage of a suspending cord (Fig. 1, 1).
Fig. 1, A, represents a disc of rubber 4 contimetres in

diameter, which fitting to the suspending cord prevents water from entering the tent at the apex.

The outside cap is turned up as in the figure, answering two purposes:—First, to prevent rain from entering; second, to create a draft by deflecting the wind. The inside or muslin cap is tucked under the upper edge of the tent-body, between it and the suspending strips, K K K, Fig. 1, serving in connection with the muslin door as a perfect protection against insects, yet allowing of good ventilation. As these are the important features good ventilation. As these are the important features the tent, attention is called to them.

of the tent, attention is called to them.

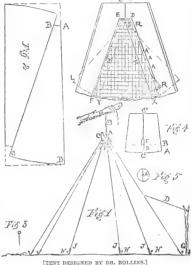
The tent pins, Fig. 3, are pointed rods of steel, heavily coated with zinc. They are ten in number. Length, 25 centimentres; diameter, 4 millimetres.

Two of these are permanently fastened together by being tied one at each end of a piece of linen cord, which when drawn straight accounts a training heavily. being tied one at each end of a piece of linear cord, which when drawn straight separates the pins by addistance equal to one-half the diameter of the base of the tent when pitched.

Two others are fastened in the same way, the distance between them being equal to the distance between the loops J J. Fig. 1.

After the tent is made, before sewing on the neglection of the fallows
Atter the tent is made, before sewing on the musin door and adjusting the muslin cap, dip it into the following fluid to render it waterproof: Naphtha, 8 litres; paraffine wax, 1 kilogramme; cosmoline, 50 grammes. Dissolve the paraffine and cosmoline in the naphtha by heating to about 37 centigrade.

As a considerable time is required for solution, keep the mixture in a large bottle until ready for use; then pour



ITENT DESIGNED BY DR. ROLLINS.]

into a proper vessel, and dip the tent into it. After removing wring out the fluid, hanging up the tent in the sun, or if in winter, iron in the mixture with a sad-iron, after the naphtha has evaporated. If desirable, dip the tent again: the amount of fluid given will allow of this. After sewing on the muslin door and adjusting the muslin cap, the tent will be complete.

To pitch the tent:—Push one of the tent pins into the ground in the centre of the spot chosen for the tent, then with the other, which is attached by the cord, mark a circle on the ground. If the pins are fastened at a proper distance, the circle will have the same diameter as the base of the tent.

Now with the other two pins, which were fastened by the shorter cord, mark on the circle the points where the tent pins are to go. Then pass a pin through a loop and push it into the ground. Do this with the remaining pine pins and nine loops. Now by pulling on the suspending cord, which has been thrown over a branch, the tent will rise into form. After fastening the cord, turn in the lower edge of the tent ten centimetres, laying it flat upon the ground. The object of this, as mentioned before, is to make the junction with the ground as tight as possible, to prevent reptiles and insects from entering.

After placing the weather flap, Fig. 1, B, in position, the tent is ready.

Before going to bed, cut a piece of thick bark, making a smudge on it. Place in the tent; closs the cotton door; after a minute draw down the cap. After five minutes take out the snudge, throw back the cotton door, and when a down and tuck in the muslin cap. Enter the tent before all the smoke has escaped, adjust the weather flap, button the muslin door, crawl into a blanket.

WILLIAM HERBERT ROLLINS.

Boston, Dec. 20th, 1879.

A TEMPORARY SHAYTY.—Toronto, Feb. 2d.—Select two trees, ten feet apart. Between them and at a height of eight feet nail a three-inch pole to form a ridge, and then on either side slope light poles, driving one end into the ground and nailing the other to the ridge-pole at a spread of eight feet. Cover these with pine or cedar bark, which is easily procurable off dead or fallen trees, taking care to lap the edges of the bark so as to throw off water. A light coat of pine tops and a second layer of bark will give additional security. Bind the whole with light sapings. The ends can be made by driving in small uprights and weaving between them pine tops, leaving at one end an opening to serve as a door. The above may not have much "solid comfort," but it will answer the purpose, can be run up in a few hours, and is no loss to leave behind,

BASS FISHING AT CHARLESTON LAKE

NEW YORK, Feb. 6th.

New York, Feb, 6th.

I wish to introduce to the lovers of fly-fishing a lake which has never to my knowledge been mentioned in the columns of Forestan NTFREAM. It is in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and about as sectuded from civilization as any sportsman could desire. Charleston Lake, the body of water I speak of, may be reached in two ways. One by going from New York to Clayton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and rowing up the Gananoque River from the town of that name through the "Drowned Lands." This necessitates two carries and a thirty-mile row before reaching the lake. A second and easier way, though far less agreeable to a lover of scenic effect and the woods in all their wildness, is to go to the small village of Rockport, on the Canada side of the to go of the small village of the exports of the catalogues of the St. Lawrence, about opposite Alexan'ria Bay, and drive from there to the foot of the lake, twenty miles. He who does not care for bass fishing need not go. That is the only fish the lake contains, if I except some few pickerel and numerous lake trout which can easely some low packets and macrous and one which can only be caught by trolling with heavy sinkers, one to two bunderd feet below the surface—a modus operandi which most fishermen will concur in pronouncing with me no sport. But for boxs Charleston Lake is the place par accellence. Should you be a novice at easting you may troll with a heavy rod and a gang of thes and have sport enough. Leave all your fancy flies

gang of tiles and have sport enough. Leave all your fancy fies at home and use a large red or white fly, as these will take nine-tenths of ail the fish caught.

But to the expert who can cast well his fly it is simply perfection. What a sensation it is! You stand up in your boat awalting a favorable place to east. Your boatman pulls slowly and evenly around a rooky shoal. One skillful turn of the wrist, your line liles out, and seemingly before your fly has touched the water there is a rush, a flash, and your nerves tingle with the shock on your seven-ounce red as your line whizze from the red. Gradually the rush ceases and you commence to reed in. Now is the time to bring all your skill into play—a single slip, a slackening of the line, and your fish is gone. Slowly you bring him along, and nearer and nearer heapproaches the net which your boatman keeps in readiness by his side; but he sees the boat, and with recps in readiness by his side; but he sees the boat, and with recps in readiness by his side; but he sees the boat, and with reand nearer and nearer heapproaches the net which your boatman keeps in readiness by his side; but he sees the boat, and withrenewed strength is off again. You were taken by surprise. Your line stackens a little, and your fish jumping from the water shakes the hook from his mouth and is lost. You are disappointed now, but botter luck next time. Another base is hooked; but to your surprise be comes in without a struggle. Faugh! It is a rocksurprise he comes in without in struggit. Faught it is a rock-bass, and you throw him away, recognizing one of the evils of the sport. But now you have better luck, and after another strug-gle your fish lies gasping in the net, a perfect type of a gamy bass cold and block like the water he has just involuntarily left. Such is the sport as I found it at Charleston Luke; and as this

Such is the sport as a found it as Chiteston Lake; and as his like is not well known either to Americans or Chandlans, the base are in great numbers. A one-pound black base here will give as much sport and show as much sight as a fish of two bis weight in the St. Lawrence. Another peculiarity of these fish is the fact, verified by personal experience, that the basis in this lake seems to verified by personal experience, that the bass in this lake seems to go on and off the shoals periodically; so It happens sometimes that one may have good fishing one week and poor the next. On our last trip to this place the fish did not rise well to a cast; they were on the shoals, and most of those taken were caught by those who trolled with a long line. Ordinarily, however, when you find them on the rocky shoals and on the edge of weed-beds they will

who trolled with a long line. Ordinarily, however, when you find them on the rocky shoals and on the edge of weed-beds they will rise well; later in the season they seek the deep water when it is almost impossible to take them.

If my of the readers of this journal have a week to spare let them go up to this lake in July for the best fishing, and in September for the best shooting and fishing combined. The 'Drowned Lands' through which they will pass they will find black with ducks, and the grouse around the lake are very plentiful, though hard to get at. A congenial party prepared to rough it need not fear any lack of fun. You can stay at the hotel (2) thy courtesty for §6 each per week, or you can camp out either on the main land or on some one of the numerous islands. In neither place will you be bothered with flies or mosquitos. Our party averaged last season twenty-five bias a day per boat, not counting the fish under three-quarters of a pound, and fishing only in the early mornings and afternoons.

If any party would like to try their luck at Charleston next summer my advise would be to go direct to Layton by the New York Central Bailroad, and hiring men with their boats on the river to row up the Gamanoque River to the lake, and camp out. All the boatmen are good cooks and can make a camp with any-

Fiver to row up the cambinopine faver to the lake, and camp out. All the boatmen are good cooks and can make a namp with any-body. No one who takes this trip will ever regret it. The fine seenery, the good fishing, and the pleasure of camping out, all tend to make a vistt pay better than most places. As far as I know, but two other parties besides ours ever visit the lake, and this is in itself a recommendation. About the shooting one must this is in itself a recommensurion.

Another than the Custom-House on entering Canada a sufficient sum to eover the duty, which money he will receive back on learing Canadian territory. This is a rule applying to line-arms of all descriptions. I cannot speak from personal experience about the fall shooting, but while at the lack during the month of July we saw many grouse and even some fow ducks. From the appearance of the country and the abundance of wild rice and food of all lining, it must bo as the guides declare—a fine place for ducks. At any rate, the fishing will well repay any parties who may perchance wish to make a nice trip irrespective of roughing it.

W, D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NUTTALL BULLETIN.-The opening number of volume five THE NUTLAL BULLETIN-THE opening number of volume five of the Bulletin of the Nutlatil Ornithological Club comes to us on the 1st of January with very attractive contents, and we welcome it as warmly as ever. It would be difficult for any one who has notwatched with care the rapidity with which the love for that has not watched with care the rapidity with which the love for that delightful science, of which the Bulletin is the recognized representative in this country, has spread among the people, to appreciate how great a work this publication has done for science during its short life. The constantly increasing number of ornithologists throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the vastly improved character of the work which they do, bear with the constantly increased these sections. to its usefulness.

vasty improved transcendences with a delightful article by Mr. Brewster, on the Habits and Distribution of the Philadelphia Virco (Virco philadelphiaus), which is followed by a most interesting sketch by Mr. Bicknell, entitled Renarks on the Nidification ing section by sin. includes, control actualizes to the Automotive of Loxic Curvivostra Americana, with a Description of Its Next and Eggs. Our frequent correspondents, Mesers. T. S. Roberts and F. Benner, present a Contribution to the Grunthood poly of Minnesotn, in the shape of a list of oighty-six species of birds observed in the counties of Grant and Travorso of that State. Among the birds noted were three not previously reported from that State, viz.: Peterophanes ornatus, Calamospica histoire and Tymanus servicalis. Dr. Couce's paper on the Neving in Missouri of Empidonax acadicus and Empidonax traffiti is of great interest-

in this number Mr. Deane gives a number of Additional Cases of Albinism and Melanism in North American Birds, and adds thirty Addinish and sedanism in North American drive, and ados unity-nine species to these previously mentioned as sometimes albi-notic. Mr. Ridgway's two articles—the first on Six Species of Birds New to the Famu of Illinois, with Notes on other lare Illi-nois Birds, and the other on Current Objectionable Names of North American Rivis-are both very valuable and interesting; as is also Mr. Nelson's An Alternoon in the Vicinity of St. Michael's, Aluska.

Recent Literature and General Notes occupy nearly one-half of

Recent interactive and depends in the sound means on the January number of the Bulletin, and are as interesting and as full of news as they usually are.

The number as a whole is most excellent.

The Remel.

THE MONTREAL BENCH SHOW.

THE MONTREAL BENCH SHOW.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 7th,
WELL, our Show is over: and I for one, am not sorry. Neither are my dogs—to tell the truth, they were pretty sick of it. The Montreal Poultry, Dog and Fet Stock Association has been in existence for some years, and has done goed work in the encouragement of the breeding of thoroughbred stock of all kinds. The dog-men have talked for some time of separating from the parent Association, and I, for one, hope they will; for I know little about poultry and famey stock, and care less. For that reason, and because it will probably not interest your readers, I will make no mention of the poultry, etc., department, further than it was a pretty and entertaining sight to see so many beautiful fowls and pigeons, etc., and pass on to the dogs without delay. The prizes in each class were: \$2 to first, \$1 to second.

As you cuter the building 'you find yourself among the setters, pointers, greyhounds, etc. These classes were very poorly filled, both as to quantity and quality, with a few notable exceptions, however. The rough deerhound og was a beauty of the true type. He was the only one exhibited.

A magnificent white greyhound dog, owned by Mr.

new notance exceptions, nowerer. The rough deerhound dog was a beauty of the true type. He was the only one exhibited.

A magnificent white greyhound dog, owned by Mr. Harry C. Gibbs, of Ottawa, though exhibited by J. Lindson, and with his spotless snow-white coat and exquisite symmetry, attracted a great deal of attention. The two bitches exhibited were fair.

Pointers were poor, as a class. First and second were fine, large, well-built dogs; the rest. I did not much fancy. English sotters were very good, indeed. Notably, the first-prize dog, a big orange and white. Irish setters, first and second, were very good; the other two exhibited were mongrels—more like St. Bernards than setters. Two Gordon setters, exhibited by Dr. Niven, were simply grand, especially Blossom. The other arrived after the judging, so was not placed. One good Irish water spaniel and a pair of fox-hounds completes that flat. Below were the mastiffs and St. Bernards, all splendid—three beautiful chumbers, four buildogs, and the Newfoundlands. The first Newfoundland dog was a beauty; his head was simply perfect, and he was ably seconded by the second-prize dog, who was a trife larger but with a coarser head. There was a third dog that I admired, naking a trio hard to beat, or to equal either. The rest, dogs and bitches, were poor. There was a bear on this lat, and I believe one of the buildogs broke loose and had to be carried home in pieces after his interview with Master Ursus.

Among the smaller dogs, two beautiful spitz are first to be seen. Then a long row of fox-terriers. The first

bitches, were poin. There was a bear on this lat, and I believe one of the bulldogs broke loose and had to be carried home in pieces after his interview with Master Ursus.

Among the smaller dogs, two beautiful spitz are first to be seen. Then a long row of fox-terriers. The first prize dog was a nice chunky little fellow with faulty cars, however. There were about thirty dogs and bitches in this class, and all good ones. At this stage you pass a fine Norfolk spaniel, who should be down stairs, and come to the bull-terriers, large and small. These are all good, particularly the small ones.

Then came the cockers, four dogs and eight or nine bitches. First dog a perfect little beauty, liver colored, about twenty or twenty-five pounds; the has no pedigree unfortunately, but is still a valuable dog; his owner refused to part with him at any price. Second dog, black and white, a late importation, very lair; nest very poor. First bitch, Cora, is a beauty, the very image of the first pize dog—in fact Mr. Cunningham mistook her for his dog on entering the show. Second prize bitch Madean, a very pretty black bitch, eighteen pounds. Flirt, full sister to Cora, and a good bitch was unnoticed. These three are the property of the writer and are only nine mathematically. A pretty black and white betch, mate to the second dog, was also unnoticed. Colleys were a grand class all the way through; not a bad dog in the bot. A pretty King Charles, four beautiful Blenheims (one with a litter of puppies a family of rough fox terriers, numberless beautiful Siyes and Yorkies, notably the prize dogs, and a few good toy terriers complete the list. There were also some good Italian greyhounds.

The thanks of all the exhibitors are double for the prize dogs, and a few good toy terriers complete the list. There were also some good trailing the most of the prize that is a full to the prizes:—

Bough Deerhound Dog—First, percent, for such the prize of
Newfoundland Dog-First, W. Cowie; second, James McCor-ick. Newfoundland Bitch-First, Robt, A, Elliott; second, W.

Newfoundland Dog.—First, W. Cowie; second, James McCornick, Newfoundland Bitch—First, Robt. A, Billott; second, W. O'Harn.
Mastiff Dog.—First, Richard Fietcher; second, T. J. Rice. Mastiff Bitch.—First, G. McNider.
First, G. McNider.
First, G. McNider.
First, G. McNider.
First, G. Bernard Bitch.—First, E. Vinet.
From S. Bernard Bitch.—Third, John Appleton.
Wavy-coated Retriever—Third, John Appleton.
Hull Terriers, untice lippounds—Dog, first, E. Go., Jordan. Second.
Hull Terriers, untice lippounds—Dog, first, E. Galarneau; second,
George Jordan. For Forriers—Dogs, first, L. Galarneau; second,
George Jordan. Bitches—first, John Reberts; Second, George
George, Jordan. Bitches—first, John Reberts; Second, George
Gowles, George, John Roberts. Skye Terriers, Deg. first. A. M.
Howman; second, John Roberts. Skye Terriers, Deg. first, L. M.
Howman; second, John Roberts.
Huller Terriers, under pounds, John Welf. Bitch—
Hist, J. and A. Black.
King Charles Spanisher Hust, J. A. Devine. Blechein Spanish,
King Charles Spanisher, J. A. Devine. Blechein Spanish,
King Charles Spanisher, J. B. Kerr.
Norfolk, Spaniel—first, J. B. Kerr.
Norfolk, Spaniel—first, J. B. Kerr.
Norfolk, Spaniel—first, J. B. Kerr.
Otter Terriers—first, J. J. G. Nichol.

Entries For the Derny Stakes.—New York, Feb. 6th.

ENTERES FOR THE DERBY STAKES.—New York, Feb. 6th.—Having weighed the evidence laid before me in the matter of the eligibility of puppies for the Derby Stakes of the National American Kennel Club in 1889, I decide that the first day of April, 1870, is the limit of birth for entries of puppies in that State, as established by the club at its meeting in Patoka, Ill., in 1879.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

SQUIRREL DOG.—Missouri Valley, Iowa, Feb. 5th.—I have seen several letters in your paper relating to "Best Dog on Squirrels." At my home in Pennsylvania squirrels are very plentiful, and in the last ten years I have killed a great many with the aid of my "full blooded yellow cur," and a better and truer dog for the above game I have yet to hunt over. In the fall, when they are cutting nuts, it is best to hunt without a dog, but at that time of the year when they are on the ground in search of food, a little dog is what you want. My little fellow, after finding the track, follows them to the tree and begins a sharp barking. Should the squirrel jump from one tree to another the dog will follow, and is sure to tell you where the game is upon your arrival. Quite frequently they stop on the first or second branch and begin to bark at the dog as "C. II. A." tells of. In this Western country you will find the large fox squirrel. They are very plenty, and a bag of thirty is nothing uncommon for a day's sport. I was down to the Missouri River last week and saw lots of geese. We also have lots of quail, chickens and turkeys.

Freuer Allin's Blue Dogs.—Rockville, Conn.. Feb.

saw lots of geese. We also have lots of quail, chickens and turkeys.

ETHAN ALLIN'S BLUE DOGS.—Rockville, Conn., Feb. 9th.—In your issue of Feb. 5th I saw an article on "Ethan Allin's Blue Dogs." I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Allin's blue Dogs." I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Allin's blue dog Fag, in the field last fall and thought one or two incidents of that day's sport would be of interest to some of your readers. There were five guns in the party, with three dogs. We were hunting a swamp for ruffed grouse, started a flock of seven birds, bagged two: the balance scattered in all directions. As I had never seen Allin's dogs work I decided to follow the fortunes of Fag, calling my dog to heel. Very soon we saw Fag drawing on very slowly and carefully for thirty or forty yards and make his point. Mr. Allin walked up and tried to urge him on, but without success. He would take Fag by the tail and spin him round and round, but the dog was paralyzed—had lost all power of motion. As it was high twelve we called our companions to refreshment, leaving Fag with the bird. After dinner we lit our dudheens, and chatted for a while, when one of my companions walked up the bird and killed it, thus reflexing poor Fag. Just at dusk, as we were walking down the road, on our return home, we missed Fag, and looking back, saw him two hundred yards away in the center of the road, pointing. One of our party said, "We have just passed there with all our dogs; I guess Fag is point. At his suggestion we returned and ranged ourselves in the rear of Fag. My dog was sent in to put up the birds we noticed Fag still holding bis point. Mr. Allin said, "There must be more birds laying close in the bogs." So we walked in, drove out and killed two more.

Las L.

An Intelligent Dog.—Sardis, Miss., Jan. 31st.—The following was told me (and told for the truth) by a friend: Some time ago there was an old one-eyed pointer named Jake, who, like the average tramp, took his meals where he could get them, but, unlike the tramp, he would stay with the last man that fed him until invited away. On a cold and sleety evening old Jake made a call on one of our sportsmen, and spent the aftermoon very comfortably lying by the tire. When it grow time to go to supper old Jake was invited out, but refused to go, and as the gentleman has a big heart (like all true sportsmen), he concluded to let Mr. Pointer remain, and bring his supper to him. He did this, and allowed the old fellow to remain until bed-time, when he was driven out, and the door thumb-bolted from the inside. Our friend retired, and was soon lost in slumbers. How long he slept he the door thumb-bolted from the inside. Our friend retired, and was soon lost in slumbers. How long he slept he does not state, but some time during the night he was aroused to his senses by a cold wind blowing in on him. He looked and saw the door ajar. His first thought was: "Somebody's broken in on me," but he couldn't imagine what any person could find in his office (law) they would have. Hearing a slight noise at the fire, he looked, and there sat old Jake. The fire had nearly died out; still a few "chunks" remained, and old Jake, after having opened the door and come in, was putting the chunks together with his paws, and actually blowing the dying embers to infuse new life into them. That was more than our friend could stand. He got out of bed, made old Jake a pallet near the fire, put on more wood, closed the door, and let the sagacious canine remain over night.

W. H. C.

Jake a pallet near the fire, put on more wood, closed the door, and let the sagacious canine remain over night.

Shooting Dogs.—Piermont on Hudson, Jan. 26th.—
The writer has used cold lead in breaking wild dogs, but cannot call to mind an instance where it ever did any good. Some years ago I was presented by Dr. A. R.
Strachan, with a pointer puppy, by George out of Peg; he proved to be the most intelligent dog I ever saw. In

the fall of 1872 I shot over him in Ohio. Though generally very obedient, one day he worked too far off; would not mind the whistle; so I gave him a charge of No. 8 shot, some half-dozen pellets of which struck him; he came back immediately; I scolded him and told him to hie on, when he did the same thing over again. I did not want to shoot him again, but promised him a good thrashing when I did carch him, which I soon had a chance to do, as after going some hundred and fifty yards he came to a point on a bery of quail; since that time I have never shot at a dog and never shall. At one time I had a very promising young setter; he used to go to one of the neighbors to play with his young dog. The man thought the best way to drive mine home was to sting him with shot, so the dog came back with one eye out. Another case; a friend of mine had a splendid young pointer; he would not mind, so at about forty yards he gave him a charge of No. 8s, with four drachms of powder behind it. The dog droped dead—he hardly kicked; so much for training dogs with cold lead. Kicking a dog is about as bad. Perhaps the best field dog I ever saw was lamed for over a year by a kick from his britte of a master; the kick was altogether uncalled for, but the brute (I mean the master, not the along was drunk. No man will own many first-class dogs in a lifetime, so we cannot be too careful of them. An old Scotch friend of mine had an old pointer which lived to be sixteen years of age before he died. The old man would cry when talking about him, and say if he had taken better care of the dog when he was young he night have lasted a year or two longer, but as it was now, his shooting days were over. He joined the dog in the happy hunting grounds about four years after. Gentlemen, take good care of your dogs, or you may, like my old friend, look back and regret you did not use them well, though his dog was used better than most dogs.

WHOSE DOG IS THIS ?—Paule's Cross-Roads, Spottsylvania Co., Va., Feb. 4th.—If the young Englishman who got to bucking at peach and honey and mountain apple-jack, some time since, at Charlottesville, Va., and let those articles beat and get away with him, and took the cars when "All-a-board!" was sounded, leaving his young imported Ferlish cocker spaniel claimed to a settee in the imported English cocker spaniel chained to a settee in the imported Engissi occker spanied chained to a settee in the gentleman streepflon noom—which dog was subsequently stolen by a negro—will write to the undersigned, he without charge of any sort, in restoring so good and valuable a dog to his rightful owner.

R. M. Coxway.

IMPORTED IRISH PUPPLES.—A very promising brace of red Irish setter pupples arrived here a short time ago, consigned to Dr. S. Fleet Speir, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and reshipped by that geatleman to their purchaser, Dr. J. W. Downey, of New Market, Frederick County, Md. The pupples were by champino Count, out of Maybe (the latter the dam of so many winners), from the well-known kennel of Mr. Æbneas Falkher Nuttall, Tiltour, Newtown Mount Kennedy, County Wicklow, Ireland. Dr. Downey deserves great credit for his liberal efforts in perfecting the breed of Irish setters, which will be rewarded by his putting in the field dogs that will be hard to beat.

IMPORTED STOCK.—The steamer City of Chester of the IMPORTED STOCK.—The steamer City of Chester of the Imma Line, which arrived here on Sunday last, had on board a very promising pair of setter puppies from th kenuel of Mr. A. F. Grant, Derum Villa, Newport, Engeland, for Mr. J. H. Dew, of Columbia, Tenn. The puppies were consigned to Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, of 58 Walt street, the well-known forwarding agent, who kindly sent us word of the arrival of the foreigners; we found the puppies in excellent condition, but from the dark quarters in which they were stowed, to be out of the way in the unloading of the ship's freight, we were unable to have as good a look at them as we wisled. In our next issue we will endavor to give full particulars about them,

MR. H. W. LIVINGSTON'S KENNEL.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston, of this city, is about organizing a kennel for sporting dogs at Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, having engaged the services of Mr. William W. Titus, a competent trainer and kennel-man, who has, with his brother, managed a breaking kennel at Centreport, Long Island, and has given good satisfaction to many gentlemen of this vicinity who have placed dogs in his charge. The quarters for dogs consist of one large and several small buildings, with ample grounds and plenty of sunlight, shade and air. The grounds and plenty of sundergo the necessary alterations to convert them into a complete kennel. In a future issue we will give our readers a description of the canine inmates of the establishment. MR. H. W. LIVINGSTON'S KENNEL,-Mr. Henry W. Liv-

ment.

NAMES CLAIMED—Random and Rhoad,—Mr. Edmund Orgill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., claims the names of Random for lemon and white dog, and Rhoad for lemon and white birth pups, by champion Snapshot out of champion Rose, whelped June 17th, 1879.

Riot and Romp II.—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the names of Riot for lemon and white dog, and Romp II for lemon and white birth pups, by champion Rush out of champion Romp, whelped June 18th, 1879.

Rowell and Rue.—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the names of Rowell for lemon and white dog, and Rue for lemon and white birth pups, by champion Rush out of champion Rushy, whelped June 18th, 1879.

Rowell and Rue.—Mr. Edmund Orgill claims the names of Rowell for lemon and white dog, and Rue for lemon and white birth pups, by champion Snapshot out of champion Rushy, whelped August 12th, 1879.

Roper.—Mr. H. Herz, of Pittsburg, Penn., claims the name of Roper for his liver colored setter dog, out of Mr. J. W. Gillespie's imported birth Rosa, by Karl; whelped March 23d, 1879.

Tom.—Mr. Eph. Allen, of this city, claims the name of Tom for his red setter, out of Mr. George Hode's birth Dutchess II, by Mr. Chas, Sheppard's dog Roy. (Shipman's Tom, Governeur's Bitz Liza). Tom is fifteen months old and well broken.

WHELES.—Cosette.—Mr. Robert Long's (Boston, Mass.)

SALES—Beulth and Rose II.—Mr. A. H. Mcore, of Philadelphia, has purchased frem Mr. Edmund Orgill, his pointers, Beulah and Rose II.

Mr. J. J. Jordan, Winchester, Virginia, has purchased from Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York, the white and lemon pointer pup Consul, whelped November 24th, 1879, by Orgill's champion Rush (Falke-Lillie), out of Livingston's Rose (champion Snapshot Gypsy).

Wricket.

SOMETHING ABOUT CRICKET GROUNDS.

POR a good roomy ground, inclose four acres, and make it from and to end as level as possible. For good wear and for classicity, let it be a soil of black earth mixed with leamy clay, so that if the position lies low it will allow the water to run off, yet leaving it just hard enough for the hall to play from the pitch without digeting or cutting, for if the ball cuts the ground in its pitch, before reaching the wicket, the datasman will be builled, and have difficulty in playing it properly, or in some cases balledy and make the many down are properly, or assume asset balledy fig. It all. Thus it is may down at so much from its true playing if at all. Thus it is may down as the season and the first the course of a fine hit or a correct bitlof play, all of which is very likely in an or the result of the player that he may lose his proper battle. By m, and return with a round 0, or a very small [seen, as the case the case of the player that the may lose the player that the may lose the player that the may lose his proper battle. may be

In the first formation or making of a cricket ground especial In the first formation or making of a cricket ground espocal careshould be taken to have the match wickets or centre part of the ground as level as possible, and when made, another important item is never to be lost sight of, that is, the running between the whekets—run lightly, and away from the pitch, so as not to make the slightest undentation, scratch or slide in trying to turn in a hurry, for if you do so—which is too often the case—the whole labor of a day or two in preparing the wicket is thrown away, and the picasure of the play or natch is most assuredly lost past recovery. If you would see a cricketer in his best spirits and in his sweetest temper, show him, when he comes on the ground, a true, level wicket, without holes or bills, and you will and cannot help axing. What a nice, good-tempered fellow that man is, to be sure." and he will, in eight cases out of ten, play well, and show you good form.

It has fallen to my lot to see such, a good wicket that good bowlers glook their heads, and said: "It will be pretty hard to get Mr. Laue out on this wicket, and those that will have a good time to-day will be the side that wins the toss, and go to the but first." Well, on that wicket the bowler's remarks proved cothe wickets-run lightly, and away from the pitch, so as not to

Well, on that wicket the bowler's remarks proved correet, and I witnessed one of the best and most exciting matches root, and I witnessed one of the best and most exciting matches I ever saw. It was "England vs. Surrey," in 1890. Surrey was a that time in her best and strongest form, and a common saying on the oral where this match gwas played at that time was "Surrey against the world!" Her supporters were not disappointed, for Surrey won the match, but by just how many runs I do not remember. Mr. Lane, I do know, made 2 and 55 not out and was presented with a new but tor each funings score. This was not the only victory obtained by Surrey over England, for in 1868 Surrey defeated England by one innings, the scores being—for England 2 and 15 an for England, 62 and 154, against Surrey's 224 in first innings. Billy Caffyn in that match hit off an excellent 102, and H. H. Steven. Caffyn in that match hit off an excellent 102, and H. H. Stevenson clean bowling twelve of England's wickets; and England at that time was very strong, for it included such well-known names as G. Parr, G. Anderson, J. Jackson, G. Tarrant, T. Hayward, R. Carpenter, Tinley, Clark and Willsher; and for Surrey, P. P. Miller as captain, with C. J. Lane, F. Burbidge, Mr. Dowson, H. H. Stevenson, W. Cattyn, W. Mortlock, G. Grillith, J. Casar, T. Lockyer and Tom Sewell—the finest team Surrey ever put in the field, and very rarely lost a match, their fielding being as near perfection as possible, for Mortlock's long-stopping and Lock-ver's wicket-known by were used to see. In Ivan successive series yer's wicket-keeping were a treat to see. In two successive sea sous Mortlock long-stopped to 1,200 balls, from which only three

byes were scored.
In the match Surrey vs. Yorkshire, in 1802, Callyn's bowling was useful, as will be seen from this match, as a sample. When both limings for Surrey had been played Yorkshire wanted 80-runs to win; Callyn and Tom Sewell, Jr., bowled; four of the Yorkshiremen were out for 8 runs; their fifth wicket went with the score at \$2, the sixth at 25, their seventh and eighth at 28, and their minth and tenth at 11. Thus Surrey won by 35 runs. The bowling was as follows :-

Overs. Maidens. Runs. Wides. Wickets. Tyn..... m Sewell, Jr.... 14 12

some two miles in extent—were covered with water. It came on a hard frost, and Mr. J. Mour, who was then captain of the Chert-sey Cricket Club, suggested; match on the ico. It was gotten up, and was an entire success. The big hit that realized 23 runs was made in that match.

Some may say, "Do good wickets always realize long scores? some may say, "Do good wherefs always results dong scores?" My answer is, "Not always; "but I would add that on good, true grounds or lovel weikefs the chances are fen to one in favor of the batsman, for if he is but an ordinary player the confidence he will feel will bring out his best qualities, and show a form that would be simply impossible on a bad whicket. He takes confidence he would be simply with a little caution to stat where, the takes connadence whimself, and with a little caution to stop or play the good ones, and his play, and and tree at loose ones, is finally settles down to his play, and to the surprise of influence expert players, runsup a good sore, for when he at lest retires he has a good double figure at the ord of his aname, which whus the match for his side,

figure at the end of his name, which wins the match for his side, and makes him for that day, at least, the here of the hour. Thus It will be seen that a good wicket is everything to a cricketer.

To obtain this correct and true wicket, a great deal of time, patience, and constant blue's incessary. Taking it for granted, that you have made your ground properly, and obtained a good goneral level, you will have to watch very closely to see if any one or more places should drop or sink. Should this prove to be the case, immediately take off the sold lay! to no one slide, and bring some good line soil and fill it level with the rest; then replace the sods and quietly beat or press them, not too much, and you will soon see the turf all allited and herfedty smooth. When you have sods and quietly beat or press them, not too much, and you will soon see the turf all alike and perfectly smooth. When you have soon see the turr an antice and perfectly smooth. When you have made the sooks meet, and they fully touch into each other, if you have not jointed them well, sow in the cracks a little grass seed, and in a short time it will grow and unite with the other grass, and all become strong together. When the grass has grown, say from one inch to one inch and it huld, not longer, it must be cut with a good mower, and then well-rolled; but not overdone

to kill the cross, and so from time to time continued, until the sod is thick and strong like a good strong carpet; then the will play from it without leaving a mark or indentation, wicket is a good one and ready for play, the like of which an he seen on all the first-class grounds in England, and or can be seen of an tree inst-cases grounds in England, and on which invariably long scores are made. I am sure that if such a ground was made in this country, and kept solely for circket, our Young America boys would then make long scores, which would favorably compare with those of the amateurs on the other side; and I would warrant my existence that it two sca-

other sact and a wond warrant my existence that in two sca-sons I could got such a wicket.

What are very much neglected on the grounds about here are the worm bills that are constantly made, and require much atten-tion. If they are neglected, they will ruin any ground; cause it to look and become knotity, and make it so uneven that it would be simply impossible for the bull to play true. This I ke would be simply impossible for the ball to pay frue. This I know has been ignored by the professionals about here, simply because it entails on them a little extra work. Much of the pleasure of the match at Staten Island, with the English Eleven, was marred on that account. I am now speaking of the fielding alone and not on that recount. I am now speaking of the incoming among and it the welckt, which was a very good one. Those that saw it match, and wondered to see even the "crack" Englishmen mithe ball so badly when on the ground, did not know that, it though the field looked so nicely and prettify at a distance. was full of worm hills and knobs from end to end, and just made It a matter of chance whether you took the ball in your hand o It a matter or chance whether you took the ball in your hand or the struck some part of your body. All players, who understand anything of ground-work, know that what I say is true. A simple-cheap, and offectual remedy for the above, is what English ground-men call the bush-harrow, which is made of blackthorn bushes, platted in and our of a frame made for the purpose, which is simply pacted mand on a training name for no purpose, when is simply a few narrow strips of boards nailed together, with a piece of cord fied to two of the ends. Drag this over the ground just as soon as the worm hills are a little dry, which does not take long if the sun has been shining an bour or two. A large piece of ground can be gone over, backward and forward, in about one hour and a halfgone over, backward and forward, in about one hour and a half-and the benefit derived is very great, for it not only levels the hills, but it spreads the nice tine soil and feeds the young grass which benefits and repays you for your little trouble. I have never yet seen anything of this kind used by any ground-keepers since I have been in this country. The result has, therefore, been very few good wickets, and bad out-fielding. When I found I could not obtain blackthorn bushes here in New York, I made a plain, simple frame of strips of wood about four feet square, and have used it on the St. George's ground ever since I first came to them in the fall of ISE. I mewers the nurses admirably, and them in the fall of 1874. It answers the purpose admirably, and I don't wish for suything better; neither do I mean to apply tursout was to any timing better; neutier of a mean to apply for a "patent," nor wish to reserve any rights for so valuable and in-dispensable an article on the cricket field. Moreover, I will bind myself to stand a bottle of the best champagne to the first profes-sional, outside of the St. George's grounds, that will make on and use it, for the good of cricket and the salvation of noses, eyes and teeth.

treein.

t is sometimes the case that a portion of your grounds may
k a little thin or bare. If you have such a spot sow a little
ra grass seed. Timothy, with lawn seed, is the best mixture. extra grass seed. Sprinkle a little black soil over the bare spot, and it will feed the seed and help the roots of the old grass. seed and neity the roots of the one grass. The new grass will then grow strong like the old, and a little attention will give you in about two seasons a good strong sod, which will be almost like a carpet. The places where the bowlers and even the batsane make boles, wearing off the grass entirely, must be made good by make obes, wearing on the grass entirely, must be make good by putting in new-ent sold taken from some outside corner of the field, where it can be spared, having as near as possible the same shadeas the turf. Bring the solds to the holes; I ay then exactly over, so that the bare spots are covered; then with your edging. knife cut close to the sods, and down into the earth the depth or thickness of the sod you intend putting in; then take your sod of the bare place and remove the earth, taking care not to disturb what you do not want removed or you will not have a good fit. Let the hole be just the depth of the sod, and solid at the same time, with no stones about it; then take off your sod and fit it in the same way you cut it, and if you have done the work well no the same way you cut it, and if you have done the work well no one but yourself or a practical sodder would detect it. I ran sorry to say that too little attention is paid to this very interesting matter, the result being that good wickets are often lost because of the inartistic manner in which sodding is often done. To be sure, where there is much play either in matches or practice, it is more than the work of one man to keep the ground in proper re-

more than the work of one man to keep the ground in proper repair, as if involves a vast amount of care and attention, which all grounds must have or they suffer thereby, as likewise the tempers of the players. All this may cause members to become carcless in coming to their grounds for practice, or they may eventually leave the club altogether.

Thus if we ever expect to flourish in cricket on this side as in England, our first object must be to make good grounds, keep them in good order, and then teach and encourage it among the youth of America, and ere long we shall have an eleven that will do credit to New York, and play our friends on the other side a good game whenever they may us a visit, which we hope thew will good game whenever they pay us a visit, which we hope they will continue to do until we can hold our own with them, and finally be a match for them on equal terms.

GEORGE GILES.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 2d. 1880.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. M., Columbia, S. C.-Is it injurious to breed a bitch to her

J. A., Perry.—See issuc Aug. 7th for article on building canvas anoes and back files for rig.

L. M. N., Belvidere, N. J.—The addresses of the Ballard rifte pakers will be found in our advertising columns.

J. H. A., Marion, Ind.—Address George B. Inches, 72 Boylston street, Boston, Mass., or George Morgan, Oswego, N. Y.

G. J. B., Jersey City, N. J.-1 have a pointer puppy that has and habit of holding his tail high. Tail has been docked. Co bad habit of holding his tail high. Tail has you recommend a remedy? Ans. We cannot.

B. B., St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Cricket Club visited New York and Philadelphia in September, 1873. The eleven was as follows: Sharpe, Richardson, Mordaunt, Dale, Day, Spencer, Jef freys, Lycett, West, Eisenbury and Temple, the latter being cap-

CENTRE-BOARD.—Corning is one of Bob Fish's beamy, scoop models, good enough for racing, but we must be excused from rounding "the Cape" in her kind. It is tempting Providence See hotico in this week's issue for particulars. It was not the Coruina, but the Comina.

corning, but the coming.

A. N. G., York, Pa.—The books on rifle shooting best known are Wingate's "Rifle Firnetice" and Laidlaw's "Rifle Firneg," the latter published by Dippincott, Both are intended for soldiers, but contain namy hints of general, value. There is room for a good book on rifle shooting.

W. E., St. Davids, Ont.-Common sense should tell you how to

divide up the ordinary expenses of a trap shoot. Put the same principles into play in your sport that you do in common life. Petty disputes, which arise from imperfect preliminary understanding of conditions are hardly important enough to engage the serious attention of grown-up men

- J. K. B., East New Market, Doreliester Co., Mil.-We cannot J. N. B., East New Market, Doreliceter Co., Md.—We cannot give you the explanation which you ask for. An examination of the food of Unids killed in the different situations that, you monificon night allowed action. Probably the web drives them from the woods, but Just why it does so we cannot say. Investigate for yourself and let us know the resulf.
- T. B. G., New York.-I have a red setter bitch puppy six weeks T. B. G., NGW 1078.—I have a reasotter bitch puppy six weeks old; she has just been taken size; the following are the symptoms: Can keep nothing on her stomach, vomits blood and is very weak, draws herself up and secret to be in great pain. Ans. Your puppy is too young to do much for. Give her a little castor oil with milk. Worms are the probable cause of the trouble.
- off with fulls. Worms are the probable cause of the trouble, S. W. T., Oshuwa, Minn.—I. In what year did Rob Rob Rob (cocker spaniel) win at the Boston Show? 2. What was the dam and stre of Beauty, formerly owned by S. Farlé, proprietor of the Etvile Kennels, France. 3. What was the dam of Neptune and who owned him? Ans. I. The dog you name was not a first prize dog. 2 and S. Unable to inform you; perhaps some of our friends may be able to.
- J. G. Knowlton, Whitesboro, N. Y.-I. Pleas
- J. G. Knowlton, Whitesboro, N. Y.-I. Please give me directions through your paper for spaying a bileh? 2. What is the best food for young puppies? Ans. I. The operation of spaying a bitch is both inhuman, unnatural and usoless. You must apply to a veterinary surgeon. 2. The most suitable food for puppies under five months is milk; after the puppies have been weaned gradually add bread or boiled ontimed portifage.

 A. P. P. Pleasantville, Pa.-My setter has been troutded this winter by his shedding of his hair; coat looks day. The dog looks and cats well. What shall I do to cure him of this annoying trouble? Ans. Apply the following lotion: sub-act, of lead, two drachms; pure glycerine, oue and a half onnee; fine, arrica, half ounce; rain water, six ounces; rub well into the skin every other day. Let us hear result. other day. Let us hear result.
- H. It., Penn.-1. What is the healthiest food for a dog that receives but little exercise? 2. 182the Hotelskis rida a good line re-earn, and a reliable one? Ans. I Indian meal mush, with meat and vegetables mixed in it, is a good reed for dogs. Regulated quantity of meat and vegetables to condition of dog. A dog that is exercised but little should be fred sparingly twice a day. should the animal become constinuted, give him a meal of boiled liver every now and then. 2. Ves.
- E. F. G.-Duxbury Y. C. publishes no club book and we have I. F. G.—Dixmury Y. C. puntiness no cuto book and we have not the dimensions of the Strene. The best builders advertise in our columns, and you should apply to them. They can furnish any model desired. The Hermus schooner is Sift, deck, Sift. 7in, w. L., 12ft. 6in. beam, and 7ft. draft, with keel. May be considered as approaching the "medium" type. Is a serviceable and hand-some craft. Believe she was built by Watson, Plymouth, Mass, but we are not cortain. out we are not certain.
- J. F., Cincinnati.-Ice boats sail faster than the wind in all cases except when before it and when the wind is so hight as just to be able to overcome the friction on the runners and barely give the boat way. The effect of the wind is comulative and keeps adding continually to the speed until the relative direction of the wind is brought so far forward as to diminish its effect. This is the limit to the speed attainable under the circumstances. for the wind it cannot act cumulatively because the boat keeps running away from it, diminishing the wind's force every time the boat dars away at a greater speed. She must therefore drop again to a speed no greater than that of the wind.

FISH PONDS, Massachusetts.—According to the Massachusetts Laws, Ch. 384, Sect. 7 to 14, "The ripurian proprietors of any ponds, the superficial area of which is not more than twenty acres, and the superneam area of which is not more than twenty acres, and the proprietors of any pond, or parts of pond, created by ar-tificial thowage, shall have exclusive control of the fisheries exist-ing therein. The biliery of any pond, the superficial mean of which is more than twenty acres, shall be public. The Commissioners of Fisheries may lease ponds, which exceed twenty acres, for the purposes of fish cultivation, such leave not to affect any other purposes of issu cultivation, such leave not to affect any other public rights than the right of fisheries. Any pond, within the limit of twenty acres in area, bounded in part by land belonging to a town or county of Commonwealth, shall become the exclusive property of the riparian proprietors only upon the payment of a just compensation, for their rights therein to the town or State Treasurer, or County Commissioner." For your own information consult the text.

mation consult the text.

A. Sciele, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Saturday, Feb. 7th, Irequested Mr. Madison, gunsmith, No. 561 Fulton street, Brooklyn, to Ioad me a number of B-gadge shells with H ounce of Messus. Tatham Brothers' childed shot No. 8. I proceeded to target my hammer-less Greener, and upon counting the shot marks in the target I found in one of them 51s and in the other 493. Referring to circular dated New York, September 21st, 1877, and addressed by Tatham Brethers to "spurtsman and dealers in shot," I found that one ounce of No. 8 shot contains 399 pellots, consequently I ounce should contain 449. I thought of course that Mr. Madison had made a mistake in loading the shells and spoke to him about it. He measured out of a bag of Mr. Tatham Mr. Madison had made a mistake in leading the shells and spoke to him about it. He measured out of a bag of Mr. Tatham Brothers, marked No. 8 chilled shot, one ounce by Dixon's measure No. 1,109 scraped, and proceeded to count the pellets in my presence. He found 539 pellets, consequently 137 more pellets in each ounce than Messrs, Tatham Brothers claim. Upon examining the different pellos 1 found a considerable difference in the diameter of the same, some being larger or smaller than others, which undoubtedly accounts for the fregular pattern and bunching of the shot on the target. I counted afterward the number of pellets in one cunce, Dixon's measure, No. 1,109 of Tatham Brothers' soft shot, and found 465 pellets. Will the Messrs. Tatham pleace explaig 7 Ans. A shot! measure, vo. 1700 of Tattam Brothers solt and none 466 peliets. Will the Messrs, Tatham please explain? Ans. A short time ago Tatham & Brothers' sieves got slightly out of order; the consequence was that considerable shot, much inferior to the usual quality, was put on the market before they were aware of the fact. They now have entirely new and improved sieves Their" standard" shot will be found to count within very few pellets of what is claimed. To give greater uniformity to their shot, they take out sizes that are not exactly standard, bag them up and brand the same, except that the figure on the bag is fol-lowed or preceded by either a dot, or —, to denote that it is not exact in measurement, but still possessing the same finish and miformity, and is practically as good for all purposes but making

Buy None But the Best.—The "Red Rubber Recoil Pad" sent, postpaid, on receipt of \$2. Recommended by the Forest and Streeam. Charles L. Ritzmann, im-porter of fine guns, 943 Broadway, New York City, Send stamp for list of second-hand guns and rifles.—Adv.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEFOTED TO FIGLD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH GULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FOURTS, AND THE LIQUICATION IN MEX AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be Secompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to Forest AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if not locked no be made. Anonymous communications will be published if not locked no made. Anonymous communications will be under rejected manuscripts. Secondaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

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EDITORIAL NOTES,-We will have a heavy snow-fall next Monday, at least that is what Mr. Henry G. Vennor, of the Canadian Geological Survey, says; and when Mr. Vennor says that it will snow it generally snows. As long ago as Jan. 22d he said, and published the predic tion, that it would snow on Feb. 2d or Feb. 3d. Besides the snow storm next Monday, Mr. Vennor predicts others on March 17th and 21st,

Mr.F. A. Ober, "Fred Beverly," returns to Martinique this month to pursue his ornithological labors and to gain the necessary materials for a work on the birds of the Lesser Antilles.

A notable feat of mountain climbing has been success fully performed by three adventurous travelers, who last month ascended to the summit of Mount Chimborazo. This lofty peak of Ecuador ranks as the sixth in eleva tion of the Andes. Its snow-covered top towers 21,442 feet above the sea, and is seen two hundred miles from the coast. The ascent of this vast dome is attended with hardships and obstacles which have hitherto baffled the determined attempts of the most daring explorers. In 1802 Humboldt and his companions, after the most arduous exertion, arrived within 2,000 feet of the sum mit-a point then believed to be the highest point ever attained by man. In 1831 another attempt was made, the party then reaching an elevation of 19,695 feet. When we went to school we were taught that Chimborazo was a volcano; but the party who went up to the summit last month report that no crater exists, nor are there any evidences to be discovered to indicate that the mountain is of volcanic origin.

PACIFIC COAST LOGIC .- An esteemed California con temporary has ingenuously accounted for the salmon sickness noted by our correspondents as occurring among the dogs of the Pacific slope. The explanation of the phenomenon consists in denying its existence. Besides being eminently scientific, such an elucidation is valuable because it cures the dogs. We trust that our amiable friend may not allow its candle to burn away unseen in a dog kennel. There are very many perplexing questions which the world is waiting to have solved. If, for instance, this California logic can cope successfully with the baffling problems of the yellow fever germs and can restore the victims of that dread disease by simply denying the existonce of the scourge, surely its genius should not be thrown away to the salmon-sick dogs of Oregon.

THE UNITED STATES AT THE BERLIN EXHIBITION.

PROFESSOR Spencer F. Baird writes that the bill Providing for the representation of the United States at the coming German Fishery Exhibition, having already passed the House, bids fair to go safely through the Senate as well; and in that event the necessary preparations will be immediately entered upon for insuring such a satisfactory display of our fishing industries as the limited time will permit. That the United States is to be represented is a subject of congratulation. We have already published in detail the prospectus issued by the promoters of this enterprise, which includes: (1) aquatic animals, alive, stuffed, preserved in alcohol, or represented in pictures, casts, etc.; (2) fishing gear and implements; (3) pisciculture, hatching apparatus, models of well known breeding institutions, fish-ways, aquaria and illustrations of the development of some of the most important species, such as ovsters, salmon, etc.; (4) appliances for keeping and conveying freshly caught aquatic animals; (5) models of appliances in use for the preparation and preservation of the produce of fisheries for commercial and household purposes; (6) models of fishermen's dwellings and costumes; (7) scientific investigations regarding the stock of fish, physico-chemical researches, aquatic plants in relation to fish culture, herbaria. etc.: (8) history of implements of fishing, original or in reproduction from the oldest times downward and (9) literature, statistics of fisherics, and maps show ing geographical distribution of fish.

From this brief resume it will be seen that the Berlin Exhibition will be a gathering of all that can be useful in extending our knowledge of the present condition of the fishing industries of the world. The display there made, and the comparisons instituted, cannot fail of resulting in direct increase of knowledge and a consequent advance in the science and methods of fish culture and fish capture. We need not argue at this day concerning the commercial and industrial importance of international fairs and exhibitions, nor need we urge American fishermen to improve the opportunity at Berlin, next April, of comparing American methods with the most advanced appliances and practices of foreign nations.

DOSING DOGS.

 $I_{
m greater}^{
m T}$ is an almost universally acknowledged fact that a far greater number of our canine friends come to their death by physic than by the vicissitudes of the field and flood, or than those that pass away in a ripe old age with their heads upon the hearth rug. Right well in the present sporting decade is Macbeth's utterance obeyed "Throw physic to the dogs," though it is true in this pro gressive age the materia medica of dog-doctoring has made a grand stride, and tin filings and powdered glass have had to give way to areca nut and the flowery kousso Because a dog looks at the end of his tail it is no reason that he is afflicted with worms, or that his innermost parts should be converted into an apothecary shop. The fond master buttonholes his veterinary friend in the street to tell him that he has just given his dog Dana pill. He smiles most blissfully, as if he had performed some feat similar to making a double shot. He left Dan much better-the dog was in perfect health. On his return home Dan, having become restless from internal rumblings, wanders about in a listless way until a fly or some crawling insect tickles his ear. He shakes his head to drive the prowler away, which assures his good master that his favorite is a victim to canker. Vile concoctions are at once squirted into his brain, and new nostrums poured down his gullet. Rendered ten times more restless, the dog totters around in his canker-cap like some old woman at a fair. It now occurs to the doting owner that he has not yet felt the dog's pulse; this is done, because the master feels reassured. A brace of fleas now put in an appearance, and Dan tries to remove them with his claws it is then apparent that canker is not the evil, but mange. The cap is removed, and the dog, delighted to regain the freedom of his ears, flaps them to his heart's content. This action causes serious indecision in the mind of his master, but at last mange gets the uppermost, and mixtures and decoctions are plastered over the animal's coat, the dog being fortunate if all his hair is not clipped off and his skin sand-papered to kill the parasites that lie Frequently the animal has to endure an attack with patented appliances, directed somewhat after the manner of Munchausen's bear. When at last sleep falls upon the tired victim his twitchings are taken for chorea, snortings for lung disease, while his anxious master groups and is at his wit's end. Thus this illustrates the fondness of man for his dog and the iron constitution of the animal.

The great secret, however, to prevent the real sickness of dogs is early and constant care. The kennel in which they are housed should be kept scrupulously clean. We believe, for sanitary purposes, that all kennels should be built of wood, so that if any infectious disease should at any time attack the stock they can be burned to the ground and new kennels rebuilt in their place at but

trifling expense. It is a well-known fact that kennels, and even hospitals for the matter of that, become impregnated with the germs of disease, and the contagion, under certain conditions, is sure to crop out at some future period.

As it is the flooring that becomes the most damp and foul, and is so difficult to keep dry and pure, it occurs to us that all kennels should be raised from the ground a sufficient distance to let the air have full sweep under them. The floor then being made movable, could be arranged to work on a center pivot at each end, thus enabling it to be reversed daily, and when in position to be secured by a bar or bolt. This would always present a dry floor every twelve hours, while the soiled side could be washed and left to dry and sweeten in the air.

Food of the proper quality and quantity is fully as necessary as cleanliness, and should depend upon the breed and temperament of the animals, and whether they are being worked hard, or laying by during the close season. A dog requires more meat when he is being shot over than when he is only being exercised, and at all times the Indian mush should contain vegetable stuff and greens. Water for dogs cannot be too pure, cool and fresh, and the best kennels are those which are supplied by a running stream. If anything, pure water is more desirable than fresh food.

 $Thus, under the above {\it systematized arrangement}, should$ a dog be taken sick the kennel-man will discover the change at once, and often as readily be enabled to trace the sickness to its cause. It is delay, ignorance and the abuse of medicine that causes the direful diseases of which so much has been written. There are but few disorders which if taken at once in hand, and by the exercise of proper judgment, cannot be nipped in the bud. It is the mania for dog-dosing, procrastination in attending the dog when the disorder first makes it appearance, which proves fatal and causes our duty to be such a difficult and so thankless a one. Rarely is it that our advice is called upon until all experiments have failed at home ; and although then we are but imperfectly informed, we are expected to prescribe a treatment which will in all cases cure, there being but little margin left for the sweep of death's sevthe. Unfortunately for the many, we are not clairvoyants, nor possessed with the secret of the grand elixir, or with the healing salve of the great Bakhtyar Nameh-would that we were, that we might distribute broadcast our samples free.

Like the diseases of human beings, those of dogs require a treatment which must be governed by each individual case, as there is no specific to cover each distinct ailment. If, therefore, our friends will remember this, and carefully describe the symptoms of their dog's disorder on its first appearance, we will be enabled to administer more thorough advice, and will at once give each case our careful attention. To enable us to proceed in the Field Department of this paper in a comprehensive way, we have arranged to furnish a report on specimens. They should be forwarded to the Columbia Veterinary College, No. 217 East Thirty-Fourth street, this city, and in all cases the express charges must be pre-paid. This arrangement will admit of our treating diseases of an epidemic character in the most direct way, which may lead to the saving of many valuable animals of the same kennel.

MAKING THE ROUNDS.

W HY should we not, just as well as our cousins across the water? What is to hinder our racing men from deriving all the benefits, advantages and ex-periences of a regular series of "rounds" along our coast during the breezy months of spring and fall, and from cruising, as at present, during the beated term when most men can spare a lengthy period or vacation to an extended voyage and life aboard their yachts? Racing among the larger vessels in the American fleet has become almost obsolete, and but little of it is done in New York waters. A little more liberality in ideas and a few concessions exacted from the close corporation system, now the fashion, will serve immeasurably the public ends of yachtracing, put much life into the sport, and above all make it worth while for the ardent lovers of a match to keep their ships in trim for such work, if necessary, from the day they ship their hands to the day they haul down their fighting colors and lay by for the icy interregnum of the fierce winter's blasts. A little amicable cooperation on the part of leading members among the larger clubs would change the aspect of affairs totally. From an occasional desultory club race, calling out but a meager list of representatives, we could and ought to have a regular series of "fixtures," so framed with regard to date and entries that an owner could count on racing his vessel not once or twice a season, but a score of times if he feels inclined, thereby footing up his "totals" for the year to something he can look back upon with pleasure and satisfaction.

To this end three things are necessary. Matches should be open to all yachts of certain designated clubs supposed to be the peers in the community of the club offering prizes. The latter should represent purses or cups of a value proportionate to the expenses and trouble involved in coming to the line, and finally the dates of races should be harmoniously settled in order that owners may take advantage of the opportunities offered. To this we may add a fourth requisite, the offering of "town" or "citicups by the municipalities or by voluntary sub zens," scription among the residents of those ports whose trade and society will be enriched by the congregation of yachts a public match would induce.

In a modest way something of this sort has already been attempted from time to time, and the results have always been so satisfactory that we hope to sec a similar line of policy pursued after a more permanent and definite as well as enlarged fashion, When once the ball is set in motion it will keep rolling of itself. One season such as we here propose, would put racing among our craft of large tonuage on so sound a basis that we would hear no more sorrowful wails about its decline. It is not that the spirit of racing is absent, but simply because the opportunities are wanting and the direction in which to oper ate not understood that an apparent pall of apathy has overtaken the racing of the big ones.

There is nothing in the Constitution which forbids cities from offering ample purses when the general public is thereby to be benefitted. Such offers are not merely for the welfare of a class, but would serve in many in stances to stir the life blood of trade in sundry sleepy towns along the coast to an unwonted extent, and put sheckles into the tradesmen's pockets. Besides, we have plenty of precedences of the kind and similar appropriations have been made time and again for like purposes often enough without as much gain to the community as the presence of a fleet of yachts and the attendant crowd of visitors would produce. The tender official consciences of mayors and city adminstrations can therefore vote public regattas without the least compunction as to a sacrifice of their chances in the next world, and since the benefits in this are evident enough or could be readily made so, we ask the various municipalities along the Sound and "down East" to consider these lines in the light of an open letter addressed to them for the benefit of the interests they are especially charged with. thousand dollars out of the strong box of Port Jefferson, Greenport, Stonington, Saybrook, Salem, Duxbury, Ports mouth, and double the amount from the coffers of New Haven, New London, Newport, New Bedford, and Portland, with five thousand from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, would not only give yachting such an impe tus and fresh lease of life as it has never yet had, but would return many times the amounts named to the credit side of the public ledger in the way of trade and popularity, reaching all classes, from the huckster to the mayor who may keep a livery stable or be a bank president. There is a mine to be worked in this direction, and the port which takes its cue from these columns will the first to reap the harvest of stray coins which are the proverbial accompaniment of the yachtsman, and many a fair one will be induced to impart her luster to a community the very existence of which was a geographical uncertainty before its name became linked with the fame of a great yacht match.

If, then, the leading clubs join hands, what is there to interfere with the establishment of a regular round from New York to the East, and from the East to New York?

With the Seawanhakas starting the ball with an open Corinthian match, say in early June, the Atlantics following in a week, next the Brooklyn, if that club is to be revived, as we hope it will, the New York Y. C. toward the latter part of the month, the professional races of the Scawanhakas following in rapid succession: let the fleets then begin to gradually work their way to the eastward, whether in squadron on a cruise or with a roving commission, and pick up what there is in the way of town cups and citizens' prizes. All the above races, it must be noted, should, in accord with the programme proposed, be open to yacht clubs willing to recognize each other as brethren of the same color, and the entry should by no means be confined to the half-dozen likely racers of any

one club.

In the East the same tactics should be pursued. The Portland, the Eastern, the Boston, the Salem, the Dorchester and other clubs, can throw open their lists to all When the local comers, and arrange dates to suit. matches have been decided, they will make their way around the dreaded Cape and take in the municipal events that may offer at the Vineyard, New Bedford, etc., and be on hand in time for the grand affair of the season, a series of three or four days' racing off Newport, the waterplace of America, and which by popular selection ing r should become the Cowes of this Continent. There, in the month of August, might be found the very flower of all the great clubs, the sloops, schooners and steamers and a finer pageant than the races they would sail could not be brought about in any other quarter of the globe.

when yachts of Eastern build When the battle is over, shall have pitted their keels and lead against the skimming hulls of our smooth-water flyers, and the lockers of the best shall groan with the weight of cups and mementoes of the season, or the bank books of the flectest be swelled by the thousands, then lot the swallows of the summer he homeward bound again, the flyers from the East hoist their pennants for the outside voyage, those

of the West watch a chance for a smooth sea and a fair wind to waft them once more through the Fisher Straits into the placid waters of the more congenial Sound. On the return passage fall racing should be found at such ports which have postponed their dates so as not to clash with other events, and finally a series of matches at home would wind up a season that has been spent to some advantage, that has brought all yachts of the country together to test their metal, that will pass into history and form a topic long to be cherished and remembered, that would be vacht racing indeed!

Business interferes? Not a bit of it; on the contrary no means could be found by which the business hours of the business man would be taxed so little as by this systematic method of racing. As nearly all the yachts referred to carry paid hands, and many of them are quite liberally supplied with this article, why let the yachts lay idly at anchor week after week with the hands growing sleek off the cabin pantry? The oftener the owner is on board the better, but it is seldom that his presence is really necessary in a match-some are in the wayand as long as he has to foot the bills, let him get the equivalent from his craft by sending her the rounds of the racing ports in charge of her master, or a friend, and join her by rail, or steamer whenever he has a chance to quit Exchange and feels like getting a whiff of the Lord's free air once more and the sight of a horizon not bounded by brick. The Sound and the East are accessible alike, and the time consumed in getting in and out of harbor when at home might as well be spent on the cars or a steamer carrying the owner within hailing distance of his ship, the trip being made by night with "all the modern conveniences," if time be precious.

As to expense, when once fitted for racing, as all vachts which indulge in a match only once a year generally are, beyond the hiring of extra hands for a match. it amounts to little or nothing. A slight saving in Piper Heidsieck will cover the bill, and what genuine vachts man will begrudge his gear its needs while living high down below?

When the interests of the sport have grown and developed on the Lakes, a similar series of "rounds" may be instituted to serve like ends upon the great fresh waters of the inland districts.

It is pleasing to know that as long as we cannot have the whole programme, there is some chance of several clubs combining to meet during the summer, with a view to racing in a manner similar, to all intents and purposes, to "open" matches; and that the efforts of those interested may be the means of rousing the dormant spirit and waking up all hands to the opportunities now passed by is the wish of every good and loyal tar.

Let us once have racing carried on in a business-like way, and we warrant a heavier crew of seamen among bankers, lawyers, brokers and merchants, and a sounder lot of yachts in our fleet in a single year than we row turn out in a decade. We are tending in the right direction as it is, and are bound in the end to bring up just as indicated above : so we trust these remarks may do something toward hastening the day when the pienic features of racing and the shriveling isolation of clubs, now all drawn up and petrifying in their own shells, will give way to something akin to what all devotees of the sport would rejoice to see-racing carried on upon a broad national basis, not upon the vacillating hobbies and caprices of a set, a clique, a club.

THE CORRUPTION OF SPORT.

OR some weeks past there has been a famous battle of brains in Gotham. The champions of the chess board have found worthy antagonists, and the mimic war of white and red waged ruthlessly, while the chess world stood with suspended breath looking over the shoulders of the combatants. And now that it is all over. and the "championships" duly awarded, it has leaked out that there were unseen agencies presiding over the destinies of the heroes, and upon the battle-field moved potent agents as noiseless and as unsuspected as the gods upon the battle plain of Troy. The American Bird o Freedom, as she appears in conquering pose upon the coin of the realm, screamed harshly and effectively in the strife, and the Goddess of Liberty in gold proved a formidable antagonist of the Queens in red and white ivory. This evidence of foul play in an intellectual game, which from its very nature is supposed to be "above board, has naturally shocked that portion of the public which had not already wisely concluded that such a denouement would naturally follow the conclusion of the chess tour-

America, our college professors tell us, is in her money making stage; and it takes a less astute individual than the ordinary university professor of Political Economy to see that the average American citizen is-to employ a very slang but a very significant expression-"on the The mighty dollar is the controlling agency in every branch of social and public life. Possibly ceneralization may sufficiently account for the mercenary clement of so many forms of alleged sport. Generous emulation in physical strength or skill gives place to sordid clutching after purses, gate money, entrance fee or

prize-provided this last be convertible into cash. are not now necessarily referring to the notorious pedestrian hippodromes, nor to ring encounters. We have in mind more than one shooting club whose weekly meetngs are only so many gambling schemes among a clique for the gathering in of the purses and entrance fees. By a preconcerted understanding this ring manages to secure to its members the various money classes, and so divides the stakes. The confiding stranger who has come to pit his skill against theirs is unmercifully and remorselessly fleeced and packed off for the simple gull that he is. And yet these very trap-shooting pot-hunters will affect to regard with virtuous indignation the recognized pothunter who shoots game for the market. If there be a distinction between the two, we submit that it is a distinction without much, if any, difference. One shoots for the money directly; the other, for that which will The same style of proceedings not bring him money. unfrequently occur in rifle shooting. The history of American yachtracing contains some most disreputable records of a similar dishonorable and unsportsmanslike character. Base-ball has long since been unhappily relegated to the control of the ticket and pool seller, and a sport which possesses many merits as a popular, inexpensive and practical pastime thereby sadly cast into

With the constantly recurring examples of this mercenary feature of participation in sport, true devotees of sport for the sport's sake need not be warned against implicating themselves even in the appearance of evil. Our popular pastimes are too important in their hygienic influences alone to be cast into a disrepute which will bar gentlemen from engaging in them and reaping their benefits. We note with great pleasure and as a welcome sign of the times that some of our gun clubs have abolished morey prizes in their regular club matches. If members are inclined to contend for purses, they are not debarred from so doing; that is their matter. But when the club shoots as a club the competitions are so conducted that the participants are contending for well earned and respected superiority in quick sight and steady aim, not for a paltry sum of money. It behooves sportsmen who would win most credit for the particular form of out-of-door recreation which they may select, to jealously guard its associations from contamination by the presence and influence of the pot-hunting trap shooter, rifle shot and yachtsman. Happily for the gentle art it can never come within the category of the pastimes which are bought and sold.

SPORTSMEN IN CONGRESS.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES WHO LOVE ROD AND GUN.

THE number of sportsmen in Congress at the present I time is another evidence of the constantly increasing propularity of field sports. Members of Congress are representatives of the people in more senses than a political one. They reflect the social and mental status of their respective constituencies by their manners and conversation in private, quite as well as they represent the views of their political party by their votes in the House. A dapper, gentlemanly Congressman from New England or the Middle States is as different from the representative of a frontier district as black is from white. An expert can almost invariably tell from what section of the country a Congressman comes by his dress and general appearance. A majority of the members of the House are lawyers. If not sportsmen themselves, they have at least an idea of what the true sportsman desires to be, from knowledge of the game laws and experience in actions for trespass and violations of those laws. Before the war the sporting gentleman in Congress almost invariably came from the South. Even he was not a wing shot nor a master of the long range rifle. His kennels were filled with fox and deer hounds, and his stables contained hunters which would do credit to the fields of England and Scotland. To him the deep mouthing of his hounds was the sole music of the chase, and of the infinite pleasure of the silent tramp behind the setter and pointer he knew little or nothing. At that time the hunter in the East never came to Congress. He was a being who was generally regarded by his money-making neighbors as a lazy, ne'er-do-well, whose only redeeming traits were his boundless good nature and willingness to divide his game with his friends. The farmer usually owned a gun, but it was used as a weapon of defense against predatory animals and birds, and occasionally as the means of securing game which was known to abound in adjoining forests.

Now there are three members of the House who have won prizes in pigeon matches. There are a dozen members who are expert wing shots, and the number of Senators and Representatives who take their vacations in company with rod and gun cannot readily be estimated. I will mention but a few of the centlemen in Congress who are expert fishermen or hunters. Foremost in the list of experts with rod and fly is Vice-President Wheeler. Fishing is his sole means of recreation when Congress is not in session. With only one exception, during the past eighteen years he has disappeared from sight in the wilds of the Adirondacks for several months each summer.

The Sarame Lakes are his favorite resort, and the trout is his favorite tish. Great stories the Vice President can tell of his fishing trips through the great forests of Northern New York. He has taken the heautifal trent from streams where never before a fly had been cast. He has witnessed the invasion by fourists of choice pools discovered by himself, and has seen the spotted beautifus nearly exterminated from lakes and streams where they once leaped to his attractive flies in countiess numbers. A year ago last summer Mr. Wheeler took Mrs. Hayes and a party of ladies and gentlemen from Washington to one of his favorite resorts in the Adirondacks and gave them a taste of camping out and fishing.

Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, is an ardent sportsman. He owns two setters, one a pure blooded Irish, and the other of thoroughbred English breed, which, it is his boast, can be lunted day after day without speaking a word to cither. They are broken to perfection, and their movements in the field are directed solely by motions of the hand. Until the past season Mr. McPherson has always kept a sufficient number of birds on his country place in Northern New Jersey to afford him and his friends excellent sport. Last spring his handsome country home was destroyed by fire, and the quali on the estate, it is feared, have suffered from trespassers. Besides quali shooting Mr. McPherson has suffered considerably from illness consequent upon too strict attention to his duties as Senator and his business in Jersey City. Last summer, not feeling strong enough to endure the fatigues of the chase, Mr. McPherson went to the Thousand Islands and anused himself by taking five pound bass with a five ounce rod from the waters of the St. Lawrence. In this agreeable exercise the Senater quiterceovered his health.

Senator Watel Hampton, of South Carolina, is a true sportsman. The best evidence of his devotion to the charms of the chanker. General Hanudom went

Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is a true sportsman, The best evidence of his devotion to the charms of the chase is the single leg on which with the assistance of a crutch he is compelled to drag himself about the Senate chamber. General Hampton went through the war, fighting boldly in several of the most desperate battles of the rebellion and escaped without serious injury. A year ago General Hampton, who is very fond of riding after hounds, participated in a fox chase near his residence in South Carolina. The horse upon which he was mounted proving a useless animal, General Hampton, rather than abandon the sport at upon which he was a feered in the property of
Senator Hasslin, of Matine, is fond of fishing the Ramgeley Lakes being his favorite resport for sport. Sena-tor Windom is also something of a sportsman. There are other Senators fond of gun and rod, but those I have named are the only ones who may be considered devoted

other Senators tone on such as the second to field sports.

Foremost among the gentlemen in the House, who are sportsmen of repute, is Mr. Acklin, of Louisiana. I visited him at his handsome residence on Capitol Hill recently to examine his extraordinary collection of fire-arms, all made for him to order by a London firm. The barrels of his pistols and guns are of finest Damascus steel, and the wood used in their construction is English walnut. Mr. Acklin is one of the very few gentlemen in Washington who now owns regulation duelling pistols. They can be loaded either from the breech or the muzzle, so as fully to comply with all the regulations of the code. The barrels are about a foot long, 28 calibre, and two-pounds pull of trigger. These pistols have never been used in the field, although they were spoken for last winter at the time Senators Conklin and Lamar had their wordy difficulty on the floor of the Senate. The insulting language used by these Senators was afterward recalled, satisfactorily to both gentlmnen. Mr. Acklin is an expert shot with the pistol. The two duelling pistols osa Mr. Acklin in England §315. First, in the collection of shot guns culty on the floor of the Senate. The insulting language used by these Senators was afterward recalled, satisfactorily to both gentlmuen. Mr. Acklin is an expert shot with the pistol. The two duelling pistols cost Mr. Acklin in England \$315. First, in the collection of shot guns shown the correspondent, was a 12-guage-weapon claristened the "snipe gun" by Mr. Acklin. This gun weighs eight and a half pounds, and has the Purdy top-action. An invention of Mr. Acklin is attached to this, and to all of his guns. It consists of two small steel projections from each side of the standing bridge, so that the barrels when sampled down ready for firing fit closely on each side between these projections. The design of the invention is to prevent lateral action, as from continuous firing of one barrel the tendency of the shock is to force the barrels to one side. Mr. Acklin's duck-and-pigeon gun weighs eleven and a half pounds. The single breen is provided with four sets of barrels, and it really answers the purpose of four distinct guns. Two sets of barrels are 10 guage, in which the customary charge is seven to eight drachms of powder. Two sets of barrels are 10 guage, in which the customary charge is seven to eight drachms of powder. The barrel is re-choked to suit all distances at the trap. One set of barrels is full-choked, and the right barrel is a modified choke, and the right barrel sare flowed to suit all distances at the trap. One set of barrels full-choked, and the right barrel is a modified choke, and the right barrel is a modified choke, and the right barrel so nother set the left barrel is modified choke, and the right barrel is a modified choke, and the right barrel so provider and an explosive bullet is the customary load. Recently Mr. Acklin's fire-arms, bought from Purdy, cost limit, including custom's duties, over \$8,500. The represendance this kennel, and gave thirteen blooded set

to his friends.

The plantations belonging to the Acklin estate are on the Bayou Teche opposite the mouth of the Red River. It is a wonderful country for game birds and wild fowl. Snipe, woodcock, quail, ducks, geose, etc., are always plentiful in season. There is no finer snipe sho ting in

the world than in West Feliciana Parish. In 1875, Mr. Acklin kept a record of his shootings. On March 17th of that year he bagged 392 suipe, and on the day following. 241, making a total in two days of 543 suipe killed by a single gun. Mr. Acklin is of the opinion that this record has never began beaten, Mr. Acklin has two gold medals won in championship pigeon matches. One badge bears the inscription, "J. H. Acklin, Champion Pigeon-Shot of the South." The other medal styles him "Champion Pigeon-Shot of the South." The other medal styles him "Champion Pigeon-Shot of Louisiana." Both medals were earned in New Orleans. Mr. Acklin he lieves that he did his best pigeon shooting in Memphis, where he killed forty-eight out of fifty, double birds. Mr. Acklin's duties in Congress occupy his time fully and he has no opportunity to indulge in his favorite sports. He hus shot in a few sweepstake matches with friends here in Washington and almost uniformly canne off winner.

staße matches with friends here in Washington and almost uniformly came off winner.

Another ardent hunter and trap-shooter is Congressman Finley of the Eighth Ohio District. Mr. Finley is a lawyer by profession, and every spare day that he can find during the season is spent by him in the field. There is some tolerably good chicken shooting in the vicinity of Mr. Finley's home, but when he can take a vacation of two or three weeks he starts for Spirit Lakes in Northwestern Iowa, where he slaughters ducks and chickens to his heart's delight. There is good fishing in the lakes too, and the rod and line are always companions with the gun and the rod and line are always companions with the gun when the Ohio Congressman starts out for sport. Mr Finley is an expert at shooting glass balls. He uses a

n. Anson G. McCook of the Eighth New York Disoen. Anson o. accook of the Eighth New York Dis-trict also has a reputation here as a good shot before the trap at pigeons or glass balls. Of Mr. McCook's perform-ances in the field I know nothing, but he possesses all the physical requirements of a good shot, and his ability at the trap was learned, I believe, from previous experi-ence in the field.

the trap was learned, I believe, from previous experience in the field.
Congressman Poehler of the Second Minnesota District holds prizes won at the trap. He is a member of the local shoeting club at Henderson, Minnesota, and a member of the State Sportsman's Association. Pinnated grouse are found in abundance near. Mr Poehler's hone, and he is a constant hunter during the season. Mr. Poehler was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1848. All that he knows about wing shooting has been learned by him on the prairies. Mr. Poehler is a sportsman in the highest sense of the word. The Daly is his favorite gum.

has been learned by him on the prairies. Mr. Poehler is a sportsman in the highest sense of the word. The Daly is his favorite gun.

Join E. Kenna, of Kanawha, West Va., has represented the Third District of his State in Congress two terms. Mr. Kenna is an enthusiastic deer and fox hunter. Every year a party of gentlemen from Kanawha go out for a week or two with hounds and have a royal good time. There are few birds in the mountainous region in which he resides excepting ruffed grouse, and that Induly bird is seldom found in great numbers. The fox hunting near Kanawha is done on foot. The members of the Long Island Club may be inclined to laugh at the idea of following hounds on foot, but a single visit to the mountain' country of West Virginia would at once dispel the idea that hounds there could be followed on horseback. The hunting field is a succession of high rocky ridges or spurs from the mountains, leading down to the creek bottoms. As soon as the dogs strike the trail the course that there will be a supplied to the following hounds in full view of the hunters, the hounds in full tilt after him. Being closely pursued reynard crosses over to another ridge; the hunters follow, obtaining another view of the inspiriting picture, and so on until the chase for the word of the concentration the independent of the concentration of the concentration of the chase ones. The velleties of this healtful exercise, the grand mountain secrety, and the opportunities afforded alwing the chase for the word of the concentration the independent of the concentration the independent of the concentration the independent of the concentration that the chase for the word of the concentration the independent of the concentration the independent of the concentration the independent of the concentration that the concentration of the concentration o

chase ends. The delights of this healthful exercise, the grand mountain scenery, and the opportunities afforded during the chase for the use of the gan cannot be imagined by one who has not participated in the sport. It must not be thought that all of the sportsmen in Congress delight in the pursuit of small game. One of the most famous bear hunters in California represents the Fourth District of that State in the House. Romnaldo Pacheco, of San Luis Oblisho, is the gentleman's name, and he estimates the number of bears he has killed himself, or has helpdd to kill, at 100. Mr. Pacheco was the son of wealthy parents who owned intense grazing lands and flocks in the neighborhood of Santa Barbura. As soon as he was able to sit astride a horse he learned to ride, and at the age of twenty-one hwas an expert horse-ride, and at the age of twenty-one hwas an expert horselands and Bocks in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara. As soon as he was able to sit astride a horse he learned to ride, and at the age of twenty-one he was an expert horseman. Mr. Pacheco also became unusually proficient in the art of throwing the lasso, an implement which was used by all herders. Bears were plentiful near his home, and Mr. Pacheco learned to hunt them as follows: —Four men, experts in the use of the lasso, would ride to the place where bears could be found. Getting upon the trail they would ride after bruin and bring him to bay. While the bear was standing upon his haunches cach of the four men would almost simultaneously throw their lassoes over his head, and riding in opposite directions strangle the animal or fasten his legs so he could not run, when he would speedily be dispatched. An unusually acute imagination is not required to perceive if one of the four lassoes failed to encircle the bear, or the horses ridden by the lumiters were not perfectly trained, that the consequences might be extremely unpleasant. Mr. Pacheco Lells a number of blood-curiling stories of accidents which have happened in the pursuit of bears with the lasso. Of the other members of the Bouse who are good shots and fond of hunting I will name General Joe Hawley, of Connecticut: Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, and Mr. Gunter, of Arkansas.

Washington, D. C.

GAME PROTECTION.

TAX THE GUNS,-We invite the fullest expression of opinion upon the question of taxing shot guns. A New York correspondent writes as follows :-

NEW YORK, Feb. 2d. Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Inotice that there is a movement in Albany toward a
two-years' prohibitory game law. There is only one class
of sportsmen that can profit by such a law—that is, the
pot-hunters. Laws or no laws, the pot-hunter will be
bound to shoot, and a certain class of marketmen and
hotel-keepers will be found ready to buy their game. Allow
me to ask you, Have we not game laws enough? I shall
say we have too many, and they are too complicated already. The game laws are broken every day, but how

often do you hear of anybody being fined or punished? What is the reason? Because nobody takes the trouble to complain, and averybody has not the time to do it.

I have heard of quail having been brought to New York last month through the Long Island Railroad, by the brakesmen and baggagemen of that road. Why, os a sportsman, did I not make any complaints? Because I had not the time to do it, and, besides, very likely I should have had to fight the whole railroad company, with very little prospects of having the seoundrels punished. Every sportsman knows that on the 31st day of last December there was more game left over than there was at any previous year, at least for the last three years. I am told that whole coveys of quail were shot by pot-luniters on Long Island within the last three weeks.

of last December there was more game left over than there was at any previous year, at least for the last three years. I am told that whole coveys of quaid were shot by pot-hunters on Long Island within the last three weeks, while this last snow lay on the ground.

Why, then, should we have this prohibitory law passed, all for the benefit of those pot-hunters? For my own part, I do not care whether this law is passed or not. I can have all the shouting I want, if not in this State, in some other. But as a sportsman I protest against the passage of such prohibitory law. Everybody has not the time or the money to go West or South, and I am not selfish enough to see those that cannot go elsewhere deprived of their sport. If such a law should be passed, what is a man living in the city to do with his dog, especially if he is a good one? I have talked this matter over with a good many shooters, and they are all of the same opinion—such a law will only benefit the potunter and the marketman because the pot-hunter will have so many more birds to shoot at, and the marketman or hotel-keeper, having to sell them on the sly, will charge and get so much more for them.

What, then, is to be done to save the birds? The answer is very simple—enforce the laws that we have got now. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has its special officers; why should we not have our? The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals paysits own officers; why should we not pay our own? What with, you will ask me. I think it could be done casily, as long as we keep it in our own hands, and do not let the politicians get hold of it. First, let here be put yearly as long as we keep it in our own hands, and do not let the politicians get hold of it. First, let here be put yearly as long as we keep it in our own hands, and do not let the politicians get hold of it. First, let here be put yearly as long as we keep it in our own hands, and do not let the politicians get hold of it. First, let here be put yearly as long as we keep

in use—mark, I only say shot gun: I not not include the rifle. This would not interfere with nor infringe on any constitutional rights or liberties. Our patriotic young men could keep up their practice with the rifle, and the sportsmen—the only one interested—would have to pay for their gun. Secondly, let each shooting club in the State be assessed yearly from fifty to one hundred dollars, according to the numbers of their members. By these means there could be monoy enough raised to get, all over this State, efficient men, paid well enough to protect the game and to have the game laws enforced. Let such men be appointed so as to have power all over the State, and not in one single county, and thereby you will soon stop all surring and trapping, all shooting and selling out of season, and we shall have no need of any prohibitory law. The pot-hunters will disappear, and whoever will carry a gun will be more or less the ideal of a true gentleman.

man.

What say my sportsmen friends about this? Any-how, let them raise their voices against any prohibitory laws.

A TRUE LOVER OF THE SPORT,

MICHGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association at Bay City, Mich., last week, was attended by a large and en thusiastic delegation of sportsmen from the various clubs of the State, and was in every way a grand success. Elaborate essays upon various subjects of interest were read, and the Association well sustained its reputation as an earnest body of men.

Exporting Quall From North Carolina.—Monroe, N. C., Feb. 2d.—Editor Forestland Stream :—I see by your last issue that a gentleman now at High Point, N. C., proposes to make arrangements for the shipment of quail from that town. He, perhaps, is not aware that there is a law to prevent the shipment of quail out of the State, and it was owing to the fact of so many birds being shipped from there and Greensboro, a town a few miles distant, that such a law was passed. I learn that nearly two hundred birds were at Greensboro not long ago; the party attempted to snuggle them through, but unluckily for him, one of old "Bob White's" feathers was seen sticking out of the box a little too far, which led to the discovery. The man trying to ship them got wind of news and was seen no more. That agent no doubt had bird pie for days.

Deer in Vermont,—Bennington, Vt., Feb. 9th.—The

DEER IN VERMONT.—Beautagton, VI., Feb. 9th.—The deer placed on the mountains at Manchester have reached this place. One has been on the East Mountains for several weeks and is quite tame. Some hounds started one the other day and it ran through the upper part of the village. The farmers and lumbermen in the vicinity of Woodford claim that they have seen three or four at once, and that they are very tame, coming off the mountains and feeding with their cattle.

Maine.—Bangor, Feb, 5th.—The Norombega Shooting Club, for the protection of game and fish and improvement in wing shooting, was organized last evening, with John P. Tucker, President; T. White, Vice-President; W. F. Seavey, Secretary; Fred T. Hall, Treasurer, the President, Secretary and Treasurer, ex officio, with Messrs, Durgan and Abbott, constitute the Executive Committee, The Bogardus rules of shooting, with a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The organization starts off with eleven members and will receive many others.

New Jersey Quall Season.—Toms River, N. J., Feb. 5th.—Permit me for the benefit of your readers to make a correction in an article appearing in your Game and Fish Directory, issue of Jan. 20th, dated Riverside House, Forked River, Ocean Co., N. J., wherein it is stated that the open season for quali is from Nov. 1st to Feb. 1st. It should read from Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st., for the latter date is that on which the season closes in this State.

H. C. Glover. H. C. GLOVER

President Ocean Co. Game Protective Association.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray.

Wild duck goose beant etc.

Poor.Wild Turkey, Woodcook, Quall, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, sulpe, criticew, oyster-calcher, surf hirts, phalaropes, avoctes, cto., coming under the group Hunacote or Shore little.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Fonest and Stream Directory to In sensing reports for the rolliest AD Standar Directory to Gamo and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value; State, Town, County; means of necess; Hotel and other accommodations; Gamo and its Sasson; Fish and its Sas-son; Boats, Gindes, etc.; Name of person to address;—after the following model:MINNESOTA-New Ulm. Brown Co.-Reached by Chicago

MINESOTA—Yew Ulin, Brown Co.—Reached by Chicago and Northwestorn Hallway, 467 finles from Chicago. Hotel—Merchant's, Chas, Brust, proprietor; \$2 per day. Proprietor is genuine sportaun; best eare taken of dogs; good delving at reasonable rates. Game—In fall after Aug. 18th, pinnated grause; after Sept. 1st, greec, brant, duck, mallard, canvas-back, teal, etc.; plover, ernac and pelican; not plenty in spring. There are at least a dozen takes within a radius of fifteen miles, where ducks are very pitnity in fall. Fishing—Not very good; plekerel and black bass. For big bars of grouse write to.

C. M. H. HEIDEMAN.

NEW HAVEN GUN CLUB,-Old squaws still remain un New HAVEN GUN CLUB.—Old squaws still remain unusually plenifind, with a good sprinkling of coots. The weather has been so windy of late that there has been but little shooting done in that line. Foxes and rabbits are very scarce. Amstrong & Fulton have concluded not to furnish any more game for the East Haven hotels through their agent, Capt. Stephen Thompson. We were surprised to see Folsom's heart fail at the last feather ball shoot, backed as he was by the little Alderman gun. Our President expects a fine rabbit dog, which Howard is breaking for him. He gave us a field trial exhibition in Pop's store the other night, and all declared it first class. Scisson Actron.

New Jersey—Toms River, Fcb, 7th,—Some ice this week, but all gone again. Yesterday, Friday, was the best shooting day of the season in Mosquito Cove. Thirty-eight red-head ducks were killed and bagged in one stand by two men, and good scores were made all round. S. K., JR.

TENNESSEE—Nashville, Feb. 1st.—Foxes, quail, and fish are abundant—each can be found within a few miles of the city, and dogs, guns, and fishing tackle of the most approved kinds are always ready for any kindred spirit which may chance our way.

J. D. II.

ARKANSAS-Maysville, Fcb. 3d .-- Hunting here has ARKANSAS—Majseitte, Feb. 3d.—Hunting here haven poor owing to the warm weather, yet a larg number of deer and turkeys have been killed by the Indians, and hardly a day passes that one or more saddle are not brought to town (current price fifty to seventy five cents in trade). Qualls, ducks, etc., in abundance now, but chickens very scarce.

E. S.

Jasksonport, Feb. 3d.-Geese and ducks here in fair Jasksonport, Feb. 50.—Geese and ducas here it had mumbers now on account, we presume, of the cold weather They are very wild. No other sport. No fishing as yet; but in that respect "every prospect pleases." Yell.

but in that respect "every prospect pleases." Yell.

MONTANA.—Mr. Jameson, the young Irish baron, who, for the past severalyears, has journeyed from the green sod to engage in hunting and fishing sports in Montana, was unusually successful this season, his wagous returning loaded with the antlers of elk, nuose, deer, mountain sheep and antelope, and the pelts of grizzly and black bear, mountain lion, lynx, wild cat and other splendid troplines of the clase. These valuable possessions, carefully preserved and packed, have gone forward to the old country, while Mr. Jameson, disbanding his party of four, and accompanied by his body servant, starts soon on a journey around the world.

Country, which all, Similerson, discarding his party of four, and accompanied by his body servant, starts soon on a journey around the world.

Ducktivo on Big Swan.—Pillsbury, Minn., Jan. 26th.—This lake is situated about 115 miles northwest of St. Paul and is known as Big Swan. It is four miles long and a trifle over a mile in width, and its eastern shore is covered with patches of wild rice which make it just the place for ducks. In company with a gentleman from Massachusetts, we took our duck boat and at early dawn started for the lake, and after some rather hard pulling against the stream (we preferred taking the outlet of the lake for our path rather than the overland route) we soon came to the large hed of rice just at the foot of the lake, where our fun began. We have not space to describe that day's sport, but suffice it to say we bagged sixty-seven ducks and took a good map at noon in the bargain. A sportsman can reach this lake at a cost of about \$7 from \$5. Paul, via Little Falls. Board can be had from \$2.50 to \$3 per week. Sportsmen desiring to visit the place would have a much better time if they would bring camping outfit along with them. The water abounds in pickerel, black rock and "calico" bass, and nearly every kind of fish incident to fresh water. They bit very readily and we have taken from thirty to forty in one day with fly bait. As we sit by the window penning these few lines we look out and count twenty-nine prairie chickens within easy reach of my choke-bore which hangs on the wall. My finger slightly itches to press the trigger of my central-fire Winchester, which is sure to cut their heads off, but, als! the law is out, and I must not indulge. Any sportsman desiring to know more about this place can do so by making it known through the columns of Forest And Stream, or by inclosing stamp and addressing as above.

The Ancient Duck Eaters.—R. M. Pool, the editor of the Nigara Eagls (N. Y.) Caracte has been included.

Sheldon, C. E. Davis, C. H. Piper, Wm. Samways, S. T. Murray, H. F. Pierce, John P. Hulett, Wm. Pool. James H. Boyd and R. M. Pool. Messrs, Witmer and Sheldon have been the hosts at both the "Grand Fats" that have

order have had two sittings at Mons. Romaine's The order have had two sittings at Mons. Romaine's Rendezvous Francais, the second last Wednesday evening, and we can bear witness as a duly initiated member of the society that the cognomen of the order is no vain and empty sounding phrase, but that membership implies an intimate acquaintance with fowl the date of whose death the memory of man runneth not back to recall. The mantle of venerable antiquity that entolds the fragrant dishes is not woven, however, of unsocial and impenetrable gravity, but in its impalpable presence adds a very marked and peculiar mirthfulness to the spirits of

II. Last Saturday evening Mine Host Isaacs, of the Pro-Last Saturday evening Mine Host Isaacs, of the Prospect House, gave an elegant banquet to a number of invited friends from both sides of the river. The invited guests who were present were Messrs, C. E. Davis, J. M. Witmer, J. V. Carr, H. H. Sheldon, Geo. E. Curris, L. W. Pettebone, R. O. Fulton and R. M. Pool, of Niagara Falls; and Messrs, T. F. Ellis and Claus Javis, of the town of Clifton. Messrs, S. T. Murray, H. F. Pierce, F. R. Delano, H. S. Ware and A. J. Hamlin, of this place, and J. P. Hullett, of Clifton, were unable to be present, and sent their regrets.

BUCKSHOT IN CHOKE BORES,-North Platte, Neb., Feb RUGESHOT IN CHOKE BORES.—North Plattle, Nob., Feb. 4th.—I notice in your issue of Jan. 29th two articles on buckshot in choke bore guns. I like both of those gentlemen's mode of loading, but 1 have met with more and better success by loading in the following manner, using a full choke No. 1 power is dress of Dupont's eagle duck No. 1 powder, using 2 pink edge wads on powder as tight as can be put by hand. The gun will chamber 3 No. 4 buckshot nicely at the muzzle. I put 9 of them in the shell and pour hot tallow and white wax upon the shot, and place a thin black edge wad upon them with a neat criup. With such loads I have killed deer at 110 yards. I killed seven out of ten deer dead, the distance varying rinp. With such loads I have killed deer at 110 yards. I killed seven out of ten deer dead, the distance varying from 85 to 110 yards, and wounded two so that they could not get away, and followed the other one for one-half mile and found him, a big buck weighing 180 lbs., dead. Most of the sportsmen here have their shells loaded in this way.

dead. Most of the sportsmen here have their shells loaded in this way.

LARGE Shot in Choke Bores.—Dunbarton. N. H., F.b. 1st.—Why do not some of your contributors who have been describing their several different methods of loading choke bores with large-sized shot give the targets they can make at long range, say 80 yards, instead of saying that such and such a load will stop a deer at 75 yards simply because they may have killed one at that distance. Surely a load which would give a good average at 89 yards, in a 30-or 40-inch target would be more satisfactory than an occasional good target at a much longer distance. A couple of years ago, while making arrangements to go to Florida, I tried a few shots with buckshot in a 10 bore 94, pound gun, 5 drs. powder, 15 buckshot chambered at muzzle, at 90 yards, 40 inch target. The first shot put 5 shot in a 24-inch circle in centre of target. I then thought 1 had the best gun for buckshot I had over seen, but after several shots changed my mind, as sometimes I never struck the target at all, and in most cases only put one or two shot in the 40-inch square. Since then I have tried many of the different ways of loading, such as filling space between shot with melted wax and tallow, using sections of paper cartridges cut to fit the muzzle of gun, etc., but nover could get as good an average as with loose shot. Greener, in his work on choke bores, states that a good gun loaded with buckshot which chamber at muzzle and the space between the shot filled with melted tallow, should put the whole charge inside the head of a flour barrel at 40 yards. This may be so, but it is very much better shooting than I have ever seen.

Now, dropping the buckshot, I would like to ask some

may be so, but it is very much better shouting than I have ever seen.

Now, dropping the buckshot, I would like to ask some of your readers (who own close-shooting guns) what would be an extra good target for a 12 or 10 bore gun, with 4 or 5 drs. powder, 14 BB shot, at 30-inch target, at 80 yards. The best shooting I have seen with this size of shot was made with a 10 bore 10 lbs. Parker gun at 45 yards, 84-inch target, its shots, the average was 33. Same gun and same charge (4 drs. 140x.), at 80 yards, 30 inch target, 4 shots, averaged 114. The 80 yards target was made off-hand, shooter holding about two or three inches above centre of target. Some of the gun makers say that they never have targeted their guns at this distance, and do not know what would be considered extra good. I think it would interest us to know what to expect from a good gun at this distance with the sized shot I have named.

C. M. S.

named. C. M. S.

RECOIL PADS.—London, Jan. 13th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your paper of Dec. 18th I notice the following: "A La Porte, Ia., gumer was lying in the bottom of a boat, and discharged his gun at some ducks, but not having it firm against his shoulder, the recoil was with such force that he broke his colar bone." It will, no doubt, interest your readers to learn that a simple device for preventing accidents of that nature, or rather for preventing agun from kicking at all, is now adopted by many English sportsmen and military and naval officers. The device is the invention of Col. H. A. Silver, of the eminent firm of S. W. Silver & Co.. of London, and consists simply of an anti-recoil heel plate, composed partly of hard rubber and partly of soft vulcanized rubber, joined firmly together, and fitted on to the but of the gun Lasts. No effort has so far been made to introduce the device into America, but Col. Silver has secured a United States patent, and intends soon to send samples of his heel plates for inspection by American sportsmen his heel plates for inspection by American sportsm and others interested in shooting.

JOSEPH DIXON.

through the columns of Foirest and Stream, or by inclosing stamp and addressing as above,

A. D. Carpenter.

The Ancient Duck Eaters.—R. M. Pool, the editor of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Gazette has been inducted into a gastronomical society of that town whose members are not only sportsmen, but bon vivants as well:—

The "Honorable Order of Ancient Duck Eaters" is a local society of quite recent origin whose object of existence is unmistakubly acknowledged in its name. The membership at present comprises Messrs, J. M. Witmer, H. H.

of our guns. Covies well scattered and afforded us two hours' good shooting and many a one missed for another time. "It's strange," remarked J., "how much shot a quail can carry," We netered another field; separated, and had our dogs on two separate covies about the same time. Banging away a half-dozen shells, had them will scattered and working into each other till we had them rising like snipe; still J. was not satisfied; his shells were too heavy. "Loaded too much powder," he remarked; "four drachms. How much do you shoot?" I remarked; "four drachms. How much do you shoot?" I remarked; "I have give a gun all she will stand under, 12 gauge, 8½ lbs., charge 5 dis., 14 ozs. No. 9 shot, is what I use at trap and quail, duck or anything comes along. Use a good gun and pay a liberal price for it; it's a pleasure to use a fine tool." I like to see a bird drop as if hit hard, which caunot be done with small charges. I allow some guns do not require such charges, but it's the exception, not the rule. We had our shooting coats well lined, and started to deposit in our wagon. Stillour dogs came to soveral points, and J. made some remarkably good shots, dropping a quail full 50 yards by giving six feet hold ahead. Further on we sighted a hawk sailing over, As he neared I held on him. He seemed perfectly safe; had taken a good measure with his sharp eye. I ran my gun about six feet ahead and touched the left trigger, to see him double up and strike the hard ground just five yards behind us. "Big loads," I remarked, "havays count." Depositing our game in a safe place from hawks, we agreed to hunt the Colorado bottoms, a mass of grape-vines, weeds eight feet high, nixed up with small post oaks. The dogs could not be seen to feet ahead, and touch they is the dogs were confused, dropping one bird to pick up another. We gathered what we could find, just 4%, and started for home to get the cockle burrs out of our boots, pants and sleeves. Our dogs, orange and white, would have been taken for red Irish on sight. I have seen the

hammerless guns, the most improved shooting coats, belts and every approved tool, and he may just keep even with them.

ALMO.

THE YOUNG TRAPPERS.—They were brothers, aged respectively nine, eleven, and thirteen, named Nathaniel, Peter, and "Philip, whom the boys used to call for short "Nat," "Pete," and "Phili," Like all other country boys thirty years ago, they were suddenly struck with a mania for trapping and saaring rabbits. The woods in which they plied their amateur skill were situated three-fourths of a nile from their native New Jersey village, on a farm owned by one Dr. Kissam, who had in his employ a negro called Joe, who took very kindly to boys. The heavy timber of the woods had been cut down two or three years before, and the old stumps were fringed with a new growth of saplings, which were about the right size to bend down for snares. It was a crisp November afternoon when the young trappers struck a bee-line for the woods. Boys always go "cross lots" when bent on fun. As for the fences, they skip through or over them like grasshoppers, and like them they care but little for the growing crops. Then, too, what wonderful feats of pedestrinains they are capable of? Irist it is a quick walk, so that the smaller lads have to trot to keep up, and then a run, faster and faster as they near the spot where they are to have their sport. Well, they reached the woods in fine glee, with all the necessary implements of war in hand, strings, jack-knives, and sweet apples for bait. They had little difficulty, with Joe's help, who joined them in the woods, in selecting suitable places for their snares. By sunset all were ready for the unwary little "cotton tails." The three sides of a hollow square were haid up, the sapling bent, the string tied on, the moss adjusted, and the bait placed. There were three—one for each boy. Nat's was nearer the edge, of the woods than the others.

What expectations awoke in their breasts that night it How lively their imaginations worked! How they fell askeep with their uninds ful

in his mind to go there before them and rob them of their games.

By the time they reached the words it had grown a little lighter, and as they approached the first snare, Phil, who was ahead, shouted out, "Nat's snare is sprung." They all struck a run through the bush is, and, coming closer, "He's got a rabbit," cried Pete, "No," said Phil, "it's two white for a rabbit; it's a 'possum." When they arrived at the spot the truth came out to their utter dismay; it was a sheep. Such a scared lot of boys you never saw. The woods were in the pasture grounds, and they had actually caught one of the Doctor's sheep. What to do was the question, after they had recovered some from their great surprise and alarm. Near by was the stump of a tree which had blown over. The overthrow had made an excavation where the roots used to be, and they resolved to drag the lifeless canease into that, which they did, and covered it up as well as they could with leaves. Then they hastened to the other snares, which were found unmolested, completely demolished them all, and returned home in a very different mood, as can be readily imagined, from that which they were in when they went there with hearts full of happy anticipation. For one whole week, while Joe was hunting the country over for that lost sheep, the young trappers went about like little criminals, carrying in their anxions bosoms the guilty secret. By-and-by the sheep was found, the mode of its death discovered, and it devolved upon the father of the young trappers to the horsewhile to nut a most embatic fine list to the advised the horsewhile to nut a most embatic fine lists to the advised the horsewhile to nut a most embatic fine lists to the advised the nutries of the young trappers to the horsewhile to nut a most embatic fine lists to the advised the and the nutries of the young trappers over the above when the content of the content of the advised and the power of the father of the young trappers to the father of the young trappers to the father of the young trappers to th By the time they reached the woods it had grown was found, the mode of its death discovered, and it de-volved upon the father of the young trappers to pay for if, and with a horsewhip to put a most emphatic finish to the episode. The boys, however, were agreed in the opinion that a sound thrashing is a light affliction compared with the agony of bearing about in one's boson a guilty se-cret.

TWO WEEKS AT THE CAPE.

Aug. 1st L. and myself started for a two weeks' trip among the marsh birds, our destination being North Chatham, Cape Cod. By four and twenty hours we were safely ensconced in a little shooting sharry, having passed the first night on the mainland, built for the special purpose of harboring the happy individual who, "far from the madding crowd," go there to get a few days' shooting at the bay birds.

This shanty is located about a mile from the extremity of a narrowstrip of land, extending from Orleans, a town

shooting at the bay birds. This shanty is located about a mile from the extremity of a narrowstrip of land, extending from Orleans, a town situated seven or eight miles north of North Chatham, being distant from the mainland nearly a mile and a half, though in places much nearer.

Bill Smith, a worthy gunner, kind-hearted fellow, mine host, and withal a good shot, made up our party. Ne dog was necessary for our sport, so I left Roy (a favorite setter) at home. Once at the shanty we were happy, free from the hear and din of the noisy city we had just left; and after having laden a few shells and exchanged many a good night we turned in and slept soundly until next morning, when, rising with the sun, we each don our shooting-jackets, and with half a dozen decoys in our hands and our pockets filled with shells we repair to our respective stands, or rather pile sexavated in the sand just above high water mark, there to lie perdu, and await, with Izaak's patience, the arrival of the plover, yellow-legs, red-breasts, or any of the numerous sandpipers which throug the sand flats at low tide as far as the eye can seach.

So there I am preader sometical du Turk, and all on

with Eadit's patience, the arrivation in the prover, yenowlegs, red-breasts, or any of the numerous sandipipers which
throug the sand flats at low tide as far as the cyc can
reach.

So there I am, reader, squatted d la Turk, and all on
the qui vive to catch, if possible, any whistle which may
come to me from afar. The report from L.'s gun further
up the beach warns me to lower my head, and ere long
the well-known cry of "the, the, the, the', is heard, and tells
me that yellow legs were the victims of L.'s aim; and
now, bearing down toward me, emitting their cry of
alarm, I desery a small bunch of those birds, which, on
devious wing, are about to pass, but seeing six of their
would-be companions sitting on the strand they swere.
As their sides are exposed I press the trigger, and one
falls riddled by an ounce of No. S, while the others, before they have time to escape, present a good shot for my
left, which is duly delivered. Picking up two Summers
and one Winter, I again resume my former position, and
so the sport continues, until the tide lawing risen sufficiently to cover the decoys forces me to leave the stand
and go to the shanty, where I meet L., who has done
himself credit with his W. & C.Scott & Son, and depositing
our birds on a "brant-pen" hand by, we enter the hut,
and seated around the festive board laden with game (i).
eggs and coffee, discuss the events of the morning shoot
and the probable chance of sport on the morrow.

Horgot to mention that although unaccompanied by
any dogs we did have some four-footed animals about us,
nay, under us; in short, rats lived, sported, and sang
songs to us in the evening when desirous of sleep; be it
unsportsmanklike or not we did kild some of them at dusk
when they came out from under the flooring to attack
our game larder on the brant pen, we did set traps for
the culprits, and we did rejoice when reclining in the
arms of Morpheus to hear their tunes occasionally
changed and to find next morning either a rat or a foot
in the trap.

changed and to him less morning either a table a foot in the trap.

In the evening when not employed in destroying the vermin we would sit around the table reading the FOREST AND STREAM between the frequent puffs of smoke which rolled lazily upward from our fragrant manillas, or, laying aside the latter, would devote our time to loading carticulates.

AND STREAM between the frequent pulls of smoke which rolled lazily upward from our fragrant manillas, or, laying aside the latter, would devote our time to loading cartridges.

"I say, Bill, the brown backs seem to be rather scarce this year, and if they're not along soon I'd like to know when you do expect them, for here it's the 8th of August, now, and beetle heads are not scarce, while the yellow legs, curlew, willet and the hordes of sandpipers are in order, all of which are stated in the vernacular to arrive later than the red breasted snipe (brown back)."

"Well," replied that worthy, "I cal'ate they be either gone by outside, or, following the coast more closely, have crossed down below, for we certainly haven't had much of a flight this season." Whether the squeal of an unfortunate rat is worse than the audible sounds coming from the lowest bunk would be hard to say; be it as it will, neither induced sleep; soon this ceased, however, and our slumber was wrapped in a stillness broken only by an occasional squeak from a night heron who chanced to be within hearing, or by the murmur of the distant billows rolling up on the beach outside.

And so the days pass quickly by, and we pursue our various enjoyments; when the tide favors we are always in our stands, but when entirely out and the birds are scattered far and wide we wade about in the shallows with a sort of spear to pierce the flounders or place-fish which dart off u short distance to bury themselves in the sandy bottom, thus protecting themselves about as beneficially as an ostried does, which, concealing its head under a bunch of leaves or tuft of grass, deems itself safe from its pursuers; these fish, with their back-bones extracted, and fried in cracker-crumbs and eggs, form a very desirable change in our menu. All things must come to an end, and so the "ultima dies" of our jaunt was soon upon us; the brown backs didn't come in numbers sufficient to yield much sport, but the variety of the bags made each day compensated in a part their size. And

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Scores .- Secretaries of clubs are invited to send in scores of matches. Such reports should reach us as early as possible after the date of the meeting.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The third glass-ball match under the auspice MASSACHUSEITS.—The third glass-bull match under the suspices of the Massachusetts little Association began it Wahulu Hilly cester-day, Feb. 11th, and will continue on successive Wednesdays until March 31st inclusive. Match begins it H. A.H.; open to all comers; eight rises, Byrarle; doublerises, Isyards; Hogardus rules; charge of shot limited to 11 ounces; each score to consist of 30 bulls of single, 5 double and 5 rotary, and the prizes will be wood by the aggregate of 5 scores whenever made. The will be decided on the in-

verse order of shots. Exact ties will be shot off. Entry fees for each score, including the balls: Members of the Massachusetts till dasociation, 50 cents; non-members, first entry cach day, 75 cents; all re-entries, 50 cents each; practice scores, 20 balls, members, 30 cents; non-members, 40 cents. Competitors in match to be handicapped. A handicap list of competitors to be posted at the shooting pavilion on the range. Forty per cent. of the entry fees to be divided in seven prizes, viz., 10, 8, 7, 8, 4, 3 and 2 per

Biston.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club have been doing some excellent work before the traps, and are now anxious to meet a team from some other club, as the following invitation will indicate: "Hoston, Jan. 31.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club hereby challenge any organized glass-ball club in the State of Massan." chusetts to shoot a team match for a purse of \$50, \$25 a side. The teams to consist of ten men, each man to shoot at 20 balls, 10 from rotary and 10 double tray. The match to be shot on the grounds of the Medford Rifle Association at such time as may be mutually agreed upon. More than one club accepting the challchge, the ugreed upon. More final one crot accepting the charcoget the purse to be divided into two prizes—60 per cent. of the money for the first prize and 40 per cent to the second prize. Glub accepting to have been organized previous to date of this challenge, and teams to be selected from actual members at present time. (Signéd) James Emery, Tr., Secretary, R. S.C. 32 Commercial

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB .- Parkville, L. I., Feb. 4th .- Ninth monthly contest of the members of the Fountain Gun Club for a gun, at 7 birds each; handleap rise; 80 yards boundary; 11 ounce shot; from 5 ground traps; the use of both barrels allowed; ties decided at 3 birds each: Yards. Killed.

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rise : 80 yards boundary ; 1; ounce shot :-

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| W. Warner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
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ESSEX vs. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—Match at pigeous; ESSEX Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., and Jersey City Heights Gun Club; birds each; 5 ground traps; 25 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; both barrels allowed. The match was interrupted by frequent snow squalks, and the birds were a grand lot of flyers—two circumstances which combined to severely test the skill of the contest-ESSEX GUN CLUB.

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| Hayes | Watts. 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 -5 Baldwin 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 -5 Willegrod 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 -4 Hope 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 -4 Leer 11 1 1 0 0 0-5 |
| TEDSEY CUTY HEL | GHTS GUN CLUB. |
| Cummings | Levering1 1 1 1 0 1 0-5 Lewis |

49 GUN AND FISHING CLUB.—The regular monthly shoot of the Boiling Springs Fishing and Gun Club of Rutherford, N. J., took place Feb. 4th, Mr. Coe winning the medal again:—

| . H. Coe | 21 | | | | | | | | | | 1-7 |
|----------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| . H. Vreeland | 21 | | | | | | | | | | 1-4 |
| L. A. Jeaneret | | | | | | | | | | | 0 - 3 |
| Consmulter | | | | | | | | | | | 0-2 |
| V. Smith | | | | | | | | | | | 0-0 |
| . Glastneter | 15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | U | 0 | U | 1-2 |

PENNSYLVANIA-Muncy, Jan. 1st.-The Young Men's Shootis

| | Piacons. | Balls. | Tota |
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| J. Fuyer | | 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 | 1 1- |
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RIVERTON GUN AND RIFLE CLUB .- Philadelphia, Jan. There will be a monthly trap match on the second Saturday in each month, commencing in February, at 10 birds cach, handicap rise. At the end off the year four prizes will be, awarded the contestants in these matters, on the following terms:—One to the contestants in these matters, on the following terms:—One to the highest aggregate score in any four of these matthes; and one to the rext highest, open to members who are handicapped over twenty-five yards; and two prizes in same manner, open only to members placed twenty-five yards and under. The handicap distance now fixed will continue throughout the year. On the fourth Saturday in each month, until finally won, there will be a contest for the double bird trophy, presented by General Grubb, and for other prizes after that is decided. Hife matters will take place on the third Saturdays in April, May, June, July, August, September and October; and three trophies will be awarded on the following terms:—For the highest aggregate score in any three matches, one prize for one hundred, yards, one for two hundred yards, and one for five hundred/yards; but no member to win more than one prize.

CONCINESSIONAL PIGEON SHOOTERS.—Washington, D.C., Feb., 10th.

CONGRESSIONAL PIGEON SHOOTERS .- Washington, D.C., Feb. 10th. -A Congressional pigeon match occurred at Brightwood Park, about three miles from this city, last Saturday. Congressmen

Finley, Acklin, Poehler, Robertson, Steele and a few of the Finley, Acklin, Poehler, Robertson, Steele and a 1cw of the friends participated. The weather was raw; a severe wind was blowing directly from the traps, and the ground was covered with snow. A majority of the birds were good filer. Four sweep-stake matches were shot; five birds each; 21 yards rise; \$5 entran fee; 60 per cent, to the first, and 40 per cent, to the accound. Ties were settled at 24 yards rise. In the first match, three birds each were allowed to settle ties. In the other matches, miss and out was the rule. The following was the score:—

| FIRST MATCH. |
|---|
| $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Wagner won first money. Mills won second money by killing two out of three birds. |
| SECOND MATCH. |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |
| Mills and Wagner divided first money. Acklin beat Barker one bird in shooting off the tie, and took second money. |
| THIRD MATCH. |
| Finley |
| Acklin won first, and Wagner and Poehler divided second |
| FOURTH MATCH. |
| Finley |
| In shooting off the ties Acklin killed four straight birds, and won first money. Mr. Finley killed three birds, and took second |
| money. C. M. Ogden acted as score-keeper and referee. |
| |

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of our club at a glass-ball trap shoot, Jan. 27th

of our club at a giass-ball trap shoot,
George Hooter
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| | MORIN I DATE OF ORLY AND A CASO. Invite I the office of the orly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| - | -Our club had a match to-day, four members being present; glass | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b | balls; 18 yards; revolving trap:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEORGE VAN CAMP. Breaks. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| () | A. H. BRADLEY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T | hi | ir | ty | -fi | v | 3 6 | sh | ot | 5 | ea | (c) | h. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Some very good shooting was done by Hon, G. C. Barton's son. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ſ | Tourteen years old, breaking 18 out of 25. W. W. C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Rifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, Fob. 7th.-Walnut Hill, to-day, presented a wintry appearance. The snow between the pavilion and the largets produced a glare in the early shooting which troubled the targets produced a gate in the early shooting which troubed the marksmen. The light, however, was of the best, and the which gave no trouble, showing upon the dial 5 clock, and coming from the east. The attendance was large, executify entries beling made. The speciators also were numerous, among whom was Mr. Russell, of the Holyoka Riffe Club. In the aftermoon the wather consoil, of the harrysox into the the theorem of the weather con-ditions the harrysox have been a present and the shooting was been in a blinding snow-storm, but better shooting has never been done at Wahuth a mili-range. Mr. Charles heads the list against all conners with a mili-tary rill or with 47, and two points added for a handicap, giving the rill, with 48, under the same conditions. With the sporting rille brillinit work was done, as the summary indicates:—

| Dillimit Work was done, as the summary | | | |
|--|---------|-----|--------|
| W. Charles (mil.) 5 5 | 4 4 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 4-47 |
| Captain W. H. Jackson (mil.) 5 4 | 4 5 4 5 | 4 ň | 5 5-48 |
| E. W. Law 4 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 5-48 |
| E. F. Richardson 5 5 | 5 4 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 4-47 |
| N. W. Arnold 4 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 4-47 |
| W. Howard 5 5 | 5 4 4 4 | 4 5 | 5 5-47 |
| J. Nichols 5 5 | 4 4 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 5-46 |
| R. Davis 5 4 | 5 4 3 5 | 5 5 | 5 5-46 |
| E. B. Souther 5 4 | 5 5 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 5-45 |
| C R Griffing 4 4 | 4 4 5 5 | 5 5 | 54-45 |

Boston .- Magnolia Gallery .- In the Carton Match R. F. Schaffer poston—Magnata caucing—In the Carlon Satisfact A. Seasance and W. Henry Heid, at 10 bull's-eyes each. Next wock the management offer a new match, with each prizes amounting to \$75, to be known as the "Cornell Match." The first prize is \$30. The rules of the National Rills Association will govern the match. An extra prize of \$15, in gold, is offered for ten bull's-eyes made with any rifle rifie of .22 calibre, open to all comers. Contestants or the United States muster will be allowed two points band. Contestants

using the United States Industry with the amoved two points mana-enp, open sights, six-pounds pull.

BOSTON MAMMOUTH RIFLE GALLERLY.—The 850 rifle mitch which commenced on the 1st is fast becoming popular. Mr. C. Edwards, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, heads the list this week with three ecores of 38 fale made fourteen consecutive bull's-ores. ssful in getting a clean score. The following

| s the | stan | liu | g | ŧ | 0 | d | la | t | e | ; | 1 | 51 |) | ſ | ė | el | i; | rounds 8; possibl | e 40:- | - | |
|-------|---------|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|-------------------|--------|--------|----|
| '. Ed | ward | š., | ĭ. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 39 | 39 | E.T. 3 | 1 |
| 2ran | k Hol | lis | | | | | | | | ı. | | | | | | | 33 | 33 | 39 | - 1 | 1; |
| T A | . Poll: | rd | í. | | | | | | | į. | | | | | | | 37 | 37 | 33 | 1 | E |
| Se | ars | | | | | | | | | ì | | | | | | | 36 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 1 |
| VH | Jame | 8 . | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 33 | 39 | 1 | 10 |
| SI | umw | av. | | | | | | | | ï | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 36 | 1 | 06 |
| H | Russ | ei) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | :35 | 36 | ĵ. | 0 |
| 300 | Estes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | 35 | 85 | 1 | n: |
| 1 0 | Stapl | 00 | -, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 1 | O. |
| T D | Curt | 0 | • | | | - | ٠. | | | | ٠ | | | ì | | | 0 | 25 | 31 | 9 | in |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB-No. 7 Bowery, Feb. 8th.—The second competition for the Brown Medal was shot to-day; leading scores as

| H. Ochl 671 N. Downing W. M. Parrow 629 J. Blumenborg |
|---|
| W M Parrow |
| |
| D. Miller, |
| P. Fenning |
| G. Joiner 621 M. B. Engel |
| C. Judson, 6% F. Pabarus |
| R. Zimmerman |

This club has recently challenged the Helvelfa Rifae Club to shoot a team unteh, 15 mon, 250 yards, any ritle. An answer has been received declining to shoot, for the reason that they were shooting breech-loaders.

CONNECTIOUT-Collinsville, Feb. 4th .- Canton Rod and Gun Club Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3-th pull, 10 shots

| | | Author Create |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| O. B. Hull | 8 10 10 12 9 12 9 10 10 | 8-98 42 |
| J. Laubenstein | 11 9 7 10 10 9 11 8 10 | 10-95 42 |
| J. D. Andrews | | |
| Bidwell | 9 7 7 6 9 6 6 11 10 | 5-76 87 |
| J. Pfister | 6 8 10 10 12 6 7 7 3 | 2-71 35 |

N. R. A .- The Board of Directors have asked the Secretary of War to authorize the three division commanders—Gens, Mc-Dowell, Sheridan and Hancock—to raise teams for the Hilton Trophy contest in September next.

Trophy contest in Beptember next.
Col. Wingite, Capt. Story and Col. Scott will be the range comlattice for the coming season. Cot. Ward, Major Button and Col.
Cowporthwaite will act as prize committee, and Major Williamson, Capt. Casey and Mr. Jas. Grant as the finance committee.

-The members of the N. Y. Rifle Club will practice at Hart-ung's Park, Morrisanla, each Wednesday.

New Jershy-Greenville. -Two hundred dollars in prizes have been offered for a rifle tournament to be held at the range of the Been observed to a rine continuous of hand at the range of the blevedere House; [9] rounds of hand at ready-measurement target are like the 22 cal. title. II, (deiger, R. H. Drake and T. Myer are the shooting committoe, with W. M. Farrow and M. Fitz referces. Re-enties are unlimited, and the tournament will remain open for a month, or until 200 targets have been shot.

ESSEX VS. FRELINGHUYSEN.-Novark., N. J., Feb. 9th.-A match took place on Wednesday, Feb. 4th., between the Frelinghuysen as follows:—

| F. W. Lynn 42 | ESSEX. |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| F. W. Lynn 42 | W. Ducher 42 |
| R Westerman 46 | A. Welter 41 |
| R. E. Beach 41 | L. Huber 44 |
| A. C. Veumann | J. Doon 41 |
| G. Zimmer | A. Mantel 43 |
| H. H. Wyman 45 | Jas. Doon 39 |
| 1. R. Denman 37 | F. Helms 45 |
| J. K. Walsh 43 | J. Huerle 43 |
| C. Soden 1/1 | J. Dutcher, 44 |
| Geo. Wiegman 46 | W. Cleavland 39 |
| Total | Total |

Average, 43 3-5.

Short range; distance 70 ft.; Balard rille. This is the third match shot by the associations, which makes the Freiinghuysens champions, having won 2 out of 3. New Orleans-Fib. 1st.—Although the weather was threate

NEW ORLEANS—PAL, LJ.—Although the weather was threatening this morning, the members of the New Orleans Rifle Club and some of the members of the Washington Artillery met at the New Orleans Rifle Park for practice and had quite a lively time. After some individual shooting two teams of three men each were formed, and a match, of which the following is the score, was shot:—

| Bane + | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Charlton |) 200 (503 | yardsyards | 5 | 5 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-30 4-32-62 |
| Sorapurn | 1 200 | yards | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 5 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 4 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ | $\substack{5-30 \ 4-32-62}$ |
| Michel Grand total |) 200 (500 | yards | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 5 | 4-29 4-31-60 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Arms, | 1 200 | yards | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-32 4-31-63 |
| Sporl | 1200 | yards | 3 4 | .) 4 | 4 | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 5 | 5 | $^{4-30}_{4-31-61}$ |
| Gertels | 1 200 1 500 | yards | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | $\frac{4}{4}$ | 5-29 5-30-59 |
| Grand Iotal | | | | | | 3 3 6 | | | .100 |

The members of the New Orleans Rifle Club have determined to meet every week, and if it lies in their power they will revive rifle shooting in this city.

FANCY SHOOTING—There is another doctor in the field, and this is how the Kingston (Can.) Whis tells of his doing.—"Dr. Knightwith a long Winchester repeating ridle, began at 230 yards and made ten straight built-seves; position, standing; size of built-seve, six inches in diameter. Then fring 500 yards, built-seye fourteen inches in diameter, lene ning 500 yards, built-seye fourteen inches in diameter, lene made fifteen built-seyes out of sixteen shots. After having a warm, as the weather was very cold, the Doctor displayed his short-range Winchester sporting ridle, doing some wonderful shooting. First he took the pipes from the mouth of a friend at fifty yards, breaking six in succession, the length of the stems of the pipes being four inches; then he shot six fitty-cent pieces, held between the thumb and finger, at forty yards' distance. This was done without a miss. The Doctor finished bitting twenty-two apples out of twenty four, thrown into the air by the band, as glass balls and trap were not to be had in Kingston. The Doctor is confident that he can break interty-five glass balls out of one bundred. At last he filled the FANCY SHOOTING-There is another doctor in the field, and this ninety-five glass bulls out of one hundred. At last he filled the magazine of his Winchester rifle (sixteen cartridges) and discharged the whole at a bull's-eye eighteen inches in diameter, distance 100 yards, in the short space of just thirty seconds.

WHAT A HUNTER THINKS.

SAN ANTONIA TOY Editor Forest and Stream :

I have from time to time been much interested in the discus-I have from time to time been much interested in the discussion as to what was the best sporting rile, and my observations have been quite extensive, and, to me, resulted very satisfactorily. For game no large than deer, hear and pandher, my conclusions are that there is nothing equal to a Winchester. At cal. Here in Texas, especially the vestern portion of the State, where deer are killed every whiter by the thousands, one has a pretty fair opportunity to observe what riles are the most used, and with what effect. I have seen almost every make of rile used, but by all, or nearly all, professional hunters the preference is given to the Winchester, At, '3' amodel.

Now, as to Express builtets and large caliber, 1 think much of the talk to be nonsense or a waste of breath, at least so far us

Now, as to Express bullets and large caliber, 1 think much of the talk to be nousense or a waste of breath, at least so far as the larger bore is concerned. The killing force of a ball depends more on its power of penetration or striking force than size—that's my opinion, at least, and that is formed from observation. A.ii Winchesier will go clear through a Tevas deer from ead to end, and that is all any gran could do. To illustrate: While on a bunt in November in the mountains in Northwest Texas, on a bear hunt, old brein was shot through and through with a 55 Needle gun, yet he kept up his pace until another party rushed him. Now, the hole or opening made by the Needle gun was much larger than the revolver ball had made, yet was not so effective. Why? Simply because it was not so well piaced; and permit me to say that that is simply the whole scere. A correct errective. Why? simply because it was not so wen parcer; and permit me to say that that is simply the whole secret. A correct or accurate showing gun, well almed, and of .4 cat., will do the work just as well, and not be so disastrous to the shoulder of the shotout. The had enough of your kickers.

Now, I wish to say something about deer running. I have seen

a deer, with his heart tora to linters by different calliber balls, run from one to five hundred yards; while had the same ball struck the spine the game would have been instantly down. I don't consider an Expres or Explosive ball any more fatal than

Why? Simply because the explosion takes a 41 Winchestor. a 34 whomester. Why? simply occause the explosion takes place at the surface or near the surface, and not only retards the force of the ball, but gives it less killing power. I say let us have more practical and less theoretical talk, and you can get hundreds of practical hunters here on our border to restify to what I say.

I will give an instance that occurred to me in November last One morning early, just as soon as it began to break day, I started out after deer, and had gone about a quarter of a mile from camp, when I came upon a bunch of seven or eight deer. which were about 159 yards from me, and took deliberate aim on fine, large doe and fires. I heard the ball strike very plain'y a fine, large doe and fires. I heard the ball strike very My aim was to put the ball in at point of shoulder, as I stood quartering to me, exposing the right shoulder. afterward the shot had been true to my aim. The ball just in front of right fore-shoulder, and came out just behind the left shoulder. You see the course of the ball was quartering left shoulder. You see the course of the one was quantering through, and severed the north artery, close to the base of lung and ranging very close to the heart. Now, this is generally con-sidered a very fatul shot, yet the doe made two jumps, then fell or lay down. On my approach she jumped up and ran up a hill or lay down. On tay approach she jumped up that tan up a no-a bundred yards, then lying down. Lagain approached cautiously. but being brushly and stony ground she again took the alarm and ran over a hundred yards further. This time I gave hermore time, and approached her more cautiously, and as her breating was very distinct—I being able to hear the blood gush from the wound with every breath—it was easy to follow. I had got within twenty five or thirty yards before she choked with blood. The twenty are or turry yards nector she cooked with blood. The hungs were completely filled with blood. Dr. Gray, of Chicago, who was one of the party, and myself, made a very thorough autopsy, so I know of what [write. Now, an Express ball or a ball of large caliber could not have made—following the same a more severe and fatal wound. I saw at first the shot was course—a more severe and time woulds. I saw at irist the shot was fatal, and as I had a desire to see what length of time she would live and the ability of speed, I didn't attempt to shoot her again. I have seen dozens of deer shot through the heart, and that organ rendered almost into fragments, and do not think one of them. ver dropped in their tracks, and most of them ran over a hun

say I prefer the Winchester rifle for sporting purposes to any I say I prefer the Winchester rifle for sporting purposes to any other. My reasons are: First, you have, as I us a 28-inch eotogan barrel, sixteen charges in reserve, which can be rapidly used. Then they are very accurate in aim, and do not affect a nervous person by the heavy recoil that the Tgr. power, 429 gr. ball do. In fact, the Winchester A4 cal. rifle I consider by Iar the most

do, in fact, the windlester A call fine I consider by far the most practical sporting rifle.

I think Mr. W. Rabbeth and a correspondent from St. Louis who subscribes himself "Hunting Rifle," on the wrong track. I who subscribes himself "Hunting Rifle," on the wrong truck. I speak from experience. I tried that line until I got freed. More deer are shot inside of a hundred yards than over that distance. Occasionally one is shot two, three, or four, or even six hundred yards, but here in Western Texas, at least, where deer are only still-hunted, there are very few shot over 100 yards, or 150 at most, and at that distance I find the rifle I speak of the most accurate. I groped about in the dark for several years, and I give my experience thinking (t might be of use to some brother sportsmen. I can safely say to W. B. D. Gray that the Winchester, .44 cal., 28 octagon barrel sporting rifle is a accurate as any sporting rifle up to four or five hundred yards, and I dare say he will never

have occasion to shoot at game at a greater distance.

Men who make a business of killing game for a living certainly adopt the best gun, or what they think the best, and nine out of ten of these men use the Winehester.

For fear some may suspect this as a paid-for article, I will say I wer had even as much as a cartridge of the Winchester Arr mpany that I didn't pay for, and I have never had a word rrespondence or otherwise with any member of the compan

SHELLS THAT DO NOT STICK.—Toledo, Ohio, [Feb. 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—My experience with mid-range 40 and Creedmoor 44 Ballard shells has been, for the first few times shooting. perhaps 15 per cent, of the shells to expand, so as to cause trouble

perhaps 15 per cent. of the shells to expand, so as to cause (rouble, but never have I failled to remedy it for good.

I think the trouble is that a portion of the shells are soft, and others at a spring temper; and when they have been used long enough for the soft ones to, become hardened (which they always do by use), then by chucking them on a lathe, and with a little emery paper jeut them until they fit perfectly, there will be no emory paper out them until they be perfectly, there will be no further trouble, provided that the shells are properly cleaned and the balls not driven into the shells. I have seen shells wholly spoiled by not cleaning and then forcing a modded ball (half-inch) into them.

There is one thing which is unaccountable to me, and that is my. 44 shells, or part of them, contract at the mouth when shot, and will not receive the same style of ball without being rimmed out. Will some one give the cause?

Fast Boston, Feb. 6th .- Editor Forest and Stream :- After hearing Edst. Boston, Feb., oin.—Editor Forest and Stream:—After hearing silently my favorite rifle and shell attacked by strangers—few and far apart it is true, but nevertheless adversely criticised in the Foresz and Stream to the effect that the shell styled "Everlasting" expands to an extent which renders it useless after a few is the state of th nor with the rifle if it was cleaned; and further, this is not only my experience, but I have never heard a word of complaint my experience, but I have never heard a word of complaint signifies the Everlasting skill of itsiliard rills during it be two years I have been a member of two prominent Massachusetts chibs. It will be at once seen, a tirm turning out thousands of rifice every year, that there will necessarily a few imperfect rifics get into the murket. The imperfections of a rifle will first show themselves in that part which is most in use, and as the shell has to confe its surface every time the rifle is shot to the surface of the cha its currace every time the rine is snot to the surface of the cham-ber, the honest cause for complaint, if any, will be found in the chamber of the rille, and not in the shell. It one orders a rille of a manufacturer and finds it is imperfect, his first impulse is to send it back where it came from, have it remedied, and returned free of expense before publishing a criticism on shell or rife of whose "means" the average shooters know so little, however well posted he may be regarding effects.

C. M. GUETH.

For Sale.—Two thousand high grade sheep; young, good condition, two thirds ewes. A. W. Gilbert, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

BETTER TIMES.—The business revival and new DETTER TIMES.—The business revival and now era of prosperity which has commenced are in keeping with the increased health and happiness all over the land resulting from the general introduction of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. "The changes wrought by this remedy," says Rev. Dr. Harvey, "seem but little less than miraculous."—[Adv.

Archern.

NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

A T noon on the 28th day of January, 1880, at the Paimer House in Chicago, the annualbusinessmeeting of the National Archery Association was called to order. In the absence of the President, Mr. Frank Sidway, of the Buffalo Toyophilites, was called to the Mr. Frank Suway, of the Bullato Toxophilities, was called to the chart, the Corresponding Secretary, Henry C. Carver, Esq., acting as Secretary for the meeting. A letter was read from the President, Hon. Maurice Thompson, which was received and ordered published in the organ of the association, the Poinser AND STREAM, The minutes of the last meeting, which was held at Crawfords. The minutes of the last meeting which was held at Crawfords-ville, Ind., Jan. 234, 1879, were read and approved. The report of the Recording Secretary was read and approved and ordered to be published in the Forest and Stream. The Corresponding Secretary having acted as Treasurer, his report was accepted as Treasurer also. The report of the Executive Commuttee was re-Pressure also, in a report of the Exceeding Committee was re-ceived and ordered placed on file. The delegates then proceeded to discuss the propriety of amending the constitution in several particulars. On motion of Frank Sidway, Esq., it was resolved to amend article 4 of the constitution by striking out the words "fourth Wednesday of January in each year at 13 o'clock M.," and substitute therefor the words "Monday next preceding the grand sansitude therefor the words - Amondy next proceeding the grand annual meeting at 12 o clock M." Upon motion of Mr. Edward Brewster it was resolved to amend

Article 6 of the constitution by adding the words, "Each society shall pay to the Corresponding Secretary on or before June 1st in snau pay to the corresponding secretary on or before June 1st in each year, as annual dues, a sum equal to \$\forall for each term, as annual dues, a sum equal to \$\forall for each term annual meeting unless the dues of his or her society shall have been paid as above. Each archer entering the competition for prizes at the result annual medius shall now an entrange for \$\tilde{\times}\$ is grand annual meeting shall pay an entrance fee of \$5.

Thom motion of Henry C. Carver, Esq., it was resolved to strike out all of article 7 of the const tution which follows the words 'voluntary withdrawal of societies.' The following resolution was introduced by Henry C. Carver, Esq., and carried by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It having been found necessary for the success of the Whereas, it having been touton necessary for the success of the first grand annual meeting of the National Archery Association that a confingent guaranty fund be prepared against loss to the Executive Committee in the conduct of said meeting, and in pursuance whereof a written instrument of guaranty was prepared suance whereof a written instrument of guaranty was prepared and executed by the signatures of many generous archers and patrons of archery throughout the United States, and whereas by the excess of expenditures of said meeting over the receipts, the-came necessary to assess against each and overy gulseriber to said guaranty fund the sum of thirty-reight (38) ner cent, of the amount by him subscribed; and, whereas, the Kokomo Archers, and the subscribed to the date guarantee of a theory of the sum of the said guarantee. amount by min subsertion; min, whereas, inc. Armers, or Kokomo, Indiana, subserbed to said guaranty fund the sun of \$800, and pledged themselves in honor to pay their proportionate part of the aforesaid loss, and whereas, upon presentation of their proper assessment, they utterly refused to fulfil their pledge. to pay their assessment or any part thereof. Therefore, Be it resolved, that because of the wanton breach of their plighted resolved, that because of the wanton freach of their physics faith, which between gentlemen and brethren in any cause should ever be held sacred, the said Kokomo Archers are hereby expelled forever from the National Archery Association; that the Recording Secretary is hereby ordered to expunge their names from the ing secretary is nervely ordered to expense their names from the roll of societies of the association, and that this resolution be published in the Forder and Strugan. Upon motion of H. C. Carver, Esq., it was resolved to amend Article V. of the constitution by striking out the words "from

the delegates present." on motion of Will H. Thompson, Esq., it was resolved to

Upon motion of Will 1. Thompson, ESG, It Was resolved to hold the second grand annual meeting of the National Archery Association at the Gity of Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th and 15th days of July, 1889.

Upon the motion of Henry C. Carver, Esg, a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring President the Hon. Maurice Thompson

was tendered to the returning Fresanch. The flow statute 1 hollo-son, for the valuable services rendered by him to the association during the year of his Presidency, and atthough to declined to allow his name to be further used in connection with that office on account of the press of other labors, it is earnestly hoped that he may often give to the association the benefit of his encouraged advice.

The following officers were then chosen by unanimous vote, to

The following omers were then emosen by unanimous vote, to erve until the next annual business meeting:— President—Henry C. Carver, Highland Park Archers. First Vice-President—Frank Sidway, Buffalo Toxophilites. Seemed Vice-President—Major A. G. Constable, Brooklyn Arch-

ers.

Third Vice-President—E. P. Chester, Commodus Archers,
Recording Secretary—D. V. R. Mantey, Toledo Archers,
Corresponding Secretary—E. B. Smith, Buffalo Toxophilites,
Treasurra—E. B. Smith, Buffalo Toxophilites.

Freentive Committee-Samuel S. Spaulding, Buffalo: E. B. Smith Executive Committee—Samuel 8, Spanning, domalo [2, L. S. Shith, Bluffalo ; Dohn B. Sage, Huffalo ; Funk Sidway, Huffalo ; S. E. Engan, Chicago; Will H. Thompson, Crawfordsville. Upon motion the association adjourned to meet at the Palace Hotel, at Buffalo, N. V., on Tuesday, Ju y 13th."
FRANK SIDWAY, President pro tem.

HENRY C. CARVER, Secretary.

Mr. Carver's Report.

Mr. President and Delegates of the National Archery Association: -The time appointed by the National Archery Association under its Constitution for the holding of its inaugural business meeting having now arrived, I have the honor to submit a brief resume of the year's accumulation of facts and incidents in the history of the years accumulation or taken and measures in the history of archery, as formed and directed by the National Archery Association of the United States. Late in the fall of IsIs, a few gentlemen archers, realizing the necessity of a confederation of clubs under one general unangement, and of giving national life and strength to so pure and fascinating a recreation as urchery, agitated the subject of calling a Convention for the purpose of permanent national organization. All of the prominent clubs throughmanent national organization. All of the prominent clubs throughout the country, with one accord, indorsed this movement and united upon Crawfordsville, had, (the accredited home of an-eters) as the fitting place for holding such Convention. Accordingly, the meeting was called for January 233, 189, at Mayor John W. Ramsny's office in Crawfordsville, and there, at the apointed time, the foundation stone of archery in America was hid, pointed time, the foundation stone of archery in America was hieldeep and fin, and tree, and has been builded upon, and the substructure is now a superstructure, and it is the bounden duty of every member identified with the Association to see that the work of building goes on until the edifice is completed. Of archery it may well be said (what can scarcely be said or other national sports), that it offers no temptingly dark conners where rascalty can lade, and nover has shown any painful and startling discipance of personal profligacy or corruption; but we may boast of it as possessing attractions that call together ladies and gentle men of a high order of intelligence. It is distinctive and exclusive in its domains upon recreative amounts, and it is the other this meeting to so order its deliberations and enactments preserve and perpetuate the high character of the pastime it is convened to regulate and honor. deliberations and enactments as to

The report of the inaugural proceedings at Crawfordsville I have been to read. ** * * * The Constitution of the Association now neg to read. The Constitution of the Association having been carefully prepared and reviewed by the Committee appointed, it was handed over to the Secretary, who ordered two hundred copies printed and mailed to the different archery clubs in the States, and, in the few months preceding the grand inau-gural meeting, the Association added to its membership eight so-cleties, and on August 1st the roll-call of members was as follows:

Wubash Merry Bowmen, Crawfordsvill, Ind. Kokomo Archers, Kokomo, Ind. Des Moines Toxophilites, Des Moines, Iowa. Des Monies Toxophilites, Bos Monies, Iowa, Highland Park Archeres, Highland Park, Ill. Chicago Archery Association, Chicago, North Side Archery Club, Batavia Archery, Batavia, Buffalo Toxophilites, Buffalo, N. Y. Brooklyn Archery Club, Brooklyn, N. Y. Robin Hood Archery Club, De Pere, Wis. Arden Archers, Marietta, Ohio. Toledo Archery Club, Toledo, Ohio. Cresent Howmen, Charlotte, Mich. Hastings Archery Club, Hastings, Mich. Commodus Archers, Lawrence, Kans.

This list shows that the National Archery Association, of the This also and the training of existence, counted its membership from representative clubs scattered over eight States, which is a flourishing exhibit—all things considered. In addition to the intent of our Association to centralize and form laws for the general government of archery societies, it also provided and ening of its members for competitive shooting for Association and private prizes, as per Article 8th of the Constitution. The first private prizes, as per Article still of the Constitution. The uncetting was appointed to take place in Chicago, and confithrough the three days, from August 12th to 14th, inclusive. through the three days from a days and a series a programme members of the Committee delegated to prepare a programme and order the arrangement of prizes, worked faithfully, patiently, and conscientiously at the very difficult task assigned them, and they congratulated themselves upon its completion, that they had molded well their work; yet, at the conclusion of the grand meeting, this Programme Committee discovered that it had made meeting, this Programme Committee also vered that it had make many grave mistakes, which, in view of its having had no antecedent experience to build upon, was generously condoned by the archery public. That the first grand annual meeting was a great s (in those elements of geniality, harmony, and interest. success (in those elements of genanty, narmony, and interest, which constitute genuine success), has been admitted by all those who witnessed, and the archers who participated in, its festivities. The attendance of archers was most encouragingly large for a first meeting -twenty ladies and fifty-four gentlemen computing for the many and valuable prizes offered. The Championess and Champion Medals were won with respective scores of 541 and 621. Let use compare our champion's score at this first national meeting. Champion Medals were won with respective scores of 3if and 621. Let us compare our champion's score at this first national meeting, with the results of the first five years of the English grand national meetings. Their initial gathering of archers was held at York in 1844, with no lady, and sixty-five gentlemen competitors, the Champion Medal having been won with a score equal to 442. Their second meeting (1849) at York: Competitors—II laddes: 110 gentlemen; highest score, 537. Third meeting (1846), also held at York: 33 gentlemen competitors; no ladies; champion's score, 539. Fourth meeting (1847), at Derby: 6 hadies; 58 gentlemen; medal won by vetran Peter Muir, of Edinburgh, with a score of 31. Firth meeting (1818), at Derby: 5 ladies; 74 gentlemen; champion's score, 581. Thus, through a period of five years, the English champion's score, on the Double York Round, but once medal won by veteran Peter Muir, of Edinburgh, with a score of 631. Firth meeting (1818), at Derby: 5 ladies; 74 gentlemen; clampion's score, 581. Thus, through a period of five years, the English champion's score, on the Double York Round, but once exceeded the greatest score made at our first meeting, and that by but seven points only, while the gross hits of our champion were 17210 Mr. Minis 183; while not until the eighth year of its existence as a national organization, could the English Grand National boast of so great a number of lady emissiants as our record shows for its opening ovent. Hence, if comparisons can horeuse and strengthen hope and zeal, we have assuredly feel energized and encouraged in our good work.

Increase and strengthen hope and zeal, we may assuredly feel energized and encouraged in our good work.

In preparing for the inaugural meeting the detail of work was varied and complicated, and your Exceutive Board in reviewing the event would suggest to the newly-elected committee that much confusion and unnecessary labor and delay may be avoided by eare in the arrangement of sun improved system of scoring. Your Committee plead guilty to having under-estimated the importance of this very important feature in preparing for the met ting of August last, and so loosely kept and confused were the score sheets, that it required many days of hard work to straighten and confuse. paring for the meeting of Auguss may personal for the meeting of Auguss may personal for the score sheets, that it required many days of bard work to straighten and confirm them. The light of last year's experience will be valuable to us in preparing for the second Grand Meeting, and let us take due counsel from its lessons, that we may have a perfect programme this year, Justly and wisely distributing prizes, a perfect order of shooting, with no littless or discords; a perfect plan of secring, that shall show correct aggregate scores at the completion of each dozen arrows. hitches or discorted, the completion of each dozen as correct aggregate scores at the completion of each dozen as Let us have harmony, enthusiasm and perpetual good checked because our second Grand Annual. A little care and the completion of the completion memory to the completion of each dozen as the completion of eac through our second Grand Annual. A little care and fore thought will insure this, and it will be a pleasant memory to us all

thought will insure this, and it win one pressure memory rows and nembodying and submitting to your my report as Corresponding Sceretary, I beg to state that by force of circumstances the duties of Treasurer also ratelly and coercively devoted upon me I was obliged to become personally responsible for necessary printing and stationery bills, and to advance the money requires crinting and stationery bills, and to advance the money required to pay such bills, and to carry on the work of the Association My account as Treasurer shows receipts from initiation fees \$150 My account as Treasurer snows receipts from initiation fees \$150. Disbursements:—Duties and charges on prizes from England, \$17.91; stationery, printing and stamps, \$105.10; total, \$153.04.

SIGM; stationery, printing and stamps, 510-01; total. St53.09. In view of the necessarily large outlays incumbent upon the Executive Committee in completing preparations for the first grand annual meeting, it was deemed necessary to raise a contingent fund, in order that the burden of expense might be equitably shared. A decument was accordingly drafted and circulated-and subscriptions received to the aggregate amount of \$3,700. At the conclusion of the Aurust meeting a statement of receivers and subscriptions received to the aggregate amount of \$3,700. At the conclusion of the August meeting a statement of receipts and expenditures incurred was prepared by myself, and a copy submitted to each guarantor, showing the gross receipts to have been \$1,00.07, and the expenses \$2,107.74, leaving a deficit of \$1,201.07 -necessitating an assessment of thirty-eight per cent. upon each guarantor's subscription in order to pay all debts and the business. Every superprise phospitally and swengish beautiful parts. upon each guarantor's subscription in order to pay all debts and asb prizes. Every guarantor cheerfully and promptly honored there cosment, with the single exception of the Kokomo Archers, who had subscribed \$800 to the fund. This club, as a body, reused to satisfy their pledge, which they should have held serent. The amount of their defalcation, however, was paid into the treasury by tour individual members of other clubs, enabling me

pay every cash prize and every claim in full. Thus the integrity and good faith of the Association in this, its first year of life has been sacredly preserved; and I congratulate you, gentlemen upon the stability with which your Association enters upon its upon the stability with which your Association of the second year of existence, and by united persoverence and fidelit on your part, it shall become national in character and interes as it is now in name.

Henry C. Carver.

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

A FTER the adjournment of the business meeting of the National Archery Association, which was held at Chicago, on the 28th day of January, the archers there ussembled as delegates formed and adopted the constitution and rules of a Private Practice Club. The vast advantages of such a society to both the members and the mass of archers in general can be seen at a glance. ners and the mass of utforms generat varieties to generate Practice will be reduced to a system. Every arrow shot will be carefully delivered, because the shooter will know that his average score depends upon each shot. Every archer will see in the mouthly reports of the Secretary the true measure of the skill of different archers, a thing unknown before, as all archers only pub lished their best scores, and now all will be reported. Scores of lished their best scores, and now an will be reported. Scores of 100 and 120 with twonly-four arrows at sixty yards will now appear attached to some names and in close company with scores by the same rarchers of sixty to seventy-five points. This is us it should be, It is not the exceptional scores which should be printed, but the average scores. The Private Practice Club will printed, but the average scores. The Private Practice Club will do more for archery in this country than any other organization except the Grand National Association, and will do much to make the tourneys of that association a success. Every archer in the country who hopes to attain to a high position in archery should at once attach himself to the Private Practice Club. The club. once attach missert of the Thate Thate Citis. The onloceted the following officers:—
President—E. T. Church, Charlotte, Mich.
Piee-President—Edwin B. Chester, Lawrence, Kansas.
Secretary and Treasurer—Will H. Thompson, Crawfords ville, Ind-

Secretary and Treasurer—Will H. Thompson, trawtordswile, Ind-The first senson of practice will be a short one, running outy until the annual meeting at Buffalo on the second Tuesday in July next, therefore all archers who desire to become members should apply to the Secretary at once. The Secretary will send to the President of every society known to him a copy of the Eas-NO STREAM containing the constitution and rules, and begs EST AND STREAM containing the constitution and rules, and ocas of such persons receiving papers to call the attention of members of their societies to the importance of making early applications for admission to the club. The English archers two years ago formed such a private practice club, and the archery editor of the don Field declares that the archers of Great Britain owe more London Field declares that the declares of wheth Danish when the fit than any other organization for the rapid advancement made by the mass of British archers in the past two years. By the classing of archers the advantage of the expert over the beginner begir is curtailed and an opportunity given to all to gain a prize. is curtailed and an opportunity given to all to gain a prize. Even in the classes the prizes are so arranged as to make uncertain the success of those scoring highest. For instance, in each class the archer who averages best at the whole York Rouni's shot will get first prize. The same archer may also average best at each of the ranges, but he is barred from taking another prize. The number making the highest single round gets the second prize. He may re well at any of the ranges, or only at one of them not average well at any of the ranges, or only at one of them. So as to the three other prizes. Now as to the class into which the archer should place himself we can only say, "aim high." The Secretary, after much consultation with the leading archers of Secretary, after much consultation with the leading archers of the country, would suggest that the classification should be made about thus:—Each archer who feels that he is reliable for an average score of sixty points with twenty-four arrows at sixty yards should attach himself to the Class I. Those averaging less than sixty and more than fifty points, Class III. Less than forty points, Class IV. Of course no class can be composed only of archers of exactly the same degree of skill, only approximately so. Some may imagine that all the grading is put low, but the most careful examination of records will show that an average in both public and private shooting of sixty points with twenty-fourgarrows at sixty yards is good work for an archer with twenty-four arrows at sixty yards is good work for an archer with twenty-four introvace say, you say on a make such an are range should unbestiatingly enter the first class. At the annual meeting in July the classification will, without doubt, be rearranged in accordance with the proved skill of the members. The ranger in account once, upon joining the club, begin a careful detail record of their shooting at the ranges of the York Round, and the Secretary will furnish blanks upon which the scores may be reported to him.

By the constitution and rules a member may practice at range of fifty yards and under, and at ranges of 120 yards and over, a of litty yards and under, and a ranges of Le Yards and over, a his pleasure; but each and overy arrow shot at any of the range of the York Round must be reported, so that the club will know precisely the average skill of each member. The monthly report of the Secretary will appear in the FOREST AND STREAM about the 10th of each month, giving the details of the shooting of each the 10th of enden month, giving the vectors of the showing of sector member for the past month, and will be wartehed for anxiously by all earnest archers. The object of forbidding any shooting at any ranges longer than 11th y ards and shorter than 12b yards was to prevent a member practising at such approximate distances as would give him an undue advantage; say at sixty-one yards. seventy-nine yards, and ninety-nine yards. The perfect fairnes seventy-nine yards, and inney-nine yards. Inceperior inness of the plan commends itself to all fair-minded persons. Hurry in the names. Let us have two hundred members by March Ist. Already a large number of leading archers have Joined. The first monthly report of the Secretary for the half of February, beginning on the 15th ipst, will appear in the Forssex AND STREAM OR ning on the 18th 18th, will algorithm the Process Asia Published
the 11th day of March, and although the membership will nece
sarily be small at that time and the scores few, because of it
wintry weather, a start will be made. WILL H. THOMPSON,
Secretary Private Practice Club.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

I. This Society shall be called the Private Practice Club. 1. This society shall be caused the Firwage Fractice data.

II. It shall be the object of this Society to encourage the systematic practice of the pastime of archery at the ranges of the York Round and by every effort to promote the skill of each

HII. The membership of this Society shall consist of such gentle archers in good standing in the United States of America as men archers in good standing in the Omerotace, shall make application, in writing, to the Socretary of their desire to become members, indicating in said letter the class to which each desires to be attached, and paying to said Secretary in admission fee of one dollar.

IV. The officers of the Private Practice Club shall be a Presi-Vice-President, and a Secretary, who shall be ex official

Treasurer.

V. It shall be the duty of the President (and in his absence. Vice-President) to preside at the meetings of the Club, to and places as shall be necessary, to present to the members entitled thereto the prizes awarded to them, and to perform such other duties as usually devolve upon the executive officer of a society.

VI It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the doings of the Club in a book by him kept, and to receive and duly account for all moneys and property of the Club. He shall keep a detail record of the scores made by each member, and reported to him, showing in said record the class to which each member belongs, the date of each score shot, and the hits and value of each score at each range. He shall at the end of every month make out a detail report of the doings of the Club, and forward the same to the organ of the Club for publication. each annual meeting of the Chib he shall present a complete re each annual meeting of the Chib he shall present a complete re-port of the doings of the Chib for the preceding year, showing the whole number of York Rounds, and parts of Rounds, shot by each member, the average score, the average hits, and the high-est single round, and the average score at each range made by each member of the Club; and upon said report the prizes shall be awarded and paid by the President, by an order drawn by him the Secretary. VII. The Club shall hold one annual business meeting at the

VII. The Club shall hold one statual business meeting at the same date and place of the annual business meeting of the National Archery Association, to receive the report of the Secretary and the prize awards of the President, and to transact such other business as shall come before the Club, and shall at such meeting elect officers for the cusuing year.

YIH. The members of the Club shall be divided into four classos, to be known as Class 1. Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4, and the

Club shall offer five cash prizes in each class, as follows :- The ount of the initiation fees received from each class shall whole amount or the immution ties received into fact mass shart be divided into five prizes, the first prize to be twenty-eight per cent, the second prize twenty-four per cent, the third prize twenty per cent, the fourth prize sixteen per cent, and the fifth prize twelve per cent, of the whole sum. The prizes shull be

To the member making the highest average in his class at the single York Round. First Prize. To the member making the highest individual score in his class at the single York Round. Second Prize. yards range. Third Prize.
To the member making the highest average score at the 80 yards range. Fourth Prize.
To the member making the highest average score at the 60

IX. The practice of the members shall consist of the York Round (or some one or more of the ranges thereof), which may be shot through upon any day, except Sunday, and at any place, or any one or more of the ranges may be shot upon one day, and the remainder upon the next orany subsequent day, and at the same or any ether place. Provided, that no trial shots or any inter-mediate practice at any of the ranges of the York Round, or at any range longer than 50 yards, and shorter than 12) yards, shall

X. Since it is not practicable for private practice scores to be al-A. Since it is not practicable for private practice scores to be al-ways attested by a witness, it is permitted each member, upon his own personal honor, to report to the Secretary his own scores, and any member who shall be found to have made a false report shall be expelled from the Club, shall lose all place in the s shart peexpensed from the court, shart lose an index at the score lists, and the Secretary shall cause a report of such act to be published in the organ of the Club.

XI. On the first day of each month the shooter shall forward to

the Secretary a detailed report of every score shot by him at any of the ranges of the York Round, giving the date and place where each score was shot, and the hits and score at each range, and the each score was shot, and the first and score at each r. Secretary shall record the same to his credit. The required to shoot all the ranges of the York Ro shoot only the range or ranges he may desire, and such range or ranges shall be counted, and considered in the such range or ranges shall be counted, and considered in the award of prize for said range or ranges. And if a number shall shoot the York Round, and shall also shoot an excess of scores at one or more of the ranges, the said excess shall be considered in awarding prizes for said range or ranges. But each and every arrow shot attany of said nanges attany thus or place must be duly reported, whether shot in private, in a match, or at a public

XII. In awarding prizes, a tie in score shall be decided by hits. XII. In awarding prizes, a tie in score shall be decided by hits, and in case of a tie in both hits and score, the amount of the prize shall be equally divided between the members so tied.

XIII. In addition to the prizes offered by the Club, any member

making three golds at an end at any of the ranges of the York making three golds at an end at any of the ranges of the York Round, at the grand annual meeting of the National Archery As-sociation, shall receive from every member of the Club, whether present or not, the sum of twonty-five cents. XIV. Any special prizes offered by members or patrons of the Club shall be awarded upon the conditions fixed by the donor, regardless of the result of the competition for the cash prizes

awarded by the Club.



YACHTING NEWS.

DESIGNING YACRES, -We call attention to the card of Mr. A. Cary Smith, to be found in another column. Mr. Smith has designed so many successful yachts that any praise of his work here would be superfluous. He has achieved in the Intrepid what is as rare as remarkable-a perfect combination of seagoing and cruising qualities of the highest degree, with racing capabilities of no mean order. As a matter of record the schooner Introvid stands to-day the most successful combination of all-round qualities to be found in America.

Town Cops .- Says the Boston Herald, very truly :- "It is suggested by many persons interested both in rowing and yachting that the city should be more liberal with the pleasure sailors next Fourth of July than heretofore; that prizes sufficiently valuable to attract the best yachts in the country be offered, and that a to acting the sees years in a country be observed, and make a sailing regart a grander in preportions than any yed witnessed in these waters be arranged. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and if the yachtsmen will only make half an effort, and not let the arrangements for the Fourth of July Itgatta go by default, they can have just such a regatta as is suggeated. People have tired of seeing the same yachts sail against each other at every regatta, and a little novelty next year would be the proper thing. Indecondent of the city's purses, a citizen's grand prize for all yachts could doubtless be procured with a lit-

We wonder if the City Fathers of New York will ever be anutical enough to devote a portion of the maintiplan appropria-flors for the Fourni of July to yacht matches for craft of all tonnages, from the big schooners down to the open boat. There are both less useful and less popular methods of sper ding public funds in yogue.

THE CABIN LOCKER-Marine Gluc.-Glue, twelve parts: water

enough to dissolve; add vellow resin, three parst; and when l add turpentine, four parts. To polish woodwork, with pumice-stone and water till smooth, then polish melted add bright surface with powdered tripoli and li-Motive Power.-From practice this rule has been deduced: Sading vessel having a length six times that of her breadth requires for a speed of ten knots per hour an impelling force of 48 pounds per square foot of immersed section if the ship is of normal shane.

QUAKER CITY VACHT CLUB -Many new boots, including cabin turn affairs have taken looking to the permanent establishment of real vachting in their waters.

THE COMING.-Every one knows this sloop and her enviable THE COMING.—Every one knows this snoop and nev chamber record as a fast rucer. The recent gales nearly made match-wood of her, and it is only too likely that her skipper and crew of two men have been lost by trusting their fate to a larger vessel which went ashore in the same gale, and was complotely wreched a fl Easton's Neek, f. i. The Conding belongs to Me. Stephen Peabody, and was the latest addition to the growing fleet of the pros perous Atlantic Y. C. She had been "ordered round "from New Lendon to New York by tow, her owner destring to have her put in commission at an early date, The tug left the Thames Peb.; with the brig *Quischorough* and the yacht in tow. During the night a northeast gale overtook them, and the tug was obliged to round to with her tow for safety off the Thimbies. The yaelth then broke adrift, and the brig soon followed sut. The latter went ashere off Northport, and all hands were lost. The Coming was sighted four days later off Southold, and a fisherman put off to her and anchored her. The next day her owner had the sloot taken around to Greenport to reilt. As both anchors were on the taken around to Greenport to French. As both anchors were on the bows and the boats at the daylis, it became ovident that her crew had not made any attempt to suy by their/vessel and trust to the ground tackle, but had sought other means of safety. The chafe and marks of collision on one sale also seemed to indicate that and marks of collision on one, sac also seemed to indicate that the yacit had been laid alongside of a larger vessel, from which the conclusion vinstreached that Capt. Germanne, his brother and deck, and had bearded the Gilishormagh, and met their death with the latter's crew. At thus of writing nothing has yet been heard of them. The Combig hearted way her spars, you been nearn or them. Into conting parties away her spars ripped her jib, and had some damage done to her deck littings otherwise sac seems to be in fair enough condition after th pounding she underwent on the beach. Sac was built'sy Pollo in 1888 for Mr. Nichols from a model by "Bob" Pish, and is \$21 Fish, and is 6211 If 1989 or N. Auciois from a mouci of "Doo" rish, that is cart fellin, on deek, 57t, w. k., 20t, beam and 5tt.5in, deep, She was sub-sequently and to Mr. H. H. Far, of Boston, then became the prop-erty of Mr. Samuel P. Baqien; reappearing in Now York water-again, was once more sold to Mr. G. G. Haven, N. Y. Y. C., and acquired only quite recently by Mr. Peabody, for Brooklyn, T. ns almost incredible that such a flagrant case of wrecks could occur within the confined limits of the Sound, and it is to be regretted that full information will not be forthcoming unless regretted that full information will not be forthcoming unle some of the unfortunate crow supposed to be drowned should y turn un.

THE RUNAWAY.-This fast little steam yacht has been bought b Arm I Coan at This less interested year has been object by Mr. E. A. Buck, of the spirit of the Times, from Mr. Bedden, the latter building a large from s. s. yacht in Choster. Vice-Com. John R. Waller is also reported as having purchased the Fleur de Lis. What the gallant Vice-Commodore wants with two schooners is a mystery.

Exercise Winnings.-Value of prizes sailed for in Britisl exclused with the state of prizes safed for in british waters was for 1855 only \$13,500; in 1556 the maximum was reached amounting to \$67,500, and in 1879, owing to business depressions the figures were \$51,600. In the same year the winnings in Λ mer ien consisted of 6st prizes, with a value in the neighborhood of

THE HENRIETEE.-Mr. Henri Sav is again cruising down the coast in his fine steam yacht Henriotte, a new shaft having been supplied by Malster & Reany, of Baltimore.

A LADY VACHTING. -Mrs. Brassey, giready well known to the literary world, has added to her fame as a writer and acute observer of current affairs in her latest book, entitled "Sunshine server or current affairs in her latest book, entitled "smishing and Storm in the East," published by Longmans, London. In it Mrs. Brassey records her impressions of the places visited during a cruise in the Mediterranean in 1874 and 1878, and portrays life as the found it in Constantinople and the East, and adds in un appendix the approximate expenditures of the cost of a yacht and keeping her in commission.

OSHKOSH YACHT CLUB.—A correspondent writes;—" We ele to have the fastest yachts of their size on the Continent, aware this is a large boast, but we are able and willing to make spondent writes -- We claim We have often enough beaten New York built boats with

NORFOLK AS A YACHTING PORT.—It is rather strange that : little fall and winter cruising should be induiged in by those who have the leisure for a voyage to the southward during the "of" months. With Norfolk as a headquarters, many a line day may be found during fall and winter where anchors may be tripped to advantage for a sail up. Chesapeake Bay, or, with the time at command, for a more extended run down the coast, with, perchance, a visit to the Bornudas. Norfolk has a fine harbor for yachts; no better, in fact, could be made to order. The city supplies water and provisions at very moderate rates. The holding ground in the harbor is good, and the anchorage not too deep, while in the bays and hights any number of yachts can lay in safety, without fear of fouling with the passing traffic. What should commend the place to the New York public [especially is the excellent communication to be lad with Norfolk by way of With Norfolk as a headquarters, many a line day may should commend the place to the New York public [especially is the excellent communication to be lad with Norfolk by way of the Old Dominion stomabilip line. The vessels of this company sail three times a week with clock-work regularity, are always on time, and leave nothing to be desired in the way of comfort and even luxury of the table and sleeping accommodations. and even luxury of the table and steeping accommonations. As trip on the Old Domitina, the Wignesse, Mandadam, or any of the other steamers dying the bosse flag of the 0 · D. Co., becomes a wholesome and delightful younge, devoid of all the borrors of a prolonged trip at sea, owing to the size and timess of the vessels for their words, and passengers may know that their sately as well

for their work, and passengers may know that their states, as were as convenience is intrusted by the company only to officers of the highest qualification as seamen and gentleone. Distance between Norfolk and New York is virtually annihilated for the yachtsman can leave New York one day after business hours and pull aboard bis yacht in Norfolk the afternoon of the hours and pull aboard his yacht in Nortolk the atternion of the most day. Returning, the same time only need be consumed. With his headquarters in Elizabeth River, he's, moreover, within easy reach of Currituck, the game districts of the coast and the Southern interior, all of which other unsurpassed inducements to the devotees of rod and gam. We know that several yachts propose fitting out some than usual, with the intention of passing chilly months of early spring in the more genial latitudes of m n Roads; and we hope that in time the custom of ni-

grating southward will become as much a babit, among vachts the Mediterrance graing southward will become its much a mont among yields-men here as the annual pilgrimage to the Mediterraneau is among our British cousins.

New York Yacht Club.—The annual meeting of this club was

New York Yactt Club.—The annual meeting of this cult was held Feb. 5th at their club rooms, "wenty-seventh street and Madison avonue, "with Commodore S. N. Kane presiding. The Commodore positively declined re-election, as he proposes to be absent in Europe most of the season. The following board was ultimately elected for 1891;—Commodore, Milliam H. Thomas, Rambler schooner; Vice-Commodore, John R. Waller, Dannilles schooner; Reur-Commodore, John R. Waller, Dannilles schooner; Reur-Commodore, James D. Smith, Estella schooner; Secretary, Charles A. Minton; Treasurer, James O. Frouditt. Mensurer, A. Cary Smith; Fleet Surgeon, Alexander M. Fisher, M. D.; Regatta Committee, Daniel T. Worden, Choster Griswold and G. L. Haight; Committee on Admissions, S. Nicholson Kane, John R. Dieberson, E. W. J. Hurst, Robert Center and Charles H. John R. Dickerson, F. W. J. Hurst, Robert Center and Charles Stebblas; House Committee, N. D. White, H. N. Alden, W. Blatch and T. B. Asten. n. F. W. J. Hurst, Robert Center and Charles'H

The committee having the subject in consideration reported in The committee at migrate success to obtain the expenses of same to a "cruising steamer" oxer is on before noticed in these columns. The club, however, disposed of the scheme by voting it down, and the annual regatta was fixed for June 10th upon motion of Com. Dickerson. It is also proposed to offer a pecial prize for first class keel schooners and the usual prizes for special prize for trast cass feet seniorities and the stand prize for keel sloops. It is fortunate for the club that the "revolutionary" intention of abolishing the regatat did not pass, or it would have been years before the club could have regained the loss such an ill-considered step would undoubtedly have indicated upon the an in-considered step would undountedly and embedded upon A. Committee was also appointed—including Messrs. A. Cary Smith, Robert Center and Com. Dickerson—to reconsider the system of measurement in use and to recommend what changes it

ould be desirable to make.

East River Yacht Club.—This is the name of a new club re-EAST RIVER TACHT CRUE-TINS IS the bame of a now cutor re-cently organized at Greenpoint, L. L. with the following officers: Commodore, William Sivaere: Vice-Commodore, Myron Clenart; Secretary, James Genraf; Treusurcr, Edward Gussum; Sergent-at-Arms, James Conway. The necessity for multiplying our small clubs is open to question. A dozon or so of open boats are not enough to constitute a club of strength or linhuence. It would that a consolidation of the smaller clubs is much more d than anything else among the smaller fry to promote

heir interests.

Order.—Com. Voorbis is reported as building an iron steam eatamaran, at Nyack, about 105ft, long,--Jackson & Mathews annarin, at Myrick, about 1862. 1992.— Sackson & Antiews. Greenport, are building a fine sloop yacht for B. F. Dawsor. D., S. Y. C. She is 48'ft, on deck, 17'ft, beam, and 4'ft.3'ft, draft' tibout board. Will be named the 17'hile Acay.——J. O. Brown. Tarrytown, has in hand a sloop 59'ft. long, 17'ft, beam, and 5ft without board. 2m. hold, for Mr. W. W. Thompson, of New York .--Toront parties are about to build a 5-ton cutter, most likely in Cobn Ont.—Herreschoff, of Bristol, is building a s.s. yacht for Graham, of Baltimore, Ske is 120ft long, 10ft beam, and 6 hold, and is to have compound engines. The Herreschoff Management The Herreschoff Manuacturing Company is also busy with several tornedo launches for governments, and with building their coil boilers foreign governments, and with building their con boners. Samuel Holmes, of 122 Front street, has got out the specifications for a couple of steamers, 140,225,10, for the coasting trade, and they are now in the market. They will be fitted with compound engines, 30 and 25 in, cylinders by 24 in, stroke.

THE CANOE CONGRESS .- Mr. N. H. Bishop writes that he is in THE CASDE CONDESS.—SILVEL BEST OF THE STATE and the solution is inter-out canoes and data to will find floor some Penobsect Indians us experts. Contemporaries, by the way, should not get the Canoe Congress mixed up with any rowing events on Lake George. It is a separate affair altogether. made the tail-end to any rowing regatta. The racing of the for Aug. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, with headquarters at Caldwell, Lake

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of all the delegates appointed will be called for March 1st, at the St. Dennis Hotel, New York. Circulars to this effect will be issued. Yacht clubs situated at a distance should make arrangements to vote by proxy, if their delegates cannot attend in person. The results of the meet ing will be forwarded to all clubs participating, before being finally adopted. Clubs can join the movement at time by communicating with the Secretary, Mr. John Frick, Post-Office Box, 2070. If any club has failed to receive the circulars of the Association, it is because its address was unknown to the Committee.

THE PAST YACHTING SEASON.

Editor Forest and Stream :

In this week's issue I see I am pulled up rather sharply by a rrespondent hailing from the happy yachting grounds of Hali-x, and whose non deplane happens to be the name of a crack hop in that locality. He corrects my statement that the non-irting of the Sweepstake race fixed for the 224 July, in which the Hebe, Petrel and Secret (sloops) and the Scafoam (schooner were engaged, did not cause "some heart-burning," Almost were engaged, not not cause some near-continus. Annoss synchronously I have received a communication from the referee on that occasion, enclosing the original "articles" under which the race was to be sailed. From this document I perceive that I was "misinformed" when I stated that this race was to be pay or play"- a statement which I made on the faith of inforeccived from a Halifax correspondent.

nation received from a marina correspondent.

The articles do not, however, contain such a proviso, and its absence of course causes my remarks to fall to the ground in all save as regards the "heart-burning," which was vouched for very plainly by my correspondent's informant-one of the Corinthian engaged in the race. referee, Mr. Passow, I have no hesitation in apologizing to the referee, Mr. Passow, whose reputation as an upright and con-scientious man equals his fame in Nova Scotia as a yachtsman. I had not the least intention of wounding his feelings, but could draw the only conclusion from the facts, as I then believed them to be ne only conclusion from the facts, as I then believed them to be, analogly, that be ought to have started the race. As it was not "play or pay," and three of the contestants refused to go, or trather their plots did, my impression is, the referee could not act otherwise. Where the mistatic lay, in my opinion, was in not misercing the "pay or play" chose, which should sovern such

In writing my raview I had perforce to trust at times to infor In writing my review than perform to trust at times to most mation obtained from others, and much regret that in this in-stance the result should have been to unjustly, although unwit-tingly, reflect upon a gentleman deservedly held in high respect,

ROUGE-CROEX.

HINTS ON CANOE BUILDING

Editor Forest and Stream :

It may interest a few of your many readers to have an actual It may interest it tow or your many reasons to have an actual builder of canoes detail how the thing is done, and if others will follow my example, canoesists may be better able to select such canoes as in model and make-up are best suited to their wants.

First, the model. [That of which I build most of is a modified. builder of cances detail be

type of the "Rob Koy"-the same in length and breadth, but wing much more "bearings." more depth, and more camber of curve of deck than the Joriginal canoe of that name—therefore more roomy, more steady and capable of carrying more sail. Any good builder can, however, make to order to any dimensions given, and in length, depth, beam, sheer, tumble home, or camber of deck,can come within a fraction of an inch, if need be. We can, therefore, lax-side model and proceed, or rather we will take the above-named model as a sumple, and describe the construction of such a boat,

The first step is the same as in building an open boat of similar The instance is the same as in our ring an open lost of sumar mensions. Keel, stem and storupost are got out, and placed on the forms, and securely fastened there. Next the siding of de-quarter inch cedar, six streaks on each side, is fitted—got out to pattern-and put on. I use a copper nail, spacing the distance with care and pail two inches apart. Now, the shell-for it is but is taken off the forms or mould, and painted inside. an egg-shell—is taken off the forms or mould, and painted inside. When dry, the ribs of red clin, [x4] finch, half round in shape, are put in one and a balf inches apart, nailed on every lap, and to the keel with copper nails, well clinched. Care is taken to have the nails come exactly between those which hald the siding only, so o that they are at an even distance of one inch apart the o Bulkheads of cedar are now carefully fitted, three feet from

Buikheads of cedar are now carefully inted, three feet from each end. Here; the jack-knife carpenter is the best man on the job. Deck timbers of sawed cedar, ixI inch, four-inch curve, all of one pattern, are put in about one for 1 apart, and the combing lax's linches (may be more or less at pleasure), of three-eighth red elm, with bent corners, is secured to its place—the ends fastened to deck timbers, and the sides strengthened by small oak knees, The most sockets and steps are next fitted, according to the rig

e canoe is now painted two more coats inside, including deck timbers, and the end compartments carefully tested, to be sure they are water tight. Next, the deek of cedar or pine, three-sixteenths of an inch thick, is not on, for which purpose some three teentus of an men times, is put of, for which purpose some times hundred live-eighth inch screws are required. The combing and mast sockets are taken out, and rasp and sand-paper used on the deck until a smooth surface is obtained, after which it is primed over, and the holes made by the screw-heads filled with putty and again sand-papered. It is now ready for its covering of and again same papered. It is now reary for its covering or cloth, which should be of the best and strongest bleached cotton. This is laid on in fresh paint, drawn very tight, and tacked along the outer edge of the siding. At the man-hoot it is cut out and tacked over the inner edge of the timbers supporting the combing. combing. The guowales are now put on, the mast sock-ets and combing replaced, and such other work as hatches, backetc., made, and the trimmings fitted, but not

permanently put on as yet.

The canoe is now ready for its final visit to the paint shop. The cance is now ready for its final visit to the plant shop. First the deck is primed, and the under side of it is painted two coats. In from three to five days it gets a coat of "rough stuff," which requires five days in which to dry, when it is rubbed down with pummice stone. This is repeated from three to six times, or until it is as smooth and hard as chony. The unmber of coats needed will depend much on how well the wood workman has needed will depend much on how well the wood workman has done his part. If now gets the three coats of color, and the skiling the same, or if finished in oil, the skiling receives one coat oil, one shellae and one of varnish. A coat of rubbing varnish is next, ondeck. After this is rubbed down striping and gilding is in order. Then another coat of best coach varnish. Put on mast

order. Then another load of best bosen varies. Fut on mest plates, cleast, etc., and your canoe is ready.

Six weeks' time is the very least in which such a canoe can be turned out, and double that time is much better to make a porfect job.

The object of covering the deck with cloth is that it preents splitting in the sun, and makes it absolutely water canoe without trimmings, will weigh about sixty pounds. nd in that condition connot be sold below seventy-five dollare and in that condition contained as some below severing—the domain off course, good, serviceable canoes can be built for half that sum if desired, but the coach roof finish to the deck will not be in-

As you have already given us an article on "Rig," from the As you have a meanly given as int antick on Edg., from the rey able pen of Commondore Chase, of the J. C. C. C., I need necespass further on your columns.

J. H. Rushton, Canton, N. Y.

YACHTING IN THE WEST.

Editor Forestand Stream :-

I take the liberty of correcting your list of winning yachts I have the hoerty of correcting your has or winning yourns, justice to blobert Brand, the builder of the yacht Currie Morgan of Lake Winnebago. Your list enrolls her with the Neemah Yacht Club, while it should have been the Ostkosh. She is owned by Geo. W. Burnell, Commodore of the Ostkosh Yacht Club. You also give her credit of having won three races out of four, while aso give net event of daving won intereraces out of our, while the fact is she has won first money in two out of six. The yachit Carrie Morgan came out in the spring of 1878. She is 25ft. Reel, 9ft. 6in. beam and 25ft. over all, and draws about 27 ft. 6in. In bal-last and spreads about 46 square yards of standing cames. The first year she won three races out of 10ve, and 15ve out of six the next year, making out of the eleven races sailed eight first prizes next year, maxing out of the eleven races smearing light first prizes won. The first race won by her was on the 23d day of August, 1878, beating the famous yacht Niohe in a twelve-mile race by Irin. 22s. She also owns the Lancaster prize, which she was obliged to win three consecutive times against the combined fleet of the lake in order to hold it, and also carries the champion penlake. Lake Winnebago, with its fleet of yachts, is a nuch pride to our citizens and an object of much angers. We have the finest fleet west of New York nant of the lake. property strangers. We have the linest new west on New York consisting of about sixty craft—schooners, sloops and cats. Among the most noted are the Carrie Morgan, Niehe, Penaqua, Mustic, Mura Bell and Mernadid-the Penagua having won first Mister, Migrat Bett and Merhadia—the Fedaqua baving won first inoney in infoteen races and the Nibble in twenty-two. The latter μ a regatth at Geneva Lake in the summer of 1877 beat the celebrated yealst Geneva and Wiksper (formerly of Now York X. C.), and afterwards at Madleon again beat the Geneva, winning 8430 in gold. The Geneva and Wiksper were both built by the wellgond. In General and Frasjer were soon built by the weit-www builder, P. Medillan who enjoys the reputation of being fastest builder in America. In every instance wherein yachts Eastern build or elsewhere have been brought in competition with those built by Brand, they have met with the same fate.

In conclusion 1 would say that Lake Winnebago, for yachting, fishing and other like sports, such as camp life and cruis ing, is u using and other the sports, such as camprine and crusing, is the surpassed by any in the United States, and parties seeking such recreation can do no better than come here and spend a sum on its shores. Owing to the constantly increasing number itors there is also an excellent opening here for a hotel.

Oshkosh, Wis.

SOMETHING ABOUT TRESPASS.

The law of trespass is of constant interest to sportsmen, who are perhaps more liable than any other class of men to unwittingly offend against its provisions. The last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania contains an article upon this subject, from which the following points are drawn by

Trespuss is defined as "any transgression of offense against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live, whether it relates to a man's person or his property." This is its widest meaning. Ordinarily, however, it has reference only to an entry on the property of another without authority, and in doing damage while there, whether much or little. The law gives the owner exclusive control over his property. Any infringement of his rights without his permission, or justified by legal authority, therefore constitutes a trespass. It does not need that the land should be inclosed by fences. The law supposes an imaginary inclosure, which answers every purpose, and the simple act of passing it constitutes trespass, although no harm should really result to crops, cattle, or aught else. Even a person legally authorized to seize certain goods on a man's premises dare not break open doors for that purpose; if he does, his authority avails him nothing and he becomes a common trespasser. Neither is a person justified in so arranging spouts as to discharge water on another man's land, even though he never steps off his own grounds; nor to permit fifth to pass a boundary line without due permission. When a spout first discharges on a man's own premises and the contents then find their way to a neighbor's premises it does not constitute a trespass.

Hunting and fishing, however, constitute the most common and annoying sources of trespass to which our farmers are subjected. Custom has induced some people to believe they can hunt or fish on the lands and waters of other men with impunity. Nothing is wider of the fact than this. Because there can be no property in rabbits, quall, squirrels, pheasants and other feral birds and animals, they think these may be pusued wherever they may be discovered. It is hardly necessary to say that the same laws governing responses in other cases provail here. No natter that either grass nor grain are trampled down, whether gates are left closed, bars left up and no rais broke

-The orguinette is one of the most in-—The orgunette is one of the most in-genious musical inventions of the age. Those who are musically inclined will find this little instrument a never-failing source of amusement. Read the adver-tisement elsewhere and write to the man: ufacturers for a circular.

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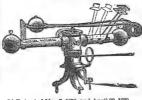
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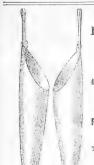


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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880.

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Motes Mrom Morthern Cexas.

FROM Gainesville I sped back to Denison. While writing from the latter place I forgot to mention the hide and peltry houses which I visited. They show a very various game. Besides the skins of cattle, they show those of buffaloes, bears, deer, antelope, wolves, panthers, wild cats, coons, peccaries, beavers, otters, civet cats, squirrels, skunks, jaguars, etc. I never saw such variety of skins anywhere else in Texas, except Gainesville. This would leave the unsuspicious to think that these animals are more numerous in this region than other parts of Texas. But this does not necessarily follow. This great variety of skins is due to the nearness of the Redman. He is by nature a hunter, and it is hard to make anything else out of him. These various hides are the fruits of his bent of nature, as well of his necessi-ties. The Texan never thinks of skinning a skunk, peccary, wolf, or panther. Their hides are left to rot with their bodies. The Indians are more provident in their way, saving everything that has any value. They must have a rare time of it in skinning a skunk or a peccary. I judge that beavers are very numerous in the B. I. T. I judge that beavers are very numerous in the B. I. T. (short for Beautiful Indian Territory), for their skins are in these stores by scores and hundreds. To the Indian must not be credited the buffalo skins. These are brought in by the Texas cow-boys, who play sad havoc with the buffaloes when they come down, saving nothing but their skins. This year the crop of these hides is small. Not astonishing, since a year or two ago more than 200,000 of these animals were destroyed in Texas. A few years more and the buffalo will have taken his departure. We can't save him, Congress may pass laws to that end, but they will be in vain. Unless a company of cavalry accompanies every herd of buffaloes as an escort, how can you keep the cow-boys from slaughtering them and reveling in the slaughter? Can't be done.

In Denison I found a gentleman who had a young buffalo bull in his yard. I asked him if he thought the buffalo would make a cross with the domestic cow, or had any knowledge on that subject. He said he had never himself witnessed any experiment in that line, but had been told by one who claimed to speak of his personal knowledge that it would not succeed, as the cow impregnated by a buffalo bull lost her life in parturition. He said this was by reason of the "hump" imparted by the bull to his offspring. Buffalo cows are humped but little. How would it succeed with the domestic bull and the buffalo cow? I think the experiment ought to be tried.

buffalo cow? I think the experiment ought to be tried. I believe it would improve our beef both in quantity to the carcass and in quality.

From 1 enison I rode south to Sherman, nine miles. It has 10,000 people, and is surrounded by one of the noblest countries in the world. It is good for wheat, corn and cotton, which are all grown on the same farms. Country generally a rolling, black, waxy prairie, resting on a soft linestone of the Tertiary age. Sherman would be pretty if its streets were paved. Built on a black, waxy prairie, in rainy weather it can beat creation for mud. The people area good class, Americans for the most part, who seem to be about equally divided between North and South. They live in perfect harmony, as completely blended to getter as it is possible for a people to be. It is an every-day thing to find a "boy in blue" married to an ex-peole girl, and a "boy in gray" married to the "boy in blue's "sister. It brink the Northern element preponderates in numbers. It is a progressive and prosperous community.

and a "boy in gray" married to the "boy in blue's "sister. Ithink the Northern clement preponderates in numbers. It is a progressive and prosperous community. This may be said of all North Texas which I have seen on this trip. When the railroads push on further west, Sherman must necessarily lose some of the great trade which she draws from that direction; but in spite of this she must always be prosperous. She can keep fat on the great country around her, and grow fatter as this great country increases in population and wealth, which it is rapidly and steadily doing.

McKinney is about thirty-live miles south of Sherman, on the Houston and Texas Central, It is a place of about \$2,00 people. The county in which it is situated is said to be the richest in Texas. It is said that there is not a foot of poor land in the whole country. As far as I have been able to observe this is certainly correct. The land is the same black, waxy sort, resting on a soft megnesian limestone, which is here called the "white rock." This stone is a marl, and is easily cut by the plow when it comes near the surface. The English would call it "corn-brush." Where this rock comes near the surface

proposed to the propose due to the state of
the trail, the Indian standing by his canoe, and no deer in sight. On accosting him he assured us that no deer bad come in, and that the dogs lad come out of the woods a short distance above. I at once made up my mind that he had been asleep and allowed the deer to mind that he had been asleep and allowed the deer for get away, and subsequent information proved I was correct; but to make sure, we hunted the dogs up and down the heach half a mile each way to see if the deer had taken water and then came back on the same side—a favorite trick of does, particularly early in the season before they separate from their fawns but one rarely practised by a buck, who, if he once takes water, strikes out for the opposite shore and goes there, unless frightened by a noise or turned by a boat. After giving the dogs ample time to find the back track to the woods, had the deer taken to the same side as we were on, and not being able to find any, I concluded our hunt for that day was at an end. I was not in the best of humor with myself or master Jimmy, being annoyed with him for being able to find any, I concluded our hunt for that day was at an end. I was not in the best of humor with myself or master Jimmy, being annoyed with him for losing the deer, and at myself for trusting to his watchfulness. I called the dogs to the canoe and prepared to go home. Madam Venus, however, was not satisfied with this state of affairs and jumped out of the canoe and made for the woods; neither coaxing nor scolding would induce her to come back. At length, when out of sight and perhaps out of hearing of my voice, we were cogitating whether to leave her and go home, or not, knowing she was safe, as she would go to one of the logging camps near by when through with her hunting, when we heard her burst forth in a manner that assured us she had started a deer, and was close enough proba-

were cognature whether to leave her and go home, or not, knowing she was safe, as she would go to one of the logging camps near by when through with her hunting when we heard her burst forth in a manner that assured us she had started a deer, and was close enough probably to see it—so loud, frequent and angry were her utterances. This turned the tide of affairs, and shoving the came ashore, we let all the dogs go, and in a few moments all were in full cry.

Determining not to less this deer if we had anything like a chance to get it, and cautioning the Indian to keep his eyes open this time, we went below to watch the lower runway, and on arriving there, probably a half a mile below the upper one, and certainly not more than twenty minutes after the deer was started, on looking around we saw back of us a fine buck in the water. We wheeled the canoe around, and in doing so attracted the attention of the deer which turned and changing his course from right angles to the shore, commenced swimming away from us parallel to it. I saw he was likely to go ashore, and as the dogs had made two runs would probably refuse to make the third if this deer got away from us this time. Although a long way off I determined to make a shot, as he was rapidly nearing a point which would, as soon as he turned it, hide him from us. Besids my breech-loading shot gun I had a Ballard sporting, rife. I fifted the rife and shot, but apparently missed. He turned at this and with a few strokes reached the shore and took a course up the beach. When he came to the Indian, Jinmuy fired and missed him, but turned the buck back. Old Jack, who had come back to the canoe where the Indian was, now took after the deer, After running a short distance down the beach, the other three dogs, who by this time had come out of the woods, met the deer which, however, avoided then and kept on towards from and myself. A prettier sight I have same show before or since; the deer a few yards ahead and the dogs close together, giving all the tongue they could. As t

Matural Distorn.

BIRD NOTES FROM LONG ISLAND.

BY GEORGE LAWRENCE NICHOLAS

[Note.—Our correspondent, Mr. Nicholas, has sent us a very interesting list of the birds observed by him during the summer of 1879 on and about Shinnecock Bay Long Island. The list includes notes on 101 species, and contains no little valuable information. With our correspondent's permission we have made such selections from it as appear to be of the greatest ornithological interest

it as appear to be of the greatest enrithological interest and print them herewith.]

Stalta stalts—Blue bird; very common. I have witnessed many a quarrel between these birds and the martins. The martins generally come off victorious, and the blue birds are compelled to resort to holes in trees, where they breed in great numbers.

Certhia familiaris—Brown creeper. Saw a single specimen on the 20th of July.

Parala americana—Blue yellow-back warbler. Saw a single specimen on the 14th of July.

Seiturus hudovicianas—Large-billed water thrush. Obtained a single specimen on the 3dt of August.

Cytyle riparia—Bank swallow. These birds are also very common, and breed in great numbers in the sandbanks. I took several nests containing eggs on the 6th of July. One of the nests contained a young bird, an egg nearly ready to hatch, and two perfectly fresh eggs. egg hearly ready to hatch, and two perfectly fresh eggs. A number of the other nests contained eggs nearly hatched and fresh ones. From this I infer that the swallows at times g thirto each other's nest.

Progne purpower—Purple marfin; very common; breed in vast numbers in the boxes put up for their use, with also in belge in trees.

Progue intrinted—tuple institutively common, bread in wast numbers in the boxes pix up for their use, and also in holes in trees.

Tachygineta bicolor—White-bellied swallow; common. This bird, like the martin, breeds in holes in trees. They also build their nests under the eaves of the barns and houses, and it is not uncommon to see the

caves of a barn sheltering twenty or thirty of these nests and the resis of the cliff swallows.

Collurio ludovicianus—Logger-head shrike. Obtained a single specimen of a young bird on the 4th of August.

Tyrannus carolinensis—King-bird; common. While at the same place in the summer of 1877 I found one of these birds nests, containing two eggs. I took one, and came down from the tree, and the bird came back, but left it again after being there about half a minute. On again ascending the tree I found that the other egg was gone. From this I think that the bird must have carried the egg to a place of safety

Fulco sacer [?—Ed.]—Jerfalcon; saw a single specimen in the latter part of August.

[Since this article was in type we have received from the author the following note with regard to this occur-

Your favor of the 9th received, and I would say by Vour favor of the 9th received, and I would say by way of reply that I am quite positive as to the identity of the jerfalcon (Falco sacer) which I saw. It was quite early in the morning, in a pine swamp quito near the bay. I first observed the bird perched on a tall dead tree; he afterward came slowly up to where I was, not flying as bawks usually do, but flapping along much after the manner of a crow. He approached within about sixty yards of where I stood, and my companion, who was nearer to him than I, fired at him but failed to kill. I afterward observed him slowly moving over the marsh, and although I watched him until out of sight I did not see him sail as other bawks do, but he was continually flapping his wings. He perched often, and I at one time saw him catch some kind of large snipe or curdew. I regret very much that I could not obtain it, and had such a short time to observe it, but from what I saw I saw I a short time to observe it, but from what I saw positive that it was none other than the Falco sucer

In the absence of any more direct and positive evidence, we are inclined still to doubt that the bird seen was Falco sacer. It appears much more probable that it may have been Falco communis, a species which is known to broad in Connecticut and Massachusetts. By reference to Dr. Merriam's excellent list of the birds of Connecticut (Trans. Conn. Acad. vol. iv., 1877) our readers will observe that this species has been taken on Long Island Sound in June, and an occasional specimen might well be found on Long Island .- ED.]

Orlyx virginianus—Quail; very common; these birds are rapidly increasing in numbers; they come almost up to the doors in seeking their food.

to the doors in seeking their food.

Ereunetes pussiblus—Semi-palmated sandpiper: common in August. This bird is noted here in very large flocks. So abundant are they that a single discharge into a flock has been known to kill as many as one hundred. They are here know as the ox-cyc.

Limosa fedoa—Great marbied godwit; saw a single specimen. This bird is here known as the red marlin.

Totams semipalmatis—Willet; I had the good fortune to obtain one of these birds, which is almost pure white, having only a slight brownish tinge on the wings. The bill was lighter than it usually is. The eyes were black, and the feet colored as usual.

and the feet colored as usual.

Totanus solitarius—Solitary tattler. This bird, I have reason to think, is quite rare here. I obtained but one pecimen, and that none of the gunners of the bay could

name.

Actiturus bartramius—Upland plover; quite cmon, but very wild. This bird is here known as "

mility."

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus (?)-This bird I obtained with minty.

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus(?)—This bird I obtained with another which was said to be the same, but I afterward found it to be a dowitcher (Macrorhamphus griseus). They were shot in the company of five dowitchers. The one which I am still in doubt about had a very strange note, being entirely different from that of the dowitcher; it was made up of socral quick, sharp whistles. The length of the bird, taken from the dry skin, is 11½ inches, the bill over 2½ inches long. I am quite sure that it is not a dowitcher, as it is quite different in color, the under parts being like those of Tringa canutus, and only the throat and sides under the tail being spotted. The tail when spread looks decidedly tawny. Mr. Lane, with whom I was staying, says that for the past three years he has seen these birds in company with the dowitchers, and that they seem to be increasing in numbers. He and the other gunners of the house also say that they have never heard this bird give a note anything like that of the dowitcher. dowitcher.

RAVENS AND CROWS.

THE raven dwells mostly in the mountainous and America, extending southward into Mexico. According to Prof. Baird they inhabit the entire continent of North

America, extending southward into Mexico. According to Prof. Baird they inhabit the entire continent of North America, but are rare east of the Mississippi river. See Pacific Railroad Report vol. ix, p. 560.

The raven is a rare bird east of the Mississippi, being seldom seen far away from rocky precipices and mountains. In botanical excursions among the mountains of the Southern Stites I have often seen and heaval them, nor is their voice unpleasant to me, for it has been a frequent accompaniment of things which I love—mountains and rough scenery. The raven dwells and breeds in the mountainous regions of Texas, from the mountains of Llano County northwestward to the Rio Grando and beyond into the mountains of Mexico. Beyond Fort Davis, on the route to Fort Quitman on the Rio Grande, in El Praco County, there is a noted camping place called the "Grow's Nest." Here there is a spring at the base of some perpendicular cliffs, in an inaccessible cavity of which the ravens have a nest. On a trip to El Paso in 1875 Isaw this nest. Our party was large, and we always encamped at night. In the morning as soon as we started for the day's journey, and were beyond shooting distance from the camp, flocks of ravens went there to get the fragments of provisions we had left. In Texas the crow does not dwell in the region inhabited by the raven. In for the day's journey, and were beyond shooting distance from the camp, flocks of ravens went there to get the fragments of provisions we had left. In Texas stie crow does not dwell in the region inhabited by the raven. In the region inhabited by the raven. In the colorado River. I think none breed west of San Antonio, but they are increasing rapidly and enlarging their boundaries. An old surveyor who had surveyed and located much land in Western Texas told me that thirty traveler's eye,

or more years ago in the latitude of Austin no crows were found west of it beyond a few miles.

or more years ago in the latitude of Austin no crows were found west of it beyond a few miles.

Audubon, appealing to the known generosity of the American people, says he "cannot but wish that they would reflect a little and become more indulgent towards our poor, humble, harmless and even most servicebale bird, the crow." But the crow is not poor, notwithstanding the old saying, "as poor as a crow." Blest with an appetite for both animal and vegetable food, nature provides bountifully for his wants, and he skillfully supplies them. Nor is he humble, for there are no birds inore bold, arrogant and noisy than he; nor is he harmless, but a thick and robber. He robs the nests of other birds of both eigs and young, and this is one great cause why insectivorous birds are decreasing and crows increasing in many parts of the country. Here the crows destroy waternelous by going from one nelon to another and picking small holes into them, as if testing each one, only making a hole just big enough to spoil the melon. A near neighbor of naine who raises waternelons for market, told me that the crows destroyed at least, \$25 worth of his melons last year, and the damage word. New Sean unche, creater held not the field finally words. melons for market told me that the crows destroyed at least \$25 worth of his melons last year, and the damago would have been much greater had not the field finally been guarded by a man with a gun. This man said that he could not shoot any of them because one crow was always stationed as sentry to give notice of his approach. Crows are fond of pecans and accorns. The last fall they took most of the pecans in this neighborhood, more than usual being taken because a short crop of corn was raised and gathered early, leaving the crows without their usual sumbly. supply. Many years ago, when I was living in Northern New

Many years aco, when I was living in Northern New York, in Yates County, I could not find the nest of one of my turkey hens, and I knew she had been laying for several weeks. One day I watched until I saw lyr go on a nest under some plum trees about twenty rods from the house. I then went to the house and up stairs to a window where I could see the turkey, and as soon as I saw her rise and begin to cover her nest with leaves I started, and when almost there a crow who had been watching also on a near tree flew down, darted his bill into the ner rise and begin to cover her heis with leaves I started, and when almost there a crow who had been watching also on a neur tree flew down, darted his bill into the egg, raised his head and flew away frumphantly with it. There were no more eggs in the nest, the crow having carried them off as fast as laid. Audubon relates that he has seen them do the same thing with the eggs of wild turkeys. In Western New York they used to catch young chickens, and so they sometimes do in Texas; hence, for all these and many nore sins, I dislike crows and would give them no profection.

Audubon mentions that a bounty was given by one State—he does not give the naue—for the destruction of crows, and that 40,000 crows were there shot in one year, besides a great number of young ones which were killed in their nests, and also other old birds were destroyed by poisoned grain spread on the ground. My watermelon neighbor fried to kill the crows with poisoned corn, but they would not touch it.

S. B. BUCKLEY, Austin, Texas, Jun. 9th.

Austin, Texas, Jan. 9th. PASSERCULUS PRINCEPS IN NEW JERSEY. Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30th.—While gunning on the southern end of the Seven Mile Beach, New Jerscy, December 30th, 1879, I took a female Passerculus princeps. I first noticed it flying in a flock of shore larks among the sand hills, and seeing that it was a sparrow different from any I had before met with, I followed up the flock and shot the strange bird while sitting on a piece of wreck. It proved to be an Ipswich sparrow, and on searching for others I came on one or two, but was unable to secure them. As I was only on the beach for about half an hour. I did not have much time to look for them, but have no doubt but that they were common among the sand hills. I believe this to be the most southern locality where this sparrow has been taken, its most southerly record being Coney Island (Nuttall Bulletin, July, 1877). WM, L. Аввотт.

WINTER NOTES FROM IOWA .- Our correspondent W., to whom we have in the past been indebted for so many interesting bits of Natural History news, sends us from Coralville, Iowa, a few notes referring to the mildness of the present winter in that State. She says :-

the present winter in that State. She Says:—
Charles Hoover, of this place, shot a Wilson's snipe in this vicinity December 3d...On the morning of the 6th of January our ears were greeted by the sweet notes of robin red-breast...Several individuals report having seen flocks of geese passing northward January 18th.

MISSOURI ORNITHOLOGY.-We notice in the January number of the Kansas City Review of Science and Industry a pleasantly written article entitled " Peculiarities of Missouri Ornithology," by Ermine Case, Jr. Tho essay, though the information which it conveys is somewhat elementary, is written in a popular style, and is in-

teresting.

Albino Robin and Black Opossum.—Jacksonporl, Ark., Jan. 8th.—Two years age I killed (and I think reported in your paper) an albino robin near here. The specimen had the albino eyes, but the plumage, both the dark and the red, was evenly mixed in with white, alternating a white and slate-colored feather on back, a white and red on breast. Even the wings and tail were thus variegated. In my eagerness to secure the specimen I killed it at short range and could not preserve it. The appearance of the bird while alive was very singular.

One of the curiosities of this season is a perfectly black opossum (Didelphys virginianus), the skin of which I saw yesterday at the store of Mr. John McDowell, of this place. This may be common enough, but was the first

This may be common enough, but was the first

Hish Culture.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FISH CULTURE.

THE following extracts are from the speech of Hon.
Levi P. Morton, of New York, before the House of Representatives, during the discussion of the bill to appropriate \$20,000 to enable the United States to be represented at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition :-

resented at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition:—
The production of fish is a source of national wealth, and in the early history of the world it was a preventive of famine and distress. Experience has shown that while it is a luxury of the rich it is preeminently the poor man's food. This is understood thoroughly in the countries where food production and cheap living are carried to the greatest perfection. It is estimated that about forty-five millions of Chinese subsist almost entirely on fish.

five millions of Chinese subsist almost entirely on fish. But it is not merely inland fisheries that are of importance to the poor. The sea fisheries are hardly less so, If properly developed, the price of fish would be so much lowered that the man who could not buy would be rare indeed, and so little capital is uccessary for the business that there would be sufficient profit left to those who car-

indeed, and so little capital is uecessary for the business that there would be sufficient profit left to those who carried it on.

Other countries do not look upon fisheries as we do. One of these international exhibitions was held at Bergen, Norway, in 1865, at which the fish of all the great countries and many of the lesser ones were well represented. Insignificant Bavaria sent 69 contributions; Great Britan, 174; Sweden, 363, and Holland, 453. How many came from this country? One! Another exhibition was held in France in 1866, and our fish were not presented at all.

The French government has given so much material aid to this business of fish culture that nearly all her waste waters have been furned into nests for the propagation of fish. One of the earliest and most extensive establishments for the culture of fish is that erected by France at Runingen, which went into operation in 1852, and in six months had artificially fecundated 3,000,000 eggs and produced 1,600,000 living fish.

It is only necessary to call the attention of the public to the subject for it to appear that there is not a State which is not interested in the matter.

Mr. Chairman, not many years ago the vast internal improvements of this country—the erection of mills, dams and factories—threatened the extinction of the most valuable species of fish in our rivers. This calamity was provented by the timely discovery of the art of propagating fish by artificial means, and at the same time the domand was greatly increased through the aid of railroads, which have made transportation easy between remote points in a brief time.

pagating is by artificial means, and at the same time the demand was greatly increased through the aid of railroads, which have made transportation casy between remote points in a brief time.

In 1840-50 salmon cost twenty times the price it commanded when we ceased to be colonies of Great Britain. The Connecticut River, which had been one of the most fertile ish streams in the world, became almost depleted. Few, however, understand the methods of replenishing our waters from which the most valuable species of fish have been banished. This result is due to a discovery made in Germany, and afterward in France, that fish can be propagated to almost any extent by artificial means. This simple fact has led to the creation of one of the most important industries of modern times. The nations of the world have derived incalculable benefit from this discovery, and we are now invited to join in an international comparison of the character of our fish and the methods of our fish culture. It is to this science to which I have referred, and which this resolution is designed to encourage and extend, that wowe the restocking of our waters; to this we owe the fact that millions of young shad were hatched at Holyoke, Massachusetts, and turned into the Connecticut River.

In view of the possibilities of our shores, our measureless streams and our inland seas, we should lead all nations in the world in availing ourselves of every item of information on a subject of such importance to our people and their industries. The annual value of salmon alone in Ireland is now about \$2,500,000, while in this country it averages from thirty to forty cents a pound. The oysler-beds in Virginia alone cover an area of about surveteen hundred thousand acres, containing about eight hundred millions of bushels.

It appears that in 1874 Norway and France, each smaller than some of our States, produced respectively, one-third more tish than the United States. In 1862 the tonnage of American ships engaged in the see fisher in her favor of \$15.258.957

eries amounted to 204,107; in 1874 it had fallen to 78,200 tons.

In the fish trade in 1865 Norway had a balance of trade in her favor of \$13,588,975. Why was this? Because she resorted to fish production as it is proposed the United States Fish Commissioner again says:—

"Norway is the only European nation that has a scientific commission occupied officially in the supervision of the fisheries, and in devising methods by which they may be carried on and extended with the least possible waste. To the labors and observation of such men as Dr. Beeck, Professor Sars and others, is due much of the present efficiency of the Norwegian fisheries."

In 1867 we imported about as much fish as we exported. If we devoted sufficient energy to the business we could export one hundred times as much, and need import none at all.

Fish culture is in its infancy. Its resources are immeasurable. It may approximate and even rival agriculture in importance. Its development will give employment to large numbers of men and bring food within the means of the poor as well as of the rich. The propriety and tillity of international exhibitions, where the representatives of our nation can learn the nature of the products of the others as well as show its own in a universal market, can no longer be questioned.

Washington.—Prof. Baird appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations Feb. 17th and requested that an appropriation of \$12,000 be made to furnish a fish-hatching steamer to be employed along the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia and Florida. He also desired the Secretary of the Navy to be empowered to detail an officer of the navy and sufficient number of seamen to man the vessel.

PROTECTION TO POTOMAC FISH,—Washington, Feb. 16.— Mr. Samford, of Alabama, who is a member of the House Committee on District of Columbia, has introduced a bill for the much needed protection of fish in the Potomac River within the jurisdiction of the District. It provides :-

That it shall not be lawful to fish with fyke net, pound net, stake net, weir float net, gill net, hand seine or any other contrivance, stationary or floating, in the Potomac, within the district of Columbia, after the 30th day of net, stake net, weir float net, gill net, hand seine or any other contrivence, stationary or floating, in the Potonac, within the district of Columbia, after the 30th day of May in any year. That during the fishing season, viz: From the 1st of February to the 30th day of May, in overy year, there shall be observed in each week a closed season, beginning at sundown on Saturday evening, and ending at midnight on Sunday night, during which time it shall be unlawful to lay out any hand seine or float net, or fish the same, and all stake-outs and the leaders of all hedge ponds, fyke nets or weirs shall be lighted clear of the water, so as to allow unobstructed passage to the fish: Provided, That in the case of weirs it will be sufficient to remove a section of the hedging next the pond or pen, not less than twelve feet in length. That it shall be unlawful for any person to take in any other member than by angling or with the out-line, any fish of the species known as "black bass" or "sulmon. That it shall be unlawful for any person to have in posession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia, after the 30th of May in any year, fish of the shad or herring species, fresh, under a penalty of \$5 for every fish so exposed or found in possession, that any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon sufficient proof thereof in the Police Court shall be fined not less lian \$10 nor more than \$100 for each offense, and shall forfeit to the Dsitrict his nets, boats and other apparatus, which shall be sold and the proceeds of such sales and all fines accruing under the act, shall be paid into the Treasury, and therefrom to the informer, in each case where conviction ensues, shall be paid the sum of \$2. Provided, That nothing in the act shall be constructed to prohibit angling of fishing with the out-line, or to prevent the commissioner of fish and fishing or his agents from taking from the waters named in any manner desired fish of any kind for scien

propagation.

HATCHING TROUT IN A CELLAR.—Eagle's Nest, Feb. 10th.
—And now a word about a frout enthusiast in Stanford.
New York. John N. Bennett is the man. He has now five fine trout ponds well stocked with various sizes.
Only last spring he lost over three thousand nice trout, many of them large, through the filthy drainage of a creamery on the stream which supplies his pond; but that has been remedied by more care at the creamery and a grated filter of ten feet depth at the inlet to the ponds. And now, in the depth of winter, with the thermometer much of the time below zero, Mr. Bennett is hatching trout in his ceilar in a most ingenious and interesting way. He pumps water from his well into a barrel, and through a small pipe lets it run into a box constructed on the principle of the Holton hatching box. Heuses about one hundred and fifty gallons of water in twenty-four hours, and has succeeded in hatching seventy-five per cent. of the eggs taken. He took the eggs front trout in his own ponds. The eggs taken on the 14th of November commenced hatching Jan. 24th, temperature of water kept about 48 degrees. The fry are lively and doing well.

Now this is a nice winter indoor amusement, and perhaps next winter some more readers of the FOREST AND STREAM will try it. Mr. Bennett is one of your subscribers, and as earnest in fish worship and fish culture as Seth Green himself.

Green himself.

**LIBERATING FRY.—Miramichi, Feb. 12th.—An article in FOREST AND STREAM of 6th inst. leads me to ask through you whether it does not occur to your fish culturists that the proper time to liberate artificially propagated iish is a week or two before they are to liberate themselves from the ova? Have any of your readers interested in fish culture tried the experiment of depositing the eggs on natural spawning grounds, and watched the result? There is an opinion held by many who know something of the subject that much better results may be obtained by disposing of the ova in the way suggested, than by keeping the young fish until they are familiarized with objects which, in their natural condition, would frighten them into seeking protection, and consequently become easy proy "to the almost innumerable finned, winged and furred enemies seeking to devour them.

Nebraska—North Platte, Feb. 4th.—I was commissioned by our North Platte Sportsmen's Club last week to go for 5,000 salmon lish, which the Slate of Nebraska have been stocking their streams with to plant in the waters of some of county streams, which we did; and will put in bass and trout in their season. W. W. C.

—In the Salinas, or salt marshes, near Cadiz, Spain, a peculiar kind of crab abounds, of which the hind claws are considered a great delicacy. These are pulled off from the live crab, which is then set free to develop an-

—Efforts are to be made to secure the enactment by the Texas Legislature of some laws for the protection of fish. The only enactments now in force provide for the construction of fishways and prohibit the use of nets and traps between Feb. 4th and June 14th.

-The United States Mining Investment Company will be hailed with satisfaction by a great many of our Western friends who have an eyo to the golden opportunities the untold wealth yet hidden in the "Rockys" is bound to afford. The hunter and trapper and the sportsman on a tour often meet with the chance of picking up some "prospect holo" for a more song and developing what was a "locatiou" pure and simple into a promising mine. When they seek to float their lucky ventures, no quicker or surer method can be found than to obtain the official indorsement of the United States Mining Investment Company.



FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

Pompano, Trachinatusaradimes. Grouper, L'pinepheljus n'aritus. Druin (two species). Family Tract (thoic bass), Contropristantly the Control of the Control o

Red Snapper, Latianus blackfordti.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such office information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County: means of neces; Hote and other accommodations; Game and its Scason; Fish and Li-Season: Bouts, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address.

SNARING AN ALLIGATOR.

In my last I detailed the efforts made to snare a deer and the results attending, which efforts led to the following exciting adventure.

Our stay in the section referred to was protracted into the summer, and we spent much of our time tishing. We were truly in an angler's paradise. Two miles back of us was the W—River, with numerous large creeks emptying into it. Six miles west of us was the bay into which the W—and S—rivers emptied, making a very commodious harbor. In front of us, five or six niles away, was the Atlantic, with numerous small inlets and numbers of small islets. Fish of every description was abundant, and it may well be believed we enjoyed ourselves to the utmost. Our most serious drawbacks were snakes and alligators, and so numerous and so ugly were these that till this day the cold shivers creep down my back when I think of some of our narrow escapes from these venomous and disgusting reptiles.

One day we had been fishing in one of the "reserves"—un immense body of water reserved to flood the rice fields—and we had found snakes and alligators particularly numerous, so much so that they became almost our sole topic of conversation. We had shot large numbers of them, so many, indeed, that we failed to extract any turther interest from it.

While we were talking, one of the party said:

"P—, why don't voil and Joe soare one of those

While we were talking, one of the party said: "P—, why don't you and Joo snare one of these 'gators' Your success with the old bucks warrants you in trying your hands."

A laugh followed, as it always did at any mention of

our deer scrape.
"What say you, Joe?" I asked, when the laugh had

"We can do it," he answered, "and if you say so, wa will,"

"We can do it," he answered, "and if you say so, we will."

Of course I assented at once.

When we reached home we began to discuss ways and means, and in the course of the next few days we rigged up the following contrivance: we procurred a strong seven-eighths manilla rope, forty feet long; as small halter chain (twisted links), eight feet long; and a piece of well seasoned hickory. The latter we cut to a length of eight inches, leaving the diameter one and a half inches, and bringing the ends down to a long sharp point. At the center we girded it with a quarter inch groove, leaving the diameter still one inch. We now repaired to the blacksmith, and had him forge a link three inches long of quarter-sinch iron, one end of which we slipped into the groove on our stick, and then putting the laider-snap in the other end we put the center of the link into the vise, giving it a severe nip, bringing the sides of the inks together and securely lastening the stick of wood to the link. To the other end of the chain our rope was fastened. Our snare now had the appearance of a cap T with the upright stroke very much elongated. We now procured a ten-pound chunk of beef, into which we securely wattled the piece of hickory, and then, bringing one end of the stick parallel with the chain, we fastened it there with a bit of yarn.

Renairing to the reserve we selected a spot, secured our

wattled the piece of hickory, and then, bringing one end of the stick parullel with the chain, we fastened it there with a bit of yarm.

Repairing to the reserve we selected a spot, secured our rope to a pine tree growing near its edge, and then by the aid of a canoe we carried the bait out as far as the rope would permit. To insure the floating of the bait near the surface of the water we laid the rope across a five-foot strip of plank. Everything completed, we retired to await developments. Early next morning we were at the reserve, and there, sure enough, we had a gator fast, and judging from the muddy condition of the water he was a whopper, and had been there some time. The rope was moving through the water in quite a rapid manner, and without unfastening it we made a pull with all our strength, but we might as well have tried to fift an elephant by the tail. The question now was what to do with the chap since we had him, and in order to solve it the whole party were invited into the discussion. After much talk it was suggested and agreed to that we make use of a small wagon and a pair of mules belonging to the party. I went for the team and in my haste did not take time to put the body on the wagon, it having been removed for the purpose of hading wood. Hastily throwing a plank across the bolstors, I seated myself and drove over to where the party awaited me.

The rope had been secured by a slip—low without.

I seated myself and drove over to where the party awaited me.

The rope had been secured by a slip—low without passing it around the tree, so we had only to fasten the loose end to the hind axle and drive away, and thus slip the knot and make a direct pull on the 'gator'. After securely fastening this rope to the axle I seated myself on the plank and gave the mules the slack. The mules were young, fiery and hardly broken to harness, and had repastedly run away, endangering our lives on more than one occasion; but we had not thought of this in our excitement. For a moment after starting the team there was a strain on the rope, and then out came the huga monster, covered with mud and lashing the water into feam with his tail, the noise he made resembling to some extent the beatings of a huge propellor. The mules both mules bot foam with his tail, the noise he made resembling to some extent the beatings of a huge propellor. The mules both looked around; and as they did so the measter gave a roar that made the very earth tremble—and the team, alligator, and your humble servant started for home. The distance was about two miles, and I think if Rarus had seen us he would have left the track with a broken heart,

The mules left the road—in fact, made a new one without the aid of a surveyor—and that alligator bounded in the air as he never bounded before. Now and then he would rap against a tree, but he scarcely touched the ground, and I had serious fears for a while that in his anxiety to go ahead he might put a head on me; however, we reach d home at last, and the mules, completely winded, stopped of their own accord. When we came to sum up we found all the "run" taken out of the mules, one tire gone, three spokes in another wheel broken—in fact, the wagon a wreck; my suit of clothes torn to rags, and my person bruised, torn and bleeding by the terrible whipping of the trees and bushes over which we had passed; and a fourteen-foot alligator with every bone broken and almost skinned by his constant banging against the trees. More anon.

HART-TRECEER.

FISHING IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.

JUST as the sun was sinking in the West one June day in the lowest of the Lawring in the lowest of the Louisiana lowlands, the powerful tow-boat Ocean steamed up to the wharf. Our party of twelve or fifteen ladies boarded her, and with merry music and song we ran out through the jetties.

Do you remember how only a few years ago Mr. Eads was criticised, and laughed at for proposing to hold the grand river in "Willow Walls;" how Congress reluctantly granted him the privilege of operating, at his own expense, on the smaller of the three passes, the one that was uscless for commerce, through which even the light draught vessels that visited New Orleans could not pass. This vast river, which I have hunted and fished along

expense, on the smaller of the three passes, the one that was uscless for commerce, through which even the light draught vessels that visited New Orleans could not pass. This wast view, which I have hunted and fished along from its sources in the Rocky Monntains to its mouth, brings down in solution with its flood an immense amount of sand. At the broad lake, formed at the head of the passes, where it separates into three mouths for each the cocan, it becomes sluggish. This causes the sediment to settle and form shallows, and the same cause, the rapid flow of the fresh water being deadened by striking the heavy wall of salt water, forms bars at the mouths. After the Congressional permission was given work was commenced. Vast quantities of willows were collected and interlaced into mattresses; thousands of tons of stone were brought from the Ohio, for we have no stone in these low lands, and with the stone the willow mattresses were sunk, one on top of another, until two long narrow lines were run through the swamps and out into the Gulf. Dams and dykes were built at the head of the passes to get the proper volume of water to run between these new lanks. Wing dams were run out an ato catch the sediment so that it would build banks against the mattresses. Great cribs built of logs and filled with rock were sunk to protect the see ends. Gradually the current quickened, and what the engineers call the scour commenced; that is, the current wore the bottom of the chanuel away. It went on, little by little, and grew the mattresses. Great cribs built of logs and filled with rock were sunk to protect the sea ends. Gradually the current quickened, and what the engineers call the scourcommenced; that is, the current wore the bottom of the channel away. It went on, little by little, and grew deeper and deeper, and to-day there is a clear channel of twenty-eight feet depth. The sediment settling in the eddies of the wing dams has built a solid bank against the mattresses on the river side, and the sand of the Gulf has washed in against them on the outside and formed reefs and great marshes covered with long grass and cames, making a feeding ground and haunt for thousands of sea birds and bay birds—a splendid winter sporting ground. The jettles are now being capped with concrete. Towers have been built on each end containing great from cubes, in which the concrete is mixed and emptied into a car that is run under it; the car is then run out over a rail track that extends along their top. Large plank molds have been built, resting on the stone and willow; into these molds the concrete is dumped from the car and left to harden into immense blocks of stone, some of which weigh seventy-two tons. And now the willow walls that so many laughed at ner the solid banks of the river, the new land forming on either side of them keeps them in place, the current ronning through scours a deep claumel, and the lateral current of the Gulf, running across the ends of the jettles, will prevent any bar formation there. The continuous parapet of concrete that is to finish the top will form a solid muss of rock, against which old ocean can lash himself to spray and rambows.

Steaming out on to the Gulf we reached the fishing grounds. The music and the song ceased. Descending to the deek we were soon engaged with the lines and bait that Capt. McClellan had kindly provided.

First fish for one of the ladies, a beautiful soa trout, Satmo trulta. Then a silvery ribbon fish, by another lady. Amidst a splashing and screaming—for ladies will servan mind the

instory that cutting a being's throat is a benefit. Reader, are you an epicure? If so, have you ever tasted red snapper fresh from the brine of the Gulf? I give the sheepsnead his place as a food fish, but it is in a muche one degree below. Both were biting right briskly this evening. We could tell the species by the strike. The sheepsnead is comparatively key, and not so gamy, but the red snapper takes the batt with a rush, and fights to the end.

but the red. snapper takes the bait with a rush, and lights to the end.

We caught small fry of all kinds, many of ne value; but one or the ladies aid, as she added a little cat to ber little to the ladies aid, as she added a little cat to ber little to the ladies aid, as she added a little cat to ber limited by and little to make my pile. If the lad hardly finished speaking when she screamed and held back on her line as if there was a runaway horse at the other end. Capt. McClellan, standing near, grasped the line and called for a boat-hook; and now the tug commenced, the gallant Captini and a pretty girl on one end, and a shark on the other. One moment the shark would seem to be pulling them, overboard, the next the line would come slowly up. We all looked anxiously on, fearing the line would break, or the Captain and the lady be pulled into the Gulf; and I am sure every sportsman will agree with me that any result would have been preferable to having the line break. One of the men stood by with a boat-hook, as he said, "to give him a stomach-ache when

he showed above water." At length he got a chance. A quick lunge, and the boat-hook was firmly fastened in its tough hide. Another hook was made fast, and he was raised over the bulwarks, and added to the lady's pile. A single switch of his tail, and where was that pile and several others near? He scattered fish, chairs, men and ladies in every direction, and we thought would hammer the deat though with the tail, but the deck through with the terrific thumps of his tail; but the sailors soon showed their love for the family Carchanas glancus by beating him to death with boathooks. Another, but smaller one, was captured, and the piles of food fish were augmented by catches from both

plies of food asa were augmented by extense from both sides of the boat.

The merry "Yo, heave aho," blending with the music, song and laughter, reminded us that the anchor was coming up for the home run. Point A. L. Outre light was seen to the east, and soon we were running in becoming up for the home run. Point A. L. Outre light was seen to the east, and soon we were running in between the red and white lights that mark the mouth of the jetties. The present lights are only temporary, but it is the intention of the Government to erect two handsome towers, one at the extreme sea end of each jetty—structures worthy to mark the entrance to the continent's grand water way.

Just as we passed in a great steamer passed out. Our little tow-heat looked like a toy alongside of her, the huge black hull, chimneys, shrouds and spars towering high above us into the darkness, and we knew that she extended down into the water not less than twenty-five feet. She had come over what had been the shoals at the head

She had come over what had been the shoals at the head of the passes, over places in the pass that three years ago of the passes, over places in the pass that three years in were covered by less than five feet, and was passing o over a bar, on the turn of which at Southwest Passing of Government had spent years of time and millions money in an unsuccessful attempt to maintain by dreating a depth of fourteen feet.

John A. Bioler.

THE LARGEST FISHING TACKLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

ND this is Alcock's! How familiar the name! What A D this is Accock if a now laminar the name: What a host of reminiscences rise as we enter the doors—"Round bend Kendall," "Kirby," "sneck bend," "Alcock's best;" all spring up like phantom forms. Through the kindly courtesy of Mr. Alcock we were shown through the different apartments and saw the various manipulations the wire taken from the coil undergoes, until the delicately pointed, japanned hook is ready for the market. In one conver of a promption was a lorge until the delicately pointed, japanned hook is ready for the market. In one corner of a room there was a large pair of upright seissors; with a quick snap two hundred or more pieces of the required length were cut from a bundle of wire; six to ten of these pieces are taken, neld firmly against an iron bar; and an incision made with a sharp knife, for the barb. Next the filer takes each one separately with a pair of pilers, holds it in a vise, and with a few deft movements of a file, the embryo hook is pointed. Now they are bent on different forms. This is the christening period. They come forth Sproat, Limerick, O'Shaunnessy, Kirby, Kendall, Sneck Bena, Hollow Points, and Roune Points. The hardening process is the next in order. As we enter this department our nostrils are assailed by a fearful stench of burning fish oil. We would like to retreat—an instant's consideration—we decided to ignore the olfactory nerves and ment our nostrus are assailed by a learful stench of burning fish oil. We would like to retreat—an instant's consideration—we decide to ignore the olfactory nervesand keep on. Here we are shown rows of ovens, all filled with pans of burning, blazing hooks. They are kept in this fiery furnace from fifteen to twenty-five minutes, then taken and thrown into the bath of oil. We were informed and thrown into the bath of oil. We were informed they formerly used water for cooling, but now they con sidered oil the best. True to Yankee instinct, I queried why. The workman did not enter into a learned discussion on the molecular construction, or atomic properties of steel, and the consequent differentiation of the partitions of the partition of the parti

son on the molecular construction, or atomic properties of steel, and the consequent differentiation of the particles in cooling as a Boston girl might have done, but with a wise not and a firm pressure of the lips said, "The oil is the best." I thought the oil was used to keep visitors from intruding. The hooks taken from the oil are quite brittle. To remedy this they are reheated. During this process, which lasts but a few minutes, they are stirred briskly in sand.

We next visited the scouring room. Here were eight small barrels, all filled vith hooks and fine sand, revolving and turning round and round with a deafening clash and clang. In this room the worknene escaped quizzing. The noise was too much for me. Now for the linishing touches—the japanning. The japan is a black, tarry liquid made in Birmingham, the composition of which seems to be a trade secret, as I falled to learn it. Two coats of japan is applied; they are heated moderately in an oven and thoroughly mixed after each heating.

In the wateroom we are shown immense quantities of hooks all sizes, done up in packages of thousands and ters of thousands, ready to be shipped to all parts of the ward.

hooks all sizes, done up in packages of thousands and tens of thousands, ready to be shipped to all parts of the world. Here is the small delicate hook for France, so diminutive that the rude scale of inches has to be laid aside and only the French millimetre can do it justice; hooks for Canada, United States, Australia, and New Zealand triple books, double hooks, hooks flattened, hooks ringed, iks headed, and hooks eyed. All kinds of hooks for

hooks headed, and hooks eyed. All kinds of hooks for all kinds of fish.

But the manufacture of hooks is only one department of this establishment. In the yard there are stacks of cane and various wood seasoning for rods. The rods are evenly tapered with a spring and action similar to the Norris rod. We miss the delicate seven ounce split bamboo that takes the precedence in the American market. The fishermen on this side of the water are so enamoved of their heavy double action rods that none other suits, and the manufacturer must of course cater to the demand. We were shown a large variety of reels, and lines of all kinds—the old-fashioned silk and lair, dear to the heart of a Scotchman.

I might admit the flies were the best made in Redditch, but I neither could nor would grant they were equal to some made in the States. A noticeable feature in the improvements on fishing tackle are the artificial shrimp, worms, frogs, beetles of various patterns, grashoppers, and a burly humble-bee; all remarkably life-like. The spinning baits are legion in number and fine in quality. Their only drawback for the American market is the light ging and small hooks, a defect which can be very easily remediced.

Among the novelties for 1880 there is "the proper Col-

Among the novelties for 1880 there is "the proper Colorado spoon." This is the result of a nightmare on the arrival of the first Colorado beetle in Liverpool. It is a long slim white ghost, with three arms extending on each

side ready to grasp—not the potato vines but the first unwary fish. On taking our departure Mr. Alcock observes, glancing around at all the paraphermalia of the craft, "The business is all a deception." Such is life.

Redditch, Dec. 15th. Sara J. McBride.

WHEN TO STRIKE WITH A FLY .- Referring to obserawhen to struke WITH AFLY.—Referring to obserations in your issue of 5th inst. in reference to the time to
strike in fly-fishing. I think anglers will agree that it is a
matter which, in the nature of things, decides itself. I
have no experience in any other fishing except that with
the fly in fluvial waters, and although I am, perhaps, as
keen-sighted as others I cannot remember any inslance
in which I ever saw either a salmon or trout rising to my
fly in time to know whether it was in position to lie in which I ever saw either a salmon or trout rising to my fly in time to know whether it was in position to be struck. "Frank Forrester" speaks of "the eye of faith and the finger of instinct," to which I attribute the successful striking of either trout or salmon. It cannot be a matter of deliberation. You see the swirl made by the salmon, or the "flip" of the trout, and you feel that you have struck him with that instinctive movement which we call the "turn of the wrist." You may make the casting and trailing of the fly matters of careful and scientific study, but the strike is much more a matter of the domain of "faith and instinct" than of sight and deliberation.

Myzemichi. N. B., Feb. 12th.

Myzemichi. N. B., Feb. 12th.

Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 12th

Fishkill Landing.—Feb. 16th.—In your issue of Feb. 5th I noticed an article headed "When to Strike in Fly-Fishing." Now without any idea or wish of changing the theories of any one, or without claiming that my way is the correct and only one, I venture to give my experience, and think perhaps in so doing I may induce some of my more skilled brothers to give their views on the other, and is that, way we may all obtain at least way is the correct and only one, a venue to grave experience, and think perhaps in so doing I may induce some of my more skilled brothers to give their views on the subject, and in that way we may all obtain at least one new idea. As a rule I have found that the strike cannot be given too quickly after the fish breaks the water, for the instant a trout takes any artificial fly he detects the fraud and ejects it if not fastened. At times when trout are not hungry and rise lazily to the surface, they do not come with a rush, but follow up the line and suck it in. At such times the motion of the dorsal fin in the water is often mistaken for the signal, and the strike is given before the fish reaches the fly. And then, again, trout will leap clean out of the water and over the fly; at such times it is very difficult to hook them, but when the fish are hungry and come straight for the lure, strike at sight, and more fish will be fastened than by waiting for ell them on the fly. For an illustration, think of some evening when you have lingered on the stream for a few more easts until it has grown so dark that you can no longer see your flies on the water, or your fish rise, and the only signal you have is the splash as the old willy trout darts from under an old log or rock where he has passed the day in a dreamy sort of mood waiting for evening when he can come out and make his supper on the silver milter and other flies that are so unfortunate as to drop on the water. At this time in the evening how many more trout one fails to hook tham when he can strike at sight. That a trout will always hook himself, although it is very often the case, and in my opinion more of the fish taken after dark hook themselves than are secured by any skill of the angler. What say others.

The Bennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW .- The committee of managers of the Westminster Kennel Club have fixed upon April 27th, 28th and 29th as the dates for holding their fourth annual dog show in this city, and have leased the Madison Square Garden (late Gilmore's) for that purpose The premium list, which will be issued in a few days, is on a liberal scale, and in some respects an improvement on previous years. For instance, English setters have been divided into imported and native classes, and the class for red and white setters, which caused so much confusion in previous years, has been done away The show is also to last but three days, instead of four, a change which will be hailed with joy by all exhibitors as limiting the time that their dogs will be on exhibition, Mr. Chas. Lincoln has been reengaged as superintendent, and takes possesion of his office at No. 141 Fulton street (over Mouquin's restaurant) immediately. The judges have not yet been fully decided upon. The committee have written to Mr. Hugh Dalziel, Kennel Editor of the London Field, inviting him to come over and judge the imported classes, nets, etc.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this year's show will be the colly or sheep-dog trials, which are to be held in Central Park on the sheep there on the day following the last day of the dog show. For these trials the committee will give \$100 in cash as prizes, and probably other prizes will be offered. As there will probably be no dog shows in Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore this year, the New York show promises to be on a scale of unusual magnitude. The names of the managers of this year's show are C. DuBois Wagstalf, W. M. Tileston, H. Walter Webb, R. C. Cornell and Louis B. Wright,

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB,-We call special attention to the notice in another column of Mr. Charles H. Raymond, President N. A. K. C., who, in his appointment of Mr. Charles De Rongé, of this city, as Secretary, has made an excellent choice. Mr. De Rongé is most admirably fitted for the position, being both a successful breeder and an unusually fine handler of dogs.

The conditions under which the First American Field Trial Derby will be run are also specified in our advertising columns. Later on the dates and place will be an-

FOX HUNTING IN MARVIAND.

POMONEY, Feb. 10th, 1880.

PETORE the war, in this section of the country the hunters who participated in fox hunting raised the genuine old English hound. These dogs were from twenty inches to two feet tall, with long ears, legs, head and tail. Nearly all of them were white, with brown spots. They were good dogs for a long chase, very persevering and plucky; they were often known to run all day and par of the night. We found out that they were too slow for red fox hunting, but the very thing for grays; as they were such sudden death to grays and killed hur very few reds, the consequence was we had killed nearly all the grays, while the reds were increasing very rapidly. We then concluded to breed the fox-hound with the grey-hound, to give them more speed. We find, after breeding them until we get them seven-eighths fox-hound and one-eighth grey, that they are far superior to the old fox dogs. They are not so large, are hardly ever over nine-teen inches tall, black and tan, bark plenty, and while they cannot trail as cold as the old dogs, they trail well enough for this section. They run with their heads up, very much like the greyhound, and make just the dog for red fox hunting.

Once a year all of the best does from the different ken-

they cannot trail as cold as the old dogs, they trail well enough for this section. They run with their heads up, very much like the greyhound, and make just the dog for red fox hunting.

Once a year all of the best dogs from the different kennels in the county are brought together for a big hunt. This year the 28th of January was the day appointed by our sportsmen to have a chase. By 0 colock on the evening of the 37th the men, horses and dogs had all arrived at the place from which they were to start next morning. And now the festivities of the occasion commence in earnest. There had been a bountiful supper prepared; all the young folks about the neighborhood were present, and after partaking of the repast wo adjourned to the parlor, and there made things lively by singing, dancing, etc., until the small hours of morning. At 6 o clock the following morning were in the saddle, the dogs are let out, and we press forward toward the hunting-ground, which is about two miles distant, and right on the Potomac River. Having arrived on the edge of the woods the dogs are thrown off, and after riding about a mile further one of the dogs gives torgue, the others are packed up with him immediately, but the trail is not very fresh, so we have to follow it along the river for two or three miles before we reach the dwelling-place of Mr. Reynard. But now commences the sport of the day in reality. He is up and off like the wind, with forty-live as good dogs at his heels as ever gladdened the heart of hunter. From the first two or three maneuvers he had made we knew we had jumped an artful old red. He dodged about for some time to get the start of the dogs, and then started down the river for a neck, and ran to the extreme end of it, there doubling on the dogs coming up the other side of the neck, back to where he started from, and went up the river several miles; but being pressed hard he again doubled and came back home; after trying to get away from the dogs there for some time by his cunning artfulness, and not getting away

DOSING A BOSTON DOG .- The following story is told by a young Boston physician, and is particularly pat now in connection with the article "Dosing Dogs," published in our editorial columns last week. The physician is fond of repeating the varn as an experience which confirms his allopathic principles :-

of repeating the yarn us an experience which confirms his allopathic principles:—

Like some other undergraduates of Cambridge, he was, now and then, late in getting home for the night, a fact which was regularly and noisly proclaimed by a too vigilant dog on the premises. He endured this canino officiousness for a while, but finally resolved to end the days of the vexatious animal at the earliest practicable moment. In making a canvass of his armory of destructives, he fell upon a case of homesopathic medicines, which had fortuitously come into his possession along with other inherited lumber. There were some millions of the tiny saccharine globules in little glass bottles, duly labeled, and presumably covering the whole materia medica, as well as all the regulation degrees of attention. They were emptied in a large bowl, where they, of course, presented an undistinguishable mass of sugar pellets. The dog, which was known to be fond of candy, was treacherously invited to partake, and accepted the offer without suspicion. He smelt, he tasted, and swallowed the whole mass with evident satisfaction. The nuscent doctor, who had been nurrured under homeopathic influences, was also satisfied that he had accomplished his murderous purpose. But he was mistaken. So far from dropping dead, as was expected at the end of his repast of potencies, the dog actually looked up at his order trainer and wagged his tail with gratitude. Neither did he slowly fade away and die, as if under the combined influence of buneful drugs heterogeneously mixed. No; he not only retained his vitality and nonimal vigilance uninpaired, but became the fast friend of the youth who had meant to exterminate him. It is not to be wondered it, perhaps, that an ardent and slightput out his shingle as an M. D. of the old school.

An Alpine Adventure in Massachusetts.—Sterling, Mass., Feb. 14th.—A few days ago I had to take a long walk in the storm, and had no companion but one of my friend Collins Saint Bernards. The blinding storm and deep drifts suggested Alpine dangers, and I thought to see if blood would tell. The dog was in advance, following a snow hidden footpath, and I sunk down unobserved prone on my face. A moment and he came bounding back to me and gave a low whine, but receiving no response he dug the snow from beneath my face, and, inserting his nose beneath my chin, pushed until he actually raised my head and shoulders from the snow, and repeated the operation when I, emulating weakness, bore my whole weight upon him; but the moment I stood erect he bounded off, barking joyously, car route for home, ever and a non returning—to assure himself of nay continued safety, till we reached home, So I made up my mind though

far from the home of his fathers, into whom 'twas bred, he still retained their monk-y tricks. K 9.

We have to thank the writer of the above for photograph of the fine dog referred to in accompanying sketch.

graph of the fine dog referred to in accompanying sketch.

ENGLISH FIELD TRIAL DERBY.—The entries for the sixth Field Trial Derby have just been issued. The stakes are for setter and pointer puppies born in 1879. The stakes are £100; £50 goes to the first, and the next best pointer and sketter £25 cach. The dogs will be tried on partridges in May next. The entries have closed with 128 subscribers, being eight more than last year, and including in the entries thirty-one pointers and seventy-seven setters. We give the following summary of those who have entered either pointers or setters, or both:—J. Armstrong, Edwin Bishop, Elias Bishop, J. Bishop, T. B. Bower, E. Bulled, T. Cunningham, Donglas Dunzan, Viscount Downe, Rev. S. East, Barcay Field, A. Fletcher, H. Grant, Baron von Gustedt, A. Gibbs, Daintry-Hollins, A. James, Sir Thomas Lemand, R. Ll.-Purcell Llewellin, A. P. Heyvood Lonsdale, W. Lort, F. Lowe, G. Lowe, G. De Landre-Macdona, S. Nott, G. Pilkington, T. Filkington, Major Platt, Jo A. Platt, James E. Platt, E. W. S. Popham, R. Lloyd Price, J. H. Salter, Rev. W. Shield, S. E. Shirley, Prince Albert Sohns, Sporting Dog and Field Trial Club, T. Statters, J. Todd, Messrs. Weyman & Buchanan, J. H. Whitehouse.

Kennel, Club Stud Book—Vol., H.—Entries should

Kennel Club Stud Book—Vol. II.—Entries should be made for Vol. II of the stud book at once. Blanks and information can be had of the secretary pro tem, John W. Munson, St. Louis, Mo. In nil probability the work of compilation will begin very soon, and it is desirable that entries should be in before that work begins. There are many dogs entered in Vol. 1 that have changed hands since the work was published; others have added to their winnings, and others still were entered in Vol. I and need to be entered correctly. All such should be entered again in Vol. II. It is becoming yearly more apparent to breeders and owners that a dog must be registered in the stud book to make his pedigree of any importance.

A LADY AND HER DOGS.—An old lady named Signora Lafranche, better known as the "Mamma de Cau" (the mother of dogs), has just died at Milan, and she had acquired a great notoriety in Italy through her affection for the canine race. She was so fond of dogs that she had as many as two hundred or three hundred in and about her house, and she was several times compelled to change her residence owing to the complaints raised by her neighbors. She has left the whole of her fortune to to be spent upon building hospitals for dogs in various parts of Italy.

IMPORTED NEWFOUNDLANDS.—Mr. Peter McGill, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has just received a pair of Newfoundland dogs from Halifax, N. S. The animals (a dog, Lion, and a bitch, Pet) arrived in the steamer Alhambra—the former, a noble animal, being presented to Mr. E. D. Bassford, of this city, and the bitch, who is a beauty, being retained by Mr. McGill for breeding purposes. She is to be bred

Dogs Trained.—We take pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement in another column. Mr. Smith's ref-erences are too well known to need further comment on our part as to his capability.

GREYHOUNDS.—We are informed that Mr. J. F. Grant, of Brookville, Kansas, has a fine kennel of greyhounds. Attention is called to advertisement in another column.

Mr. A. H. Moore's Kennel.—The kennel of this Phil-adelphia gentlemen, which was partly destroyed by fire some weeks ago, will be rebuilt in about a month.

Bellina Kennel.—Mr. E. C. La Montagne's kennel at Far Rockaway, L. I., will hereafter be known as the Bel-lina Kennel.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Capitain—Messes. Frank and A. J. Connor, New London, Conn., claim the name of Capitan for liver and white pointer puppy, out of Mr. S. R. Van Velzer's imported Fan, by his Sensation H. W. L. Leavitt, of Flushing, L. I., claims the names of Commlus and Remus for his orange and white (with black points) setter dog pups, whelped June 24th, 1679. These were sired by his (now Oilds) Sir Lancelot, out of Simond's Puff'; both prize winners.

Mr. E. C. La Montagne, of this city, claims the names of Dute of Austerlitz (blue Belton, seven months), and Ballyhale (orange Belton, seven months). Bellina (orange Belton, seven months). Medora (orange Belton, seven months), who was even months), but of Abby by Guy Mannering.

SALES.—Armida—Mr. Isaac Yearsley, Jr., of Coatesville, Pa., has sold his lemon and white Llewellin setter birch Armida (Leicester-Pocahontas) to Mr. F. A. Difference of the Armida (Leicester-Pocahontas) to Mr. F. A. Difference of Berkley and Dake-Mr. A. II. Moore, of Philadelphia, Pa., has just purchased from Mr. John Fottler, Jr., the celebrated brace of Irish setters, Berkley and Duke. The price is a round sun, but has not been given for publication.

SALES.—Mr. George Weddington of Grand.

SALES.—Mr. George Waddington, of Geneva, Iowa, has sold his fine setter bitch Pearl to Mr. M. A. Stearns, of Dansville, N. Y.

Bred.—Diana-Major—Mr. Pottinger Dorsey's (New Market, Md.) beagle bitch, Diana, to Mr. Wm. L. Brad-bury's (Nason, Orange Co., Va.) imported Major, Feb.

Dury s (Nason, Orange Co., Ya.) Imported Major, Feb. 11th.

Rosy-Finder—Mr. Wm. L. Bradbury's 11 inch basket beagle, Rosy, to Mr. Bradbury's 11 inch basket beagle, (Chanter-Ladybird) Feb. 11th.

Crafty-Finder—Mr. Bradbury's imported baagle bitch, Crafty, to Mr. Bradbury's imported baagle bitch, Leah-Royal Duke—Mr. F. A. Diffenderfer's (Lancaster, Pa.) Leah to champion Royal Duke.

Lady Lorne-Rhoderick—Mr. F. A. Diffenderfer's Lady Lorne to Mr. A. H. Morer's Rhoderick.

Armida-Rossoc—Mr. F. A. Diffenderfer's Armida to his stud dog Rossoc.

Lady Gip—Rattler.—Mr. E. C. La Montagne's fox terrier Lady Gip to Mr. Haine's Rattler, Feb. 7th,

WHELPS.—Daisy—Mr. Gillespie's (Goshen, N. Y.) red setter bitch Daisy whelped, Jan, 28th, ten puppies (five dogs and five bitches), by Mr. Campbell Steward's champion Duke, winner of gnn prize in New York show, 1879. Each puppy was marked with a small white spot on fore-liead. Bitches all disposed of, Katte-Glen—Dr. Holmes' Gordon setter Kate, out of Dr. Martin's Rose, Dr. Speir's Gypsun, to Dr. Aten's champion Glen.

POINTER DOG TELL.—This fine pointer has recently been aced in the stud, and all parties wishing to secure his rvices should address Aug. Bredemeyer, keeper, College Point, L. I.

Woman's Column.

JERUSALEM.

" Man's work is from sun to sun, But woman's work is never done."

"Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

HOW many times has the above quotation been audibly repeated by me since my husband became the owner of a certain piece of personal property in the shape of a pointer puppy. The quiet stiliness of a bright Sunday morning in July was broken in upon by his arrival, after a two days' journey by rail. He was gaunt and very hungry, and seemed rather reserved unless shown to a basin of bread and milk. After many consultations we named him Jerusalem, and never was a mother more tender of her child than was I in amusing and caring for that puppy for one whole week, then I began to see the other side of the picture, for I found to my sorrow he was not one of the acquaintances that wear well. He would be one of the mest affectionate and obliging creatures before my face, but as soon as my back was turned I could rely on him no more than could Ophelia on Topsy. Old boots and shoes were brought from neighboring yards to be piled upon the front door steps—bones and all manner of rubbish were unearthed, much to my surprise and mortification. Up to this time we had considered ourselves very fortunate in having water to use from a running stream just back of the bouse. Occasionally the water would be drawn down through the day, and this Jerusalem soon discovered by close observation, and would invariably wade into the black mid as far as his body would permit. It was after one of these ablutions that I found him one afternoon, very comfortably lying up in the baby's carriage where her white cloak had been left for a short time. You can imagine my exclamations and gestures and frantic endeavors to get him out and secure the cloak, which very much resembled a mop, and while viewing it at arm's length wondering what to do, my attention was attracted toward the house, and there through the open doorway I saw seated very quietly in my best upholstered chair, that animal. Rushing at him I very indignantly caught him by the maps of the neck and hurded him into the midd

P. S.—This Jerusalem is the "Shot" my husband wrote you about same time since, and you answered us through your correspondents' column that for his rheumatism I should give him half-teaspoonful of soda three times a day. I have followed your instructions and the pup is better of it, but is yet somewhat hame. Since writing you for advice we have thought that his rheumatism may have been caused by being in the water so much last summer. The Genesee River runs across the back end of our yard, and the little fellow used to be playing and swimning in the water a great deal there until cold weather set in. If this is the origin of it we may never be able to eradicate it from his system. He will be nine months old the 20th of ### the present month, and is full of life. He has his growth very nearly; now weighs sixty pounds and measures twenty-eight inches around the clast.

GAME SLAUGHTER TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The grave of an Indian apostle, St. Acpinquid, is on a high hill at York, Me. He was converted and passed fifty years in preaching to the sixty-six Indian tribes of the country, and died on the 1st of May, 1663, at the ago of ninety-iour. His funeral was conducted with great pomp, and the Indians sacrificed 25 bucks, 67 docs, 3 eranics, 32 buffaloes, 110 ferrets, 822 martins, 320 works, 82 wildcats, 483 foxes, 620 beavers, 500 fishes, 90 bears, 36 moose, 50 weasels, 400 otters, 520 raccoons, 112 rattle-snakes, 2 catamounts, 900 misquashes, 69 woodchucks, 1,500 minks and 68 porcupines.

Archery.

MR, THOMPSON'S LETTER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION,

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26th.

T the Officers and Members of the National Archery Associatio

In response to the proper official call, you have met in order, by your delegates to consult regarding preparations for the second annua National Tournament.

The grand meeting at Chienzo last year was a marked and theerng success. Dyreference to the history of the English national
meetings it will be seen that our champton medal was won by a
much higher score than that which stands opposite the first Dritish

Our next national meeting will, I think, surprise the archery world, not especially perhaps by very high scores, but by the large number of good scores. From reports of private practice coming in from every divection I am led to believe that the score made by our champion last year will be [equalled and passed by many archers at our coming meeting.

I am especially glad to report that lady archers all over the

I am especially glad to report that lady archers all over the country are enthusiastically advocating and practising the longer ranges; and I would recommend, in order to make our meetings uniform with those of England, the adoption of the "National Round" of Great Britain in place of our "Columbia Round." One of the special features of our first meeting I should be glad

One of the special features of our first meeting I should be glad to see retained, viz., the Team Contest, with the modification of dropping the two shorter ranges and confining it to a fixed number of acrows at sixty yards, or sixty and eighty yards. It ought to be the aim of our Association to especially foster and encourage long rangeshooting. An interoalional contestwith English archers is a probability of the near future, and we must meet them at the York Round.

It is a gratifying compliment to our efforts toward making the refined and healthful passium of archery a national one, that other associations have followed in our wake, in the East as well as in the West. Consequence of the West.

It is a gratifying compilment to our efforts toward making the refined and healthful pastime of archery a national one; that other associations have followed in our wake, in the East as well as in the West. Let us extend every courtesy and encouragement to these sindred organizations, to which end I suggest the propriety of a change in our constitution, admitting to our annual contest any American archer in good standing who shall pay the fee required, no matter to what association hem yelong. I think we ought to see that in adopting such a rule the English National Association bas taken a step far in advance of our exclusive policy. Our object should be to extend our influence by a liberal management. Great care should be taken not to array the National Association against the locat organizations, but, on the other hand, our lines should be drawn so as to treat all archers alike.

They to return my thanks to all the officers and members of the National Association for their many courtesies and pleasant favors during the time I have served in my present capacity, and to wish them a happy season for 1880. MACRICE THOMPSON.

SHALL WE CHANGE OUR SYSTEM OF SCORING

WE HAVE never been accused of undue conservatism, but have always looked carnestly into any proposed improve ment, and have always desired to adoptite or reject it solely upon its merits. When the discussion began in this country, some months ago, with reference to the propriety of changing the plan of secoring in archery target shooting, although the bare mention of such a thing produced a sheek of a stonishment, we determined to investigate the matter thoroughly before deciding to advocate or combat the proposed change.

The first objection to a close, which presented itself to our mindant which is certainly a serious one, arises from the confusion which would be unavoidable for a long time in comparing scores made this year and hast year with those inade after such change. While it is in theory a very easy matter to bring scores recorded in the present style to the basis of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in practice it is a very difficult thing to do. For instance, to choose at random from the score-book of the writter ascore of twenty-four arrows at skirty gards, shot on the 10th day of September, 1879, at the present regulation four-feet target, three arrows at an end the details being as follows:

the details being as follows:7 7 1-5 5 7-7 3 3-3 5 5-5 7 1-5 7 7-3 1 3-5 1 5-108

Now, in order to reduce this secrete the proposed basis it would be necessary to reduce each red (no golds were made) three points, each blue two points, can't blue two points, and count the whites just as now. Should the score, for instance, be 44 arrows at any range, this reduction would be a tedious thing. A greater trouble would exist in the fact that scores have been and always would be reported simply thus (for the above)—Hits, 24; score, 168. So the reduction would become at once impossible. Now the chief value of reported scores consists in the possibility of readily comparing our scores with them and noting the comparative skill of different archers and the improvement or retrogression of each. If this comparison is difficult, few will take the trouble to make it.

But for argument sake grant that in a year or two all American archers could be brought to think that their old scores, registered after the present style, were of no particular value as matter of reference. Yet the pleusure and value of comparing our scores with those of our trained and wonderfully skillful cousins in Great Britain would be, ask such skillful cousins in Great Britain would be, ask such skillful and enthusiastic archors as Maurice Thompson, H. C. Carrer, Frank Sidway, The Hussey, E. T. Church, Dr. E. B. Weston, John Worcester, John A. Booc, Taco, Mcelchan, Geo. T. Henry, L. L. Peddinghaus, J. D. Patierson, E. W. Deval, and a bundred others of the most skillful and studious toxphilities of this country, whose names I could give. To the beginner who confines his practice to ranges of from thirty to fifty yards no such considerations weigh, because in possibility of such comparison exists, because of the English practice for gentlemen being never at less range than sixty yards, and for the indies never less than fifty yards. But just so soon as the genuine lover of archery attains to such skill at images of sixty to no hundred vards as opens to his eyes the rarer beauties of the pastime, he begins to compare his scores with the veterans of the isles. There is food and nourishment in it. "We grow with that we contemplate," and the study of the achievements of such magnates of the bow as ford, Braumball, Spottiswoode, Maitand, Moore, Holmes, Pisher, Patalaret, Himington and Everett, will do move than any new system of scoring to bring the archer to the front rank of the volaries of the bow.

But even if this difficulty could be overcome, or if it were conceded that we have no particular reason to compare our scores with those of the grehers of Britain, we next look to the proposed

benefits to be derived from such a change. If there are any really good reasons to change our gold value to 5, and the other colors ranging down to 1, what are they? Several earnest archers, who, no doubt, have only the good of the pastime at heart, have lately written for the FORDER AND STREAM YETY intercesting articles u run the subject-ramony them Mr. A. S. Brownell, of Boston; 1, ... A. W. Havehs, of Sau Francisco, and a gentleman signing himself "T. R. W."

A careful investigation of the different objections to the present system, and the arguments in favor of the new system.

A cureful investigation of the different objections to the pres-sent system, and the arguments in favor of the new system urged in these letters, develops the singular fact that some of the strongest objections to the present system pointed out are argu-ments directly against the theory of the gentlemen presenting them. Mr. A. W. Havens, of San Francisco, in his article in the Present of Present of the Stellar Section (1) the second them. Mr. A. W. Havens, of San Francisco FOREST AND STREAM of the 5th lost, says: 'I claim that a scor COME AND SIKELANGE THE SER 10ST, SAYS: "I Claim that a score of 200 made up of blues and reds is better than a like score made up all the way from white to gold. I claim, further, that the blue and red man is a better archer than the other, and should be entitled to as much consideration in the matter of system of counting." All this for the purpose of showing that the gold has Yet the fact is that the exact op-bave the advantage all on their an undue proportionate value! Yet the fact is that the exact opposite is true. The red and blue have the advantage all on theft
side. The archer who, as Mr. Havons says, "makes up his scores
of blues and reds," instead of boing placed at a disadvantage, is
vastly benefitted by the present system of scoring. For instance,
should two gentiemen shoot thirty arrows, and one strike with
fifteen arrows in the red and the other fifteen arrows in the blue
havould score 180 points. Should his adversary's score be "made
up all the way from whites to golds," "it would rue thus 16 whites,
8 blacks, 6 blues, 6 reds, 6 golds, or 150 points, giving the
"blue and red man" the very advantage Mr. Havons claims he
"blue and red man" the very advantage Mr. Havons claims he
"blue and red man" the very advantage Mr. Havons claims he
"blue. But in practice he wanted have a vactive researce." an undue proportionate value! should have. But in practice he would have a vastly greater ad-vantage than is shown by the above camparison, because the gentlemon whose scores were made up of blues and reds would in practice get his hits (fastead of 15 reds and 15 blues); thus: reds. in practice get us into disteau of to reds and is blues; thus: reds. II; blues, is jescen, 172. While the one who scored "all the way from while to gold," would get bis score thus: Golds, 1; reds, 4 blues, 6; blues, 6; blues, 8; whites, 11; score, 102. Of course, every score would not show the same proportion of the different colors hit, but in theory it should always be so, and in practice wherea large number of scores, say one thousand scores, should be shot, the suit would be about as indicated. This comes from the relativ areas of the different colors, each being (without counting frac-tions) as follows: Gold,72 square inches; red,217 square inches; blue 382 square inches; black, 506 square inches; and white, 651 square inches. Further, in making the above calculation Mr. Have theory has been given the advantage of some fractions. A teery was oven given the advantage of some fractions. A fur-ter advantage in practice i possessed by the poor, hampered red and blue man" in the fact that since some arrows of each moster will miss the target entirely, the "blue and red man" will suffer least, because one who can shoot so regularly as to get all his hits so near the center will very seldom miss the target, while the shooter whose hits are scattered from center to circumferse a great many arrows.

The writer in treating of the proposed change has also will le

The same writer in treating of the proposed change has also said: "It frequently happens that an archer will make fewer his than his opponent, and still get away with him." This is very true, and would still be true with the system proposed or any other system of scoring from a graduated target. If this were not so, there would be no use of giving values to the colors at all. If the gold is valued at 5 and the white at 1, the rule still holds good that one archer may make more hits, and get less score than his component.

ns opposent. Mr. Brownell, in Forest and Stream of Jan. 15th, says: "Ti being a possibility of a chance gold counting more than two blacks and two whites, I submit that chance may carry off the backs and two wates, I submit that chulled may carry off the palm against meeth." He might have put if a little stronger, and said a chance gold would outscore eight good whites; and yet, though this be true, the gold and white, as they nowscore, are in exact proportion to each other—the area of the gold being 72.35 inches, and that of the white, 63.44 lockes; so that if we depend inches, and that of the white, 63.44 lockes; so that if we depend entirely upon chance we will average nine whites to one gold. The red, blue and plack are not properly proportioned in the ses singularly enough these are the colors which are supposed to need some special legislation in their behalf. The value of each color in the proportion that they should actually have is as follows: Gold, 9: red, 3: blue, 1.8; black, 1.3, and white, 1—calculated only singularly enough these are the o to the nearest one-tenth. Now scores kept upon such a basis would be in theory perfectly fair, but in practice the same trouble would arise in an aggravated form. Thus one gold just inside the margin would equal three reds, each located within a half-inch of the gold. Yet who would think the first score equal to the last? No doubt the archers who framed our system of scoring took all this into consideration. Another very imports scoring took all this into consideration. Another very important matter seems to have escaped the attention of the critice of the old system; that is, that no graduation of values is correct for more than one particular distance. To illustrate, suppose two compelliors shoot a wenty yards at a regulation target, thirty arrows each; he would be the most accurate and reliable archer that ever lived who should seore 30 consecutive golds. His adversary would be a mere muff, and worthy of no sort of commendation, who scored 15 reds, 15 blues, and failed to touch the gold; yet the perfect archer who might put every arrow in the exact courted of the gold variety seems. penter of the gold would only score 270 to his apparent's 180center of the good would only score 200 of its opportunit's 189—only 30 points in 570 ahead; and yot the guilf would be one which no human life is long coough or human skill great enough to overpass. But suppose the targets are placed one hundred yards apart; now the white and black rings, which at thirty yards were useless, come into play. At short range they were not needed, at long range they are. One who hits the blue at one hundred yards feels the same elation that he does who scores a rei; yet afforty yards the red is accounted a fair shot and the blue a poor In other words, as the distance is increased the target should be enlarged, so as to keep the proportion true. Should two competitors shout at five yards, and one score still his shots pin-hole golds, the other all golds also, but averaging all over the surface of the gold, each would score the same, for one be a hundred times as skillful as the other. The gold is too large for five yards, and not large enough for one bundred yards. At seventy-five yards it is about right, A little thought will convince any one of the utter impossibility of graduating values for the target colors so as to prevent, or measurably lessen, the effect of chance without charging the very elements of archery. For instance, in should be enlarged, so as to keep the proportion true without changing the very elements of archery. For instance, in the plan proposed by Mr. Brownell and others, two archers shoot one hundred yards, one arrow each, for a prize. One strikes with one inhulud yards, one arrow eneet, for a protein Conservation in the black, but at the extreme outer edge of the that color; the other strikes in the extreme inner edge of the wine separation are just touching, only a maginary line separating them; yet one scorest twice as much as the other. Now this is all vorbing, the totalk about in theory, but in practice it amounts to nothing. It to task about in theory, but in practice it amounts to norming. It is true that very frequently the scheen who makes the greatest number of hits gets beaten in score, and it is nearly always the result of the poor shooting condition of the archer who scores low in value to the hit. If a first-class archer is shooting at sixty yards with a third-inte archer, the expert being feeble, nervou

and out of form, while the poorer archer is in good condition, the result will be that the expert, by reason of his knowledge of his result will be that the expert, by reason of his knowledge of his weapons, perfect judgment of clevation, his power to loose "evermore alike," and the knowledge of the minutle of his craft, will get all his arrows within the general circumference of the target but will from his unsteadiness and feeble nerve drift all over its surface, and his hits will run low in value. On the other band, the poorer shot being in fine condition, will hold with utter steadiness, will get sometimes three or four splendid hits in succession : but from less knowledge of the small points in archery he will sometimes get a false loose, or he will draw his right hand a little too low or too high, and will miss the target several feet. He will get fewer hits but more score than his accomplished adversary. Every archer who has practiced a great deal will remember how better his hits have counted on some days than upon others A study of himself will show the cause to be not in the target, but in his own physical condition. The writer on the second day of the grand national meeting at Chicago, with seventy-two arrows at a hundred vards, scored 42 hits, 130 score. Never before or since has he scored that number of hits without getting at least the result was wholly due to two causes—physical feebleness and the nervousness attendant upon a great public meeting. This defective shooting was not only exhibited in the hundred yards work, but equally so at the other ranges. With 39 hits at sixty yards he scored only 155, when his usual score to the hit before that day had been between 5; and 6. The element of chance cuts that day had been between 54 and 6. The element of chance very little figure in our scoring when any large number of rows are shot. As between two archers who each average 20 bits out of 24 shots at sixty yards, the element of chance is of no moout of 21 shots at sixty yards, the element of chance is of no mo-ment; and fift were it cannot be guarded against. My Mr. Brow-nell's system the hit in the red would be worth four-affths as much as a pin-hole gold, when any part of the gold is just three times as head to hit as the red. Of course the same defect is in the present system of scoring, but why fly from present ills to those we know not of? As before shown, even if the rings were given their just proportionate value, no real benefits would ac-

Archery has been studied in Great Britain by learned and enthusiastic votart and any analysis of years. During the last thirty years it is reached such a state of perfection, that gentlemen have shot be, or at one hundred yards than any of our, flow best shots have averaged at balf the distance. Ladies, at great public meetings, have, with twenty-two-pound bows, at sixty yards, made 90 consecutive hits; and, on one occasion. Miss fletham scored 432 at the single National Round, of forty-eight arrows at sixty yards, and twenty-four arrows at afty yards, and twenty-four arrows at afty yards, and the single National Round, of forty-eight arrows at sixty yards, and treathy-four arrows at afty yards, and the single national Round, of the proposed that they have let the centuries go by without most thoroughly discussing this matter? Can it be possible that they would be so matchiessly cunning in the construction and use of this most difficult of all weapons to conquer, and yet not see these glaring defects which appal us now? On the contrary, they early found that if the rinss of the target were made of the width we give them, that the white must count one, and the gold nine to be in exact proportion to each other. Then since it would be awkward to give any fractional values to the other rings, and slace a regular graduation which we now have. Of course the difficulty might have been avoided by first choosing the representatives of value, say 1—2–3—4—and 5, and so graduating the sizes of widths of the rings as to have made the just proportions; but a target with a gold of 26 inches in diameter, and the red ring of only 2.4 Inches in walls, would look a widwardly—and yet the proportion would be right in practice; but how would it do at ten yards? The English found in so on the trange where this proportion would be right in practice; but how would it do at ten yards? The English found in so other showed the foolishness of this, at any ranges greater than differ yards, and it ceased.

any ranges greater that may yans and it cases.

We Americans are a queer people. We don't want to do anything like an Englishman, even if he is right. The writer does not claim to be an exception to the rule. When he began target practice, he would shoot two hundred and eighty-eight arrows in n afternoon! afternoon! Major Fisher toto him a warning letter, but he tiled at the idea of the shooting of any number of arrows injursmiled at the near of the shooting of any number of arrows injur-ing him! He used a sixty-five-pound snakewood bow, and laughed at the well-accant advice of that glorious old voteran of sixty years' practice—Peter Muir—who wrote him to use a forty-sixbound yew. He praised a snakewood as being the par excellence of hows, despite the unanimous testimony of the archers of Great of lows, despite the manimous terminally of the archers of treatment of the Britain, that no bow approached a yew in every desirable quality. He stoutly maintained that the best loose, was that which gave the lowest trajetory with the same weight of weapon, despite the fact that the greatest archer who ever touched a string declared against him. To all these, and many more erroneous opinions anst nim. To all these, and many more erroneous opinions, clung with true American pig-headedness, until bitter ex-rience upon each and every point forced him to accept the oth. So with his former style of drawing to the ear (instend of under the chin, as the Euglish do); of shooting without aiming over the end of the arrow; of allowing his string to strike his arm-guard, and many another grievous errors. So our embryo American archers are now about our style of scoring, for we are arm-guard, and many another gravous errors, so our embryo American archers are now about our style of scoring, for we are all but tyros yet. We think we see a grievance when there is none and be it enemy or wind-mill, we at once charge! Mr. Brownell even thinks that the archer who shoots big arrows has an adwith thinks that the artest who shoots a small one. If that he so, let the other fellow buy him some big ones! But he will make a mistake if he dues. The arrow which is of the right worth and sufficiently rigid, is all the better by being small. Now all this friendly criticism is not for the purpose of answering somebody, but solely criticism is not for the purpose of answering somebody, but solely for the purpose of saving archers from the mistake of changing that which does not need change; which would work as badly after changed as now, and which would lead to confusion and difficulty. Mr. Havens says that it is very desirable to come to the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 method of scoring, because rildmen have adopted that system at Greedmoor, and throughout the country. The rildmen, however, do not shoot at a target which even resembles ours, their long-range Creedmoor targets having a bull's-eye of three feet diameter, while the other rings are not at all proportional like ours; and finally their counting surface goes off into the form of a rectangle. If any change is necessary to enable the riflemen and us to score alike (and no such emergency exists), let rhiemen and us to score ainse data to such charged crists), for them come to our scoring. Our system of scoring was old when the Indians owned the Greedmoor marsh. To the riflemen who want to know why we don't adopt their system of scoring, we may with propriety answer, after the manner of the urchin who asked by the minister why he was hallooing while he, the was assed by the infinited my few was manoning with the left the minister, was going by, while he was halloning?" We occupied the score ground first, and adopted as good a system as they. Let us not abandon it now, and chase a phantom.

Washington, D. C.

I know the gentlemen who are urging the change are earnest and thoughtful men; but if they will let our score system alone and following study archery one year more, they will not then desire, the change is the most change is the change in the change is the change in the change is the change in the change in the change is the change in the change in the change in the change is the change in the change of chance we will be better archers. We all meet our competi tors before the same target, under the same circumstances, is afraid of chance?

WILL H. THOMPS WILL II THOMBSON

New Your Anguny Cittle -The Saturday evening meetings New York Archery Clurk.—The Saturday evening meetings for practice of this club are increasing in interest, a large num-ber of spectators witnessing their shooting every week. They have had representatives also from the Brooklyn Club; Oritani Archers, Hackensack, N. J.; Ascham Archers, Brocklyn, E. D.; and North Side Club, Chicago, III., all taking an active part in the shooting.

the shooting.

In securing the armory of the Ninth Regiment, where they are, the club did a skillful stroke of business, causing an increase of interest among their own members as well as of those interested in the royal game outside of the club. The return match with the Ascham Archers is spoken of to take place Saturday evening, Feb. 28th, at the armory. The regular monthly meeting will take place Wednesday evening, Feb. 28th, at the residence of the Secretary, Jas. W. Auten, Jr., 339 West Thirty-second street.

BROOKLYN VS. ASCHAM.—The return match between teams of BROOKLYN VS, ASCHAM.—The return match between teams of the above Brooklyn Archery Clubs took place this week at the Archery Hall, Division arenue and Clymer street, Eastern District. The Ascham team was in command of Capt. Chapman, and the Brooklyn under the supervision of Capt. Hoyt, Mr. Manderville, of the Ascham, scoring for the Brooklyn team, and Mr. Pearsail for that of the Aschams. The distance was 30 yards, and each team shot 50 arrows in rounds of 30 arrows for each contestant, each round consisting of 10 each of 3 arrows each from each bow of the team. When the last round had ended the score was for mit the use follows: each bow of the team. Whe

SCORE OF ENDS.

| Brooklyn | 62 50 | 56 60 | | 58 60 | 74625 |
|-------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| Ascham | . 11 | 55 55 | 63 55 | 40 55 | 61-547 |
| Brooklyn | 62 6 1 | 11 10 | 69 74 | 60 48 | 57-620 |
| Apaham | 45 62 - | 47 01 | 1 1 11 | 77 49 | 61—536 J |
| Brooklyn 60 | 80 64 | 68 66 | 41 65 | 57 03 | 62-629 |
| Ascham | 51 58 | 72 68 | 51 52 | 63 63 | 41-574 |
| INDIVID | UAL SO | CORES | i. | | |
| BR | OOKLYN | | | | - 1 |
| Blake | | 101 | 202 | 208 | 584 |

| 111371 43 0113 0001030 | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| BROOKLYN. | | | |
| Blake 104 Hoyt 190 Parker 147 Stoutenborough 114 | 202 170 120 128 | 208 155 121 145 | 584 515 588 387 |
| Total 625 | 620 | 629 | 1,874 |
| Chapman 139 Marsh 176 Brown 116 Gorow 126 | 171 134 157 124 | 177 133 145 139 | 477 443 418 389 |
| Totai 547 | 586 | 594 | 1,727 |

Answers to Correspondents.

H. W. A., Jr .- Send us your address.

- C. C. H., Lathrop, Mo.-See answer to your question elsewhere in this column. C. E. S., Orange, N. J.-Write to H. C. Glover, Tom's River, N.J.,
- or to A. H. Corwin, Forked River, N. J.
- J. C., Altoona, Pa.-It is unlawful to trap and export quali from North Carolina.
- G. W. W., Rockford, Ill.-Dr. Henshall's address is Cynthiana,
- E. M. A., Troy, N. Y .- The open season for deer in Virgi from Sept. 1st to Jan. 15th.
- H. F. D. Tecumseh, Mich.—We know of no book specially treating of ferret raising. There is some demand for them.
- TROUT, Easton, Pa.—You will find in the country accessible from Charlotte, N. C., deer and quail. The fish are pike, bass and trout
- A. F.-Address the letter in our care, and we will forward it to Mr. Harvey. He leaves for England in a few days
- A. W. B., New Preston, Conn.—See answer to your question elsowhere.
- O. H. R.-Coughtry's boat is very serviceable, and is all that is O. H. K.—Coughtry's nont is very serviceable, and is all that is claimed for it. Send to him for circular.

 C. J. C., Biddeford, Me.—We have never examined the device
- worth the price of the article for you to test is It may yourself. be
- E. W. B., Olean, N. Y.-The Harpers publish the " Elements of Meterology," by Prof. Elias Loomis; price \$1.75. We cannot vouch for the firm you inquire about.
- E. C. S., New York.—You might secure live wild turkeys through the dealers in game in Washington Market. For a young buffalo apply to Reiche & Bro., Chatham street, New York.
- J. B. K.—For information about the unimproved lands of Tennessee and Missouri write to the Commissioners of Immigration at Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo.
- BROWNSVILLIAN, Brownsville, Tex.—Your concealment under a nom de plume will not, we trust, prevent us thanking you for kind favor of late date. We recognize the courtesy, though it
- onymous. movement of the builted in the barrel, and ceases when the barrel is again filled with air after the bullet has left it.
- E. I.T., Fordham, N. Y.—There is no fishing in the Bronx River You may find the tent you want by visiting the tent-lofts ad tised in this paper.
- J.S. D., Bellilchem, Pa.-We should advise you to send to the manufacturers, and they will fit you out with the arm bes apapted to the purpose.
- G. M. A., San Francisco.-I have a black-and-tan puppy. How G.M. A., San Francisco.—I have a load-and-tan puppy. How can I keep him from growing? Ans. There are several methods which can be adopted for stunting a dog's growth; but as they are unsafe we cannot recommend them.
- P. S. E., Boston, Mass.—We must refer to our lady readers your inquiry for a receipt for the best mode of cooking coots and alldrakes so as remove their fishy taste. Possibly some of our lady correspondents may give us the desired information.
- N. S., Monroe, N. C.-Will a gun chambered for a 2; shell shoot well with a 2t shell or 24? If not, why? Ans. You can use the smaller shells; but as they leave a little space for air the recoil will be greater.
 - Bruno, Sarrisville, Mich.-I wish to buy a fine Newfoundland

bull pup dog; can you tell me where I can get one? Ans. You had hetter advertise for one in our kennel column. You will no doubt be successful.

T. M. W., Charlestown, Mass.-1. The prome Mortimer is used by different makers in England. We do not know the particular mark you mention. 2. You can safely load your 7lb., 12-gauge

mark you mention. 2. You can safety load your 110. 12-gauge gim with 34 for, powder, if it is a good one.
Westerner.—Wisconsin has three regularly organized yacht clubs—the Oskosh, Neenah and Madison. There are, besides, several summer or regarda associations. Yachting ou the lakes is nicking up very fast.

- L. G. W., Manchester, N. H.-The firm of Allen & Wheeler for tacrly manufactured fire-arms at Worcester, Mass., but are no longer in the trade. They were among the earliest manufac-turers of cartridge revolvers, and used to make the "pepper
- W. H. C., Sardis, Miss.-There will, in all probability, never be a w. H. C., Sardis, Miss.—There with intaligrounding, never be a match between Carver and Bogardus. Carver is now in England or on the Continent, Bogardus is West. You need never look for a hona fide \$10,000 pigeon match between them, nor between any other two men
- C. S., Keenansville, Can .- What constitutes off-hand shooting Must a person stand upright, or can be rest the left ellow on his knee? Ans. The shooter must stand erect on his feet. He may rest his left elbow against the left side or on the left hip, but nothing further.
- A. W. S., Chicago.—1. What rifle would you advise me to take to A. W. S. Chicago. — I what I would form as see he of all of Washington Territory? 2. Is a red necessary in 11y-fishing? Ans. I, You may form an intelligent opinion from the letters published in the rifle columns from week to week. 2. A reel is the correct thing for scientific fishing.
- tung for scientific using.

 W. A. C., Great Bridge, Ve.—Where can I buy volume 2 of
 "Vandeleur," by the author of "The Military Sketch Book,"
 printed by J. & J. Harper in 1829. Ans. A copy might be picked
 up at some of our old book-stores. The Harpers know nothing
 of a copy to be had now. copy to be had now.

READER. Boston, Mass.-There have been very exhaustive READER, BOSION, ROBERTHEO THE OF VERY STANDARD RESERVED AS THE WEST THE RESERVED AS THE WORK IS EXCEEDING BY PROPERTY OF THE WORK IS EXCEEDING BY BADONIUS. Secure your situation before you start if you can.

SKIPPER.-Find center of immersed forc-and-aft section; then out sails so as to bring the center of effort a little forward of it cut sais so as nor ing the center of Floor a inter-of wand of it, the amount varying with the bluffness of your model. If full forward on the inclined line, locate the center of effort further forward, than if fine. See works on naval architecture. Cannot give specific answer without knowing something about the

schooner.

S.P., Promised Land, N. V.—The difference in the shooting qualifies of your guns cannot be readily explained. The difference in the gauge has something to do with it, but that cannot fully explain it. The difference in material of berrel counts nothing. Two guns which are made exactly alike in regard to size and weight, and which are loaded in exactly the same manner, will give different results.

R. M. B., Philadelphia.-1. For breaking gun-shy dogs see issue of Feb. 5th. 2. The gun is a good one. 3. The proper load for guns vary with the weight and gauge of the arms. If you give or guns vary with the weight and gauge of the arms. If you give is these we can tell you about the proper charge. 4. The target frele referred to in testing gun patterns is thirty inches in liameter. 5. We have conflicting statements about the party to whom you refer.

W. S. K. -1 have a bitch eighteen months old that I would like W. S. K. - I saye a price eighteen mornes out that I would like to have spayed. Is she too old, or, in other words, would she be more likely to die of the operation than if younger? Ans. The operation of spaying should be performed as soon after weaping operation of spaying should be performed as soon after wearing as possible. We are opposed to the practice, believing it to be in-human. Your bitch is too old, and she would, of course, ruu greater danger than if younger.

M. S., New Bodford, Mass.—I. My dog has a habit of hiting his rump all through the summer, which creates sores on him. What shall I do for him? Ans. Give two grains of areca nut to catch pound of dog, followed by castor oil. itub the sores with the following ointment: Glycerine, four ounces; sulphate of zinc, four drachms; add one wine-glass of water. 2. Go to any gun store for rifle cartridges.

SARATOGA, Saratoga, N. Y .-"J. Cypress, Jr.," was a pseudonym opted by Wm. P. Hawes (1803-1811), and over which he contribed sketches of sport, adventure and fancy to the magazines of that day. These fugitive papers were collected by Herbert and published in two small volumes in 1812. They are now of course ut of print, and the volumes to be obtained comparatively ex-There are many pleasing things in these rat

- He is two and a half years of 2 and weights 45 pounds. Has small worms, and after a dose of arecan unit, passed a tapel.

 He is two and a half years of 2 and weights 45 pounds. Has small worms, and after a dose of arecan unit, passed a tapel.

 He nose is warm and dry; appetite good. What shall for him? Ans. Administer three drop doses of the three of the company o C. A., Washington City.-Please tell me what to do for my seite small ite three times a day in teaspoonful of water. four days, discontinue for two days, and renew if sympto vail until cure is effected.
- N. C. L., Salem, Mass.—What will prevent my dog from snapping his ears, and rolling his head violentity? He has sores on the end of his ears. Ans. Your dog has external canker. Weak mercurial ointment should be applied once a day. The a cap over the dog's head to prevent him from scratching and shaking his ears. Be careful to mix vegetables with the dog's diet. Give ts; half an ounce in eight ounces of water once a week Write result

W. E. W., Phila.—My setter bitch, nine months old, has been infortunately lined by my old setter. 1. Will this interfere with tergrowth? 2. Will it break down her constitution, and interfere nergrowth? with her working qualities in the future? Ans. 1. Most probably. 2. Not necessarily, but do not breed her again for over a andy. A Not necessarily, must not offer the again for eyer a consideration should be served until she has fully matured and is eighteen months or two years old. The average breeder is in too much of a hurry to raise stock.

J. J. A., Lawrence, Mass.-My setter, two months old, does not 1. J. A. Lawrence, anisk—My serier, two months on, goes nor seem right. He is lively as can be out of doors, but when in comes inside he seems rather drowsy. His cont is dull, eyes heavy, nose rather dry, and he sprawls himself on the floor at full length; jerks and trembies in his sleep; his appetite is poor. Ans. Try teaspountial of salt dissolved in water, several times a Ans. Try temporate of sain baselies in waters several times a day. This can be poured down the dog's threat. If relief is not found, then give doses of five grains of eniomel, repeated twice within twelve hours, followed by small doses of easter oil six to eight hours after.

J. J. B., Canada, -2. Which is the best adapted breed of dog for

grouse, quail and woodcock in Canada? 3. Some time since we heard that a cross between a pointer and a setter was recommended? 4. Where can a good dog be obtained that has a fine nose and will work well, price reasonable? 5. Will there appear any articles in your paper on the working of dogs in the field?

Ans. 2. Either a setter or pointer. 3. The cross between a nointer
and a setter is called a dropper. They are at times excellent dogs.

4. A really good dog is a rara aria, and will command a good price. We must refer you to our advertising columns. 5. Yes.

of the series will be on the handling of dogs on English snipe.

D. McG., Rutherford, N. J.—See answer to "J. T. P., Va.,"
in issue of Jan. 23th. It will inform you about fox-hounds. The
dog you refer to is the dachshund, or teckel. The seeming power of these dogs is said to be very good. They are chiefly used in Germany for hunting the badger, whence the name. The ferret Germany for number to sugger, whence the name. The error is a native of Africa, but has been domesticated in Europe, where they are used for driving rubbits out of their holes in the warrens. In this country they are used principally in rutting. They are always muzzled when being handled, which prevents their extehing the animal hunted for, sucking their blood and going to sleen in the holes

sleep in the holes.

G. A. R., Cleveland, Ohlo.—Will you please give through the columns of your valuable paper the names of some of the principal books on the birds and mammals of North America? Also, paths of the columns of North America? please state where they can be bought. Ans. Birds—Coues' Key to the Birds of North America, Birds of the Northwest, Birds of the to the Birds of Aorth America, Birds of the Northwest, Birds of the Colorado Valley; Baird, Brewer and Righway, Birds of North America. These are the most recent works on birds. Mammals—Audubon and Bachman, Viviparons Quadrupeds of North America (Lockwood & Co., New York); Coues and Allen, North American (Lockwood & Co., New York); Codes and Alein North American Rodeutia; Codes, Fur-Bearing Manmals; Jordan, Mannal of Vertebrates. For Audubon write to Lockwood & Co., New York; for Jordan's Minual to Jansen, McClung & Co., Chicago, Ill., and for Codes' works, to Dr. Blifott Codes, Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C.

J. Baltimore, Md.—My pug-dog (age not stated) for some time
past has been passing blood at intervals. I have on several occasions given worm medicine and followed it with a dose of castor oil and generally he comes around all right, but it is only for tor oil and generally be comes around all right, but B. Is only for about a week, when the trouble returns. I have not seen that he passed any worms after my treatment. His coat is in bad condition. If you can, advise me what to do for him? Ans. Your dog probably has congestion or chronic inflammation of some portion of the intestinal track. Give small repeated doses of castor oil and laudanum, small teaspoonful of the former to one-half teaspoonful of the latter. Repeat once or twice a day until realief is found. Number of doses to depend on the severity of supports.

symptoms. Sport, Torresdale, Pa.—My red Irish setter has a large lump SFORT, Torresdale, Pa.—My red Irish setter has a large lump on his throat; it does not seem to frouble him. He eats well and seems to be in good health. I first noticed this lump a few days ago; it came all at once. The hump is hard and not tender to the touch. Ans. You have neglected to state the exact position of the lump, whether it is in between the angles of the lower jaw-bone or back of the law-bone behind the car. You had better, however, elip the hair off the part affilied and paint the swelling with tincture of iodine once a day for a week; to prevent the dog from scratching the tumor, tie a carpet apron around his neck, which will cover his shoulders, and give him two grains of iodine of notassium wices a day, we hours before feeding. Feed liber.

which will coyer his shoulders, and give him two grains of loans of potassium twice a day, two hours before feeding. Feed liberally and allow plenty of exercise. Let us hear result. KENO, Pratice, Miss.—I. What is the difference between a cocker spaniel and any other spaniel? 2. What are both good for? 2. Are they both land and water dogs, and are they first-class bird dogs? Ans. There are different varieties of the spaniel, the most common of which are the cockers, King Charles, springer. most common of which are the cockers, King Charles, springer, black and tan, Blenbein, clumber and water spaniels. At the last New York bonch show three classes were exhibited, namely, the Irish water spaniel, clumber and cocker, or field spaniels. The cocker is distinguished by being the smallest of the land spaniels. 2 and 3. The spaniels can be divided into two classes—land and water dogs. The former nor used for flushing game, and the latter for retrieving wild-fowl and water blids. Cockers are much

water dogs. The former are used for finshing game, and the latter for retriving wild-fowl and water birds. Cockers are mush used in England for both woodcock and pheasant shooting. Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., has some celebrated dogs; we will give notice of them next week.

W. P. S. and F. M. R., Indianapoils.—We are two boys aged eighteen and uineteen, both engaged in business as clerks. Our fathers offer us together \$3,000 to so out West into the cattle business. Both of us are utterly ignorant of cattle and farm life, and hesistic out that account. Which would you advise us to do, go or stay? What fire-arms would you advise us to bo, go or stay? go or stay? What ure-arms would you avoice us to procure for hunting game? Ans. Take \$200 of your money and go out to see for yourselves. You cannot expect to make cattle-raising or anything cles a success without first learning something about it; nor is capital the only requisite. Success in any undertaking depends so much upon a man's individual charactor, energy and good sense that it would be hazardous for utter strangers to good sense that it would be hazardous for utter strangers to venture such advice as you ask of us. Scores of fortunes have been made in the cattle business, and scores of men, too, have failed. If after your trip of inspection you decide to embark in the business, you will probably have learned by that time the necessity of serving an apprenticeship in it. Take a rifle if you wish to combine pleasure with business.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

To Preserve Flowers.—A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet clothes. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water and then wraptl em in cloths made very wet with cold water. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air, and prevents their falling to pieces or opening still more.

To preserve health use Warner's Safe Remedies. These

To preserve health use Warner's Safe Remedies. These are almost of miraculous power in removing diseases for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands, —[Adv.

A few hours of time and an expenditure of a few dol-—A few hours of time and an expenditure of a few dollars in setting out slade and ornamental trees will amply recompense him who plants them. Some of our New England villages have of late years organized village improvement societies for tree planting and otherwise beautifying the public streets. The example thus set is well worth following. We commend to our friends the notice to be found elsewhere of the Babylon Nurseries.

Good Evidence.—When such nen as the Rev. Dr. Rankin, Rev. D. Harvey, Prof. Green. Dr. Burline, Col. John K. McChesney, E. W. Neif, and a bost of others equally trustworthy, certify over their own signatures to the marvelous efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in the diseases for which it is recommended, it is time to dismiss doubts on the subject. [Adv.]



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEFOTED TO FIGLD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INQUICATION IN MEAN AND WOMEN A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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- ient advertisements must be accompanied with the hey will not be inserted. lisement or business notice of an immoral character

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**Any publisher insertling our prospectus as above one time, with brief oditorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the Forest AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1880.

To Correspondents,

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed as the second faith and be addressed as the second faith and be depended for the published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

Secrutaries of Cubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions of their movements and transactions of the paper that my notification are used to the paper that any notification of the paper that the paper and with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remited to us is lost.

Send for Circular of Premiums offered by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

Constitutions of Clubs .- We are in constant receipt of letters inquiring for forms of a constitution and byelaws for sportsmen's clubs. We shall esteem it a favor if clubs will transmit to us copies of their forms. Their dissemination extends the good cause.

-The recention accorded the President of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game upon his recent visit to this city was highly gratifying, and gives evidence that the sportsmen in this eastern section of the State are rapidly increasing in num bers and are coming to take an interest in the affairs of the State Association. It has taken several years of persistent labor on the part of a few individuals to teach the sportsmen of this vicinity that there was a solid organiz ation in the State, and that it has already held twenty one annual conventions, each one of them superior to those before it. But now a sudden change has taken place in this respect, and when Mr. Silsby, the President of the association, came here, it appeared that the clubs of Long Island could not do enough to show their appreciation of the Association and in making his stay agreeable. An impromptu banquet at Mouquin's, drives and reception were the order of the day. The Kings County clubs will be well represented at the Seneca Falls Convention, and they are all working in barmony to that end. In their fellowship and concert of action they are setting an example worthy of imitation in every section,

"The older I grow," writes "Ned Buntline," " the more I love fishing, for I can wade streams easier than I can tramp over land in search of game." Angling is the gentle craft ; par excellence the employment of a quiet day. Men may angle when they may not shoot. tramp over the fields and through the woods with gun and accoutrements presupposes a certain superabundance of vigor. It is the fit sport of the young man whose glory is in his strength, and of those who are in the prime of life. As men grow older they forego the tramp after game and go out more often with rod and reel. The angler's passion never ccases. An old man finds in the solitude of the streams a fit scene for living over his life again in the memories which there gather about him, playing in and out with the shadow of the leaves and the flashing of the stream.

JUDGES AND THEIR CRITICS.

WITHIN the last few months, and noticeably immediately after the inaugural of the Eastern Field Trials, we have been in receipt of a batch of letters from parties requesting us to write scathing articles on the judges and their decisions. Applicants have also appeared in the body, who have urged and endeavored to persuade us to take up their cudgels and smite in a backhanded, covert kind of way the gentlemen who did not decide in favor of their friends' dogs. As yet, however, no winner has put in an appearance or written us abusive letters on the subject, so that we presume that to a few, at least, the trial decisions appeared to be just and correct. If they had been otherwise we are sure that there were gentlemen who were recorded as winners who would have been as ready to disclaim any errors of judgment or partiality regarding their dogs as the friends of the owners of animals that were beaten.

Really, matters are getting so bad, both here and in England, that it seems that there cannot be a bench show nor a field trial without the sporting press being for weeks afterwards flooded with communications from the large army of unsuccessful competitors, the poor judges being the bulls'-eyes at which they aim. It therefore appears to us that a continuance of this course will, within a short time, deter, in a direct and indirect way, if it has not done so already, the very men who are specially adapted to stand as judges—in what may now be termed the annual sporting pillories. As a relief for this we occasion ally hear it said by those of the broad-brim persuasion "that the only way so save this trouble is to award each entry an equal prize." This ingenious method, however, is not the remedy we would suggest for stopping what is vulgarly called "kicking," It is to be presumed that every one that places his ani-

mal in a bench show, or runs him in a field trial, is aware that the dog is intended for competition, and that there are to be judges to pass on his merits and failings. That the exhibitor should know the names of the judges is of paramount importance. Once knowing their names he can determine for himself whether they are fitted for the position or not, and whether they will be perfectly unbiased in their decisions. If he resolves that they are not he should not enter his dogs, there being no obliga tion for his doing so. But if he does enter his animals he thus accepts these individuals as fit persons to judge his entries, and thus binds himself to abide by their judg ments. If ther he adopts the latter course finds too late that he has been wronged in a willful manner, he would show more spirit, good sense and manliness, by quietly submitting to the injustice which he has no power to remedy, and ever afterwards refusing to enter his stock in any show or trial conducted by the same management.

In all sporting matters the duty of the judges is an onerous and an extremely thankless one, and a most liberal allowance should always be made for contingent errors. At the same time, however, it should be borne in mind that there is a vast difference between errors of judgment and intentional wrongs. We mark this distinction because we notice that correspondents of the "kicking" class usually begin their epistles in an incoherent tone, alluding to the mistakes of the awards, when they really point to supposed wrongs that have been done them, and, as is often the case, they wind up with direct charges. Undoubtedly there are at times just grievances, because in all sporting matters incompetent persons will be selected to fill the high offices of judges and umpires. Take, for instance, the old English game of cricket, and it is found that the only proper person to umpire the game is one who is a practical player himself; he must be this; but it is not because he is a crack player that it fits him to decide the points of the game : he must be something more. Thus on the same ground, because a gentleman owns half a dozen good dogs and is a rare good shot, it is no reason why this fits him to stand alone and judge the working of a number of dogs at a field trial. The only man who is really worth a rap for the position of judge in the field is one who has made shooting over dogs in all sections of the country a life-long study. What does an old woodcock shooter who has never been out of the cover of his county know about dogs that have been handled only on prairies? Is he a fit person to lay down the law? And yet he may excel in the cunning of that branch of his craft. No, he is no more fitted than the prairie sportsman is to judge the most killing cover dog ever littered. Therefore, to sum the matter up, let gentlemen of universal experience fill the list of judges; their names should be announced when the entry roll is open. Then will the exhibitors commit themselves morally, and either courtesy or a sense of shame will oblige them to quietly abide by the decisions of the judges whom they have practically accepted. All this will then tend to make shows and trials more popular, and exclude from both the bane of all true sport, the chronic grumbler.

We commend to Professor Elliott Coues and other anti-sparrow partisans the experience of Tobit, as detailed

Apocryphal book bearing his name. The marginal notes will in turn afford some consolation to the friends of the bird; putting these aside, however, the inference is that the habits of the ancient bird which dwelt in the walls of Nineveh, in the reign of Sarchedonus, were very similar to his modern Anglo-American cousins, who litter up the stoops of brown-stone fronts in the modern city on Manhattan Island

WINGATE VS. LAIDLEY.-When late last fall Laidley's "Rifle Firing" was sent out among riflemen the close similarity of the work to the small compilation of Gen. Wingate on the same subject led many who were familiar with rifle literature to cast it aside as of no value, since it contributed so little that was not already known. It was evident that Col. Laidley had only a closet or theoretical knowledge of rifle practice, and that his work at best was only an attempt to provide a book for the army by an army officer in preference to one prepared by an outsider and a member of the National Guard. But while it was almost a certainty that the work was not to create more than a transient riffle in rifle circles, Gen. Wingate did not allow the bald and barefaced infraction of his copyright to go unnoticed. As the case went almost at once into the courts, the FOREST AND STREAM has abstained from making any comments on the controversy, not even going to the extent of a notice of the Laidley book. Within the past few days the action in the United States Courts has reached a conclusion, in a complete victory for Gen. Wingate, by the issuance of a decree of perpetual injunction against Col. Laidley and his publishers, the full text of the decree to be found in our rifle columns. The matter has been watched with a sharp interest by army officers, since the curious spectacle was presented of an officer high in the service of the ordnance department, when ordered by his superior, the Chief of Ordnance of the Army, to prepare a book, filching entire sections with the poorest shadow of a change in phraseology, and when the work was approved by the Secretary of War, and sent far and wide to army posts and officers all over the country, to have it judicially determined by an action in equity that Col. Laidley had approthat which was not his own and palmed it off on his superior officers as an original work. He did not give the least credit to the sources of his information. nor did his superiors detect the character of the work which was presented for their approval. The whole matter is one which does little credit to the army side in the controversy. It is a fair, flat acknowledgment that the man thought most competent in the whole army of the United States to prepare a work on rifle practice was not so competent, but did not scruple to appropriate, to use no stronger term, what he could not himself prepare. West Point has never had a work on this important branch of military science; there are many works on gunnery, many on the force of explosives, and reports many and various on small arms and magazine rifles, but a work from which the soldier may learn how to use his infantry arms has not yet been in possession of the army of the United States. The National Guard secured such a work, made rapid progress in rifle firing, so much so as to completely defeat picked teams of regulars, and now, as a crowning mishap in the chapter of accidents which regular army rifle practice has thus far been, an official high in rank is convicted of an offense which gives point to Gen. Wingate's closing phrase in his review of the infringing work, that Col. Luidley had shown himself unworthy of consideration as an officer and a gentleman. The matter, however, should not be made a personal one. The blame must rest on the army as a whole. It has been sadly and lamentably deficient in this important branch, and its ignorance and helplessness is in nothing so conspicuous as in this latest decision.

Who was John A. Grindle?-Where did he live and what disgraceful thing did he do, that that most detestable fish-reptile, the "Grindle," "lawyer," "dog-fish" (Amia calva), was named after him? Had any one else asked that question we should have referred them to our frequent correspondent "Salmon Roe," of Jacksonport, Ark., who is well versed in the ichthyological lore of his section; but it happens that "Salmon Roe" is the very one who propounds the puzzle. We are probably safe in assuming that the question was sent to us, not because our friend really wished to know who John A. Grindle was, but rather an expression of intense disgust after a day of vexatious experience with the ugly and voracious fish in question. It is a summing up in one terse interrogatory of a whole page of anothema and expletives. But "Salmon Roe" errs in casting the odium of the Grindlefish back upon the memory of the man after whom it is named. It is surely an unsafe assumption to premise that because a specimen of natural history is an unpleasant thing to deal with, any ill repute should thereby be attached to its god-father. It is considered quite an honor than otherwise to have one's Latinized patronymic incorporated into the scientific nomenclature of what Oliver Goldsmith designates Animated Nature. We are acquainted with some men, whose craving after fame does not extend beyond securing for their names such a piscatorial immortality; nor, so far as we may judge, are in the ninth and tenth verses of the second chapter of the they at all fastidious about the game qualities or specific characteristics of the particular species which is to bear their memory into the bogs, swamps and ocean depths of posterity; finely flavored food fish or misshapen mon. strous man eater-it's all one and the same to them. Viewed from the esthetic side of it, however, it may be urged that the name which is linked to that of the food fish will be oftenest heard at the breakfast table of the pedant, while the name which is tucked on as one of the spines of the ugly denizen of the lakes and rivers will be sounded with the impatient exclamations of discusted anglers. The "Grindle" is a case in point a greedy, ill-mannered and savage fish, tenacious of life and comparatively as powerful with his tail as a Florida alligator, and not the thing to meet when one is fishing for other game. By the way, this peculiar fish would have made a fair showing in our "Fish Swallowing Fish" stories, for here is what Dr. D. C. Estes says about one of their peculiar habits :-

While the parent still remains with the young, if the family I owns suddenly alarmed, the capacious mouth of the old fish will open, and in rushes the entire host of little ones; the ugly maw is at once closed and off she rushes to a place of security, when again the little captives are set at liberty.

This is all we can tell our correspondent in reply to his query. If he is not satisfied with our answer, possibly some one else may bring to gaff a better reply to his inquiry; and if so we should be glad to publish the size and weight of the catch.

WANTED .- Daft's American Eleven is to play the Eleven of England, a three months' match-17th, 18th and 19th of May, for the benefit of the Cricketer's Fund Friendly Society. The match is under the auspices of the Mary lebone Club. Another charity which this much-looked up-to organization could at the same time bestow, would be a set of rules, framed in a manner that people in a strange land might dimly comprehend. Except the ac count of the adventures of Alice in Wonderland and the Hunting of the Shark, the equal of the Marylebone laws for descriptive clearness has never been published. We have enjoyed studying out the mysteries of "shorts" and "puts" and "calls;" the terms of the race track have had some charm, and "bluff," "straddle," "ante," "call" and "go-you-one-better" have possessed their in terest, but the length and infinite mystery of the present laws of cricket and their primitive nomenclature overcome one with dismay. Of course it is great fun to the initiated, but seriously it appears to us that if the laws were simplified it would help to make the game more popular in America,-"'Ows that?'

Norrs -The slaughter of buffalo goes on, and one wonders at the vast number of these animals there must have been and must be even yet to stand this wholesale de struction year after year. Outside of a regularly appointed abattoir and a winter deer-yard, there is nowhere in the world such systematic, business-like and relentless killing as on the buffalo plains. The Texas cow-boy, as pictured by our correspondent, is one of your ghouls who delights in bovine murder, and his craving for blood will never be quenched until his sport is spoiled by the extermination of his victims.

The Arion Ball to be held at Madison Square Garden this evening will be the most elaborate affair of the ball beason. Among those present will be Capt. Diebl, Capt. D. D. D. Yuengling, Capt. Geo. Acry, and a host of other gentlemen whose names are well known in New York rifle circles.

Wisconsin has fallen into line by the formation of a State Sportsmen's Association for the protection of fish, game and birds. To the Kinnickinnic Club, of Milwaukee, belongs the credit of the inception of this movement We welcome the new association to the ranks of the workers for game protection, and with all the more pleasure because the members of the body are men who mean business. All success to them. Wisconsin is a grand State for game and fish; to properly protect the present supply and to insure against diminution will demand systematic and untiring labor.

There has been an unusual crop of small boys in the police courts recently. Most of the little rascals were brought up on the charge of having run off from home or school with the avowed determination of fighting Indians or becoming pirates. There are many reasons why young folks become restless and dissatisfied at home and think that they can better their condition by starting out on the war path. One cause of the trouble is the vicious literature upon which their brains and souls are fed. It behaves every father and mother to see what kind of books and papers their boys are reading. There are so many good (not goody) books now that no lack of the proper mental food can be urged as an excuse for cramming young heads with pernicious nonsenses. It is a most excellent plan as well to make a child interested in some hobby, or special pursuit; something which is not exactly play. Let him keep an aquarium and study the liabits of the fishes in it; give him a quarry of rabbits; set him at breeding fattey pigeons or poultry; give him some hints in botany; when he is old enough fit him out

with rod and line, or with dog and gun; and when you have taught him to go out into the fields with his eyes open for the thousand and one wonders in his path, you need not fear that he will clope with the gun and start out after redskins. In short, you who love rod and gun and the fields and the landscape, see to it that your s are learning of this wisdom of the natural world; cultivate in them your own sportsman's tastes, and our word for it they will repay the teaching ten fold.

One of the New York daily papers makes a specialty of the accidents which happen to sportsmen. By industriously gathering reports of these casualties from Maine to Texas quite a grim record is collected; formidable enough, in fact, to point a very capacious moral. Yet it would not be difficult to show that, even during the most perilous period of one's early acquaintance with fire-arms the handling of guns is a safe employment. Mr. Charles Francis Adams asserts that the statistics of railroad casualties show that the safest place in the world is on a railroad express train at full speed; and reasoning in like manner from the percentage of the sportsmen who are injured among the total number of men who use fire-arms, we might conclude that the safest position in the world is at the rear of a loaded gun. The fallacy that leads to so much disaster is the evident conviction entertained by thoughtless gunners that the safest position for themselves or their friends is at the muzzle of a gun which is both loaded and cocked. Nothing but a casualty ever teaches these men their error, and when they learn the lesson it is usually too late to profit by it. Meanwhile let no one be daunted by these industrious newspaper collections of shot-gun casualties. Tens of thousands of guns are handled with impunity, and more men have been killed within the last twelve months by the imple ments of labor than by those of sport.

Commenting upon a recent French novel, the Boston Literary World observes that a " passionate love for natural scenery is manifesting itself more and more all through modern French literature," which perhaps means an advance of French literature in general, and a purification of the French novel in particular, which would certainly not be injured by a liberal supply of fresh air and natural scenery. We do not naturally turn to France for word landscape-painting.

From the swamps of the euphoniously named Cow Island, in Louisiana, comes the weird, strange story of a hen which has hatched out seventeen alligator eggs, and now perambulates about the premises with her interesting And Florida-emulous Florida, which is always one ahead-has her hen too. Three of her eggs were swallowed by a snake, which the irate hen pursued into the woods and slew. Several days afterward a farm hand discovered three young chicks picking their way out through the skin of their reptilian incubator.

GAME PROTECTION.

MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

T HE fifth annual session of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association convened at Bay City, Feb. 4th and 5th. The former meetings of the association have been characterized by earnest and practical discussions of live ques tions relating to game and fish and their protection, and the Association has earned for itself the name of being in reality what its name imports. The attitude of the morn bers and the spirit by which they are actuated were admirably expressed by Mr. W. C. Colburn, one of the delegates from Detroit, who said :--

We are neither more nor less than citizens of the State We are neither more nor less than citzens of the State, who in point of character and intelligence, I claim, will compare favorably with any other body of citizens who assemble together in convention in behalf of any object that affects the business, health and wealth of the whole State. I hold that the especial work of this association is in the direct line of sustaining and producing wealth for the State, as important, in its measure, as the cultiva-tion of the soil and the production of its grain or fruit food for the people. We go to the Legislature with no selfish ends to serve, but only in the interest of the pre-servation and perpetuation of all valuable food game, animals and fishes—a subject of far greater importance to the people, especially to the residents of the more recently settled portions of our State, than is generally appreciated. I think that the dignity of this body, and the importance of the work we have in hand, should be more plainly and emphatically asserted, and the resolu-tions under consideration, if adopted by this convention, will be a move in that direction."

The officers of the association for the past year were: for the State, as important, in its measure, as the

will be a move in that direction."
The officers of the association for the past year were: President, E. S. Holmes, Grand Rapids; Sceretary, H. B. Roney, East Saginaw; Treasurer, N. A. Osgood, Battle Creek; Director for four years, Cyrus W. Higby, Jackson; Director for three years, W. C. Colburn, Detroit; Director for two years, E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek; Director for one year, D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., Bay

Sportsmen's Club, Grand Rapids: Harry Widdicomb J. C. Parker, W. C. Dennis, George A. Gould, E. H. Sportsmen's Club, Grand Rapids: Harry Widdicomb J. C. Parker, W. C. Dennis, George A. Gould, E. H. Barnard. Bay County Sportsmen's Association, Bay City: S. T. Holmes, D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., S. A. McLean, S. Van Dusen, John Wilkins. Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, Detroit: W. C. Colburn, L. W. Tinker, John F. McMillan, Point Moullie Shooting Club: B. H. Rupert, Charles G. Jewett, R. H. Rumsey, E. G. Angel, Edwin Wilcox. Messrs, N. A. Osgood and E. C. Nichols were received as delegates from the Battle Creek Sportsmen's Club.

In his opening speech to the Convention, President

were received as delegates from the men's Club.

In his opening speech to the Convention, President Holmes suggested that the most effective way to secure proper gane legislation would be to secure the services of some ardent and judicious game protectionist to go to Lansing with well prepared bills, and stay there, working the this interest till final action on the same. This is a

proper game legislation would be to secure the services of some ardent and judicious game protectionist to go to Lansing with well prepared bills, and stay there, working in this interest till final action on the same. This is a course which has been adopted to carry out the ends of other interests, nor is there any reason why it should not prove equally effective in this branch of legislation.

One feature of the society's work has been the presentation of voluntary essays by its members and others, and the report of committees appointed to prepare papers on assigned topics. There were a number of these essays read at the last meeting which merit attention, both from the matter contained in them and also because they give evidence of increasing interest in the ethics of sportsmanship and the science of natural history. Mr. Gillman, who read a paper on sporting dogs, prefaced his thoroughly sound remarks by paying a high tribute to both the practical breeder and breaker, and their necessary qualities, not only as thinking men but as experimentalists. He most opportunely referred to the great revolutionary stride which has faken place during the last six years, showing that the starting point was in the initial bench show first held in Michigan, which has led to-day to the firm foot-hold of wonderfully improved stock throughout the length and breadth of the land. In touching upon the expediency of field trials, he strikes the key note in these ringing words: "An animal may be well-bred, and good looking and symmetrical enough to win at a bench show, but if it does not possess, in addition to blood and beauty, first-class field qualities it is not worth breeding to." For the best season to run the trials, he rightly advocated the early and usually favorable weather of November; and he also wisely advocates a central location for the holding of same. The expenses attending all field trial exhibitions Mr. Gillman considers to be the rightly advocated, as entral location for the holding of same. The expenses attendi extortionate bagg with a kindly ple The report of

The report of the committee on nomenclature was an exhaustive discussion of the subject, designed to secure the use of a correct and uniform system of names for our game. This paper will receive further and fuller notice

from us,

Mr. Frank N. Clark, of Northville, a member of the
U. S. Fish Commission, read a paper on the "Red-banded
Trout of California," urging its merits as a gane and food
fish, and recommending that it be transplanted to Michigam waters. This was followed by a full history of
"Michigan Fish Culture," prepared and read by Mr. J.
G. Portman, of the State Fish Commission; and a further
contribution to this branch of the Association's work was
an essay by Mr. Mather. an essay by Mr. Mather.

The committee on laws recommended that the provision

an essay by Mr. Mather.

The committee on lawsrecommended that the provision against exporting deer out of the State be made a separate bill, that the opposition thereto might not, as it had done before, defeat the measure which they deemed best for the protection of that animal. The bill recommended provides "that no person shall pursue, hunt or kill any wild elk, wild buck, doe or fawn, save only in the Upper Peninsula, from the first day of August to the 15th day of November, and in the Lower Peninsula from the 15th day of Spetember to the 15th day of November, inclusive, in each year, or kill at any time any deer when it is in its red coat, or any fawn when it is in its spoted coat, or have in his possession the skin of such deer or fawn in the skin of such deer or fawn shall be prima facte evidence of such of such deer or fawn shall be prima facte evidence of such mive in its possession to each of such deer or fawn in the red or spotted coat, and the having in possession the skin of such deer or fawn shall be printifect evidence of such illegal killing. No person shall at any time kill or capture any deer in the waters of any of the streams, ponds or lakes within the jurisdiction of this State." I further or lakes within the jurisdiction of this State." It further fixes the open season for wild turkeys from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st; woodcock, Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st; pramic chicken or pinnated grouse, partridge, grouse of any species, wood duck, teal duck, mullard duck and gray duck, from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st.

The election of olicers resulted as follows; President, Dr. E. S. Holmes; Secretary, H. B. Roney; Treasurer, N. A. Osgood; Director for four years, D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at Lansing on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1881.

There were so many topics of interest deserving of fuller mention than we can here give them, that we shall recur to some of them next week.

ANOTHER STATE ASSOCIATION.—The Kinnickinnic Gun Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., now three years old, is an energetic and earnest body of men who are making their influence felt for the protection of game and the advancement of the interests of sportsmen. The third annual banquet of the club was held last week at the Newhall House, Milwaukee, on Tuesday evening, at which gathered a large number of local sportsmen and invited friends from all over the State. There were the usual festivities of such a happy occasion; for Wisconsin sportsmen always know how to enjoy themselves when gathered together; but the movement which deserves special mention was the organization of the Minnesota Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Fish, Game and Birds. The laws and rules are much the same as the Michigan Association, with the following changes from the Michigan Association who shall be found guilty of any violation of the game laws of this State shall be expelled, NOTHER STATE ASSOCIATION.—The Kinnickinnic Gun

and any auxiliary club which fails to discipline any of its and any anximity clin which this to describe any to his members for such violation shall be dropped from the rolls of the association." The following are the officers elected:—President, Fred, Reitbrock, Milwaukee; Vice-Presidents, C. Simonds, Milwaukee; R. M. Boyd, Racine; G. A. Winchester, Whitewater; E. H. Strong, Baraboo; C. E. Norbeck, La Crosse; W. K. Delaney, Mayville; Chas. Felker, Oshkosh; Wm. Merrill, Prairie du Chien; M. T. Bailey, Madison; W. W. Corning, Portage; T. S. Powers, Tomah; J. G. Rowell, Beaver Dam; P. F. Tiel, Eau Claire; W. A. Van Brunt, Horicon; Sam, Fieffeld, Ashland; J. C. Neville, Green Bay; F. A. Turner, Stoughton; L. M. Wyate, Fend du Lac; E. W. Jones, Waupin; John Laigh, Oconto: Peter Greeley, Muckwonago; M. J. Eagan, Franklin; H. A. Taylor, Hudson; Jacob Kolter, Wansan; Lou. Walker, Planifield; J. H. Boyle, Winnecome; F. W. Sackett, Berlin; Secretary, S. J. Williams; Treasurer, Stuart Murray; Committee on Legislation, James A. Mallory, D. W. Small and Geo, H. Markham.

The officers of the Kinnickinnic Gun Club are:—O. W. Robertson, President; Stewart Murray, Vice-President, Murray, President; Stewart Murray, Vice-President, members for such violation shall be dropped from the rolls of the association." The following are the officers elected:—President, Fred, Reitbrock, Milwaukee; Vice-

Robertson, President: Stewart Murray, Vice-President, and A. C. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Migratory Qual. In Georgia.—Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 12th.—In your last number is an account of a migratory quali caught on Mr. James Blackshear's place, near Thomasville. Some negroes working in a field saw the bird rise near them and pitch thirty or forty yards away in grass cover. Marking the spot they surrounded it and caught the bird, which was brought to Thomasville and kept in a cage for nearly a week. It was kept as a curiosity, no one having ever seen the like before in these parts. I begged its life, and asked to have it returned to the place of its capture and liberated. Unfortunately it refused food (rice), and died the day before it was to have been freed from captivity. I have not heard of any others in Thomas County this year; but in the whiter of 1878-79 a small beyy—four or five—were know to be on Mr. Blackshear's farm.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fo "Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, saipe, curlew, oyster-cutcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avo-cets, etc., coming under the group Limacola or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to In sending reports for the Forest And Streets Director, Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to get the following particulars, with such other information as the may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Ho and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Sea oats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

THE STATE CONVENTION .- The Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, which is to be held at Seneca Falls next spring, promises to be the largest gathering of sportsmen ever yet brought together in this State. Mr. Horace Silsby, the President of the Association, has been for several days in this city, securing prizes, and his efforts have met with most gratifying success. A large number of handsome and valuable prizes have already been secured, and the list promises to be more complete and generous than ever before. The following committees have been appointed by the Seneca Gun Club :-

On Birds-J. F. Lawrence, E. V. Burton, William Par rish, J. G. Stacey, Wm. V. Van Rennsselaer.

On Prizes-C. H. Williams, Francis Bacon, E. W. Bull, John Cuddeback, Levi Van Buskirk,

On Grounds-M. Hoag, Sol. Carman, H. R. Selleck, E. H. Adair, J. A. Niver.

On Printing—Henry Stowell, E. A. Rumsey, E. C. Os borne, J. D. Pollard, J. N. Hammond.

On Finance-W. P. Elwell, R. C. Wayne, J. T. Miller, Jr., A. R. Palmer, G. M. Guion.

On Fly Casting—J. B. Murray, C. H. Tuttle, J. H. Par sons, C. H. Westcott, Henry Fox. On Rooms-J. H. Gordon, J. G. Minges, H. Stowell,

Millard Frantz, E. Rosencrans.

On Pistol Shooting-Sam. Jacoby, F. Nearpass, E. Hill H. J. Purdy, M. Burroughs.

Shooting-J. B. Tubbs. H. R. Selleck, J. On Rifle Crocker, John Nearpass, Geo. Esterly,

On Reception-Gen. G. M. Guion, Gen. J. B. Murray J. D. Pollard, A. L. Childs, W. R. Kennard, Henry Marshall, A. Cook, E. W. Bull. A. H. Conastock, H. Burt R. Merritt, John Van Buskirk, John McIntosh, Francis Bacon, E. Lester, A. Hollenbeck, L. Goodman, D. Marsh, F. Maier, F. Brady, George Hayt, Wm. Van Rennsselaer, N. Duntz

PRACTICAL METROD OF PREVENTING RUST,-Rust is one of the banes of the sportsman's life if the owner of a gun happens to live in a moist, camp region. A Bennington (Vt.) correspondent, R. M. L., sends us the following method of preventing guns from rusting while in disuse :-

Allow me to recommend to your readers a very simple, yet absolutely certain, method of preventing rust in the bores of Anes and fowling-pieces. By this means I kept my guns in perfect order for six years in the destructive climate of India, where the dampness and sea air during the monsoons are foes alike to the sportunan and his

The method is as follows: Have made a cleaning rod The method is as follows: Have made a cleaning red nearly filling the bore of the gun. Then take a strip of cotton cloth (canton flannel is best) from an inch wide up to three inches, according to the size of the bore, and six inches longer than the barrel of the gun. Saturate it with any good oil or vaseline, double about two inches of the end over the end of the cleaning rod, and press into the bore. The remainder of the cloth will, with a little assistance, fold itself lengthwise around the cleaning rod as it is introduced thus filling up the vascus tance en assistance, rold itself lengthwise around the cleaning rod as it is introduced, thus filling up the vacant space entirely. You will see that by this means the air is completely excluded, and even the small quantity originally in the barrel is driven out. Where air cannot go moisture cannot, and the gun may remain untouched for months, or even be immersed in water, without injury to months, or even be immersed in water, without injury to the bore. Gen. Wingste recommends pouring melted tallow into the gun, filling the bore. You will see that the method I use is much preferable, as the gun can be examined at any time, or prepared for service in a few seconds, by simply withdrawing the rod. R. M. L. Bennington, Vt., Feb. 11th, 1880.

SAGACIOUS QUAIL AND IDIOTIC EMUS .-- A correspondent of the Sacramento Bee claims that the California quail understand fully the import of the legend, "No shooting allowed," and he says that the man would be hooted who should express incredulity on this point. He adds :-

snouid express increduitly on this point. He adds:—
I wasso fortunate the other day as to secure the privilege to shoot in a field well guarded on all sides with the
usual inscription. I found quail only near the warning,
but there in great quantities. I will suggest that all those
gentlemen who contemplate a quail-shooting excursion
shortly to provide themselves with a goodly quantity of
signs marked, "No shooting allowed," and place them,
without regard to order, in different places on the proposed ground.

A different bird altogether is the great, stupid emu of Australia, to capture which the hunters employ devices very similar to the artifices of antelope hunters on our Western plains. A writer in the last number of the London Field gives this amusing description of emu hunt-

They may also be easily shot by adopting the follow They may also be easily shot by adopting the following means: The emu seems possessed of an insatiable curiosity, and if it sees an unusual-looking object on the downs, it is not satisfied until it has fully investigated that object, no matter how difficult the circumstances under which it has to conduct its researches. The plan adopted when emus are wanted is, on seeing a mob of them feeding in the open, to ride within a quarter of a willout them, dismount have no your horse. them feeding in the open, to the within a quarter of a mile of them, dismount, hang up your lorse, walk a few yards away from him, and throw yourself flat on the ground, taking care that you are in full view of the birds. The more you then roll about, kick up your heels, shout, whistle and perform all manner of antics, the sooner will the birds come round you to see what new sooner will the birds come round you to see what new denizen of the downs has made its appearance. At first they will stand and stare with astonishment, but they they will stand and stare with astonismient, but that soon begin to approach nearer and nearer, till at last they are within arm's length. You may then, if so disposed pot the whole lot, as the report of the gun or rille merely causes the survivors to "jump round," to quickly return again to continue their examination of the unknown obagain to continue their examination of the unknown object. The emu forms a very primitive nest by merdy scratching together a little grass into a small heap, on which she lays seven to nine dark green eggs, weighing on an average about two pounds each. The eggs roasted are extremely good eating, and the man who can polish off more than one at a sitting is blessed with a tall appearance.

SPORTSMEN'S ROUTES IN MONTANA.-The following memoranda from our correspondent at Fort Custer, Montana Territory, are of practical value. We published a short time ago from the same writer a short account of the excellent trout streams of that country :-

short time ago from the same writer a short account of the excellent trout streams of that country:

As I have received letters of inquiry in regard to routes to this country, I thought by giving you the information it would be more generally received by those who contemplate a trip to our country. Parties who wish to come in winter should take the Union Paetile Railroad to Rock Creek, where Colonel Pattuck's stage line connects. From there to Custor is something near 400 miles, which is made in sixty-five hours when roads are good. In boating season Captain Grant Marsh runs from Bismark, landing passengers and freight at Fort Custer landing, and those conning by way of river will be well accommodated and cannot belp enjoying the trip, as the captain is a perfect gentleman, and has made the fastest time ever made on the Yellowstone. Those wishing pack and riding animals can always buy such animals, as there is a surplus in this country. There is also a stage line running from Bismark to Miles City, at the mouth of Tongue River and on up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Horn. From there to Custer I do not know their schedule time. These different routes are well stocked with game and fish, but closer to the mountains is better for trout. Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone is slive with these speckled beauties, but not so large as I have heard of being caught. The largest trout I ever caught was in Stinking Water, which was eighteen inches long. They are not as sweet as the mountain trout, nor have they as fine a flavor.

GRAY HARES.—Miss Leslie in her famous cook-book heads the receipt for roast hares with the instruction to "first catch the hares." Now, if there is one person above another, of whom we have had a practical illustration, "first catch the hards." Now, it there is one pleasantone, another, of whom we have had a principal illustration, who is able to do this, it is Mr. F. C. Backus, of Pritisfield, Mass. He is not only an expert in the way of Knocking them over, but has been kind enough to submit several fine samples for our discussion.

Inne samples for our discussion.

DORCHESTER SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—A club with the above name has been formed at Dorchester, Mass. The officers are: President, O.J. Henry Smith; Vice-President, D. F. Eddy; Secretary and Treasurer, George E. King. The club is composed of influential gentlemen, and promises to be a strong addition to the sportsmen's organizations about the Hub.

CONNECTICUT TRAPPING .- Rev. Ebenezer Gifford, of

Wallingford, Conn., did not waste time last year in fruit-lessly bemoaning his meager salary, but killed 48 musk-rats and 12 skunks, selling their pelts.

SNIPE OUT OF SEASON,—Allica, N. Y., Feb. 7th—I shot a snipe on the 6th of February, and it is being set up by J. O. Ogden, a taxidermist of this place.
FRANCIS M. WILSON.

J. O. Ogden, a taxuermuse of the Francis M. Wilson.

CAZENOVIA GUN CLUB.—Cuzenovia, N. V., Feb. 12th.—

The members of the Cazenovia Gun Club had a pleasant entertainment a few months ago. The Sceretary, Henry J. Mather, had a deer sent him from Michigan and invited the sportsmen to dine with him at 6 P. M.; need hardly say that all were punctual, and a right jovial time we had of it. Some one remarked that they were sorry that there were not two deer sent; another that it would be too dear for our Secretary. All united in saying that they hoped if any of the other members of the sorry that there were not two deer sent; another that it would be too dear for our Secretary. All united in saying that they hoped if any of the other members of the club had friends West that they would send on plenty of deer, and that the member would follow the example of our worthy Secretary. Criticaden having now the club medal, presented the club with another to be shot Forther productions of the club with another to be shot Forther productions. for the coming season. HAMMERLESS.

VIRGINIA—Upper Paxton, Feb. 12th.—The gunners last fall did not bag near all the quail and rabbits in this township, and there is a fair sprinkling of that description of game still around.

townsmp, the mere with a found.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Monroe, Feb. 11th.—Game is scarce in this section. The quail have never recovered from the freeze out they had here three years ago. An attempt to have a game law in this county has resulted in the posting of nearly all the land, and the farmers say they won't raise birds in the summer for men to kill for amusement in winter, and it is difficult to get ground to shoot over. SNIPE.

TENNESSEE—Savannah, Feb. 7th.—This week the long-expected polar wave came to our relief. bringing the ducks with it. They were very wild, and no large bags have been made. The greatest number killed in one day have been made. The greatest number killed in one day to any one gun was eighteen. I was unfortunate in having a bright, mild day, with little wind, for ny excursion, and bagged only eleven. Nearly all the ducks are mallards, with a sprinkling of teal and an occasional woodduck. No sprigtails yet.

Ото-Wapakoneta, Feb. 10th,-A large flock of geese Office—Wapaconeta, Feb. 10th.—A large flock of geese passed over this place to-day on their way to the big reservoir (17,000 acres) ten miles from this place, in this county. The water is open in places, and both ducks and geese have been here all winter. The shell drake has been most abundant. We look for fine sport in a few weeks, as the reservoir is bank full, and the old timbers and will-

as the reservoir and feeding places.

Iowa-Dubuque, Feb. 7th.—A new shooting club has been formed here which is named the "Julien Gun Club." We have twenty members, and the officers are as follows: C. H. Gregoire, President; F. A. Miller, Vice-President; William Y. Bissell, Secretary; J. C.

Gregoire, Treasurer.

A NOTE FROM ABROAD,—Dresden, Jan. 21st.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Our shooting scason is over, and was very poor. Last season we killed on ten thousand acres near the city of Dresden, 683 hares and 757 partridges; this year 287 hares and 425 partridges. A great deal of game was killed this spring by heavy frost.

H. STRUVE.

THE SOUTH-SIDE CLUB.—The annual meeting of the South-Side Sportsmen's Club, of Long Island, took place Monday night at the Hotel Brunswick: there was a large attendance of the members. The proport of the Treasurer Monday night at the Hotel Brunswick: there was a large attendance of the members. The report of the Treasurer showed that the club was financially flourishing, and that the membership, which is limited to one hundred, is full. The names of several candidates were necessarily laid over. The club passed a series of memorial resolutions relating to the death of its late President, Recorder Hackett, in offering which Mr. John E. Develin recalled the long career of Mr. Hackett as President of the club:—

"In his youth Recorder Hackett manifested an hereditary devotion to the sports of the field and water. Later in life his extraordinary nerve, quick eye and rapidly of action placed him in the foremost ranks as an expert sportsman, so that the fame of his marvelous skill with pistol and gun preceded him wheresoever he went, and

pistol and gun preceded him wheresoever he went, and became known and excited admiration, if not ency, even in the first of the Pacific cities. Nor was he a mere blind devotee of the gentle art. He was pervaded with a deep love of nature. The forests and streams, the hills valleys and fields which he traversed in pursuit of his favorite anusement ministered to this sentiment. Under their influences his manner and spirits, somewhat somber at times, would become joyous, and his quaint remarks or odd specches would quicken and delight the brightest of his companions and enliven and amuse the dullest of his attendants. His manly form, his ready humor, his fund of ancedote and story, his inimitable powers of narmation, his love of harmony, and his genial spirits drew around and endeared him to his many friends throughout the whole country." ustol and gun preceded him wheresoever he went, and

around and endeared him to his many friends throughout the whole country."

An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the unanimous choice of John Benkard as President; Charles Banks, Vice-Fresident; Whikau M. Fleiss, Treasurer; John E. Develin, Counsel, and George W. Hall and Roland Redmond, Executive Committee.

The keeper of the club-grounds at Islip reported that the prospect for brout-fishing for the approaching season was excellent, and that it would probably be the best fishing since the organization of the club in 1806. Since then the best of the choice of the

is much capital shooting afforded.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHOT AND PATTERNS.—Philadelphia, Feb. 14th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—When I desire to test the shooting qualities of a gun I invariably use Sparks' chilled shot, which I have never known to vary.

About a year ago I wrote an article describing the manufacture of shot at Sparks' shot tower, which was printed in your journal, a short extract from which may not be out of place here. It is as follows:—

"The melted metal is poured into pans with bottoms of Russia sheet iron, perforated so small that for the No. 12 size the holes would scarcely admit the point of a pin.

forms in globules on the under side, and drops a sheer

forms in globules on the under side, and drops a sheer fall of seventy-five feet into a well containing from six to eight feet of water. The smaller sizes (say from No. 5 to No. 12) are cast in pane perforated with bloke several sizes smaller than the shot, so as to allow the pellets to enlarge after they ooze through the perforations, while the larger sizes are run through pans with holes larger than the shot, as the metal contracts in cooling. Great care is necessary in mixing the metal, as if not of the proper quality it would run through the holes, drop in strings, and no shot could be produced.

"The shot is then taken out of the water (several sizes being in the mass), placed in drying pans heated by steam, and carried up a short distance, from which it is allowed to run through an inclined trough into a receiver, which process dries it; from the receiver it passes into a runbler, which cleans it, thenco through a screen on to class tables. These glass tables are five in number: the first one is slightly inclined, so that the shot can roll over it on to the second, which is less inclined, the inclination of the tables diminishing until the last one, which is perfectly level, is reached. There is a space of about two inches between each table, and a fall of about two and a half inches from one table to the other. The shot that are perfectly round roll over the first table, a distance of three feet, and skipping the gap fall upon the next table, and as continue until they reach the last one, from which they roll into another receiver. All the flat or imperfect shot fall between the tables, and as collected together for re-melting. From this last receiver the shot pass by means of pipes into brase cylinders, which are perforated with holes the exact standard sizes. There are a number of these cylinders, from No. 12 to No. 1, and for the larger shot, B, BB, BBB, T, TT and F. These cylinders are turned slowly by steam power, and work with the precision of clock-work. The No. 13 size fall through the holes of t

to become mixed."

If your correspondents will use Sparks' shot in their experiments they will find that when they measure out an ounce of shot they will have the exact number of pellets set forth in the circular, and no mixture of sizes. An ounce of chilled shot, Sparks' No. 8, contains 432 pellets of soft shot there are 426 pellets in an ounce. C, C,

ANTI-RECOIL PADS.—No. 948 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 19th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice in yesterday's issue of your paper a letter from a gentleman from London, who writes that "anti-recoil pads" are not known in this country, to which I would beg leave to reply that I have been selling recoil pads for several years, and had Mr. Silver's pad (the one alluded to in the Verse) illustrated in mr. excludence of 1876. Apprison reprise and had Mr. Silver's pad (the one alluded to in the letter) illustrated in my catalogue of 1876. American sportsmen to whom I have shown the pad do not like it for the reason that it is necessary to cut off about an inch from the stock of the gun and adjust same permanently, making not afine finish to a gun, which you can see by the sample I send, which is supposed to be finished for adjusting to gun. The "red rubber recoil pad" is far superior to the Silver pad, as it can be applied and taken off in a moment, so as to be used for heavy charges only. It is not necessary to go to any expense in altering the stock of gun, which spoils the looks and symmetry of the whole gun. The rubber in the "red rubber recoil pad" is much softer than in the Silver pad, and therefore better adapted to take off the recoil pad in the pad of the pad of the recoil pad in the pad of the pad of the recoil pad in the pad of the

We have already noticed the recoil pad in our columns and have mentioned its advantages. The contrivance accomplishes its purposes admirably. For kicking guns -and some guns will kick despite the most careful load ing-we recommend Mr. Ritzmann's pad.

BUCKSHOT IN CHOKE-BORES.

Jong Prairie, Minn., Jan. 22d.—My brother and I both own Parker guis, 10 bore, 10 lbs., fine Damascus barrels, choked so as to give a target of 212 No. 8 shot in a 24 inch circle at 45 yards, at the shop. We have experimented a good deal of late in shooting buckshot. We have not tested thoroughly any new methods, but loaded our shells the same as with fine shot, using care not to shoot any size that would wedge in the choke. We commenced with 000, and kept using larger sizes as they would clamber in our guis, until we got to No. 4, of which size our guis chambered there very loosely in the choke, using nine for a charge. The distance in all our trials was 60 yards, and in all cases we used 5 drs. powder and two pink edge wads in the powder. The target used choke, using nine for a charge. The distance in all our trials was 80 yards, and in all cases we used 5 drs, powder and two pink edge wads in the powder. The target used was a 24 inch circle, and of 27 000, constituting a load, we could put in 12 to 16 of these shot, but of the sized shot between this and No. 4 we could get in but few, the guns throwing them wild. Loading several shells carefully with the No. 4, we tried them, and in several cases put 7 out of the 9 in the circle, 4 in the centre of the circle and the others evenly around, one of the nine being generally thrown pretty wild. In all our trials at 60 yards we never failed to get in less than 5, and they were all driven with such force as to pass through a 2½ inch plank. On one occasion my brother went back to 100 yards and tried a shot and got 7 in the circle, which I believe cannot be beaten by any gun in the States. On one occasion recently I put 212 No. A shot in a 15 inch circle at 50 yards with a load of 4 drs. of powder and \$ of an ounce of shot, or almost the entire charge. For my part I prefer 10 lbs. for a No. 10, and 9 lbs. for a No. 12, and not an ounce lighter, as the game here is mostly duck and requires heavy charges, which with a lighter gun will bruise the shoulder severely. I would add another half pound to my 10-pounder if I could, and believe I could shoot better. Men differ in this matter the same as in any other, but I do not believe any one can use 5 drs. of Hazard in a 10 bore of less than 0 lbs. weight all day without being much more knocked up than if he had handled the extra pound; nor do I believe he could do as good execution. I am speaking of field hunting, where it requires 5 drs. of powder to fetch the game.

I am speaking of neut number where it requires a crs. of powder for fetch the game.

The Forest and Stream is a very welcome visitor, and I have gained nucle knowledge from its pages. It is so comprehensive. There is no game here now, and it makes one feel envious to read accounts of the exploits of

brother sportsmen in more favored climes. But Spring will soon come, when I can again feel the gentle thump of my gun atmy shoulder, and see through the curling smoke the tumbling mallards. It is a good place for sportsmen to come for deer-hunting, but it is twenty miles off the railroad. Game is plenty within easy reach of our hotels, 75 or 100 deer being killed this fall, within four or five miles of town.

Oconto, Wis., Icb., 1880.—I will repeat the latest device, as it is really a useful discovery: Split one side of paper shell (as suggested in Dec. 4th number) so that when pressed together it easily slips into the muzzle. Now for 10 gauge gun place paper shell on table, close it, and put in 13 buckshot as follows: Take largest buckshot of which it will easily chamber three, and over each and put in 12 buckshot as follows: Take largest buckshot of which it will easily chumber three, and over each layer but the last 3 buckshot cut off the paper shell and you have the desired length to cut your paper shells or concentrators. You have only to slip these into the brass shell on the powder wad, put in your layers of buckshot and their pasteboard wads, cut to fit the paper shell when closed, and put a pink edge wad on the last layer of buckshot, which should come just to the top of the concentrator. Load for 10 lb. gun as follows for brass shell: 4 ozs. powder, 1 No. 8 pink edge wad, buckshot in concentrator as directed, and then 1 No. 8 pink edge wad on buckshot, not pressed down too tightly. If you have and paper shell that just slips into the muzzle you have only to slit it; if it is one of your No. 10 paper shells you must cut a piece out to make it small enough to slip into muzzle. You must in every case split the shell, for two reasons; first, so as to be sure it will not stick at the muzzle; second, so that it will open out to fill the brass shell, when inserted in it. Your layers of buckshot, of course, will lay loosely in the brass shell, but, the thin paper wad keeps them in place. I may be wrong, but my theory is that when this load reaches the choke the paper shell is closed firmly around the buckshot and it passes out as true as if in a cylinder bore. The largest buckshot, side ded and the spot. I have frequently tried "R. I s" method, stated in Forest AND STREAM largest buckshot is the best, as they are more apt to bleed adeer if he is not killed dead on the spot. I have frequently tried "R. J.'s" method, stated in Forest AND STREAM of Jan. 15th, but while it is a decided improvement on the ordinary way, I considered this mode so much better I did not suggest his. In deer shooting the great desideratum is to have the gun shoot the largest buckshot closely. You can pepper a big buck full of No. 8 buckshot and yet not stop him. This method is useless for fine shot, as the paper shell only blows out a few feet beyond the nuzzle, and Eley's concentrators, I suppose, are good enough for fine shot.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Scores.—Secretaries of clubs are invited to send in scores of mutches. Such reports should reach us as early as possible after the date of the meeting.

THE SPORTSMEN OF WORCESTER. - Worcester, Mass., Feb. 10th. The close season for game being upon us, sportsmen in this vicin-The close season for game nemy upon us, sportsmen in this vicinity are devoting considerable attention to the modern substitute for the more enjoyable and exhibitanting sport of the field-glass-ball shooting. At the present time there are two well-equipped shooting clubs (not rivals) in this city, each having a good membership, grounds and houses; while there is probably no city of its size in the country whose sportsmen can justly claim as many

its size in the country whose sportsmen can justly claim as many fine guns as are owned and used in Worcester and its environs. During the last few months Mr. Wm. R. Schaefer, of Boston, who enjoys an caviable reputation for bonest dealing, and whose ability to successfully bore guns for hard and close shooting is not excelled if equaled in this country, has placed quite a large number of new guns of fine quality of the Schaefer and Daly manufacture, principally the latter, in the hands of Worcester shooters, with which creditable scores are being made. With one of the Daly guns a prize (an elegant powder horn with solid sliver mountings), donated by Mr. J. R. Shepard, of this city, was won on the grounds of the Sportsmen's Club Jan. 28th. by Mr. J. Gilman, from fourteen contestants, who broke

30th, by Mr. M. D. Gilman, from fourteen contestants, who broke 39th, by Mr. M. D. culman, trous Indirects contestants, who of occurrences on the five the contestant of twenty balls at eightheen yards rise. The balls were thrown from a Card rolary trap as improved by Mr. C. B. Holden, which improvements render the trap much more efficient and durable, and which throw the balls so swiftly that they land Ofty yards or more from the trap.

the same group is and from the same trap a fifty-ball match

On the same grounds and from the same trap a fifty-ball match was shot Feb. 6th between Messrs. L. R. Hudson and W. S. Perry, which has furnished opportunity for considerable good-natured challing among their respective friends.

Mr. Hudson used a 10-gauge Scott and Mr. Perry a 23-gauge Parker, the former winning the match by the creditable score of 8t, the latter scoring 43. One of the local papers alludes to the eyent as follows:—

event as follows:—
An interesting glass-ball match of fifty balls on a side came off on the W. S. C. grounds yesterday—Youth vs. Age. Age scored 48 balls; Youth 43 balls. Inference; "Wisdom's ways are ways belonger when "

pleasantness." Ve may here state that Mr. Hudson would prove a very hot We may here state that Mr. Hudson would prove a very hot rival forany man of his years (nearly seventy) in the country, and a match between men of thatage would be of special interest and a decided novelty. Are there not among the many readers of the FOREST AND STREAM those of three score and ten who would like to distinguish thomselves by making such amatch? Sportsmen here regard the conditions of the challenge recently issued through the press by the Haymond Club as a substantial

bandiean in favor of the challenging club.

RHOLE ISLAND.—A bill to prohibit pigeon shooting from traps 1 Rhode Island passed the House of Representatives of that tate last Thursday, and our correspondent surmised that it would pass the Senate.

RIVERSIDE CLUB.—PÜLİŞBEİ, Mass., Fch. 13th.—At the annual meeting of the Hiverside Kille and Gun Club, heid at the Burbank House Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—W. A. Wentworth, President; R. Burbank and Henry L. Pierson, Vice-Presidents; C. A. Savoni, Secretary: and Henry L. Fusey, Treasurer; W. W. Tray and O. V. Preston, Officers of the Field; J. H. (Wood, Captain; W. G. Backus, Jr., W. L. White and Dwight M. Couch, Executive Committee.

New Haven, Feb., 14th.—The New Haven Gun Club is in a very

yous and flourishing condition, since its newly organiza prosperous and flourishing condition, since its newly organiza-tion and By-Laws, etc. I. now consists of nearly fifty members including the best wing, duck and glass-hall shots in the city-with several first-class rille-shots, and the winer of the schujer-Hartler, and Graham Badges of 1878 offered for rapidity and cecu; rate shooting. Never was there such a fine collection of new and costly guns at any clubshoot, as there was at the last medal shoot-

Had it been concrally known that the shoot was to come off on Had it been generally known that the shoot was to come on our that day, these would have been a much larger number entered for the Radge. Mr. Beers has won the Badge twice this year. He stands the best show for the Champion Gold Badge for 1884, valued at \$50. The score for the last Badge Shoot is as follows: Beers, 23; Moore, 17; Follows; Beers, 23; Moore, 17; Follows; Beers, 23; Moore, 17; Follows; Beers, 24; Moore, 17; Follows; Beers, 25; Moore, 25; Moore, cers, 23; Moore, 17; Folsom, 18; Hanson, withdrew—taken sie ette, 17; Howard, 19; Jorcy, withdrew—broken gun; Bunse f; Langdon, 17; and Mervin, 16. C LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—Dexter Park, L. I., Feb. 16th

MAND SHOOTHNG CLUB.—Derfer Park, L. L. Feb. 16th.— Regular monthly contest for the Champiouship Cup of the club; shot for at 7 birds each, from H. and T. traps, handicapped rise; 8) yards boundary; L. L. S. C. rules; closed with 21 entries, with privilege of withdrawal:—

| | raras. | | Kuusa. |
|------------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| C. Hance | 25 | $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 &$ | 7 |
| Willard | 24 | 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 | 6 |
| W. Wynan | 25 | 1 1 1 1 0 1 *0 | 5 |
| G. Gildersleeve | 25 | 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 | 5 |
| H. Peterson | | 1*0 1 1 1 1 0 | 5 |
| Kitridge | 25 | 1 1 1 1 *0 0 1 | 5 |
| Van Staden | 22 | 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 | - 5 |
| T. Broadway | 25 | 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 | 5 |
| B. West | 25 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 | 5 |
| E. Madison | 25 | 1 10 0 1 0 1 1 | 4 |
| Dr. Talbot | 27 | 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 | 3 |
| Dr. Murphy | 23 | 1 1 1 0 ~0 0 0 | 3 |
| ". Decreased transfel killed | 2 out of 3: | Lemken (22), Lout o | f 3 - Bas |

gardywer (21 yarus) Kined 2 out of 3; Lemken (22), I out of 3; Baul sir (21), I out of 2; Turner (21), I out of 2; Harris (22), I out of 4 Mills (21), missed 2; Midway (23), McGaw (21), Robinson (23), missed r (2), 1 out of 2; fills (2), missed 2; Midway each and withdrew. * Fell dead out of bounds. Referee—Mr. R. Robinson

A match will be shot on Friday next at the Brooklyn Driving A match will be snot on Friday hext at the brough Diving Park between Dr. B. Talbot, of New York, and M. Height, of New Jersey: for \$250 a side, 50 birds each, 25 yards rise, H. and T. traps; trap, find and handle. Nassau Gen Club.—Detter Park, L. I., Feb. 17th.—Annual con-

test of the Nassau Gun Club for dinner, shot for by teams at 10 test of the Massau of Diction for diffice, shot for by teams at 10 birds each, from H. and T. traps, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; both barrels allowed; Long Island rules:—

J. V. BERGEN'S TEAM.

Killed.

| . V. Bergen (Ce I. Swith V. Selover , Van Wicklen J. Van Wieklen J. Hass , Ryder , Lemken | ptain) | | 1 | | 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 0 | 0 0 0 0 1 1 | 1 | | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 886787B7 |
|--|------------|------|--------|-----|---|---------|----------------------------|---|----|----------------------------|----------|
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | -,3 | REGE | H. LOT | THT | LY | м. | | | | | |
| udge H. Lott (L. Paris Ir. Abrams I. Bergen J. Beil V. Brown Doyle | Cantai | n) | 1 | 1 + | 1 | () | 0 - 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Paris | Out to our | | 1 | 1 1 | () | 1 | 1 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Ir Abrams | | | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 10 |
| Bergen | | | 0 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| . Bell | | | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (| - 1 | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| V. Brown | | | () | 1 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 9 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | d |
| . Doyle | | | 0 | 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 (|) + | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| fr. Thomas | | | 0 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| | - | | - | | | _ | | | | | _ |

Miner Rod and Gun Club.—Springheld, L. I., Feb. 12th.—From five traps, 5 yards apart, 30 yards rise; 80 yards boundary:—

| Yards | | | | | | | | | | | Killea. |
|------------|---|----|---|---|---|-----|----|----|----|---|---------|
| Miner 30 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Englert 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ı | -1 | U | -1 | 1 | 0 |
| Davis 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Clancy | 1 | 1. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Vaskamp 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | -1 | 0 | 0 | G | 7 |
| Woods 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Steers 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |

Scabright, Feb. 15th.—Sweep. of 5 balls; Mole's

A. F. de Navarro.... 1 1 1 1 1-5 | Horatio Johnsen.... 0 1 0 1 1-8 | Richard Doughty... 1 1 0 1 1-4 | A. G. de Navarro.... 0 1 1 1 1-4

A. G. de Navarro took second money. Second Sweep.—Same conditions:-

Second Succep.—Same condutions:—
1. P. do Navarro... 11111-5| Horatio Johnson.... 0 1111-4|
lichard Doughty... 11111-5| A. G. de Navarro... 11111-6|
This of 5 divided first and second.
Match at double balls from Mole's double rotary trap; 19 yards

| rise; Bogardus Autes | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. F. de Navarro | |
| | 11 10 11 11 |
| * Darkness broke up match. | To be continued at next meeting |

SHREWSBURY.

The Rifle.

AMERICAN RIFLES WANTED IN INDIA.—Editor Forest and stream:—Sir, I have lately seen the catalogues of three or four of the leading rifle makers in the State, and am much surprised at the the cheapness of the weapons therein described, which is I believe due to the fact that machinery is so largely if not exclusively employed in their manufacture, and I am sure if they were advertised and became well known, they would be much in demand by sportsmen in this country to whom it would be a boon if the Sharps, Ballard, Winchester and other companies had agencies at either Calcutta or Bombay.

There is one thing, however, in which American ritles, to Indian notions, compare rather unfavorably with English ones for sporting purposes, and that is in their weight, which is about 1½ pounds, on an average, heavier than that of English pieces of the same calibre; for instance, the weight of .40-calibre rifles is from 9 to 10 pounds or even more, and of .45, heavier still, while English , 40 rifles are made to weigh as low as 7½ pounds, even double-barrels, and .45, from 7½ to 9 pounds—a double, 50 express in my possession, 29½-inch barrels, weighing just 9 pounds, shoots 120-grains powder and 340-grains lead as pleasantly (even at a target) as a 12-bore shot gun with 3½ drachms and 1½ ounces.

The weight of a sporting rifle is of the greatest importance in most cases; of course the special heavy weapons used for certain kinds or one they reversible.

31 drachms and 14 ounces.

The weight of a sporting rifle is of the greatest importance in most cases; of course the special heavy weapons used for certain kinds of big game shooting are not as a rule carried by the shooter, so they are exceptions, but the weapon which should always be in one's hands, ready for any emergency, if much over 8 pounds in weight, is ant, especially in a climate like that of India, to be regarded as an incumbrance, and to be handed to the gun-bearer, a course which leads to much disappointment and loses one many chances, besides being dangerous. I believe that a 40-callive express, taking 70 to 90 grains powder, and weighing about 7 pounds, or if a more powerful weapon is thought necessary, a 45, taking say 120 grains, and weighing not over 8 pounds, would be the most handy and useful weapon to have in one's hands, and would not give much recoil with the light express bullet.

The ordinary 45 or .50 express bullet makes a most deadly explosive shell if the hollow is filled with a mix-

ture of chlorate of potash and sulphate of antimony in equal parts by weight; these should be ground fine separately and mixed dry on a plate of glass or china with a quill feather in very small quantities—the mouth of the bullet should be closed with a wax pellot. This mixture is rot at all sensitive, and the loaded bullets can be carried very safely in the cartridge—it is used for explosive spherical shells for smooth-bore guns as well as for rifles, with great success.

Bengal Sepox.

Poona, Dec. 20th, 1879.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

Massachusetts-Boston, Feb. 13th.-Mammoth Rifle Gallery. MASSACHUSETTS—Doston, Feb. 12th.—Mammoth Rifo Gallery.— The \$50 ritle match is progressing finely, and bids fair to excel the January match. Mr. N. Wilder, of the Glass Rifle Association, has made three clean scores of eight consecutive bull's-eyes each, or the highest possible score in the match, and now heads the list, closely followed by Mr. E. F. Richardson, of the same association, with two clean scores and a sphendid 30. This places him second, but as the incentive to make clean scores is twenty dellars in gold, no douth Mr. Richardson, before the month is finished, will try and outrank Mr. Wilder in this respect; but there Halshed, will try and outrank XI. Wilder in this respect, our torer are other greatlemen who have their eye on the extra prize, and no one is sure of it until the month is ended, or until the last shot is fired on Saturday night, the 28th. Last month Messrs. Richardson and Merrill were ite with three clean scores cach, or the highest possible, namely, 12). They met in the gallery last Wednesday evening to shoot off for the first and second prizes. Wednesday evening to shoot of it for the lirst and second prizes. The gallery was crowded with rillerinen and friends of the contestants, and some excellent shooting was shown. Mr. Richardson the statement of the best form. Mr. Mertill had been unwell for a week. They shot ten scores each, or a possible 400. Mr. Richardson made a plendid record of 307 (average, 379-10), which was remarkable shooting. For the first four scores they were tie, but from that time Mr. R. had the game all his own way. Mr. Merrill took his defeat kindly, and no doubt will try and the Mr. Richard son's score this month, whatever'tt may be, for a chance to try and win on the next shoot off. The following is the summary in the February match :-

| N. Wilder | 40 | 40 | 40 | 120 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----|
| E. F. Richardson | 39 | 40 | 40 | 119 |
| Charles C. Edwards | 39 | 89 | 39 | 117 |
| U. A. Pollard | 39 | 39 | 39 | 117 |
| J. Merrill | 38 | 39 | 39 | 116 |
| William H. Harrison | 33 | 39 | 39 | 116 |
| Frank Hollis | 58 | 38 | 39 | 115 |
| S. C. Noves | 38 | 38 | 39 | 115 |
| G. rdon McKenzie | 37 | 33 | 39 | 111 |
| N. S. James | 37 | 37 | 39 | 113 |
| E. Walters | 37 | 37 | 33 | 112 |
| E. Sears | 36 | 37 | 33 | 111 |
| | | | | |

Boston .- Mammoth Gallery .- The second week of the fifty-dol Boston.—Mammoth Gallery,—The second week of the fifty-dollar riflo match has shown some wonderful shooting. Mr. N. Wilder, of the Massachusetts Riflo Association, was successful in getting three scores of eight consecutive bull's-eyes, the highest possible score in the fifty-dollar match. He made two consecutive scores of eight bull's-eyes. Last month Mæssar likehardson and Merrill were tied with three clean scores each, or the highest possible score, namely, 120. They met in the gallery Wednesday evening, Feb. 11th, to shoot off. Mr. Richardson made a splendid record of 379 in possible 400, and won. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date in the February match; 150 feet; rounds, 8; possible, 40:—

Total.

| 40 | 40 | 40 | 120 |
|------|--|---|--|
| . 39 | 40 | 40 | 119 |
| 20 | | | 117 |
| . 00 | | | |
| 439 | | | 117 |
| . 38 | 39 | 39 | 116 |
| . 33 | 39 | 39 | 116 |
| . 38 | 38 | 39 | 115 |
| . 38 | 38 | 39 | 115 |
| . 37 | 28 | : 9 | 115 |
| . 37 | 37 | 39 | 113 |
| . 37 | | 33 | 112 |
| . 36 | | | 111 |
| . 37 | 37 | 37 | 111 |
| 35 | 39 | 37 | 168 |
| . 35 | | 36 | 100 |
| 35 | 35 | 36 | 100 |
| . 35 | | 36 | 106 |
| . 31 | | 56 | 105 |
| | 35 | 88 | 105 |
| . 35 | | | 103 |
| | 35 | 35 | 103 |
| | . 38 . 38 . 37 . 37 . 37 . 36 . 37 . 35 . 35 . 35 | 40 23 23 23 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 | .09 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 |

Boston, Feb. 14th .- A large number of well-known shots of the Massachuseits Rifle Association took an early train to-day for Massachuseits Rifie Association took an early train to-day for Walnut Hull, to participate in the seventh renewed competition in the Everybody's Match, which has proved one of the most popular and satisfactory matches ever shot at the hill. The wind dial gave a cross or west wind and steady, indicating 9 to 10 o'clock. There was not a single cloud. The light was capital, and as the heavy rain of the night previous had carried off the snow the genttemen had no reflection to affect good sighting. Hardly had the match, hear called when all calculations were very feet for the the match been called when all calculations were upset, for the wind suddenly changed several points, becoming "fish-tail" at 12 wind sudding dealiged several points, and continually real-lating in the most perplexing manner. Windage was taken of and put on, and when all the targets were opened it seemed to be-come intensified in its velocity, and positively unmanageable. To ond intension in its velocity, and positively unmanagement of the rillement of the weather conditions which sailed across the borizon. Under the weather conditions the results with a United States rille, with no wind gauge, and the rillement of best being given:*Capt. W. H. Jackson (mil.)...... 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4

| W. Charles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | 4 | ő | 4 | 5 | 4 | ő | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 47 |
|--------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|--------|-----|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|--------|
| J. S. Sump | er | | ٠. | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | | | | . , | | , | | 4 | 4 | 4 | ő | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 46 |
| E. W. Law | | | | ٠. | | | ٠, | | | | | ٠, | , . | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 - 46 |
| W. Howard | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | 4 | 5 | 4 | ā | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 45 |
| H. Tyler (n | ıi] | .). | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | . , | | þ. | ٠. | -5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 45 |
| C. R. Griffi | ng | ٤. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | ő | 5 | 4 | 4 | ñ | 4 | 4 | 5 - 44 |
| J. F. Brown | n (| 111 | il | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 44 |
| J. Nichols. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | - 4 | 4-41 |
| H. Max | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 43 |
| R. Davis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | õ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 - 43 |
| J. Borden. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4-42 |
| for over 4 | de: | d t | Fα | r | h: | 31 | ٦r | li | or | ۱ì | ١. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

New Bedford, Feb. 13th .- The New Bedford Rifle Association held its regular meet at Bay View Hange to-day and did very good work, considering the weather conditions. The conditions were off-hand; 200 yards; 10 rounds. The following scores show how the club is progressing:—

| George W. | LHLRE | Т., | | | | | | | ٠ | | - 0 | • | 2 | Ð. | - 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | D. | - 3 | 4-10 |
|-------------|--------|-----|---|------|------|---|----|------|---|----|-----|----|---|----|-----|---|---|---|----|-----|--------|
| Selmar Egg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oliver E. G | ifford | | | | | | | | | | 4 | Į. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3-41 |
| Daniel D. I | riggs | | | | | ı | | ٠, | | | Ę | , | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ñ | 5 - 41 |
| Charles A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thomas A. | Smitt | h., | | | | | | ٠. | | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 - 39 |
| Willard Ny | e, Jr. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | ŀ | 4 | 5 | 3 | 先 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 39 |
| Clifford Ba | vlies. | | | | | | ٠, | | | ٠, | . 4 | Ł | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 - 38 |
| Harleon P. | Dabe | oel | 3 | | | | | | | | - 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3-39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Gardner Feb. 14th .- At the Hackmatack Range to-day the following scores were made by the members of the Gardner Rifle

Club, ten shots each, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target

| combined; distance, 200 yards; off-hand; 10 shots:— | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| H. C. Knowlton | 80 46 | 159 |
| G. F. Ellsworth | 78 45 | 159 89 |
| Chester Hinds | 83 47 | 140 80 |
| J. N. Dodge JR 66 C 52 | 75 43 | 141 |
| C. O. Bent | 70 42 | 141 85 |
| F. E. Nichols | 65 45 | 135 88 |
| Charles Shumway 1 R | 68 42 | 110 82 |
| Poston - Magnolia Callery . This gallory with its n | ow fare | ota of |

Boston—Magnolia Gallery. This gallery, with its new targets o iron and general refittings, has been well filled during the week and the new "Cornell" match is becoming popular. The conditions of the match are off-hand 106 feet.

| tions of the match are on-and, 100 feet:- | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------|-----------------------|--|--|
| F. Hollis | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5-50 | | |
| E. F. Richardson | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5-50 | | |
| R. F. Schaefer 5 | 4 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5-49 | | |
| W Henry 5 | 4 5 5 | 4 5 5 5 | $5 5 \rightarrow 48$ | | |
| G. E. Harris | 4 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 4-48 | | |
| G. Grono4 | 5 5 4 | 5 4 5 5 | 5 5-47 | | |
| G. E. Harris. 5 G. Groupo 4 G. R. F. Schaefer 5 A. B. Thomas 5 S. Fogg 4 C. G. Brackett 4 J. J. Bass 5 | 4 5 5 | 5 5 4 4 | 5 4-46 | | |
| A. B. Thomas | 5 5 4 | 5 5 4 5 | 4 4-46 | | |
| S. Fogg4 | 5 4 4 | 4 5 4 5 | 5 5-45 | | |
| C. G. Brackett | 4 5 5 | 5 4 5 5 | 4 4-45 | | |
| J. J. Bass3 | 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 | 4 445 | | |
| | | | | | |
| J. Arderson N. James. 5 W. H. Farnham 4 M. E. Baird. 4 L. H. Houghton 5 | 4 4 4 | 4 4 5 4 | 4 5 -44 | | |
| W. H. Farnham4 | 4 1 4 | 5 4 4 4 | 5 5-43 | | |
| M. E. Baird 4 | 4 5 4 | 4 5 4 4 | 4 5-43 | | |
| L, H. Houghton | 5 4 5 | 3 4 4 4 | 4 5-43 | | |
| H. Roscow | 4 5 4 | 1 4 4 4 | 4 4-42 | | |
| On Ech 14th Mr. E. E. Richardson | holderoh | his provi | oue nor- | | |

Feb. 14th Mr. E. F. Manner ance, as the following record shows:

MASSACHUSETTS-Medford.-In October last the Medford Ama

MASSACHUSETTS—Madjord.—In October last the Medford Ama-teur Rille Association adopted a new method of dividing the short range target. It is the regular target of the N. R. A. in size, 4 ft. x 6 ft. divided as follows: Buil's-eye 8 inches di uneter; bull's-eye circle IT inches diameter; center 26 inches diameter; inner diameter; outer 4ft x 8 ft. Bull's-eye counts 6; bull's eye counts 6; bull's cycercle counts 5; center 4; inner 3; outer 2. It will be seen from the above that the only variation from the regular target is in dividing the center into two rings thus enabling a finer compari

THE FANCIEST OF PANCY SHOOTING.—Boston, Feb. 14th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—We notice an article in your last upon fancy shooting done by Dr. Knight of Kingston, Canada. It was very shooting done by Dr. Knight of Kingston, Canada. It was very fair for fancy shooting, but we have a man who tells a betty story. He used to knock ten cent pieces from between the teeth of a friend at 100 yards, and could shoot a whole line of pieces from the fluggers of his friends. The first was placed off twenty-five paces and held an old-style three-cent piece; the second two paces further, and held a ten-eent piece; the fourth, a quarter; the fifth, a half; the sixth, a silver dollar. The seventh was placed twenty-five paces from the last man and held a fin pail and caught the a piece. He never missed till one day the tim and contained all the pieces. He never missed till one day the tin pail contained all the pieces. The never insected in the day the cut pan comminged six index fingers instead of colors. Another gentleman shot off-hand at the head of a flour barrel one alle, and never missed, and was never so happy as when cutting the heads from which greese as they flew over. His rille was the "old pot" muzile-

geese as they flew over. His rifle was the "old pet" muzzle-loader, 23 to the pound.

We nil like fancy shooting and would be pleased to do the honors for the Doctor should he come this way. However, ke will find us but very plain shots. We never dared to shoot should a man put his head out of the pit 100 feet from the target. We do not like to risk mainting or killing a friend just for our sport. We know that a rifle bullet will just as quickly go through a friend's head as exhibit our skill. Therefore any friends of ours we try to keep out of the way, and satisfy ourselves by pounding away at an fron target. We hope before we put our friends up-walt is our intention to make use of them, a straight-lackex will away at an iron target. We hope before we put our friends and it is our intention to make use of them, a straight-jacket

CONNECTICUT-Collinsville, Feb. 11th .- Canton Rod a Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3-lbs. pull, 10 shots:-

| | | | | | | | | | | 201 (188* | Cree |
|----------------|-----|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----------|------|
| O. B. Hull | 10 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 - 99 | 44 |
| T D Androws | 11 | - 51 | 9 | 11 | - 9 | - 8 | - 8 | - 8 | 10 | 10-93. | 42 |
| Didwell | - 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | - 5 | - 8 | 10 | 11-93 | 41 |
| J. Laubenstein | 11 | 10 | 9 | -8 | 9 | 7 | 8 | - 8 | 11 | 11 - 92 | 43 |
| C To Lowis | 12 | 10 | 10 | 12 | ũ | - 9 | - 7 | - 65 | 10 | 990 | 40 |
| D Rancher | ~ | - 9 | - 8 | 7 | - 8 | - 5 | 10 | - 5 | - 8 | 12-79 | 39 |
| J. Plister | 4 | ï | 9 | ti | 13 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 8-70 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

NEW YORK-Jamestown, Feb. 11th.-The regular monthly medal shooting of the Chaut. Sportsmen's Association took place this afternoon on the 200 yards range, but on account of the rough atternoon on the 200 yarus range, out of inevention or the roboting, weather there was a poor attendance and some poor shooting. The leading shots were (rounds, 10; possible, 50; H. V. Perry, 40; D. J. Langworthy, 38. We use the "Mongroff" target, a cross between the German Ring and the Creedmort, but there is a move made toward adopting one of the "theroughbred" targets.

There are a few breech-loading rifles here, but so far they fall to

come up to the point of securing the medal. Mr. Perry has now won the modal four times inside of a year with a muzzle-loading rifle of his own make. PINACENTER.

Time of also with make.

[Problym, Fisher's Gollery, Fish. 9th—The Ballard ritle match opened this evening; open to all comers using .23 caliber ritle; 16 shots at 300 yards target reduced; for a .22 Ballard ritle; 16 be won three times. T. P. White won it for the first time with 47 out of 50. On the evening of the 'rth J. W. Todd won the special match with 113 in possible 126 at ring target reduced.

NEW YOUR REFLE CLUB.—Feb. 11th.—At the regular shoot to-day the 'otal score for 10 men was 613, or 01 3-10 average per man F. J. Donaldson, our Captain, made 70 out of 75. Messrs. Daly and Howlet made 63 apiece, Mr. Daly's ranking first. To sustain in-terest the team is divided, and shoot side against side.

SCHUETZEN NOTES .- The first meeting of the Directors of the Schietzer Norts—And urst meeting of the Director's of the Schweizer Park at Union Hill, N. J., took place last week. The following officers were elected:—President, Colonel E. C. S. Lowis; First Vice-President, Fed. Harenburg; Second Vice-President, ex-Captain Aug. Ermisch; Treasurer, Hy. Offermann; Financial ex-Captain Aug. Ermisch; Treasurer, Hy. Offermann; Financial

Secretary, J. F. W. Mangels; Recording Secretary, A. Brieghet; Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Crevier.

Practice shooting will commence this month [as soon as the Capital and the two Schuetzen masters set up the programme for it. A fox hunt will take place on the 23d inst. at the Schuetzen

as follows:—Captain, Colonel J. J. Dichl; First Lieutenant, Adam Gelb; Second Lieutenant, Chs. Bruns; Orderly, Theo. Feldstein; Shooting Master, D. J. Stein; President, H. H. Hoenack; Recording Secretary, Conrad Gelb; Finacatel Secretary, Adam Gelb; Treasurer, D. Brubacher; Trustees, ex-Captain Val. Loewer, Fred. Handrich, Conrad Walcock. A committee consisting of Messrs. Colonel J. Stauf, Fred. Handrich and Theo. Feldstein was appointed to prepare for the next summer excursion. Washington and Richmond or Newport are in view. Major George Aery,

ton and Richmond or Newport are in view. Major George Aery, now Captain of the New York Schuctzen Corps, was again made honorary member of the Independents.

A grand fox hunt will take pince on the 23d inst. at Union Hill Schuctzen Park for the beneft of Wm. Kirbel, well known by almost all the German shooters of the United States. The foxes will be let loose on the above said day at 1 o'clock P.M.,

the hounds unchained a bull hour later.

The Holvetta Hille Club received lately a challenge from the Zettler's, but declined to accept it, as they are done with muzzle-loaders and only shoot with breech-loaders. The time shooting on practice days was reduced from five to three minutes.

on practice days was reduced from any to three minutes.

The New York Schucizen Corps held their annual meeting and election February 3d, at 18 Forsyth street. Major G. Aery presiding in the absence of Captain O. G. Yuengling, Jr. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to form the Excentive Committee of the causing year, viz.—George Aery, Captain; B. H. Flenken, Recording Secretary; J. H. Meyer, Treature; H. Rottger, College and the Recording Secretary; J. H. Meyer, Treature; Financial Secretary; D. H. Lippold, Financial Secretary; Philips Rich and Deliburation of the Recording Matter The corps will have their annual calleo hop on the 10th of March at Beethovel Hall.

The Manhattan Rifle Club, George Aery, Captain, will celebrate The Manhattan Rille Club, George Aery, Captaln, will celebrate Washington's Birthay (the 231 inst,) with a prize shooting match, open to all comers, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.; distance 200 yards; any rifle allowed; two kinds of tarrets will be opened—ring and bull's-eye (pool) turget. On the ring target are 10 ptrzes, viz. 30 the first and \$1 the last; entrance fee, \$1; additional entrance, 50 cents, without limit. All money received on the bull's-eye atgrets, after deducting premiums and expenses, will be equally divided among the bull's-eyes shot; a premium of \$3 for the most, \$2 for the second most, and \$1 for the third most bull's-eyes shot will also be paid. Shooting will commence at 10 celebrate, a wand end at dark intermission from 12 to 123 00 cleaks. o'clock. A.a. and end at dark, intermission from 12 to 12.39 o'clock. Besides the above shooting the grand fox hunt also takes place, to commence at 10.39 o'clock.

The New York Schuetzen Corps held their annual meeting Feb.

The New York Conduction Colympia flow their annual adventage red. 21th at Germania Assembly Rooms, Capt. John F. Gerdes pre-siding. The following gentlement were clothed officers for the en-suing; year; John F. Gerdes, Captain; W. Schumacher, Recording Secretary; W. Brinckerman, Financial Secretury; H. W. Cordts, Treasurer; W. Watts, Custodian; A. Krouer, Gollector; F. manco-Committee, H. Bischof, W. Wattenoberger and — Silnacht; Shoot-ing Masters, J. W. Schnoider and — Ruub.

The Wingate-Laidley Contest.—In November last a suit in equity was commenced by Messrs, W. C. & T. P. Church, the pub-lishers of Wingate's "Manual of Rifle Practice," against W. R. Rishers of Wingards " Manual of Mille Fractices, figurias w al. Petton, the New York agent of Messes. Lippinout & Co., the pun-lishers of Laddley's "Ritle Firing," for having exposed for sale copies of the later work upon the ground that it infringed their copyright in Wingards's "Manual," Mr. Petton, upon being sued, andified both Messes. Lippinout and Colonel Indidgo of the action

another both Messes, Lippinosit and Colonier anticy of the declined at Co.
Upon his answer stating these facts, and that his violation of
the complainant's copyright was unconstitutional, the following
decree was entered by Judge Blatchford, of the United States
Circuit Court, on the 18th inst., perpetually enjoining the defendt from selling it:

The above-entitled action coming on to be heard upon the The above-entitled action coming on to be heard upon the plantiff's bill of complaint and upon the defendant's answer thereto admitting the violation of the plaintiff's copyright, on motion of George W. Wingate, of counsel for said complainants,

motion of George W. Wingate, of counsel for said complainants, it is ordered and decreed:

First. That the complainants are the owners of the copyright of the sevent editions of the "Nanual for Rille Practice, including Suggestions for Practice at Long Range, and for the Formation and Management of Ride Associations," by General George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rille Practice of the State of New York, montroned in said bill of complaint, and that the same and each thereof has been duly copyrighted by them, and such copyrights are valid according to law.

Second, That the defendant has infringed upon said copyrights because for variety in the city of New York, without the com-

Second, that the defendant has infrinzed upon said copyrights by exposing for sale in the city of New York, without the complainant's consent, and knowing that the publishers thereof had not obtained their consent in writing or otherwise, ten copies of a book entitled "A Course of Instruction in Rifle Firing," by Col. T. T. S. Laidley, U. S. A., which book is largely composed of extracts copied from the several clittons of said Wingate's "Manual of Rifle Practice," described in said bill of complaint, and is a violating of the converging the proof covered by the case. and is a violation of the copyrights thereof owned by the com-

mmants.
Thirl. That the said defendant and his agents and associates. Third. That the sand defemant and the agents and associates, and each of them, be, and they are hereby, perpetually enjoined and restrained from printing, publishing or exposing for salo ay copy or copies of the said Laidley? "Rifle Exercises," or any other work embracing any portion of the several editions of said "Manual for Rifle Practice" described in the said bill of complaint, or of other thereof, and that a perpetual writ of injuncion be issued to that effect.

non be issued to make accept.

—E. M. Kiser, of Elic (ity, Chrion County, Pa., accepts the offer of Capt. A. H. Bogardus, as given on his programme, to shoot Eugene Bogardus, his son, a match 120 giass balls with a Winchester rifle, according to rules which govern the championship medal.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE SPORTSMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., London, Paris and New York.

This is the title of a new annual which will be welcomed by sportsman and journalist faille. The rapid extension of sports of all kinds has rendered a work of this nature an indispensable adjunct to all libraries. Though records of the best performances are published in journals of all sorts from time to time, they do not appear in a shape which renders ready reference a matter easily accomplished. Editors in particular, who are supposed to be walking encyclopedite of all and everything, will find the Sportsman's Annual" an excellent book for consultation, and when puzzled about the best time, the highest jump, the number and addresses of clubs, the rules and regulations of any department of sport, the pages of the Annual will give him rellet in settling vexed points and in deciding between his esteemed cor-Captain and the two Schuetzen masters set up the programme for it. A fox hint will take place on the 23d inst. at the Schuetzen Strating vexed points and it opening the bis esteemed correspondents, A and D, who are at loggerheads upon some question of the year's doings among the champions. The Annual Lifety general meeting at hendquarters, A. Golb's Walhalla, Major J, Diehl in the chair. Officers for the present year were elected in detail, but in some of its departments refers in a general way

to influences derived from this side of the Atlantic. With each boundaries are the state of the framework was been been as the book may be expected, and possibly American feats may find a place in its pages as well, so that international contrast can be made. In its yachting well, so that international contrast can be made. pages, the Annual does FOREST AND STREAM the honor of quoting pages, the Annual does rokest and stream the honor of quoting extensively from our columns, and, what is more, has the honosty to acknowledge the source of its information. Especially attrac-tive are the introductory articles with which each chapter is prefaced, giving an account of the origin of the various sports the earliest year of their development. From these we will take the earliest year of their dovelop mont. From these we will take the liberty of quoting as occasion presents itself. The book is very presentable, in point of type and paper, and is ably edited by Mr. J. Keith Ancus.

MATHEMATICAL TABLES. By Henry Law, C. E. Crosby, Lockycook & Co., London.

These tables compose a handy little volume of the well-known Weale's Series," and contain all the mathematical references required for the solution of trigonometrical, astronomical and nautical calculations. Those relating to the latter two subjects have been added to the book by J. W. Young, formerly of Belfast co been added to the book by J. I. Young, Johnson H. Bertas col-lege. The work is divided into two parts with a double object. The first to explain and illustrate the use and application of log-arithms for the practical calculator, or second part. This, how-over, has been kept entirely separate, so that it may be used over, has been kept entirely separate, so that it may be used by any one without even understanding the theory underlying the construction and derivation of the tables. Many skippers, finding themselves promoted to the cable without having enjoyed the advantages of good schooling and not having the time at once to study the reasons "why and wherefor," they are anxious chough to avail themselves of just such an arrangement, and the readvantage of the stable without his production. choign to await intenseries of places are an attanguezant active ready sale of the book is proof of its popularity among this class. As trigonometry and the use of logarithms are the stepping stones to navigation, the concise rules given will suffice to find a ship's position; the mariner in the meantime making as much of a study of the theory as he has a mind to, and omitting what may not be of use to him. The book also contains tables of pro-portion, interest, mensuration, mechanics, hydraulies, etc., to which the intelligent ship captain will often find occasion to refer-

Price in England, 80 cents.

—The Star Almanac for 1880, besides much of politics —The Star Almanac for 1896, desided interest or none at all, has in it a good line of sporting ovents and summaries, prepared by John II. Robbins, the sporting editor, which is a sufficient by John II. Robbins, the sporting editor, which is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the dates and records. The turf is covered very fully, and in matters of interest to trap and title shooters the notes are copious, and selected with discretions by the content of the content of the content of the content of the price is ten cents, and in any one of its departments its worth far above that foure.

Wricket.

Wisden's Cricketers' Almanae for 1880.—We have just received from Mr. John Wisden, of 21 Cranbourn street, London, England, a copy of his "Cricketers' Almanae" for this year. It is a complete record of the full scores and bowling summaries of the principal matches played in 1879. The little book, for though it contains 216 pages, is small in size, is a marvel in its way not only for the different subjects which it covers, but as a reliable and perfect record. Besides the data, which is interesting to all cricketers, it has a full account of the visits of Lord Harris' Team in Australia and Daft's in this country. The price of the almanae is one shilling; it can be had of Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

PRESENTATION TO WILLIAM OSCROFT.—On Dec. 16th, a large company assembled at the White Hart Inn, Red Hill, Nottinghamshire, on the occasion of the presentation to Win. Oscroft, by his Arnold friends, of a gold watch, as a mark of their esteem, and a token of his success in the cricket world, especially during the late American tour of Richard Daff's Eleven. Oscroft, who is now thirty-six years of age, first developed his skill on the Arnold ground, and throughout his long and successful entered his friends and admirers have never forgotten that the feeling found expression on Tuesday in the ican tour of tachard Daft's Eleven. Oscroft, who is now thirty-six years of age, first developed his skill on the Arnold ground, and throughout his long and successful career his friends and admirers have never forgotten him, and this feeling found expression on Tuesday in the presentation to bim of a handsome and valuable gift. This distinguished cricketer may now be considered at the zonith of his fame, as he was the highest average professional scorer last season, which form he kept through Daft's tour, the being the top scorer among the premier cricketers of England. A dinner preceded the presentation, which was attended by over a hundred persons. Mr. Gouncilor S. Robinson presided, and among those present were Mr. J. P. Ford, Mr. R. B. Spencer, Mr. Herbert Walker, Mr. W. Lamin, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. S. Fisher, Mr. James Acton, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. S. Fisher, Mr. James Acton, Mr. W. Williams, Prilipps, &c. In addition to Oscroft, there were several professional cricketers present, including J. Selby, F. Wild, J. Oscroft, A. Anthony, Jas. C. Shaw, etc. Tho usual boats having been proposed, the Chairman next read several letters apologizing for non-attendance; among those who sent being Messrs. R. Daft, R. L. L. Steegman, G. M. Royle, E. Oscroft and R. Howett. L. his letter, R. Daft assured the Chairman that Oscroft's conduct both in America and at home fully deserved any compliment or kindness they could show hm. The Chairman then presented the testimonial to Oscroft, and in so doing, said it was intended by the inhabitants of Arnold as a token of their esteem and appreciation of his merits. (Loud cheers). The testimonial would have assumed a greater magnitude had not the subscription list been confined to the village in which Oscroft was born. The Chairman then presented the testimonial to Oscroft, After some further remarks the Chairman made the presentation and proposed Oscroft's health, after which Mr. Councilor J. P. Ford followed: When his friend Richard Daft and himself took out the team to America, th

they had invitations to come again at some future time. He commended on the fact that the Irish team, then out in America, declined to meet the Baglish team, although they had promised to do so, and notwithstanding that there was a general desire for the match. For his part he should look back with pleasure on the tour during many years to come. If there was one more than another in the team whose conduct was more steady and respectable than another it was William Oscroff; his quiet demeanor, good character, and excellent cricket earned the respect of every one he met with. Mr. W. Oscroff, who was received with loud cheers, thanked his Arnold friends for the valuable present they had made him; he should forever cherish this present, and he hoped long to wear it. He thanked the Chairman and Mr. Ford for the remarks they had made concerning his they had invitations to come again at some future time hoped long to wear it. He thanked the Chairman and Mr. Ford for the remarks they had made concerning his conduct. When he went out to America he went with the intention of doing the best he could for his native village and his county, and he was glad to say he was now well recompensed for it. He thanked the committee and the donors, and also those who had by showing their faces that night_manifested their appreciation of his conduct.

A REVOLVER HEARD FROM .- New York, Feb. 9th-Editor Forest and Stream:—In your issue of the 5th inst. I notice your report of the annual meeting of the Staten Island Cricket Club of this city. After mentioning the amendment of the by-laws prohibiting members of other chubs who are members of the Staten Island. Cricket Club from playing against the Staten Island Cricket Club, you comment thus:—"This reform was much needed, not Club, you comment thus:—"This Fetorm was much mecuca, not only to stamp the chile's identity, but also to protect one or two other kindred organizations in this city." Now, Mr. Editor, with all due respect to your opinion, I very much doubt if this amendment can be termed a reform; nor do 1 see what protection it affords any other organization. Judging from the reports of the afforcis any other organization. Judging from the reports of the Staten Island Cricket Club in your paper and its great increase of membership. I should hardly think its by-laws needed any amendment in this respect, and apart from protecting kindred organizations in this vicinity, it seems bent on protecting itself, and there it ends. It doesn't fight to save its friends.

If I interpret it rightly, it bars its own members, who are mehers of another club, from playing against it? Now it seems to me if a man has belonged to one club for a few years and then joins the Staten Island Cricket Club and these two clubs were about to play a friendly contest, there is nothing unsportsmanlike about to play a trienally contest, tuere is noting subportsmininte or uncricketilke in that individual playing against the Staten Island Cricket Club; nor do I see how it affects any other or organization except the unforture ate individual who belongs to both clubs and who, having paid his money, is not even permitted to "take his choice," but to play with the Staten Island Cricket Club. against the club which has the prior claim to his skill (i. c., if he against the club which has the procedum to his skill (i.e., if he has any) or not play at all, but simply "look on." And so, Mr. Editor, I fail to see the reform In this amendment, and I fail to see how it will benefit the club or the game of cricket, and especially in this country, where the game is in its infancy, and the less restrictions the better.

A MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS. At this time we refrain from any observations on the above believing that an answer from one of the non-revolvers will be sufficient for the "Member of Many Clubs."

AVERAGES FOR 1879.

MERION CRICKET CLUB.

THE official report of the Ground Committee of the Merion Cricket Club of Ardmore, Pa., as presented at the recent annual meeting by Mr. Richard H. Redly, Chairman, shows that:
"The club played in all nineteen matches during the past season. The first cleven played five, of which it won three and lost two. The second eleven played from the committee of the second server by the second seven. During the summer the second cleven had visited New York and defeated both the St. George's and Staten Island second York and deteated both the St. deepres since stated issuing second elevens. The club, for the first time in its history, had played on its own ground two foreign matches—one with the Gentlemen of Ireland and the other with Daft's team of English professionals. The grounds had been inclosed, and this year improvements and additions to the club-house and grand-stand were in contemplaadditions to the club-louse and grane-stand were in contempa-tion. The season had been a prosperous one, the club's list slow-ing that seventy new members had joined since the last report." All this is very good, and we congratulate the Merion gentlemen on their club's success. We are, however, surprised to learn from the above that the first eleven only donned their flannels five the above that the first eleven only domine their landless are times during the season, though we presume the international matches interfered to an extent with the club's regular fixtures. The cleven began by defeating the Young America Club, and this should have been a sufficient incentive to have played more matches during the spring and early summer. The second eleven them, but on account of the "Issing generation" of creacess who need our constant care and patient training. Although we take great interest in the doings of our young friends, yet our heart goes back to the older ones, who through thick and thin have done so much to keep the game alive in its darkest hour.

"Bear lightly on their forehead, Time! Strew roses in their way! The young in heart, however old, that prize the present day, And wiser than the pompous crowd, are wise enough to play

And wiser than the poupous crowd, are wise enough to pla "I love to see a man forget his blood is growing cold, And leap, and swim, or gather flowers, oblivious of his gold, and mix with children in their sport, nor think that he is of I love to see the man of care take pleasure in a toy, I love to see him row or ride and tread the grass with joy, or hunt the lying cricket-bull as lasty as a boy."

After all, a cricket match is not as much a matter of life and death as may be supposed. Of course it is pleasant to be with the death as may be supposed. Of course its pleasant to be with the winners; but where is the game that one side or other does not lose? If with the unlucky ones, look cheeful, and say with Jacob Faithful, "Butter luck next time." Why, for the fear of being defeated, debar from some old cricketer, who has set his heart on a game, the pleasure of hearting his old homes crack? neart on a game, the pressure or nearing his out nones cruck. Thus even a cricket committee has an excellent chance for rutil-izing the golden rule, the doing of which will add more to the popularity of the game than the measuring of every one by its own individual one-inch tape. We claim that all members of a cluth, from the old gentleman who is placker enough to turn up on our cricket fields, down to the modest, timid boy, should have an our cricker lierus, down to the mooest, time noy should nave an equal chance given them. Do not all lovers of the game uphold that both old and young can take a hand? If this is the case, why not carry out the doctrine if it be sound and true? In a country where the game is so new that many of its original founders and still allve, it is but natural that many old players should he customs of the past. Let the rising generation re-

number this, and the old boys that the young ones are to fill their places, and all will be well.

We learn that Mr. George Ashbridge, one of the leading spirit

We learn that Mr. Goorge Ashbridge, one of the leading spirit of the club, has retired from the management, finding that the committee business interfered with his usefulness as captain. Mr. Ashbridge has acted wisely; it is about one man's work to successfully bandle a first-class eleven, and to keep in trim, so as to remain on it. No member of a club needs more practice and attention to the club's practice than its captain; be is looked up to by his eleven, and his frequent failure to "come off" has a de-

Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward F. Sayres, the club's Secretary, we are enabled to give the averages for the past season.

| 1 | They are as follows: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|--|---|
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| | Navaes. | or Transcries | | . Tunings | Runs | Most in an Innings | Times Not Out. or | Averageruns per Innings |
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Bowling averages of second eleven not preserved.

MOUND CITY CRICKET CLUB .- This well-known St. Louis, Mo. MOUND CITY CRICKET CLID,—Into Weit-known at Louis, and, club has now, a member's list of over ninety members, and is able to place in the field one of the strongest elevens in the West. It is in a flourishing condition, and is hopeful that one of the cricketis in a nontrishing condition, and a subject in the close view of the important properties of the fast will visit the West this season and try conclusions with them. The officers of the club are as follows: President, George Bains; Vice-President, Colonel Joel; Treasurer, F. Jullian; Secretary, W. H. Chambers. Committee—A. Leslie, W. Fortes, F. Hackey, and J. Crutwell. The Captain is Leslie, W. Fortes, F. Hackey, and J. Crutwell. The Captain is A. S. Trelora, well-known in cricket circles as having brought out the English Clown Cricketers in 1876, and as sometimes playing with the Peninsular Cricket Club of Detroit, Mich.
The Northwestern American Eleven.—Early in August of last year we noticed in our Cricket Column that a movement was boing made at Montreal to raise an eleven of cricketers to visit.

being made at Montreal to raise an eleven of cricketers to visit England. This has culninated; and the Northwestern American Cricket Eleven is the result. The management of the team is in the hands of Mr. Miller, and the eleven, which is now being formed, will probably sail in April.

INITED SEATES YS, CANADA.— The Toronto Mall, which is considered the cricket paper of Canada, says "the FOREST AND STREAM'S article on the formation of a Canadian Cricket Association is a most valuable suggestion, which Canadian cricketers would do well to take to heart, and endeavor to utilize." Indoorsement from such a source as this is indoorsement indeed. If, therefore, the McKenweig Canada of the Hamilton Click would lake this from such a source as this is indorsement indeed. It, therefore, Mr. R. Kennedy, Captain of the Hamilton Club, would take this matter in hand, Canada for once would turn out a representative team. Mr. Kennedy has had the experience of a visit to the States, and, when here, he demonstrated that he was not only a good ericketer, but an excellent immager. As Hamilton has proved the crack club of Canada, they should take the lead in this

Carpenter, once professional for the St. George's Cricket Ciub, is wintering at Sandbills, Texas. We recently re-ceived a letter from him requesting that his best wishes might be distributed to all the members of his old club.

distributed to all the members of his old club.
THEAUSTRAILAN VISIT TO ENGLAND.—Mr. James Lillywhite, of London, who is the authorized agent for the Australian Team which will reach England about the end of April, has just received a letter from Messrs. Murdock and Boyle, who were appointed by the Australian Association ofter its collision with Mr. Conway, to select the team, stating that: "Already we have from Victoria, Mossrs. Blackham, Boyle, Hight, Palmer, Alexander, and MacDonnell; and from New South Wales, Messrs. C. and A. Bannerman, Spofforth, Murdock, Massoy, and we hope to prevail upon Mr. Evans to go." Mr. Hornby told us, when he was in New York best praving that Massoy and Evans were the best men in Australest previous that Massoy and Evans were the best men in Australian. Mr. Britis of go. The Thombour of the best men in Austra-liast spring, that Massoy and Evans were the best men in Austra-liast, and that all Englishmen will forget the Sidney outrage of last year, It is presumed that Mr. Philip Sheridan will act as managing agent.

-Martin Molntyre, once professional for the Germantown

-- nighth admyre, once processor.

Cricket Club, has been engaged for the season by the Ulster Cricket Club, of Belfast, Ireland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13th, 1880.

WESTERN CRICKET ASSOCIATION .- A movement is being made by the Mayor and many other prominent citizens of St. Louis. Mo., to establish a Western Cricket Association.

PRILADELPHIA-GERMANTOWN CLUBS.-There is a bisch in the contemplated consolidation of these clubs, the ebjecting to the abstract proposition to change the name and terms of organization.

THE NORTHWESTERN AMERICAN TEAM-Has already arranged through its manager, Mr. Miller, many matches, the first to be played with the West of Scotland Club, at Glasgow, and second with the Marylebone Club, London. Foremost in the team stands Mr. A. S. Treloar, who is now residing at St. Louis. It will be membered he brought over the Clown Cricketing Team in 1876. It will be re

MONTREAL CRICKET CLUB.-We learn with regret, from one of the prominent members of this old organization, that this club is shout to be disbanded

-Wyeroft, the swift howler, has been engaged for the segsor by Lord Sheffield to conch the Sussex Club. He is to be paid very liberally, to have fishing and boating, and to be silowed to play the all the great matches at Lord's, and to have certain other privileges, which causes the envy of all the professionals in England.

Pachting and Boating.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—The editor of these columns returns his thanks to the members of the B. Y. C. for his recent election to the club as an honorary member. Yachting is rapidly developing on the lakes, and the B. Y. C. will put forth all its energies to maintain the high place it now occupies among the promoters of the sport in the West.

YACHTING NEWS.

YACHTING IN FRANCE. - Our transatlantic contemporary, Le FACHTAG IN PIRACE.—OUR TRANSMANDIAL CONTENDORSE, LE Facht, has published its second "Annual," a little volume full of interesting and valuable material to French yachtsmen. What with complete tide tables, magnetic variation, calendar, list of clubs, knotting and splicing, French harbors, etc., the book is cortain to be found in the Skippers' libraries of the rapidly increasing fleet of Freuch yachts.

JERSEY CITY CANOE CLUB .- At a general meeting of the Jer City Conoe Club, held in Jersey City on the 11th day of February the following officers for the cusuing year were elected:—Commodore, Chas. E. Chase: Vice-Commodore, Robt. D. Wynkoop modore, Chas. E. Chase; Vice-Commodore, Robt. D. Wynkoop; Secretary, Edward A. Ransom; Treasurer, B. Frauk Newton; Measurer, Robt. J. Wilkia. The Executive Committee consists of the Commodore. Vice-Commodore, Secretary, Treasurer (ex-a@clo) and Marcus L. Higginbotham. The Regatta Committee are Wm. Y. Fitch, W. Harry Potts and Karl F. Bergman. A Finance Committee consisting of Marcus L. Higginbotham, E. A. Ransom and Wm. Y. Fitch was appointed to investigate and report at the next genoral meeting, on the 10th day of March, as to the building of a club-house. A committee was appointed to arrange with the New York Canoo Club for canoe races on every Saturday. The Jersey City Canoo Club was organized one year ago and now has a fleet of twelve canoes, with many more in prospect this season.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB .- Officers for the year: -- Commodore C BUFFARD I ALM COEB-Officers for the year: --Commondor L. Bryant, of yacht Cypurct, Vice-Commodore, C. M. Cordell yacht Flectwing; Treasurer, Jno. S. Provoost; Secretary, F Cook, Jr.; Measurer, A. N. Chilcott. Regatta Committee: --Williams, Chairman; T. P. Frank, Edward P. Fields. House C House Com

The Head of the Committee of the A. Veddor, Chairman; C. M. Cordell, J. J. Williams.

The fleet consists of six sloops and five schooners. The annual regatta will be sailed about the middle of July. Delgates to the National Vachting Association:—E. E. Benediet, H. B. Doyle and C. Lee Abel.

RACING IN 1879.—The following additions and revisions of ou Lists of Racers and Winners have been collected since their public

LIST OF RACES.

LIST OF RACES.

May 30th—S. F. Y. C. Regatta. Faum, not Fawn.

June 21st—Bn. Y. C. Regatta. Adrienne, not Breeze, won.

July 7th—Name of winner was reported as Titania.

Aug. 7th, not 9th, was date of Newport Y. C. Regatta.

Sept. 10th—Cat-boat sweepstakes. Add seven entries. Sept. 22d-Q. Y. C. Race. Add five entries. Oot. 16th-18th-S. Y. C. Race. Four, not fourteen races.

LIST OF WINNERS Abbie M., not Abbie H.
Capt. Gwinn, not Capt. Given.
Aunie M. Belongs to B. Tolman. Clara, E. B. Y. C. Four races, not three. Coquette, Salem Y. C. Cat, not sloop. Courte, E. B. T. C. Four traces, not time: Coquette, Salem Y. C. Cat, not sloop. Daisy, E. B. Y. C. Two races, not one. Dream, E. Y. C. Add one second prize. Edith, Bn. Y. C. Did not win a second prize. Edro, Osterville. Add one second priz

Mir, Q. Y. C. Won one race of a series, not a champion.

Blin, Q. Y. C. S. I., not s.c.

Emma, B. Q. Y. C. Four races, not dight, and two first prizes, not

Fatry, Bn. Y. C. Nine races, not dight, and two first prizes, not

Stania is a canon and add one first prize

Hector, E. B. Y. C. Five races, not four.

Moiden, B. Y. C. Won one championship, add this, and take off

ne of the two stars against her name.

no of the two stars against her name.

Ida May, Poughkeepsie. Won one first prize.

Ideal, Fairhaven. Did not win a first prize.

La Belle is 32.4, not 32.7.

Lady Emma. Four races not three.

Leona, Salem Y. C. A championship mark, not a star.

Lig, R. N. S. Y. S. Owner's name is Wecks, not Mecks.

Mischief, S. Y. C. Take star out of column of races and in-

Sunbeam. Nine races, not eight.

Unknown. Six races, not four.

Wanderer, Calf Island, belongs to J. Turner. Carrie Morgan, Oshkosh Y. C., sailed six races, winning first

money five times.

DRIFT.—South Boston Yacht Club may build a new club hous Drift.—South Boston Yacht Club may build a new club house this season.—The Boston and Dorchester Clubs are the only enes owning club houses in Boston waters. In the vicinity are those of the Lynn and Salem Yacht Clubs.—Mariquita, keel sicop, is receiving new deck and cabin house in Boston; sho remains in the Quincy Yacht Club.—Cupt. Bass, of Boston, who owns the smart little Rocket, has got up a new rig for setting spinnakers on small craft.—McManus is the Sawyer of Boston, and makes the muslin for the fast ones there.—Capt. Harris, of Day View, Boston, has @nished his 45th yacht, a cat 21-ft, long

-A. L. Jackson, Dickens st., Dorchester, Mass., is now for sale.—A. L. Jackson, Bickens st., Dorchestor, Mass., is building a keel cat ::: St. long, Il-ft. beam, for the S. B. Y. C. .. S. s. Adellita, Mr. Peabody, is having sponsons clapped on her side, and will receive a new pilot-house.—The old_rida is being redecked near Cholsen Bridge, East Boston.—Plerce's new act for the Mediterranean will be shipped ubroad shortly.—The now yawi building by D. J. Lawlor, in East Boston, has four rons and in pounds of lead in her keel, and is to be a very stylish craft

ENGLISH VACUT CLUBS .- Brighton Sailing Club has 253 men Royal Alfred, 300 members and 135 yachts. Royal Cinque 360 members and 230 yachts! Royal Irish, 360 members and 36ts. Royal London, 450 members and 312 yachts! Royal Southampton, 400 members and 215 yachts! Royal Victor subers and 114 yachts! And many others of the same caliber

SLOOP, CUTTER AND CENTER OF GRAVITY.

Mr. Center having given a reason for his unwillingness to accept my proposition to Volante or any other 40-ft. keel yacht, it but remains that I should thank him for his unintentional indorsement of my claim that the well-designed sloop is handien more easily managed than the cutter. Mr. Center beng known as a long-time amateur tar, his opinion carries weight. From Mr. Center's standpoint—the deck of a cutter—my prope sition that two 40ft, yachts, handled by two men each ake the circuit of Long Island in rough weather, is perhaps a wild one.

I am well aware that the cutter would require from four to six

men if any speed were expected of her, but whether Mr. Center knows it or not, my boat-which is not a sharple after all—can ac-complish the trip easily and speedily with one man and a boy for

This covers the whole ground of my claim as to the relative erits of two the types of boat. Roslyn, Feb. 9th.

THE NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

In a recent issue we publish a letter from the Honorable Secrectary of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club, setting forth the fact that his club sailed more races in 1879 than any other in

It is little to the credit of yachtsmen this side of the Canadian horder that the Halifax club, with a much shorter season, should take the lead in yacht-racing on this continent. Their entries are nearly all cabin yachts, we believe, and go to show how much sport can be got out of racing, when a sensible rule of measurem fixed ballast, and the authoritative sailing rules of the British Y hixen panists, and the authorizative saming three of the bright it.

R. A. are enforced. Comparing the activity, the large-percentage of the total fleet entered, the successful management of this club, with the meagre display of fighting flags and the faint hearted racing among our large clubs much more favorably situated, it becomes only too evident that, as racing yachtsmen, we have quite as much to learn as we have as cruising tars. There we have, on one hand, a population of not much over 50,000 supporting in Inclement waters and a short season an energetic club of cabin yachts which sailed eleven races in one year; und here, in New York, with a million or more to draw upon, the leading cluthey for a manufacture and appear the advisability of giving up racing alrogother, and the other clubs are equal only to a race or two, and one club not even equal to a single match or a solitary

uise: And in face of such an exhibition so unfavorable to ourselves, And in face of such an exhibition as manyonine to buller use there are individuals so blinded by narrow "spread-eagle" prejadenes to claim that in yachting, racing or cruising. Amorrae lends the world, when, in fact, we are behind every mutou which follows the sea for sport, especially in view of our unequalited facilities for indulging in all the branches of this pastline. The corn might just as well be acknowledged; there is no sense in pretending what we are not. How is such a condition of backwardn

to be explained?
First: The abominable, lubberly custom of shifting balla among the junior clubs deters real yachtemen from building small cabin crafts (the nursery of the seaman) to be enrolled upon small cabin craffs (the nursory of the seaman) to be enrolled upon their club books, for the honest yacht with the sailor-owner re-ceives no sympathy from the snad-bug athletes, and the larger clubs debur from their books all ships of moderate tonnage, either by stamute, as in the N. Y. Y. C. and E. Y. C., or by the overwhelm-ing interests of larger yachts which overshadow the little fel-lows' efforts to such a degree that they are left out in the cold, lows' efforts to such a degree that they are lett out in decom, and yet have not strength or enterprise enough the form a genuine racing club among themselves, in which not the length of one's purse, but a spirit of pluck and emulation in seamanship shall nstiture the cementing influences.

constitute the cementing indicances.

Scoond. The prevalence, in consequence of the above, of a type of broad and shallow "open bouts," unfit for most the dutler rightfully to be expected from a yacht, and in reality more "sailing machine" than cruising craft; incking in the most ordinary requirements of storage and convicts. quirements of stowage and comfort; discouraging cruising d "yachting" in the full meaning of that term among owners and 'yaching' in the thin tenthing of the transfer in the thing of small craft; unbandy in rig; dangerous and treacherous in qualities; costly and generally worthless; contributing to the advance of nothing, unless making business brisk for the under-

taker of the nearest town.
Third. The want of combined action, the localism and Third. The want of commercial action, the boundard and of-siam which demands of covery tillage owding half a score of yachte— boats is the proper term—the needless expense, red tape and budierously liberal distribution of office entailed by the formation of a "chth," instead of joining a strong and established union of the kind in some other port. The low fees charged for entrance the kind in some other port. In now trees thanked to change the majority of these infant organizations on the brink of financial distress from the very word "go," and necessitating rating for picapune purses and financial distress the short-sighted custom of opening entries only to the burelold wonders that happen to constitute the "club."

to the bucoits woncers that happen or constitute the carbon. Fourth. The tendency to make society affairs, excursions and drinking bouts of match sailing, usually at the expense of the club instead of those participating in the social excesses.

Fifth. The practice of putting society leaders at the head of affairs, instead of active and experienced sailing members, and

meral encouragement of the former class at the expense of

the latter. Sixth, The distressing mixture of classification and time allow near and substraint matter of cassing an an arrange more and substraint rules; to want of confidence among owners at their stayery to sulling masters, and the stunting of the Anglo-Baxon's love for enterprise and adventure, traceable to the incapacity of our present models to safely take to distant cruising pacity of our present mones to sately take to distant ordising unless of large enough tomage to overprover the seas they are likely to meet, thereby confining "going foreign" to the limited class fortunate enough to possess "big" oraft. Taching in Americal's by no means what it might be—what it

ought to be. The National Yachting Association has a heroulean task before it, and work enough ahoad for many years, if it is to be true to its duties, and live up to public expectation. On all the above subjects its volce should be heard in time. When fully constituted and safely established, the National Yachting Assoelation will have upon its shoulders the responsibility of lifting the sport from its present crude and desultory ways to nathe more dignified, more popular, beneficial, logical, liberal and

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

The committee representing the yacht clubs who initiated the The committee representing the years cities who initiated the movement for the formattion of a National Yachting Association have decided upon calling a meeting of the delegates appointed by the clubs, to be held on Monday, March 1st, at 8 o'clock P.M., at the St. Denis Hotel, corner Brondway and Eleventh street. Yacht clubs who have not yet appointed delegates are respect-

fully requested to do so before the 1st of March, in order to have mplete a representation as possible. JOHN FRICK, Sec.

A NATIONAL RULE OF MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In your issue of the 6th inst. a discussion has been inaugurated which is of more importance to yachting in American waters than any other. I refer to the true method of "measurement." It seems to be conceded that what is needed is some measurement. which shall not encourage the construction of a class or type of yacht in which the qualities most desirable in a sea boat must be naterially sacrificed to insure her winning races. It is admitted that the English method of measurement has resulted in the ouilding of one kind of yacht for rucing and another for cruising. binding of one kind of years of recass and abnormal construction in order to win in their races? On the other hand, the American measurement, based upon length alone, appears to be equally vicious. It obliges the yachtsman who ex-pects to win in our summer winds and waters to give his craft an

pects to win in our summer which into success to give us or craft for shormal breath of beam, which impairs her seagoing qualities. Such rules of measurement must be injurious in their ultimate effects upon this fascinating and manly sport. It reduces the yacht to a racing machine, in which no man cares to cruse for health and recreation, in preference to a good "all round" craft. Of the two other methods of measurement referred to by Mr. Smith, that of "euble contents" and that of "length and beam," it seems to be admitted that the first mentioned is theoretically and practically correct when applied to yachts of the same or sub-

ntially the same freeboard. In such cases no yacht, whatever

summing the same freeboard. In such cases he years, where ye be restyle or type, is handicapped in any way.

But when one yacht has more freeboard and better seagoing qualities, she gains nothing in racing qualities thereby, but rather oses on account of the center of effort being higher, and yet she s handiegoned by all the additional cubic contents her increased is handicapped by all the additional cubic contents her increased freeboard creates. This is a fair statement of the argument and of the difficulty encountered in the "cubic contents" system from those who have tried it. As to the other system of measurement—"length and beam"—if I understand Mr. Smith, he admits that theoretically it gives an advantage to the narrower beam or "cuber type" of yacht model, but thinks our summer weather will be a supersonate the system of the

ter type of ynent model, out thins out summer when the not favor a very narrow type for rading.

To this I am slow to agree. The yachtsman goes in to win, and very properly. That is his hour of triumph. He will crules about in a flat iron-shaped cruft in America all summer and take scomforts as a sea boat and otherwise in order to come all her discomforts is a sea own and other we invited to come out ahead in two or three races. He will marigate a craft of about the general proportions of the same likelying, set edge up, in England all the season and stand the heat, and hatches battened down and decks constantly drenched in a sea way for the same

object.

If, therefore, a rule of measurement is adopted in America which gives advantage to a narrower beam and the American yachtsman finds himself ciphered out by it, what would be the Inevitable result? Summer weather, I believe, would not stand in the way a moment. Our Yankee yachtsmen would take to narrow beam that would deplor better than the prototype; they would shave down the English flat-iron set edgeways until it would hardly casts a shadow, if possible, in order to win.

As a delegate to the National Yachting Association seeking in-

formation, I wish to propound a question or two for answer. Re-

formation, I wish to proposing a question or two for answer. Re-verting to the "cubic contents" system, we have:—

1. A method of measurement that is theoretically and practi-cally correct and fair between two yaebts of however different type, provided they have the same freeheard.

2. Every Inck of additional freeboard added to either of these

the other is only detrimental to her racing qualities.

yachts over the other is only defined as not include quantities although it may be of advantage to her sea-going qualities. If this is so, the question I wish first to ask is, why not leave off all the "cubic contents" due to this added freeboard in her measurement? It would not in a race be unfair to the other yacht. ems to me some rule can be adopted to practically accompusa tais. There is certainly some minimum limit to the free-board of a yacht to render her a docent vessel. Indeed it seems to me that there is a limit, proportional to the length, below which it would not be advantageous to reduce the freeboard. This being so, could not yachts be divided into classes according to longth or otherwise, and a line of freeboard be established for longth or otherwise, and a line of freeboard be established for measurement at a certain height above the water for each class. Then let all the "cubic contents" below a horizontal plane passing through this line be estimated, and the yacht which actually has freeboard extending higher would not have it counted against her in "cubic contents."

Any yacht which was built with less freeboard than the height any yacut which was built with less freeboard than the beight of this measurement line would prohably lose more than she would gain, because, without doubt, she would not be fit for any average aca, and she would lose by the submersion of less counter aft when by the wind.

aft when by the wind.

Or if advisable, any yacht so built might have her "cubic contents" estimated, as if she was built up to this measurement line, on the ground that she could not be a suitable vessel unless obuilt up, and should be handleapped for her departure from ect naval construction.

correctnavat construction.

If in any way we can devise a modification of the "cubic contents" system which shall be fair as between all styles of yachts, substantially it will be of great benefit, because for all the parts of the yacht below the water line this system is conceded to be a e, and having a definite and similar portion of the ya leal with above the water line, and having in the water line itself deal with above the water line, and naving in the hatch the victoria a definite and established horizontal plane to measure (this visible portion from, we ought to be able to reduce the conditions to such an equality as to give fair play to any construction of naval architecture in comparison with any other.

Let us hear from the champions of each system, and we shall bly learn from the discussion. DAVID HALL RICE.

MEASUREMENT

IN order that a question is imple enough to itself, may be explained to the best advantage, it will be advisable to first obtain a clear understanding of the purposes to be kept in view. The object, and the only object, of measurement and time allowan co ommong yachts is to eliminate differences of size, so that the real comparative value of various models may be established by the test of racing.

It is quite manifest that if one vessel outsails another smaller It is quite manness that it one vessel obtains action of the relative merits of the two, until a correction has been applied to the larger one, and whereby the effect of her excess in size will be elim-inated—wiped out, as it were. The result as it would then stand represents a just comparison of the value of the models for We established from this the first axiom :-

speed. We established from this the first axiom:—

I. Measurement and time allowence are applied for the purpose of eliminating differences in size, and for that purpose only, so that variety in size may not be a hindrance to the practical comparison of variety in slape.

The object settled clearly in our minds, the next step will be naturally disorded to the process haveled.

Intercoper settled clearly in only initial, the next set measurement and time allowance are to be attained. That the reasoning adopted shall be logical and free from all secondary disturbances whereby side issues would be created, we will dovote attention to the simplest and plainest case imaginable. A, and B, desire to match their yachts for the purpose of deable. A. and B. desire to match their yachts for the purpose of de-ciding whether A.'s Finhèle, of 100 tons, or B.'s Shelback, of 120 tons, possesses the lines or shape most favorable to the develop-ment of speed. The secondary considerations of wind, tide, sailorizing, foul bottom and the like, we presume to be equal in both yachts, so that the question at issue will not be over-standowed by irrelevant matters. The race is sailed, and Finhack leads by 10m., at the finishing line. It will not be pretended that the 10m. represents a correct gauge of the superiority in point of speed of Finhack over Sheliback, for the latter has had the ad-vantages of the momentum due to her excess of twenty tons. If, with this advantage in her favor, the viral Finhack has, neverthewith this advantage in her favor, the rival Finback has, neverthewith this advantage in her layor, the frest product has, hereful-less, beaten her by 10m, the question becomes, by how much more would she have been beaten with the momentum of twenty tons ("power," among yachtsmen) obliterated? The answer to this is to be looked for in the tabulated allowances which experithis is to be looked for in the tabulated allowances which experience has shown to be the amount due as a correction for the excess of 120 tons over 100 tons. When this "allowance" has been added to the actual period (10m.) by which the larger boat has been outstilled, then we will have a correct expression in time of the difference in the value of the two vessels' models for speed. Certainly nothing can well be plainer than this, and since sound logic compels us; to allow for differences in size, our second axiom tollows as a matter of course!—

II. Size is the correct basis upon which time is to be allowed, and Preserore a theoretical course in measurement must be

therefore a theoretically correct system of measurement must be

If a little digression be permitted, we will here explain a phe nomenon, common enough in practice but explicable upon a ra-tional basis to comparatively few, and also thereby meet an objection which we know will occur to almost everyone when try Joetion which we know will occur to almost everyone when try-ing to accept, for once and all, the two axioms above mentioned. We allude to the well-known fact that size per se is an advantage altogether apart from model, and that size should be paid for to the full extent, even though the excess may be used for filling up a vessel's model, and deteriorating from her speed. To obtain an accurate and correct estimate of her altered model in competition with another, it is necessary to make her account in full for the increase of size, in spite of such increase havingered interf

with speed, for an increase of size of itself carries with it an inornage of 'pown,' no martese of the street of the artes with it at more ago of 'pown,' no martese of street, and time allowance is granted, according to axiom L, for the very purpose of neutralizing space and a difference in power, and point in the resulting space. A little relection on this point may be included in a constant of the resulting to have axiom I, before their eyes that many confound, the purposes of time allowance, and declaim wrongfully against making a vessel name anowance, and account wrong thry against making a vesser pay for heavier toning o because the excess may not have promoted her speed—in fact, may have made a slower boat. But then it is just to find out how much slower than another she may have become that she must, nevertheless, pay for her mereased size. This come that she must, nevertheres, pay to it inclusions the samulate clearly understood, and anyone wishing to advance a scheme of measurement and allowance must first master this proposition, and never get astray, or his logic will not bear the crucial test of close reasoning.

Why a larger vessel has a natural advantage over a smaller one till be gleaned from the following figures:—

| Tonnage. | Speed. | Momentum. | Ratios of Resistance |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| 100 | 2 knots. | 200 | Say 2. |
| 200 | 2 knots. | 400 | Say 3. |
| 100 | 6 knots. | 600 | 18 |
| | 6 knots. | 1,200 | 36 |

The comparison is made between schooners of 100 tons and 200 tons. Assume that a certain wind will drive both alike fast (2 knots) owing to the larger one having a somewhat clumsier form, and that their resistances can be represented by 2 and 3 respec-tively. When the speed of the two has increased, let us say, to 6 knots, in consequence of a freshening of they wind, the momenta will have grown from 200 to 600 and from 400 to 1,200, exhibiting a much wider limit at the higher speed than at the lower.

| Speeds. | Ratios of Re- sistance. | Difference: | Ratios of Dif- ference to Re- sistance of smaller vessel. | Resistance due to difference of |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 2 | 2-3 | 1 | 0.5 | { 200 (400-200) |
| 6 | 18-36 | 18 | 1.0 | 400 (200x2) |

If the whole of this increase in momentum be necessary to overcome the increased resistance offered by the clumsier model, then the two vessels will still remain sailing side by side. If, howthen the two vessels will still remain sailing side by side. If, however, only a portion thereof is required to balance the increased resistance, then the remaining "power," or momentum stored up will serve to dr. ve the 200-tonner at some speed greater than stands, and she will force ahead of the smaller schooner in spite of the latter's finer model. To continue upon our assumptions: The resistance in ordinary models increases as the square of the speed at low velocities, hence that of the 100-tonner will at six koots be represented by eighteen. That of the 200-tonner, however, we accept as increasing in a slightly faster ratio owing to bluffer form, and if taken as the 24 power of the speed will amount to 36, as noted in the second table above. The same table shows in the third column the differences between the resistances s in the third column the differences between the resistances and in the fourth those differences have been referred to the resistances of the smaller schooner. Now it is ovident that if at two knots an excess in momentum of 200 was required to overcome the larger vessel's clumsiness, the amount required at six come the larger vessels claimsness, the name requires what knots will have increased above 200 in the same proportion as the ratios 0.5 and 1.0. In other words, 400 out of the difference be-tween 1,200 and 600 will be used up in overcoming the excess of resistance due to inferior form, leaving a momentum of 200 as

a greater speed than six knots, from which it follows that when

a gross-rapear usequires that rate the 300-tonner will go by her. From the above it will appear plain enough that to obtain a correct expression of the superiority of the smaller vessel's form for speed the larger one must be made to account for her total expression of the order of the smaller of the smaller count for the total of the state of the state of the smaller of the smaller count for her total counts. Excess of size (no tons, for the whole no tons has come into pay—first, in making up for want of good form; and second, in actually driving her ahead. In estimating the difference between two forms it is manifest that difference in size must pay, no matter where found. Axiom I., therefore, holds in all cases.

The next requisites will be granted by all without argument

III. A perfect system of measurement for time allowance must not place a premium upon any one form in particular, but must leave the designer absolutely untrammeled in all directions alike.

Any rule which takes into account only one or two dimensions necessarily compois the designer to extend in the directions or direction not raxed. Only one special form or type can be the outcome of such a rule, independently altogether of the design. bility of such type for other purposes than evading just compensation to rivals in a race. Ample proof of this is to be found abroad sation torivals in a race. Ample proof of this is to be found abroad and at home. In England, where length and beam are taxed, yachts grow narrower and deeper from year to year. In America where length generally supplies the standard, yachts grow shorter, stumpler, wider and deeper with each succeeding sum-mer. On the other hand, the Royal Nova Scotia V. S. shuls its system. in which all three dimensions are considered, not only th oughly satisfactory from a theoretical point of view, but capable of matching the greatest varieties in type from one extreme to the other

1V. No system of measurement should be permitted which has a tendency in practice to produce undesirable or dangerous pseuliarities.

No words need be wasted upon this. If it is found in practice No words need be wasted upon this. It it is found in practice, as has been asserted, that measurement by size has a direct influence upon freeboard, and will compel owners to cut it down to the minimum permissible for summer rading thereby losing in oruising comforts and endangering their vessels in squalls and orusing controvs and enongering their vessels in squalis and short sens, it is not very difficult to circumvent this objection. Adopt a standard "depth for measurement" for different classes or sizes of vessels, make such depth depond upon lought or other suitable factor, and the yacht designer will at once build up to the limit and not short of it. Danger will at once and and its other of the free build up to he removed.

V. The system must admit of ready application and verification in

Though the exact size of a vessel is to be attained only from drafts or plans, a sufficiently approximate rule can be devised for every-day practice which will place the adoption of a theoreti-cally correct system within the capacity of the smallest club. cally correct system within the capacity of the smallest club. Substitute for the gauging or calculating of cubical contents the simple multiplication of the three principal dimensions, length, beam and "standard depth," and the whole problem has been solved. A tape line, a plumb bob and a man who can read numbers is the whole stock in trade. Such a rule is founded upon logic and common sense, is unassailable mathematically, and is the only one which will in addition conform to the domands of

the only one which will in addition contour to the domains of the five axioms mentioned in this article.

Any rule which does not conform to them is faulty in concep-tion, and certain in the end to prove vicious in effect.

-A cricket match was played at Acapulco, Mexico, in 1876 with a temperature of 135 degrees in the

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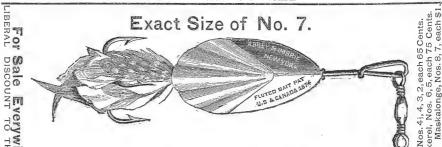
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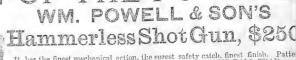
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

Volume 14-No. 4. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York.

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Parmechenee and the Bangeley Circuit.

OUR party, consisting of N. A. Roberts, F. Stevenson, Jr., F. S. Fay and the writer, left M— or the morning of Aug. 19th, 1879, for the woods. At Boston we purchased a round trip ticket for eighteen dollars, and taking the Eastern Railroad at 8.30 A.M., reached Portland at 12.20 P.M. At this place a portion of the train is transferred to the Grand Trunk depot, thus avoiding expense of carriage across the city. At the Grand Trunk depot a fair dinner is furnished for fifty cents, and at 2 P.M. the traveler resumes his journey, via the Grand Trunk Railroad. Sixty-three miles takes him to Bryant's Pond, where he arrives at 4,20 P.M., and there he finds a coach in waiting to take him to Andover, twenty-one As soon as the coach is loaded we move onward, and in a couple of hours' time we reach Rumford, eight miles inland, where horses are changed, and we get a very comfortable supper. After a half hour's delay the driver cracks his whip, and we resume our journey in the deepening twilight. Shortly after leaving Rumford we move cautiously down the west bank of the Androscoggin River, but when we reach the border, look in vain for a bridge. Before us is a stream of some thirty rods in width, with a brisk current, whose waters are dark and threatening, and over which we are to be transported. There is no ferryboat, only a small floating wharf, just large enough to hold a coach and four, but with no Without ado, however, the horses are safeguards. driven thereon, but fliere they are sure to stop. "Never fear," says the whip; "they don't love the water any more than you do." Fairly upon it, and the ferryman, by means of ropes connecting with a large cable tethered to either shore, draws the nose of the wharf up to the cable, and the current setting against it, it starts like a thing of life, and in a few minutes the horses dash up the opposite bank. The sensation is both exciting and agrecable

Evening is now fairly upon us, and we creep slowly along in the darkness thirteen miles further, over a rough and hilly, but picturesque, road, till we reach Andover, a natter of three hours' journey, arriving usually from 9 to 9.30 P.M. At Andover are two good hotels—the

Andover House, the ancient hostelry, and French's,

Andover House, the ancient hostelry, and French's, lately built.

From Andover to "Arm of the Lake," on the Richardson (or "Welokenebacook") the distance is twelve miles, but no Concord coach takes one there; the road forbids, for it is rough, rugged and rocky, and it requires a buckboard to accomplish the journey. Leaving Andover at 8 a.M. you soon leave denuded fields behind, and plunge into wooded lands, where tall and shapeless trees obscure the sun and partially shut out the light of day, the only opening visible being a rugged, narrow road, which winds its simous course through the unbroken forces.

About noon you emerge from the wilderness to find yourself once more in the sunshine upon the borders of a beautiful lake, the Welokenebacook, where, planting yourself upon a rock or stunp, you possess your soul in patience, till in the distance you see a faint trace of smoke rising heavenward, and soon the little steamer, the Welokenebacook—a mere toy—approaches the landing. An hour is spent after its arrival in "wooding up" and getting things abourd; then the little screw slowly worms you across the lake to Midde Dan, four miles distant in miles and forty-five minutes in time. "Angless' Retreat" is the nume of the new both of the lables with the sunshing is the nume of the new both of the lables with the sunshing is the nume of the new both? you accoss the lake to Middle Dam, four miles distant in miles and forty-five minutes in time. "Anglers' Retreat' is the name of the new "hotel" that, holds out its invitation to receive you, and as there is no "opposition" house here there are no vociferating backmen chamoring in your ears the various hotels they run for; but you get quietly off the boat and pursue the event eneror of your way up a long plank walk to the backwoods retreat, where you are kindly taken in charge for the moderate sum of \$1.50 per day. The old Retreat has outlived its usefulness, and is now falling to pieces from gradual decay. Worms find a home in its rotting timbers, and horses and cattle find protection from the inclemency of the weather beneath its roof. What an ignoble use to dedicate its historic walls to! How many a merry gathering have its timits roof, walls to!

home in its rotting dimores, and norses and cattle find protection from the inclemency of the weather beneath its roof. What an ignoble use to dedicate its historic walls to! How many a merry gathering have its timbers witnessed! How many jolly songs and cheery laughters have its primitive walls reëchoed!

Alas! never more will its dumb sides resound the hearty jokes that went round in those early days when few drank in the glories of this famous fishing ground. But it is not my purpose to moralize, but to paint as nearly as possible an accurate picture of this delightful country; and having reached this point in our journey let me say, taking Middle Dam as the starting point, it is my purpose to give practical information of time, distance and expense of making the Rangeley circuit, if I may be allowed the figure of speech, and at the conclusion of this article may be found a compact summary table for the scrap book of the sportsman.

From Middle Dam there are two routes to Parmechence, viz., via Indian Rock, and the Megalloway. Having chosen the latter my description will be by that way. The old carry from Middle Dam to Umbagog—Cedar Stump—has been abandoned, and the new carry now follows the old road about three miles, when it turns to the northward and strikes the east arm of the Umbagog, five and a half miles all told from Middle Dam.

The steamer Diamond at present makes three trips weekly, starting from Upton about 8 A.M. Thesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, reaching the arm at 9 A.M.; thence to Errol Dam, and roturning up river roaches Brown's Farms, on the Megalloway, about noon, where a comfortable spring wagon takes you to the farms, two miles distant, for dinner. A buckboard leaves M. D. each and a half miles all told from Middle Dam.

The steamer Diamond at present makes three trips weekly, starting from Upton about 8 A.M. Thesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, reaching the arm at 9 A.M.; thence to Errol Dam, and roturning up river roaches Brown's Farms, on the Megalloway, about noon, where a comfortable

ing your biggage by buckboard at seventy-five cents per 100 pounds. If you ride, the fare of \$1 includes the carrying of your luggage.

At Brown's Farms you make a bargain to carry you to Fred, Flint's camp, at the head of Ariscoos Falls, seven miles, or previously arrange for boats to meet you at Brown's and pull to the foot of the falls and then carry around. The former is the better way. Five dollars took our party and luggage from Brown's to flint's. From Brown's to foot of falls the road is good, but the carry around the falls is very bad, and luggage must be taken across on a buck and you must walk or take a terrible jolding.

jolting.
You reach Flint's usually late in the afternoon, and if
You reach Flint's usually late in the afternoon, and if
You reach Flint's usually late in the afternoon, and if
You reach the properties of the night, for you will find a
comfortable bels and a good table, with plenty of milk, for
Fred. keeps a cow, and 1 can vouch that she gives rich
nilk. Terms, \$1.50 per day for sportsmen and \$1 for

milk. Terms, \$1.50 per day for sportsmen and \$1 for guides.

At 6.30 A.M., Aug. 23d, we shoved our boats into the current, and the strong arms of our guides began pulling us up the Megalloway. The river at this point is some eight or ten rods wide, with no perceptible current upon the surface, yet with a strong undertow. Four miles the hour is called "good time," and as the distance to the foot of the Little Megalloway—where you disembark—is thirty-three miles, it's a pretty good day's work to make the river in one day from Flint's Camp.

The points of interest between Flint's and the Little Megalloway, i. e., the fishing points, are, from point to point:—Flint's to Beaver Brook, two miles; Parker Hill Pond Eddy, two miles; Bog Brook, one mile; Narrows,

four miles; Hunter's Camp, five miles; Lower Metallic Pond, one mile: Foot of Meadows, four miles; Upper Metallic Pond, five miles; Head of Meadows, five miles; Foot of Little Megalloway, four miles; total, thirty-three

were anxious to make Danforth's Camp by As we were anxious to make Daniorth's Camp by nightfall we omitted fishing en route, and at 12.45 r.m. we found ourselves at a camping spot near the Upper Metallic, twenty-four miles from Flint's. Tethering our nightfull we omitted fishing en route, and at 12.46 r.m. we found ourselves at a camping spot near the Upper Metallic, twenty-four miles from Flint's. Tethering our boats to the bushes on shore, we disemburked and soon had a fine kettle of tea steeping over a brush fire. Tea, by the way, is the nectar of the guides; give them plenty of meat and they will pull as long as the oars hold out; and right here is a good time, while we are waiting for the pot to boil, to say a kind word for our guides, John Eastman and John Olsen, both faithful, trustworty and reliable guides, and thoroughly familiar with this section of the country; ever willing to do all that is required and strictly temperate in their habits, both denying the use of ardent spirits. Waile waiting for steam to get up—in the teapot—we visited Metallic Pond to look for deer; we saw a fresh trail, but the deer which made it was non est, so as the law "was on" we didn't shoot him. After a hasty, but by no means light lunch, we resumed our boats, and lighting our pipes, drunk in the beauties of nature as we lazily and dreamily puffed our way up stream. A word about the Megalloway. It is what might be termed a flat, lazy stream, with clear and creeping waters, bordered on either hand by low lands thickly covered with spruce, tamarack, hemlock, etc., mostly soft wood. Its course is very crooked, and it often "boxes the compass" in a half-mile run. This, added to the wild, ruged aspect of the surrounding country, gives a touch of romance to the journey. Resuming our journey we find nothing of special importance to interrupt our dreamy thoughts till we arrive within three-fourtlis of a mile of the landing. Here we encounter rapids too strong to stem with loaded craft, so we leave our luggage to the care of our guides and find our squalong a well beaten path near the river, while our guides pole up the boats. A delay of some thirty minutes is occasioned by the rapids and we again embark, but only to make about one-fourth of a mile, when we find ourselves, at 3.

"For a team to cross the carry fire two shots, and on being an-wored fire two more. G. S. FLINT.

iney's end by water. Spiked to a tree hard by you will find these words:—

"For a team to cross the earry fire two shots, and on being answered fire two more.

Elevating our double-barrelled Parker at an angle of 45 degrees, we fired in quick succession two shots of buck, then attentively listened, when, after a little, through the brunches of the tall forest trees came the sharp crack of a rifle, when again we gave two more, and in less than thirty minutes there came lumbering down upon us an ordinary stone drag, drawn by a dilapidated-looking horse, which presented the appearance of an animal fed upon the provender of the country, brush. But, mil importe, he took our truck safely over the carry, four miles, to Parmechenee Lake, at the modest charge of five dollars, while we made the same on foot in one hour and ten minutes. The carry, after leaving the Megalloway, takes a westerly course for about one half mile, where you reach "Spoff Flint's Camp," or G. S. Flint's, which is situated on the border of "Sunday Pond," which he has stocked with trout for the entertainment of his guests. His camp is a comfortable one, and, on dif, he sets a very good table. At this point the carry turns northward, and three and one half miles further, over a comfortable but somewhat hilly path, you reach the south border of Parmechenee. At the termination of the carry is erected a flag-staff which boasts a white flag of peace. Quickly to the pinnacle we hoisted the emblen, and in a few moments our eyes were gladdened by the sight of a minuture speek a mile and a half up the lake, which upon appoach proved to be a boat to take us to "Camp Caribou," the name with which Joln S. Danforth has christened his wilderness lodge. In twenty minutes we were all safely stowed, and in twenty more we moored our boat at his wharf, just as the hands of our watches had passed the figure which divides 5 from 6 r.M.

We were greeted by our old guide with an enthusian which awakened the pleasant memories of four years ago, when we first penetrated th

hand. Again he essayed to fell the towering pine to the same end, but again were his labous stayed in their progress, and now he found that a petty jealousy of a camp proprietor below was exercising its influence against his getting a foothold here. Being a strauger, with no influential friends, he was unable to get a permit from the land-owners, while he and his motives were grossly traduced by his jealous opponent. Nothing daunted, however, he now determined to anchor here. So with the indomitable pluck of a master backwoodsman, as he is, he shouldered his ax, marched up the lake, selected a quiet spot where the fierce blasts of the season would not too roughly visit bin, and with a few well-timed strotes laid a goodly number of the denizens of the forest low, and in a short time had constructed a raft of mighty logs, thoroughly secured together as only a skilful woodsman knows how to do. Upon this solid foundation, anchored off shore, he piled his logs and raised his cabin, and ere the winter snows visited him in carnest we find him teasting his weary limbs over a cheery blaze that beanned from his hearth. Man has too much reverence for genuine pluct to suffer it to go long unevarded. His indomitable perseverence wen him the respect of the land-owners, and an acquantance began which ended in a permit to creet his lodge upon a small island at the upper end of the lake, and last winter he gave the finishing touch to his now roomy and comfortable camp.

The island upon which his buildings (three in number) are located contains about one and a half acres in area. All the buildings are framed of spruce, with spruce stud-

an acquantance began which ended in a permit to crect his lodge upon a small island at the upper end of the lake, and last white he gave the finishing touch to his now roomy and comfortable camp.

The island upon which his buildings (three in number) are located contains about one and a half acres in area. All the buildings are framed of spruce, with spruce studding and rafters, and clapboarded with planed clapboards. All of the timbers, studs and rafters are pecled, and, there being no finish inside, their glossy surfaces give appearance of varnish, and render the rooms decidedly cheerful. The main building, which stands immediately in front, is two and a half stories high, 20x30 on the ground. This is occupied by "the family." Mr. and Mrs. Fickett, formerly of Brown's farms, who attend to the culturary department and "run" the hotel for 'Johnny." The kitchen and dining room occupy the first floor, and bedrooms above. Immediately in the rear of the main room is the general comfort room, or guests' sitting room, a building fax20; all in one room even to the ridge. A large open Franklin sends out a mellow warmth into its ample space, while the demudel rafters of spruce glisten and shimmer in the evening firelight. The appointments are simple. A small writing desk fixed against the wall, a buil dozen shelves with a few books and papers, the simpedimente of departed sportsmen, a sink the simpedimente of departed sportsmen, as ink wall, wash bowl and towels, two small tables, a wooden bench, a few home-made chairs and a swinging hammock are all 11st walls are decorated with actual drafts of three large trout, caught here since the camp was creeted, the largest representation having been taken by Henry C. Haven, June 1st, 1879, at Little Boys' Falls, and weighed flive and a laft pounds. Farther back, but to one side of this building, is the lodging camp, 20x30, having six comportable rooms on the lower floor, and six beds, all in one room, in the attic.

Through the long and dreary winter of '18 and '79 "Johnny," wi

pound.

At the outlet of the lake, one and a half miles from

pound.

At the outlet of the lake, one and a half miles from camp, the fishing is fine in June and September, and large trout are frequently taken here. The largest taken by our party weighed about two pounds.

Farther down the stream, about a mile below the outlet, Black Catt Brook emplies into the river and trout are abundant, but not so large as above; however, they are often taken weighing from one to two pounds.

Our party remained at Danforth's itwo days, and, although we had trout at every meal, we had to stop catching, because we could not eat them fast enough.

Parties visiting Danforth's, if they have a taste for something wilder, will find good hunting and fishing in the back country. Trout, deer, and all kinds of game being plenty ten or twelve miles back, or up the Megalloway River. Rump Pond, eight miles up stream, is a favorite camping ground, and parties can get fitted out at Danforth's for the expedition. I would remark in passing, that, to visit Parmechenee, parties need not tak blankets or any outlit whatever for camping out, for they can be had at Danforth's. From the Rangeley Clain to Parmechenee is now but a day's journey, however you may go, unless you prefer to idle by the way, and try the favorite fishing pools which abound along the river banks.

After a pleasant tarry of five days at Parmechenee, we jurned our faces homeward.

At 8.30 a.m., Friday, Aug, 29th, we bade adieu to the pleusant island, and at 9 a.m. we reached the mouth of the Black Cat, two and one-half miles, where the west end of Cupsupic Carry terminates. A few minutes sufficed to pack our guides and gather our own load, and we started across the carry. This carry is called five miles; but I have walked over a great many and value my opinion, and I enter it upon my jointral as eight miles. We were all pretty good walkers and loaded light, and were three hours and five minutes making it. Hils, however, included thirty-five minutes in stops, making the actual time two hours and thirty minutes. En roude we came upon a flock of partridges and bagged the lot—seven. We could not help it, they would not fly; and we shot them down in cold blood, not for sport, but because we wanted them for our supper.

Much has been said about this being a bad carry, but we all pronounced it an exceedingly good one. There is, occasionally, a windfall, it is true, but they are few, and now and then a steep declivity, but they are not many. The underbrush is all cut away, the path well-beaten, and but few rocks beset your footsteps. I wish, indeed, I might never encounter a worse.

Reaching the banks of Chusuntie River about 12 M. we

never encounter a worse.

Reaching the banks of Cupsuptic River about 12 M., we waited thirty minutes before our guides came up. It should be borne in mind that they carried about seventy-five pounds of luggage each, which may explain their five pounds of luggage each, which may explain their

y. rained quite hard at spells while crossing, and we It rained quite hard at spells while crossing, and we were somewhat wet when we got over. We built a fire, however, and as the rain held up we got pretty nearly dry by the time our guides arrived. We found our boats in waiting to take us down the river; and I will remark by the way that Danforth keeps boats constantly at both ends of this carry for the accommodation of sportsmen going and coming.

ing and coming. After a hasty lunch, which all did ample justice to, we After a hasty funch, which all the ample justice to, we shifted our cargo and poled our way down the narrow and shallow Cupsuptic a distance of eight miles, where we encountered rapids, and leaving our boats at the head and shallow Cupsuptic a distance of eight miles, where we encountered rapids, and leaving our boats at the head of the same, again shouldered our luggage and made a carry of a half mile to the foot of the rapids, where other and better boats awaited us. At this point the rain came heavily upon us, and we were glad to avail ourselves of a friendly tent which a brother sportsman had erected here, but who at this time was temporarily away. About 5 1-M. seeing no signs of clearing weather, we donned our rubber coats and pushed our brais into the current. The stream now becomes wider and deeper, and our guides bent to their oars. Shortly after starting the rain came in torrents, enlivened occasionally with thunder and lightning. One of our party discharged his gun, which burst a cloud in our immediate vienity, and its contents threatened to deluge us for a few moments, but by dint of bailing we kept afloat. From the foot of the rapids to Indian Rock the distance is eight miles, viz., four to the head of Cupsuptic Lake and four more across it of Indian Rock, which is situated about one mile up Kennebago stream, where it and Rangeley stream unite to empty their waters into Cupsuptic Lake. The view from the foot of the rapids to Cupsuptic Lake is very delightful, wild, romantic.

Cupsuptic River for most of the way is very narrow.

tiner waters into cupsuptic Lake. The view from the foot of the rapids to Cupsuptic Lake is very delightful, wild, romantic.

Cupsuptic River for most of the way is very marrow and very crooked, more so than the Megalloway, which is so crooked that the water sometimes forgets which way to flow. The channel is shallow and narrow, and at points we had difficulty in getting through the narrow passes, which were choked with the dry float-wood. Along its banks, where sand bars make their way out into the stream, we saw multitudes of deer tracks, and in one instance those of a caribou. Ducks, too, are quite numerous in its waters, but it requires great care to get within shooting distance.

Having reached Indian Rock our journey is nearly over. Camp Kennebago is owned and run by an association of sportsmen who love to angle, and who believemay their tribe increase!—in obedience to law of fish and game. They have two large buildings devoted to their confort (one just finished), besides one for guides and other necessary out-buildings. The Superintendent, C. S. Richardson, romains here the entire year and looks to their affairs. He is a genial, good-natured soul, with proper gifter of filt the position to which to has been assigned. If the position to which to has been assigned of medium height, with beaming face and piercing eye and long gray whiskers and moustache, In looks a very Furfata—a Miles Standish as it were. He greets you with a happy smile and happier word, and during your stay his quaint remarks furnish you an untold fund of pleasure.

Camp Remebago is open to visitors during the season,

stay his quaint remarks furnish you an untold fund of pleasure.

Camp Kennebago is open to visitors during the season, except in June and September, when it is devoted to members of the olub and their friends. The regular charge for board is \$1.50 per day, and they set the best table in the wilderness. The camp is situated about twenty roots from the confluence of Kennebago and Raugeley streams, and some of the finest fishing hereabouts is at this junction where the waters unite. Leaving Indian Roek to complete the lake circuit we pass down the river on the little steamer Oquossoc into Cupsupite Lake, thence into the Mooselucmagnitic, making our first stop at Soule's camp, about two miles from Indian Roek, a comfortable lodge looking out upon the lake, and whose doors are always open—for a consideration—to the sportsman.

from Indian Rock, a comfortable lodge looking out upon the lake, and whose doors are always open—for a consideration—to the sportsman.

Leaving Soule's the steamer makes its way across the lake, eleven miles, when it enters a narrow outlet a mile in length and finally brings up at Upper Dam, where a small hotel and a half dozen other buildings look out upon this narrow neck of water. The fishing at this dam is often very fine, and while we were stopping at the rock Marshall Whitney, guide and tyer of flies, of Upton, took three good trout, weighing respectively six and a half, five and a half, and three pounds.

A carry of one-fourth of a mile takes us to the head of Lake Molechunkenmak, where the steamer Wedeenebacook nakes its connection with the upper lakes. Leaving Upper Dam the steamer passes down the lake above named through a narrow neck of water about a mile in length and into Lake Welokennebacook, or more often perhaps called the Lower Richardson. From Upper Dam to Middle Dam is about ten miles.

I have now given the complete circuit, having started from and returned to Middle Dam; and I have little more to add, to conclude this sketch of the Rangeley section,

Coming in via Andover we determined to go out via Farmington. From Indian Rock across the carry to Rangeley Lake is one and three-fourths miles. Travelers walk and their luggage goes across on a buckboard for St. The steamer runs on the Rangeley every day, Sundays included, and Leaves foot of the lake at 10 A.M. From this point to Rangeley City is six miles, which the lutle steamer Mollychankennuk makes in about an hour, arriving about 11 o'clock. The stage from Rangeley City, however, does not leave till 3 o'clock, thus giving ample time for dinner. There are two hotels here, the Rangeley Lake House and the Oquessoc. The former is auted the larger. Rangeley has a population of about 500 inhabitants.

habitants.

After touching at Rangeley the steamer continues on to Greenvale, at the head of the lake, three miles distant, and passengers can stop at either point for dinner. Greenvale has only two or three house. Rangeley Lake is considered the handsomest of the lakes, but it does not seem to be a few to the contractions.

is considered the mindsomest of the takes, but it were smallered the best fishing.

Leaving Rangeley at 2 P.M. you soon find yourself upon a very hilly and somewhat sleep road—now up, now down, but affording a very fine view of the surrounding country, which presents on either hand lofty mountains and deep valleys. Your progress is necessarily slow, especially as the horses upon this route are none of the

Four miles an hour is a fair average. The first stopping place after leaving Rangeley City and Greenvale is Beech Hill, or half-way house, where we changed horses, nine miles from Greenvale and twylve from Rangeley. About 5 P.M. we renewed our journey, and about 7 P.M. we drove up to the Earden House at Philipps. Med, nine miles from Beach Hill and twenty-one from Rangeley. A word for the Barden-List first class. Philipps has a population of about 1,500, and supports two or three good hotels.

To reach Farmington in time for the train (8.45 A.M.) you must leave Philipps early; so at 4,30 we were called to

three good hotels.

To reach Farmington in time for the train (8.45 A.M.) you must leave Philipps early; so at 4.30 we were called to breakfast, and at 5 A.M. we were smoking our pipes on the stage top just as the sun was putting in an appearance. About 7 A.M. we reached Strong, asmall township, where we crossed Sandy River upon a suspension bridge, exchanged mails, and recrossing, recumed our conte over a rough and billy road. "At 8.50 we drove up to the depot, and at 8.45 we moved out of the station. From Farmington to Porthaud is eightly-four miles, and the train arrives here at 12.57, giving thirteen minutes to connect with Boston and Maine or Eastern for Boston. The trains run into the Eastern Depot at Porthaud, but if you wish to take the Boston and Maine you change at Hoston and Maine transfer station.

For convenience of reference and for the scrap-book I give below a table of distances, time and fares from Boston to Parnichence and return:—

| | | Distance. | T | inc. | Hores. |
|----|---|-----------|-----|-----------|----------|
| | | Miles. | 17. | M. | Fures. |
| ı | Boston to Portland | 108 | 4 | (0) | 1 |
| 1 | Portland to Bryant's Pond | 63 | 23 | 39 | 124.80 |
| ł | Bryant's Pond to Rumford | 8 | 3 | (r) | 0.50 |
| 1 | Rumford to Andover | 13 | | (-()- | 1.00 |
| 1 | Andover to Arm of Lake | 10 | 3 | 20 | 2 00 |
| ı | Arm of Luke to Middle Dam | 4 | () | 4.5 | 0.75 |
| į | Middle Dam to Arm of Umbagog | 51 | +7 | Ćα | 1 (8) |
| 1 | Arm of Umbagog to Brown's Land- | | | | |
| | ino | 10 | 2 | (14) | 1 (6) |
| 1 | Landare to "Brown's Farms" (hole) | 15 | () | 2.0 | 0.25 |
| | Brown's Farms to Ariseous Carry | 2 | () | 50 1 | 5 141 |
| | Aeross Carry to Fred. Flint's | 11 | 1 | (O) | forparty |
| | Fred. Flint's to foot Little Megallo- | 601 | 9 | 60 | Boat. |
| | way are the same and same and same and | | 0 | 15 | Foot. |
| | Lattle Megalloway to "Spoff" Flint's | 114 | 1 | (ii) | 5 (x.+ |
| | Spon's to Purmechenge | ïì | ô | 20 | Bent. |
| | Parmachenee to Danforth's Camp | 21 | ő | 31) | Bout. |
| | Danforth's to Black Cat Brook | | 3 | 200 | boot. |
| | Across Cupsuptic Carry | ä | - 2 | 360 | Boat. |
| | End of Carry to Cupsuptic Falls | - 5 | ő | 15 | Foot. |
| | Carry around Falls Foot of Falls to head of Cupsuptic | | | 3+3 | 1001. |
| | Lake | 1 | 1 | 60 | Boat. |
| | Head of Cupsuptic Lake to Indian | | | 1.0 | 12.00 |
| | Rock | -1 | 0 | (,0 20 | Beat. |
| | Indian Rock to Sculo's Camp | - 2 | 0 | 20 | (0.25 |
| | Soule's Camp to foot of Moosciuc- | | ٠. | 20 | |
| • | magantle | - 11 | 1 | 50 | 1 |
| | Foot of Mooseinemagunite to upper | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 00 |
| | Upper Dam Carry to Mollychunk- | 1 | £, | 10 | 1010 |
| | Opper Dan Carry to monyemma- | | 11 | 10 | . Post. |
| • | Upper Dam to Middle Dam | 10 | i | 50 | 1.00 |
| | Indian Rock to Rangeley Lake | 10 | | F 1/1.1 | 1.00 |
| į. | Indian mock to margerey tarke | 17 | 0 | 30 | 1.00* |
| | Foot of Rangeley Lake to Rangeley | 7.1 | | 00 | 1 60 |
| | City | 6 | 1 | 60 | 15 |
| l | Rangeley to Greenvale | 1 3 | ú | 30 | 7 1 00 |
| | Greenvale to Beech Hill. | - 6 | 2 | 0.0 | |
| r | Beech Hill to Phops | 9 | 12 | 60 | 2 9 00 |
| | Philips to Farmington | | 3 | 80 | 1.50 |
| | Farmington to Portland | 81 | 3 | 18 | 11 |
| , | Portland to Boston | | 4 | 00 | 1 5 25 |
|) | 101101111111111111111111111111111111111 | | | | 11 . 80 |
| | | | | | |

Including by rgage.

Steamer connections on Mollychunkamunk, Steamer connections on Mollychunkamunk, or Lower Richardson:—Leaves Middle Dann, for Upper Dann, 8.m., leaves Upper Dann for Middle Dann, 10 A.M.; leaves Middle Dann for South Aun, 11 A.M.; leaves Middle Dann for Upper Dam, 12 to 1 r. M.; leaves Middle Dann for Upper Dam, 1 to 3 r. M.; leaves Upper Dam for Middle Dann, 14 r.M., connecting on each trip at Upper Dann with steamer for Indian Rock, cit of 1 r. M.; leaves Indian with steamer for Indian Rock, 5 to 1 r. M., making enfy one trip daily, connecting with the steamer lower lake. On the Umbagog, Thessiays, Thursdays and Saturdays the steamer of lawes Upper Dan, for Indian Rock, 5 to 1 r. M., making enfy one trip daily, connecting with the steamer on lower lake. On the Umbagog, Thessiays, Thursdays and Saturdays the steamer feaves Upton for Middle Dan Carry about 8 A. M.; leaves Middle Dam Carry for Errol and Erownte Landing, 0 A. M., leaves Brown's Farms for Upton, 12 to 1 p. M.

TP. M.
On Rangeley Lake the steamer leaves Rangeley Outlet for Greenwich and Greenvale at 10 A.M.; leaves (return-ing) Greenwich for Rangeley Outlet at 2 P.M. One trip

ing) Greenwich for Rangeley Outlet at 2 P.M. One trip daily.

I have now, patient reader, finished the task which I set myself about, viz., to furnish information which no guide book contains, yet the want of which I experienced when contemplating this most delightful trip. By its aid you may, with patience, calculate the time vequired and expense necessary to make any trip you may desire. In passing, I would remark that a small party can easily make a two weeks trip from Boston for 360 You can add to this by extravagance out save upon by camping out part of the time. If you attempt it, told the advice of the writer of an article which appeared in the Forest and Stream a few weeks since—its sound

sense cannot be questioned. Make up your mind to begin your enjoyment with the beginning of your trip. Make yo're bargains in advance when you can, and if you know precisely where you wish to go, buy through tickets; you can easily deviate here and there and strike your circuit again. You will find a delightful country and plenty of trout, but it may not full to your lot to capture the large ones. Take such as rise to your fly and rest content. An ordinary shot-gun is of little use, as a rule, for birds, without a dog. They are too tame to fly, and the chances are you will pass without seeing them. For deer, a rifle or gun with buckshot is what you need; at the proper season you can shoot all you ought to with either.

Finally, aim to be a true sportsman, keep your temper, don't bully your guides, and you will be happy and retarn a better man from your intercourse with nature.

GEO, A. FAY.

Autural Historn.

WINTER IN WYOMING.

Como, Wyoming Ter., Feb. 7th, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

I sent you a little while ago a list of some of the birds which have ventured to brave the severities of a Wyoming winter. Small as that list then was, it has become of late still smaller. For the past month I have looked in vain for a wing to darken the wintry sky. Even our solitary Collurio Ludovicianus excubitoroides, the com mon shrike, has left, and eagles and hawks have either kept at home or gone elsewhere. The weather has been more severe of late than in December.

We notice that on a day preluding a storm, after a very mild one, birds are about, especially birds of prey, and for a good reason, for at the same time there seems a general premonitory stir among the other animals. Sn white jack-rabbits begin to run about, as if seeking for a suitable shelter against the impending storm. Towards evening many of these run frolicking out into the open prairie, and sit on their haunches like specters; then not unfrequently an owl is seen hovering over their playground, while eagles and hawks have been watching them during the day. There is an uneasiness, too, among the herds of cattle, and in our mines we not unfrequently find the abundant footstops of those little marauders, the mountain rat (Neotoma cinerea), showing that they, too, have been on the stir during the night, looking for s thing to steal and amuse themselves with, during the time that they are to be snowed in. Snow-birds begin to appear in small flocks around the railroad station, snow-bunting of late has been the commonest of these. The gray crowned finch (Leucosticte tephrocotis) has not called on us for some time. With the snow-buntings a few days ago, during very severe weather, I saw a shore lark (Eremophila alpestris), the first I have seen doing duty in this region as a snow-bird, though common enough during the summer months, when I have ofter found its nest in a slight depression at the roots of a tufe of grass, especially in Colorado, and later on have caught the fledglings. In South Park, Colorado, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, I have noticed them during the early fall, and thought I recognized some change in their plumage. This specimen was very tame, and was feeding with a couple of snow-buntings around the station at Como. seemed as if its colors were brighter than usual, especially the yellow under the black cravat and the soft roseate

seemed as if its colors were brighter than usual, especially the yellow under the black cravat and the soft reseate hue on the back. like the last blush of a winter sunset on the prairie. Perhaps he was getting himself up with a view to Valentine's day, or possibly the colors may have seemed brighter by contrast with the snow.

One summer day in Colorado, myself and three companions were caught in a terrific thunder and hail storm on the open prairie. We took shelter in a broken-down claim shanty, and anid the rear of the thunder and a perfect bombardment of halstones as large as marbles, a number of these little birds came in under the boards for inhelter and nestled at our feet, fearing less the presence of man than the storm of frozen bullets outside. Mr. W. H. Reed, of Como, who is well known to the readers of this paper as a hunter and closs original observer of mature, asystated once during a heavy snow storm an Erranghila came into his tent and took shelter there for some days, feeding out of his hand and allowing itself to be freely handled. He also relates that one day on passing a bank of drift snow lying against some suge-brush he noticed some little holes in the snow, and on removing the bank he found a hundrel or more of snow-birds of two species—the Erranghila and the Anneo lyemulis, or Eastern snow-bird, and the common snow-bird—hundled together. The holes, he thinks, they had pecked in the snow for air-holes, and the whole party were there completely snowed in, waiting till the storm was passed, reminding one of the sheep in Colorado, which when overtaken in a snow drift are said to work dwind when overtaken in a snow drift are said to work dwind the complete of the sheep in Colorado, which when overtaken in a snow drift are said to work dwind the party were there completely snowed in, waiting till the storm and the found of the sheep in Colorado, which when overtaken in a snow drift are said to work dwind when overtaken in a snow drift are said to work dwind when overtaken in a snow the contras

Such being the premonitory signals of a snow storm among the feathered and four-footed animals, it behooves man to take warning, gather in a pile of firewood, put an extra blanket on the bed, and bethink him how he is going to spend two or three days in which it will be next to impossible for him to stir out. In the night upsprings the northwester; the house fairly rocks; no amount of blankets secuent to keep out the intense cold. In the morning he comes down stairs to find the windows opaque and garnished with strange delineations of ferns and foliage. He would fain warm the handle of his knife at the stove at breakfast, for it is like a chunk of ice. The clocks have all stopped during the night, and everything

that could freeze is frozen stiff. I once tried to paint in

that could freeze is frozen stiff. I once tried to paint in water colors with a red-hot stove at my back; but the brish would throw nothing but fee on the purer. Thermometer is between 20 and 30 degrees below zero, and on Christinas Day, 35 to 38 degrees.

Outside a storm is raging; not merely the falling anow, but a dense cloud of driving drift—so dense that the station, only thirty yards distant, is barely visible. Owing to the rremendous and thmost conseless gales the snow never lies more than a few inches deep on a level in Wyoning, but is often drifted into enormous banks. The trackmen, whom the stem rules of the Union Faelife Railread oblige to, are the only ones to turn out, and they come back at dinner time verifable pictures of oil Father Christinas, beards and moustaches one sheet of ice, and not unfrequently with frozen noses and ears which have to be brought to by a cold application of snow. Large herds of cattle fly bellowing before the storm, and many drop out by the way, and their frozen carcasses dot the prairie next day. At this season they are also, especially the long-horned Texans, particularly ferocious. Many an encounter has occurred this season between our men and teem, in which the genus Hono has been glad to take to the rocks. The bulls do not always have it their own way, however, for one of them happening to meet a stout frish trackman armed with a sledge-hammer, in a railroad cutting, disputed the right of way and charged. The man struck him fair between the eyes, and "Sterat hami box."

track him fair between the eyes, and "Steratt hume box".

The storm generally lasts for two or three days, and is then as suddenly followed by soft, mild weather. Then appear the tracks of all the fauna of Como on the snow. Rabbits have sathled out in the night to call on other rabbits and inquire how they have weathered it; hares have crept out from their thick sage brush to listen to the howl of the coyote, whose tracks are seen everywhere, and in some places a general scurry on the snow shows where some hare or rabbit has doubled on his pursuer. Then again curious little imprints at regular intervals, with a straight furrowed line between them, show where some mouse or gopher has made plunging leaps through the snow, so much out of his depth, dragging his tail after him. Such are the "footsteps of the night."

If the weather is fine a few lawks or eagles may rarely be seen against the sky. Such is a brief sketch of pretty tough winter weather in Wyoming.

A. Lakes,

ABOUT THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

CLEVELAND, Obio.

I N November of 1839 I first met with Ampelia garratha, that beautiful, strange, wandering bird, of which so much has been said and so little known. I was in company at the time with the late Dr. Jyred P. Kirtland, and intel has been said and so little known. Twas in company at the time with the late Dr. Jured P. Kirtland, and as a student, was in search of some kind of a bird in order that he might teach me the att of taxidermy. We only met that afternoon with a flock of birds that we supposed at the time to be the common cherry bird (Ampelis cedrorum). By a lucky shot we procured a number for the evening's work, which was spent in skiuming and mounting a pair of them, the Doctor remarking all the while that they were the largest and most extraordinary colored cherry birds he had ever seen; in fact before we got through our work he declared them to be the regular, genuine Bohemian waxwing, which up to this time had never before been taken in hand by an American naturalist. To be sure Dr. Richardson, in his "Fauna Borealis Americana," mentions seeing a single male specimen at the Hudson Bay House in 1831, but was not able to procure it. From his observation Audubon added this species to the faunu of North America. Dr. Kirtland, after his discovery, was not slow to muke it known to Audubon by letter. The returning mail brought an answer that the bird in question must be the common cherry bird, as the Bohemian waxwing was a European bird, and the one mentioned by Richardson was only a wanderer from the Old Continent. Doctor Kirtland then sent to Audubon a fine skin of this bird, but I do not know that the latter took further interest in the natter or even recognized in any way that the bird was common to the country. Until within the last ten years the Bohemian waxwing

know that the latter took further interest in the matter or even recognized in any way that the bird was common to the country.

Until within the last ten years the Bohemian waxwing has been a constant winter visitor here, arriving the last of November in close flocks of fifty to two hundred and more, remaining in certain localities where food abounded through the winter. A few stragglers have been often taken as late as the 1st of May. In December of 1814 I saw a flock of these birds on their way South that must have numbered many thousands by careful calculation. The flock was over two miles long by twenty rods in width. I procured several specimens from among them. The day following this flight was the commencement of the heaviest snow-storm that has visited this locality since. The great attraction for the waxwing here was the abundance of mountain ash berries; every lawn and front yard grow many of these trees; of late they have gone out of fashion, and the waxwings with them.

I have asked of the Park and Cennetary Commissioners to plant the mountain ash so as to call back this beautiful winter visitor.

The Bohemian waxwing does not breed in this region, but I am informed by Captain John Standard (the discoverer of Standard Rock, Lake Superior), that during four years' residence at De Tour, on the Sault St. Marie fliver, he has never missed seeing this bird in numbers during the entire summer months. He believes they nest in that locality, and as Captain John is a good ornithologist and observer, I believe with him that they nest there.

Dr. E. Steinlang.

Our correspondent, J. K. Lum, who writes to us from Skookum Chuck (Oh ye gods!), Lewis County, Washington Territory, about Ampelis garrulus, says :

Numbers of these beautiful birds have made their appearance here this winter for the first time in the history of the country.

YOUNG BIRDS IN WINTER .- In view of the unusual severity of the present winter in Europe, the following notes, contributed by Mr. Frank Norgate, of Sparham, to the London Field of January 31st, have a peculiar

interest. The writer says:—

The following notes, if they do not record any very unusal dates for young animals, seem to me particularly

interesting in such a serere winter as we are having. Had the season been unusually mild, the eccurrence of young birds probably would have been noticed as one of the signs or consequences of such mild weather. I need not give the readings of the thermometer for more than one day, but the winter here is the severest one I ever experienced. In the first work of last November I found a young showourn (about 3in, long) on the road in Sparlam. On the 14th of the same month I dag up three living imagos of Mielotoulia wilqueris. Is it the custom of this species to hybernate in the perfect, slate? Nov. 16, I heard the snoring noise as of young barn owls in the roof of Sparlam church. Do adult barn owls in the roof of Sparlam church. Do adult barn owls more to the cackling sound which I believe is peculiar to old barn owls; Nov. 20, At Holt I saw two young barn owls flowny uestlings) unable to fly. They were dead, but fresh enough for stuffing, and Mr. Dack told me he had two similar ones brought in the previous week. Nov. 26. In Sparham I shot two young weed pigeons with long filanents of down still athering to the upper ving coverts and secondaries. Doc. 2. Thermometer registered half a degree below zero. Dec. 4. I bagged two more pigeon with downy nestlings filaments on its wings. On the 11th of the same mouth two leverels, the size of rabitis, were seen in Sparham. Dec. 12. I saw a barn owl y out of its nest (in Sparham church) a snocing" on the wing, and heard one or more still snoring in the need whilst it was flying away. Dec. 15. A young showourn and three warry newts hybernating att. below the stratege of the ground at the bottom of a gree post. I saw them just after they were taken up with the old poet. Dec. 21 and 25. I heard the snoring noise as of young barn owls as well as the older ones. In the same part of the church roof. Then extra part of the nest and part of the church roof. Then ever were probably more allive, but a great part of the nest was inaccessible, and we only saw the dead one, which was ra

UNIFORM NOMENCLATURE. - We publish below the scheme presented by the Committee on Nomenclature before the late Convention of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association, at Bay City, and which, with the exception of the substitution of the name "quail" for the name "colin," was adopted by the Association. The views expressed by the Committee are founded on the right idea, that of absolutely local names, and substituting the names which belong to the various species, and by which they are known to biologists, the men who may fairly be supposed to know more about the animals than other people do, because they have made the animals their special study. So far as the English names go, what the Committee says is very well, but they have tried to do too much. It is very doubtful whether the masses of the people can ever be educated to the point of calling even our common game animals by their scientific names; and, if they can be brought to this point, it will be just as easy for them to learn the proper names as wrong The various genera into which the grouse, for example, have been divided, are generally excepted by ornithologists and should be employed; and the same is true of the deer. If we are going to try to teach people, let us teach them what is right in the first place, and thus save double labor :--

double labor:—
DEER GENUS.—Elk. Cervus alcon, commonly called moose. This animal is identical with the elk of the old world, and should be so called, although his native American name, moose, is not a missioner.
Wapiti, Cervus canadensis. Improperly called elk and grey moose. This is an American form, probably lawing no representative in any other part of the world. The name elk should never be applied to him, as it belongs to another succies. another species.

Deer, Cervus virginianus.

Also called Virginia deer,

another species.

Deer, Cerrus virginianus. Also called Virginia deer, red deer and American red deer.

Caribon, Cerrus tarandus. Also called woodland carabon, woodland reindeer and reindeer.

Grouse Genets.—Grouse, or pinuated grouse, Tetruo cupido. Also called pratirie chicken and pracife hen.

Ruffed grouse, Tetrao undefits, Improperly called partridge, and pheasant. As this time burd is neither a partridge nor a pheasant, but a grouse, he should be respectfully addressed by his own name.

Spruce grouse, Tetruo canadensis. Synonyms: Canada grouse, spotted grouse, black grouse, and Canada partridge and spruce partridge. As it is not a partridge, of course these last two names will not be applied to this bird by any intelligent person.

Sharp-tailed grouse, Tetrao pediocectes. Sometimes called prairie hen or chicken, or sharp-tailed partridge.

Colin Genus.—Colin, or Virginia colin, Orlga virginianus. Synonyms: Quail, partridge, Vieginia quait, Virginia partridge, Maryland quail, or partridge, and Bon Whito.

These synonyms are all inappropriate, or belong to

ginia partruge, sanyama propriate, or belong to other birds, except the last, and should not be applied to this excellent and useful species of game. Bob White is not inappropriate, and has been used considerably of late by some enthusiastic name-makers, but we like the name not inappropriate, and has been used considerably of late by some enthusiastic name-makers, but we like the name colin best. It is euphonious, easily spoken and written, and has the merit of age and the claim of priority. Webster defines colin, the American partiales, Perdar regiminants or Ortga virginianus, and gives Baird as authority, "Chamber's Encyclopedia" says, "Colin-see Virginia quail," On turning to that page, we find Virginia quail,

or calm (Ortyx), a genus of birds of the family Tetro-anidae, closely allied to the quails and partridges, but differing from both. * * * The best known species is the Virginia colin (O. virginianus), etc. Why this old and appropriate name has been dropped is an enigms, but the propriety of reviving its use is clear.

but the propriety of reviving its use is clear.

Crows,—Washington, D. C., Feb. 21st.—I read with much interest the article on "Ravens and Crows," by Mr. Buckley, in Fourest AND Stracta of this week, as I do all your articles on subjects of natural history, and was reminded of some traits of Corrus americans in this section of the country. Vast number of crows may be seen morning and evening flying over Washington, on their journey to and from Chesapeake Bay and the pineries of Virginia, where they roost. Dead fish, defunct quadrupeds and a thousand and one delectable reminiscences of Baltimore sewers, cast up from the deep, are the attractions. What I wanted particularly to mention, however, is the fact that in the early spring these ugly birds have a bad habit of finding unprotected lambs on the loosely managed farms in Maryland and Virginia, and pecking the eyes out of them. In this matter the crows are great epicures. An experienced occulist could hardly remove an eye with more case and facility than these merciless crows. They are also death on young chickens, and are as bad as hawks on the prairies in finding and destroying new broods. In some of the pineries large quantities of guano are obtained and used in fertilizing the thin soil of these States, which is about all the benefit the crows are, and that is small recompense for the damage they inflict.

J. C. B.

OTTERS UNDER THE ICE.—Houllon, Me., Feb. 14th.—
My experience coincides with that of "Fred.," as stated
in the last issue of FORIST AND STREAM, and I will add
further, that it takes a smart hunter to run down one of
these animals swimming under the ice. Otter, mink,
and muskrats are taken by spearing through the firstformed ice when clear and thin, just strong enough to
hold a man while in rapid to The hunter strikes
hered is, so even in the content of the content formed fee when clear and thin, has strong enough the hold a man while in rapid motion. The burnter strikes them as they rise to breathe. The breath is oxygenized by contact with the water almost as soon as expelled, but when hard pressed more or less is wasted and the quarry soon weakens for want of it.

WHAT MARTIN LCTHER THOUGHT OF THE SPARROW.— Chicago, III.—A large tree in front of my library windows is the perch nearly all day of innumerable sparrows, to my cheerful entertainment, and an alloy at the side of my house is their principal feeding ground, where I ob-cerred their food is gray.

my noise is their principal rectang ground, which perver their food is grain.

Yet I remember picking up, some five or six months ago, a helpless callow bird, unmistakably sparrow, with a fresh angle worm in its bill. Is it yet settled what is their chief food? and has the sparrow war ceased, or only

subsided for a time?

subsided for a time?

Among the miscellanies of Luther's "Table Talk" (Bohn's edition, page 368), are the following lines, which I cite for the benefit of Mr. Coues, to show the opinion that Luther had of them three and a half centuries ago:

—"The sparrow is a most voracious animal and does great harm to the crops. The Hebrews call it tschirp. It should be destroyed whenever found."

T. D. L.

Hish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Massachusetts Commissioners are from year to year perfecting the system of fishways in the various rivers of the State, and in this way providing free passage for the fish to and from their spawning grounds. The large fishway built at East Taunton, over what is known as Squaw Betty Dam, has given general satisfaction, and the conflict which has existed for half a century between the mill-owners and the fishermen has finally been settled, or at least transferred to other battle fields. The inspection of the passage of fishes up the Lawrence fishway was continued through the year from May 5th to Nov. 1st, and a record kept of two observations daily. The number of salmon thus noted was twenty-eight, the other fish being alewives, suckers, chubs, bass, shad and eels.

Serious depredations were committed at the South Hadley fishway. Thousands of fish were taken from it, and the services of a Superintendent were found necessary here to protect the State's interests. The efforts to obtain shad spawn here were rendered futile by the exorbitant prices insisted upon by the owners of the seining pounds there, and the Commissioners of both Massachusetts and Connecticut felt warranted in resisting their demands even with the loss of the spawn. It is suggested that another pound might be provided lower down the stream, where the Commissioners would be independent of the private establishments.

The breeding of trout, though not strictly within the province of the Commissioners' work, has been prosecuted to utilize the breeders acquired by the State in the lease of the hatching ponds at Plymouth, N. H.; over 100,000 spawn have here been produced, of which one-fourth belong to Massachusetts, and it is proposed to distribute these to parties who will keep a record and furnish statistics regarding them. They will be ready for delivery in April.

Massachusetts received as her share of the land-locked salmon (Salmo schego) from the works at Grand Lake shad spawn here were rendered futile by the exorbitant

Massachusetts received as her share of the land-locked salmon (Salmo schago) from the works at Grand Lake Stream, Maine—240,000 eggs—of which 224,763 were successfully hatched and the hy distributed to some twenty-eight ponds throughout the State.

The returns from most of those who received these fish are sufficiently encouraging to warrant a further distribution of them. All parties must make application in writing, giving a careful description of the poud in which they desire to place them. The plan is to furnish them at the State halching-house in Winchester, free of charge, to all applicants having under their control any of the

great ponds of the State. For transportation, parties should bring with them good clean half-barrels or milk-cans, holding ten or twelve gallons, a thermometer, and a dipper for acrating the water. The half-barrels will carry from 4,000 to 5,000, and the milk-cans about 3,000. The introduction of these fish into ponds having neither in-let nor outlet will for the present be discontinued. There will probably be about 200,000 for distribution next spring. No orders will be received after the 20th of April.

April'
None of the spawn of the California salmon, although freely offered by the United States Commissioners to the States, has been accepted by any of the New England Commissioners this year.
There seems to have been a general feeling, without preconcerted action, that it was best not to incur any further expense in trying to introduce them in our waters until something more was known about them. The oftrepeated assertion that these fish all die after spawning has been pretty thoroughly exploded. But although rapid repeated assertion that these fish all die after spawning has been pretty thoroughly exploded. But although rapid in their growth, and apparently very healthy, they have, from some unknown cause, failed to report themselves. Of the hundreds of thousands that have been put into our rivers, not one adult fish has been seen or taken, and, so far as we know, not a single smolt has been eaught in any of our streams. It is to be hoped that the cause of this apparent failure will be discovered, and that the energetic and praiseworthy efforts of the United States Commissioner to introduce them into Eastern waters will yet be successful. yet be successful.

yet be successful.

There was an increased run of salmon in the Merrimack the past season over that of the precoding one. They cane in schools during the month of June; but very few made their appearance after that month. During the greater part of June there was scarcely a day that they were not seen either in the fishway or around the mouth of the same part of June there was scarcely and the mouth of the same part of June there was scarcely a day that they were not seen either in the fishway or around the mouth of the same part of the same pa

Another noticeable fact was that some of the fish were

of it.

Another noticeable fact was that some of the fish were unusually large for this river: one which passed the nets at Plymouth during a heavy rise of water was killed in attempting to scale Livermore Falls. It weighed over 23 pounds. Doubtless it was of the first year's plant.

The season has been an unfortunate one for securing these fish for breeding purposes. Either the water would be so high that the nets could not be maintained, or so low that the salmon were deterred from making any effort to reach their breeding-grounds. A few hours' rain in the mountains will raise the river at Plymouth very rapidly from four to six feet. During the low stage of water many salmon could be seen in deep pools below Plymouth. At New Hampton, late in the season, no less than eight large ones were seen in one pool. The drought has been severe this fall, and it is probable that many salmon have spawned in the rapids below Livermore Falls, instead of going above, as they otherwise would have done. would have done

would have done.

The exact number of young salmon deposited alive in the river in 1875 is not known. They were intrusted to the care of Mr. Waddleigh, then Commissioner of New Hampshire, whose inexperience caused considerable loss; and in one instance the lish were disposed of in a direction not contemplated by the Commissioners of this State. These things have had their effect in lessening the number of adult fish taken at the hatching-house. The planting of 1876, under the care of John McNeil, was by far the largest and probably the most successful effort that has been made in any one year toward restocking the river.

largest and probably the most successful effort that has been made in any one year toward re-stocking the river. The result of this planting will be due the coming season. A good nany salmon have been taken along the coast in pounds, weirs, and gill-nets. One man near Nowbury-port took twelve, and many were taken along the coast ford, and sold in that market. Yet, of all the statements received from the fishermen giving the number of edible fish taken by them, only two report any salmon. There were many parrs and smolts found in the Penispewassett the past summer, which must have come from spawn naturally deposited by the salmon that reached the head waters during the last two years.

Below will be found extracts from the report of Mr. A. H. Powers, Commissioner of New Hampshine, and superintendent of the hatching-house, in the joint interest of the two States:—

the two States

"The 267,500 California salmon mentioned in my re-

the two States:—

"The 367,590 California salmon mentioned in my report one year ago were distributed in the menth of January as follows: 25,000 were put in the Contocook River, 28,000 in the Salmon Falls River, and the remainder in the Pemigewasset. At any time till the last of August these salmon (parrs) could be seen in large numbers anywhere in the river near the hatching-house, from three to five inches long, very lively, and apparently healthy.

"From our breeding trout 160,000 eggs have been taken. Twenty-two Atlantic salmon have been taken this scason, weighing from eight to twenty pounds each. The first was caught June 13th, and the last Oct. 29th. All were caught at night, or before 6.30 a.M. Thirteen were females, and from them we have secured over 100,000 eggs. For over thirty years not a salmon passed up the Teamigewasset. This is the first time, in this country at least, that any considerable quantity of eggs has been taken from mature salmon caught from a depleted river artificially re-stocked. The result cannot fail to be highly gratifying to those who have, or have had, the matter in charge, and has, to a certainty, demonstrated that the faith of the few, who argued that the rivers could be re-stocked to advantage, was well founded. Those who have believed it impossible must now be convinced that it is not only possible, but quite practicable."

ticable."

That the California salmon, put into this river in 1878, survived the winter and summer up to the last of Λ ugust, making a much more rapid growth than the Λ tlantic salmon, is certain; but whether they will be found next summer as smolts, or whether their sudden departure last summer was final, remains to be seen. Of the large number that have been turned into the Merrimack during the last five average it, which any

ber that have been turned into the Merrimack curing the last five years, this is the only instance in which any trace of them has been detected so late in the season. The Bucksport establishment for taking Penobsot saluon spawn was reopened this season, and the money therefore used to pay for the transportation and expenses of California salmon was used to secure spawn two this whose payers.

The 100,000 eggs taken at Plymouth, with what may be obtained from Bucksport, together with the natural deposit in the river, will make a fair planting for the coming season,

The State of New Hampshire has passed a law extending the time for taking salmon to 1882, in order to carry out what has been so successfully begun; a similar law should be passed by Massachusetts.

"SETH PERKINS" HYDRIDS.—Ells Lick, Somerset Co., Pa., Feb. 16th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Mr. Seth Perkins, in the last issue, says he has crossed the catfish with the "muscle." Will he please give us the details? He is respectfully requested to stand up in meeting and tell what he knows about the matter.

The number of animaleulæ in a single drop of water is

past finding out, but it has been estimated by careful students that this host of living creatures is doubled and trebled when the drop of water is dyed with pigment and flows from the tip of an ordinary Gillott pen. Let our correspondent first read and comprehend the facts detailed in the paper published elsewhere with the title 'New Discoveries in Natural History." Then he may be prepared for the next stop in the mysteries of ink-bottle fish culture.

fish currure.

White Fish for Lake Ontario.—Rochester, Feb.

2th—I think there will be an effort made to stock Lake
Ontario with white fish, and any parties knowing where
they are taken in large numbers during their spawning
season, will confer a favor by letting me know by letter.

Seth Green.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS

Pompano, Trachinotise carolinas, l'arouper, Epinephelpus nigritus.
Drum (two species). Family
Scientide.
Kingfilst, Menticirrus nebulosus.
Sen Bass, Secomps occitatus.
Sheepshead, Archosargus probatocephatus.

Red Snapper, Lutjanus blackfordii.

CAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In secting riposes to the correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information at they may deem of value; State, Town, County; means of access. Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and Sesson; Bosts, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address.

Dr. Rollin's Tent.—The dimensions of the segments of the tent described in our issue of Feb. 18th, are: 10 centimeters wide at top; 94 centimeters wide at bottom and 240 centimeters in length.

CONNECTICUT.—A land-locked salmon weighing four pounds has been taken from Simpsic pond, Rockville, this winter.

MICHIGAN—Alpena, Feb. 2d.—Long Lake is six miles from Alpena, which is situated on Thunder Bay. Lake Huron. Reached by daily boats in summer from Bay City, four boats per week from Detroit. Long Lake is a beautiful sheet of water nine miles long by one and one-laif miles wide; plenty of black bass, perch and pike and partridges. Over 1.500 deer killed in this county last season; good accommodation at Long Lake House; charges reason-

able.

As the February sun casts bolder and yet bolder glances over our shoulders; as he climbs the southern heavens, and the springtime crow begins to examine the half-naked fields with critical eye and noisy cawing, the fisnerman's blood gurgles in his veins with freshened vigor, and rods, lines, flies and creel are taken from the shelf and overhauled with a business-like air which discounts the weeks that yet intervene between the mud and slush of to-day and the rustling leaves and purling riffles of June, and while the time yet serves and a decision is still to be made as to "where shall we go this year," let me call the attention of my brethren of rod and reel to what this location can offer.

We have here a summer city delightful beyond comparison, a temperature of from 60 deg. to 78 deg. Far.; the grand Ontario before it, the blue Chonagnen in its midst, and as charming a country upon either hand as

We have here a summer city dengintun beyond comparison, a temperature of from 60 deg, to 78 deg. Far.; the grand Ontario before it, the blue Chonagnen in its midst, and as charming a country upon either hand as the Indians ever gazed upon. From our breakwater and piers in season we take pike, eiscose, bass and shad, all with the fly, and all to be caught within thirty minutes walk of any of our hotels. Our niver, now civilized under the name of the Oswego, swarms with black bass, pike and shad, and for several miles above the city it is wide and shallow, with numerous rifts and falls, rendering it a paradise for the fly caster.

Within a dozen miles we number as many good trout brooks and ponds, and from this point one may with equal ease go down the St. Lawrence, up to the Fulls, or into the Adirondacks. Our air is clear and bracing, our nights cool, our scenery beautiful, our citizens friendly and hospitable. Fine accommodations may be had at any of our hotels at reasonable rates, and the expenses of the fisherman in his journeyings, either upon lake, river, or into the country, are ridiculously small. A boat with oarsman can be had at any time for twenty-five cents per hour or two dollars per day, and board and camping, the opportunities for which are many, will not exceed one dollar a day.

From New York, Oswego may be reached by the O. & W. R., the N. Y. C. and D. L. and W., via Rome or Syracuse; from the west by the N. Y. C., the S. C., and the L. O. S.; from the east by the R. W. & O., and by water from Oglensburg, Charlotte or any of the upper lake ports, by a daily line of propellers. The expense from Mew York is seven dollars, and proportionate rates from other points.

We ratee the finest strawberries in the month of July of any State in the Union, and our black bass are then the most gamy. With a welcome for all, I remain,

AMERICAN FISHING TACKLE ABROAD.—Messrs, Conroy, Bisset & Malleson, of this city have had the honor of being selected by Prof. Baird, U.S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries, to furnish a complete exhibit of American fishing tackle and anglers' equipments, to represent American progress in the manufacture of rods, reels, lines, etc., at the International Exhibition at Berlin next April. Already many of the English anglers are recognizing the fine qualities of the split bamboo fly-rods made in this country, and in the coming Exhibition the European anglers will have the opportunity of seeing the results of American skilled labor in the manufacture of fishing tackle. This firm will not only supply all the different styles of rods, including sulmon, griles, tront, black and striped bass, split bamboo and wooden rods, reels, lines, flies and fly rods, and the many odds and ends comprised in an angler's outlit, but also the different styles of valling books, stockings, pants, etc., portable kits, stoves, boats, fishing cars and fishing suits of every material, making a most interesting and complete exhibit.

SALMON AS "MARKS OF MOUTH,"-The following novel method of determining the age of certain Indians is given by a writer in the English magazine Good Words, and the locality referred to the Skeena, on the Canadian Pacific Coast. This does not exactly make one's mouth water, but its grating is as effectively chilling as the filing of a saw :

water, but its grating is as effectively chilling as the filing of a saw:—

Near almost overy village we found men engaged in fishing, for, as we passed here about the middle of June, the first run of salmon had already commenced, and salmon is the staple, almost the exclusive, article of food among these Indians. When the salmon fails, as it has sometimes done, the distress and destitution are very great, for the natives seldom raise any kind of vegetables, the character of the country, as well as of the people, being adverse to agriculture. When, however, the salmon can be taken in their ordinary abundance, a man may in less than a month lay in his supply of food for the year. The salmon are cured, after being cleaned, simply by being dried in the sun; and, as the curing-ground is usually near the beach, quantities of sand are blown over the fish. One result of this is that the teeth of the Indians are gradually ground down by the sand which has been incorporated with their food, so that you can approximately tell the age of an Indian by "mark of mouth," the teeth of the poung being but slightly affected, while those of the aged have, in most cases, been worn down to the gums. The dried salmon are stored in a cache, a large box or casing made of rough-lewn cedar boards, and usually built around a tree at some distance from the ground. No Indian will interfere with another man's salmon-cache; it is as safe as if it were guarded by a regiment.

"FLY" FISHING.—Once Sir Humphrey Davy was discovered by some friends, sitting on a stile, rod in hand, and lashing the air with his fishing line. At the approach of his friends he entreated them to stay back while he continued his aerial sport. Their patience exhausted, they went up to him and were saluted with the exclamation; "Was there ever anything more provoking? If you had only remained quiet another minute I should have caught him; it is most vexatious." On being asked to explain, he added: "I have been amusing myself watching the feeding habits of the dragon-fly; he snaps up the midget voraciously; so I baited my hook with one, and had good sport trying to hook him, and if you had kept back a little longer I am sure I would have got him,"—Temple Bar.

THE FLY AND TROUT.

Eagle's Nest, Stamford, N. Y

EAGLE'S NEST, Stampford, N. Y.

Editor Forest and Stream.—An experience of over forty years in all the trout waters of the United States, Territories, and much of British America, using the fly wherever it was practicable, has taught me that to strike with the flash of the trout from the water is the surest way to hook him. I am confident my old friend George Dawson—better fisherman does not exist—will say the same thing.

Later.—'One word,' or a dozen or two, more about fly-fishing. I should, in my previous note on the subject, have said—that "hardly ever" did I miss a trout if I struck on its flash from the water. One cannot be too quick—except in a rain shower. Last summer I had whipped a magnificent pool in the Beaverkill with almost every change of fly I had, fit for the season, but every cast was in vain—the pool was full of lazy-trout, from a pound weight down, that wouldn't even look at temptation. A boom—not a political one, or I should not have been there—a boom of thunder announcing one of the sudden showers peculiar to that wilderness section, caused me to look for shelter. I found it under a big shelving rock which overhung the side of the pool, and just then along came Egbert Tripp, a native on the stream. "Colonel," said he, "put a couple of black ants on your leader and you'll see fun as soon as the rain begins to fail." I saw that he was fixed for the "fun," and laying aside my old leader, I put on one of the Orvis mist-colored, and put on two of my smallest black flies. In a few seconds a heavy shower fairly made the water boil, and in I dropped my black ants. They had hardly trout as there were in the pool, and for the next fifteen or twenty minutes I did nothing but drop in and pull out. There was no tail play in the work there. I filled my fifteen-pound basket without leaving the spot, and Egbert was as busy as I. Now how do you suppose that native, born and brought up on those waters, accounted for this? He said that in a shower thous and so black ants are swept from overlanging trees, dea

The theory is advanced that trout which have been caught with rod and line and then used as breeders manifest a knowledge and fear of the rod, while their progeny in the same ponds are undisturbed by the same rod. This is an indigenous American idea; but to English genius belongs the bonor of having introduced the telephone into deep water and actually listening to the conversation of the monsters of the deep.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN NATURAL, HISTORY,

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Great competition was entered into by your correspondents some time ago to secure the big fish-hook. I don't want to lic under the imputation of wishing to get your hook, nor re-lie, as I fear too many competitors frequently do, upon mythical subjects in order to obtain a big vulgar" fish-hook." "Cod-hook" no doubt it would

frequently do, upon mythical subjects in order to obtain a big yulgar" ifish-hook." "Cod-infying the heaps of communications sent in. My ideas are more of the upward migratory tendency, soaring above those lower orders of fishes while appear to be the principal standard for the genius of your "fish swallowing fish" fraternity. Mine will be the nobiler fish, the lordly sation, as the text for the tale to be told. Nor would I be satisfied with the vulgar cod or catifish hook so eagerly sought for, but should demand for a prize the more genteel and aristocratic "Lady Mutron," "Jock Scott," or "Silver Doctor." But to the point. In seeking knowledge the perfect ordinations of nature are apparent in everything; and difficulties which appear quite insurmountable are frequently overcome by the simplest agencies.

No doubt many of your readers will have either visited or read of the famous Canadian salmon rivers of the Gaspe Basin in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Dartmouth has, or had some few years ago, about twelve mouth has, or had some few years ago, about twelve mouth the session of the season of the season of the season of the famous Canadian salmon rivers of the Gaspe Basin in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Dartmouth has, or had some few years ago, about twelve mouth the season of the season of the season of the season of the famous the propendicularly over a ledge of rocks about eighteen feet in height. Below this fall is a very deep hole, in anglers' phrase, a salmon pool. Here these fish congregate after ascending from tho sea, waiting if perchance an opportunity would be afforded them for a further migration upwards in search of spawning grounds; and it has been of great interest for the writer to watch the numberless yet ineffectual efforts made by the salmon to surnount the fall. Yet strange to say, salmon were frequently found above this perfect barrier, which sorely puzzled the minds of fishermen and others how this perfect barrier, which sorely but a sea of the season, after casting the rod the season, af

one's wits to work for theorizing and for obtaining know-ledge.

Our ideas ran thus:—Two beavers going over the falls; salmon leaping after them; a big cock-salmen hooked on to a beaver's tail; none but male salmon found above the falls. Putting all these circumstances together, the exclamation arose—"By hookey, I've got the solution," and here it is: It is well known how intensely strong the migratory instinct of salmon is to overcome rapids and falls, inducing them to try every possible means to accomplish it, generally following some prominent leader who, if he proves successful, is immediately followed by the others. This old dead pioneer salmon no doubt had made many trials to get over the falls, and noticing the beaver leading the way, thought best to play the "old soldier" by catching him by the caudal organ, when the salmon's hook-bill perforated the beaver's toigh leathery tail, in which it became clinched as it were, and could not be extricated. A tussle then commenced, no doubt, for the mastery, and in the struggle both rolled into the pool below, where the salmon came to his untilmely end; the beaver becoming exhausted and hungry sought the dangling bait on the "Jock Scott," and he, too, came to grief. Hence this wonderful discov-

ery in natural history, which may yet be utilized to supersede the construction of artificial salmon ladders, our-tailing their expense by using well trained dogs to help migratory fishes over otherwise impassible barriers on rivers.

The shades of night setting in, the camp, a short distance below, was sought. Coffin, the guide, was a dishelicer at first of the whole proceeding when related to him, but being of an inquiring mind and not being willing to be outdone in fishing lore on his native river, disappeared next morning before daylight; returning late for breakfast he was questioned about his absence. He replied; "Sir. I couldn't sleep all night with that 'beaver sadmon' before my eyes, and I felt like taking a hand in myself, and I have succeeded. Now, Mr. W.—, I'll give in that you are a more scientific man than I be in a thinkin' and in a-cogitatin' out how them big he-salmon gets over the falls. but I'm a more practical man than you be, for I see'd a big chain of beavers and sulmon this morning fifty feet long all taggie-hooked together, heads and tails, sloping right over the top of the falls full lick.

This full corroboration of the circumstance by the more "practical" man will no doubt satisfy you, Mr. Editor, and your many readers that two very important discoveries in natural history have been brought to light in this narrative, both of which have puzzled the brains of the most astute ichthylogists and fishermen to explain, namely:—How the Salmo salar and their descendants are sometimes found in waters which it was held to be impossible for them to reach by their own agency; and the still more knotty question of "the use for the cartilaginous excrescence," or "bony hook," found on the lower jaw of the male salmon during the spawning season.

P. S.—As no scaly "hybrids" (à la Seth Green) were ever found in the river from the co-habitation of the

P. S.—As no scaly "hybrids" (à la Seth Green) were P. S.—As no scaly "hybrids" (à la Seth Green) were ever found in the river from the co-habitation of the beavers and the male salmon, the Canadian Govern-ment, in its wisdom, caused several charges of dynamite to be applied to the ledges forming this cataract, which tore away large masses of the rock, so that male and female salmon and their legitimate progeny are now found in large numbers scores of miles above the Dartmouth Falls.

The Honnel.

THE following lines were composed by a young lady who, after returning from the city, where she had been visiting some friends, had received a photograph of a gentlemant's dog. She had become very much attached to the dog, and before taking leave of him must needs take with hera "bock of his hair," reference to which is made in her letter addressed to doggy, whose mane is Max. The esteemed epistle is worthy of a wader appreciation than that of Max's circle of acquaintances, and we have been permitted to publish it here: -

MARSHLANDS, Feb. 6th, 1880

DEAR MAXIE : DEAR MAXIE:—
I trust vou'll not think it a crime
If in sending my thanks I inclose them in rhyme;
Between reason and rhyme I scarcely could choose,
So greatly your picture awakened the muse.
I cannot express my delight and surprise On seeing once more your darling brown eyes It is you to the life, from your neat spotted ho To the shiring cold tip of your innocent nose—And the eloquent words of a Burke would fail In describing the dignified curl of your tail. But Maxie, old boy, where's the genial smile With which so often your friends you'd begulle Into giving you many a bone or bit, sit? Or on the sofa, unchidden, letting you sit? Were you thinking so gravely, Max, of the past? Or, "banish the thought," was it but the repast? I'm sure you'll not make so ignoble confes I'm sure you it not make so ignoble confession,
Tis only, you'd say, my "Sirlus expression,"
I ever shall cherish, with the fondest of cure,
Your image and the lock of your honnie brown hair
Though another the wit of the house may brag,
Long, long dear Max, may you be the wag. Sincerely your friend.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

HE Fourth Annual Bench Show of Dogs, to be held under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, at Madison Square Garden, this city, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, will provide for seventy-four classes, with the following list of premiums, in addition to which a silver medal will be awarded to the third best in all classes where two money prizes are given :-

prizes are given:—

Class 1.—Mastiffs—dogs, first, \$20; second, \$10. Class 2.—Mastiffs—bitches, the same. Class 3.—Puppies—dogs and bitches, \$10; silver medal to second. Class 4.—Rough-coated St. Bernards—dogs, \$20 and \$10. Class 5.—Bitches, the same. Class 6.—Smooth-coated St. Bernards—dogs, \$20 and \$10. Class 7.—Bitches, the same. Class 8.—St. Bernards—puppies, \$10; silver medal to second. Class 9.—Normal class 10.—Puppies, silver medal. Class 11.—Siberian or Ulm—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal. Class 12.—Greybounds—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal. Class 13.—Deerhounds—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal. Class 13.—Deerhounds—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal.

silver medal. Class 12.—Greyhounds—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal. Class 13.—Deerhounds—dog or bitch, \$15; silver medal. Class 14.—Champion Pointers, over 55 lbs.—dogs, \$35; Class 15.—Over 50 lbs.—bitches, \$35. Class 16.—Pointers, over 55 lbs.—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 17.—Over 50 lbs.—bitches, \$30 class 18.—Chumpion Pointers, under 55 lbs.—dogs, \$45. Class 19.—Under 50 lbs.—bitches, \$35. Class 20.—Pointers, under 55 lbs.—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 21.—Under 50 lbs.—bitches, \$35. Class 20.—Pointers, under 55 lbs.—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 21.—Under 50 lbs.—bitches, \$30 and \$20. Class 22.—Pointer puppies—dogs, \$40 silver medal. Class 23.—Bitches, \$40; silver medal. Class 24.—Champion English Setters—dogs, \$55. Class 25.—Bitches, \$35. Class 26.—Imported English Setters—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 28.—Native English Setters—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 28.—Native English Setters—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 28.—Bitches, \$30 and \$20. Class 29.—Bitches, \$30 and \$20. Class 20.—Bitches, \$30 and \$30. Class 20.—Bitches, \$30 and \$

68

Champion Black and Tan Setters-Olas 32, — Onampion mack and ran Senters—wose, c Class 33, — Bitches, 85, Class 34, — Black and Tan Sett-— dogs, 280 and 820, Class 35, — Bitches, \$30 and 8 Class 35, — Puppies—dogs, 810; medal, Class 37, — Bitch 810; silver medal, Class 38, — Champion Red Irish (198—dogs, 85), Class 30, — Bitches, \$55, Class 40,—F

Class 33.—Bitches, 855.—Class 34.—Black and Tan Setters—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 35.—Bitches, \$30 and \$20. Class 35.—Black and Tan Setters—dogs, \$35. Class 39.—Bitches, \$35. Class 40.—Red Irish Setters—dogs, \$30 and \$20. Class 41.—Bitches, \$30 and \$20. Class 41.—Class 40.—Cocker or Field Stantists—dogs, 415 and \$40. Class 45.—Cocker or Field Stantists—dogs, 415 and \$40. Class 47.—Bitches, \$41 and \$40. Class 49.—Puppics—dogs or bitches, \$41 and \$40. Class 50.—Bitches, \$41 and \$40. Class \$41.—Bitches, \$41 and \$40. Class \$4

The entries closed April 12th. Catalogue of classification and prizes, with rules and regulations and entry blanks, may be obtained of the Superintendent, Mr. Chavles Lincoln, whose office is at 111 Fulton street, i., over Mouquin's Restaurant.

The number of entries already received is largely in excess of any of the entries formerly received at such an early date; and this, with other indications, leads the management to anticipate a very large show.

Mr. M. P. McKeon's Cocker Spaniels.-In a late number we made brief mention of the excellence of Mr. McKoon's stock, and at the same time noticed that we had received for our album, ten card photographs of his little cockers, taken by Mr. John T. Walters, a neighbor of the proprietor of the Blue Star Kennels. The reputation of Mr. McKoon's fine collection of handsome and healthy does is so well established in this country that further remark as to their beauty is unnecessary, but before noticing the distinguishing features of cockers, we wish to call attention to the fact that experience has shown Mr. McKeon's dogs to be superb workers, as in almost every case they have turned out well. It is an astonishing thing that cockers are not more generally used in this country. particularly in sections where the underbrush is so dense and intertwined that full-sized setters or pointers cannot force their way. Take Montauk, for instance, where woodcock at times are plenty in the scrubbrush thickets that help to fill up the hollows between the hills. One little cocker would move more birds than a dozen setters and all King Pharaoh's descendants put together. Unlike the pointer or setter, the spaniel always works with his nose to the ground, and does not carry his head in the air feeling for a body scent. Thus, this peculiarity places him at an advantage over other keen-nosed dog in covers where the air has but little chance to circulate. Experienced trainers tell us that kindness is quite out of the pale of possibility in breaking the spaniel, and that nothing will do but severity; we do not agree to this. Let the puppy be eight months old, handled with a twenty-yard cord, and then introduced among three or four broken dogs, and the task of breaking is a compara-tively easy one. When he has been taught to work at a proper distance-for with spaniels distance is to be inculeated first and principally-then turn to teaching him to "down charge," and work and time will do the rest. It was Herbert who first called the attention of the sporting public to the invaluable qualities possessed by this sprightly, jolly little field companion, whose merry laugh would drive the toper woodcock from his morning julep. The breaks and thickets surrounding Merritt's Island forced the thoughts of the newly-fledged Englishman back to the covers of the British coast and the woodcock's haunts in the Norwegian inland woods and marshes. He saw at once the advantage of the cocker for woodcock shooting in this country. And as far as his theory went Herbert was "dead to rights,"

GEORGIA FOX-HOUNDS.—Americus, Ga., Feb. 15th.—The breed of fox-hounds mentioned by "J.A.C.," in issue of Jan, 29th, is a favorite with us—sensible, fast, reliable and splendid bettom, One thing about them rather peculiar is, the ring never goes entirely around the neck. I am not certain where the original stock came from, but it is said they came from Maryland. The peculiarity of shedding the hair in summer seems to be convenient to the dogs, but it makes them liable to mange un-

less well cared for. We run both fox and wild cats with our dogs, but this breed of dogs is not so good for cat as for fox, because t'ey circle too far.

IN-BREEDING.—Winchester, Mass., Feb. 18th.—You say breeding a bitch to her sire would be injurious. Is not this a mooted question? I have a flock of partridge Cochin fowls, which I have bred in-and-in for six or seven years—it would be hard to beat them. The famous short-horn cattle were obtained by breeding in-and-in, and has not every strain of animals been established in the same way? I know very well what is enid and the theories that are put forth in regard to it, but practically every stracessful breeder owes his success to breeding in and-in.

The leading physiologists and established.

The leading physiologists and scientists of to-day are very unanimous in opinion that in-breeding in the human race, even within bounds permitted by law, is not conducive to either physical, mental, or moral development, but decidedly the reverse. In proportion as we descend in the scale, the ill results are less pronounced, or manifest; chiefly because the various developments of the animal are less pronounced, but the evil still remains; and where inbreeding is recklessly indulged in, soon becomes manifest and very serious. We do not declaim against all inbreeding, but where it can be avoided and still secure the prominent or desirable features of type which we desire to reproduce or develop, it should be done. Thus in-breeding, per se, is an evil, and has been marked by the disapproval of all ages, deteriorating diseases and sterility being the most promment evil results in the human race.

being the most promment evil results in the human race, IMPORTED PUTPLES FOR THE MOSTYLEW KENNEL.—In the FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 12th, we noticed the arrival of a fine brace of Lavcrack pupples; we are now enabled through the courtesy of Mr. Jos. H. Dew, of Columbia, Tenia, to give the particulars. The pupples, Blue Queen and Blue Princess, were purchased through Mr. George Lowe, Secretary, E. K. C., of Mr. H. F. Grant, of Newport, England, their breeder, They are by Mr. Lowe's dog, Tam O'Shanter, who is by Champion Rock out of champion Run; and out of Mr. Gram's bitch La Reine, who is by Blue Prince out of Cora. These pupples are as pure Laverack as can be found anywhere, and combine fine crosses to old Blue Dash. La Reine is own sister to the field trial winner, Blue Bell Hf. The brace reached Columbia in fair condition after their long rough trip by both water and land.

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB'S NEW KENNEL.—We are informed by Mr. Robt. C. Cornell, Secty, and Tress. of W. K. C., that the club has just taken a lease of sixty acrys of the old bitchfield Farm at Bulylon, L. L. Fossession will be taken by the club as soon as the house and kennels are put in order, which will be in about two

St. Louis Bench Show.—The St. Louis Kennel Club's Bench Show will be held Oct. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Bred.—Condess Bear-Count Rocket.—The Montview Kennel's Countess Bear to Count Rocket.

Daisy Dean-Count Fred.—The Montview Kennel's Daisy Dean to Count Fred.

Blaze-Lincoln The Montview Kennel's Daisy Dean to Count Fred.

Blaze-Lincoln.—The Montview Kennel's Blaze to

Blaze-Lincotn.—The MonView Renners Dinage to Lincotn.
Daisy II-Sensation.—The Westminster Kennel Club's Daisy II to Sensation, Jan. 23d.
Pullus-Sensation.—The Westminster Kennel Club's imported Pallas to Sensation, Jan. 24th.
Pixic-Grap,—Mr. Robert C. Cornell's fox terrier bitch Pixie to Mr. Howard Mitchell's Grap.
Tenus-Victor.—Mr. Henry B. Skilies' beagle-bitch Venus to Messes. Poundl and Elmore's Victor, Christiana, Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 6th.
Psydo-Pank.—Mr. H. N. Munn's Psyche to Mr. Edmund Orgill's Rush.
Firit—Glen.—Mr. E. Francis' (Newark, N. J.,) blacks and tan setter bitch Flirt—Munn's Dink aut of Field's Alec. litter sister to Mullen's Belle and Pryor's Belle—to Dr. Aten's Glen, Jan. 26th.

Alce, litter sister to Mullen's Belle and Fryor's Dence—to Dr. Aten's Glen, Jan. 26th.

Ruby.—Mr. Edmund Orgill has sold his pointer bitch Ruby to Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia.

Countess Royal-Faust.—Jr. S. B. Dilley's Countess Royal to St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust.

Spot-Bow.—Mr. James Brittain's Spot to St. Louis Ken-

Club's Champion Bow.

Sales,—Count Fred and Dashing Model,—The Montview Kennel, Columbia, Tenn., sold, last week, Count Fred and Dashing Model to Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, These dogs were imported in 1850.

Ficeroy,—Mr. W. W. Smith, Ruleigh, North Carolina, has purchased from Mr. Henry W. Livingston, of this city, the lemon and white pointer dog pap Viceroy, whelped November 24th, 1859, by Orgill's champion Rush (Flake-Lillie), out of Livingston's Rose (Shapshot-Gypsy). The notice of sale of Berkley and Duck to Mr. Moore, of Philadelphia, in our last issue, was croneously printed Berkley and Duke.

Kestrick. — The St. Louis Kennel Club's imported pointer-bitch Keswick has whelped one dog and three bitches to Mr. Pilkington's Garnet.

STATE CONSTABLES .-- Commenting upon the inefficiency of the "duck police" of that neighborhood, appointed by local political influence, the Havre Republican, of Havre de Grace, Md., makes a point for the system of having game constables appointed by the Governor. We are pleased to see such an intelligent opinion expressed :-

Deased to see such an intelligent opinion expressed:—
One of the radical defects of the law is the appointment of the duck police by our county commissioners. A bill is about to be presented to the Legislature placing their appointment in the hands of the Governor. The position of duck police is now made a political appointment, and as such is a subject for bargaining and trade. Place the appointing power in the hands of the Governor, and let the guaners unite in recommending gentlemen who they are satisfied will faithfully carry out the law in all its provisions, and the result will be more satisfactor;

Woman's Column.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN AND CONNECTICUT,

Bay City., Mich., February, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The pleasantly written letter from my friend J. M., which appeared in this column not long since, attracted my attention and recalls many pleasant associations, chief among which was six weeks spent together in Northern Michigan, necompanied, of course, by one of the sterner sex, Mr. M., a Nimrod and an angler of great prowess. The scene of our chief delight was the Jordan and Boyne Rivers, whose cool, bright waters flow into Pine Lake, and from thence, at Charlevoix, into Lake Michigan. The banks of the Jordan, luxuriant with vine, fern and moss, and overhung with oedar, whose dark green is here and there relieved by the lighter shade of tamarack with an occasional beach and maple, together with the sweet wild perfume and deep solitude, broken only by the merry ripple of the swiftly-flowing water and music of the whispering pines, furnishes a retreat, rivaling in primeval beauty the classic shads of more frequented streams and twice-told lore. This, too, is the fit home of the much-sought mountain irout. A jutting moss-grown log, round which the eldying water whirls, and the spreading cedar shades, may be the friendly protection of several lively inhal itants, too wary for the temptation of brown lacked or green dragon.

Arriving at this cool seclusion, our heretofore vigilant

dragon.
Arriving at this cool seclusion, our heretofore vigilant companion declared he would not be bothered by women, and procuring us the services of a trusty guide. Left us to follow our own devices. Often

amprocuring us the services of a tristy guide, left us to follow our own devices. Often

"With gun and rod be'd leave us, Pursuant of his sport."

Nor would we see him again until the hour of noon brought him to the trysting codar tree, where a hunch would be spread, followed by a siesta enhanced by a pillow of fragrant moss—a cool breeze which were failed, and hulled by the weird song of the water-thrush.

Airs, M—being much inclined to rival her husband in the use of the rod, and skill in throwing a three-yard leader, and I quite approving such an ambition, much of our time was spent in fruitless attempts at scientific wrist movements; and it was with praiseworthy patience and skill that our good guide disentanged from tannarach branches and submerged rocks our three-plied leaders. But do not imagine that so much patience could be without its reward, for besides many lesser heauties that graced our boat-well, was a two-pound attraction, so shy and active that it required all Mrs. M.—'s skill and the missiance of a landing-net to induce him to change his quarters.

While pursaine these real evolving mon the river we

and nettive that it required all Mrs. M.—'s skill and the assistance or a landing-net to induce him to change his quarters.

While pursuing these rod exploits upon the river we made our headquarters at Mr. Webster's, whose domicile was the only housefor many miles around. And better comfort could not be found. The house is built of squared timber, piled up in block fashion, reminding one of the legends of their grandfather's tine. The upper story was one large comfortable room, capable of becoming as many as there were blankets to lamp from the beams above, thus making a wall at once sufficient and useful in the way of a pin-cushion, and so forth. And this recalls an incident. Coming in late one afternoon, — and I were in time to witness the arrival of a lady and gentleman from Chiengo. And sinding in the background, thinking dublously of our short gingham gowns and thick boots, beside this explicit hady, we heard her inquire loftilly of Mrs. Webster to he shown immediately to her apartments! Mrs. W. looked abashed, but politely asked her to follow, and ushered the lady into a next little room, whose gray partitions were gently undulating in the summer air. They defined say long. Again we were gliding swiftly and silently down the river, in the soft light of the setting sum. A shadow, then a duck, in quick succession came fifting up the stream. A gentleman in the boat belind us arose, expecting to bay the game, after giving the lady a first chance. A respitable and dead bird, was the result. It was a triumplant moment for her, being among the first of her wing shots.

After four weeks of this delightful sport we betook one-

ots. After four weeks of this delightful sport we betook our After four weeks of this delightful sport we betook ourselves to saling. Our centr, which was too large for the
river, we had left at its mouth. Embarking with sufficient provisions we cruised along the breezy expanse of
Pine Lake, tenting over night beside a patch of berries,
It was our purpose to reach by slow degrees the bend of
the lake where cupties the Boyne River, and there is
small boats to try the islaing. My friends caught
immerous fine trout, while I had an opportunity of there
were the decire an ediscrett duck marsh with but noderate numerous fine trout, while I had an opportunity of thoroughly doing an adjacent duck marsh, with but moderate results. My game was of an undistinguished sort, such as hawk, mink, porcupine, thing isys and squirrels, with a few partridges and pigeons. And here let me say, with due modesty and for the encouragement of my gan-by sisters, that I seldom aimed at anything without feeling confident of success. Of course, my confidence has been frequently shaken, but still holds out, and I love to shoot.

frequently shaken, but still holds out, and I love to shoot.

Among the attractions of this river—which, in my opinion, does not equal the Jordan—was a spring of ice-cold water bubbling from a bed of rocks, and overlang with mossy logs. Lingering here for a few days, we again took to our beat and berry patches, trolling for bass and catching a maskenonge as we went. Never shall I forget the first night we camped. The day had been warm, but breezy, and we flitted from shore to shore, while the water, as it parted from our bow, made a meny monotone accompaniment for the banjo and guitar aboard, and our songs rang out and were celocid back from the wooded shores around us. At length we were induced by the beauty of a certain hillside to tarry for the night in its shadow. And running in under the lee of Horeschoe Island, we came to a stop in the stilly waters and went ashore in small boats—scurrying to the summit of the thij for a look at the surrounding country in the light of the dying day. Slowly descending, we found are guideds had not been idle, as a large pail of red fruit testified.

testified.

The picture still lingers in my mind: The last red glow
of the sun, the pale shimmer of the rising moon upon the
white sails of our little craft anchored upon the placid
water, our bright camp-fire and frugal supper of bread;

berries and barbecued trout on forked sticks; while with Decrees and barbeened front on forked sticks; while with the merry laugh and stories were mingled the sad notes of the whippoorwill's song. And thus was a bright day closed, and night fell over all.

Many more sailing and shooting excursions have been my happy lot in company with genial companions; but of that another time.

F. C. G.

Lakeville, Conn., February, 1880.

LAKEVILLE, Conn., February, 1850.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I wrote my former communication to you while my husband was off on one of his camping tours, and he saw it first in his paper, after his return. After reading a little he commenced langhing and said it reminded him of old Duke, but he soon recognized its author by the truthful picture portrayed. A friend in the city of N. B. also recognized the facts and said "Rath forgot to tell about the pup losing bis tail;" so I think it appropriate right here. This friend is also a sportsman, and at that timehad more knowledge of dogs than my husband, so he said if he were in his place he would have the cords drawn out of the pup's tail so he would always carry it straight, and that the mode of proceedure was to take the tip of the tail between the tech, then give a sharp bite and twist, and pull at the same time, and the cords would draw out to the roots of the tail, and he also voluntered to do the job. They were in the sitting-room, and thinking to get it done before I knew it, and not thinking it would 'pleed, caught the pup and bit off his tail. Of course he got away as soon as possible and went around the room close to the wall making good time with both tail and leet, then out through the ball, and every jerk of the tail sent a mark of blood on the wall. You may judge of the consternation of those men when they saw what had been done. That dog was the bane of my existence. He would ret cut and be sure to follow me just

the tail sent a mark of blood on the well. You may judge of the consternation of those men when they saw what had been done. That dog was the bane of my existence. He would get cut and be sure to follow me just when I did not want him. I remember his coming after me once when a mile from home and nearly train time. I coaxed and scotled and finally broke my umbrella, and I would go a few feet and stop, till finally I had to let him go with me. I put him in the baggage car and when I reached town I made bin come to heel and took him to my bushands office and left him and the remains of my tunbrella.

I saw one communication which pleased me very much, I think it was signed R. T. S., who says she goes hunting with her husband, but I think if she lived in Connecticut she would soon tire of hunting, as she seems to only but on prairie or open ground. Now I can shoot a gun, but I never tried going out hunting, for my husband is a man nearly six feet tall, and dresses in heavy boots and leggins and a waterproof suit that is heavy; and when I see that all scratched and torn and covered with mud, I feel sure he has seen some briars and swanps. But I can fish, and often go trolling on our lake and have caught some fine has my susband is the hunter.

I can cook the birds after they are shot. Perhaps you would like to know my methods of cooking, so I will tell you some of them. Woodcook are best broiled; quall and snipe are best fried with bacon, till done to a good brown, and grouse are good made in a pie or stuffed with oysters and crackers, but they should be purboiled always, as it takes all the strong taste from them. Of course this is no fancy method of cooking, but I assure you they are good, and I should like some one cles try and see for themselves.

I think I must tell you of some dogs owned once by my husband and a friend. They were setters six monthe.

cood, and I should like some one clse try and see for themselves.

I think I must tell you of some dogs owned once by my husband and a friend. They were setters, six months old, when they came to them, and as they arrived in the evening were shut in the wood-house till morning. They were tired and so did not disturb us till morning, when they managed toget the door open and went on an exploring expedition over the grounds. Seeing some hens by the barn they made a raid on them. They singled out each a hen and went for them, and I never saw hens plucked so quickly before. There was a cloud of feathers, and the dogs were collared and shut up again, but no chickens were raised that summer, and only four were hatched, and those Duchess tossed up and caught till they died the second day after they were out of the shell. The friend being a little more fortunate raised a few, but they all bad a crocked back, and I presume Duke tossed them some, but probably did not commence on them as young. There is one dog in the village which seems to be a general favorate with the people. He belongs to a sportsman and has seen the day when he was hard to beat lunting, but alsa! he is growing old and independent; he goes where he pleases and will go half a mile to beg a drink rather than help himself at the stream close by, He is a great tease and also very affectionate. RUTH.

Answers to Correspondents.

- W. O. G., Cincinuatus, N. Y.-See advertisement pages for
- W. J. P., Pittsburg, Pa.-We cannot tell you where to look for BREECH-LOADER, Pennsylvania.- This name is that of the gun-
- maker, who makes the gun G. S. O., St. Paul, Minn.-The Nuttall Bulletin is published at the
- Pseev Institute, Salem, Mass. H. W. B., Bangor, Me.-See note elsewhere relating to the di
- mension of Dr. Rollm's tent. R. D. M., Cleveland, Obio. - See "Sea and River Fishing."
- F. E. FRANK, Lyndon, III.—For books on Natural History see answers in last week's issue.
- W. J. R., Roxbury Station, Conn.—For bair seines, write to J. Travers, Beekman street, N. Y.
- J. R. W., Greensburgh, Pa.—Black bass spawn when three years old; possibly they may reproduce when two years of age. They spawn in May and June. SHELDHAKE, Vincentown, N. J.—A good twist barrel will slightly expand when fired, but the contraction of barrel afterward has no effect upon the velocity of the shot.
- C.S. S., Cincinnati, O.—The maker is at Liege, and makes a cheap guns. The lever under guard is a strong action. In not in use leave hammers down on plungers.
- A. A. B.-1. You can run the river, and if there are falls or dame earry around them. 2. The name on your lock plates is not that of a maker. The guns bearing it are generally of low grade,

- C. W. E., Boston, Mass.-By the term "Native" English setter, in the New York Show, will be understood a dog born in Engnd, or whose sire and dam were both imported from England,
- G. E. N., Bath, Mc.-You should chamber buckshot in choke bores, otherwise its use is dangerous and injurious to the gun. The matter has been pretty thoroughly written up of late in this
- Model Vachts, -A correspondent writes that an English book on model yachts, by Jas. E. Walton, Victoria Model Yacht Club, can be obtained from book-gellers generally. Price in Lendon, 2s. 6d.
- L. W. G., Greenfield, Mass.—Wm. Tullon, 114 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., can furnish you with pedigree of the dog to which you refer, if you are willing to pay for its compilation or opying in treland.
- G. H. T., Philadelphia, Pa.-My setter pup, six months old, is that, La Financipina, Pia-My series pop, six months on, is rather curly. Will be outgrow this, or will it increase? Both his father and mother have straight coats. Ans. Unless inherited the ourl is likely to decrease.
- J. H. K. The life has been boiled out of your marine glue, and the residue is insoluble and useless. Begin with a fresh lot and do not allow it to evaporate over a fire any more than possible. Keep fluid by mild heat only.
- W., No. 8, Cofumbus, O.—Please tell us what an 8-gauge shot gun ought to do at larget, and the proper testing loads. Ans. We can tell you if you give weight of gun, tell us whether it is choked or not, etc. Your question is 400 vague.
- BACK ACTION, Hartford, Conn .- You will flud quait shooting at DACK ACTION, INTUINITY, COME.—FOR WITHING qual smooting four's River, N. J., Focked River, N. J., or in North Carolina, he former two, see former numbers under our Game Directo and for last, consult note in another column.
- L. M., New York.—Can you give me the name of a trainer of (anische, or black French poodles? Ans. We knew of a man, but he has disappeared from New York, and is probably away with some traveling show of trick dogs. Perhaps one of our readers may know. Ask the Aquarium managers.
- W. S. K., Lawrenceville, Ga.-Was the Winchester rifle used in the late war? If so, did it shoot sixteen times? Ans. The Winchester is an improvement on the old Henry, which was used in the late war and carried seventeen shots. The gun did not take the name of Winchester till 1866.

not take the name of Winchester till 1896; Cruttser—Wishes to know from our readers who have had ac-tual experience with Coughtry's collaspsible dingey:—I. Porta-bility and facility of stowage. 2. Carrying capacity. 3. Sca-worthiness. 4. Wear. For yacht ensigns and burgees write to Annin & Co., 99 Fulton street, New York; also for price list.

- F. F., Boston, Mass.—If you do not approve of the sports discussed in the Forest and Stream and to the advancement of which it is devoted, do not read the paper. There are a good many thousand people in the United States who do participate. in out-of-door sport, and ten years from to-day there will be as many thousands more.
- F. AND A. J. C., New London, Conn.-The eyes of gry points: puppy are filled with matter all the time, and his breath is bad. What shall I do for him? Ans. Keep the eyes clean with tepid water, and perhaps use occasionally a little weak falum water. As you say the dog has recovered from the distemper, proper feeding and plenty of exercise will in time correct the bad breath.
- H. W. F., Rutherford, N. J.-Can you give me pedigree of Gordon setter bitch, now in her fourth year? She was sired by Jerome's shot, her dam being Duchess, which I think also belonged to Jerome. Ans. Shot was imported by Mr. Carroll Livington; pedigree unknown. Duchess was imported by a son of Mayor Havemoyer, having been presented to him by Sir John Bright.
- H. B., Hoboken, N. J.—Please inform me what I can give a dog H. B., Hoboken, N. J.—Please inform me what I can give a dog who has the mange, to make his hair grow out. He is perfectly bare on some parts of his body. Ans. Attend to his general health and groom him once a day. No contimented policious are of any avail. Tepid water baths, without soap, with plenty of friction, may be used to advantage. Is there any irritation of the skin? If there is, write again.
- C. W. P. My setter puppy is six (months old; ever since he was three months old, has been troubled with belching. Has a large yard to exercise in and a good warm kennel in which to sleep Mark to exercise and a good wath keeper in which to steep Has been fed on a general diet. Can you suggest a remedy! Ans. The dog will probably outgrow the biccoughing, but you might administer a dose of oil, followed by twenty grains of sub-carbonate of bismuth after each meal.
- S. P. O., Coudersport, Pa.—My spaniel dog has been lame off and on for some line. For the past ten days he has been quite lame, and on examination of his foot 1 found that between his toes it
- and on examination of his foot I found that between his toes if looks red and raw, and is swollen some? Ans. This is probably one of the various forms of mange. Try Glover's Imperial Mange Cure, advertised in another column. Give five drops of Fowler's Solution of Arsenie fiveice a day in food. Continue for some time and write us fully the result of treatment.

 A. J. C., Bridgeport, Coun.—The skeleh, "Spring Time by the Blue Ridge Trout Streams," was substantially the same as two sketches published in the Forest and Stream last November. The mistake arose from a very curious train of circumstances, the author supposing that his original article—the one published last—was lost, and rewriting it from memory. A comparison of the two forms in which it appeared is exceedingly interesting, as showing the working of the author's mind in rewriting a partially begging the working of the author's mind in rewriting a partially
- J. A. C., Howard, Ohio.-1. Is it injurious to allow fox-hounds to J. A. C., Howard, Ohio.—1. Istituiurious to allow fox-hounds to lie on a haymow, preparatory to running? 2. Should they be tied up or allowed the freedom of the building? 3. Should they be thin in telesh, or in tolerable good telesh and solid? 4. What is the best food in preparing for a race? Ans. 1. Hay does not make a good bedding, as it is too dusy for dogst to lie or move upon good elean straw is the best. 2. All dogs should be allowed their freedom, 9. They want to be in good tradinity trin, as is the ease with the tace horse. 4. Ment diet, with plenty of exercise.
- III. Bath. Me. -I send you a piece of Gry, solid, hard spruce with a BB shot, fired from a Scott breech-loader at sixty long paces. It is one of three shot which fired from the oplinder bar rel, strucks No. 6 envelope. With the choiced or left barrel t put seventeen No. 8, shot in the same envelope at forty yards, emput seventeen No.8. snot in the same envelope at forty yards, embedding them the full diameter in the wood. Have winged a kingdisher at eighty yards. The cylinder barrel will pattern 180 No⁸ 8 shet in a 30-linch ring, at forty yards, and the choke barrel 285. How is this for a 12-gauge? Ans. Your gun has excellent penetration, and the pattern given of the choked barrel tip-top; that of the cylinder here, ordinary.
- J. S., Brooklyn, L. I.-1. I have a hound bitch which is expected to whelp on the 10th of March; will it be too cold to have her whelp in yard? Is also continually eating grass. 2. Will a gun 12-gauge, 28 inches, carry the same distance and have like penetration as one

E-gauge, 30 inches, both full choice and made by same maker Ans. I. Certainty; she should be confortably housed. 2. The powder is generally supposed to have expended its full force at 24 inches. Hence a longer chamber is an advantage in adming simply. But as we said last week, we cannot compare the shooting qualities of priors satisfactorily by these data. Two gauss of exactly the same make and dimensions will shoot very differently. F. L. S., Washington, D. C.—My setter, a pure Llewellon bitch, cleven months old, came in hear a few weeks app, and thinking her too young, I decided not to breach her at present; but by accident she was served by a native liver-colored setter of fine field qualities, but with inferior points for beach showing. What bearing if any will this have upon her future prozeny, and how will had the property and how will

qualities, but with interior points for beach showing. What bearing if any will this have upon her future progeny, and how will
it affect her as a broad bitch, supposing hereafter she be served
by dogs of as the breeding as her own? Ans. She is liable in subsequent litters to have pupies resembling the size of the first. If
the dog has the merits attributed to him by you, it will not affect

the dog has the merits attributed to him by you, it will not affect her injuriously as a brood bitch.

J. A., Pepin, Wis.—I. Would like to get some live carp; could you tell me the nearest place were they can be obtained? g.Would you give me the color, height and other points of the King Charles spaniel? 3. Is he a good retriever? Ans. I. Apply to your State Fish Commissioners, of whom the Secretary is Mr. C.L. Valentine, Janesville. 2. The King Charles and Blenheims originally belonged to the group known as cockers, but they are now only used as toy dogs. The color liked at present is black and thin, or black, an and white. The original King Charles were black and white, with long cars and noses. The weight of a full-grown dog should not be under ten pounds. In Forest and Stream of Jan, 23. 1874, there is an article on spaniels, to which we refer you. 3. The King Charles, like any other dog, can be taught to feels and carry, but his long hairs coat is apt to become STREAM Of Jan. 23, 1823, there is an arrivate on spaniels, to which we refer you. 3. The King Charles, like any other dog, can be taught to fetch and enrry, but his long hair; coat is up to become covered with und and wet, which occasions him so much distress that we consider him useliess after an hour or two.

A. R., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—When I want a few hours' pure onJoyment I take down my file of the Forest AND STREAM and

poyment take nown in the following AND STREAM and reveil in Bay pleasant pages, wherein I find no politics nor other party or personal strite to stir up bad feeling. In it all is harmony. I have a fine breech-bader which, after two years of constant use, I do not understand. We are told to use, for common use, three drachms of powder, and when it is so loaded the reuse, three drachms of powder, and when it is so loaded the re-bound is fearful often audising my shoulder so painful that I have to stop for the day, and sometimes will be lanned for soveral days at a time. To remedy this I have of late reduced the charge to two drachms, and as before one ounce No. 5 shot; with this charge I fail to bring down the game; bring showers of feathers, but few fowls. One gunsmith states that the shoulders of the shell chamber are too high, and the rebound is caused by the wals striking against them when they leave the shell; and he pro-poses to dress them down to the height of the brass shell. Ans The trauble is undoubtfully in the shoulders of the chamber The trouble is undoubtedly in the shoulders of the chamber

The trouble is undoubtedly in the shoulders of the chumber. Have them trimmed down; it will greatly improve the shooting of your gun. We have known of many guns being improved by this. You cannot bring the birds down with two drs. powder. Firmon, Staunton, Va.—B. and S. shoot a pigeon match, 21 yards rise. 80 yards boundary, each having 10 birds and entitled to both barrels. S. at the gun winged bis seventh bird with the first barrel, the bird dropping about 20 yards from the trap. B. remarked to S.: "You need not shoot again, I will give you that bird." The bird was retrieved from which the boundary, a few feet from where it fell, and scored to S. B. at the gun fired both purefix at bis night bird, which being struck. It when we wanted feet from where it fell, and scored to 8. Be at the guin fired both barrels at bis minth bird, which being struck lit about 29 yards from trup. S. remarked to B. "I will give you that bird." In attempting to retrieve the bird it rose and thew some distance over the boundary. Referees decided the bird as lost and scored it against B. taking the ground that B. and S. had no say in the mafagainst b, thaning the ground can b, and S, had ho say in the nat-ter. Was the decision a correct one? Ans. Yes, so far as the caetual performance of 'the contestants was concerned. S,'s sev-enth bird should have been severed, because he gathered it within bounds; B,'s ninth bird not severed, because he did not gather it within bounds. But B, gave S, the inter's several bird regardwithin bounds. But II. gaves, and S. in little's severith bird regard-less of its being retrieved, and S. in little manner gave B. Ite lat-ter's ninth bird; kence in getting the score S, should, as a simple point of personal hours, count B.2 a little bird as ideal. The cus-tom in such a case also, where the shooters agree, is to score ne-cordingly; as there was no disagreement here, the referee excondingly; as there was no disagreement here, the referee ex-coeded his authority.

B. Lewiston.—I have a pointer bitch pup, cleven months old

Make wisson.—A wave a pointer often purperson months old which for several months has been alling and very dumpish; poor appetite, cats but little; is exceedingly thin; about every two wocks she has a violent symptom, and lies on her back with feet weeks she has a violent symptom, and lies on her back with feet extended; whines and barks as though in constant path; then she will stretch, lowering her hind-quarters to the floor, fore-quarters well up, in which position she will stand five or ten minutes, when she will reveres, lowering the forward part of her body and elevating the latter part. One of these positions she occupies most of the time for three or four days, when she quiete slown and becomes singsish again. Her first attack was hast fall while we were out grouse shooting. At this time she laid down, whined and barked, and seemed in the most violent pain, reluctant to move, and paid no attention to birds we shot. She is warmly housed, has been fed with scraps from table principally, also scraps of meat cooked with meal; have fed her raw meat some within last two months. She prefers sweet cake, douchnus and sorage of meat cooked with medic and the for her faw heat some within last two months. She profers sweet cake, doughnuts and any kind of sweet food to arything I can give her. Ars. Symptoms as described seem to indicate colde, in which case a dose of coated and and kind and the symptoms have a seen for an advantage of the described seem to find an advantage of the symptoms have prepared in the first proper will serve for the symptoms first appear will serve for the symptoms first appear will serve for the symptoms first appear will serve for the symptoms first appear with server for the symptoms for the symptoms for the symptoms of the symptoms for the symptoms of the symptoms would be well to investigate carefully whether there is any existence of muscular rheumatism. Discontinuo the sweet-cake.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

[From the "Obl Salamander Drug House.] CHICAGO, Ill., Adm., 12th, 1880, Messrs. H. H. WARNER & Co., Rochester, N. Y.: Gentlemen: We trust our order will reach you in season to be promptly filled. The demand for your Safo Remedies, especially the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, is continuous and increasing, and our customers speak in the highest terms of their value. Several cases of cures which have come under our observation are complete and most remarkable. Very truly yours,

—The tours planned and conducted by the Messrs, Cook, whose advertisement will be found elsewhere, embrace travel in every part of the globe, and by removing all the fatigue of planning and schedules, etc., the system so successfully pursued for many years is becoming even more generally adopted than ever before. Whether the tourist goes alone, or with a party, he should avail himself of the numberless advantages of traveling under the care and direction of this bureau,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIRLD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CHATTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-A HEALTHY INTERES

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of this and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transaction of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible fordereliction of mail service if money remited to us is lost.

EST Trade supplied by American News Company.

Send for Circular of Premiums offered by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company,

5 FISH AND GAME IN QUEBEC .- The third annual dinner of the Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec was recently held in Quebec, the following members and invited guests being present, Mr. Romeo Stephens presiding and Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q. C., occupy-ing the Vice Chair: Hon. Peter Mitchell, Andrew Robertson, S. B. Foote, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Isaacson, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Jas. Stewart, Euclide Roy, Louis Sutherland, A. N. Shewan, J. H. Stearns, Hugh Beckett, W. S. Walker, J. Try Davies, F. Henshaw, A. Force, E. C. Walker, J. Hy Bavies, F. Hashaw, A. Vete, J. C. Wilson, F. Drummond, James Johnson, Jr., L. R. Ord, G. U. Ahern, Dr. Alloway, F. J. Brady, W. H. Rintoul, J. B. Robertson, A. Webster, Chos. Cassils, Arch. Cassils, Hugh Patton, C. Holland, W. S. McFarlan, A. Davidson Ross, John Robinson, P. E. Normandeau; Mr. Reeves, representative of the Sherbrooke Club; Dr. Mayrand, representative of the St. Andrew's Club; Capt. Kane, Chas. Robinson, G. S. Wilson, Alfred Rudolf, G. H. Matthews, R. A. Alloway, W. Crowthers, etc. The occasion was one of much good feeling and mutual congratulation upon the success of the Society's work. Special and well deserved compli-ments were paid to Mr. Whitcher and his officers for their efficient services in fish culture and protection.

-London has had another six-days' walking match, Boston is threatened with a "female pedestrian" show, and Weston and O'Leary are to go-as-you-please in San Francisco. With these wars and rumors of wars on all sides of her, New York city is certainly to be congratulated upon her immunity and present freedom from this particular form of lunacy. Possibly a few more dog shows at the Madison Square Garden may elevate the sporting tastes of the populace to a higher form of amusement. New Yorkers could well afford to give up these walking matches, and, following the admirable example set them by the Westminster Kennel Club, substitute a series of annual horse and cattle fairs, pigeon shows, yes, and

-The man who brought his pigeon to pot by shooting up the chimney, as detailed elsewhere in the account of a shooting match, performed an unparalled feat in the annals of pigeon shooting, and as he probably devoured his bird, may reasonably lay claim to the discovery of a new species of "chimney swallow."

AN ADMIRABLE SCHEME.

S OME two years ago we described and commended the plan of the Jolly Club, a New England association of men, women and children, who repair each year to one of the beautiful headlands jutting out from the Vermont shore into Lake Champlair. Here the club has a miniature wild-wood village of rough and rustic but comfortable cottages, with the forest aisles for streets and the vast stretch of wood and water for corporation limits. The members leave their homes in various Eastern cities in the spring and gather at this delightful rendezvous for the summer months. Shooting, fishing, boating, archery, croquet, botanizing, sketching, dreaming in the hammock, and a dozen other diversions and amusements. make up the vacation life. The gentlemen come and go as their business demands, while their families remain to gain health and pleasure. We once fell in with a hard-working New York physician, who in mid-summer was hastening here and there among his patients and looking longingly away from the noisome streets of the city to the restful camp of the Jolly Club up in Vermont.

We referred to the club when we wrote of it before as a New England institution, and held it up as "a bright and shining example to be known and imitated of all good people, North, East, South and West, throughout the land." It is with much gratification, then, that we now note the probable adoption of the same plan by some of our friends in Michigan. Granted that the western projectors of the plan never heard of the Jolly Club, it is still on the platform adopted by the Vermont institution that the new club is to be founded. It is then a triumph for the Jolly Club party of American pleasure seekers, and we hail with much satisfaction the growth of such sound and healthful ideas of summer recreation. For the meaning is that men and women are coming to see in the great world of nature, and outside of the town, fit dwelling places for body and soul; and this in turn promises increased participation in the health-giving recreation of the forest and stream.

In his opening address to the members of the Michigan Association, at Bay City, the other day, President Holmes introduced the project of a summer or fall encampment for the members of the Association and their families. The meeting at Bay City, like all the conventions of the Michigan Association, was so wholly devoted to the more serious work demanding attention that there was not opportunity for much sport, nor did the season invite to the field. The proposition therefore was to select a suitable site on the bank of some lake or river, where, in the later summer or fall, tents and lodges might be erected, and where the members of the Association, with their families, might gather for such a time as might be found con-

Such a scheme in its main features is admirable. It proposes, first of all, to gather sportsmen together where they belong—in the field. Save for a business meeting, a convention of sportsmen in town is a manifest anomaly. The practical instruction to be gained, the theories to be advanced and tested, the mutual giving and receiving of instruction in woodcraft and field work, all these things are to be accomplished out-of-doors. Two days of actual field work will accomplish more than two weeks of theorizing in a hall,

Again, the comprehensive plan proposed includes the family. The views of the FOREST AND STREAM on this point are so well known as to require no exposition here. We have set before us as our mission the advancement of field sports in their proper places and a participation in them not as the chief end of man but as conducive to accomplishing that end. We have taught that the man who is engaged in commercial pursuits is a better business man if he exchange for a time his day-books and ledgers for the fly book and tourist's guide, and that the professional man will be most successful in the long run, who breaks away from the routine of his work for a trip into the woods. Some men become so nervous and fidgety and out of sorts that their fellows are glad to miss them for a time while they are battling the black flies up in the Adirondacks. Society ought to ostracize such of its members and send them off to become men again in the wilds. We do not have room for the expansion of our souls in the city. The best natured men in the world are those who come into the FOREST AND STREAM office on their return from a vacation trip after quail or trout. One cannot help breathing in good nature with the ozone of the pine woods; one's jarring spirits must come into tune again in harmony with the strains of the forest trees swept by the night winds, and the metallic music of the woodland rivulets. There is no such soothing melody of man's handicraft as these harmonies of nature's chords. And if this dwelling in tents or sleeping beneath the sky be good for one man, it is good, too, for a score or a hundred, and for old and young, men and women. It is that we may instill into our children something of our own tastes that such schemes as this of a woodland encampment deserve to be put into execution. The plan offers an excellent supplement to the sportsman's regular field

are scores and scores of inland lakes, surrounded by dense forests, where fish and game abound, and will abound for a century to come. The railroad facilities are such that easy access may be had to the chosen camp, and men or families may come or go as they choose,

The plan just in the form proposed by the President of the Michigan Association may, however, prove impracticable. Hail fellows well met, who are the best companions in the the world for a genuine roughing turn, will not stand the ordeal of a family encampment. means quiet enjoyment to one man is an insufferable bore to another. A miscellaneous gathering of sports--admitted to the hospitalities of the grounds on the strength of their sporting proclivities alone-might not prove the congenial company anticipated by the projectors of the scheme. Indeed, the demands of such companionship are exacting in the extreme. To make a success of a woodland camp the membership must be deter-mined by the same rigid rules which obtain in society those who make up the controlling element must have the privilege of excluding uncongenial factors, and for this reason it strikes us the plan of President Holmes may to great advantage be so modified as to provide for a careful selection of the guests.

This is something which time will try. Let the experiment, in some shape or another, be put to the test not only in Michigan, but in every State in the Union. If it has already been introduced and successfully accomplished, let the fact be known through the Forest and STREAM, for the instruction and benefit of others.

NATIVE AND TRANSPLANTED FISH.—Our angling friend, "Dexter," of Albany, commenting upon the gradual disappearance of our strictly indigenous fish, agrees with us that the artificially grown fish lack the pluck and gaminess of their predecessors. He says :-

ness of their predecessors. He says:—

Ten years ago, when first I commenced fishing in the Mohawk River, the black bass, small mouthed, were there in abundance; and noble fellows they were, too—strong, heavy biters and savage, vigorous fighters; their flesh hard, disky and delicious. In a few years they commenced to grow scurce and a fresh supply was added. The past few years we have been catching plenty of them, a trifle under size. When they bite there is not the slightest resemblance to the actions of their predecessors, but just the opposite; they are not as strong fighters when hooked. Neither do I consider them as good earling.

Making all due allowance for the lance of vacce during

Making all due allowance for the lapse of years, during which the fishing of the past, in common with other pleasures, takes on the excellencies of a backward vision, there are very patent reasons why the artificially bred progeny should afford comparatively tame sport. In their natural state the fish are all subject to the law of the sur vival of the fittest. It is then only the strongest, most vigorous, and best fighters that live to take the fly. Give us the dwellers in the swiftly rushing streams, whose months of battling with the turbid waters have developed their full game qualities; they are worthy of a man's best skill; to drive them quivering and palpitating from their watery home is no child's play; they alone are fit objects of costly tackle, railroad fares and long tramps, One lordly monarch of the wild wood pool, lying on the grass while your own heart beats with exultation, will make the beam descend, though there be a dozen liverfed sluggards in the opposite scale.

GOOD QUAIL SHOOTING .- A gentleman who has just returned from Cleveland County, N. C., reports the quail shooting there the best he ever found anywhere. He stopped at King's Mountain, which is on the Piedmont Air Line, thirty-three miles from Charlotte, N. C. The route from New York is to Washington, thence Richmond and Danville Railroad to Charlotte; fare, \$16.50, which includes tickets only. King's Mountain has two hotels, terms moderate. The country is rough and the shooting grounds close at hand. The birds are abundant, bevy after bevy flushed in succession, and large bags Visitors should take their dogs with them, as the rule. the local supply is limited. If this information is not specific enough, a letter may be sent to Capt. Bell, at King's Mountain, who is one of the two sportsmen in the

BURROWING QUAIL.-The same gentleman relates a novel incident which transpired during his stay at King's Mountain. With his companions one morning he was approaching a little ravine, where from appearances he judged there were birds, when sure enough his dog came to a stanch point. Coming up, they found a dead quail a few feet from the dog, which evidently had just been killed by shot, presumably from their own guns, and then mangled by some animal or bird of prey. But this was not the object of the dog's attention; he was pointing to a hole in the ground, a discarded burrow perhaps, some few feet away. Wondering at this, our friend's guide stooped down, put his arm into the hole as far as he could reach, and pulled out a live quail. They took some sticks and dug away the mouth of the hole; the arm was again inserted, and out came another quail; a third bird was added to the novel capture, and then they stopped, not because there were no more quail in that Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota are rich in Michigan and Wisconsin and Minnesota are rich in beautiful sites for such enterprises. Within their borders presumption is that the birds, frightened, had taken refuce in this underground retreat: but their ignoble capture, like that of Reynard in his hole, was certainly extraordinary in this country, where we are not accus tomed to run our birds to earth.

Notes .- The table of contents which will hereafter be found upon the first page will materially facilitate reference to current numbers and to the files. This is an improvement which, with the introduction of date lines now at the top of every page, will be appreciated by our

The pot called the kettle black, and it is not an infrequent thing to hear a self-confessed violator of game law sportsmanship and decency enveigh against the professional not-hunter.

Every aggrieved angler owes it to the craft to resist the implication in the current newspaper squib that "it's the amateur fisherman who hires a baul.'

Several months ago we commended the plan of a FOREST AND STREAM scrap-book, and we have since learned of several such books being made. Those who do not preserve their files will find the scrap-book an excellent thing. The amount of matter worthy of preser vation in such form is greater than one would think without trying the plan. One of our correspondents writes of a set of books kept by himself, one devoted to natural history, another to hints and instructions in shooting, another to fish and fishing, etc.

We wish to call especial attention to the advertisement in another column on wild rice. Many of our inland ponds might be made the resort of wild fowl by a judicious distribution of this very nutricious and thrifty It has proved of vast benefit in the West. Chas. Gilchrist is a sportsman of practical experience in the habits and feed of the aquatics and knows whereof he speaks. The rice is very prolific after the first sow ing, and spreads very rapidly. It is also very fine in flavor as a dessert.

The paper on our first page descriptive of the route to Parmachenee Lake and the Rangeley Circuit contains as much information as the average guide-book-and more. too, for the author wrote it to supply just the facts omitted in the hand-books of travel. Prospective Maine tourists may profitably adopt the suggestion to preserve the pages for future reference.

The index to Volume Thirteen will be forthcoming shortly. Its publication has been unavoidably delayed but we trust its usefulness may be in no wise impaired thereby

As the spring is near advancing we are receiving requests for information about fish and game resorts. directory which has been organized at this office is receiving the attention of our friends and has already proved of material assistance. We again remind our cor respondents all over the land that they may render valuable aid in this work by sending in at an early date such details of shooting and fishing resorts as they may be informed of. Postal card reports are amply sufficient. See the notice in another column.

To our correspondent, "Guy Rivers," who some time ago detailed in these columns his luckless adventures during a voyage down the Mississippi, we commend the newspaper accounts of the tour of Capt. Hemphill, now on a honeymoon trip down the Father of Waters. The happy couple have their boat all to themselves-not another soul on board. The craft is decked with flags, streamers and evergreens, and the popular captain is everywhere hailed with steam whistles and cannon.

Sing hey, the gallant captain that you are.

Ruskin will lecture on St. Patrick's Day before the London Institution, and his theme will be: "A Warning to Snakes." He is reported to be a student of snakes What Ruskin has to say about them, whether his lecture be scientific or not, will be well worth listening to.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .- It will be remembered that we noted some weeks ago the sad death of Mr. E. B. Staples. of Sarasota, Fla., who had been known for years to our readers as Major Sarasota, and we mentioned at the same time the straitened circumstances of his family. It gives us pleasure to publish this acknowledgment from Mrs. Staples, which is dated at Sarasota, Fla., Feb. 5th :-

I desire to express through your columns my grateful thanks and appreciation for the sympathy and aid which has been extended to me and mine in our hour of great desolation and destitution. On the 15th of November desolation and destitution. On the 15th of November I received from your corporation twenty-five dollars; Thanksgiving day, from Capt. Silas Stearns, appointed by the Smithsonian Institute, a magnificent supply of groceries and ten dollars in money; Dec. 9th, from Mr. John H. Knapp, of Wisconsin, five dollars; Feb. 1st, from Mr. W. Crosby, of New York, five dollars, and from Dr. Ferber, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Steels and Mr. Benedict, twenty-five pounds of bacon and five pounds of coffee.

GAME PROTECTION.

Secretaries of game clubs and others are invited to send us early notices of changes in game laws, reports of the doings of societies and other notes of news.

THE DEPLETED GAME OF LONG ISLAND AND ITS RESTORATION.

BROOKLYN Feb 15th

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15th.

ONG ISLAND, that once famous Utopian, but now been totally exiled from the memory of a few gunners still living, whose conviviality filled the halls of Jim Smith's tabernacle in years gone by, and who still seek employment for the spaniel and the fowling piece among

Smith's tabernacle in years gone by, and who still seek employment for the spaniel and the fowling piece among her meadows, bays and woodlands; scenery rivaled by none elsewhere on the continent of North America. The pinnated grouse, once abundant from Brooklyn to South Hampton, takes no more its noon-day siesta within those obscure coverts; the drun of the ruffed grouse is heard less frequently than in former years, though this bird is by no means extiuct, and the noble stag, who in early days broke his fast and slaked his thirst where grew the filty pads in many limpid streams, have, save a few degenerated stragglers, left the slopes for holts far remote from the ruthless hand of man.

Albeit these denizens, like the red man, have fell by the tyranny of the pale face, Long Island still possesses attractions for the sportsman which might be multiplied were her game laws properly enforced. It was the neglect in this respect that suffered the extermination of the heath hen from the brush plains, though as early as 1791 laws were framed for her preservation, but alas! they mattered naught, as did the wisdom of the fool who closed the eage after the bird had flown. Nor would I portray faithfully the depleted vales and woods of our beautiful Isle did I omit the mention of one other fact, melancholy as it is true, viz., the destruction of "Great Point," at Montank, Timewas, and very recently at that, when if the goggles of wild geese that swarmed to this point in quest of their favorite food could by any endeavor be computed and placed before those who have never been there, the facts would be given the widest incredibility; and not wishing to fill the young sportsman's heart with the sorrowful regret that he had not been thrown into this world twenty years carlier, I may be pardoned if I omit the record of some of the begs mans neart with the sorrowth regret that he had not been thrown into this world twenty years carlier, I may be pardoned if I omit the record of some of the bags made in this vicinity, and simply add that if the eel pois be destroyed and the luxuriant duck-weed allowed to grow again, in a few years quite respectable shooting may be had at this old haunt; otherwise I prophesy the absence of those days forever

grow again, in a few years quite respectable shooting may be had at this old haunt; otherwise I prophesy the absence of those days forever.

But Long Island is yet a favorite hunting-ground. Myriads of wild ducks and geese throng to the placid bosom of her bays and inlets, and the little qualit is also abundant in some of the rural districts. Though I do not admire nor countenance summer woodcock shooting, I could take you, reader, were I so inclined, to where you could indulge to your heart's content in this unmanly sport; but I know you would refuse to go. I know of a covert whose familiar picture is now before me; a small piece of swamp and thicket whose full radius does not exceed two furlongs, where, on the 3d of July a year ago, well known parties from this city killed woodcock whose aggregate numbered into the forties; and on the day following another party, numbering four gentlemen, killed a similar quantity in a brake about a stone's throw from the first mentioned locality, which had been reserved for them; and had they sway over other lands adjacent the result of that day's woodcock shooting would have reached a heavy figure. All this was accomplished within a few hours in the morning. I have to add that each was constant that way to the table some of

pusiness within a 10% hours in the morning. I have to add that ere they found their way to the table some of them were a mass of putrefaction.

Such is a faithful representation of the past and present of the once famous one hundred and twenty-five miles of sand bar, and all, yes, I shall venture to say all, for the lack of wise legislation.

There are neglected to the control of the present of the control of the lack of wise legislation.

There are, perhaps, no gurgling streams, no meadows, no glens or leafy woods, in which the errant cow-boy can pillage with such safety as those upon Long Island. Obscured in a Suffolk County hamlet, he sets his snares when the sun is sinking belind the woods, and knowing their whereabout he served a surject the department. whereabout, he scarcely awaits the dawn when l has his traps emptied, account of stock taken, and while has his traps emptied, account of stock taken, and while yet the villagers are dreaming has found ready sale to some baggage master on the railroad. What does he know about section so-and-so of the game laws; much less, what does he care when ten cents may be readily obtained for a "plump" or perhaps a half-starved "Bob White"—poor "Bob," my heart beats with love for thee! andwhen he has promised the baggage master the day previous to bring such-and-such a number the next morning, and then roaming about the village "cock-a-doodle-doing" as to how he "ketched" "deven" qualis and "tree" woodpilo quawkers and "a duced of a big buck rabbit," and changes the silver from one pocket to the other for good luck on to-norrow, when, if by chance he should meet farmer Jones's African—gun he has none. So how can he be made to respect a legal notice? Who is going to watch him? What will be done with the small boys? going to watch him? What will be done with the nall boys?

It has been said to me: "What care you or I what

is going to watch him? What will be done with the small boys?

It has been said to me: "What care you or I what these fellows do, so that we have birds to shoot at?" I'm thankful that my mind was never trained to such a view of the question as that, and to tell the frank truth I pay far greater attention to the movements of the habitants of the woods than I do to the maneuvers of my own race. I want to see the lower class of animated nature protected; I want to see the lower class of animated nature protected; I want to see the few sections of law worth anything at all duly enforced; I want competent men to handle all the game legislation; and I don't want a two years prohibitory law, nor the shot gun taxed. It is not necessary to go that far at all.

And now, how shall we go about this thing effectively? I will tell you. Let every sportsman put in an appearance at Soneca Falls next July. Let the council fire be kindled, and let our supplications rend the windle. And attention. It is an American idea that when a portion of the community feel burdened with that portion of law relative to thom, they shall have a say in the matter. It is the duty of the State Association to think gravely upon this subject,

Mr. Editor, I give the prefatory notes upon Long Island to show what that locality was once, and to show what it is now, and what its future is likely to be.

HARRY FENWOOD

BOSTON, Feb. 20th.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The quail reach Messina in their migrations about the middle of March, and the flights continue until the middle of April, sometimes until 1st of May. A letter is from two to three weeks going from here to Messina. The latest possible time for sending an order (and getting it executed) would be the first part of April. The latest date at which an order could be sent and be probably executed would be considerably earlier. To make this clear I quote as follows from a letter of Mr. Braun, dated Jan. 17th, 1880: "A short time ago one of our Messina papers brought out an article stating that the catching of quail was to be prohibited entirely before next spring, and consequently I abandoned all hope of further exportations. But now I hear that the licenses which were given out last spring for the duration of one year will remain in force for their full term, so that those catchers who took their licenses late last spring can make use of them for a part of the next flight. New licenses are no more given out under the previous conditions. Before, any one that had a license could go catching anywhere in the whole Kingdom of Italy. The license was personal, and cost only 20 shillings. Now a new law has been issued, according to which the new license is personal and can be used only for a marked piece of ground been issued, according to which the new license is per-sonal and can be used only for a marked piece of ground not exceeding 25 meters (about 27 yards) in length, and 20 meters (about 21½ yards) in breadth; and, besides this, the cost has been raised to 60 shillings for each license. These determinations of course of away with all hope of These determinations of course de away with all hope of getting any more quail after next spring, as nobody can see his way clear to pay 60 shillings for a license on which he may, perhaps, be able to catch nortwenty birds during the whole flight. This is the work of our sportsmen, who fear that the increasing demand for live birds will reduce the stock of quail, and perhaps in time put an end to our quail hunting. As the birds appear here in such immense quantities, I doubt whether this would ever be the case, but I must acknowledge that the bird-catchers are very annoying indeed when one is out gunning."

It is plain from the above extract that it is better to have all orders in by March 1stat the latest. At the same time, it is not at all improbable that orders sent in aslate as the middle of March, or even, nossibly, the 1st of

time, it is not at all improbable that orders sent in as late as the middle of March, or even, possibly, the 1st of April, would be executed. Our first order will be sent forward on or before March 1st. If any who desire to import cannot get their plans completed by that time they can order later, and all orders received before April 1st will be sent along to Mr. Braun, the gentlemen ordering bearing in mind that in all cases Mr. Braun reserves the pearing in mind that in all cases Mr. Braun reserves the right to return the money, less the small cost of the ex-shanges, if he cannot secure the birds without loss to him-self. After April 1st I think it would be useless to for-

The following letter from Mr. Braun may be interesting to your readers.

Messina, Jan. 26th, 1880.

Mr. Horace P. Tobey. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.:—
DEAR SIR—According to your request in you favor, I will write you a few lines upon matter neeted with migratory quail, giving you in a few such facts as I have gathered from my own experies. A will be supported by respiration to the control of

Incident with migratory quall, giving you in a few words such facts as I have gathered from my own experience. I will begin by saying that the quall are not stationary with us, or at least not here in the vicinity of Messina. A few have, however, been found to breed in the plains near Catania. During their short stays here in spring and autumn they must be considered as travelers, and their habits are not the same that they are at their home—that is, at their resting place. They arrive here almost tired to death by their long flight across the sea, and oftentimes they are so exhausted that they full down in the streets of our city; then they can be easily picked up. Some that cannot stand the long flight are often seen to drop down into the sea, where they show them selves to be clever sailors. They lie quietly on the surface of the water and lift one wing to the wind, thus spreading a minature sail, by which they are carried saicly to the shore.

They migrate almost exclusively at night

shely to the shore.

They nigrate almost exclusively at night, very rarely in the day time. They generally arrive here in the morning early, remain during the day, and continue their migration the coming evening. When it is moonlight they fly high and alight upon the mountains; while with a covered sky they fly low and alight on the plains. I have not been able to find out here that the quait have a particular time for feeding and another for resting, as I have seen them move about in all hours of the day. This is owing of course to the irregularity and disturbance they meet out here. But in Germany where they next I have noticed that they have about the same habits as the partridges, viz., feed in the morning early, toward noon buve noticed that they have about the same labits as the partridges, viz., feed in the morning early, toward noon and at sunset, and lie up the rest of the day. They make their nests upon the ground, and are not very particular in the choice of their nesting-place. The female lays from eight to eighteen gray-colored and duck-sprinkled eggs, which are about the size of pigeons' eggs. The young, like the young of the partridge, are able to run about the day they are hatched. I have seen them run with a part of the egg-shell still on their backs. The quail generally does not breed more than twice a year.

The catching of the quail is done with nets and snares. The former implement, which is mostly used on the Italian continent, is the same kind of net that is ordinarily used in other countries for catching birds. The catching was the same kind of net that is ordinarily used in other countries for catching birds.

inn continent, is the same kind of net that is ordinarily used in other countries for catching birds. The catching is done at night, and in order to attract the passing birds the catcher uses a decoy whistle, with which he imitates the monotonous "pich-ter-wick" of the quail. The implement mostly used here in Sicily for catching quail is the snare. It is used in the following way:

— The catcher digs in the winter small trenches, about twelve centimeters (about four and seven-tenths inches) broad, in the field, on each side of which he sows cye, which forms in spring, when grown up, a kind of an alley. Across the trenches the catcher fastens, about fifty centimeters (about nineteen unches) apart, small sticks in such a manner that a quail can comfortally pass below them. To the middle of each stick a snare, made of he'l hair, is fastened, and in the trench some seed (her

is the best) is senttered. When the quail goes into the trench to feel on the seed it gets caught by the neck.

To your question what kind of dog we use here to find the quail, I must reply that in this country, where almost everyone pretends to be a sportisana, all kinds of dogs are used, even terriers and poolles not excepted. But no doubt spanishs and pointers are the best dogs for quail shooting. The quail generally squats before the dog, and remains a good while before starting to fly; but when it is rainy weather I have experienced that they don't squat, but run before the dog. Shooters here generally go out alone, and every one shoots on his own account. During the flight in spring our mountains and corn-fields are perfectly covered with shooters, and when quail are plentiful the firing seems like that of several regiments in a battle. With a good dog a practised shooter can well kill 100 or more quail in a day. Two years ago last April I shot with my central fire gun, callier 16, powder F F F and shot No. 10. seventy-three quail, from 5 to 8 c clock in the morning, and might have shot many more if I had been better provided with ammunition. Though the quail arrive here in large flocks they separate during the day, and are mostly found singly. Toward the end of the flight in spring they are often found in pairs. They stay only one day with us, and as they always fly against the wind it often happens that one day we have plenty, and if the wind changes in the evening not a single one can be found the next day.

MIGRATORY QUALL IN PENNSYLVANIA,-The following. taken from the Westchester (Pa.) Republican, will be of interest to many of our readers :-

Since the close of the shooting season sportsmen have been comparing notes in regard to the Messina or migra-tory quail, which were turned loose in Chester County last summer, and the general conclusion has been that the birds scattered over a large area of country on being the birds scattered over a large area of country on being set free. In conversation recently with a resident of West Marlbore' Township, he informed us that while out shooting with a companion in the fall the dogs flushed a covey of birds consisting of a hen and seven or eight half-grown birds. On rising they flew close to the ground in such a way that made it exceedingly difficult to get a fair shot, and the lunters out succeeded in obtaining one such a way that made it exceedingly difficult to get a fair shot, and the hunters only succeeded in obtaining one young bird, which they decided to be a cross between the imported and domestic breeds. This is the only case of this nature coming to our notice, but we would be glad to hear of anything in connection with the introduc-tion of these birds.

Migratory Quall in Virginia—Rock Spring, New Ballimore, Va., Feb. 9th.—As it may be interesting to those gentlemen who have been to the trouble and expense of importing and turning down the "European quall," I wish them to know through your paper that one pair settled close to me last year, bred and reared a bery of about a dozen. They never were disturbed by gun or dog all season, and only one young one was killed by chance, in this way: the colored boy when crossing a branch at the head of a swamp the whole bevy fluttered under the horse's legs, and he made a cut at them with his whip and killed one. What became of them after I can't tell; may be they are "away down in Tennessee" by this time, and should I hear of them again, or others, this fall I will report.

BOR WHITE.

THE NEW JERSEY LAW.

RAVEN ROCK, N. J., Feb., 1880. Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:— AAVES ARCA, Red., Ped., 1886.
Your Mortstown, N. J., correspondent, "Jersey," goes over those who oppose his pet woodcock law rough-shod. There are before the present Legislature some half a dozen game law hills; not one that should be allowed to become a law, if the true sportsmen and the people of the State could have their say. No one of them is intended for the whole State, but for some favored localities. For instance, in Hunterdon, Mercer and other counties, woodcock bered in goodly numbers, and leave on the first full moon in July, or somer if the senson is travorable and are seldom afterward seen in those localities; consequently they have no fall woodcock shooting, although they breed them. seidom afterward seen in these locanities; consequently they have no fall woodcock shooting, although they bred them. Northern Jersey will receive all the benefits of such a law, as they go there during their moulting season, so there is nothing woodcrful in the opposition to the proposed law from parts of the State offected, while other lealities more favored are advocating

State affected, white coasts are the coasts and pual from the lock season for rabbits and quail from the lock of State of October, instead of November 1st as at present, and I have reason to believe their bill is now before the Legislature. Such a bill should be branded as the port-hunters' bill, calculated to exterminate the game of New Jersey before it is fit for use. What are achieved for of skill it would be to see a member of the Association sally forth on the 15th of October, flush a covey of quail, defeat them fint some grassy meadow, and then shoot them all tion sain state that the state of the state of them the shoot them all singly while they are yet tame, and some of them not much larger than sparrows. None but; littlenously lead shots and pothurrers advocate such alaw. Still this Association does it. Am 1

11 Senator Lawrence will introduce a bill for the prevention of wood-chopping, and to stop the sun from shining so hot, so as to not dry up our swamp lands, he will accomplish about as much in the way of woodcock protection as by the proposed law. No true lover of shooting wishes to see our game birds ruthlessly distroyed; July when one section of the State attempts to legislate in their own interest and against mother section, they will deduce the section of the section. utstrip ed; Jut when one can are a fact in their own interest and against another section, they will find opposition, and not altogether from selfish persons or notoriously bad shots, either.

Of the half dozen bills before the Legislature, there is but one.

Of the nair cozen bits netere the Legislature, there is but one that deserves consideration, and that is Senator Beekman's bill, prohibiting the shooting of game birds and rabbits from Jan. 1st to Dec. let. Amend his bill, make it read from Dec. 15th to Nov. 15th, then those villatinously but shots early in the season, and tracking snow hunters in the late season, will have to confine themselves to one month, which, owing to the growing searcity of game is enough for all practical purposes, the Association of the contrary notivitistanding. tion to the contrary notwithstanding FAIR PLAY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18th.

Altor Forest and Stream:—
Although at the present not a resident of New Jorsey, I consider self somewhat of a Jorseyman, having lived there for the last afteen year

"Jersey's" belief that nine sportsmen out of ten are in favor of a law prohibiting summer shooting is, I think, wrong. I agree with him in regard to the law, but I do not believe that nine sports menout of the aw, but thou believe that imbespores menout of then are in favor of it. According to an old law of New Jersey, any man has the right to shoot on his own land the year around, or he can transfer his right to any of his friends, proaround, or be can transfer his right to any of his friends, providing he gives him his pernaission in writing. The upshot of it is that every year by the 15th of June the woodcock are nearly all billed. A few years ago—nor so very many either—I had occusion to co to Paterson on a visit on Decoration Day—that Is, the 30th of May. Happening to take a walk through the country with a friend of mine, a resident of Paterson, we heard, or rather counted, thirty-two shots fired in a piece of wood adjoining a swamp. We crossed the fence, and came face to face with the shooter. His dog was then on a point. Up jumped a half-fledged woodcock, and bang! went the gon. Evidently the bird was untouched, but as he could not rise three yards above the ground our sportsman's dog caught him in the air before he could alight. our sportsman's dog caught him in the air before he could alight. This sportsman proved to be a permanent and most active mem this sportsman proved to be a pertuanent and most herefore the here of the Paterson Game Association -so I was told afterward; but as he was shooting on his own land, he could see no harm in shooting woodcock on the 30th of May.

I have not the slighest doubt that if "Jersey" counts among his

nine-tenths this kind of sportsmen, he is certainly right; but if he counts as sportsmen people who cannot go out shooting ever they please, but only dogo when the law isoff, he is c

unstaken,

1 have not missed in New Jersey one single Fourth of
July for the last ten years, but I must confess I have found the birds becoming scarcer and scarcer every year, because they had been killed before the season by parties that hunted on their own grounds, or by some friends of theirs from the city, to whom they

had given permission to shoot.
If "Jersey" can prevail on Senator Lawrence to have this old law repealed, I have no doubt that he will find very little opold law repeated, I have no doubt that he will ind very little op-position to his bill; otherwise there will not be any necessity for this new law, as by the 1st of October there would not be left any more woodcock than there is now under the old law. The land owners and their friends would shoot anyway, and, as the bogs say, would have all the "pudding" to themselves. Issu up,

There is no such provision in the present New Jersey game law; and the old law referred to by our correspondent is repealed by the late laws.

BLOOMSBURG, N. J., Tebruary, 1880.

In this vicinity (eastern part of Warren County) we have very In this vicinity (eastern part of Warren County) we have very few good wooleook grounds, and the binds found only enable us to break our young dogs. During July we generally find a few birds and can manage to beg five or e six in an hour or two of hard work. In October or November we very seldom got a chanco at them. This is owing, I suppose, to their being all shot off during the summer. Lagree with "Jersey" in all that he has said on this subject. There is little pleasure in shooting half-grown or partly-feathered woodcock, especially when the thermometer stands at 00 deg. in the shade and nearly every thread of one's garments is saturated with perspiration. Old sportsmen here tell us that fifty or sixty years ago there were pleaty of good woodcock promote, and it was no strange

Our sportsmen arete ten us that fitty or starty years no there were plenty of good woodbeeck grounds, and it was no stranger feat for two guns to secure a log of stary birds in a few hours. Now nearly all of these grounds are utilized, and where once were large tracts of ables swamps there are farms or fields. Some of our selfish sport-men argue that if we get no shooting

in July we will get none in the fall, as woodcock move southward in July we will get none in the fall, as woodcock move southward then and are not to be found. How they know that none will be found in the fall I cannot tell, for there has never been any left after July to be found at all until the next year. Let us have no summer shooting at all and then we can know the truth. I am in favor of having qualit, woodcock and grouse shooting open Oct. Ioth. If we are to have no woodcock shooting until October I think we ought to quali shooting at one and the same time.

F. II.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Wild duck, geese, brant, etc. Hares, brown and gray. FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl "Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-carcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacola or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Scason; Fish und its Scason; Boats, Guides, etc., Name of person to address.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Correspondents are desirous of information of the above nature relating to (I) Bush River, Md.: (2) good quall shooting in Ohio on the line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad: (3) localities for camping out in the victinity of Gratfon, or near the Cheat Mountains, in West Virginia; (I) sulpe shooting within (0) miles of Indiananolis, Ind.; (5) the name of aguide living at or near Brulé Lake, ninety-five miles north of Ottawa.

COOKING SEA FOWL.—New Bedford, Feb. 21st.—Your COGENER SEA FOWL.—Were Bedford, Feb. 21st.—Your correspondent takes the mode of removing the fishy taste of sca-fowl. If he will carefully remove the fat from the inside, and then skin them, soaking a few hours in water to remove the blood, he will find that sheldruke, whitewings, etc., will taste no more fishy than a duck or goose, and, in fact, a sheldruke served in this way is as patiatable as a wild partridge. Even an old loon under this treatment makes a very good dish. I write from CONCHA. experience.

Brooklyn, Feb. 92d.—My mother used to cook coots and sheldrakes in the following manner: First, put inside of each bird one or two onions, then put them into a pot of cold water, and set the pot over the fire until it just comes to a boil. Then take the ducks, rinse them out, and roast them same as any other fowl. Even coots, when cooked this way and served up with currant jelly, are not to be despised.

Long Island Sportsmen's Association.—A meeting of five delegates from each of the following sporting clubs of King County—Long Island Shooting Club, the Brooklyn, Foundain and Nassau Gun Club, and the Long Island Foresters' Club—was held last week at the rooms of the Long Island Club, and after a long discussion growing out of a misunderstanding on the part of the delegates of the Long Island and Brooklyn clubs, they supposing that the forner meeting was merely temporary in character, it was resolved that in order to remove all misunderstanding on the subject the "members of the soveral clubs now present do now enter into a permanent organization, known as the Long Island Sportsmen's Association." This was passed unanimously, and the following officers were then elected:—President, Mr. G. A. Chappell; First Vice-President, Dr. H. F. Aten, Brooklyn Gun Club; Scoond Vice-President, Dr. W. Wynn, L. I. S. C.; Third Vice President, W. Selover, Nassau Gun Club; Fourth Vice-President, Henry Thorpe, Long Island Foresters Club: Secretary, Abel Crook, Fountain Gun Club; Treasurer, R. Robinson, L. I. S. C.; Assistant Secretary, H. B. Cook, Fountain Gun Club; Treasurer, R. Robinson, L. I. S. C.; Assistant Secretary, Med. Crook, Fountain Gun Club; Secretary, Med. R. Cook, Fountain Gun Club, Was then appointed the officers of the Association being members on endowed the substant secretary and the substant secretary and the substant secretary and the officers of the Association being members on endowed the advanced and advanced to the works when by always will be adouted the additional contractions and advanced to the works when by always will be adouted the additional contractions and advanced to the works when by always will be adouted the contractions and contractions and advanced to the works when by always will be adouted the contractions and contractions and advanced to the works when by always will be adouted to the works when by always will be adouted the contraction and contractions and contractions and contractions LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION .- A meeting the Association being members en-officio. The neeting adjourned for two weeks, when by-laws will be adopted and active measures engaged in toward effecting the object of the Association.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA CLUB.-Northumberland, Pd., A New Pennsylvania Clutt.—Northumberland, Pt., Feb., 16th.—A meeting of the sportsmen of this place was held on last Saturday evening to form an association for the protection of fish and game. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Jesse James; 1st Yice-President, Jos. Amekst. 2d Vice-President, Sun. D. Burk: Treasurer, W. E. Taylor: Secretary, Joseph W. Everard: Mombers present Zachary Taylor, G. W. Smith, C. G. Jones, Jos. P. Heine, Geo, Savilge, Jas. K. Bright, Levi Bussler, W. F. Garrihan, Geo, Fieweg. This is something that has long been needed in this section, and if the right steps are faken it will be a great advantage to farmers and sportsmen. The association was named the Susquehama Sportsman Association, and a bounty of fifty cents will be putd for all hawks killed within a certain distance, except to members of the association.

ciation.

Onto—Woodstock, Fcb. 18th.—This has been a sorry old winter to the lovers of field sports in Ohio. No quail shooting, and on account of the mild winter, no other shooting to speak of, until within the last few days. There have been a few wild pigeons flying, but no regular flight that I have heard of. I have not seen a dozen wild ducks this winter, which is something remarkable in our part of the State.

Obvert Reviller 1. On the Control of the State.

Orgons—Fortland, Jan. 93th.—In company with B. of Cedar Creek, W. T., I paid a short visit to the flooded grain fields of Washington County last Saturday, and we had some fine sport, bringing home thirty-six ducks. Saw numbers of ducks, geese and swans. We experienced a hearty welcome from Mr. J. L. Hallett, at whose hashbased from the firm we made our headquarters, and whose hospitality is always extended to the spottsman. At a small lake near this place a short time ago one of the farmer boys killed twenty-nine ducks at one shot, and cripiled several more. MULTSOMAR. crippled several more.

rippled several more,

JUST WHAT WE THINK,—Indianapolis, I.a.d., Feb. 16th,

annual control without Forest and JUST WHAT WE HINK,—materialpois, Int., Feb. 1601,—Of course I cannot get along without FOREST AND STREAM. No orthodox minister can live without it and not suffer. I am waiting for the duck season to open, and meantime occasionally clean my gun.

M. W. R.

meantime occasionary cient my gint.

Elistrophi, Wis., Feb. 8th.—I have shot buckshot at deer with good success. First, you can't expect what to go true unless they are round; and, as you buy them, there is lurdly a perfect one in a sack. They all have tents and feathers, which uds as rudders to steer them.

So I take an old life and brush off all of these one by one So I take an old life and brush off all of these one by one, and drop them into an old stone jug, throwing away all that have holes in them. Then shake for about a minute, till they are all smooth—then I have perfect shot. Now, in loading shells, the more powder you use the more force you get on the shot, and the more they scatter, 'so in loading, decrease the powder instead of increasing, as most men do. I use in twelve shells 2½ durans F powder, and four layers of buckshot; that will chamber four. I I find they make an even spread, with sufficient penetration.

S. W. S.

SOME GUNS THAT I HAVE OWNED

IN what I am about to write, I solemnly disclaim any intention of either praising any make, or makers of

IN what I am about to write, I solemnly disclain any intention of either praising any make, or makers of guns, or to record anything to their disadvantage, but simply to give my own housest impressions of a good gan, and to say something of some that I have owned.

It was in 1849 that I bought my first gun. The callow days of sweet sixteen made an book upon that gun as perfection. Thirty-six inches in the clear, with 1 drop of saven inches, and pot-metal, as I am a sinner, and 14 bore, she would kill squirrels like a stroke of lightning, and would kiek like a newspaper mule. Years have rolled over my head since, and I have had many hairbreadth escapes by flood and field, but on locking back, with my present knowledge of guns, I think I was never in more danger than when I fired that gun with a full-size clurge.

full-size charge.

In the light of subsequent events I now know it. In the light of subsequent events I now know it. My uncle owned a slave, thout my own age, whom I Leaf taught to shoot, and who was my Filos Achdeks, accompanying me in all my hunting excursions. The highest ambition of this sable sportsuant was to kill a "greenhead" duck. Finding that he was never allowed to kill one when with unch e stole the gun one Sunday and marched down to the creek, accompanied by the whole "dropshot" gang of the plantation. Reasoning, like many other philosophers, from a sound basis, but arriving at an erroneous conclusion, Pete put in two charges of powder and shot in each barrel, thinking that, if one charge would kill, two would do the work much better. Finding a large flock of "green-heads" trusting to the saucity of the day, and quacking as they never do quack except on Sundays, aloed by the shelter of a water-fence Pete crept to within twenty yards of the devoted birds. Resting his gun on the fence and taking careful aim, he pulled both triggers at once! Never was Sabbath stillness broken by a near outrageous rear! It came booming into the windows of the country church, and startled nervous old ladies and stopped the choir in one of their grandest efforts. What time Pete lay on his back with one arm broken, and a very large segment of his woolly scalphbown clean away, Islail not record; nor how he was toted up to the "big house" by his mother and his father with lond ultulations; nor how the chorus was swelled by the "drop-shot" gang, each of whom bore a "greenhead" as a peace offering to the offended powers; nor how I found the barrels blown entirely off the stock, and a yawning chasm in each to show how strong Dupont's FFG powder really is; nor how Pete, fully recovered, never ventured to fire a double charge any mere, forever! My gun was gone, and this was the end of my first gun; and, indeed, marked an epoch in my sporting experience and my knowledge of guns. Not long after this my uncle went to Philadelphia, at that time the city to which most good Western men went. Ho brought with him a lot of cheap English guns, but all of them strong and serviceable. Among them was a little gun. 28-inch barrels, and 14-bore, which, after long persuasion, was turned over to me, "to have, to hold, and to keep,." I am afraid to say how much gone I killed with that gun, nor can I tell what hard usage it had; but it served me honestly and faithfully for long years, and with it I became a better shot on the wing than I have ever been since. I have killed deer with it, often, and wild turkeys too numerous to mention, and, as for ducks, though inferior to some large guns that I have cowed, yet she would kill them at fifty or sixty yards, nearly extended to a second to the wing than I have ever been since. I have killed deer with it, often, and wild turkeys too manerous to mention, and, as for ducks, though inferior to some large guns that I have cowed, yet she would kill them at fifty or sixty yards, nearly extended.

yet she would kill them at fifty or sixty yards, nearly certain.

Years rolled on, and I left the home of my boyhood and went South. I gave the old gun to a cousin, and determined to buy a fine gun next time. And I did, too. None of yonr 835 guns for me. I ordered a Westley Richards, for which I paid \$185; and, for the price, it was the poorest gun that I ever evoued. I used it for two years and then sold it for \$75, which causes me to say that in all and-unde guns there is a great difference in the shooting qualities or gun that are honestly made by good makers. Some defect in the boring or in the finish will cause poor shooting. And here also let me say that afterward wnsed a Westley Richards, the gift of a dead friend, that was all that a gun could be. Costing, I believe, \$375, or 15 guineas, it was a superb gun. Its only fault was that it was too small. Almost all guns in those days that were made in England were 14-bores. Such guns would suit English sportsmen, for their game shooting is at a much closer range than ours. But this gun, if held fairly on, would kill a quali every time at sixty yards clean, and would shoot No. 4 shot at ducks with a power that you never see in the modern breech-loader-weapon worthy of any gentleman. It was carried off by some negroes cabin as "do bestes jun in de State." Farewell, old gun! Never shall I own one that is for a moment comparable to thee, honest gun, made by honest men. Immediately after the "wash" I bought another English gun—Bomehill, I think, muzzle-loader, for which I paid \$15. She did famous work, too, among the birds, but was entirely worthless with coarse shot. She would shoot up to fifty or sixty yards with 8s or 8s with as much vim as any of them; but put in a charge of 6s or 4s, and turn loose among the ducks, and you came home at night with a very light bag. The next gun that I owned was a Dowell, muzzle-loader, a maker whose guns are evry popular in the South. Thirty-two inches in the barrels and of eight and one-half pounds weight, she was a superb g ream, Years rolled on, and I left the home of my boyhood and

barrels and of eight and one-half pounds weight, she was a superb gun with No. 6 shot. I have often killed ducks with her at ninety yards: but with 10s she was "no account."

And this brings me to the subject of breechloaders vs. muzzle-loaders. Unthinking partisans of each mode rehemently contend for their own mode. Now both are wrong. When breech-loaders were first made there was a want of penetration and, indeed, of pattern. These defects have been climinated in a great measure, and now most good breech-loaders shoot had und close. Of course the old-fashioned breech pattern could not give the same penetration as the patent breech, shaped like the letter V, in the nuzzle-loader. But by choking the gun, or boring so that the diameter was less at the nuzzle, the breech-loader could deliver the charge very compacity, and by the use of the wads on the powder the gas was so conlined that penetration was secured. A first-class muzzle-loader is had to beat. Indeed, to tell the truth, put the best breech-loader in the world against the best muzzle-loader will go to the wall, especially in penetration. Let wild statements be made on either side, but this is sober truth. Hear the conclusion of the whole matter. In using the breech-loader you get rid of three musances at one fell swoop, the runned, the shot-pouch and the powder-flask. You load your shells at home by a fixed charge and do not trust to uncertainties. How often in our muzzle-loader, Allaports une matter and penetration or range, will render the shot-pouch and the powder-flask. You load your shells at home by a fixed charge and do not trust to uncertainties. How often in our muzzle-loading days have we cut off about 23 ox. shot instead of 14. All then there was a black shoulder when that gun was fired. Then, for flexibility of use, not when all defects are cured, equality of pattern and penetration or range, will render the breech-loader so over flexibility of use, not when all defects are cured, equality of pattern and penetration or range, will render the

Intely safe. No common gun is safe. The daily strain upon any gun will develope its hidden weakness with even 3 drs. of powder and 1 oz. of shot. And here let me say that I find 3 drs. of powder and 1 oz. shot amply sufficient for all upland shooting. When game is wild I put in 31 drs. powder, 1 oz. shot. None but the merest tyro will use 4 drs. powder, and 14 ozs. shot in a 12-gauge gun in upland shooting. The discomfort of the severe receil, the added noise and smoke, and the inevitable headache resulting from the successive shocks, render the lighter charge the favorite with all knowing sportsmen. Early in the season, for quall shooting, I use 21 drs. powder and I oz. No. 10 shot. With No. 12 I can do good work, but my first bird from the covey is torn to pieces on account of the great number of shot with which I strike it.

Again, there is another mystery that science cannot solve. I once had my boat anchored in a mill-pond among buttonwood bushes for the purpose of shooting ducks. Now it was impossible to shoot on the wing, for abova and all around me were gigantic cypresses, clothed from head to foot with moss. Immediately in my front was a clear space about twenty feet square. In this clear roosting-places in the adjoining bushes. Well, my first visitors were a pair of wood ducks, killed dead as the traditional Caser with one barred. Hardly had I slimed in

was a clear space about twenty feet squite. In this clear piece of water the ducks would alight before seeking their roosting-places in the adjoining busines. Well, my first visitors were a pair of wood ducks, killed dead as the traditional Caesar, with one barrel. Hardly had I slipped in another shell when four mallards floopped down—three of the four killed dead.

In rapid succession they came, mallards and wood ducks. I missed live shots out of sixteen at twenty-five yards. That the shells were loaded alike I know, with ½ onnee No. 6 shot, for I loaded them myself. Now, who can account for those five misses? Every bird must have been hit, for the miller found three mallards in the pond the next morning dead; and as I was the only person shooting in the pond on that evening I presume that the birds fell to any gun. Now, no one can say that at the birds fell to any gun. Now, no one can say that at the birds fell to any gun. Now, no one can say that at the point-lahak distance I should not have killed every bird, "Unaccountables," says some wise fellow. That is no answer. If a good gun—and I shoot no other—every charge should be distributed in precisely the same numer.

with a promise that I shall resume this interesting sub-With a promise that I shall resume this interesting subject again. I will close by saying that no one can tell when that accommodating and often contrary weapon—a shot gun—is going to shoot. You drive your charge of No. S clean through a bird, and the next one escapes for want of penetration. You hit one with two dozen shot, and another one at the same distance and same barrel is killed with two shot. Who knows? Quien sabe! With this consolatory reflection I sign myself, Lawtonville, Ga., Feb. 5th.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Scores.-Secretaries of clubs are invited to send in scores of matches. Such reports should reach us as early as possible after the date of the meeting.

GOOSE-EGG SHOOT.—The members of the Fountain Gun Club A GOOSI-EGG SHOOT.—The members of the Fountial Gun Club of Brooklyn, L. I., held theiramusul Washington's Birthday shoot on Monday, 3d inst., at McMahon's Atlantic Hotel, Sheepshead Bay, L. I. The club members and friends left their elegant rooms at Harry Miner's in carriages about noon, with all the conveniences for agoud afternoon's sport. The shoot was merely a contest for sport made by dividing the club into two sides of 17 non each Fountain Gun Club rules; ground traps; 5 birds couch, at 23 yards rise. The strong cold northwest wind prevailing will account for

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| (| Jarrett 1 | - 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | White | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 5 |
| 1 | herry I | - () | U | 1 | 0-2 | Sheridan 0 | 1 | C | 0 | 0-3 |
| ì | rook 0 | () | 0 | 0 | 1 - 1 | Cook 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 4 |
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| 7 | McMann D | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 3 | De Franc 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 1-3 |
| i | Jempstead 0 | Û | - 1 | 1 | 0-2 | Batty 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-3 |
| í | Burns 0 | - 1 | () | 1 | 0-2 | Goodwin 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| | Agar0 | -0 | | () | 0-0 | Fisher 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 0 - 2 |
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| , | | | | | | Kearney 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1-: |
| | Total | | | | 28 | | | | | - |
| | TOURISTIC | | | | | (Total | | | | 107 |

The shoot throughout afforded both members and guests sport, as several of the best shots made the poorest scores. A close of the contest a bountful collation was partaken of a hotel.

notes.

Braoklyn Gun Club.—Derler Park, Janaica Road, L. L., Feb.
21th.—The monthly handleap contest at 10 birds each; 80 yards
boundary; frun five ground traps; 1; ounces of shot; gun to
first, 500 shells to second, 500 shells to third, and 200 shells to fourth. Ties decided at 3 birds each, miss and go out :

| Yar | ds. | | | | | | | | | | | Kille |
|---------------|------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|---|-------|---|-------|
| Wynn 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | I-1 | 1 | 1 1 |
| Robinson 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1. | 1 | I-1 | 1 | 9 |
| +Billings 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| +Willard 20 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Peterson 26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | į. | 1 | 1 | | |
| Herov mo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| †.fehnson, 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| \$Gillett 26 | 1. | 1 | 1 | L | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 1 | | |
| 2 White 20 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | I | 4 | *-1 | | |
| Munn 21 | - 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 00 | | |
| Atkins 21 | - 0 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1-0 | | |
| Bryar 2d | - () | -0 | 1 | -1 | Ţ | Į. | * | 1 | 0 | 1 7 | | |
| Hivers | | 1 | () | () | 1 | 1 | 0 | -0 | 1 | 1-0 | | |
| Creed 23 | () | 0 | () | -3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | | |
| Stephens 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | U | | | | | | | | |

*Divided second prize. *Divided third prize.

This ided second prize. Invitate third prize.

The tenth average monthly handleap contest of the Fountain Gun Club for a Parker gun came off at the Driving Park, Parksville, L. I., Feb. —th. The conditions were 7 birds encel—three at 21 yards, two at 23 yards, and two at 31 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; two plunge traps; 14 ounces of shot; the State Association rules to govern. Ten gentlemen were in the contest, as

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Lille |
|-----|--------|----|----|--|---|---|--|--|-----|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|-----|-------|
| Mr. | Cherry | ٠ | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | , | ٠ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | í | 6 |
| Mr. | While. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | Ω | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | - 5 |
| Mr. | Slane | | | | | | | | ٠ | | * | - | ٠. | | á | | ٠, | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | ı | 1 | () | 0 | - 5 |
| Mr. | Duffy. | | | | | + | | | | | | | | , | | | | | ۰ | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| Mr. | Madiso | Œ | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠. | Ţ. | 0 | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | U | 4 |
| Mr. | Smith. | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | () | - 4 |
| Mr. | Winge | rt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | |
| Mr. | Hass | | | | | | | | | | · | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠, | 1 | 0 | + | 1 | 1 | 0 | -0 | 3 |
| Mr. | Pike | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 25 |
| Mr. | Hunte | ı· | | | | | | | . , | , | | | . , | | | | | | | | 1 | 4- | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Mr. | Lemke | n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 0 | 1 | ťI | 0 | 1 | -0 | :2 |

* Fell dead out of bounds. Referee-Mr, Henry Miller -

Yonkers, Peb. 23d, -Pigeon mutch; 30 birds a side; Long Island rules. Birds exceptionally lively; heavy wind; very large number of gentlemen spectators. H. Waving, 10; 1. Waving, 3r, 3; total, 19; 4 dead out of bounds. A. Austin, 5; W. Linn, 8; total, 13; 3 dead out of bounds.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB. - Bergen Point, N. J., Feb. 25d, -Optional New York GUN CLUB.—isorgen kinin, 2. . . . weep; 7 birds; handicap rise; one money:—
Yards.

| | H. Dunleavy 28 A. B. Dexter 39 Col. Armstrong 30 M. Simonson 27 R. Knowles 27 Second sweep; some conditions: | 1 1 1 0 | 1 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 0 | | 200 |
|--------|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|-------|
| | A. B. Dexter 30 R. Knowles 30 Col. Armstrong 30 M. Simonson 27 II. Dunicavy 23 A. Allen 25 M. Millaer 26 | 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 | 1 | 101010101 | 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 | 1 1 1 1 0 | | 60000 |
| r t | M. W 115001 | 1 | 1 1 | . 1 | 1 | ł | | | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

The Barron Cup, presented for competition by Dr. John C. Barron; open to all members; entrance fee, \$30; 10 birds; handleap rise; to be won three times by same person before becoming his property. There were twenty-four entries. The following were

| 1 | | 7 | aras. | | | | | | | | | | 1/11/1 | Citta |
|---|----------------|---|-------|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|--------|-------|
| ı | Col. Armstrong | | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| J | H. Clay | | 28 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 33 |
| 1 | W. Gudfrey | | 31 | (1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | | | 11 |
| 1 | A. Arthur | | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | ì | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | 15 |
| ł | J. F. Tallman | | 30 | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | | | 6 |
| 1 | II. Bates | | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | () | 1 | 0 | | | Ð |
| | W. Stone | | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | Ð | 1 | t | | | - 5 |
| | J. Lee | | 27 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | 4 |
| | E. C. Mount | | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | .1 | 0 | 1 | | | -{ |
| ı | H. Dunleavy | | 239 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | () | | | | | 4 |
| | R. Knowles | | 30 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | 4 |
| | E. G. Murphy | | 3) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 27 |
| | Shoot off:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Col. Armstrong | | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | S |
| | П. Clay | | 28 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

among the reasons way the culo has always a large turn out. The meeting on this occasion was an unusually large one, exenteen members going to the score, with the hope of winning the club's trophy. The shooting began shortly rafter 3 o'clock, and Mr. Erb had furnished a fine lot of birds. The wind, which was blowing a gale from the sever to the traps, made the shooting unauxily difficult, but this interfered but little with the good form usuany annead, but this interfere our first want the good rotal of the cracks of the club. After a closely contested bout between Mr. R. H. Brienthall, Mr. Hayes and Dr. Phideli, the trio which won the New Jersey State Association Cup last Getober, and Mr. John-son, the former landed himself the winner, with a clean sever of 10, each of big antagonists recording 9 out of 10. The flue shooting each of his antagonists recording 9 out of 10. The fine shooting of Mr. Brientall is worthy of comment, as almost all of his birds were hard-drivers, which were silled, as the score will show, without the use of the second barrel, save on the eighth round. Outside the ground, and surrounding the inclosure, there was a large army of "outside shooters," whose incessual ricket five did much palarm the more fortunate of the feathered tribe. The turnivalent of the feathered tribe. to alarm the more fortunate of the feathered tribe. The turn-pilito road presented an unusually lively appearance, particularly when the outsiders indulged in a go-as-you-please after an escap-ing pigeon. During one of the laps, the accidental and rather premature discharge of one of the "Lone Tom's" occasioned nuch commont; but, as it only renoved the two ornamental but-tons on the back of a coat of one of the shooters, the race went merrily on. The most successful of the outsiders was a gentle man whose residence adjoins the grounds; besides exhibiting some really fancy shooting from his diming-room window, he produced one fine bird which had perched on the chimney of his produced the intermediate and rectain out its elimited in the house, by adjourning to the kitchen and emptying the contents of his breech-loader up the flue. These, and other like incidents, marked the afternoon's sport. The following score will show who

indid the best work: Conditions: At 10 birds each; from five traps; handicap rise
1} ounce shot; 50 yards boundary; both barrels allowed; club

| rules: · | Yards. | | | | | | | | | | | Killed. |
|------------------|--------|-----|-----|----|---|------|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|
| Mr. Brientnall | . 27 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Dr. Pindell | . 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + | ı | - 1 | 1 | -() | 1 | 9 |
| Mr. Johnson | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | + | + | () |
| Air. Hoves | 29 | () | 1 | + | 1 | + | + | 1 | 1 | ı | 1 | 9 |
| Mr. Burnett | 25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | + | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 8 |
| Mr. Hunt. | 27 | () | +(+ | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Mr. Koeller | 25 | 1 | Ð | 0 | 1 | - (- | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 4 | 8 |
| Mr. Robertson | 25 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | + | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Mr. Wrightson | 25 | + | 0 | + | + | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Mr. Hope | 25 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | () | + | -1 | 7 |
| Mr. Belcher | (6) | + | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | () | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Mr. Pentz | 27 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -0 | -0 | -1 | () | 5 |
| Mr. Illingsworth |) | - 0 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | -0 | ě | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Mr. Pier. | 23 | + | 0 | υ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 1 | () | 5 |
| Mr. Willigerod | 25 | - 0 | 0 | 4. | + | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | () | 1 | 5 |
| Mr. Day | 25 | - 1 | 0 | 0 | + | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | () | -0 | -1 |
| Mr Brown | 25 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 1 | 0 | - 1 | () | - 0 | W | - 2 |

+ Killed second barrel.

* Killed second carrel.

The Essex Gun Club has accepted an invitation from the Jersey City Heights Gun Club to shoot a friendly match. March 10th has been named as the day; and the contest, which will take place at the West Side Driving Park, Marion, N. J., is to be governed by the rules of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club.

New Jeusey—Rilgacood, Feb. 234.—First annual shoot, Wash-ngton's Birthday, by members of Rilgewood Gun Club; pigeons; Il yards rise; ground trap; 89 yards boundary;—

| Abram Hepper 0 0 0 1 1-2 A. Van Blarcow 0 0 0 1 0-1 G. V. Hepper 1 1 * 1 1-4 | Albert Bogert 1 1 0 0 1-2 |
|--|---------------------------|
| The wind blew a gale all day. | G. V. H. |

The wind blew a raic all day.

MONTAIN OAK GUN CUID—Fort Lee, N. J., Feb. 22A,—Washington's Birthday contest for gold badge; Hutber revolving trap with screen; 21 yards rise; 30 balls cach; F. Trux scored 28, missing only his 16th and 27th; R. Benison, 37, missing bis 18t, 14th and 22d; E. Hutber, 24, missing bits 4th, 16th, 24th and 24th; K. Thoums, 27, missing his 14th, 22d and 20th; A. Marshall, 25, missing his 14th, 22d and 20th; A. Marshall, 25, missing his 4th, 24b, 20d, 28th and 20th; A. Marshall, 25, missing his 4th, 25d, and 20th; A. Marshall, 25, missing his 4th, 25d, but 18th, 25d, and 20th; A. Marshall, 25d, missing his 4th, 25d, but 18th, 25d, and 20th; A. Marshall, 25d, missing his 4th, 25d, and 25d,

OHIO-Cincinnati, Feb. 18th.—Score of a pigeon match shot al Ross Luke Park, between II. J. Koch and Ferd. Witte, both of this city; 15 singles; ground traps; 20 yards rise; and ten doubles from plunge traps at the usual distance; each party; to

| $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |
|--|
| Ferd. Witte |
| H.J. Koch. \(\begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 |
| H. J. Koch |
| 201 |
| Pennsylvania-Northumberland, Feb. 14thGlass-ball match; |
| Huber trap; 18 yards rise:- |
| Geo. Savidge. |
| PHILADELPHIA GUN CLUB.—Andalusia, Feb. 23d.—First of a series of matches to take place within the current year for a |
| Eliver cup, to be awarded the contestant killing the greatest num- |
| ber of birds in four matches. A heavy southwest wind prevailed |
| throughout the match, which, in addition to the excellent supply |

+ 0 1 1 0 1 + * 0 0-5

| L. W. Bickley | 28 | + | 1 | 1 | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 - 8 |
|-----------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Grant. | 28 | 0 | 2 | + | 1 | * | + | + | + | 0 | +-6 |
| Whelan | 26 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-4 |
| C. McAllister | 29 | 0 | + | 4 | + | + | 1 | + | + | 0 | 0 - 8 |
| G. C. Carson | 28 | 0 | + | + | + | 1 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 1-7 |
| E. Rogers | 27 | 1 | + | ж. | * | 0 | + | 0 | 1 | 0 | +5 |
| Dr. Roberts | 26 | 1 | + | 1 | 1 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 - 6 |
| H. Carson | 28 | 0 | + | + | 1 | + | + | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0-8 |
| Stewart | 28 | 1 | + | 0 | 1 | + | 1 | 1 | 0 | + | 0-7 |
| Fisher | 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-5 |
| Johnson | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| S. Wetherill | | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | * | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-1 |
| Patterson | 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 4 |
| Alexander Biddle | 28 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1-4 |
| * Dead out of bounds. | | h b | otl | h b | arı | els | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Rifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, Feb. 13th.-Mammoth Rifle Gallery. Massachustics—Boston, Feb. 13th.—Mammeth Rife Galleru.—The the third week of the month has shown better shooting than the two proceeding ones, and the crack shots of this section have had large scores accorded to them. Mr. Frank Hollis, of the Medford Rife Association, was successful in getting a clean score the first of the week and placing himself third on the list. Mr. Hollis was the first one who ever made a clean score in the gallery, which was in April, 1879, and this is his second one. Mr. E. F. Richardson got two clean scores this last week, which makes four so tar this month and places him to the front for the extra prize of \$30 to any one making the highest number of clean scores during the month. Mr. N. Wilder and Mr. Richardson are tie on the \$30 ritle match, with the three highest possible scores cach, followed closely by Messrs. Hollis, Edwards, Pollard, Harrison and Merrill. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date: 150 fect; rounds 8; possible 40; three scores to win:—

| E. F. Richardson | 40 | 40 | 40 |
|---------------------|----|----|---------|
| N. Wilder | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Frank Hollis | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| Frank Homs | 39 | 39 | 39 I |
| C. Edwards | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| U. A. Pollard | | 39 | 39 |
| William H. Harrison | 39 | | |
| J. Merrill | 38 | 39 | 39 |
| S. C. Noyes | 38 | 38 | 39 |
| Gordon McKenzie | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| N. S. James | 37 | 37 | 39 |
| E. Walters | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| L. W. Farrar | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Li. W. Parlar | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| E. Sears | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| George W. Morse | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| A. L. Eames | 36 | 00 | 36 |
| A. C. Gould | 30 | 35 | 36 |
| W. E. Guerrier | 35 | | |
| Thomas Howe | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| E. Shumway | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| M. L. Pratt | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| C. H. Russell | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| Geo, Estes | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| J. R. Thomas | 85 | 35 | 35 |
| A. C. Staples | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| A. U. Stapics | 31 | 85 | 35 |
| C. R. Curtis | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| Geo. D. Edson | 34 | 35 | 35 |
| Thomas Jones | 34 | 34 | 35 |
| Geo. M. Smith | | 34 | 35 |
| A. H. Morris | 34 | | 35 |
| P. D. Swift | 34 | 34 | |
| | | | G. E. R |

G. E. R.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, Feb. 23d.—The gentlemen of the Massachusetts Rilio Association celebrated Washington's Birthday with a grand shoot at Walnut Hill. The weather was very disagrecable, rain and sleet, with the wind from 6 to 10 o'clock. Some good scores were put up. Captain Jackson used his military, and with his gift he put in two 40's consecutively. Mr. Tyler used a military also, and his score was 48. The other gendemen did fairly well.

There were fifty-cight entries. We give below the scores:—

5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5

| R. E. Entry | | ٠. | | | | | , ő | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ō | 4 | 4 |
|---------------|------|--------|---|----|----|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| S. B. Henry | | | | | ٠. | ٠ | . 7 | | ŝ | 5 | â | Ă | ã | 5 | ž | 4 | 4 |
| S. B. Henry | | | | ٠. | | ٠ | . 7 | | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | ř. | 7 |
| M. E. Baines | | | × | ٠, | | | . 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | * | | 9 | 7 |
| W. E. Gurrier | | | | | | | . 4 | - 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | Ð. | 5 | 4 | 4 | - 2 | 4 |
| A. J. Green | | | | | | | . 4 | . Đ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | - 6 | 4 |
| 21.0.01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

At the Magnolia Gallery the crack of the rifle has been incessant in the "Cornell Match." The inducements offered are liberal:—575 in cash, divided into eight prizes, five scores to win Mr. E. F. Richardson leads all comers to date with 285 out of a possible 250. Following are the best scores made during the

| M COX :- | | | | | Total. |
|---------------------|----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| E. F. Richardson 40 | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 | 248 |
| F. Hollis | 49 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 245 |
| R. F. Schaefer 49 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 46 | 237 |
| J. M. Smith | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 231 |
| G. E. Harris | 46 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 2.33 |
| G. E. Harris | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 232 |
| W. Henercy 46 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 45 | 227 |
| W. H. Farnham 45 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 43-37 |
| A. B. Thomas 45 | 90 | 45 | 4.6 | 41 | 2:28 |
| Y P F Schaefer 46 | 50 | GP. | 40 | 21 | (fermal) |

Gardner Feb. 21st .- At 2 o'clock to-day the members present a fackmatack Range faced the butts, with the wind blowing a per-fect gale. Two scores of ten shots each, distance 200 yards, off-band, using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined:—

| Daniel active | 89-1 |
|--|-------------|
| G. F. Elsworth | 46- |
| E. E. Nichols 15. 45 | 75-1 44- |
| L. T. Dodge R. 77 C. 43 R. 70 G. R. Pratt C. 43 | 83-1 45- |
| G. R. Pratt R R R R R | 80—1 44— |
| Charles Merritt R53 | 47—1 43— |

were divided into two classes, and handicapped according to their previous records. Below are given the winning scores in both classes, with the handicap allowance added to the scores In the first class. E. F. Brooks receiving four points, and D. H. Walker two points:-

| E. F. | Brooks | | 545545445 | 55455554 | 555545554 | 55545555 | $\begin{array}{c} 5-34\\ 5-34\\ 5-34-106\\ 4-33\\ 4-32\\ 5-33-102\\ 4-33\\ 5-34\\ 5-33-100 \end{array}$ |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---|
| 1 | SECOND CLASS. | | | | | | |
| C. P. | Gleason | 4 4 4 | 5555 | 5 4 4 | 5 5 5 | 1 5 4 | 5-32 4-31 5-31-94 |
| Thon | nas Cann | 5 5 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 4-30 3-3I- 91 |
| Willi | am Lewis | 5 4 1 5 4 5 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 444 | 4-30 4-30 5-30- 90 |

At the range on Monday last a new competition, to be known as the "Shot-Gun Match," was opened. The following prizes will be offered: First, a double-barrel breech-loading shot gun; second, a pair of powerful field-glasses; third, revolver and case second, a pair of powerful nodes assets, find, revover and case with carfridges; fourth, etc., cash. This match is open to all comers, at 200 yards, seven shots, any rife, three best scores to count. Competitors will all shoot as one class, and will be haudicount. Comperitors with air short as one cases, and with oe natur-capped as follows: Records of 35 points on seven shots will be handicapped 10 points on the total of three scores; records of 34 points on seven shots will be handicapped 8 points; records of 32 points on seven shots will be handicapped 4 points; records of 31 points on seven shots will be handicapped 4 points; records of 31 points on seven shots will be handicapped 4 points. The range will be open for competition in the "Shot-Gun Match" at 1.30 on will go open for competition in the Shot-Gail and a 1.50 or Saturday afternoons, and all day on holidays that may occur be fore the series ends.

Connecticut—Collinsville, Feb. 18th.—Canton Rod and Gun Club

Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3-lbs. pull, 10 shots:-

| Hull | 11 11 7 | 10 10 11 9 | 11 10 | 12-102 45 |
|--------------|---------------|------------|-------|-------------|
| Andrews | 11 6 10 | 12 11 10 8 | 8 9 | 7 - 92 - 42 |
| Lewis | 8 11 10 | 10 12 7 11 | 7 7 | 7- 90 43 |
| Fancher | . 10 0 10 | 11 8 7 11 | 7 8 | 7 - 88 - 42 |
| Laubenst ein | 11 10 9 | 9 10 7 5 | 10 7 | 8- 86 40 |
| Case | | | | 80 38 |
| Pfister | | | | 77 37 |
| Bidwell | | | | 77 37 |
| | | | | |

CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, Feb. 21st.—At a regular shoot of the rifle club, Feb. 20th, at Seaside Range, the following scores were made at 200 yards, 10 shots:-

| S. | H. : | Ηu | bb | ar | d | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
|----|------|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|--|------|----|-----|--|------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|----|
| H | arry | N | ich | ol | s. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| G | 00. | F. 1 | Hи | 11. | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 43 |
| Pl | iilo | M. | Be | er | S. | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4. |
| S. | C. J | Sir | gn | ıaı | n. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | ŏ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Is | anc | Mo | :Co | ur | t. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 43 |
| S. | V. | Nic | cho | ls. | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | Ti- | 4 | 4 |
| D. | E. | Ma | rsh | ١., | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Jo | hn | Si | ate | he | Γ. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| D | avid | C | ong | aı | r. | ٠. | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | ő | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| | | | 011 | | | | | | | ٠. | . 1 | | | | | - | | | | | | | | 2.4 | _ |

In the Silverware Match of seven shots, and re-entries allo red. the winning scores were as follows

| D. E. Marsh | | ٠. | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | ő | 5 | 4 | 4 | 31 |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|----|---|-----|
| Isaac McCourt | | ٠. | ٠. | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 31 |
| Geo. F. Hull | | | ٠. | ٠. | ٠. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 30 |
| S. C. Kingman | , | | | ٠. | ٠, | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 30 |
| In the Record Match, ten shot | Š, | n | 0 | re | -0 | ntı | ies | , 9 | 00 ; | yar | ds | : | |
| Harry Nichols | | 5 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 44 |
| Geo, F. Hull | | 5 | 4 | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 44 |
| D. E. Marsh | | 4 | 4 | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 43 |
| S. V. Nichols | | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ŏ | 5 | 3 | 4 | 43 |
| S. H. Hubbard | | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 41 |
| Danid Conson | | | +) | | 9 | .4 | A. | 2 | 4 | . 4 | 2 | Λ | 522 |

The wind was blowing quite heavy at the time of shooting. We have about forty members, and the club is in quite a prosperous R. S. BASSET, Secretary, 113 Crescent avenue.

NEW YORK—Feb. 22d.—The third competition for a gold medal presented by J. H. Brown to the Zettler Rifle Club took place at Guttenberg Shooting Park to-day; 30 shots; 200 yards; 1-inch

| ring target; any rifle; scores as | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| W. Milton Farrow 655 | J. H. Brown 616 |
| C. Judson | P. G. Fenning |
| D. Miller631 | N. Downing |
| C. G. Zettler | F. Fabarus558 |
| G. Joiner | T. O'Neil557 |
| H. Oehl | R. Zimmerman |

NEW YORK RIPLE CLUB.-Scores of the N. Y. R. C. for two weeks. The scores were shot on ring targets and are not so good as might be expected, inasmuch as the bull's-eye being larger the

as mignt be expected, mashirch as the both 5-95 being ranger the men were at a loss as to elevation. Feb. 11th.—Hing target, nine men, 2,167; average, 240 7-9; Creed-moor count, 534; average, 591. Feb. 18th.—Hing target, 2,296; average, nine men, 255 1-9; Creed-

moor count, 554; average, 61 5-9; J. S. Case led with a score of 66,

UNION HILL PARK—Union Hill, N. J., February.—H. W. & A. C. Nolte have leased the large platform and all the principal refreshment stands for the period of three years. Arrangements for teams, prize-shooting, pionics and festivals can now be made by applying to the directorate of the park, Busch's Hotel, Hoboken

applying to the directorate of the park, Busen's Hotel, Hoboken' Onto-Cincinnati, Feb. 7th.—Score made by the C. S. and F. Club in the eighth competition for the Baker Medal. Messrs. Hensen, Caldwell, Baum, Disney and Koeh in this match shot against Messrs. Weston, Koehler, Gindelin, Fender and Hall for a supper, the conditions being that the score made in the medal match should count for both. As will be seen, Henson's side won by a score of 688 points, against 677 points made by the other; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:—

| Names. | | | | | | | | | į | | | | | | | Mass. | Cred. |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|----|----|-------|-------|
| | | | | - | - | - | - | - 1 | - } | - | | - | | - | - | - | - |
| D. T. Disney | 9 | | 8 | ~ | 11 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | - 8 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 151 | 07 |
| L. Fender | 7 | y. | | 8 | 11 | 11 | ŞI: | 1.1 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 1:2 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 151 | 68 |
| M. Gindelin | 51 | 0. | 9 | - 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 111 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 148 | titi |
| | 12 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 147 | 13.5 |
| W. Caldwell | 34 | 11 | 10 | 51 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 161 | - 81 | 10 | 6 | 140 | 61 |
| W. Hall | 3 | 17 | | 9 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 130 | 61 |
| Theo. Baum | TO | 5 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 129 | 61 |
| J. R. Weston | | 6 | ti | 0 | | ġ | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 127 | 38 |
| A. Koehler | | 10 | | | 6 | 2 | 11 | Q. | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 121 | 55 |
| H. J. K. ch | 8 | | U | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | G, | 77 | 16 | 8 | 119 | 57 |
| | _ | | | - | - | - | _ | | - | | | | | | | | _ |

Tie:-L. Fender, 7 11 8-26. D. T. Disney, 7 11 10-28.

Record.-Salem, Mass, Feb. 19th.-In the columns of your paper.

worse results than the disease, I think even army mules ought to worse results than the discusse, I think even a ranky mules ought to be oxempt from taking them. And so with the rille, let it kick, for it will do the best work in that way. I am satisfied your correspondent's knowledge must be very limited on riles, for, if the rille kicks the moment the powder burns, as your correspondent would make us think, Crockett would never have killed bis coar; and the only thing I wonder at, is that he didn't get two kicks over time be fixed a meaning and the coarse time be when the rowder burnel and enother the coarse. every time he fired; one, when the powder burned, and another when the ball left the muzzlo of his rifle! And, should your corwhen the ball for the indized of, h.s. The: And, should your correspondent continue his tests, he may be able to cause his rife to push ahead when he fires if and stop its multisk kicking, making still better scores, and gerting better penotration—the two great desiderata sought for.

I am of the opinion that recoil, or low trajectory, and great pen-

ration are incidental to each other; and when your correspond-ent asserts that better shooting would result from his now methods of leading, I must take issue with him and propose that be back up his statements with scores, and not the pen, which is mightier than the rifle and more apt to make a bull's-eye.

PENETRATION.

A Georgia Hunter.—Bryan, Ga., Feb. 18th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I read with much interest Mr. Rabbeth's experiments with the "Express builet" in your issue of Jan. 8th, and have seen no mertion made since of the "Winchester express" mentioned by him. I have one of these ritles that I bought last fall, ed. 50, 55 grein powder and a more neefect yau for a hunter I do not 95 grain powder, and a more perfect gun for a hunter I do not is grain powder, and a more perfect gun for a hunter I do not think can be unde. The trajectory is almost flat up to 150 yards, quite as fur as a deer can be shot at with any hope of killing. The bullet has in every instance with me worked perfectly, and I do not believe there are many animals that can stand up against the shock of the ball. I can only vouch for deer; for them I isk no betier gun. I shot a steer to try the gun, and the interior of the head was "forn to pieces"—as a friend remarked, death was so instantaneous that the animal would not bleed properly when the throat was cut. I can shoot very rapidly with the gun; the recoil is very slight, not more perceptible than with the .44 wad 73, and I feel that with this gun it is my fault if my deer goes off. I do not wish to say that deer have not been killed over 73, and I feel that with this gun it is my fault if my deer goes off. I do not wish to say that deer have not been killed over 150 yards, but very few are killed over that distance in any country that I have seen, and when I kill one at 100 yards I feel very well satisfied, particularly if said deer was running. As you know, I have no interest in writing about the Winchester, except that I am perfectly satisfied with it. As for accuracy, I can put my bullet every time where I hold the gun, and if said ball its not where it should be the fault is mine, not the gun's. The bullet will open instantly on touching a deer, and when shot too far back, instead of losing your meaf, as is the case often with a which per instantly for your meat, as is the case often with a deer shot with a small ball behind the vital parts, my express opens such a hole when it goes in that the blood at once rushes out in such volumes as to son stop the animal, and to trail can be followed without trouble.

G. L. A.

Archern.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. O. Blake, formerly with Mr. E. I. Horsman, of this city, and well known to the archery world, has become infec-ted with the enthusiasm of the Western Toxophilites, and followted with the enthusiasm of the Western Toxophilites, and following the star of empire, has repaired to Chicago, where the bows are popularly supposed to twang the loudest and the arrows fly the thickest. Mr. Blake now presides over the archery department of Mr. Wilkinson, 77 State street, Chicago, where he will welcome all his old friends. The Brooklyn Archery Club tendered him a farewell banquet, and presented their departing comrade in arms with a handsome album of Piersali's excellent photographs of the club's members. He, he!

NOTTINGHAM VS. ASCHAM.—On Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23d, the Nottingham Archery Club of Elizabeth, N. J., paid a visit to Brooklyn, E. D., and there engaged in a friendly contest with the Ascham Archers at their hall, corner Division avenue and

the Ascham Archers at their hall, corner Division avenue and Clymer street. Sides were closen by Dr. Bailey, of the Nottinghams, and Mr. Chapman, of the Aschams, live gentlemen and four ladies shooting on each side. Three rounds of 30 arrows each at 30 yards were shot with the following result:—

18.30 2439 304 30 30 30 18.30 18 the contest a team shoot of 30 arrows at 30 yards took place beween the two clubs with the following result:-

| | NOTTINGHAM CLUB. | ASCHAM CLUB. |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ı | Dr. Bailey | Mr. Chapman 16 |
| | Mr. Price | Mr. Geyer |
| | Mr. Gentle 113 | Mr. Marsh 15 |
| | Miss Brandegee 199 | Mr. Brown |
| | Mrs. Bailey 18 | Miss Von der Luhe 9 |
| | _ | _ |
| | Total685 | Total |
| | | ted, the Elizabeth archers carry |
| | ing off the honors with four point | its. Many visitors were present |
| | Mr. E. I. Horsman, of the Brook | |
| | the first match. At the close of | the shooting Mr. Andrew Geve |
| | entertained both clubs at his re- | sidence on Bedford avonus Al |
| | | |
| | expressed themselves well please | |
| | match will soon be shot at Elizab | eth, N. J. |

NEWS AND OPINIONS FROM BOSTON. -- Boston, Feb. 21st. -- One fine NEWS AND OPINIONS FROM BOSTON.—Boston, Feb. 21st.—One fine afternoon the past week I went out on the range and shot the American Round with the following score: 60 yards, 92; fifty yards, 108; forty yards, 103. Total, 339. As I had not shot out of doors since October last, nor since that time at a longer distance than forty yards, I was gratified to find the total score to be just equal to my best score of last full, and I feel that practically our todoex names a success. indoor range is a su ccess.

MODOF range is a success.

We Eastern archers are sorry to learn that the National Association did not adopt Mr. Maurice Thompson's recommendation, to admit to their competitions archers outside of the club members of the Association. There are several Eastern urchers who would be willing to pay a reasonable entrance fee for the privilege of shooting in such a competition, but being alone in their club in that desire they would be expected to pay the expenses for the club, which with a male membership of fifteen to twenty is more than they care to pay.

The Private Practice Club has in view a worthy object, and we The Private Practice Cuto has in view a wormy object, and we shall look with greatinterest for its monthly reports. Wo wish it success in all its atims, though there is in its rules that which will prevent our becoming members. We object to cash prizes as an inducement to shooting; also to the payment of a penalty which we cannot have the benefit of unless our citaly joins the National Association.

It is intimated that the Eastern Association will, under certain restrictions, open its meeting the coming season to side of club members of the association. A. N. DREW.

MICHIGAN ARCHERS.—Battle Oreck, Mich., Feb. 6th.—The following record may not be uninteresting to some brother

archers. It is a practice score of ten days-Jan, 21st to Jan, 31st inclusive, Sunday excluded—made by a six month's man, Mr. Frank
H. Duncan, of the Battle Creek Archers, at a distance of thirty vards. Its chief interest lies in its particularity :-

Average to end in 101 rounds
Average to arrow in 101 rounds.
Total number arrows.
Distance walked. 7+ (approx.)

Total number arrows.

Jistance walked.

34 units.

Him occupied:

BATTLE CREEK ARCHERS.—Battle Creck, Mich., Feb. 19th.—The cold weather forces us to shoot indoors, and consequently at short rango. The following score, made by Frank II. Duncan, of the Battle Creck Archers, Feb. 9th, may excite to emulation some beginner in the witching sport:

Eight successive rounds of 30 arrows each at 30 yards; a verage to each round, 250: highest 00 arrows. 75th bibest 83 arrows. 450.

to each round, 251; highest 00 arrows, 751; highest 48 arrows, 412; highest 30 arrows, 256. In the eight rounds ho made 165 golds, 70 reds and 5 blues, but once making below 21 in an end. He made no blacks, whites nor misses. He four times made 12 golds in suc-

Onto-Toledo, Jan. 31st.-Match between John Wilkinson the North Side Archery Club, of Chicago, and Dean V. R. Manley, of the Toledo Archery Club; number of arrows, 90; distance, 40

 Yards: 1st 30.
 -2d 30.
 -2d 30.
 -76d 30.
 -70d 10.

 John Willinson...
 23 170
 30 164
 27 157
 85 491

 Dean V. R. Manley,
 30 169
 30 186
 30 180
 9.
 526
 491

 Tran Dbs Moines Toxophilites.-Des Moines,
 Rl., Feb. 5th.-

THE DES MOINES TOXOFHILITES—DES MOINES, III., ECO. S.R.— As "experience meetings," or more properly retrospective views on the past year of archery, seem to be having a boom, I feel that the West should not withhold its mite. The Toxophilities of Des Moines have had a very pleasant and satisfactory season, and can look back on the past and note with commendable pride their look back on the past and note with commendable pride their progress as a club since their organization, two years ago. Our scores by the lady members at the Columbia Round have ranged from 300 points down. For gentlemen at the American Round, from 500 points down. No long ranges were attempted last sea. from 500 points down. No long ranges were attempted last sea-son by the club. Our weather is too cold and the winds too losis terous for successful practice of archery during winter months' and only in a fow instances since last October has any archer been rash enough to attempt it. I am aware of the fact that it is early to speak of the grand national tournament to be held at Buffalo. to speak of the groud national tournament to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., four of five days of next July. It seems to the writer that as everybody is entitled (or ought to be) to a fortnightly vacation in midsummer, would it not be a good idea for all who desire to go to lay their plans and husband their resources with this end in riow. There certainly cautor be a more delightful trip—by land or water—to this beautiful city by the lake to enjoy

trip—by land or water—to this beautiful city by the lake to enjoy a fow days? recreation in one of her many handsome parks and almost in earshot of one of nature's grandest and most wondrous works—Niagara Fulls.

Tac Hussey
A Comancies Bow.—Beston, Feb. 4th.—I have read with interest the articles on the different woods for bows and beg leave to offer a mite on the subject. Years ago I was in the habit of making bows of red cedar, which one gentleman preferred an inquiry about. I found the material excellent, so far as clasticity was concerned, but brittle, and apt to warp. Pursuing my experient of the agents of the service of the latest of the service of the property and backet or the service.

about. I found the material excellent, so far as elasticity was concerned, but brittle, and apt to warp. Pursuing my experiments, I glued a strip of leather along the back to counternact the latter-fault, and, pouring oil over the wood, lightlef it, and scorched it, I found it toughened the wood considerably, and for years never used any other bow. I have in my possession a Comneba bow, the description of which may be interesting:—

Length, 3 feet 3 inches; width, 2½ inches; thickness, i inch; made of spruce, and backed with a mat of buffalo sinew, glued so firmly as to defy both weather and time. The string was also of sinew; and after I broke if, I never could get another inta would stand the strain. A sheaf of arrows accompanied if, that were also a curiosity in their way. The shafts were in two parts, (i) A 30-inch reed apparently, with a woody outside. (3) A short piece of wood inserted in the end, of an equal diameter as the shaft, to which the stone and head was fastened with sinew resembling eatgut, while both joints and feathers (hawk) were fastened with thin bands of the same. The whole was about thirty-three inches in length; and I have seen a strong man draw that three-feet bow to the head, and send an arrow over a fence one hundred and sixty-three yards away! I could not do it though. J. P. Trae.

Another Indian Bow.—Putnam, Conn., Jan. 31.—Pifty years

Another Indian Bow.—Putnam, Conn., Jan. 314.—Pifty years ago I saw a very old bow and arrows at Yarmouth, Mass. It was said to have been used by an Indian who lived near Plymouth at the time of our forefathers. It was made of a limb of cedar, and the time of our forefathers. It was made of a limb of cedar, and beautifully proportioned, and was worn very smooth. Around the middle was a fine braid, which was filled up with a kind of glue. It looked as if it had seen a deal of service. There were two arrows with it. I thought they were made of walnut. They seemed to be heavy, were pointed with sharp stone, and other end feathered for about seven inches. The arrows seemed to be stuined with blood. I carefully measured the bow, and afterwards made one as near it as I could, and it was the best bow I eyer saw. I killed considerable game with it. I pointed my arrows with glass, and many a woodchuck I have tumbled over. I once recollect shooting two partridges from a tree that our dog Bose had treed. Game of all kinds was abundant there, especially about the Plymouth woods. Bose had treed. Game of all kinds was abundant there, especially about the Plymouth woods. G. F. W.

HORSMAN'S ARROWS .- New York, Feb. 21st .- Editor Forest and Stream:—My attention has been called to a communication from Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus which appeared in a recent issue of your

While Mr. Peddinghaus' remarks were, to some extent, compli-

While Mr. Peddinghaus' remarks were, to some extent, complimentary to my make of arrows, they had a tendency to mislead the public mind in regard to what I am now manufacturing.

I quote from his letter:

I quote from his letter:

I quote from his letter:

I quote from his letter:

I quote from his letter:

I quote from his letter:

I consider the form of the form of the form of the first perfectly, so they will not bend whenever they strike anything hard, and puts his feathers on without cutting creases in the stele, then they will be the par excellence of arrows.

While these remarks may apply to last year's goods, they do a great injustice to the "par excellence of arrows" which I am now making. The "pile" I now use is bored from solid metal. The "stele" is made from the same English deal as used by Aldred, of London (which I import), and fist the pile perfectly.

London (which I import), and first hee pillo perfectly.

Into longer cut "creases" or grooves in the "stele," but glue the feathers on the outside surface. All my footed arrows are feathed with peacock feathers.

Inave spared do expense to make my arrows absolutely perlandered to expense to make my arrows absolutely per-

I have spared to expect the following letter will prove.

E. I. HORSMAN,

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2d.

Mr. E. I. Horsman:

DEAR SIR:—On Thursday, the 29th of January, after the meeting of the National Association at Chicago adjourned, several of

the distinguished archara present smong whom were Mr. Henry the distinguished archers present—among whom were Mr. Her C. Carver, Mr. W. B. D. Gray and others of the Highland Park is clety; Mr. Tae Hussey, of the Des Moines Toxophilites; Mr. P. Chester, of the Commodus Archers, of Lawrence, Kan.; Mr. T. Church, of the Charlotte Archers, of Larlotte, Mich.; Mr. Watter Burnham, of the Chicago Archers, and several others, including your lumble servant—went down to the Exposition Building, and shot twenty-four arrows at sixty yards. Every man used your new footed, peacock-feathered arrows, and without ex ception pronounced them to be the best arrows ever shot.

You have achieved perfection, and American archers ought to rise up and thank you. Since I came home I have shot them with Mauries, and he pronounces them simply "superb." Sincerely yours, Will H. Thompson.

Wricket.

AVERAGES FOR 1879.

YOUNG AMERICA CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

This crack club of the United States played in all, twenty-five matches, thirteen first cleven and twelve second eleven. Of the first, nine were won, three lost and one drawn. The second eleven won eight and lost four. The first cleven visited Hoboken to play the St. Georges of New York, and Baltimore to contest with the organization of that city. The second eleven played three natches and won them all with ease. It is unquestionably the strongest second eleven in America. The following summary of matches and averages, both batting and bowling gives the record of the season:—

| | cord of the season:- | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | FIRST ELEVEN MATCH | HES. First | Second | |
| ŀ | Date and Place Sides. Inv. | ings. | Innings | Total 12 |
| | May 10—Ardmore Merion | 33 | - | 99 |
| | Won by 106 runs. Young America 16 | | = | 160 160 |
| | May 30, June 1— Germantown | rs B | 57 77 | 13: 200 |
| | June 4, 5—Hoboken St. George's 4 Won by an innings and 56 runs. | 3 5 | 76 | 119 178 |
| | June 7—Haverford. Dorian | 9 | 77 28 | 140 147 |
| | June 14—Baltimore. { Baltimore | 3 9 | 24 22 | 67 71 |
| | June 21—W. Phila Belmont | 3 | 102 (3 v | 113 7'k't) 232 |
| | June 28—Chestnut Chestnut Hill | 6 5 | 74 | 130 135 |
| | July 3-Nicetown. Baltimore 65 Won by 156 runs. | 2 8 | 106 (6 v | 7'k't) 168 218 |
| | July 21—Nicetown., Staten Island 63 Won by 109 runs. | | 59 (5 w | 'k't) 122 172 |
| l | Aug. 27, 28-Stenton { Hamilton 74 | <u>4</u> 8 | 5 (no v | v'k'ts) 79 78 |
| ļ | Lost by 10 wickets. Sept. 13—Stenton { Philadelphia Young America31 | - | | - |
| | Drawn. | | | 315 |
| | Oct. 17, 18, 20—Sten- { Daft's Team17 ton | 1 | 47 | 171 111 |
| | SECOND ELEVEN MATO May 3—Nicetown { Germantown (2d), 7 Young America 3 Lost by 71 runs. | HES. | 95 61 | 167 96 |
| Ì | May 10-W. Phila Belmont (2d) 3 Lost by 2 wiekets. | 5 6 | 85 63 | 12. 119 |
| | May 31—Ardmore Merion (2d) 2 Young America H: | 2 | 68 | 98 142 |
| | June 7-Chestnut Philadelphia (2d) 4 Hill | 4 8 | 74 11 (3 w | 118 'k's) 129 |
| ŀ | June 14—Nicetown. Germantown (2d). 4 Won by 88 runs. | 6 4 | 77 137 | 123 211 |
| | June 23-Nicetown. { Wakefield (1st) 7 Young America 22 Lost by 63 runs. | | 77 63 | 145 83 |
| | July 12-Ardmore. { Merion (2d) 5 Young America. 3 | 8 | 115 80 (5 w | 'k't) 114 |
| | July 17—Nicetown. Staten Island (2d), 6 Won by 166 runs. | | _ | 60 2:20 |
| | Sept. 4—Hoboken St. George's (2d) 2 Young America. 14 Won by 112 runs. | | 42 (6 w | 'k's) 71 |
| | Sept. 5—Orange Newark (1st) 2 Won by an innings and 53 runs. | 7 | 50 | 127 |
| | Sept. 6—Staten Is- Staten Island (2d) . 3 land | 2 . | | 35 202 |
| | Oct. 21—Stenton Newark (Ist) 6 Young America 9 | 7 | _ | 61 97 |
| | Won by 36 rubs. BATTING AVERAGE First Eleven. | | | |
| I | 1 | Runs. | No | Ar |
| | กับนับงุง Vatohes. | 728 | fost in an Inni | |

| 6 a., 3 | 7 | _ | | 9 |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| RAGE | S. | | | |
| en. | | | | |
| Tunings 18 15 19 9 11 15 11 9 13 11 16 | Russ | Most in an Innings 98484898888935 | Times Not Out. nan-comm-coc- | per Initing 29 3 14.2 21.1 2 11.2 2 15.3 3 15.4 2 15.3 3 15.4 2 16.1 3 1 |
| | 28 3 28 3 28 1 29 15 15 15 15 15 13 13 11 | Trumings | A | A |

The following men played in the number of matches attached to their names: J. B. Morgan, 2; R. Gowen, 1; K. Kingston, 4; J. Carpenter, 2; R. Randall, 1; E. N. Wright, J. C., 3; G. Sargeant, 1; E. Woolston, 1; T. Dando, 1; S. L. Wright, 1; H. Brown, 1; J. Clark, 2; N. Noble, 2, and J. Wright, 1;

| H | ATTING | AVEL | LAGES | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | Seeon | d Ele | nen. | | | | |
| Names. | | Matches | Innings | Runs | Most in an Innings | Times not out. 0400 | per limings. 2255 |
| 1 J. Henry, 2 J. F. O. Peesco ir 2 J. F. O. Peesco ir 2 J. F. O. Peesco ir 4 K. E. Gowen 6 J. S. Clark 6 J. S. Clark 7 S. Potter, 8 F. Potter, 9 F. Henderson 1 W. Woble 1 W. Woble 1 W. Woble 5 J. C. Wright 6 W. H. Marphy 4 T. Baxter 6 W. Johnson 6 W. Wight 8 W. T. Baxter 6 W. Johnson 8 W. Sowen others played, Sowen others played, | but the | 4 11 7 2 10 10 2 10 2 3 10 3 3 10 | 4 16 9 4 13 15 8 4 15 10 3 10 4 16 4 13 | 89 280 163 59 164 164 69 31 130 28 70 21 57 15 61 17 | 30 51 61 50 26 23 45 20 32 26 32 20 32 40 13 20 8 9 9 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 1 | 22.1 18.10 18.1 14.3 12.8 11.10 11.3 10.1 7.7 5.7 4.9 4.1 3.1 |
| , | BOWLIN | G AVE | RAGE | S. | | | |
| | Firs | t Eler | en. | | | | |
| Namas | Balls | Runs | Maidens | Wickets | Wides . | No Ball | Average per ip |

| 11() () | 18779 | GAVI | ERAGES | 5. | | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | Fir | st Ele | ven. | | | | |
| Names. | Balls | Runs | Maidens | Wickets | Wides | No Balls | Average runs per Wicket |
| H. L. Brown 1 E. W. Clark 7 C. A. Newball 1,5 D. S. Newball 1,7 S | 137 17 52 46 ecor | 40 199 466 612 id Elle | 54 139 75 ven. | 8 30 62 69 | 0 1 0 0 | 0 0 1 0 | 5. 6.63 7.51 8.87 |
| Names. | Balls | Runs | Maidens | Wickets | Wides | No Balls | Average runs per Wicket |
| H. L. Brown L. Potter J. S. Clark H. Brown R. E. Gowen | 858 636 96 004 342 211 113 42 | 189 196 26 386 129 74 69 20 | 58 33 3 25 10 7 0 | 49 32 4 58 19 10 8 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 3.86 6.12 6.50 6.65 6.79 7.4 8.62 |

OUR POLICY.—We have recently received from many promi-nent cricketers, both in the United States and Canada, the warm-est congratulations in regard to our policy in editing the cricket columns of this paper. We must confess that these encombuns have made us feel more than repaid for our care. Let us, how-ever, at this time define clearly what our policy really is:—It is not ever, at this time define clearly what our policy really is:—It is not only the correct publishing of a certain number of scores and averages, but it also aims to advance the popularity of our game of games. It is an undisputed fact that the large and widely scattered circulation of the FOREN AND STREAM has done more in one year to unearth the lovers of cricket in this country than was one year to unearth the lovers of cricket in this country than was ever done before. We, therefore, often leave the cricketing centers behind us, believing that Philadelphia and New York, and other like places, are full able to care for themselves, and go out into the by-ways where the broomstick stumps and sting-handle bate still hold undisputed sway. To their enthusiastic owners the cockles of our heart are warm, and we would now say a word in their behalf. If an annual match could be arranged by the American Cricketers' association, the proceeds of which to be devoted for the encouragement of the game in charity schools and out-of-the-way places in the United States, where proper cricketing the-way places in the United States, where proper cricketing material otherwise would never find its way, it would do a vast amount of good, and at least practically attempt to do what is talked about a great deal—"the advancement of American cricket."

Nachting and Canoeing.

Meeting of the National Yachting Association. March 1st, at the St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Tenth street, at 8 P.M.

THE BUSINESS OF THE N. Y. A.

N the national coat of arms of Belgium is the legend, "L'union fait la force." In all great enterprises, whether of a commercial nature or otherwise, combined action has been found conducive to the best results. That a powerful and influential body should move more rapidly to the goal of ripe development and complete success than the isolated and limited efforts of individ-uals stands to reason. It is for promoting the common good that clubs are formed in which the individual loses his identity in a class, and similarly it will be for the benefit of all that the clubs again should combine in a general association of national range and strength, in which the preponderance of local influences should be sunk with a view to the production of grand results beyond the ac-complishment of clubs in their capacity as detached bodies. Almost all varieties of sport have come to recognize the force of these remarks, and have banded together for the attainment of general prosperity and the welfare of those devoted to a specialty. The time has now arrived for yachtsmen to follow suit and take up the wake marked by the jockey clubs, base-ball leagues, athletic organizations and boating fraternities. growth of yatching in America has, owing to the great extent of our coast, the distance between ports, and the different local influences at work, as a matter of course, been surrounded and affected to a more or less extent by a great variety of customs and practices. It is desirable to unify, codify, purify these, and settle down to sound and rational principles of government, so that in the future the sport may more rapidly attain the promising spread in popularity and healthy expansion upon permament foundations which have of late years opened up to it.

It is for this reason that Forest and Stream was the first to advocate the institution of a central national com-

bination of yacht clubs, and we are glad to see that our influence seems to have been sufficiently powerful to bring about the convocation wished for, and our thank are due to several minor contemporaries for the ready manner in which they have fallen into line and taken their cue from these columns. We will now point out, in a general way, in what directions the National Yachting Association, soon to assemble, can exert its labors to the best advantage. Among the many subjects it should lend its consideration to, we deem the following the most essential, premising that as liberal a course of deliberations as consistent with beneficial and tangible effects will bring about the most far-reaching and acceptable results :-

results;—

1. The adoption of a strong constitution and by-laws, under which the National Association is to have life and act.

2. The appointment of a committee of appeal, to whom questions at issue and disputes of local or club authorities and judges can be referred for final adjudication; in short, an executive committee, with defined duties and jurislication.

3. A uniform system of classification for the entire country, so that actual each jurislication for the entire country, so

that a single and intelligible denomination of class may be adhered to from Maine to Texas.

4. A rule of measurement, the same for all yachts without exception, in which the five axioms enumerated in our last issue

shall be strictly observed.

5. A common set of sailing rules, defining the rule of the road

and the amenities of yacht to yacht, whether ernising or racing.

6. All matters relating to ballast must be settled according an accepted plan. If shifting ballast cannot yet be abolished, manner of shifting, the kind of ballast permissible, and the classes of yachts which are at liberty to avail themselves of shifting. uld be fixed upon. Rigging out dead or alive ballast on pla or by means of rope spans should be discountenanced, and the evil limited as far as possible, if deemed advisable, by offering the inducement of more liberal prize money to races sailed with fixed ballast. An expression should also be given concerning

dumping or spilling ballast after the starting gun.

7. The limitation of crews to the number necessary to handle racing yachts, so as to do away with live ballast and excessive

rigs. 8. The definition of a Corinthian and a professional for obvious

easons. 9. Time allowance adapted to various measurements and lengths

10. Races to be held by the association.

10. The publication of an "Annual," containing list of members clubs participating, yachts and their details, registration of private colors, addresses, officers and other matter.

12. Allowances to different rigs in mixed rig races.

13. Annual dues to give practical effect to the operations of the

Association

association. 16. Fines and penalties to be administered. 15. Club-house and museum or repository of models, donations and library

16. Distinguishing colors of the Association, their shape and

17. A systematic course of lectures and entertainments conthe A systematic course of recutres and entertrainments cou-ducive to the spread of a taste and knowledge of the science and art of the sport, which may be printed in the "Annual" for the benefit of those residing at a distance.

18. Rules for compiling records of races to be observed by Secretaries of clubs belonging to the Association.

19. Cruising with prizes for seamanship, as explained in Forest

AND STREAM, Feb. 5th.

AND STREAM, Feb. 300.

20. The general interchange of opinion and courtesy, the rights and civillities to be extended to yachts of the Association visiting strange waters, and a yearly banquet when the treasury is full.

21. Application [10] Congress for the simplification of the Royeune and Treasury regulations governing yachts.

We suggest the appointment of one or more committees to consider the more important and pressing of these subjects, and the turning over to a special committee of all that is left, with

the turning over to a special committee of all that is left, with instructions to report upon what additional legislation they deem desirable to incorporate in the Association rules, besides devising the means to accomplish what they recommend. This will avoid confusion and delay at the meeting. In conclusion, we remind the delegates to the first general meeting, which is to take place March 184, as ancounced, that many conflicting interests and ideas will be represented, and that it will be the duty of each delegate to overlook to some extent personal preferences and hobbies, so that out of chaos order may come. In the end all age to be concentratiated and will benefit personal preferences and monoises, so that out to tenaso the may come. In the end all are to be comparatulated and will benefit affile from united action, and even though some influence may unfully preponderate at the outset through oversight or want of experience in common, everything is sure to find it as proper level in flue, and what cannot be accomplished to-day can be finished

or recinients-morrow.

Dolegates unable to attend in person should be represented by proxy. Nothing will be final at the first meet-log, until placed before each club for consideration and approval. The meeting stands in no wise committed to anything which has appeared in these columns, but is free to act according to its own choice upon all points.

ACTION OF THE S. F. Y. C.

DELOW we append a copy of a letter received by the Secretary Below weappeara cryp or a retter received by the secretary of the Committee on National Yachtling Association from the S.F. V. C., and which is here published as an example of the approval the formation of a National Association meets with or the Pacific Coast, and which illustrates the liberal spirit of the chtsmen, and their generous and willing support of a movement initiated for the advancement of all parts of the

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14th.

MR. JOHN PRICK, Secretary National Yachting Association:
DEAR Shit: Thave the boner to inform you that the following delocates have been appointed by the San Francisco Yacht Clubtentiend to natures connected with the National Association:
Ex-Commodore R. L. Ogden (yawl Mich, at present at No. 51 Broad Street, New York: J. Clem Ulbler (yawl Emid), at present at Lebanon, Pa., and Charles G. Yale (yawl Enid), 202 Sansome treet, San Francisco. street, New York: J. Clein Unior Guart Internal, at present a Lebanon, Pa., and Charles G. Yalo (yawl Enid), 202 Sansom treet, San Francisco. The San Francisco Yucht Club will heartlly indorse any move

ment calculated to put the yachting interests of America on their
n oper footing. Although at a great distance from the yachting poer footing. Although at a great distance from the yachting center of the United States, and, to a certain extent, isolated, we feel none the less interested in all which shall promote the gen-

eral welfare of our favorite pastime.

The yachtsman's road between New York waters and those of

San Francisco Bay, although the length of two oceans, has already een traversed by one of your yachts, and we hope some day to cturn the visit in a vessel of Pacific build.

Although debarred, from force of circumstances, from social companions used from toron of crountenances, rrom some companionship with the fraternity in the East, we hope, through the new Association, to see established a community of interests which shall result in a closer relationship between yachtsmen in different parts of the country. So far as we can assist in accom-plishing that so object in any way, the Association can command us.

Let me add that you can assure a hearty welcome to all members of clubs belonging to the Association who may at any time come to our shores. If they will be kind enough to make themselves known as yachtsmen to any of us, they will be made free of the club-louse, and may, on any of our yachts, "we their jackets" with the suray of the Pacific

Respectfully,

See'y San Francisco Yacht Club.

YACHTING NEWS.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON .- The annual meeting was held on Thursday, Feb. 12th, Lieut, E. R. Hussey, R.E., Viec-Commodore, presiding. The annual report of the Committee of Management was read by the Hon. Secretary. It congratulates the Squadron on the large increase of membership and of yachts, the squanton on the large interests of memorship min of years, the flow numbering thirty-eight vessels. The Squadron has justly carried the fittle of "the rateing club of America." bestowed upon it by FORENT AND STREAM.—having in each of the past two years sailed more 'races' timn any other club in America. In 1878 the number of , races sailed was ten, with forty-eight starters; and in 1879 the number rose to eleven, with sixty-eigh carties and fifty-eight starters. The number of pri grew in proportion, nineteen being won in 1879 to sixteen in 1: Of these prizes twelve were given by the Squadron, one by May Tobin, two by the officers R. A. and R. L., who repeated th handsome gifts of 1878, and the remainder by the officers of the The prizes were won as follows :-

| Yachts. | Rig. | | Owner. | Tons. | Prize. | Prize. |
|---------|--------|-----|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Psyche | Sloop. | | W. H. Brookfi | eld 7 | :3 | |
| | | | J. E. Butler | | 2 | 1 |
| | | | . Lieut. Dunlop | | 22 | 1 |
| | | | . Lieut. C. C. C. | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | .W. H. Troop. | | 1 | 1 |
| Lily | Sloop | | . W. H. Weeks. | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | . F. S. West | | 1 | 1 |
| | | | .A. C. Edwards | | 1 | |
| Volante | Schoo | ner | F. Rudolph . | 9 | | 1 |
| | | | | | | |

r the coming season His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Archi

bald has kindly offered a cup to be sailed for.

The Hon. Treasurer's accounts were, as usual, referred to the unittee of Management for audit, and the discussion Commutee of management for adait, and the discussion of quitions proceeded with. A resolution proposed by the Hon. Setary to after the present rule of measurement was voted on yacht owners, and negatived, whereupon the mover gave notic of a resolution, to be brought forward at the next, general, meet of a resolution, to be original toward at the lexit general index ing-providing that in the case of yaelits with immersed counter the whole length of immersion shall be added to the mean length on keel and between the pendiculars for the calculation of the tonnage. The rule governing flying starts was amended by enacting that in all class races no time shall be allowed for differ cracing that in the class alocs to the same beautiful and encoded in the case of start, and that in open races the difference of time at the start up to five minutes; shall be allowed for in calculating the time allowance, but any greatercossing the line after the expiration of five minutes from the starting gun—shall be disqualipiration of live minutes from the starting gun shall be disquan-fied. A motion to allow schooners to cater in united races at three-fifths their real tonnage, and to give and receive timed-lowance on their reduced rate, was, after being amended by al-lowing yawls to enter at four-fifths their real tonnage, carried on allysion. W. F. S. West gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that this be rescinded. The Hon, Secretary yaw. otice that he would move a resolution defining the status of th notice that he would move a resolution defining the status of the officer of the day in charge of a race. The election of officers and committees for the current year was then proceeded with by balloi, with the exception of the Commodore, Ities Excellency the Maryulis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G. Governer-General of Canada; Vice-Commodore, Lieur. E. R. Hussey, R. E., Hear-Commodore, F. C. Samichrast; Hon. Secretary, F. C. Sumichrast; Hon. Secretary, F. C. Sumichrast; Assistont Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, W. H. Troup. Committee of Manageoment: The Flag Officers and Hon. Treasurer, or alpeio; J. Cronan, S. A. White, J. W. Stairs L. Butler, F. S. West. Sailing Committee: The Flag Officers and Hon. Treasurer, et affeto; F. M. Passon, Libert, G. C. Carter, R. E. W. H. Recoldeld, W. Heldey, L. Briand. Measurers; J. E. Buffer G. H. Luke. The fixtures for the season of 1880 will be announced at the general meeting in April.

THREE MORE CUTTERS .- The little iron schooner Ida, 18ft, water line, which has cruised several thousand miles along the coast. has been bought by Mr. Fagan, of this city, and will be altered into nas ocen buight by 3th rugan, or this cryvain with section and a cutter. She may be termed a white-boat model of large displacement and deep druft, having 6ft, beam and 2ft, 6in, water We have also just hinished the design of a 6-tonner for a Canadian grentleman, and an 3-tonner is to be laid down immediately for New York owners.

OUR YACHT BUILDERS .- Scarcely a week has passed of late bu that it has been our agreeable task to call attention to some fres rmatt mist new our agreements of yacht-builders and others in accession to the advertisements of yacht-builders and others in the trade. The support given by the business community to this Journal is the best proof of its extended and very rapidly growing circulation. And well they may take advantage of our lead, for this journal enjoys a virtual monopoly of the rachting interests this jointhat (1905) a frictia hoofpoly or Jacobs, designed of America, having driven all rival flags from the sea. Our circulation among the yachting community is larger than that of all other publications combined, taken several times over, and we have among this one class alone more readers than the entire circulation of the publication of the public culation of many a minor contemporary devoted to the stable of to the retailing of Tongshoreman's yarms. We deem it but a duty to advertisers to warn them against the false representations or sundry little sheets which do not hesitate to seek trade at the exense of truth. There is a wide margin between the varication in an advertisement of "a million and a half copie and the reality of a petty circulation of not muc over five hundred, if that many. Sheets which have to resert to such palpable falsehood to secure even the recognition of their existence cannot offer much inducement to advertisers, and o this we have the testimony of those who were beguiled mussives of the schemers. This week we call attention to the eard of Mr. Samuel Ayers, yacht-builder, who has the best facilities in hisshop for any class of work. Besides a number of small craft he has about completed a 457L sloop, of which we may give further particulars.

ITEMS FROM THE PACIFIC. - The sloop Nellic, Mr. Hyde P. Box has been in commission all winter in San Francisco. A new 53-ft. launch will be built in the same city, and the Fictcher's receiving a new cabin. The schooner Pearl, built by Captain Turner, is for sale; likevi h Sappho, the yaw! Twist, of Benicia, and the a new cabin, sale; likewi

sloop Flint, and Stone's new craft. It is also reported that the setwoner J. C. Consins has been sold to C. O'Conner and may be put into the trade. Mr. McDonaugh, her former owner, will build a new craft, also the owner of the Suppho.

Two Big Graer,—Mr. Sears, of Boston, formerly owner of Wanward, is having a new schooner built down East, said to be 110 ft. long; and Sam Pine, of Greenpoint, has contracted to build a steam yacht, 532k, for Mr. Hinds, of Brooklyn; engines, 10x10, by Rowland, of Norwalk, Conn.

SEAWANHARA YACHT CLUB.-The annual dinner of the at Delmonico's last Friday was participated in by a number of guests representing other prominent clubs. The best of feeling prevailed, and at a late bour, when all hands squared as home, the hospitality of the club was fully appreciated.

YACHT FOR SALE.-In another column will be found the notice a 25-ft keel yacht for sale. She is just the craft for extended uising and can be purchased at a great bargain, fully fitted.

Chuising in Chaler Bay. . . . It was blowing fresh, very fresh, from north, and as we got abreast of Meagher's Reach Light, told Millett, foremast Juck, houdded, in the direction of a "smoker," traveling rapidly toward the yacht. Then was the time to shorten said, but we were not wise in time, famphas no time to state the state at we were not user in line, inny-ing that she would drag what she could not carry. With cabin doors wide open to the cockpit, who do mainsail, foresail, jib and utizen on her, we let be re take it. When! the next second we wondered whether we had gone to the bottom without knowing wondered was all over us, pouring inc occlept and calin con-grambin. Down help the property of the content and calin con-grambin. Down help the property of the property of the property of blow of the tempers, but he become because it is a superior of the property of the blow of the tempers, but he is one because of the time to the property of the pump like old boots to free her, as she wallowed in the trough of Hard up the helm, let her pay off, and run her fill is very superfluous mass of liquid; and let us that the sea. Hard up the belm, let her pay off, and run her fill we get rid of this very superfluous mass of liquid; and let us thank our stars the Nynaphera is deep and carries her ballast low down. Where would your famed shallow model be now? Ugh! unpleasant to think of. I can't swim a stroke, and if I were as good as Webb I should have no chance with this lee-roing tide. All right, skipper; keep her on her course again. And so we beat up under headsail and mizzen and caval into Purcell's Cove.

A word about the yacht. She measures 22tt, over all, 29tt, on the water-line; has a beam of 9ft, 6in, and draws 5ft, aft. She is rigged with a pole mainway. rigged with a pole mainmast, a standing howspit and a caff mizzer; notquite the right thing. I know; so does her owner, blr. C. E. Brown, and he agrees with me, especially since the cruise whereof I write, that a running toquast, running bow. sprit and big mizzen would be improvements. She is too open also for outside work. Her yast cockpit is uncommonly comfortand for outside with. Het visc cookin is greateningly comfort-able in landlocked waters; but, oh, ye gods and little lishes, singlis, it a mistake in open water! There were days, and worse, nights, in the course of our wanderings when every mun aboard heartly wished she were flush-decked, and that she shall be when she wished she were dush-decked, and that she shall be when she again ventures out along the coast. But her cabin is pleasant and song, and in the weather the disadvantages of the cockpit are not apparent; while its convenience is undoubted, the punt ditting in nicely and being out of the way when sailing. Cape George was our furthest point on the way; no wind to speak of, but luckily a strong tide, which swept us up to the breakwater undor-the cape, where, as the tide turned, we deemed it prudent to remain. It was very prefly country all round, and quite enjoy, sale. A similar experience on the Tucsaly; what a shade stronger and fair, and we gibled past Pictou Hurbor, intending to go inside the island and have a look at the town, but that would have in the island and have a look at the town, but that would have involved a pull against wind and tide, and there was too much of the latter and not enough of the former to risk the best. We rested content with speaking the pilot-boat and sending a tele-gram to our friends at home to apprize them of our safe progress. gram came pitch-boat, by the way, had had a lesson about yacits and thou yacits and thou yacits and thous speed which I fancy lice ceve will not soon forget. The damping speed which wondrous pance of her's improved by the substitution of least of the recommendation of the precious motor grams and the substitution of least or loss, a good part of the precious motor grams and the substitution of least or loss and the precious motor grams. very fresh, and her owner, yielding to the wishes of his guests, determined to make for Picton Hurbor. Up went the signal for a pilot, and shortly afterward the pilot schooner tacked to fetch the yacht. Somehow, instead of ranging just ahead of her, the Picton fellows found themselves about a mile astern, nor was it till the "Interior was hove to that they were able to fetch up to her, "Sure pour a a steamer," says Pilot Macdonald, as he stepped on board, to the General. And if took a little while to convince him that the victor of 1951 was not a tea-kettle.—Rouge Urale in Hund's Magazine. very fresh, and her owner, yielding to the wishes of his guests determined to make for Pictou Harbor. Up went the signal for

THE CARIN LOCKER,-To Preserve Sails: Nothing will remove The Cattle Bookst. "In 17 to 18 less on Norming will remove mildow. Serub with Castle scap," sprinkle with diluted lines water, dry in the sun. But the best plun is to treat all new suits as follows, and thereby prevent mildow: Disselve in It gallons of water 1 pound of finely powdered slum, and 2 ownees of finely powdered slugar of lead; when thoroughly disselved, steep the products sign or that the solution will periodic every part ault to be prepared so that the solution will periodic every part of the same for ten hours. Afferd drying, it will be ready for use For heavy canvas, increase the amount of alum and sugar of lead. Jabiher Coxent for Menting Hard Rubber: Fuse together equal parts of gutta-percia and genuine sephaltum; apply hot to the slit or joint, closing same with pressure. Strength of Hirels: shearing strength of a 1-inch rivet, passing threes, is ten tons; and the double shearing strength of plates, is ten tons; and the double shearing strong rivet, passing through three plates, is eighteen tons. for a 1-inch rivet, single shear, eighteen tons; double shear, thirty-two tons, Paliny of Steamers; In the recursing Queen, 490 feet long, the garboards are ,-inch thick, sides \(\epsilon\) inch, with the strakes at beam-ends doubled.

MARINE ART IN WATER COLORS.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

To the Academy of Design, where the annual exhibition of water color paintings is at present to be seen, I wentnot long ago, specially to view the matine display. Not with the eyes of a professional critic or artist, but simply with a yachtsman's eyes, and I write them up for down) with a yachtsman's pen, a pen which will prove, I trust, to be as quick to recognize artistic excellence and technical merit as ready to notice faults.

In the North Koom we have:

No. 25, "Morning on the Shore," by C. M. Dewey, which is a blessing tecture, well drawn, well waiter.

No. 25. "Morning on the Shore," by C. M. Dowey, which is a pleasing picture, well drawn, well painted, natural and dewy, as it should be in the morning.

Nos. 35 and 58 are scenes on the Rhine and Scheldt, by Samuel Colman. Not up to his high-water mark. Water and sails indicate a calm; snoke and pennant call for a breeze—"at most amusing paradox." Dutch sails ulways seem to be ridiculously disproportionate to size of boats,

Remind me of story about W. R. Travers. Travers hired Mr. Hatch's yacht for the season, with crew aboard. Found that the steward couldn't make a cocktail, Mr. H. having run a temperance yacht, and 'n over carried any whiskey, sir." "Well," said Mr. T., "you'll have to learn to make it. Wo sometimes carry more sail than whiskey, and sometimes we carry more whiskey than sail; but we never hoist more than we can carry of either one. Don't be afraid,"

No. 56, by Fred S. Cozzens, represents a paddle-wheel coasting steamer making her way at half stroke through floating ire, in a snow storm. Excepting a slight suddenness of shading on the starboard bow, she appears to me to look remarkably like a coasting steamer making her way through floating ice in a snow storm.

No. 75 is a characteristic sketch of DeHaas, showing a rough-looking schooner on the starboard tack under three lower sails. Execution bold and toney, but the drawing of fore and mainsail leaches is decidedly faulty. Sorry to see none of A. Cary Smith's here. His outlines are always right.

There is a lovely bit of surf and shore in this room by Wm. Huston (103), but "skyed" outrageously by the committee. Nor it hangs a quiet but effective twilight

always right.

There is a lovely bit of surf and shore in this room by Wm. Huston (103), but "skyed" outrageously by the committee. Near it hangs a quiet but effective twilight seens on the Thames, by Geo. Hitchcock. Reminds one of some of Dickens' descriptions of the London docks. The old dismantled hulks are wonderfully hulky, but their shrouldess masts are vilely stepped.

The best marine in the room, by all odds, is No. 113, by H. P. Smith, and as good as any marine in water color

H. P. Smith, and as good as any marine in water color need be. Water, rock, cloud, gull, yacht, each is sati generis. "A group of boats," by Reinhart, (135) is nicely drawn and boildly treated, but rather unnatural in coloring, which however is somewhat harmonized by

distance. Passing into the East Room the first picture to deserve

Passing into the East Room the first picture to deserve attention is 143, by Henry Farrer. Inever saw the moon rise on the East River, but doubtless it is as Mr. F. has depicted it. Nor did I ever see a bark with masts in one singlestick from keel to trucks, and I don't believe he did either. But the picture is a pretty one, though not so pleasing as Nos. 268 and 316 by the same artist. No. 221, "The Wreck," by R. F. Bloodgood, although unpreclentions, is enough to show that the artist can draw a boat and colorit. The effect is not marred, moveover, by the usual stock properties in the way of anchors buoys, cables and other articles, which would certainly have been long since appropriated by the regulation wrecker in the red shirt, who is generally to be observed busily engaged in doing nothing whatever, while ple-

thoric seagulls hover fearlessly around. For having spaxed us those the artist has our thanks,

No. 242 is a very creditable contribution by D. M. Bunker, representing a small opyster-sloop moored to the meadow bank at low tide. The sail lacks texture, to be sure, but the drawing and foreshortening are so correct that it is scarcely worth mentioning. It is oridently an out-door study and not mere studio work, barring, perhaps, the mainshect traveler, which should run over instead of under the tiller—an arrangement which is very unhandy in tacking and dangerous in jibing.

In the West Room we find another gen of Huston's in the 'Wreck on Long Island Coast,' and not far off another wreck-piece, called "The Morning After" (293, by J. Thorpe). A better name would have been "The Following Year," for the wreck is altogether too weatherbeaten for one but twelve hours old. But it is well handled, and the clouds are better than usual.

"David and Goliath' (297, by E. W. McDowell)—a small tng towing a large vessel, with a very black hawser, by the way—is stiff and amateurish, but above the average in tone and coloring, though these will not redeem defective drawing. I shall look for something better next year.

"Morning off the Isle of Shoals" is the name

in tone and coloring, though these will not redeem defective drawing. I shall look for something better next year.

"Morning off the Isle of Shoals" is the name of a carefully studied composition by Mr. Cozzens (No. 323), and no loss carefully painted. A group of sloops and schooners in the doldrums, the sails idly flapping to and fro, with reef-points slatting, booms creaking, and the sun struggling through the yellow mist—all these are not easy to transfer to apper. But Mr. Cozzens has done this with rare success. His work shows much improvement over last year's; but as he is quite a young artist that is to be expected. His weakness may lie in his shading, but his sails are canvas, and his ships float in water, not in paint.

No. 316, by F. A. Silva, coversa good deal of paper, and distance does that salve float in water, not in paint.

No. and his ships float in water, not in paint.

No. which, though dropped, is already higher than the springstay, while the port main shrouds are over the forward crosstree at the masthead. Like those of Mr. Farrer, his masts and topmasts seem to be all of a piece. In his "Connecticut Shore" (210) the same inattention to trifling cessentials is observable in the unmatural hanging of the lazy jacks of the inevitable big sloops in the middle ground, which otherwise is very good.

Mr. Symington's "Morning on the Lake" (363) is good though rather hard and cold, but much better than his "Young Fisherman" in the North Room. Neither can be strictly called marines, however, though boats and water enter into both.

A pretty drawing by F.H. Smith, in the corridor, called "Noon. Seabright." is worth more than a glance, but is scarcely a marine, so I pass on to No. 638. "A Bit of South Cove. N. J." which one may recognize from afar off as the work of Henry Muhrman, the "impression'st." The "impression" it produced on my was—well, it looks like a lot of boats, bridges and buildings as they might appear after an earth, quake, dynamite explosion and tidal wave which, having subsided, has left things pretty badly mixed. But perhaps the paints got mixed, or it is hung side up. However, it is arristic and bold, very bold. A triple "Study of Boats," 648. by G. Reynofds, deserves a better place than a dark corner. They are very eleverly drawn and painted.

No. 634 is a breezy drawing (in chalk and crayon, I think) by S. G. W. Benjamin, full of marine spirit and correct, except perhaps the position of sloop's mast.

"Homeward Bound" (709), by J. G. Brown, in black and white, is the best example of its kind in the building. Strengthy, clear and true to reality. The old boatman is a boatman, and his boat is fairly flying over the waves, though I observe with regret that she carries a leeward helm.

The Black and White Room contains but few drawings

olm.

The Black and White Room contains but few drawings to the properly be mentioned here. But Nos. 371 and The Black and White Room contains but few drawings that can properly be mentioned here. But Nos. 371 and 391, by Farrer, will serve as examples of an all too conmon error—namely, that of leading shrouds too far forward on the side of the vessel which is away from the spectator. The result is that the vessel and her rigging give each other the lie, whereas the artist ought to father it.

Trout fishermen will thank me for calling their attention to a little Adirondack gem, 257, by John Johnson.

J. L. K.

-- It looks as if the ground hog prediction might be fulfilled after all. The old prophecy on which this faith is founded has a much more substantial basis of authenticity than the spurious rhymes of Mother Shipton, and is as follows :--

10110048;—
If ye wudd-chukke seez hys shaddo ian ye sunne,
Six wokes of wynterre sholl have begunne;
If ye wudde-chukke hys shaddow doe nott see, Six wokes of sprynge like weather thayr shall be.

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on a 260 yard Oreetmoor will. For contact
of the bull of the shooter's skill. For instance,
a 260 yard of resembor will "covering 5. Every
riftema knows that no degree of skill or care will
give immunity from occasional misses, and under the old system it was almost the rule for good
marksmen to reight sung bulls out of ten, but
lose the other two, while his competitor, "shooting for fours," would scatter his strays all over
the buard center, blunder one shot into the edge
of the bull-are of yards, the winner would have
wounded and lost one deer, while the loser would
have struck down eight, all shot through the
heart. Of course there are people who still comthan their equality of chance would have
been in no when is avery true. But it is also true
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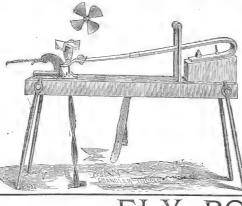
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NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th, 1880.

DURSUANT to the authority invested in me by the Sational American Kennel Club, at its meeting held at Patoka, 11t, Nov. 20th, 1887.

In ave appointed as Severdary of the N. A. K. C. Mr. CHARLES DE HONGE, of No. 51 Broad street, New York City, who has accepted the position, and entered upon the duties of his office.

office.
All entries for the Field Trials of the Club and for the American Derby of 1880, for the forthcoming second volume of the N. A. K. C. Stud Book, all nominations for membership, and all communications on business of the Club, should CHARLES DE RONGE, Secretary N. A. K. C.

51 Broad St., N. Y. City. CHARLES H. RAYMOND,

President N.A.K.C.

National American Kennel Club.

FIELD TRIAL DERBY of 1880

THE first American Field Trial Derby will be run under the National American Kernel 1884, time and place to be hereafter announced, for sotter and pointer puppies whelped on or after APRIL 1st, 1879.

First First, Sidn: Second, Sidn: Third, Sign. Sidner of the paid that time or entry: Ten Bollars additional cele for starters, to be paid the beginning of the paid the most of the paid the beginning of the National American Kennel Coub. Any number of dogs, the property of one owner, can run for this stake. The names and published the paid to t

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Feb.18.4.

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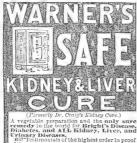
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Gol. P't.& Whitestone, 7:58, 8:48, 10, 11:38 A.M., 258, 3:38, 4:38, 5, 5:38, 6:85, 7, 7:36, 9:48 F.M., 12.15 inidnight. 258, 3:38, 4:38, 5, 5:38, 6:85, 7, 7:36, 9:48 F.M., 12.15 inidnight. 258, 10:35 A.M., 1:26, 5:57, 7:10 P.M. Fundays, 0:35, 10:35 A.M., 1:26, 10:11:35 A.M., 1:26, 4:35, 5:57, 7:10 P.M. Fundays, 9:35, 10:35 A.M., 1:36, 3:58, 7:10 P.M. Fundays, 9:35, 10:35 A.M., 1:36, 3:58, 7:10 P.M. Fundays, 9:35, 10:35 A.M., 1:35, 3:58, 7:10 P.M. Satruday injulis, 1:21.5 Sundays, 9:35 A.M., 5:35 F.M. Sunday, 9:35 A.M., 1:35, 6:35 F.M. Sunday, 9:35 F.M. Sunday, 9:35 F.M. Sundays, 9:35 F.M. Sunday, 9:35 F.M. Sundays, 9:35 F.M.

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The Attractions of Aakansas.

HAVE entertained the idea of writing down, for the benefit of my fellow sportsmen, something about The game and fish of this region. The imaginary person I represent, belonging as the does to one of the oldest, most respectable, and aristocratic families of the State respectable for their virtues, eminent for their abilities and venerable for their antiquity, naturally takes great delight in anything that redounds to the past, present, or prospective glory of the Commonwealth. He takes great pleasure, therefore, in giving you some account of the game and fish resources of his native heath, which, though gradually diminishing from indiscriminate slaughter and no protection, are still more considerable than in any other part of the Union with which he is acquainted.

Since the publication of "Travels in Arkansas" by the English naturalist, Nuttall, and the humorous sketches of Col. T. B. Thorps and "Peter Whetstone"-long since out of print-no extended account of Arkansas has appeared in general circulation. The limits of one letter would hardly be sufficient for this purpose, even if the interest would justify. To be brief, then, the game of this State may be divided into two classes, the same as the population; local and migratory—old citizens and carpet baggers: no offente toward that worthy class of our fel low-citizens is here intended. The migratory portion of the game may be subdivided into such as come to stay all winter, and such as merely pass us on their long spring and fall journey. To the former subdivision belong many of the ducks, to the latter the geese. Most of our local game is semi-migratory, that is, it moves about and changes location accordingly as the mast hits or misses always keeping an eye to the main chance, passing from upland to bottomland, from open woods to canebrake, as the food supply requires. It always happens when either deer, bear, or turkey are unusually plenty in any locality, the others will not be far away. Your correspondent is Your correspondent is exceptionally fortunate in living on the border land between the low and hill country, from whence it is easy to go to either, and where the opportunities for accurately locating the best hunting grounds are unusually good. But more of this under the appropriate head. Arkansas has an area of more than 50,000 square miles and a population of less than half a million-less than ten to the square mile, rather unequally distributed in town and

country—the towns far outnumbering the country districts in the natter of growth. The State, for the purposes of a brief account of its game resources, may be divided into four sections: the Northeast, Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast, each possessing distinctive characteristics.

divided into four sections: the Northeast, Northwest, Southwest, and Southeast, each possessing distinctive characteristics.

The northeast portion of the State extends southward to White River and westward to Black River, and borders on the State of Missouri and the Mississippi River. It is, as a rule, low and swampy, possessing heavy timber and heavy cancbrakes. The "sunk lands" constitute a considerable portion of this part of the State. It is traversed by innumerable sloughs and has many lagoons and express swamps. There is a range of low hills running through it, known as Crowley's Ridge. The general direction of the ridge is from northwest to southeast; it terminates at Helena on the Mississippi River. The principal rivers other than those named, are St. Francis. L'Auguille—pronounced "Laugell"—Bayou de View, and Cache, all suggish, chocolate-colored streams, mere ribbons in dry weather, immense floods when up. These streams and their tributaries, as well as the lakes, or lagoons, are well stocked with black bass, pickerel, all sorts of perch, and such coarse fish as drum, buffalo, and cat an ansenm. As might be inferred, this wast region is alive with game, and owing to the inaccessibility of a portion of it in the winter and spring months, serves as a sort of a game preserve. It is more sparsely populated than other portions of the State. Deer and bear abound, and it is not long since clk were known to exist in the vicinity of the sunk lands. There are large areas of fertile land, clevated just above the regions of eternal wet, and these are the sites of such settlements as have been made. By the use of light boats nearly the whole of this region might be traversed. That it is capable of yielding the finest of sport may readily be inferred. In the lafe fall and winter months countless millions of ducks and goes literally cover the waters. The far-famed Swan Lake is situated in this section. In the western part of this region the proportion of dry land grows greater. Here deer, bear, and turkeys are foun

"the, Guyon, must be grown out; he don't fluth nothin' but birds, and don't keep no dogs but these settin' pointers."

Thad almost forgotten to mention Rob White. He is here with his cheering note, not in great abundance, but sufficient for royal sport. Snipe and plover are plentiful at times, but don't tarry long. There are a great many fur-bearing animals throughout the entire region. Swans and geese tarry awhile—sometimes all winter. A full and detailed description of this quarter of, the State would make any letter too long.

Northwest Arkansae extends from Black River westward to the Indian Territory. Immediately on emerging from Black River bottom, going west, one comes to upland, then hills, then mountains, The surface is diversified, however, and there is some prairie. Water for a constituent of the surface of the country is better settled. There is, however, and to course abundance of game. In seasons when the mast fails in the lowlands and "hits" in the hills, deer, bears and turkeys are found here without trouble. The streams are rapid and clear, and fishing bears a closer resemblance to sport. Black bass, jack salmon, striped bass, jickered and all sorts of perch are found. There being more small grains raised than in other parts of the State, quail are consequently more abundant.

Southwest Arkansas lies between the Arkansas River and the Louisiana line, extending far enough east to embrace the town of Hot Springs. It is mountainous in places, but has also some water fow!. The fishing is reported not so good as in other parts of the State. There are, however, localities that form an exception to the general rule.

are, nowever, locatues that form an exception to the general rule.

The southeast part of the State lies south and east of Little Rock, having Lower White River for its northern boundary. It abounds in quail, turkeys, deer, bear, and has a fair supply of water fowl. It has immense cane-brakes and some extensive prairies. On the latter is to be found as good prairie chicken shooting as the United States affords. The area, however, is limited to the two counties of Prairie and Arkansas. Here are also sand-little ranes. Plover and snipe in countless millions in their season visit these prairies. In the river bottoms close to these prairies are immense canebrakes, where deer and bear may be found in—I had almost said—unidininished numbers. At Crockett's Bluff, on Lower White River, right in the very hidst of all these good things, lives that prince of Arkansas sportsmen and good fellows, Col. Bob Crockett, not a rough and burly back-

woodsman, but a "sure-enough" gentleman sportsman, of good address and polished manners. Col. Bob is a man of fine ability, full of anecdote, well informed, and wields a facile pen. He delights in field sports and engages in them without stint when his professional engagements do not interfere. If he could be drawn out he could "a tale unfold" about Arkansas that would cause all other tales to seek obscurity. He was here in the halcyon days "befol the wah."

do not interfere. If he could be trawn out he centh "a tale unfold" about Arkansas that would cause all other tales to seek obscurity. He was here in the halogen dayabefol the wah."

It will be observed that in speaking of fish I have not said "trout" once. This is because the speckled trout (S fontindis), is not found in Arkansas, nor is the ruffed grouse. The absence of these daintiest of the dainty among fishes and birds, is a sad deprivation to one reared in their haunts, and it takes a very long time—how long I do not know—to conquer the "hankering" after them. Not even the eloquent and persuasive article of your able Kentucky correspondent has been sufficient to render me forgetful of my first love of the mountain stream, or to make me altogether strisfied with the black bass. Whilf am sincere in my admiration of the game qualities of the bass, still from putting together the rol to the "grace after meat," I can see nothing to entitle him to the misapplied name of trout. Then the surroundings of their respective dwelling places, the clearness of the water, the purity of the air, the grandeur of the scenery—there, is no comparison. The truth is, that in the South and a great part of the West, the black bass is "the best Bill can do," and that is the whole story. But here the venerable Governor, whom I represent, feels called upon by his regard for his name and fame and the traditions of his family to reassert himself, I lew vishes it to be distinctly understood that what his native State may lack in quality, she makes up, and more too, in the quantity of the graze she possesses. Besides the black bass, mylnow, is no "slouch," and the wild turkey no "food hern" be be filled by any novice just because he wants to. To an unstincted abundance of game which by judicions legislation is capable of being fostered and preserved, or even increased to any destrable extent, may be added a winner climate as near perfect as any in the Union—just cole enough to have been after them of the water, and contained and the rem party or creed, of 1. more at home. Jacksonport, Ark.

REEL FOOT LAKE.

Musing upon the shore I said,
"Oh, take and waters blue,
"Its time to shoot the gay green-head,
And the sad wild goose, too."

ACTER SOME FELLOW WHO WAS AFTER TENNYROW.

AVING been prevented by the prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis, and the consequent quantum restrictions, from going to Grand Prairie, Ark, after plunated grouse, for two seasons in succession, we determined to try Reel Foot Lake this season for ducks. Consequently on election day, after having duly deposited our votes, we boarded the north-bound train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Our party consisted of Col. Y., Watter C., Gray F., Forney G., and the chronicler of these records.

It was a clear, stiil day, cool and bracing; a good road and splendid cars, and plunging through receding woodlands bright and glorious with the many thus of autumnal foliage; through cotton fields, white with the fleecy staple; through cotton fields, seria and naked;

road and splendad cars, and punging through recently woodlands bright and glorious with the many thits of autumnal foliage; through cotton fields, seri and naked; through blue cuts and red cuts; over trestles, and across long reaches of swamp lands, we reached Union City, Tenn., at nightfall. Here we left the train, and having dispatched ahead, found a good square med awaiting us. From this point the lake is distant eighteen miles—according to the reckoning of the inhabitants—by our count, at least twenty-five.

A bargain was soon struck with a liverynam to be on hand at daylight with a conveyance to take us to the lake. We consumed the time after supper, until It o'clock, loading shells; and it is the next thing to a miracle that the roof was not blown off the Planters' or whatever is the name of the hotel. However, we got through safely; and the Colonel and I having been assigned to one room and one bed, rolled in together; and just as we had got comfortably straightened out, down on the lightened out, down can be the five-clotlar bedstead—a most fearful and irrreparable wrock. I am satisfied they thought below

stairs-from the way they came pouring up-that we had stairs—from the way they came pouring up—that we had bursted a keg of powder. Nothing was left us but to go to another room, where we found two beds, but one with a man in it. So we laid our four hundred pounds of humanity on the remaining one as gently as possible, and were entering the borders of dreamland, when pop went a slat! This necessitated a little novement to get out of the snagged place, when rattle-bang went two or three more. We got up and put them in again, but it was time wasted; for, as soon as we would be down, out they would pop again. In the meantime the man in the other bed was sleeping as soundly as old Rip Van Winkle in Catskill Mountains, and doing some as able-bedied snoring; as one ever listened to. Now, W. intimated, next morning, that I induged in some 'a pupropriate remarks,' and wanted to throw my boots against the door to wake the fellow; but I deny the allegation and denounce the allegator.

and wanted to throw my boots against the door to wake the fellow; but I deny the allegation and denounce the allegator.

The floor was so taken up by a stove, our impedimenta, etc., both under the bed and all around, that we could not find space enough to put down our bed—and as there was no help for it—we had to lie there, doubled up into the shape of a couple of figure 5's, until dawn. I have slept on the battletical, surrounded by the dead and the dying; I have slept in the snow; I have slept on the sodden carth, with a winter's rain benting down upon me; I have slept in the sow; I have slept on the dod a staked and ridered-ferce; I have slept in the sood, I have slept in the special to the staked and ridered-ferce; I have slept in the saddle; I have slept in a bug-iffested bed, in a but in the pine hills, but nowhere and with no surroundings have I ever passed a more miserable night. And still the fellow in the otter bed snored on! "Not poppy, nor lysop, nor mandegora, nor all the drowsy syrups in the world, could ever medicine him into a sounder sleep," it can was on him then.

At the first peep of day we were up, and, having hauled the rest of the party out of bed, we breakfasted by lamplight, deposited ourselves and baggage in a two-horse socialed spring-wagon, and rolled out for the lake.

The road runs past some splendid farms, and through some magnificerity timbered woodlands; indeed, I never saw finer timber anywhere. Some of the poplars and pin-coaks were simply immense. The face of the country is, at first, gently undulating; but as you approach the lake it become more broken. Further on, deep valleys and steep ridges take the places of the gentle rises and late vales. At length, on the summit of one of these hills, five or six niles from the lake, a treshening breeze bore and steep ridges take the places of the gentle rises and steep ridges take the heart; and how instantly and vivite or many the sounds of the far-away skirmish; plainly the gunshote could be heart; and how instantly and vivite or

"When the ranks were rolled in vapor, and the winds were laid with samul."

managed to fish out their guns. These dug-outs are the shaliest concerns, in the way of water craft, that I ever attempted to navigate. They are not much bigger than an old-fashioned plantation bread tray; you have to part your hair in the middle to keep them level—and the least bobble, slap over they go, bottom upward. I would as soon attempt to shoot from the back of a kicking mule as from one of them. At a fish-house on the shore, we procured a guide and struck out for a point about three miles off. Pulling through a narrow ditch we entered the lake. The first view is dismal in the extreme. The water is covered with a brownish green seum, the floating seeds of the long moss that grows in the soft ooze in the bottom, stalks of the lotus, or water lily, with their umbrella-shaped leaves, dead and sere, lift themselves above the brown seum, weird and ghost-like, and rustle and shiver with every passing breeze. On either hand, far as the eye can reach, stand the branchless trunks of gigantic cypresses, bleached and worn by the sunshine and tempests of nearly seventy years. It is a scene of utter desolation and impresses you at once with the conviction that some sudden and uvful convulsion of nature hollowed out this dreary waste of water. Long ago—as long as the Good Book allots the years of the life of man—these blanched and fire-scarred trunks lifted their heads, green with their feathery foliage, to the light and air of Heaven. The shock of the earthquake came, the ground was upheaved near the river and depressed further back. The water in Ree Foot Creek, finding no outlet, gradually filled the vast depression. The trees died, and their bleached skeletons stand and will stand until the next generation shall have passed away, silent witnesses of that fearful convulsion. The lake is some eighteen or twenty miles long, and from one to four miles wide. Where we were the water was at no place over twenty feet deep. Towards the centre of the lake the water is clear and of a slightly bluish color, the reflection of

**.*=" Oft from out it leaps The fluny darter with the glittering scales, Who dwolls and rovels in thy glassy deeps, While chance some scattered water-lify sulls Down where the shallower wave still tells its babbling tales."

The water-lily, or lotus, grows in all the shallows. The water-lily, or lettus, grows in all the shallows. It has a seed-pod shaped some what like an inverted wasy's nest; containing from one to two dozen utis, very much like a small acorn and as hard as iron. After these nuts the ducks come, according to some; others swear a duck nover eats them. A friend, who has shot them for years, told me he had opened hundreds of ducks of all kinds, and had never found a single yonquapin in one of them. But whether they eat them or not, the ducks come there in myriads. The navigation of this lake in a dug-out is not the easiest thing in the world. Thousands of stumps stand just far enough below the surface of the water, invisible in the moss, to strike your boat. They are as slick

the first Manuseas, at Shiloff, at Perry-tile, in Martrees box of, at Chickmanuga, at Franklin,

"When the make were rolled in vapor, and the winds were laid with sounds. From the residence of the residence of the valor of the state of the

from a tottering dug-out. The fact is, I could shoot only those that came in square from the front, for whenever I fired over the side I was certain the canoe was going over. Well, we made it hot for them until utter dark

over. Well, we made it hot for them until utter darkiness put a stop to our shooting. I never saw anything come in faster, except swallows to a chimney on a summer's eve. "The air was dark with pinions," and rustle of wings and loud splashing as they dropped into the water was continuous. The yonquapins were very high and as thick as the hairs on a dog's back, and it was very dark, so we got only a small per cent, of those shot down, It was late at night when we got back and our boys were just on the point of organizing a party to go in search of us. But perhaps we were not tired and hungry, and the brown eves of the pretty girl opened in astonishment as fish and potatoes, and ducks and pork disappeared beneath the folds of Gray's capacious canvas, and I was not far behind, if I was handicapped with a headache. When we went back to our room we found Walter, Forney and the Colonel piled in bed, boots, hats and all, and as sound asleep as the fellow at Union City, and we were not long in following suit.

The next day Gray and I went back to the point we had occupied the day before; the others went down the lake. Col. W. killed a goose—the only one bagged. For easy rowing we went further from shore, where the water was free from vegetation. It was quite clear, and of an average depth of six feet. I noticed some very singular water tortoise. They were about the size of a common "highland terrapin," iris-hued, with an orange-colored bottom shell. Prodigious numbers of coots kept flapping up before us, but we did not molest them as we were after larger deer. The day was warm and clear, the ducks flying very high. We did not get many shots until late in the afternoon. While I was on my log my friend Major Val. X., of Columbus, Miss., came by with a darkey paddler and a miscellaneous cargo of ducks, coons and minks. The ducks did not come in so thickly as on the previous evening to the roost, and commenced coming in later, so we did not have half the shooting we anticipated. One old mallard came along juy Gray. He cut

Colone and Land the last range A care with re-yelling for "Bob" to bring some water. They put me in the bridal chamber, and all nightlong I was trying vanily to shoot from a tottering dug-out—with a gun that would never fire—the myriads of ducks that cleaved with shadowy and noiseless pinions the boundless air of mysterious dreamland.

"For a mallard Tye winded the marsh, And hunded each pool in the lake, oh! Miss the lake of the lake, oh! Or to doom thee, O duck, Or to doom thee, O drake, three a drace."

Corintle, Miss.

Guyon.

Matural History.

A CORRECTION .- In our remarks on Uniform Nomenclature in our last issue we were made the victim of an unfortunate printer's error, which we desire to correct without loss of time. Referring to the action of the committee on Nomenclature of the Michigan Sportsman's Association, we are made to say: "The views expressed by the committee are founded on the right idea, that of absolutely local names, and substituting the names which belong to the various species and by which they are known to biologists," etc. The sentence, as printed, means, so far as it means anything, the very reverse of what we intended to say. We wrote: "The views expressed by the committee are founded on the right idea, that of abolishing local names," etc. Our readers will set the importance of making this correction,

REMINISCENCES OF MY PET CROW.

Cooper's Point, Feb. 3d.

Editor Forest and Stream :-Having read many very interesting accounts of the sagacity of birds in the FOREST AND STREAM, I am induced to present the following recollections: One afternoon while pushing the marsh I noticed what I at first supposed to be a king rail. As I approached the bird I dis covered it to be a young crow crippled in its port wing. I took it in the skiff and soon forgot the circumstance. On my return to the boat-house, however, the crow re minded me I had left something. I took it home, and with careful nursing he soon became strong and fat, and correspondingly saucy. I was at the time in the wholesale dry goods business at Front and Market streets, Philadelphia, and lived just over the water at Cooper's Point. I invariably crossed the river in a small sailing skiff (barring stormy weather) in the morning, roturning in the evening. "Jim" always accompanied me, and his favorite roost was either at the masthead or on my weather shoulder. A long sand-bar running north from Smith's Island divides the eastern and western channels, termi nating in a bulkhead from the Jersey shore, leaving a small swash passage between, difficult to navigate. Jim had the soundings down fine, and always gave orders to tack ship in pure crow language when we were aptack ship in pure crow tanguage when we were approaching the botton. On one occasion he was resting on my shoulder and watching me intently. The tide being low and the wind ahead I was obliged to make short tacks and maneuver skillfully. Presently a "header" put the skiff ashore on her center-board. In an instant the bird struck me in the face with both wings, and with a shrill derisive cry flew away, evidently disgusted. For a long time he refused to go with me on the water, until one afternoon I was racing with a larger boat, and just as I passed her Jim settled down on my shoulder with delighted approval. We were friends after that.

He never allowed me to let the sail shake along the luff for an instant without making a fuss about it. and onderstood when it was time to jibe over, and always let me know it. His great delight was to see the skiff driven through the heavy seas, though half drowned by the spray. He never seemed quite to understand the utility of reef nettles. When a flock of crows would pass over us Jim generally left me for a few minutes to include in the innocent amusement of making them He was the fleetest bird I ever saw and the most graceful. He was game all the time, but one day king bird chased him into the skiff. He tried hard to make me believe he was unwell, but somehow I never understood it that way. He never entirely got over the mortification, and it was his last battle. He was extremely fond of me, and as I write he seems to look at me approvingly from his perch, though his eyes are glassy now. I was always under the impression that Jim was to the (Jersey) man or born, not so much from his superior intelligence as the peculiar sand-bar color of his wing tips. Delaware passed a law giving five cents per head for every crow killed, I presume on account of his color. As he could not well be put in the stocks or flogged, the next best thing was to cut his head off. The crows naturally sought protection in early morning flights across the water to Jersey, where they fed sump-tuously all day, returning home in the late twilight to Jim had great powers of discrimination, and could tell a foreign crow at long range, and on such ho made terrific slaughter, but the State never "divied." As we have champions for almost overything in these latter days, I would like some time to give you an account of our champion "boat upsetter." A large and handsomely devised silver medal attests his prower

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS .- Our friend, C. M. C. of New City, to whose capture of a king rail with a frog in its throat we referred recently, has sent us a note in regard to the matter giving fuller particulars of the circumstances. He says: The frog was about four inches long when extended, and about one inch in breadth, and was alive when drawn from the bird after it was shot. About one-half an inch of the feet protruded from the bill of the rail....A. F. de N. notifies us of the shooting in the "Pines," of New Jersey, of a ruflled grouse of a bright golden color, and asks if it is not a rara avis. We presume that it is a blanched specimen, or partial albino, though normally colored birds of this species are sometimes very pale.

DRUMMING OF RUPPED GROUSE AT NIGHT IN WINTER.—I am an ardent admirer of the FOREST AND STREAM, and have been recently re-reading the back numbers, in which I have noticed inany articles on the ruffed grouse, but have not seen anything like the following: While encamped on/kegro Mountain, Somerset Co., Pa., Doc. 1st, 1679, I heard ruffed grouse drumming at the hour of midnight. The moon was shining brightly; the ground evered with three inches of snow, and mercury about 13 degs. above zero. This is something very unusual, is it not:

Grouse often drum during the night in spring and fall, but we have nover known of their doing so in the winter. The case you cito is an exceptional one, we imagine,

BIRDS AND MAMMALS INTRODUCED INTO NEW

WE have been favored by the following epitome of a paper on the above subject by H. M. Brower, Hon, see. Wangami Acelimatisation Society, New Zenland, ately read (January 15th) at the Linnavan Society of lately

London.

The author refers to Dr. Buller's volume on the New Zealand Bird-fanna as not written too soon, for the rapid disappearance of many highly interesting forms is to be deplored, to wit, the kakapo (Strinops habroptilus), New Zealand quall (Columba Norce Zealandies), bell bird (An-

Zealand quail (Coturnix Nove Zealaintiv), bell bird (Anthornis melanuru), etc.

But to import English birds to supply their places is not without its difficulties. Native enemies are to be contended with for example, the New Zealand owl (Ninox), it is asserted, wages destructive warfare against the smaller finches and songbirds. Of 100 diamond spirrows liberated on the Island of Kawam by Sir George Grey, few escaped the ravages of this little owl; and on the Hon. Mr. Stafford's grounds at Wellington, a number of insectivorous birds being let loose, these soon attracted a host of owls to the serious discomfuture of the former.

Notwithstanding, finches of various sorts have succeeded, and undoubtedly increased to such an extent that there is now no danger of their extermination. The skylark may even be found enlivening some districts with its cheerful, varied nucie. Of other species acclimatized there may be mentioned starling, thrusis, blackbird, chaffinch, goldfatch, yellowhammer, house and hedge sparrow, Indian mynah, ringdove, golden plover, jay, Australian and Tasananian magpies, Museovy ducks, black and white swans, Californian, Australian, and Madagascar qualis, partridges, pintails, grouse, and pheasants of various sorts, etc.

The pheasant now abounds, and even shooting licenses

quaits, partridges, pintans, grows, and proceedings of the pheasant now abounds, and even shooting liconses are granted. Fifteen birds were turned out in the Wanganui district in 1866. These have now spread all over the province, even far inland. Two friends of the author lately bagged seventy in one day, and this by plain, open shooting.

lately bagged seventy in one day, and this by plani, open shooting.

The China pheasant (? P. torquatus) is most numerous, although the common sort (P. colchiens) is increasing. It is a singular circumstance that on the occurrence of a tremor of the ground from an earthquake the cock pheasants set up a continuous crow either of fear or de-

nance,
In the North Island the partridge (Perdix cinerea)
In the North Island the partridge (Perdix cinerea)
thrives less vigorously than in the South Island; Canterbury especially, with its cereal crops, affording perhaps a
better feeding and breeding ground. The red-legged partridge (Pacadots rufa) is plentiful in the Rangitikei district of the Wellington province, but it appears to remain where first located. Blackbirds and thrushes, and the

where first located. Blackbirds and thrushes, and the Indian mynah (Acridotheres gingintanus) are seen in large numbers in the Nelson province.

Of mammals imported by the societies the following are the chief:—The red, the fallow, the Sambur, and the California deer, Angora goat, have, kangaroos, wallabies, and oppossums. A consignment of thirty-three fallow deer was lately made by Mr. Larkworthy, and of twenty-eight which arrived in safety eighteen were turned out in the Walkato, and ton in the Wangaoui district. On the hills in the neighborhood of Nelson largo herds of wild red deer are reported to have been seen. Fallow deer set free near Richmond layer increased. The author bere

hills in the neighborhood of Nelson large herds of wild red deer are reported to have been seen. Fallow deer set free near Richmond have increased. The author here appeals to the proprietors of English deer-parks for some of those fawns annually killed when it is desirous to procure fat doe venison. Haves have multiplied almost too rapidly, and one peculiar feature is that the female in Now Zealand pronces six or soven instead of two or three at a birth. Already the southern farmers complain of the hare's destructive qualities, and coursing clubs need bi-weekly during the season. Thus from a former patiety of manimalian life in New Zealand there begets a tendency to the contrary, and possibly ore long its fauna will have approximated to that of the Mother Country.—J. MURIE, in Land and Water. Land und Water.

THE HEARING OF FISH.—We printed, some time ago, ome observations on the voice of fish, contributed to Nature by an East Indian correspondent, which seemed to indicate that these animals were capable at least of producing vocal sounds; and recently Mr. Hugh Owen has sent to Land and Water some interesting observations and conclusions of his, which we are sure will be perused with pleasure by most of our readers. He says:

ions and conclusions of his, which we are sure will be perused with pleasure by most of our readers. He says:—
It is exceedingly doubtful if fish possess the faculty of hearing in the ordinary sense of the term. Mr. Buckland has accurately described the nature of the sensation they do possess, as vibration. There cannot be a doubt that fish have no possible conception of either vicinity, direction, or distance of the vibratory disturbances they receive. A distant vibration disturbs a shoul of fish as much as a near one; and fish feeding eagerly at the bait will be alarmed and dispersed by the beat of a steam vessel a mile off. All the stories of fish coming to be fed at the sound of a bell or of a whistle are, of course, fables, Such sounds made in the air will not communicate vibrations to the fish beneath the surface of the water. They assemble only because they see a figure, and are accustomed to be fed upon such occasions.

In trying some experiments on this point, I kept carefully out of sight, and simultaneously discharged the two barrels of a double gun on the bank of a pool, the surface of which swarmed with small fry. Not one was nlarmed. I merely dropped the breech of the gun sharply on the ground, and the whole surface of the water was in an instant flashing with the fish affrighted at the vibration caused by the shock. Any experiment on the hearing of fishes, made in the sight of them, must necessarily be imperfect and illusory. On the other hand, the heavy footstep of a fisherman on the bank will as effectually scare the finny tribe as the sight of thin would do.

The perfect use of the auditory organs of the higher mammals is just as much the effect of education as is that of the tongue, the hand, or the eye. A young child has no apprehension of the direction of any sound until practice has instructed the brain. A puppy, on hearing a call or a whistle, will look all round in perfect ignovance whence the sound proceeds. When the education of the organ is perfected by experience, the direction and e

mate of distance is arrived at with unconcious rapidity. Wild animals are sensitive to the direction and distance of sounds. The "ull 2" not much disturbed by a distant noise, and only "good slowly away in a contrary direction. This power "contained distance and direction cannot be possessed? "color by which the element in which they live only commanicates a universal vibration, equal in all directions.

The auditory apparatus of fish is curiously analogical to that of mammals in some particulars, especially in the carbones already mentioned. The otolith is probably the analogue of the incus of the human ear, and in some lish the rudimentary evidences of the other two—madleus and stepse—are to be found. The principal divergence is in the absence of the eustachian tube, although the late Mr. Jonathan Couch, of Polperro, the eminent entity ologist, thought he discovered a trace of its analogue in certain fishes which have an open tube attached by a nervous plexus to the chamber containing the otolith, and in communication with the surface of the air-bladder. This discovery was, by consent, communicated by me to the discovery was, by consent, communicated by me to the Naturalists' Society of Bristol, on Oct. 1, 1863, and if the deductions are correctly drawn, the air-blaider is not only the origin of buoyancy, but a huge (sympanum also by which every vibration, however slight, is communicated by the origin of the original state or original state original state original state original state original state original state original state original state original stat cated to the animal.

cated to the animal.

The subject is an interesting one, and by no means exhausted. Any naturalist, who will carefully investigate and record his observations on the still observe theories of the hearing of tish, may obtain a European reputation at little more cost than the oxercise of industry and per-

at little more cost than the exercise of industry and perseverance.

WINTER BIRDS IN New Hampshire.—IVarner, N. H., Ecb. 2d.—In this vicinity, I am sorry to say, there is almost a dearth of the feathered tribe the present winter. There were a few redpolls about in the fall, but I have neither seen or heard of any since; no grosbeaks at all. About the middle of December a fine flock of snow buntings (P. nivulis) appeared, containing several hundred individuals, and this is the first flock of more than a dozen or so I have seen for three years, they having been very secree here during flut time. I wanted a few and went for my B.-L. They had alighted on a flat piece of field up a little rise; I went for them; saw three or four near together just on the top of the rise; thought perhaps they would naswer my purpose, and fired, but on going up to those was somewhat surprised to see the snow for some rols beyond strewn with dead and wounded birds. I secured fourteen, twelve of which were in fine condition for mounting. Since that day I have not seen, I think, more than a dozen individuals of this species. There have been very few yellow birds (C. fristis), or tree sparrows (S. monticola) about, and almost none of late; and not one pine finch or crossbill have I seen this winter. Even the jays have absented themselves to a great extent, though I hear one occasionally, but do not remember to have set eyes on one for two months, or near that. Parties who were to procure my specimens of this species do not bring them in: they were very plently in the fall. This would seem to prove the partial migration of the species, not perhaps to a warmer latitude, but certainly to a different locality. An occasional visit from a pair of nutlatebas (Stift earofinensis), and a few days' sojourn of a pair of brown-creeptracy (Certifia familiaris), complete, or very nearly so, my observation on birds for the past two months. The familiar chickaded I have not mentioned, as that little genius we always have in our woods. A friend reports ha

When do Bears Have Yound?—Menominee, Mich., Jun. 21st.—A large black bear was killed a few miles north of here the 18th of this month. The bear was first seen the day before near the railroad, but no effort was made to kill it. Its appearance on the 18th brought out a few men, well armed, who had no trouble in killing her. They found her above the average size and quite fat. By looking around they soon found her den, and in it three small cubs. They must have been but a very few days old, as they were small and eyes not yet open. They were carefully handled and taken away to be brought up on a bottle.

were carefully infinited and taken that you to be obloght up on a bottle.

Is not this very early for bears to have young, and is it not very uncommon for the old bears to be out while the cubs are so young? I have seen bears in the latter part of the month of May so small that two could and did sleep comfortably in a common hat. Thus it appears there must be a great variation in the time of bringing forth their young.

The subject of the breeding of hours is one object.

The subject of the breeding of bears is one about which comparatively little is known. We think that they usually bring forth in January, but believe it to be unusual to find the mother about when the young are so small. As bearing on this subject of the breeding of bears, we quote the following note contributed to the London Field by Richard J. Rowley. He says :-

London Field by Richard J. Rowley. He says:—
In April, 1873, I was driving from Pueblo into New
Mexico to see the Maxwell grant, ourchased by Mr. Waddingham and some other Englishmen. Istopped all night
at the Overland Hotel, in Trinidad, on the Purgatoire
(cadled Picket Wire in Colorado), and found in the office,
under the stove, wrapped in flamnel, a young cinnamon
bear, a week old, perfectly blind and fed on milk out of a
baby's bottle. Some Indians had killed a female bear on
the Raton Mountain, and when opened found two young
ones just ready for birth; one died, this was the other.
I took the trouble afterwards to inquire what became of
it, and learned it had been sold to Capt. Schuyler, to take
to Philadelphia. The cub had a good thick coat of black
lnär.

A FLYING SPIDER.—Warner, N. H.—I had heard of spiders flying, but until about twelve years ago had never seen the thing done. One day in the fall of 1867, while

resting with a few others neg. the top of a hill called the Bald Mink (from its having mint the summit and being one of a group called four Mink Hills). I noticed a spider, in appearance mint and the spider in appearance mint and the spider in appearance mint are not common house spider, having rather long as with not a large body. This spider, when I first sate is with not a large body. This spider when I first sate is with not a large body. This spider hanging highly is to make the wind was blowing lightly. Its position was that of a spider hanging on an upright web, but I could see no web at all: it satiled along without the least perceptible motion, and I wondered how it was held so gracefully in mid-air and at the same time moved along so smoothly. It passed within a few fect of us, and all saw it plainly, but just as it had passed a little and was at a point opposite the sum I saw what before had not been noticed but what the reflection of the sun then revealed, a single line of web, which I saw distinctly on both sides of the spider for a foot or more in the direction it was going and several feet behind it. I could see it plainly as it passed a particular point, and noticed that the web was seeningly bent down at the point where the spider rested with its two forward legs slightly bent over the thread. I think I did not see the end of the web on either side of the spider, and could not tell whether it was sliding on the line or whether both were floating together, but feel very sure that there was no other line or web in the immediate vicinity of my first thying spider.

Is IT A MIGRATORY QUAIL?—Philadelphia, Jan. 27th.—While out guining on Jan. 22d, at Georgetown, Del., Mr. Jacob Fawcett, of that town, killed a bird that resembles our quail very much, but which is nearly white on the breast and lower part, and very much resembles a field lark on the back. In shape it differs very materially from our quail, as it is not near so plump, having quite a long, slim appearance. Mr. Fawcett very kindly presented me with the bird, which I am having set up, and any person wishing to see the same can do so by calling at my place, 1403 SouthEleventh street, Philadelphia.

EDWARD MARER.

We presume that the bird is a migratory quail,

Hish Culture.

FISH CULTURE IN IOWA.

HE Third Biennial Report of the Iowa State Fish Commissioners (1877-8 and 1878-9), now before us, contains abundant evidence of the energetic efforts of the Commissioner, B. F. Shaw, Esq. in addition to the public labors of the State Commission there has been a largely increased interest in fish culture among the peo ple, shown by the establishment of numerous private hatcheries, of which there are now some thirty in successful operation. The total distribution of fishes in various waters during the past two years have amounted to 4,807,800, being an increase over the same period immediately preceding of 1,242.100. These have been-of foreign fish :-

"Shad--40,000 in Cedar River at Cedar Rapids, 40,000 in the Des Moines River at Moingona, and 20,000 in the Boyer River. Lake trout—619,000 in 1878 and 411,000 in 1879, Salmon-as the period of the return of the fish planted in the Cedar River in 1874 is not until 1880 or 1881, the Commission has thought it best to defer further operations in this field until the success or failure of the former trial has been ascertained. California salmon Land-locked salmon, of 500,000 hatched in the 281.500 spring of 1878, only 155,000 were saved from an epidemic They were distributed to Silver Creek, Clear Lake, Cedar River, Imas River and the Des Moines River. Brook trout the success of the distribution of 1877 has shown that some of the Iowa streams are remarkably suited to these fish, and attention has therefore been paid to them. Of 110,000 eggs, the majority were successfully hatched and distributed, some being kept as breeders. advises that carp and smelts be introduced into Iowa waters, and we doubt not that the former at least will prove an invaluable acquisition to the food supply of the State.

By far the most interesting work of the Commission has been the preservation of the young native fish left by the receding waters in the shoal sloughs of the Mississippi River. This undertaking has already been described in the Forest and Stream, but we transcribe the sentences of the report:-

Millions of native fish die in sloughs along the Mississippi river every season when the water is low. The fish deposit their eggs in these sloughs in high water in the spring. The young fish are hatched in due time: afterward the water recedes from the sloughs. They are cut off from the river and gradually dry up, and the young fish perish. The soft-rayed finned-fish die first, leaving he hardier varieties, such as biack, yellow, and striped bass, wall-eyed pike, crappies, sunfish, caffish, bullleads, drumfish, etc. To save a portion of these fish from certain destruction, and plant them in waters where they could live and thrive, has been one of the most cherished plans of the Fish Commission. To aid in the accomplishment of this purpose, I first saw the superintendents or general managers of the various railways running across the State from the Mississippi liver, and procured their consent to assist in the work, by moving an aquarium ear, giving an awater from their water-tanks, stopping trains to distribute lish, etc., which necessary assistance they cheerfully gave free. The superintendents of for the pursicular contents in the content is not a suitable car for the pursicular contents and the pursicular contents and the purpose. trains to distribute fish, etc., which necessary assistance they cheerfully gave free. The superintendent of the U., B. & Q. R'y, kindly furnished a suitable car for the purpose, which in a proper time was arranged in a similar but more effective manner than the one described in a former report, that was used for the same purpose in the fail of 1876. Arrangements were made for the use of the little steamer Dark, and a flat-boat or barge, and they were fitted up for the convenience of an effective crew of

fishermen. These boats, a skiff, twelve live-boats for young fish, minnow nets, etc., constituted our outfit.

oung fish, minnow nets, etc., constituted our outfit. On the second day of September. 1878, with a crevelve nen, all told, we started on the trip, which minently successful, especially so in the first part. On the second day of September, 1878, with a crew or twelve nen, all told, we started on the trip, which was emimently successful, especially so in the first part. As estimated each day by the men engaged in the work, there were taken during the trip 161½ bushels of these young fish. Estimated at the same rate per bushel as in 1876 we took 3,290,000. We fished usually only such sloughs as were entirely cut off from the river and nearly dry, and such as have since been entirely dry. The fish taken from them were saved from extain death, and were just as much of an accession to our waters as if they had been hatched and reared to the same size and age. They were untires of our waters, healthy and beyond the most hazardous period of their lives, and used to finding their own food. If the waters of a great river can be stocked in a few years with a few dozen fish, as has been done with bass in the Potomac and Connecticut rivers, surely we have a right to hope much from so extensive a planting as this in our rivers and lakes. The total cost of the trip was less than eight hundred dollars, which amount would make the cost of the fish caught and distributed less than twenty-five cents per thousand. This work, for cheapness and effectiveness, I think can ascarcely find an equal in the whole history of fish culture, and for this our Commission and the people at large are greatly indebted to the railroads for their free and generous aid, without which the work would have been impossible.

As a whole, the work of fish culture in Iowa has been a success, and the report concludes :-

As a whole, the work of fish culture in Iowa has been a success, and the report concludes:—
In estimating the results of any labor, it is only fair to also estimate its cost. If we take from the total amount of appropriations for fish culture in Iowa, the cost or value of permanent improvements and necessary fixtures and implements, with eash on hand at this writing, we will have expended on fish culture and distribution only a sum equal to one cent for each individual in a population of 1,500,000, during the past six years. In making public improvements in some moderately populated township, if we were limited to a sum equal to only one-sixth of one cent per year for each individual, we dertainly should not expect very great results. With an amount equal only to this in the past five and a half years, the results obtained point to lasting benefits that will more than equal those produced by any other equal amount of money ever expended in the history of the State. With the small resources at hand, and nearly three hundred miles square of territory, it has been impossible to visit and stock every small stream or body of water, but the work has been as general as possible, and it is hoped in due time will benefit every available water in the State.

Evidences of success in fish culture are peculiarly lard to obtain. We can see growing crops from the time the seed bursts the ground until the harvest is gathered; but a lake or stream may be full of growing young fish and present no sign of the fact. They may be caught in large quantities, and the fisherman, from some cause, fail to make his success known, and with fish planted in our waters this is to a certain extent the case, as I have learned in several instances. Abundant evidence has, however, in spite of these facts, come to hand.

New York—Rochester, Feb. 23th.—Feb. 22d we took 6,000 spawn from two California mountain trout and impregnated them with the milt of the Eastern brook trout. This is the earliest in the season we have ever taken the California mountain trout, spawn. We shall continue to California mountain trout spawn. We shall continue to take spawn from our brook trout until about the middle SETH GREEN,

Sea and Biver Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS. Pompano, Trachinetus comúlines, l'Grupper, Enirephelpus nigritus.
Drum (two species). Famity l'rout (black bass), Centrop prisScio nides.
Kingilsh, Mentletrus minitosus.
Scie Bass, Scia nopo socialus.
Shcepshead, Archosurgus probatocchaites.
Snapper, Luthanus blackfordi.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as hey may deem of value; State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other necommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

GOOD NEWS FOR ANGLERS .- We called at the store of our friends Abbey & Imbrie last Monday. While there we were shown some extra grade fish-hooks which they have been making. They label these books (whether They are of all the loose or snelled) "Highest Quality." approved bends, such as sproat, Carlisle, sneck, Kendall, Of course the finer are higher than the same bends m regular quality; but no angler will grudge the trifling advance.

It may seem a light thing to improve the quality of hooks, but when it is remembered that the demand for the very best goods is always comparatively small, and also that the expense of the undertaking is just as great as if the demand were large, we think all anglers will feel thankful that this enterprising firm is far-sighted enough to see that such efforts are certain to prove eventually a good investment.

It may be remembered that we said last April that Mr. Imbrie had gene over to Redditch, England, the great manufacturing centre of fine fish-hooks. Well, he spent the whole of last summer in that little uninteresting town of Worcestershire. While there he entered into an arrangement with the best and largest house in that place (T. Hemming & Son) by which his firm con-

trol the whole product of their factory. The price of wire ruling, at Sheffield and the general stagnation of trade in England enabled the Messrs. Hemming and Mr. Imbrie to obtain concessions as to quality and price that put them in a position to accomplish the results we now see before us.

We hope some day to see this firm manufacturing all their goods in this country. They assure us, however, that there is as yet no prospect of making their fishhooks here. Almost everything else they can make here and export to England at a profit.

While at their store we saw also a lot of their very pest goods, which have been ordered by the United States Government for the Smithsonian Institution and for the Berlin Exhibition. The excellence of their rods, reels and flies is well known, but we were astonished at the magnificent collection of flies. Some of these flies cost over \$150 a gross to tie. It would pay any angler living in this vicinity to call and see them before they are delivered to the Government.

FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.—New York.—As the shad season will soon be upon us. I would like to ask Mr. Hamilton, whose letter from Oswego appeared in FOREST AND STREAM Fob. 26th, if he will be kind enough to give a brother angler some points with regard to fty-fishing for shad; what kind of tackle, how much line, kind of fly, and any other particulars which he may call to mind. Also, if he knows of any bait that has been successfully used in augling for shad. This subject I have never seen fully written up, although I have read the FOREST AND STREAM for a number of years, and if Mr. Hamilton can and will graiffy us in this respect he will receive the thanks of many fishermen who are now in the dark.

The approved flies for shad are the white miller and coachman. They should be about the same size as those used for bass. In fishing, let the fly sink a bit below the surface, as in early fishing for trout in cold weather.
The mouth of the shad is exceedingly tender and great care must be exercised lest it be pulled all to pieces. should be glad to hear from shad anglers who may detail their experiences for the benefit of our correspondent and others. The fish may be taken with a fly after they have left the salt water, where they are never caught in

GLOCCESTER FISHEIMEN AND THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.—The number of distinct contributions by Glourester fishermen to the National Museum of the United States now numbers 617, embracing many thousands of specimens, some of great interest to science. A recent contribution from the crew of the schooner Otis P. Lord numbered over twenty specimens, some of them quite curious, taken on a single trip to Georges banks. Among other recent contributions of great value is a curious fish known in scientific nomenclature as the Astrones-fica known which was found in the stonach of a ballium issis known in Sciential boundaries and a halibur taken on Grand banks. This fish is a native of the South, being found in the Gulf of Mexico and other warm lati-tudes, and has never before been taken so far north. This specimen was about eight inches long.

unies, and has never before been taken so fair north. This specimen was about eight inches long.

ONONDAGA COUNTY FISHING CLUD.—Syrucusz, N. Y., Feb. 24th.—In the fall of 1877 a few gentlemen of this city, seeing and appreciating the necessity of a united effort in enforcing the law protecting fish in this section from the rapacity of marketmen, who were taking fish by selines, nets and other divices not permitted by law, and in quantities and at such times as had nearly depleted the waters of this country, particularly Orondaga Lake, situate as it is just on the borders of and within twenty minutes drive of our city.

In the spring of 1878 the club employed as detective a "jolly John Bull," who has since proved that he cannot be bought or driven, and who "does not scare worth a cent," and instructed him to ascertain by whom, when and where, the game laws protecting fish were being violated, and report to the club. Upon receiving such information summons were issued to such violators to call at the "squire's office" and show cause why judgment should not be taken against them in sums stipulated by law. Conviction followed in every case, and han of these nien gave up their nots and signed an agreement not to again break the law, and were let off by payment of costs. These promises have generally been kept. Others more pugnacious, and having less sense, and who "would do this and would not dothat," found themselves in the Onondaga County penilentary, serving a day forevery dollar of judgment taken against them. This man ner of enforcing the law was deemed the most effectual and more conclusive than to first destroy the nets, as has been done in some other sections of the State, thereby involving embittered and lengthy Hitgation, that invariably arrays these marketmen against all protective clubs and organizations. Depredations have since been, and undoubtedly will be, committed, but these "sinners" Lave had fair warning and a liberal treatment, without persecution, and if again caught they will get the full exten

The club has over two hundred members, composed of many of our best and most prominent citizens, and has accomplished much that commends it to the public, and intends to continue the good work. Now if other similar organizations be formed in every country of this State, having the protection of fish their only object, and the law be so enacted as to forbid taking fish in inland waters except by hook and line, it would not be many years before there would be such quantities of fish in every lake and stream and rivulet that none but a lunatic would ever again think of using a net or a seine. Incidental to this subject. I would like to say that I notice by the FOREST AND STREAM that protective clubs.

ore continuing to organize in every State of the Union, but I do not see, and cannot learn, that any special, decided, or continuous efforts are made to enforce the law, and these clubs, without such action, are a sham and an expensive delusion. It is time that what has horectofore been no man's business should now be made by concentrated action every man's business.

Synacuse.

-Next season the Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego, will — Next season the Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego, will have a fleet of a dozen or more skiffs and canoes on the Little Sandy pend, which has been leased by a few of the members. Major N. A. Wright has just received a white cedar ducking skiff from Rushton, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, which will go into the fleet. It is a regular nonpariel.

—One day inst week at Ogdensburg, Wm. Stillwell, while fishing through the ice, caught fifty-eight fine perch. He baited a double hook with worms and fourteen times he harded up two fish.

The Rennel.

THE NEVERSINK LODGE KENNELS.

THERE is probably no place in this vicinity where the traditions of the past in connection with big and small game shooting cling more closely than they do with the once wild and inaccessible valley of the Noversink. It is in this beautifully picturesque location, now within easy reach of New York City, that Mr. A. E. Godeffroy, proprietor of Neversink Lodge, has laid out his game preserve and established his kennels. The farm, which covers over one thousand acres, is within two miles of Guymard, Orange Co., N. Y., on the Eric Railway, and about eighty miles from this city. Nestling as it does from side to side of the valley, it is most favorably located for being thoroughly preserved, nor have we ever seen any section better adapted naturally for the purpose for which it is intended.

The preserve is divided by skirtings of low brush and wild grass into a series of large open flats, these being subdivided by a magnificent trout stream of over four miles in length. This has been dammed in four places thus enabling different sections of the woodcock cover to be flooded and kept in fine feeding condition. Another wrinkle, also adopted to attract the much prized long-bill, is that from time to time during the autumnal flight, spots on the ground are raked clear of the underbrush and drift stull before the flooding is resorted to, so that when the water drains off the cover is dotted with bare patches of loamy soil. Paths have been cut through the centre of the strips of cover, but the brush and undergrowth have otherwise been left unmolested, leaving an excellent harbor for the different varieties of game that abound on this well-stocked proserve. We can conceive of no better place for the holding of field trials, as the scrubby nature of the brush would admit of the dogs being easily kept in sight, while the broad Neversink fliver, which makes its course through the valley, with an occasional duck or snipe along its edge, would admit of retrieving being done from the water. Besides a large number of native quail, there is an excellently contrived quail house stocked with over one hun-hred and fifty birds. These are to be turned out shortly to make room for a large shipment of over seven hundred which has been ordered and will be delivered within a few weeks. Ruffed grouse are quite abundant, and English pheasants are to be introduced. Twenty-five couple of English rabbits are now on their way to a newly made warren in a Yankee home; the bunnies having been son by Mr. Fleetwood Sandeman, of London.

Before speaking of the main kennel it would be well to state that each of the outlying tonant houses are provided with a small kennel, so that as occasion requires dogs can be farmed out and separated from the rest of the stock. On the same principle the puppy kennels are removed by over half a mile from the main kennel.

It is delightful to say that poachers and trespassers find but little comfort in wandering on this spot, and that when captured, as they are nearly sure to be by one or other of the sixty men empl thus enabling different sections of the woodcock cover to be flooded and kept in fine feeding condition. Another

systematized kennel farm that we have everseen in this country.

The location of the main kennel is simply perfection for the sporting and larger classes of dogs. Situated as it is on declining ground between the sheltering hills that form the northern and southern boundaries of the valley, and within a stone's throw of the head of the sparkling spring water stream, it receives both the morning and afternoon sun. The building, which is of wood, is eighty feet in length and sixteen feet in width, is admirably ventilated by rows of windows under the eaves of a high peaked roof, and we noticed a wonderful absence of all dogsy smell. The flooring is raised from the ground thus precluding all dampness, and the kennels are ranged on either side of a long and moderntely wide entry that runs through the length of the building to the cook-room, which occupies the width of one end of the structure. Entering the building from the other end we pass six kennels on both sides, each of these being six by eight

feet, and each one provided with a separate yard six by fourteen feet. These are used for the general stock, and are occupied by one or a brace of dogs. We then come to four larger kennels, two on a side, for brood bitches are occupied by one or a brace of dogs. We then come to four larger kennels, two on a side, for brood bitches and puppies, the two puppy kennels having a large covered extension jutting out into their large yards. All the kennels being so contrived that the dogs can be viewed from either the inside or out, and be moved about from one kennel to another without being brought in contact with other of the stock. The cook-room is supplied with boilers, cooling-troughs, and all the appurtmences of a well appointed kennel. Mr. Godeffroy superintends in person the whole management, but he is also ably assisted by Philip Thurtle, who was sent out from England about a month ago by the Rev. J. C. Macdona, Since then Thurtle has had charge of the kennels and the handling of the dogs; he is known as a thoroughly competent man, having gained a reputation on the other side as a first-class field trial trainer, having successfully broken and handled Plunket and other well known winners. Approachable from the cook-room and two outside gates under the lee of the L shaped barn buildings, is the exercising ground, a very large enclosure with plenty of sun, yet shaded here and there by several old apple trees. This has been thoroughly gravelled and beelded with stones, and is an admirable place to help keep the stock in good condition.

apple trees. This has been thoroughly gravehed and bedded with stones, and is an admirable place to help keep the stock in good condition.

Of the thirty-eight dogs now kenneled on the farm, the large liver and white pointer Croxteth, by Lowe's Young Bang,—S. Price's Bang—Davies' Luna; out of Macdona's Janc,—Lord Sefton's Sam and Fiftr, claimed our special attention as an animal that would do well on the bench, and stoll better in the field. He has only been in this country since last August, where he was brought by the Rev. J. C. Macdona. He is now a little over two years of age, strongly built, with great propelling powers, and has a remarkably fine head; it may be well to say that Croxteth, through his ancestors, Sam, Handet and Drake, combines the best blood of Lord Sefton's, Mr. Whitchouse's and Sir Richard Garth's strains, and is half brother to Sir Thomas Lemant's wonderful pointers, Prion and Scamp, winner of treat and second prizes at the Field Trial Derby, 1878, and is also grandson of champion Bang, winner of ten lield trials, and never beaten at a dog show; thus combining good looks with good work in the field. Through his ancestors, Cornwall Legh's Mars, Newton's Ranger, and Garth's Mite, he inherits the grand strain of blood that culnitated in Mr. Garth's extraordinary pointer Drake, who, with Mr. Macdona's wonderful setter Ranger, ranks among pointers as Ranger does aniong setters, as the fastest and greatest champion field trial winner of this century. Croxteth won fourth in the English Field Trial Derby, 1879, out of 170 entries, and won second prize at the International Dog Show, at Hanover, May, 1879. For Southern quail, and especially for Western shooting, Croxteth would be a grand dog; he possesses an easy lope, which carries him over the ground which he has an excellent opportunity of seeing him handled by Thurtle, who has him under right courrel, and Croxteth exhibited a nose of admirable quality. The day was anything but a fit one for any practical test of the dog's ability, but although

cestors. All this was the more commendable when it be immendered that the dog has never scented or been worked on quall until the day previous to this private trial.

It is not to be a supplementation of the control

Gay, by Paulo out of Nettle; she has just whelped four fine little puppies, by Rattler, and was in her most amiable mood when we met her at the keeper's house. In bidding good-bye to the Nevershik Lodge, its kennels and inmates, we must stop to say to Mr. Godeffroy that we wish him all the success and enjoyment that his onterprise and good taste richly deserve. May his game register show for years to come, the jolly good days that it has recorded in the past.

NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.

Pennsylvania Railroad—Frank Thompson, Gen. Man-

ager.
Long Island Railroad—C. M. Heald, Gen, Ticket Agent,
New York, Lake Eric and Western Railroad—J. N.
Abbott, Gen. Pass. Agent.
New Jersey and New York Railway—J. W. Hasbrouck,

Supt. Central Railroad of New Jersey—H. P. Baldwin, Gen.

Pass. Agt.
Following are some of the rules and regulations:-Following are some of the rules and regulations:—
2. Every person who enters a dog for exhibition must be the bonu fide owner (or the duly authorized agent of the owners), at the time of closing the entries, and must identify it in the entry by its name, and, if known, its age, and also, if known, the names of its sire and dam. If the name of a dog which has won a first prize has been changed, his name at the time of its winning any and every such prize, and the place thereof, as well as its present name, must be given. If the names of its sire and dam are not known, he must be entered, "pedigreo unknown."

unknown.

4. Puppies may compete in grown classes, except in classes where they are specially excluded, and will be udged as if matured, but cannot compete in more than

one class.

5. A dog which has, when a puppy, won a first prize in a puppy class, is not thereby disqualified from competition in a class where first prize winners are excluded.

6. A dog, to compete in a Champion class, must have won a first prize in an open class at Springfield, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston '73 or '79, Detroit, St. Paul, or Pittsburg; and a dog, having won a first prize at any show held as above, cannot compete in an open class when there is a Champion class for its kind, but must compete in such Champion class.

7. A dog affected with mange, or other contagous disease, is disqualified from exhibition.

8. The scales of noints given in the third edition of the

ease, is disqualified from exhibition.

8. The scales of points given in the third edition of the
"Dogs of the British Islands," by J. H. Walsh (Stone-honge), will be used by the judges, when necessary, in henge), will be used by the property henge), will be used by the property and an imported English setter is understood to be one directly imported, or whose sire and dam were both imported to take home their dogs

directly imported, or whose sire and dam were both imported.

9. Exhibitors will be permitted to take home their dogs every evening after ten o'clock upon leaving a deposit of five dollars with the check clerk, and surrendering their identification tickets, both of which will be returned on the reproducing of the dog in the morning before nine o'clock. If prize winners should be taken out and not returned, the prizes will be forfeited.

11. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs. They can be sent direct to the exhibition hall.

12. The managers will use due diligence for the care and safety of all dogs exhibited (watchmen being on duty both night and day).

13. The members of the committee and managers will be in constant attendance, and especial attention will be given to the care of pet dogs, commodious boxes with wire netting being provided for the same. Each of these boxes will have a hasp and staple attached, so that the owners may, if they see fit, keep their dogs under padlock and key.

15. No dog will be received unless supplied with a suitable leather collar and chain.

16. Bitches with pup, and small pups weaned, will be provided with suitable pens, if application is made at time of entry.

INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS SIRES.

BLACKSBURG, VA., Feb. 12th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Editor Forest and Stream:—
A correspondent asis "Are the whelps of a pure setter bitch by a pure setter dog, pure setters, provided the bitch had a litter formerly by a bull dog," and you say no. I am ware of all that has been written on this point by able authors, and yet I doubt it. I speak from experience, for I have been looking for a case of transmitted influence of a former sire for more than thirty years, and have not found one. In an extensive experience as a medical practitioner, I have examined the children of a large number of women by second marriages, and never saw anything more than a mere fancital resemblance to the former husband in moral, mental or physical trails. I have had setters for many years, and very often bred setter bitches alternately to pointer and sector dogs, finding the so-called droppers the best field dogs, but nover saw any case of the influence of a former sire in any of the many litters so bred. My experience with fox hounds has been greater, with the same result. I have examined the foals of some thousands of marcs bred alternately to jacks and stallions to see if I could find any traces of the former sire, but entirely without success. I have also made extensive examinations of cattle, sheep and swine, and have made experiments to see if I could produce any such thing. I have done the same with chickens, cats and other animals. Now, therefore, unless such cases were excessively rare, I think I ought to have hit upon one in thirty years' observations. I have examined all the cases which form the stock in trade of authors, and there is scarcely one of them that does not admit of explanation as a common case of atayism, for ittle or nothing is pretended to be known of the ancestors. cases which form the stock in trade of authors, and thero is scarcely one of them that does not admit of explanation as a common case of atavism, for little or nothing is pretended to be known of the ancestors of the animals in either male or female line. I find no such cases where there is a pedigree of authentic character. As to Mr. Darwin's pangenesis hypothesis, it seems to me to be the most extravagant and extraordinary of all recorded hypotheses. If Prof. Agassiz had not written anything on the question, I would look upon the whole thing as moonshine. The facts brought forward by that great naturalist go to show that in the lower animals an individual may in a certain sense have two or more fathers, for in them ova may apparently be partially impregnated in a very immature state of development. For instance, the father which impregnates the ova which produce one litter, say of guinea pigs, may at the same time partially impregnate those which form the crop for the noxt litter, and they, being fully fertilized subsequently by another male, and then the young produced having two fathers are as apt to be like one as the other. But in higher animals, where far longer intervals clapse between the successive ovulations, the chances of such a thing are vastly lessened. I speak from very ample experiones, however, and regardless of all theories, when I advise that no one shall give up breeding from a valable setter bitch which may have been unfortunately impregnated by a dog of another breed.

7 You will see we say below to A. W. B. that "it is a nat-

M. G. ELLZEY. ? You will see we say below to A. W. B. that "it is a natural tendency, not an absolute law." Your negative ex perience does not disprove the positive experience of other reliable observers, nor have we said that this natural tendency extends to other classes of animals than those which have their progeny in litters. There is no reliable evidence that it applies to the human race.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream;—
In your issue of Jan. 29, X Y Z asks; "I have a pointer bitch three years old; has been bred two or three times to a No. 1 pointer; is now in whelp to an English setter. Will this cross affect her future progeny, and in what way?" Your answer to him, and also to B., Concord, is: "Not necessarily so, but it is not positive that it will not affect her future progeny. Should the bitch have been bred in the first inistance to a setter there would have been indications of the cross ever afterwards." Now, for the benefit of the above persons, I should like to relate my experience in the same subject. On the 17th of October, 15t7, I had a St. Bernard bitch accidentally covered by a Newfoundland dog, and as it was her first heaft supposed that she would in her future progeny show the cross. When she whelped she was dam to seven as black pupples as I ever saw. Words were inadequate to express my disgust, but I thought I would try again, and watch the result. July 4th, 18t8, she whelped, the sire being a thoroughbred St. Bernard dog, and as fine a litter of pupples as I ever saw. I have since bred several litters, and never saw the slightest indication that she was ever cross-bred. I have also seen soveral crosses when it showed itself in the next litter, but not in the third.

We should have said there probably would have been

We should have said there probably would have been indications of a cross ever afterwards. It is a natural tendency, not an absolute law.

-Mr. Robinson, of the N.Y.N.H. & H. Railroad, has a very fine pug, which, having been picked up on the London streets, was brought over to America by Capt. Goss, of the Constantine. Puggy, who richly merits a more dignified name, has all the points of the finest pug strain, is really a handsome animal, and, we understand, will be entered at the coming New York Show.

Large Importation of Dogs.—Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, intends sending a large string of entries to the New York show. Mr. M. has coming over from the other side seventeen or eighteen dogs—pointers, setters, etc. It is to be hoped that these will reach here in season to be exhibited.

THE DERBY.—Remember, entries for the National merican Kennel Club Field Trial Derby close April 1st, upples born on or after April 1st, 1879, are eligible.

MONTCLAIR HUNT.—Montclair, N. J., Feb. 28/h.—The Montclair Hunt, of Montclair, N. J., are about to send to England for another importation of beagles. They breed only from thoroughbred stock.

Names Claimed,—Victoria.—Miss Julia Wygant, of Peekskill, N. Y., claims the name of Victoria (Beau-Belle) for her black and tan cocker, from the kennel of Mr. A. C. Waddell, Topeka, Kansas, wholped Nov.23d,

1879.

Prudent and Marvel.—Mr. Garrett Roach, of this city, claims the names of Prudent and Marvel for his two pointer bitch puppies by Mr. Orgill's champion Rusb out of Mr. Yan Wageneu's champion Duchess, whelped June 21st, 1879; bred by Mr. Geo. Yan Wagenen, this city.

Marim and Charm.—Mr. Geo. Van Wagenen, of this

21st. 1879; bred by Mr. Geo. Van Wagenen, this city, Maxim and Charm.—Mr. Geo. Van Wagenen, of this city, claims the names of Maxim and Charm for his two pointer bitch puppies, by Mr. Orgill's champion Rush out of his champion Duchess, whelped June 21st, 1879; bred by Mr. Van Wagenen. Elaine.—E. & C. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del., wish to claim the above name for their lemon and while setter bitch puppy, by Pontiac the out of champion Petrel out of Pride of the Border) out of Dr. W. W. White's Queen Anne; she by Carlowitz out of Queen Bess, whelped Jan. 1st. 1889.

Pride of the Border) out of Dr. W. W. White's Queen Anne: she by Carlowitz out of Queen Bess, whelped Jan. 1st. 1880.

Nipp.—Mr. C. H. Hauptman, of Irvington, N. Y. claims the name of Nipp for his red Irish setter bitch, presented to him by Mr. H. R. Bishop, of Irvington, N. Y. Nipp is out of Mr. Bishop's Biddy by his Doctor, born March 2d, 1879. Mr. George Laick, of Tarrytown, N. Y., is breaking her.

Byron.—Mr. Tinsley, of Hamilton, Ont., claims the name of Byron for liver, white and tan colored cocker dog, by his Dash out of Mr. R. Day's Floss; whelped Dec. 27th, 1879.

Sis and Buth.—Mr. James Chubb, of Cleveland, O.,

27th, 1879.

Sie and Bub.—Mr. James Clubb, of Cleveland, O., claims the names of Sis and Bub for his two red Irish sective puppies, bitch and dog. Sis for bitch by champion Elcho-Gip, prize winner Pittsburg, Pa., bred by Mr. W. A. McIntosh, Sept. 10th, 1879. Bub for the dog, Arlington-Flora, both prize winners, bred by Messrs. Lincoln & Hellyer, Warren, Mass., Oct. 15th, 1879.

Trip.—Mr. Geo. II, Bigelow, of Natick, Mass., claims the name of Trip for his dark liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, weight 20 lbs., bred by Mr. Chas, Allen, of Worcester, Mass., out of his Cute by Grip; whelped June 3d, 1878.

3d, 1878. Livy III.—Mr. Geo. H. Bigelow, of Natick, Mass., claims the name of Livy III for his orange and white thewellin setter bitch, out of Livy II-Livy-Prince, owned by Mr. Llewellin, by Dan, Leicoster-Peeress; whelped June 20th, 1879.

SALES.—Racket.—Mr. Garrett Roach, of this city, has sold to Mr. D. Ferguson, of Milwaukee, Wis., his liver and white pointer dog Racket, by Sensation out of Queen

II. Rob.—Mr. J. Yeasley, Jr., of Coatesville, Pa., has sold his setter Rob (Rob Roy-Pocahontas) to Mr. Arnold Bur-gess, of Hillsdale, Mich.

Whelps.—Floss.—Mr. N. L. Lafreniere's Floss whelped Feb. 22d, seven pupples, four dogs and three bitches, by Mr. H. F. Deane's Laverack setter Pride.

BRED.—Belle-Lord Dufferin—Mr. George C. Colburn's pointer bitch Belle has just returned from a visit to Mr. C. DuBois Wigstaff's lemon and white pointer Lord Dufferin. Belle left Babylon, L. I., yesterday, and has gone to Boonton, N. J., for the scason.

Counters-Roderick.—Mr. J. Yeasley, Jr.'s, Countess (Leicester-Pocahontas) to Mr. A. W. Moore's imported belovirk.

DEATH—Mack.—Mr. D. D. Lawlor, of the Grand Central Depot, had the misfortune to have his Irish water spaniel Mack run over and killed on Feb. 14th. Mack was a veteran prize winner and was well known to all exhibitors in the East,

Archery. TARGET VALUATIONS.

Bosron, Feb. 28th

Editor Forest and Stream:

The tyre in archery accepts at first everything as it is, as having the sanction of the authorities. As they progress and become hetter acquainted with its practice and theory, those of a think-ing mind who find things which to them seem to be wrong ask. why is this as it is and they look to those whom they consider authority for an explanation or reason, that their misunderstand-ing may be corrected and that they can go on with the feeling

that all is as it should be.

Such was the writer's condition when he put the question, Are the rungs of the target valued in equitable proportion?

the rings of the target valued in equitable proportion?
Having no feeling in the matter save to get at a right and just conclusion, he hopes that others will have only the same intent, and that the views of those interested may be fairly presented, not only as opinions, but with reasons for those opinions.

Mr. Will H. Thompson, in the FOHEST ASH STREAM of Feb. 19th, misrepresents the writer, unintentionally, we believe, by saying, "Mr. Brownell even thinks that the archer/who shoots big arrows has an advantage over the one who shoots a small one." This statement, by virtue of its origin, will be accepted by many as a fact, and they will not have a correct opinion of his ideas, for Mr. Brownell never thought or expressed that opinion, and a natural inference would be that Mr. Thompson, being mistaken in that assertion, may be in some of the others expressed in the same article. the same article

the same article.

The opinion which I first expressed in this question of the relative valuation for the several rings of the target was that the gold and red received too large a per cent, of the total value, and at the expense of the white and black. This I thought could be at the expense of the white and black. This I thou, ht could be remedied by valuing the several rings from one to five, which would transfer 21 per cent, of the total value of the target from the gold to the white, and 11 per cent. From red to black; and it should be remembered that I referred particularly to the York Round in considering the question, where as I have before shown the majority of bits are in black and white.

I gave certain reasons for thinking as I did, and asked for the objections, and why the present values were adopted. As Mr. Thompson gives them in bis communication they seem to be-First. The difficulty which would result to those who wish to compare scores with those which have been made under the present valuation.

Second. That the valuation of the rings of a target should be in proportion to their area, and that the English early found this to be the case, though they do not follow it.

Now, I am not wholly satisfied with this statement and the ex-Ago, tain not worny sansing with this statement and the da-planation of their great variation from what they found to be a fact, particularly as it is not borne out in practice; indeed, it seems to me that it can be proved a fallacy.

Two archers shoot an arrow each at a target. What is the crirevolutions of merit? Proximity to the center. Shooting two or more arrows, the merit must be in their aggregate nearness to the center. How is this to be determined? By measuring the discenter. How is this to be determined? By measuring the categories thance from the center to the point hit by each arrow, the total of these distances giving the aggregate, and the less this distance the

these distances giving the aggregate, and the less this distance the botter the shooting.

Now, to compare this theory with the theory of valuation by area. A shoots five arrows and makes a bit in each color exactly half way between the inside and outside rings. Those hits would score by the ratio of area 16.1, and their aggregate of distance from the center is sixty inches. It shouts five arrows and makes two reds, one blue, and two whites, also in the center of those colors. The value of these bits by the area is 16.1, and their aggregate of distance sixty inches, exactly the same as A's arrows.

With the distance the same his not lives the A should have a With the distance the same it is not just that A should have a

with the distinct the slink is not just that A should have a score nearly 60 per cent. better than B.

We have a target of a certain size, with the distance from the center to outside divided into five rings of equal diameter, and desire to retain its size and divisions.

To rate these several rings by their distance from the center we To rate these several rungs by toor distance from the center we find that the ratio is exactly 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. That is to say, the second ring extends twice, the third three, the fourth four, and the fifth five times the distance of the first from the center. These values would contemplate the smaller scores being the best. And to make the larger score the best we must invert the order of values. This is supported by measuring from the outside toward the center, and we find that the second ring is twice, the third three times, the fourth four and the fifth five times the dis-tance of the first ring nearer the center, and should increase in value in that proportion. And I arrive at the following conclu-

There is but one accurate method of comparing scores in shoot ing, and that is, to measure the distance from the center to each point lift, and divide the aggregate by the number of arrows shot, giving you the average distance from the center for the

whole number of shots.

This would necessitate a target large enough to take in all arrows shot, and is, of course, impracticable for general use; but in this way we can ligure out the difference between scores, and compare it with the difference in the same scores, figured by one compare it with the difference it that an excites, ignited or another valuation of the rings of the target. In this lation I average the bits in each color as being midway the inner and outer edge of that color, and multiply the from the center of the target to the center of the color by the number of hits in that color. For golds, I take one-half the disnumber of ints in that color. For goins, I take one-mit in elistance from the center to the outer edge (2.4 inches) as being the average of the hits for golds.

The misses I average as hitting the center of an imaginary ring outside the white, and of the same breadth, or 25.4 inches from

I have figured all the American Round scores made at Beacon Park, by this measurement, by the one to nine, and by the one to dive valuations, comparing one-half with the other; and also many single scores in the same several ways, and have not found un instance but in which the difference by the one to five values was nearer the difference by measurement than the difference by

was nearer the difference by measurement than the difference by the one to into values.

To Illustrate, I will take the scores previously mentioned, 20 bits, 145 value, revalued 57, and 30 bits, value 122, revalued 78.

By the present valuation, the score of 20 bits exceeds that of 30 bits is 8 per cent, by the revaluation 14.4 per cent, and by measurement 14.1 per cent, showing the revaluation to differ from the measurement only three-tenths of one I per cent, while the present valuation differs nearly 5 up recent. To king the selvent the present valuation differs nearly 5 per cent. Taking two sixty yard scores from my score-book, 23 hits 71 or 47, and 17 hits 73 or per cent; while by measurement the 23 bits average, 38 of an inc.

2.8 bits 2.8 per cent; while by measurement the 23 bits average, 38 of an inch nearer the centre, and by the revaluation 2 points more than the

Taking the Beacon Park scores of 50 hits, 202, and 55 hits, 201, by naming the beaton 1 and a coverage of the man, something and of this 201, by assurement, the 55 bits average, 11 of an inch beater shooting, and though bits, showing the 55 bits to be the best shooting, and should have the larger score; revalued, it exceeds the score of 50 hits two points.

It is only in the comparison of a score of many hits and small values with the score of few hits and large value values win the score of rew mis and large values that the relative positions are changed, and I ask, is it anything but justice to the many hits in the outer colors to give them their just proportion of the total value of the target?

Let us give fair and just consideration to all suggestions and Lotting give tair and just consideration to all single-strong and improvements, for they cannot materially change actively change and what it is and will be. Make every conceivable improvement or change in the equipment—"tis but a small part of the play—for you will yet have the erowing portion of the sport, the individuality of the archer, unobanged and unchangedable.

duality of the irrelet, audiance and arrangeance.

As for the difficulty of comparing scores, as long as we retain
our 48 inch target and the five equal divisions of it, there will be
the little trouble for anyone to compare their scores with those
of old or with others of the present time. Each archer lans, or
should have, his detailed score in his score hole. If A, who uses the 1 to 5 values, wishes to compare his score with any made h the I too values, wiscost o compare his score with any made by the present valuation, he has only to figure up his his in the soverall colors by that valuation, and wise rerea for E, if he uses the present valuation, and whise to compare his score with A's.

I cannot understand why it is that Mr. Thompson wishes use for practice archery another year before we ask questions, and seed

discord in discussion. If there is that in our present system archery which will not bear discussion, it is better to out with

It is, of course, to be desired that we keep a uniform valuation. and I am not not to advise a change without due and proper con-sideration. Nor would I yet think of counting the for an acquisit, but in view of the foregoing facts it does seem to use that there is something in a proposition which is harmonious in theory and practice, one against one that does not accord in these particulars. ANDREW S. BROWNELL

PACIFIC COAST ARCHERY ASSOCIATION .- San Francisco, Fel PACIFIC COAST ARCHENY ASSOCIATION.—Sau Francisco, Feb. 29th.—Six clubs were represented by their delegates at the meeting of organization to-day, the Oakland How Club, by F. C. Havenger en and Al. W. Havens; Facilia Archery, by C. C. Cadman, Hangy, V. Pachine, A. F. Low and W. L. Oliver; Capital Bow Club, by J. P. Allen, A. F. Low and W. L. Oliver; Capital Bow Club and Sherrest, by Danfel of Council (Al. W. Havens, proxy). C. C. Cadman entering the Council (Al. W. Havens, proxy). C. C. Cadman called the meeting to order, and stated that the object was to further the practice of archery throughout the Illigital States. The ther the practice of archery throughout the United Stales, The following officers were then elected:—President, C. C. Cadman; First Vice-President, N. E. White, of Sacramento; Second Vice-President, J. P. Allen; Recording Secretary, Harvey Darneal

Treasurer, Al. W. Huvens. Executive Committee:—Daniel O'Connell, F. C. Havens, F. M. Ward and George E. Mills, with the President added as an ex-affein member. The rules and by-laws of the Pacific Archery Club were adopted with a few changes, for the government of the Association.

It was decided to have two general meetings every year for It was deoided to have two general meetings every year for competitive practice, one in May and one in September. At these meetings it is proposed to have a visitors' prize, open to all archers living in parts of the State where no clubs are in existence. All team shooting must consist of four members in each team shooting the American Round. The champion medal to be shot for according to the "Double York Round," and the championess medal according to the "Double Columbia Round."

CORTLAND ARCHERS.—Cordinal, N. Y., Feb. 22th.—At our regular weekly meeting for practice at Van Bergen Hull the following scores were made by the members of the Cortland Archery Club, who were present; distance; 30 yards; 40 arrows each:—

| 1st 30, | 23 30. | Bct 30. | Total. |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Dr. F. O. Hyatt 195 | 213 | 202 | 610 |
| Willis Cloyes 200 | 190 | 200 | 590 |
| Jas. Schermerhorn 190 | 182 | 194 | 566 |
| S. Bull 153 | 180 | 174 | 506 |
| A. Mahan 151 | 154 | 160 | 465 |
| C. F. Turner | 148 | 146 | 45.9 |
| Dr. G. H. Smith 130 | 148 | 179 | 457 |
| Mrs. A. Mahan 102 | 110 | 84 | 302 |

The club began practice early in December, 1879, and but few of the mombers had had any previous practice. We will send you scores made at regular club practice from time to time, and hope other archery clubs will do the same. A. M.

-The New York Archery Club have a masquerade sociable this evening.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents who may send us their proper name and address will always receive prompt attention in these columns. We require a man's name for two rea sons: (1) sometimes as a guarantee of good faith, and (2) always as a matter of common courtesy.

- R. B. D., Prescott, Ont .- See answer to another inquirer.
- GRAY, St. John, N. B .- The so-called "pheasants" are properly ruffed grouse.
- J. F., Philadelphia.-Write to Manning's Yacht Agency. See his
- advertisement. I., New York City.-The lady, so far as we can learn, is no
- longer in busin W. A. R., Brooklyn, N. Y .- For the instruments apply at any
- taxidermist's store. W.S.L., Jamestown, N.Y.-Write to E. I. Horsman, New York,
- for lifting machines and spirometers.
- J. C. V., Warwick, N. Y.—The open scason for trout in New York, is from April 1st to Sept. 1st.
- C. T. S., Philadelphia.—You probably have in mind the mu sucker, which goes by half its name in the different localities.
- F. A. J., Fort Garland, Cal.—Write to the National Rifle Association, New York, for rules governing Creedmoor matches.
- E. F. G.—If you will write to G. H. Thomas, Duxbury, Mass., he will give you dimensions, etc., of *Hermes* and *Siren*, schooners.
- H. R., Toronto, Can.—C. was returned; therefore A. wins his et. A walk over in a "play or pay" match is considered a race. "Ar. "-Will "Al." who wrote sketch of Sharbot Lake, Optario
- in our issue of July 10th, 1879, please send his address to this office G. S. O., St. Paul, Minn.—The Nuttal Bulletin is published at Cambridge, Mass. All business communications should be ad-dressed to Ruthven Deane.
- C. E. M., Baraboo, Wis.—The stone is common iron-stained quartz, of no commercial value, and does not indicate the presence of any metalliferous deposits.
- J. B., Fort Meade, Dakota.—You will find what you want by writing to Hartley & Oraham, Maiden Lane, New York. Let us hear from you of condition of game.
- J. H. B., Ottawa.—You may send your fish in the spring and summer to Chappell & Storer, Fulton Market, New York. Prices yary, and Mr. Chappell will keep you informed of market rates.
- E. F. B.—The recipe for preserving sails was furnished by reli able parties, and we consequently can recommend it. Avoid all strong said or chemical solutions, as they are liable to rot the canvas.
- CRUISER, Portland. The rig should be governed by the yacht's stability. We should suppose that water-line holst was excessive. About 75 per cent, will be ample for forty-foot sloop of usual
- J. V. D., Altoona, Pa.-We do not know where live quail may be 3. r. D., Altoona, Ph.—We do not know where two qualt may purchased. If any of our correspondents can inform us we sho be extremely obliged for the sake of many readers who are so ing biyds for restocking purposes.
- R. M., Bath.—We never knew any one who actually tried the cutter rig to go back to the sloop. Talk is cheap, but facts count.

 Note the rapid increase in cutters East and West. See letter from Michigan this week.
- S. T. L., Applebachsville, Pa.-1. You may write to Martin Ben-amin. 2. The collie dog is the best for bringing the cows home from pasture. A great many farmers use them for this, You will see something about them elsewhere.
- H. H., Hoboken, N. J.—Your query was incorrectly printed in last week's issue; you having stated that your dog has had the mange. If you find that the friction treatment does but little good, you might rub the bare spots with cod liver oil.
- CAMBER.—Camber implies a rounding upward, as applied on page 39 of Neilson's 'Boat-Building:' the keel curves upward at bow and stern, and would touch the door at those points only if turned upside down. The author is a little obscure.
- E. L., Hannibal, Mo.-1. We cannot give you the dimensions of the steel canoe. It is not in the market. 2. It is unsafe to use 5drs. powder in the \$45 decarbonated steel guns. Some of them will stand it and others will not; it is best to be on the safe side.
- H. M. H., Cincinnati, O.—I have a red setter bitch out of Bassford's Gipsy and Rory O'More; she is now eight months old and only weight twenty-eight pounds; is not this too light? Ans.

 From thirty-five to forty pounds would be about the proper From the weight.
- C. W. E., Boston, Mass.-Your angwer last week should have read: By the term "Imported" English sotters, in the New York Bench Show, will be understood a dog born in England, or whose sire and dam where both imported from England. See the rule of the Club elsewhere.

- E. W. C., Corsicana, Texas.-Messrs, Cassell, Petter, Galpin & E. W. C., Corsicana, "Carast-mission theorems, and the Co., of this eity, are publishing a most excellent serial, termed "The Illustrated Book of the Dog," It is by Yero Shaw, and covers the ground you while. It is issued in monthly numbers ut 40 conts cach. Seven numbers now published.
- H. M. L.-To charter a yacht in Boston, apply to the builders etc., at City Point, or advertise your wants in our colur About \$23 to \$40 amonth for good craft. For long period, spe terms. For navigation get "Yuchtsman's Handybook," Hams & Co, 287 Washington street, Boston. Price about \$2.
- mans a Co, 25 washington street, foston. Price mout \$z\$.

 C. S. K., Washington, D. C.-Please give the exact age and pedigree of the Laverack puppy presented by Mr. Chas. H. Raymond to a friend in this city. Thedog is white and lemon, and is named Cossack. Ans. Cossack is by Morford's Don, out of Raymond's Fairy, and is, we believe, about ten months old.
- C. F. E., Cleyeland, -1, is a cylinder-bore inferior to a choketo e. a., they cannot be a children by a children bore? 2. Is a load of 4ds, powder, Hox. shot too beavy a charge for a fine Parker, weight between 7 and 8 pounds, cylinder-bore No. 12? Ans. 1. Yes, for shooting qualities, if you mean two guns of the same grade. 2. No, but more powder than is usually used.
- J. K. P., Baltimore, Md.-In the vicinity of Winnipeg, Manitoba, you will find all the game you want-pinnated and ruffed crouse woodcock duck, plover, geese, swans, cranes, pelicans, etc., and white hares. It is a magnificent land for game and fish. There is also much large game in the country easily accessible from Winnipeg.
- N. H., Williamsport, Pa.-Has a 30-inch barrel gun N. H., Williamsport, Fa.—Instaco-near feet gun any advantage over a 28-inch in aiming, and if so what is it? Ans. The advantage is in having the sights further apart, and is inappreciable at short range. In long-range shooting the superiority of the 30-inch over the 28-inch is very considerable, other things Leing equal.
- G. F. D.-Write to the Bureau of Immigration, Tallahassee, Fla. for information relative to lands about Forth Worth, Fla. There is abundance of Government land in that State, and plenty more that may be had for a song. To engage in orange culture go to the southern and south-eastern portion of the State, below the
- G. F. P., Macon, Ga.-I. We know nothing of the firm you m tion; believe they burst up, and burst every one who dealt with them. 2. The rifle you mention is not to our knowledge handled by any of our advertisers, and we know little of it. The best reenting rifle, according to the testimony of our correspondents, is the Winchester.
- A. O., Baltimore, Md.—For anatomy you will do well to procure "Owen's Anatomy of Vertebrates," Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1870. For fishes, get "Jordan's Manual of Vertebrates," Janseo, McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1878. We shall shortly publish a list of text books and works of reference in some of the branches of Natural History.
- B. D. B .- We believe it is only a certain process of paper-boat making which is patented. But no one will harm you if you build only for you own pastime, though the law allows you to do so only for experimental purposes; a very vague phirac, which can be made to cover a great deal. Marine glue or shellac varnish will serve the purpose.
- nish with serve the purpose.

 J. E. W., Hayt's Corners, N. Y.—I. The Winchester rifle has best exist steel barrels. 2. It is safe for rapid firing. 3. We do not know anything of the other rifles. 4. You do not need any oil on your rubber boots. 5. For rubber goods send to the firms who are represented in our advertising columns. 6. Carver is in Europe. 7. Bogardus is at Chicago.
- EMITOR: A DOMATION SEE CHICAGO.

 F. A. K., S. F. Paul, Minn.—My pointer has an eye which is constantly running and much inflamed, caused by a kick from a horse some six months ago. Have tried a number of applications with no success. What had best be done? Ans. Nature of the Injury too indentite. Write more explicitly, and name the applications you have tried and which have failed.
- cations you have tried and which have falled.

 C, Vallosta, Ga.—We should think that A and B, having tied, ought to play it out. We are not authority on Cassino, however, nor on any other game of cards. Should we profess to be, this column would be deluged with a nover-ending series of calls for card decisions, the settlement of which would be hardly worth the while of an intelligent and disinterested man.
- the while of an infelligent and offsirressed man.

 E. A., Now York.—The strain of Mr. J.B. Milley's Grouse is excellent on both sides. On the sire side Gift gues back to La Touche's celebrated breed, and Andrew Dunne, who owned Loc and Game, land his breed of Irish ros exters for over fifty years. Rouge, the dam, goes back to Hendrick's and Clauricarde's breed. the latter having the reputation of being among the purest in
- D. W., Esperance, N. Y .- 1. The Tathams use avoirdupois D. W., Esperance, N. 1.—1. Have Internal use a convintions weight, I ounce of which contains 3371 froy grains, 450 grains troy making one troy ounce. 2. All of Dixon's implements are numbered for convenience in ordinary goods. The numbers are arbitrary, and beyond designating different articles have no significance. The measures Nos, 1,105 and 1,107 differ only in significance. bondle, not in size.
- F. D. L., Indianapolis, Ind.-My Gordon setter, three years old. F. D. L., Indianapolis, Ind.—My Gordon setter, three years old, has a black substance growing over his eyes, which now covers about one-quarter of the eye, and in order to see me or any objects at all the distance he has to raise his head. Will consider it a kindness for you to advise me what to do. Ans. It is probably due to a growth that can only be removed by a surgical operation. We would advise you to consult a medical practition.
- W. A. S., Greenfield, Mass.-My sotter dog has a white film groww.A. S., Greenheid, sines.— my setter oug has a write inin grow-ing over one of his eyes. Chu you, through your valuable paper, inform me what will remove the film and restore the sight? Ans. If the film is due to quacity of the corner it will be permanent; if of more simple character, it may be removed by dusting into the e twice a day a very finely pulverized powder, consisting of one t white sugar and two parts calomel. Write the result of treat-
- F. W. J., Unionville, Conn,-1. By chambering shot'is meant so proporting the pellets on the wad in the shell that they will be flatarranging the period of the ward, and the whole layer fitting snugly in the shell. In choke-bores the shot should be chambered on a ward fitted into the barrel of the gun at its most confined point. You will flind many useful bluts on this subject in recent numbers of this paper, and a little experimenting will show you how many hot your gun will chamber.

CRUISER.—S. Informs us that after a season's experience with Coughtry's collapsible diagcys he can recommend them in all respects. They weigh only from 35 to 50 pounds, according to size; are easily folded and expanded; stow into their length, half their beam and five inches thick; are quite seaworthy and wear well, but it will not do to overload them, as they become crunky when deeply immersed. A nine-foot boat will carry two men in safety, but three will be too much for her.

- C., New York .- I have a setter bitch two and a half years old that has warts in her mouth. What shall I do for her? Ans, do not state if the warts are isolated growths or so numero to constitute an eruption of warts. If the former, usen ligato constitute an eraption of warts. If the former, use a ligature, L. c., a silk thread thed very tightly around the base of each wart; if the latter, use causic of airrate of silver. Bit the dog in either treatment with a piece of rubber hose; you will then be able to work more freely and quickly.
- work more freely and quickly. W. B. B., Cooperstown, N. X.—I. I have a ritle, "Greene's patient, Nex. 17th, 1837," but have never been able to obtain eartridges that would Be it. 2. Does the grun load at direcch or inuzzle? Ans. I. Your rifle, like many others made at that time, is antiqueted, and you cannot find eartridges for it. Better dispose of it and get a modern arm. 2. We confers ourselves unable to tell you. You neight look up the patent records at Waishington, and see what Greene chinnel it to be.
- see what Greene chained it (e) be,

 J. W. T., Ashland, III. My uncle, near here, has a fish pond, covering about seven acres and running down in dopth from four in,
 to ten ft. It is stocked with our native 648. How would it do to
 sow part or all of it with wild rice, so as to make it a good feeding
 place for ducks and geese? Ans. This would add much to the
 sporting value of your pond. Hise may be sownether in spring
 or full. We have two advertisements of send for rule in another
 column. Evilors the discretizable in each for rule in another column. Follow the directions already published by ourselves and you will be successful
- and you will besuccessful,

 R. W. D., Derby, Coun.—My dog is excessively constipated.
 Have fried pills and injections, but thus far without relief. As
 might be expected, he eats little. What shall I do for him? Ans.
 Feed no meat for a week with the exception of boiled liver, to be
 mixed with vegetables and corn meal properly cooked. For immediate relief, an enema of a tablespoonful of castor oil mixed,
 and if medicino is needed subsequently, a tempoorful of castor
 oil with two of olive oil ence a day, combined with plenty of
- A. B. S., Suitland, Md.—My setter bitch three years old has a cry bad cough. She coughs continually, except when lying own or when asleep. She is in good order, and cats well, her eyes do not discharge, nor does she in any way show distemper When she is coughing she tries to vomil, but does not succeed.
 Please advise me what to do. I do not know whether she has had
 the distempor or not. Ans. Try tablespoonful of salt dissolved
 in water, followed in a few hours by an ordinary does of castor Write to us the further symptoms.
- oil. Write to us the further symptoms.

 Forestour.—I. How heavy should a .45 cal. rifle be-and what length of barrel for shooting up to 500 yards accurately? 2. What game may be found in Maine? 3. When may game be killed under existing laws of that State?—4. Where can Newhouse's steel traps be bought? Ans. I. Nine and a half pounds, with 30-inch barrel. 2. See in last week's paper descriptions of the Rangeley country. 3. The open scasons of that State are: Deer, Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st: sea fowl and plover, Sept. 1st to May 1st: quail and pinnated grouse, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st; salmon, April Ist to July 1sti; land-locked sulmon, troot and togue, May 1st to Oct. 1st: black bass, Oswego bass and white perch, July 1st to April 1st following. There are a number of special local provisions. 4. For sale by the Oneida Community, Oneida, N. Y. M. P. Mc., Fanklin, N. Y. Some unorinciped parties in this
- M. P. Mc., Franklin, N. Y. Some unprincipled parties in this M. F. MG, FERRING, N. Y. Some unpuncipled parties in this town, who have some extraordinary poor specimens of cocker spaniels which they breed for sale, have manied them the same names as some of my fine specimens, evidently with the intention to deceive the purchasers of their pure, for by their redigrees one might suppose them to be out of my stock. What is the best remedy in the matter? Ans. There can be no remedy except to make edy in the matter? Ans. There can be no remedy except to make the matter known as thoroughly as you can among your patrons. There is no law to prevent a man from naming his dog anything he may please. Common courtesy regulates these things. If any purchasers of cocker spaniels are doceived through misrepresentations, that is a matter for them to take care of. If you can show any possility injury to your own trade, consult a lawyer. B. Boston.—It is generally assumed that whice, shallow boats will not profit by bailest on the keel. They have, or ought to have, sufficient stability without such aids, and if they have not, their model is an faulty that they durisly would not unspeculous marks.
- Contracting with the distribution of the distribution of the contraction of the distribution of the distri but slight. A keel would, however, make her steer much better, and be easier on her helm. The fault is one of trin, or wrong location of center-hoard, if the model is not extravagant. Changing to jib and mainsail might be advisable, as the eating is the worst balanced of any devised. As an experiment, however, it might be desirable to try weight on keel, though public opinion is against success, but public opinion is loosely formed, and may be in error. We have no data to give a more decided answer. Generror. We have no data to give a more decord answer. Gen-rally, stretching bullast more fore and aft will make a boat less quick "in rough water. A Subscriber, Palmer, Mass.--Please advise me what to do for
- A SUBSCHIEER, Palmer, Mass.—Please advise me what to do for my setter dog. Symptoms are a smacking of his jaws while awake, swallowing in sicep, and making a noise as if his mouth was sticky and champy. He like stretched upon the floor while in sleep, and his legs jerk and twitch. His coat is dry and faded along small of back and sides. Seems very nervous at times, and will start suddenly as it fraghtened, when all is quiet. Appetite is seldem poor. I feed him on scraps from table, Indian meal cake, wheat bread and crackers: there I sometimes give in milk. Ans. Milk should not be given to grown dogs, but buttermilk may at times be mixed with colon. Your dog has worms. As you neglect to give the age of the dog it is impossible to stare the exact quantity of sathorink which we would suggrest you to give; we quantity of santonin which we would suggest you to give; we therefore leave to your indigment to administer two doses, according to age, of from two to four or five grams of santoini in small piece of bread; one dose in the evening on an empty stom-nch, followed the next morning by stodil w dose, and from four to six hours after from half-ourse; to other of easter oil.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

MALARIA DISTROYED.—G. A. J. Gadbois, of Brockville, Canada, certifies that he was prostrated by a malarial disease contracted in Texas, and was quickly and completely cured by the use of Wamer's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters. He adds: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit.—Adv.

Canadian trout anglers should not fail to read the notice of Messrs: Irwin and Clarke, who have built a sportsmen's botel at Mayanetewan villago.

—The Old Judgo who passed sentence upon the particu-lar brand of tobacco bearing his official seal was nover accused of corruption, nor did a jury ever fiul a verdict contrary to his charge.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FUELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH COLTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PROSERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN A IDEALITY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR REGREATION AND STUDY;

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Advortagements should be sent in by saturally of each week, it is a state of the property of the money or they will not be inserted.

No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

**Exhip publisher inserting tention thereto, and conding marked copy to us, will receive the Forest AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be Recompanied with real name of the writer as a guarantly of good feature the addressed to FOREST AND STRIAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts, despondings of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their novements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home error.

mited to us is lost.
Trade supplied by American News Company.

Send for Circular of Premiums offered by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company,

Notes,-"Wallaco" is mistaken when he says that few clergymen indulge in field sports. There may be few when we compare ministerial gunners and anglers with the whole clerical body, but our experience goes to show that a targe proportion of ministers follow the trout streams and mark down the bevies, and as a class the clergy are as favorably inclined to field sports as are the members of any other profession. We took our first lesson in trouting, one Monday morning, years and years ago, up in a mountain brook, from a man to whose sermon we had listened the previous day. Our correspondence brings us into pleasant relations with many clergy men, who read the Forest and Stream and write for its columns; indeed, some of the best known pseudonyms which appear in this journal belong to ministers. There Good health, cheerfulness, manly is no conflict here. vigor and strength are as desirable in ministers as in laymen. Their acquisition and preservation are not only right from a worldly standpoint, but—unless we very much mistake the spirit of the Gospel-are Biblical as well. He is an unwise clergyman who withholds his sympathy and influence from properly conducted field sports and clubs organized for participating in them. No minister need sacrifice his dignity nor influence by joining a gun or fishing club.

The use of popular misnomers in natural history is by no means limited to America. A writer in the Asian gives a tabulated list of eighty-five names popularly and erroneously given to as many mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes, and this he claims is only a partial list at

"Yell" paints a glowing picture of the attractions of Arkansas. The paper will do to file away for next fall and winter. The mention of Guyon is particularly appropriate, coming with a letter from that person, which we publish. With Reel Foot Lake duck shooting to be had, the Memphis sportsmen might well defy the restrictions of yellow fever quarantines.

This has been a remarkably open winter, and that may account for the presence at this season of the sea serpent off the New Jersey coast. Mem .- Sixty feet long ; dorsal fin eight feet high; color, black and while. A little fellow, nineteen feet in length, alongside. Observed by Captain Maloney, of the schooner Frank Atwood.

THE COLLIE OR SHEEP-DOG.

A sannounced in our issue of reo. 1000, and aminster Kennel Club contemplate inaugurating at S announced in our issue of Feb. 19th, the West-Central Park, a sheep-dog trial on the 30th of April, the day following the closing of the Bench Show at Madison Square Garden. This practical illustration of the usefulness of the collie will undoubtedly be the most interest ing feature of this year's programme; and if properly carried out, as we are assured it will be, will give the in habitants of our cities an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful intelligence of an animal which belongs strictly to the rural districts. All field trials of this kind that tend to display the usefulness of dogs, and the wonderful sagacity of each individual class, do more than amuse and interest for the time being: they teach a lesson and 'preach a sermon of instruction. This is a step in the right direction, and we trust the time is not far distant when water trials for Newfoundland dogs will follow this initial movement. We are thoroughly convinced that the intelligence and capabilities of the variious breeds of dogs outside the sporting classes is not sufficiently utilized, and it should be man's ambition to strike at something higher than making him beg or give his paw. It is the fortunate lot of the sportsman to have proved to him daily the wonderful intelligence of his four-legged companion, and the absolute necessity for him. To one, however, who never leaves his city home, the dog does not command the same respect. If he is small he is constantly being associated with circus trick dogs that affect a pipe, or should he be large, with the unfortunate mongrel that is harnessed to the prowling rag-man's jingling cart. For one reason alone should bench shows then be patronized, for they tend to clevate the dog in the scale of the animal kingdom. Unquestionably the Newfoundland is one of the greatest

favorites outside the setter and the pointer. From early youth his excellent and steady qualities are impressed upon our mind. No child's book or early primer is without his picture, and the variety of occupations in which he figures is incalculable. On one page we see him enforcing a strictly moral lesson by dragging the pilfering school-boy from off the apple tree, while over the leaf his courage is displayed in rescuing a young miss from a duck-pond grave. We grow up to recognize in him all the amiable, generous and domestic characteristics of a fine disposition, combined with a courage and fearlessness that is sure to win man's heart. Therefore, we take it that a race of powerful does of this breed could be very profitably employed at our life-saving stations, and that at times their sagacity, watchfulness and fearlessness would prove of great advantage. How often it is that a ship-wrecked crew almost gain the shore and are drowned in the very face of a shelving beach. dogs could be trained to patrol the beach and give a warning, after the manner that the St. Bernards are trained for the service of the Hospice; while the tutoring to save a drowning person could be easily effected by means of lay-figures similar to those used some time since at the water trials in England. Thus in a short time the honest Newfoundland would have gained for himself quite as romantie and weird a history as his stately brother way up upon the Alps.

But to return to our mutton. The sheep-dog trials were first inaugurated at Bala, North Wales, by Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, and later on this gentleman gave London ers a treat by bringing a flock of one hundred wild Welsh sheep up to the Alexandra Palace in 1876, the following interesting account of which we extract from the

"Illustrated Book of the Dog," by Vero Shaw:—
Here three sheep were picked out of a flock (which was folded in a remote corner of the park), and were carried to the field of operations on the side of the hill. They were then liberated, and the dog whose turn it was to work them was required to pen them in a small fold situated in the middle of the green bounded by the racecourse. The only assistance the dog received was from his master, who was, however, forbidden to touch the sheep under penalty of disqualification. Those acquainted with sheep will fully appreciate the difficulties of the task thus set the shepherd and his dog, for wild Welsh sheep are very unlike the civilized ones met with nearer towns

To quote further from the account published at the time in the Live-Stock Journal:-"Some of the dogs were so well trained that many spectators expressed the utmost astonishment at the intelligence they displayed. Some of them lie down before the sheep so as to let them recover their equanimity; then they get up quietly, move a step forward and lie down again; this they repeat over and over again, producing a corresponding step of the sheep toward the entrance of the pen, and finally they fairly drive them in, almost unconsciously to selves.

From the above description it will be seen that the collie field trials at Central Park will be properly recognized as an additional feature in this year's show.

Several anonymous correspondents, whose favors would receive attention were they accompanied with names of writers, are respectfully referred to the notice at the head of this page.

-He is sailing under false colors. We hear of him every season; now in the woods of Michigan, slaughtering a deer out of season and then leaving the careass where it fell, because he dared not go to pick it up; again, under cover of official position, yanking out the gravid fish, Now comes the story of his exploits in Maine, shooting the mother swallows over their nests. He is sailing under false colors, because he calls himself a sportsman and when opportunity offers talks feelingly of game laws and the need of more efficient protection for our game There is a well recognized punishment for the master of a ship on the high seas who flies the wrong flag at his top. Sportsmen owe it to themselves to disown and denounce these fellows who rig out under false pretenses.

-A woodcock in full plumage was found clinging to one of the windows in the Grand Central Depot, this city, last Saturday, and recovered by Mr. T. B. Moody, who will have him prepared for one of the decorations of the Superintendent's office.

-Mr. E. W. Messinger, of Boston, has returned from a very pleasant fortnight's quail shooting in North Caro-Mr. Messinger stopped at Tarboro, a thriving village, right in the midst of a magnificent quail country, with a few woodcock and plenty of wild turkeys. route is to Rocky Mount, between Weldon and Wilmington, thence eighteen miles on a branch road. Tarboro bas good hotel accommodations at moderate rates; and the people are among the most hospitable in the land,

-March came in like a lamb; whether or not the old adage will prove true remains to be seen. Spring notes have already begun to reach us from observers in different sections of the country, showing that at least the birds have made up their minds to warm weather.

-The Onondaga County Fishing Club has made itself a power in the land by vigorously carrying out the work for which it was organized, namely, seeing that the laws already on the statute books are enforced. This is altogether a different undertaking from that of securing the enactment of new laws. Let us have other societies es-tablished on such a working basis.

THE SALMON OF ALASKA.

SITEA, Christmas, 1879.

THE mail steamer arrived on the 21st inst, and left on the 22st inst, and left SITKA, Christmas, 1879.

on the 23d inst., and this is the 25th.

You people who live in the world can hardly realize how much is covered in the above paragraph. We here in Sitka, outside of a circle with but a mile's radius, have existed six weeks with as little communication with the rest of our planet as had the inhabitants of Neptuno or Uranus till the arrival of said steamer, with her weekly mail, fraught with good and evil tidings, long looked for hoped for and dreaded, transformed our lives from lethargy to confusion and excitement. And when the dip of her colors as she turned ahead full speed indicated to us that again we were left to our own resources, to hope and pray that another month of our lives would pass away as quickly as possible, a reaction came, and our happiness at the sight of her bow was equaled by that of her stern, For during her short stay we could neither read, cat not sleep comfortably, for while so doing we might be wasting precious moments, during which we might be gath ering in from the carcless utterances of those favored mortals who had just come from the world, and would soon return to it, some bits of news which they might drop. But though we could do nothing else we had to write, for failure to answer during that brief period of confusion, letters just received and hardly understood and digested, made a full month's difference in the time of their receipt-a consummation most evidently to be struggled against

For a full day after her departure I forswore the penand gazed with awe at the immense pile of papers and periodicals I must attack and wade through before I could be even. I filed them all by dates, though, and have before me the task of reading up complete files from Oct. 13th to Nov. 27th. And it is a task in a country where one's reading has to be done by artificial light.

I began, of course, on my FOREST AND STREAMS, and

I have spent my Christmas up to this hour (3 P.M.) in first skimming, and then, for reasons which presented themselves, carefully re-reading your issues from Oct. 23d to Nov. 27th inclusive, that of Oct. 16th not having been received. While so engaged, I have made a few notes in regard to points on which to write you; for I think that I cannot employ my time to better advantage than by giving you, and through you the lovers of natural his tory, a few connecting links between sets of facts preented through your columns by various contributors at different times, and in one case add a little more testimony already given upon the solution of a problem which you say "has been the subject of carnest inquiry and investigation by leading naturalists for the last seven years," viz., as to the identity of the redfish of Idaho, While skimming I was struck by the engravings in your issue of Nov. 13th of the rednsh of Idaho, and ojaculated, "Redfish! Dog salmon!" And summoning some piscato

rial friends, my opinion was confirmed. Then I read carefully the letter of Capt. Bendire. Your foot-note re-ferred back to issue of Oct. 23d; read in it Bendire's first letter and your comments, and am ready to assure you that in saying "from the description above given of the redfish, there seems every reason to believe them identical with salmon, a variety of which are so common in Alaska, as described by our special correspondent there, you were beyond a question correct. The sketch and the description of the redfish fit the dog salmon perfectly. which salmon are in fall very plentiful in all fresh water streams in this vicinity. Capt, Bendire is correct in judging that the hump could have been more strongly portrayed, for I have seen many specimens where the contour line I have drawn on the sketch which I return would more correctly represent the hump. But Lieut. Backus has done wonderfully well, considering the di lapidated condition of the specimen from which his sketch was made. And it is possible that he hesitated to give the hump in all its grotesqueness, fearing that he might exaggerate. But on the other hand, it is quite possible that in his specimen the hump was not more marked. I have seen at the same time and place numbers of the fish with the hump in all its stages of devel opment, from a slight elevation to a bold protuberance And at the same season the fish vary in color from the bright silver of the fresh salmon through varying shades of tarnishing and change until the deep red, and at times purple-red hue of the dogs, is attained, and coincident with this change of color is the change of shape. It is my belief that the entire change is produced by the effect of the fresh water, and is a symptom of the disease by which, after spawning, so many of the fish die. It is so looked upon by those who, at the cannery, become very familiar with the fish. At it all dogs are rigidly tabooed in fact, they are never brought in, for as the seines are emptied, fish by fish, into the boats, poor Indians hover near, and for the aid they render with their canoes receive all of the dogs, and even some, which to my inexperienced eyes would have passed muster, were cast out by my friend Tom McCauley, who manages the fishing branch of the cannery. The Indians claim that when smoked the dogs are better than, the clean salmon, but I can give no opinion on the subject; they depend on the dogs, which they rake out in great numbers from Indian River, for their winter supply of food. I have the resources of the cannery, which I prefer, at my command I spoke of the dogs being caught in the seines; this occurs only at the closing of the season. In early summer none are taken. Mr. McCauley has kindly supplied me with some statistics about the fish, and although in in corporating them in this letter I shall be compelled to repeat some portions of the information, as given in previous letters. I will be guilty of the tautology rather than of omission.

The fish make their first appearance in these waters about the middle of May, and about the middle of June are plentiful enough to start operations at the cannery the "season" lasts from ten to twelve weeks. During this season Mr. McCauly has observed seven different kinds of salmon, all of which are good for canning and for the table ; but two varieties which come latest are the most valuable; the flesh of these is very red and rich with oil. Each of these varieties has a distinct Russian and Indian name (which names I will spare your type-setters).

About the 1st of August the fish begin to make for the streams, and great numbers die in them. The fishing is carried on by means of seine boats, generally in pairs, the boats coming together catch sight of a school-not by seeing numbers of them jumping as I had supposed-but one or perhaps two are in the air at once, and that some times at considerable intervals. The Indians have a say ing that "for one salmon that jumps there are a hundred in the water.

Watching till the school is evidently approaching one of the channels between the many islands, they pull rapidly for the most convenient point, on which one end of the seine is landed, and when in their judgment the school is within reach a boat pulls rapidly around its supposed locality, dropping the seine, which is perhaps a hundred fathoms long and two deep.

There are moments of anxiety as the two ends are drawn upon, but at the first sight of a fish darting across the narrowing space anxiety is at an end. The fish make no attempt to leap out. Indian boat crews buy these seines and outfits early in the season and clear their value (\$300 or \$400) before it is over.

During the last season there were packed 6,000 cases of 24-pound cans, each 144,000 pounds. The largest catch of any one day was 36,000 pounds; the greatest quantity canned, 9,000 pounds; the largest fish weighed fifty-one pounds, and the average weight was twelve pounds.
In the letter of your correspondent "C, R," from Port-

land, Oregon, in your issue of Oct. 90th, several species of salmon common to the coast are described so well that I recognize as Alaska visitors in the order mentioned by him the "quinnat," the "steel heads," the "silver fish," and the dog salmon; but for reasons given I differ with him in pronouncing this last a separate variety.

All of his salmon, though, differ in one essential point from those of Alaska. His will and ours won't, take a fly.

I have given them a faithful trial, and I have a choice sortment of the best flies.

Neither have we been able to induce any salmon, of any variety, to take any kind of bait or lure, and we have tried faithfully trolling and bait fishing—only once with success: In October a salmon ten inches long was caught on a hook baited with venison, which had been lowered for rock cod, over the ship's stern. And I have caused quite a number of "dogs" and of salmon in good condition, just taken from the sea, to be opened, and have never found a particle of food in their stomachs. Upon one occasion only have I had any evidence that they might take a hook, and that evidence was slight. While fishing in a deep pool in Saw-Mill Creek, in which a number of "dogs" were monotonously circling. Lieut. McClellan, who was fishing near me, amused himself by casting his hook, baited with roe, in front of them, but they paid no attention to it for some time. At last, though, he hooked one and it broke his line, but he is not at all sure that the fish bit. In one point only can I de tect any difference between the red fish of Idaho and the dog salmon of Alaska, and that is in the season of their running up the rivers. Bendiro gives this at Wellowa Lake as beginning in July and continuing through Au gust. In the Alaska rivers they begin to appear in Sen tember and continue till late in October.

Study of the letter of "C. R." helps me to another nice little point in natural history. He describes very correctly the salmon trout of which I have caught hushels this summer, but which in September grow very scarce, and in October disappear altogether from our streams. Coincident with our loss occurred "C. R.'s gain, for in the streams near Portland he says they begin in September and continue through October, therefore that salmon trout migrate in the fall to the South, seems to be a fairly deducible result. But again I find a difference, or rather the difference. "C. R.'s" salmon trout take flies, ours will not, nor will ours take any kind of bait but salmon roe, and they won't touch that until it gets to the bottom, and the only way that we can tell when they do take it is by constantly jigging at the line, and if find resistance, overcome it and put the resister in the basket. "C. R." assigns as a reason for the salmon not taking the fly in early spring, the muddiness and height of water in Columbia River and tributaries. That reason won't work here. When the creeks are at their normal height, and the water so clear that the fishes' eyes are visible, they won't touch a fly. Perhaps it's because they have sense enough to know that as there are no real flies here, anything resembling one must be a fraud.

I have one more "note" to use as a text, and then I will give over my task of reviewer. I want to say a few words in regard to the letter of Professor Gill, in your issue of Nov. 6th, and to your comments thereon, letter of the Professor embodies the, at first sight, extra ordinary statement that there actually exist little fish which are not only capable of swallowing much bigger ones than themselves, but which have been caught in flagrante delicto. And you receive his story with so evident an incredulity that, so far as I can find out by read-ing up to my latest number, the Professor has refrained from furnishing you with the additional and promised information.

Now, Mr. Editor, 7 detect in the Professor's letter a little evidence which convinces me that in spite of its ordinary wariness, the Forest and Stream has been "sold." You didn't take notice of one qualifying physics You didn't take notice of one qualifying phrase in the Professor's letter. I did; and in it lies the sell. I back the Professor's assertion, and I think I can in a few words induce you to admit the probability of his story and you can then withdraw your offered prize of a fish-

I will quote from the letter. He says, in describing the small or "outside" fish, that "with its stomach empty, it would have measured less than one inch in height. He omits to give the height when the stomach is not empty. I won't say full, for I don't believe that even the Professor knows the exact limit of elasticity of the stomach of a Chrasmodus niger, whatever that may be, for I don't know that I know the particular fish of which he speaks by the above title; still I may have seen plenty Even the explanation, "one of the gadoids, don't enlighten me much ; for were he to write you a chatty letter in which reference might be casually made to the Bernhardus-cupageris, or the Strongylo-centrolusdrobuchiensis, or the Mya-avinavia, companies, would recognize in the creatures the hermit crab, sea drobachiensis, or the Mya-avinavia, comparatively few don't, I know one-yes, several-which I think will fill the bill. I will throw out of the question certain of the radiates which, when preparing for a good dinner on say an oyster considerably larger than themselves, protrude their stomachs, and with them outside of their bodies envelop and digest the oyster at leisure.

There is found in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico a fish termed by sailors the "drum fish," from a sound which it emits, similar somewhat to that of a muffled

This fish, by inflating its abdominal sac, becomes nearly spheroidal in shape; and when in this condition, with its stomach not empty; the height from top of back to

lower surface of belly is over two-thirds of its length.

The common toad fish, when taken from the water, is of a normal shape, but scratch its belly and what a metamorphosis takes place. I might multiply instances, for I have seen fish in China, Japan, Africa, South America and Alaska waters whose power of swelling the stomach is so great that I could readily believe them capable of performing the feat of the professor's "gadoid." And any one who has examined the telescopic joints both at the inner angles and at the center or chin of the Laphrus americanus (goose fish), can see that jaws so furnished would admit of a wonderful amount of expansion.

This letter is hardly an Alaska letter, but I cannot but think that in piecing together the various items which have appeared in your columns, I have served your paper equally as well as though I had described to you in the orthodox manner, "struggles of speckled beauties

A DUCK STORY FOR "PISECO."

CHELSEA, MASS., Feb. 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream .—
Reading the spicy letter of your correspondent, "Pisco." has twening, recalled to my mind my first duck in South Carolina. In the spring of 1863, a boy of fifteen years, I found myself in the service of Uncle Sam. I held (when not being punished for some boyish prank) the responsible but not lucrative position of messenger boy on board the iron-clad monitor Nantheck, just are boy on board the iron-clad monitor Nantucket, just arrived in Port Royal harbor. Going on deck the first morning I was surprised and delighted to see the number of wild fowl in the harbor. One large flock in particular, about four hundred yards to windward of us, drew my attention as I saw a small sail-boat maneuvering to get within range of it. After a while the occupant of the boat concluding he was near enough, "let go" both barrels, killing three birds instantly and badly wounding another who flew straight at our ship, dropping in the water at about fifty yards to windward. I was intensely excited at this, for I had been an enthusiasiasite sportsman at home, where I had left a fine double-barrel and a knowing young spaniel. Grasping a few pieces of coal han at none, where I had rea a me double-carrier and a knowing young spaniel. Grasping a few pieces of coal lying on deck I immediately opened fire, and at the third or fourth shot hit the duck on the head, turning him over on his back; when as he floated past the ship I se-cured my prize. What to do with it now that I had or fourth shot hit the duck on the head, turning him over on his back; when as he floated past the ship Isecured my prize. What to do with it now that I had secured it was a problem. I was no favorite with the sable genius who presided over the ship's galley, and without his permission how was I to cook it? While pondering over my dilenma, the lieutenant passing said, "S., what have you there?" "A wood-duck, sir, won't you accept it?" For I wanted some one to get the benefit of my shot. "Thank you!" said he. Turning to the steward, "Steward, have this cooked for my breakfast to-morrow." "Yas-sar," was the reply, and the duck the steward, "Steward, have this cooked for my orear-fast fo-morrow," "Yas-sar," was the reply, and the duck was faithfully and scientifically done. Our navigating officer was a bluff "old skipper" from the merchant ser-vice, who also acted as caterer of the ward-room mess. Now, among our officers was a young ensign named Starr, who always insisted that the caterer had reserved Starr, who always insisted that the caterer had reserved sundry dainties upon which he was in the habit of lunching during the long hours of the mid-watch, and as fate would have it, this night in particular he was determined to find the secret store of goodies. During his watch that night he cautiously rummaged the ward-room pautry and was rewarded by finding a nice lunch covered by a platter. Taking it on dock he proceeded to demolish the same, mumbling his elation between the mouthfuls. So pleased was he with his joke on the caterer that the next morning he related the story to the whole mess. Shortly after, at breakfast, the lieutenant, with a smile that was child-like and bland, said to the steward: "Steward, bring on my duck." The platter was brought and uncovered by the steward, who turned almost white with horror on finding nothing but a small lot of welland uncovered by the steward, who turned almost white with horror on inding nothing but a small lot of well-picked bones. The smile faded from the licutemant's face; a frown began to gather, when, happening to catch the eyo of the ensign, heremembered the story of the midnight forage. The whole ness saw the point at once, and cuch a shout of laughter followed. Long years have passed since then; the gallant licutemant now signs himself as "Pisco," and writes entertaining letters from "Sitka," If this should catch his eye and he remembers what "tremendous grins" distorted the visages of the foremast hands, this will inform him that the said grins were caused by the ward-room steward relating this story to a select circle of "old shellbacks" around the Story to a select circle of "old shellbacks" around the stack that evening.

GAME PROTECTION.

MIGRATORY QUAIL IN PENNSYLVANIA,—Northumber-nad, Pa., Feb. 24th.—About the middle of this month a ovey of five migratory quail was seen three miles from his place. Although it is contrary to their habits to rethis place. Although it is contrary to their habits to remain here over winter, yet this season has been a very open one, and they might not have migrated in the fall. They were seen in the early part of the season by the gentlevan who located them in the spring about the same place. Our informant is a sportsman, and reliable, yet he never had an opportunity to examine the migratory quali closely. He describes them as being much smaller than our native quali, and very swift flyers. We located six pair here last spring, but not much was heard of them, as we did not look after or try to disturb them.

BOSTON'S PAMOUS WOODCOCK,—Boston, Feb. 26th.—
Several months since, at the instance of the Society for
the Protection of Game, was instituted a complaint against Hall & Whipple, proprietors of Young's Hotel, for laving in their possession woodcock within the ses-son prohibited by section 1 of chapter 200 of the General Statutes. It appeared in evidence that the defendants served a woodcock to aguest and received payment there-for, and it also appeared that said woodcock was not killed, taken or caught within the limits of the Commen-wealth of Masses used to the control of the Commenwealth of Massachusetts, but was taken, caught or killed in the State of Pennsylvania, at a season and time when it was lawful by the law of that State to take, catch or

kill woodcock, and was dead when brought into this Commonwealth. On this ground the defendants asked the court to direct a ventlet of not guilty; and further asked the Court to rule that the defendants had not committed any offense under the laws of the Commonwealth. But the Court declined so to rule, and instructed the jury, as matter of law, that the defendants were liable under the tast the actual to the statute aforesaid, and directed a verdict of guilty. The defendants excented and the case was arrued be.

The defendants excepted and the case was argued be-fore the full bench of the Supreme Court, which to-day

fore the full better of the supreme court, when the following rescript:

Exception sustained. Verdict set aside and a new trial ordered. The defendants are not punishable under the statute 1789, c. 209, for having in their possession, offerwards the statute transfer of statute 1789, c. 209, for having in their possession, offering for sale and selling a woolcock which is admitted to have been lawfully taken or killed in another State.

This is the loophole of the law, through which innum crable woodcock may pass despite the earnest work of the Society's officers.

The New Jessey Law.—Morristown, March 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice in your issue of Feb. 26th, the communications of two gentlemen replying to my letter on the New Jersey Game Law. A careful perusal of these letters fails to reveal to me where the views of your correspondents differ materially from mine. "Fair Play," in his letter, says: "Of the half-dozen bills before the Legislature, there is but one that deserves consideration, and that is Senator Beekman's bill, problibiting the shooting of game birds and rabbits from Jan, 1st to Dec, 1st." If "Fair Play" gives the woodcock a place on the list of game birds. Where the view of your plane is the consideration, and that is Senator Beekman's bill, prohibiting the shooting of game birds and rabbits from Jan, at to Dec, 1st." If "Fair Play" gives the woodcock a place on the list of game birds then he would carry the abolition of summer shooting beyond anything I had contemplated. But the inhabitants of the northern counties would be left out in the cold, both figuratively and literally, were the killing of woodcock prohibited until Dec, 1st, or even Nov. 15th. In most winters we are blessed with an abundance of "beautiful snow" long before Dec. 1st, so that if any woodcock had the courage to stay through one of our storms, it would not afford much pleasure to wade through snow-drifts in pursuit of the festive timber-doodle. And yet "Fair Play" cries against "one section of the State attempting to legislate in their own interest and against another section."

Your other correspondent, "W." agrees with me in every particular, for he writes: "If Jersey can prevail on Senator Lawrence to lave this old law repealed, I have no doubt that he will find very little opposition to his bill." As you have stated, it is entirely unnecessary to take any such measures, as the old law referred to was repealed by the act of 1874.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcook, Quali, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl,
"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand
piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-eather; surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Limacotte or shore birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to The sending reports for the choice and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, Country; means of access; Hole and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Sea con: Boots, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address,

-Ducks are now flying at Good Ground, L. I. Don't

A BED FOR THE CAMP.—Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 23d.—I am an old camper, and have experimented in many ways, and through many contrivances, to obtain a comfortable night's rest in camp, but as yet have not succeeded. I would be pleased to have some of your correspondents suggest a bed that can be carried in a small compass, yet strong and comfortable.

H. Z.

The camp lounge, advertised elsewhere, is well spoken of by those who have tested its merits. The hammock is also a comfortable bed after one becomes accustomed to it. Some campers simply provide themselves with a huge bag of canton flannel, or, in cold weather, of duck, lined with wool, into which they crawl, and then lie down on the softest spot on the ground. This is particu larly convenient for horseback travelers, being light and compact, and serving as well for saddle-bags. As a bed, it keeps out vermin and cold at the same time. There are many forms of home-made beds and bedsteads for use in the camp. One can readily construct a light framework, which may be carried in a compact bundle and put together in the woods. The bed in these should be of canvas or duck. One of the simplest things of the kind ever coming to our notice was a sheet of canvas six feet square, folded over and sewed together along two of the edges, forming a bag six feet long, three feet broad and open at both ends. Through this were run two poles, which rested at either end on logs or in forked stakes. This formed a cot; and if greater warmth or softnes were desired, the bag was used as a mattrass and filled with moss or leaves. A camp bed is largely the result of individual ingenuity; perhaps some of our readers will comply with the above request, and describe the beds used by themselves.

NEW GUNS .- Wo have been permitted to examine some samples of new guns sent to Mr. Henry C. Squires, of Cortlandt street, by W. W. Greener. The first is a new gun, of which Mr. Squires is sole agent for the United States, called "The Club Gun," which name is en-

graved upon the rib, and is to be also put upon the heelplate. Mr. Greener will maintain in these guns the reputation which he has established as a first-class maker, if the one we saw was a sample. It has the favorite topaction, double bolt and extension rib, pistol grip and patent fore-end, and the hammers, when cocked, are entirely below the line of sight. The barrels are lamina-ted steel, perfectly straight so far as can be seen with the eye, and choked on the best principle, and it is represented as being an excellent shooter. What pleases us greatly is the balance of the gun, not being, as are so many choke the balance of the gun, not being, as are so many choke bores of inferior make, top or muzzlo-leavy. The price is fixed at \$85, bringing it within the means of the masses, and must be based on large anticipated sales. The next gun is the Treble-wedge Fast, with hammer, having Mr. Greener's cross-bolt, which he claims as the strongest action made. There is nothing special to note in this gun, further than that the piece is much lower than ever before advertised in our columns. The gun that interested us most was the Hammerless Breediloader, and we are glad to know that these guns are now brought down to a price where they interest a large mass of sportsmen who have not felt like investing what has seemed like a fancy price in a gun. This subject of hammerless guns is becoming of so much interest to sportsmen that we purpose shortly giving some some further attention to the subject. In England the hammerless is fast superseding all other kinds, and all the principal makers are now building them, applying to them their is fast superseding all other kinds, and all the principal makers are now building them, applying to them their own system of action, etc., and so far we have been un-able to learn of any dissatisfaction being expressed with them when brought to a practical test. We would be them when brought to a practical test. We would be glad to hear from those how using them, as to whether they find any serious objections, and how they could be further perfected, as we are well satisfied, from their simplicity and strength, and the rapidity with which they can be fired, that they are the coming gun, or, as Mr. Greener states it, "the gun of the future."

New York—Lowville, Feb. 19th.—I recently received a fine large raven (Corvus corax) killed while flying over Round Pond at Stillwater, Beaver River, by one of Duntar's guides. Last week I got a very nice dark otter, caught by Johnnie Beach at Beach's Mill on Burnt Creek. Both of these specimens I have added to my collection. By the way, Beach said that he set two traps in a spring, and a mink got in one and the otter in the other. The otter laid all the blame on the mink and tore him all to viaces in his race. Prefix good success for a markey. pieces in his rage. Pretty good success for an amateur trapper. H. W. HAYT.

NEW YORK—Hornellsville, March 1st.—A woodchuck was killed here Feb. 19th. A large panther has been seen several times within the last two weeks at Canaseraga, ten miles from here.

aga, ten miles from here.

FIRST SNITE.—Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28th.—Yesterday Mr. James Adams shot (as far as we can ascertain) the first snipe of the season. He took his old bitch and young dog Ben for a stroll down the meadow, taking his gun along. When he arrived on the meadows off South Broad street, below the Greenwich railroad, Ben came to a stand, with the bitch—the mother of Ben—backing him. Mr. Adams at first did not think the dog was standing a bird, but when he found the bitch backing he took another view of the matter, got himself in working order, and flushed a very fine bird, killing it. The bitch retrieved the dead bird. This is the first snipe the dog ever saw, and Mr. Adams is more than proud of his dog, which promises to be a good one, as it is only just a year old. C.

SCOTTDALE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Scottdale, Pa., Feb. 24th—We have organized an association at this place to be known as the "Scottdale Sportsmen's Association," organized on Feb. 17th, with H. B. Orr as President; B. F. Hubbs, Secretary: J. W. Arnholf, Treasurer; S. K. Dunkle, Jno. Wright, E. A. McConn, Thos, Bally and W. N. Porter, as Directors. Our association bids fair to prove successful, having taken in twenty-two members on the 19th inst. We are located within fifty miles of the Alleghany Mountains, and within ten miles of Laurel Hill Ridge. The Youghiogheny River, five miles distant, is well stocked with black bass and salmon. A great many deer and turkey are Killed on the Alleghanys and Laurel Hill, also some fine black bears. Grouse and quail are wonderfully plenty in the immediate neighborhood.

BELLWARE QUAIL SHOOTING—Philadelphia, Pa.— SCOTTDALE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION. -Se

DELAWARE QUAIL SHOOTING-Philadelphia, Georgetown, Delaware, is a good point to gun for quait. It is reached from Philadelphia by P. W. & B. R.R. and from New York by the O. D. S.S. Co. Quail season begins Nov. 1st and expires Feb. 15th, Brick Hotel; first-class accommodation, with teams if desired. I have been going every season for past fifteen years.

EDWARD MAHER.

TEXAS-Galveston, Feb. 14th .- On account of scarcity of rain the shooting has not been as good as usual this season. Ducks are not abundant, and jack-snipe scarce C. C. P.

INDIANA—Washington, Feb. 25th—Hunting in this vicinity has been very slim this winter. Quali all froze out last winter. Dr. Harned and W. D. Bynum, of this city, went about seven miles west of this place, one day last week, and succeeded in bagging twelve ducks. Dr. Jones, Dr. Lacy and W. D. Bynum have ordered three new breech-loading shot gans. We are having a very mild winter, and several of our fishermen went out one day this week and captured fourteen bass.

M. B. RILEY.

WYOMING SHOOTING CLUB PRESENTATION.—Cincinnati, Feb. 28th.—Among the clubs in this vicinity the Wyoming Shooting Club stands at the head for real enterprise. Whether individually or collectively, this club is not excelled at the trap or in the field. Of all the twenty-five members there is none more enthusiastic and no one held in higher esteem by his fellows than the Rev. Jos. Gamble, of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church. Possessed of good social qualities, excellent unbit ability. no one neid in higher esteem by his fellows than the Rev. Jos. Gamble, of the Wyoning Presbyterian Church. Possessed of good social qualities, excellent pulpit abilities, and a full share of good common sense, he combines all these with a great love for the rod and gun, the field and the stream, making him one of the truest of true sportsmen. After a residence of eight years in his

present location, he now leaves a host of friends and removes to Plattsburg. N. Y. A few evenings since, some of his companions in the field met him at the residence of Edw. Mitchell. Esq., and were nost royally entertained by Mr. Mitchell, than whom no more clever sportsman ever shouldered a gun. A glorious supper was provided, to which the forest, field and stream had paid literal tribute, after which an elegant repeating riflo was presented to Mr. Gamble, as a token of remembrance from the little company of friends present. The presentation speech was made by Hon. Judge Harmon, who, being an expert with the rifle, aimed directly at the heart and made a "good clean hit." Mr. Gamble, taken entirely by surprise, accepted gracefully and responded, extending a hearty invitation to visit him in his new home, where his friends would always find the "latchstring" on the outside. The hours went swiftly by as many happy experiences in the field were related, and as g" on the outside. The hours went swiftly by as y happy experiences in the field were related, and as good man's friends reluctantly said farewell, it was the wish that his good example and induced raight it in the nan trianglating here. be felt in the new friendships he will form as they have been in those he leaves behind, and all expressed the hope that they might often meet again in the forest and in the field and hear the familiar music of his faithful "Parker" and the echoing crack of his handsone new

I mention this incident as encouraging to those who I mention this medical as encouraging to those who are interested in the elevation of those pleasures in which the true sportsman finds so much enjoyment. Few ministers of the Gospel know anything practically of the pleasures and benefits, physically or mentally, they would gain by engaging in active exercise with the rod and gun. This lack of knowledge is accounted for to some extent form the four they in the minks of many and gun. This lack of knowledge is accounted some extent from the fact that in the minds of some extent from the fact that in the minds of many good people there is a prejudice against ministers engag-ing in such sports, which is caused by the abuse of these sports by many who are not true sportsmen. The influ-ence of a club conducted on correct principles does much toward destroying this prejudice against the most health-ful of all recreations. Just such a club is the largest elective club in this legality, whose meetings and unbitic toward desiroying this prejudice against the alons heating and full of all recreations, Just such a club is the largest shooting club in this locality, whose meetings and public matches are attended by ladies and gentlemen who neither see nor hear anything in the least objectionable. There are many such clubs now, and the number is rapidly increasing, as there seems to be a growing interest in that direction among argasional and actival unsiness. that direction among professional and active busines men who realize the need of some healthful recreation. active business

RECOIL PADS.—While the subject of recoil pads is up, I want to say a word in indorsement of what you have said of Ritzman's pad. It is a very ingenious and tasteful contrivance, and a great counfort to one who shoots heavy charges. I am using one on a 7-gauge single-barrel gun weighing 74 pounds, with 7drs. F. G. powder and 14 ounces shot. The recoil, even of so light a gun, is not umpleasant, while the power is unmistakable. At 60 yards, 0 shot go through seasoned inch pinc boards like bullets and reces that cet in the way fare next when bullets, and goese that get in the way fare pretty much like the boards. Without the pad I would not like to use over 5drs, powder with it. I get execution that I never got from a gun before. The pad can be removed from my goose gun to my 12-gauge in a moment and fits either equally well. Gunners that need a pad for recoil need not fear a mistake in getting this. BOOM.

PATTERN AND PENETRATION.

OHEBEC, Feb. 24th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— QUEBEC, Feb. 24th.

I see many persons in your columns giving their experience in the shooting of their guus. Some are better; some are worse; but all of them give only the particular gun they use themselves. In the subjoined table you will find some trials that I have made myself, and with different guns of various makes, and as a list of trials I think they will compare favorably with any that I have seen in your paper. I may say that all the guns had one or both barrels full choked, some of them one barrel medium. This can be seen by the targets. I was most particular in all my trials to give every gun an equal chance. The gun was wiped out after every shot, so that every one was clean for a second trial. I used No. 7 Canadian soft shot, I do unces to charge; and just here allow me to say that there is a vust and unexplained difference between the size of Canadian shot and the same number made in the States. In the columns of your paper some time ago you gave the number of pellets to the ounce of American shot as from 219 to 290, according to the maker, or, in other words, from 317 to 362 grains to the charge of 14 ounces. In 14 ounces of Canadian shot there are, by actual count, 405 pellets, or 370 pellets to the ounce. Of this I am positive, as I was struck by the great difference, and I opened several new bags of this size as it came from the manufactuier, to see if there was any difference in that way, but found none. I then weighed my onnee on a fine postal balance, that would balance by a pellet, then counted it, and in every case I was within two or three pellets of the same number—370 pellets. This difference in that mumber of pellets will account for what are seemingly very large targets, according to American standard of number of pellets will account for what are seemingly very large marked by the Windsor Mills Powder Company, near Montreal—a powder that burnet quick and moist. It was rather coarse grain, and I used 4 drachms, weighing in every histance 273 grains to the

everything more Considerable and the sequal in this respect.

The shots were fired two at each pair of targets, and the targets marked and numbered for future reference. These targets I kept, and can show them if required. Nearly all the guns were of different quality, and in the English list, with the exception of one, all were of very high quality. These guns were notually tried by myself, and reould have increased the number of makers, but English list, with the exception of one, at most an including the high quality. These guns were notually tried by myself, and I could have increased the number of makers, but did not think the guns I could have got suitable for the purpose, as some of them were cylinder bore, and it would be absurd to pit them against the choke-bores in a trial of targeting. All the shells were loaded with one hard and one Fley pink-edge wad over powder and one

In brass shells wads two gauges pink-edge over shot.

pink-edge over shot. In brass shells wads two gauges larger than shell.

The guns used were:—Remington, ordinary make, factory price, \$65; Fox, fine quality, price, \$150; Nichols, fine quality, made to order, \$150, full choke; Parker, ordinary make, factory price, \$75; Baker, ordinary make, factory price, \$75; Baker, ordinary make, factory price, \$16; W. & Powell, fine gun, full choke, \$225, hammerless; W. & C. Scott, fine gun, right barrel full choked; Greener, full choke, fine gun, right barrel full choked; Greener, full choke, fine gun, see full choked; Greener, full choke, fine gun, see full choked; Greener, full choked, full choked, Tuby, full choked, Tuborough, ordinary quality, full choked; I cluborough, ordinary quality, full choked. I used brass shells with the Rennington, Nichols and Scott; with the others paper shells; loading in all cases with dirs, powder, I lozs, shot. The paper shells of American make are fully equal to the English in every way, and I think a trifle less expensive, are ahead of the English in everything but cheapness, and I suppose the difference in price accounts for the

Following is the tabulated result of the test :-

| (14/10 | | Li. D. | 11. 12. | T.CHC!L | |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Remington | 12 | 271 | 302 | 1 1-1 | 6 0 |
| Fox | 12 | 209 | 284 | 1 1 | 4 |
| Nichols | 10 | 357 | 315 | 1 1 | 1-16 |
| Parker | | 345 | 279 | 1 1 | 10 |
| Baker | 12 | 235 | 355 | 1 1 | 1-16 |
| W. & Powell | 12 | 841 | 354 | 1 1 | + |
| W. & C. Scott | 10 | 351 | 271 | 1 1 | 1-16 |
| Greener. | 12 | 371 | 364 | 1 1 | 1-10 |
| W. Richards | 10 | 3.25 | 301 | 1 1 | * |
| Rigby | 10 | 327 | 241 | 4 4 | 1-6 |
| Webley | 13 | 339 | 307 | 1 1 | () |
| Claborough | 12 | 3330 | 321 | 1 1 | 0 |
| * in penetration e | olumn | shows that | the shot | penetrate | erthis |
| board far enough to s | | | | , | |

None of the shot penetrated the fourth board

The glass ball shooting club of Holliston, Mass., has reorganized for the ensuing year, and elected the following officers: President, Warren Carpenter; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank Case; Directors, Artemus Leland, G. L. Sanborn, Orrin Joslyn. They will open the season with a matches as Fart deep. with a match on Fast Day.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

RAYMOND SPORTSMEN'S CLUB'-Bellerue Range, Medford, Mass.

| | Double Trap. | Rotary Trap, | Tota |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| L. E. Johnson | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| G. B. Blanchard. | | 9 | 13 |
| K. P. Gleason | | 9 | 19 |
| B. I. Fishe | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| C. I. Goodale | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| H. Dutton | | 9 | 16 |
| A. Skinner | | 8 | 15 |
| | | | |

NEW HAVEN GUN CLUB.—New Haven, Conn., Feb. 26th.—On Feb. 233, being a holdar, there was to have been a big shoot on the club grounds; but owing to the unpleasant weather in the formon, and the wind blowing perfect nurrieme in the afternoon, there were but a very few present. The great feature of the day, a match between Howard and Sanford, which had been the topic of conversation every evening at the club-room by their frien did not come off, Mr. Howard not being present, owing to sick-

that not come on, ar. Howard not being present owing to sea-ness in his family.

At 3 r.m. the members present shot for the gold club badge from the Card trap; 20 balls. The scores were: Jorcy, 12; Folsom 15; Armstrong, 9; Hansen, 14; Calvin, 15; Beers, 9; Langdon, 16: 16) Armstrong, y. Hangdon, M. Cauvin, 16; Heers, y. Langdon, in Fronson, 10. Mr. Langdon won the badge shoot Beers and Sanford shot a match from the Card trap. After a load and hardly contested match Sanford won by two balls. Consider-ing the perfect hurricane that was blowing, their score was ra-markably good. As they secured the score we are unable to give it.

Long Island Gun Clun.—Derler Park, L. I., March lst.—Match at 7 birds each; handicap rise; 80 yards boundary; 14 ounces of shot; from 5 ground traps; for a gun valued at \$100, to the best shot; 330 shells to the second best, 200 to the third, and 200 to the fourti, ties decided at 3 birds each; miss and go out. The follow-

| | ls Risc. | | Killed |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------|
| Mr. Robinson | 23 111111 | 1-101 | 9 |
| Mr. Hanco | 25 111111 | 1-0 0 1 | 8 |
| Mr. Bower | 25 111111 | 0-11111111 | 14 |
| Mr. Wilson | 27 111111 | 0-11111111 |) 13 |
| Mr. Henry | | 1-110 | |
| Mr. Broadwayt | 25 111001 | 1-11111111 | 1 14 |
| Mr. Millst | | 1-1111111 | 11 14 |
| Mr. Madison | | | 10 |
| Mr. Ackers | 22 1 1 0 1 1 1 | 0-1 1 1 1 0* | D |
| Mr. Harris | 22 111011 | 0-1 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Mider# | 23 111001 | 0 | 4 |
| Mr. Chappel# | 23 101001 | 1 | 4. |
| Mr. Wooster | 25 101011 | 0 | 4 |
| Mr. Murphyr | 25 0 1 1 0 1 1 | | 4 |
| Mr. Van Staden | | 0 | 2 |
| Mr. Lurner | 21 0 1 0 | | 1 |

*Fell dead out of bounds. *Divided third prize. *Divided fourth prize. Referes, Mr. Black.

NASSAU GUN CLUB.—Dexter Park, L. I., March 2d.—Monthly handleap contest; prize, silver cup; 7 birds each; 80 yards boundary; 11 onness of shot; H. and T. traps; one barrel only allowed; ites decided at 3 birds each:—

| | Yan | 'ds | Rise. | | | | | | | | | Killed |
|-----|----------------|-----|-------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|--------|
| Mr. | Brown | 23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Smith | | | | | | | | 1* | 1 | | |
| Mr. | D. Van Wieklen | 22 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 0 | | | |
| Mr. | Abrams | 22 | | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| Mr. | Garrett | 25 | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Mr. | Ochls | 23 | Ī | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | * | | | | |
| Mr. | J. Van Wicklen | 23 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mr. Boehme, 22 yards, 2; Mr. Forbel, 23 yards, 2; Mr. Bergen, 23 yards, 1; Mr. Doyle, 23 yards, 1.

* Fell doad out of bounds.

Referce-Mr. Reed.

FIRST GERMAN HUNTING CLUB.—New York, Feb. 25th.—Que terly handicap match, for Club Medal, shot at Staten Island, S View Race Course. Messrs, Bohling, Braun and Pfaender, 25 yards, the rest 21 yards : -

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Yards. | Fille | u |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|------|---|--|-------|----|---|----|----|---|-----|----|---|---|--------|-------|---|
| F | | Б | u | ız | | | | | | | ٠. | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 6 | |
| Ē | Ç | В | oh | lin | 18 | ٠. | | | | i | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | ő | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 6 | |
| C | h | s. | B | 172 | w | ı. | | | | | | · | | ú | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | 0 | Û | 25 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 1 | |
| P | | E | Iei | 711 | n | 91 | | | | | | | | U | 0 | 0 | 0 | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 3 | |
| F. | | P | fai | вп | de | ı. | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 9 | |
| J. | | V | 011 | J | je | n, | re | ľ | k | 0 | | , | | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | L | 1 | 21 | [0] | |
| R | | F | hh | ri | ď. | | | | | | | | | 0 | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 4 | |
| H | ٤. | - 2 | Sal | m | | | | | | | | | | -0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 1 | |
| F | | S | ıu | te | ı, | | | | | | | | | - () | 1. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 21 | G | |
| | | | ub | | | | | | | | | | | L | 1) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | U | 21 | 6 | |
| | | | Hi | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 6 | |
| | | | le | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | 21 | 3 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 5 | |
| | | | int | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 91 | | |

A friendly match between the Greenpoint Shooting Club and

the First German Hunting Club, of New York, was then shot: 25 rards rise :-

| | GRU | 1102 | (P |)15 | T | SI | EI (| 0 | TI | ΝG | CI | LUI | 3 T | ΕA | м. | | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|-----|----|----|------|-----|----|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K | Hed. |
| G. Bullwinkle. | | | | | | | | | ٠, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 1 | | 5 |
| H. N. Ferrett | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | ō | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 3 |
| J. N. Riker | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | n | 0 | 1 | 7 | Ð | | 5 |
| W. Krienbeck T. Kroeger E. Lewis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | -1 | 1. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| T. Kroeger | | | | | | | | | | 1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 6 7 3 5 |
| E. Lewis | | | | | | | - | | | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| W. Cameron | | | | | | | | | | | | Ţ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | n | | 3 |
| A. Parmento | | | | | | | | | | L | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | Ţ | 0 | | 5 |
| Torat | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10181 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| | 1 | | ST | G1 | FR | м. | A2 | ₹ : | H | NI | IN | 62 6 | 11.11 | 13. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chs. Braun | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ī | 0 | | 3 |
| Chs. Braun L. Maisch | | | | | | | | | | θ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 0 | ī | 0 | | 3 3 |
| L. Maisch J. Rubsam | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 0 | 1 () | () 1 () | | |
| J. Rubsam II. Geig | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 1 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 | 1 | 0 0 0 1 | 1 () | () () () 1 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisek J. Rubsam II. Geig G. Beehtel | | | | | | | | | | 0 0 | 0 1 0 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 0 0 1 0 | 1 () 1 | () 1 () 1 1 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisch J. Rubsam H. Geig G. Bechtel J. Bohling | | | | | | | | | | 0 0 0 1 | 0 1 0 8 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 1 1 0 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisch J. Rubsam H. Geig G. Bechtel J. Bohling F. Ffaender | | | | | | | | | | 0 1 0 1 1 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 | 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 1 0 1 | 1101101 | 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 | | |
| L. Maisch J. Rubsam H. Geig G. Bechtel J. Bohling | | | | | | | | | | 0 1 0 1 1 | 0 1 0 8 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 | 1011011 | 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisch. J. Rubsam. H. Geig G. Bechtel. J. Bohling. F. Ffaender. J. Von Lenge | rke | | | | | | | | | 0 1 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 | 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 0 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisch J. Rubsam H. Geig G. Bechtel J. Bohling F. Ffaender | rke | | | | | | | | | 0 1 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 | 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 0 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 1 5 |
| L. Maisch. J. Rubsam. H. Geig G. Bechtel. J. Bohling. F. Ffaender. J. Von Lenge | rke | | | | | | | | | 0 1 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 | 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 | 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 | 1 | 0 1 | | 3 1 5 |

| a more on experimental manie and mine | 2 2 1 () (| eacting ma | Januar I mo | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | Missed. | Killed |
| Chs. Braun | I | 0 1 | 1 | 2 |
| John Bohling | 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 12 |
| J. Von Lengerke | . 0 | 0 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Richard Fahrig | 0 | 0 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Fred. Pfaender | 0 | 0 0 | 3 | - |
| Wm. Krumbeek | 0 | 1 1 | 1 | 2 |
| J. Kroeger | 1 | 1 1 | | 3 |
| A. Obrig | 0 | 0 1 | 2 | 1 |
| E. Lewis | 1 | 1 1 | | 3 |
| Fred, Sauter | 1 | 0 0 | 2 | 1 |
| A. Mayer | 0 | 0 0 | 3 | |
| A. Parmento | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Messrs Kroecer and E Lewis | divide | d first | and second | money |

Messra, Braun, Bohling, Krumbeck and Parmento divided third

nd sweenstakes: 21 vards:-

Mr. E. Lewis took first; Mr. Wm. Krumbeck second money

THOS. WILLIAMS, Referce. H. GEIG, Secretary.

YACHTSMBN AT THE SCORE.—Port Moria, Feb. 23d.—Glass-ball shooting on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, foot of One Hundred and Thirty-second street and East Biver, Port Morris. Handicap shoot for the Gun Club Medal; 15 balls; rotary trap :-

| Geo. Dennerlein | 23 yards 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—10 |
|-----------------|---|
| W. Potter, Jr | 25 yards 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—10 1 |
| D. F. Caughlan | 25 yards 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1-10 |
| T. N. Jaques | 25 yards, 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-10 |
| A. A. French | 25 yards 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1-10 |
| F. B. Chedsey | 25 yards 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 8 |
| A. E. Miller | 18 yards 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 - 5 |
| | - Done coloin tracks to Dotton French and |

Jaques 3 each, and Caughlan 2 out of 5.

The other match was also at glass balls for a miniature silver

| rine presented by se | cremary A. varmin; 15 bans; 16 | yarus; rotary |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| trap:- | | |
| W. Potter, Jr | | 1 1 1 1 1 0-13 |
| F. B. Chedsey | | 1 1 0 1 1 0-13 |
| G. Dennerleiu | 110011111 | 1 0 1 1 1 1-12 |
| T. N. Jaques | 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 : | 1 0 1 1 0 1 -10 |
| A. A. French | 011110111 | J withdrew. |
| D. F. Caughlan | 0 1 1 1 0 | withdrew. |
| A. E. Miller | 0 0 | |
| J. R. Cole | 0 0 0 | withdrew. |
| W. A. Stewart | 0 0 0 1 | withdrew. |

The prize was won by Potter—he breaking 5 straight, at 21 ards; Chedsey broke 2. Considering the high wind that prevailed throughout the day, the shooting was very good.

CENTRAL GUN CLOB.—Cohoes, Feb. 26th.—Scores of match shot by the Central Gun Club of Albuny, Renssaluer and Samtoga counties, for a gold medal; Card's traps; Bogardus rules; 10 glass

J. Pickering, holding the 1879 badge, shoots 23 yards:-

| A. Wengenworth 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1- | |
|--|------|
| J. Hopper 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | |
| M. Campbell 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| J. Manning 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0- | |
| J. Hancock 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0- | |
| A. Paul | |
| C. Young 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 | |
| C. Alden 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| J. Degolyer 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1- | |
| W. Campbell 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| | |
| C Pluckrose 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| T. Curley 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1- | |
| F. Pickering 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0- | |
| A. Laing | |
| C. R. McDonald | |
| | |
| H. J. Mann 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1- | |
| H. Durfee. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | 0 |
| N. Lewis (gun burst). | - 1 |
| First tie:- | - 1 |
| PRESIDENT TO A TABLE TO A TABLE OF THE ACTUAL OF THE ACTUA | . 1 |
| M. Campbell 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 5 C. Plucktose 1 1 1 1 0- | -3 } |
| M. Campbell. 1 1 1 1 1 1 -5 C. Pluckrose 1 1 1 1 0 - A. Paul. 1 1 1 1 1 1 -5 C. R. McDonald. 1 1 0 1 0 - W. Campbell. 0 1 1 1 1 -4 H. Durfee. 0 0 1 1 0 - | 0 |
| W. Campbell 0 1 1 1 1-4 H. Durice 0 0 1 1 0 | ~ |
| Second tie:- | . 1 |
| M. Campbell 1 1 0 1 1-4 A. Paul 1 1 1 0 1- | -4 |
| Third tie:- | - 1 |
| M. Campbell 1 1 1 1 1-5 A. Paul 1 1 1 1 1- | -5 |
| Fourth tie:- | - 1 |
| M Campbell 11115 A. Paul 11011- | -4 I |

Ties for leather medal:-Two interesting instense were shot on the grounds or the derivy City Heights and the New Jersey Gun Cliuds, besides numerous sweepstakes. The day proved anything that favorable for good scores. A very strong wind, with frequent squalls of smow and clouds of dust, bothered the marksmen greatly.

The first match was a find, handle and trap match between two

The first match was a find, handle and trap match between two members of the New Jersey Gun Club, 25 birds each, 21 yards rise, one barrel, for \$55 a side. And here we wish to put in our emphatic protest against these trap and handle matches for money, as they are conducted at present. Whore money is at state the shooters and their immediate friends seem to drop, for the time being, all the finer and better feelings of their nature. Their hearts become callous, and every nerve seems strained to win at the sacrifice of everything else. A more outrageous exhibition of cruelty to dumb animals was rarely witnessed, even in olden times, when such things were tolerated, than was to be seen near West Driving Park on last 23d of February.

Two men calling themselves sportsmen would doliberately

every time approach the trap, and while one cut or bit off the enevery time approach to trap dara while one or bit off the en-tire rump of the bird, the other applied to the raw and bleeding part is the oil or essence of cayenne. The poor suffering creatures are the placed in the trap, and of course when released in the agony of its making a hard bash of the other shooter. This sys-light, thus making a hard shot for the other shooter. This sysnight, thus making a hard shot for the other shooter. This system of plucking feathers, putting pins, etc., into the body of the birds, or sticking cont-plaster over the eyes—the right or left eye, as the trapper wishes the bird to fly—is not only abominable, but it is helious, and we would send up for a long term such perpetrators as soon as we would for shooting or arson. We are glad to put that this may only the contribution. trators as soon as we would for shooting or arson. We are glad to say that this was only the act of two men, abetted, perhaps, by a few others who had money on the result. The two clubs, the New Jersey and the Jersey City Heights, were strong in their condemnation of the whole affair, and members of both clubs declared that no such disgraceful scene would over take place on their grounds, or be tolerated by any member of these clubs

again.

As usual, the best shooter, but the merciful man, was outbirded in the match—that is, mutilation, oil of cayenne, etc., won.

The following is the score:—

urer and the Achilles of the club went his bottom schooner on Will. T. The pools in the club-room for a number of days previous have fluctuated somewhat; but the banker had the cull decidedly. Yan had the reputation of more experience at the trap, and was therefore considered more reliable; but had he the staying powers? There was the ruo.

The match was 10 birds each; 25 yards rise; 1 barrel; for a first-

and was therefore considered more reliable; but had be the staying powers? There was the ruo.

The match was 10 birds each; is yards rise; 1 barrel; for a firstclass sportsman's clock for the club-room. Heritage furnished
the birds, and they were hummors. F. Thompson pulled the traps;
Dr. Burdett acted as umpire, referce, ludge, etc. Will. T., first on
score, cut down a left diver handsomely. Then the crowing commenced. Van G. had a similar bird, but owing to nervousness falled
to score. Will. next killed his bird neatly; more crowing. Vair
came to the scratch somewhat demoralized, and the bird proving
a lightning calculator, falled to communicate. Will, then had a
streak of lightning, and saw all the feathers go oft together; but
his did not seem to quie! Van's nerves, for he overshot his next
bird. Of course more courage for Will., and he grassed his biped
through a long shot. More crowing on the part of Al. H. and
friends. Van seemed to be completely demoralized, for he missed
a comparatively easy bird, making 4 goose eygs to Will's. I. The
next bird for Will. was a tough one, and he didn't ruthe a feather.
The next for Van the same. Will, then had a fair bird and missed.
This seemed to give some courage to Van, for he made a magnificent shot on a blue rock, going down wind at the rate of sixty
miles, more or less. And here is where the banker comes in.
Thinking his man might be out-birded, and judging that Al. had a
private basket of twelve or thirteen birds therein that were old
stagers and "hard of find," he slipped and pudging that Al. in all
a private basket of twelve or thirteen birds therein that were old
stagers and "hard to find," he slipped and pudging that Al. in all
a private basket of twelve or thirteen birds therein that were old
stagers and "hard to find," he slipped and pudging the casiest
of shots to Will., who did not fall to take advantage of the same.
Will, the to the astonishment of the few in the secret, the bird
only hopped up on the trap, and then deliberately spread its wings taste, the club may well congratulate themselves on the prospect

taste, the club may well congratulate themselves on the prospect of a valuable ornament to their fine rooms.

The whole affair was heartily enjoyed by all; and now Will. T, wants it distinctly understood that he is no duffer, and is ready to shoot the best man in the club.

The following is the score; 10 birds; 25 yards rise; I barrel; usual

rules: for a clock :-

| | | | | | | | | | | Killed. | Missed |
|---------|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|---------|--------|
| Will, T | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| 7an G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

The boys are expecting a good time, as well as a close one, with the Essox Club, on the 10th inst. As it is pretty well known that the latter club have been adding largely to their number lately, among them some of the best shots in the State, the J. C. H. will have to do some very fine work to win.

New Jersev-Matawan, Feb. 27th.-The first shoot of the Mount Pleasant Glass Ball Club took place here to-day on their grounds at Mount Pleasant for a badge :-

| I | Frank Worrell | 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | į | 1 0 | 0- |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|----|----|-------|------|
| ı | Peter Roberts | 1 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1- |
| ł | George Walling | 1 0 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | . 0- |
| İ | Wm. Smith. | 0 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 1 | 1- |
| ı | Joseph Walling | 1 0 | Ŧ | 0 0 | I. | 1. | 0 1 | 0- |
| I | James Roberts | | | | | | | |
| ı | In shooting off the tie Roberts defe | ated | Wor | rell | by | on | e bal | Ц. |

NEW JERSEY GUN CLUB.-West Side Park, Feb. 23d.-Regular monthly club shoot for champion gold badge; 7 birds; II. and T. ground traps; 80 yards boundary; Mr. Warne shot at 23 yards, the rest at 21:—

The most of the birds scored missed were hard hit, the high wind carrying them out of bounds.

1-3 | Powers... 1-3 | Ely... 1-3 | Andrews... 0-2 | Pearson 0-2 | Cable... 1-2 | Sanders... 1-2 | Sudon... an Gelder.

Ties divided

W. Hughes T. Hughes Sexow.... Crackwell Sanders... able...

eond to Cadmus

The extreme wind caused the poor scores

WEST END CLUB.—Mt. Pleasant Club, D. C., Feb. 23d.—A very large party of gentlemen gathered by invitation at the shooting-grounds of the West End Club to witness the pigeon and glass-ball

contests. First match—Four pigeons ; 21 yards rise ; 80 yards boundary :—

Dr. Van Arnum...... 1 0 1 1-3 | Mr. Ogden............ 0 0 0 0-0 Mr. Ed. Sherwood..... 1 0 0 1 2 | This was Mr. Ogden's maiden effort at the trap.

Conditions of the second match: 10 glass balls; 18 yards rise; refary trap used; I prize to the best score:—
 Mr. Hoskins.
 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1

 Mr. Woodey.
 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1

 Mr. Simons.
 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0

Third match Same conditions as the above match; 1 prize

Thire was a very strong wind, which accounts for the small scores made.

PENNSYLVANIA—Lchanon, Feb. 29th.—Some of our amateurs met yesterday afternoon to have a shoot. 1t was raining:—

Reinochl and F. Kreiner divided first; Bock and L. Kreiner econd.

J. C. B.

Philadelphia, March 2d.—Score of pigeon match shot near

| leather gun case; 15 singles; ground trap; 26 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; 1; ozs. shot;- | leaf |
|--|---|
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | dow up : itar way fine whi kno |
| Sharpe1 | 8ge J. S W. S G. 1 S. C |
| Judge: Capt. Paul Boyton; scorer: M. C. Worts. T. C. S. | A. H E. V J. N |
| A CARD. | E. 1 |
| BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 2d. | H. S. L C. V |
| Editor Forest and Stream:- | M M |
| It has been reported that at a recent pigeon shooting match at the Brooklyn Driving Parts the birds were badly mutilated. The Fountain Gun Club, which holds its contests on the same grounds, having been notified of the occurrence, felt in duty bound to stamp such practices with its strongest disapproval; and at a meeting of the club March 1st, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:— | alm rang clos scor all c poss to b |
| Whereas, Information having been furnished that at a recent private shoot at the Brooklyn Driving Park by parties not members of this club, nor under its control, the birds were mutilated, | E. F. F. F. H |
| netur, Recolved That this club protests against such outrage, and that Recolved That this club protests against such outrage, and while accommung him from participation in this late match, insist that no fresh occurrence be again permitted upon the grounds of the Brooklyn Driving Park. | J. E. W. M. I. W. J. R. |
| The committee appointed consisted of Messrs. Kearney, White, Wingert, Hanly and Goodwin. FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB. EFRANK P. PINES, Sec. | W. J. R J. R J. J. E. F |
| A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The Rhode Island Legislature has just put its little foot on pigeon shooting, and though I'm an old sportsman I'm glad of it. I doubt whether, in the aggregate, the birds suffer any more by being shot than by shuffling off their mortal coil by nature's process; but I'm heartly tired of these boylsh single-bird contests. It is no test of skill in shooting; good nerves and constant practice will enable almost any man to make a good score. Considering it in the light of crucity it is noble and human in comparison to the "beastly" deeds that I heard of in Maine last summer. Certain parties who disgrace the name of sportsman used to go, for practice, to a swallow bank and shoot the old birds, leaving the young ones to die by the slow, gentle death of starvation. It seems incredible that anything calling itself a man can have so small a soul, but so it is, and the proper place for such a thing is the penitentiary. The writer of the above has a right to the expression of opinion he has written, for he has before now scored his 25 out of 30 birds, double rises. Single bird shooting is, however, difficult enough for many. | General fine of the second of |
| The Hifle. | Day F. V Rog Tho |
| RANGE AND GALLERY. | sho |
| MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, March 1:t—Mammoth Rife Gallery.— The fifty dollar rife match, for the month of Pebruary, is ended, and has shown the most remarkable shooting ever done in the gallery. Mr. N. Wilder has made five clean scores and takes the extra prize of \$20 for the same. Mr. E. P. Richardson has made four clean scores; Mr. W. H. Harrison has made three clean scores, and Mr. J. Merrill has made two, and Messes. Hollis and Walters have made one each, making in all sixteen clean scores during the match, which out-ranks the January match, which had ten clean scores. All of the above gentlemen are members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association except Mr. Hollis, and he is a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association except. The month of March the | mar The scon low D. I J. C E. (S) mac win |
| management offer a new match called the Consolation Rife Match, with \$70 in eash prizes, divided into two classes, as follows: All who have ever won a prize in the gallery to be in the first class, all others to be in the second class. The prizes in the first class are \$10, \$7, \$5, \$5, \$2; in the second class there will be six cash prizes of \$5, \$5, \$5, \$2. \$21; also an extra prize of \$20 for any one making the highest number of clean scores during the month. The conditions of the match are as follows: The match to continue through the month of March, and no competitor in the first class can shoot in the second class; and no competitor can receive but one cash prize, except he may win the extra prize for the highest number of clean scores. During the month the match is open to all comers. Any. 22 caliber ritle; shots eight; position, off-hand: trigger, three-pound pull: the three best scores during the | L. I. S. S. J. E. G. I. S. H. W. A. I. J. A. Dr. J. J. F. Co Cluteno Hu. Ley |
| menth to win. The following are the prize winners for February, with their scores in detail-it will be seen that Messrs, Wilder, | T THI |

| Richardson and Harrison are tie for the first three prizes, each having the highest possible:— $$ |
|---|
| N. W. Wilder |
| E. F. Richarson |
| W. H. Harrison 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| J. Merrin |
| J. Merrill. |
| (5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 117 |
| U. A. Pollard |
| E. Walters |
| ing, had another crown added to its glory Satunday. The gentlemen who gathered in the Pavillon, exchanging their weekly greetings, looked out upon a day as near perfection as any rilleman could desire, and as they prepared to face the butts their faces beamed with smiles. The soft warm air hardly stirred a leaf; the gray light made sighting casy. The men did not get down to their real work till after their usual hunch. Summer put up 48 with his sporting; Capt, Jackson closed with 48 with his milltary, which the gift makes 30. Sumner worked in his usual way, and put up 10 bulls, making a clean score and ticing Farrow's fine score in this same match. Capt. Jackson followed with a 4%, which records 49. Charles made a clean 49, and the other well-known names did wonders. An examination of the scores shows for itself. The average of the 18 shooters is 46.6, while the average of the 18 store when the summer of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.8, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average of the 18 shooters is 46.9, while the Average is 46.9, while the Average |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| almost within the grasp of some of the riliamon who visit this range, and the perpering of the bull's-eye is most persistent and close. The past week has been a busy one, and some very large scores have been made. E. F. Richardson stands at the head of |

is to be omers with 248, and Mr. Frank Hollis follows with 247, in the sible 230, the conditions requiring five scores of ten shots each so fixed. The shooting of the other contestants was first-class, he summary indicates:—

. Richardson...... all..... Schaefer. Smith.... Hutchings... Farnham... Thomas F. Schaefer.

ordner, Feb. 28th.-The following are the scores of the Gard-Rife Club at Hackmatack Range to-day, 200 yards; using the b-ring and Creedmoor target combined; 2 scores of 10 shots

| G. F. Ellsworth | 8:3 46 | 176 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| S. N. Dodge | 81 45 | 171 |
| Chester Hinds | 82 46 | 169 |
| F. Nichols | 75 45 | 150 88 |
| H. S. Pierce | 75 44 | 145 |
| William Austin | 72 43 | 184 85 |
| C. W. Henry | 56 43 | 112 80 |
| Wakefield, Feb. 28th.—The members of the Rifle Ass | ociation | a held |

and competition in the shot gun match this afternoon:

ledford, Feb. 28th.—The regular competition in the rifle and tegum, Feb. 28th.—Interegums competition in the line approximately figure matches, under the auspices of the Raymond Sports-n's Club, where shot at Bellevine Runge, Modford, to-day, weather conditions were magnificent. Mr. David Krikwood le 57 out of a possible 60. According to Creedmoor count the rewould stand 45 out of a possible 60. The scores are as fol-

oringfield, March 2d.—Score of the Rod and Gun Ritic Club te to-day at their weekly practice shooting, with changeable d and light, at 200 yards; possible 50:—

| L. H. Mayott | | | | . , | | | õ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 517 |
|----------------|-----|------|------|-----|--|------|----|-----|----|-----------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|---|--------|
| S. S. Bumstead | ۱ | | | | | | 4 | 5 | ŏ | ũ | i) | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5-47 |
| T. T. Mathawer | 171 | | | | | | .5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | -4 | -53 | 4 | ā | D46 |
| G. E. Dayton . | | | | ٠. | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | - [| 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| S H Rarrott | | | | | | | f. | - 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| W H Chanin | | | | | | | E | - 4 | 5. | .1 | .1 | 5 | -4 | 4 | 4 | (11) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De Clark | | | | | | | 4 | - 4 | 4 | <i>f</i> ₁ | 5 | -4 | -3 | - 3 | 4 | 4-41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. F. Clanston | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ONNECTICUT.—Collinsville, Feb. 25th.—Canton Rod and Gun b. Practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand, with left arm exled; 3lbs. pull :-

Hew Haven—Phankr Rifle Gallery,—The attendance during the past week shows that this new rifle gallery is becoming more popular. The new metallic cartridge, introduced in the early part of the week, for military rines, is meeting with great favor among military men, the majority of those who have used it being very well pleased with the result obtained. It shoots with perfect required at the contraction of the works of the contraction of the contr among military men, the majority of those who have used it being very well pleased with the result obtained. It shoots with perfect accuracy at a distance of seventy-five feet, with a charge of 3 grains of powder and 139 of lead. If arrangements can be made, team shooting will be introduced among the different military companies, for suitable prizes, with this cartridge. One new feature added to the Gallery, by the request of one of the members of the International Team of 1536, is bullet practice, 50 caliber round bullets being suspended by a thread at the end of the Gallery, instead of the regular target. As many as 'eight out of ten have been hit by some of the crack-shots. In the All-Comers' Match for, the gold badge, Evalue twenty dollars, some brilliant scores have been made. Mr. E. J. Watrous, of this city, heads this list with a straight 50, being closely followed by several heads this list with a straight 50, being closely followed by several 49s, the scores standing :-

NEW YORK RIFLE CLEB.—New York, Murch 1st.—The New York Rifle Club, owing to some unforseen reasons, only had five men out on Wednesder, who made 1,393 fring target), 281-3-5 average, and 63-2-5 average for Creedmoor count, A. J. Howlett Incilling with 70, Creedmoor, and 315 ring.

M. M. M.

EMPIRE RIPLE CLUB. -Feb. 23th .- Matches at Hartung's Park; 200 yards; Fruit-Dish Match:

abscription Match; 5 prizes:-

Brooklym-The first Ballard rifle match at Fisher's Gallery was

Browagh—the irist balloud, inc. 12, White whiching in three con-secutive competitions with secres of 47, 48, 47.
Mr. A. H. Cobb was the winner in the special match Saturday evening, Peb. 28th; score 118 in a possible 125, the highest score ever made is the gallery with five shots on ring target.

ever made in the gallery with five shots on ring target.

THE MAYMARD RIFLE.—A Boston correspondent who shoose the Maynard riffe writes:—We wish to have it understood that the Maynard riffe; is a safe one to use. You have probably received the account of the splendid shooting done by Mr. E. P. Richardson on the 28th of January in the Mammoth and Magnolia Shooting Galleries in Boston, making three full strings of eight shots each, 150 feet, all bull's-eyes, and one at 100 feet, winning 876 cash, together with an additional \$15 if the scores are not beaten during the month of January. You may not have been informed that this shooting was all done with a Maynard, 22 call, but such is the fact, and also the splendid scores made by O. M. Jewen, alias J. A. Mattoon, alias J. Merrill, are all made by the Maynard, and many other members of the Massachusetts Riffe Association use it also.



AVERAGES FOR 1879.

UXBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

TEMBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.

This Canadian Club was organized several years ago, and owing to mismanagement had greatly fallen off, but during the past season the members seemed determined to make an effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes; and looking over the scores and analysis, they show that they succeeded well. During the season eleven matches in all were played, of which, eight were foreign and three home games. Of the foreign matches, five were won and three lost, and the bachelors were victorious over the Benedicts in two matches out of three. Through the kindness of the Club's Secretary, Mr. Edwin R. Kogers, we are enabled to give the following comprehensive report of last season's play:—

| Date and Place. Stdes. June 6th, at Ux-) Uxbridge bridge | First Innings. | Second. Innings 18 (2 w) 52 | Total, 80 87 |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| June 17th, at Ux- Uxbridge bridge Whitby Lost by 99 runs. | 94 | 39 136 | 133 232 |
| For Whitby, S. Ray contribute | d a splendidly | r made 74, s | and H. |

For wintey, S. Imy contributed a spending made 13, and 11. Carrettin good 35. For the home club, L. Cassells, 23, and L. Hemp-hill, 21. The bad defeat was owing to the loose fielding of the hill, 21. The home eleven.

For Uxbridge, E. R. Rogers bowled 7 wickets for 6 runs; aught one, thus helping to dispose of nine out of the ten wickets.

L. Hemphill, for Uxbridge, who carried his bat for 62 runs.

For Toronto, Logan and Behan did good execution with the

| Sept. 25(b, at Beaver-) Uxbridge | 57 | 80 | 137 |
|--------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|
| ton | 47 | 3 t | 61 |
| Oct. 3d, at Whitby. (Uxbridge Whitby | 65 | 56 | 121 |
| | 37 | 105 | 142 |
| Lost by 21 runs. | | | |

A very closely contested match, where there was a fine exhibition of good cricket. For the victors, Mathewson and II. Laing bowled well.

| DOMICO MCIT | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|---------------------|--|
| BATTI | G AVE | RAGES | S. | | | |
| Names. | Innings | Ruus | Most in on Lunings | Most in a Match | Times Not Out. | Arcrage Runs per Wickel |
| L. Hemphill. L. Cassells. F. Goulding. A. M. Glipin. T. Rolster. C. H. Widdifield. E. H. Charles. L. W. Glipin. J. H. Guid. W. W. Nation. George Leak. W. H. Hamilton. Not. | 5 10 15 15 13 15 13 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 | 216 49 40 73 78 39 51 62 44 17 23 20 | *62 25 23 24 *24 9 15 10 8 9 8 | 53 32 27 *24 16 18 24 18 9 | 1 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 0 | 16.62 12.25 8.00 7.30 6.10 4.87 4.13 3.66 3.40 2.28 2.22 |
| ROWL | ING AV | ERAGI | ES. | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Names E. R. Rogers. 11 J. B. Gould 13 L. Hemphill 15 10 Answer to "A Member of Many Clubs."-New York, Feb. st.—The contribution to your Issue of Feb. 19th, by "A Member 21st.—The contribution to your issue of Feb. 19th, by "A Memore of Many Clubs," was written by a gentleman who evidently leans rather to the interests of Christianity than of cricket. This may

rather to the interests of Christianity than of cricket. This may be quite unintentional on his part, but it would nevertheless seem to be the fact. He desires to do away with strire of any kind. He would have the Staten Island Cricket Club act as a sort of protector to the kindred organizations in the vicinity of New York, and fight "to have its friends;" and be doubts whether the late amendment of that club's Constitution was passed with a view to a reform which prohibited its members from playing against it, even though they are older members of other organizations.

In the first place, the Staten Island Cricket Club was not organized for the purpose of exching its friends, its object in this respect being, and having always been, to take care of itself. It has found the task a difficult one enough, accompanied as it has heen with all the drawbecks which usually attend a new enterprise. The "Member of Many Clubb" rather takes it for granted that the Kindred organizations in the vicinity are an a state of beggany

Additional of Ministerior and the vicinity are in a state of beganizations in the vicinity are in a state of beganization and must need fall back upon outside resources to support existence. We must confess this state of affairs is novel to us. However the fact may be now, the records of matches for the last three seasons have shown such a condition of affairs that

the "kindred organizations" have come in for their share of the spoils and of victory equally with the Staten Island Club. The Staten Island Cricket Club has always been in the main op-posed to revolving; and whenever it was practicable to get along

with its own exclusive members, it has generally done so. with its own exclusive members, it has generally done so. The present flourishing condition of that club is due to the vigorous exertions its own members have made to secure attractive grounds, an increase of membership, and a capable professional. It has now a list of members which seems to gruarantee that in the future its elevens can be made up from its own members; if thinks that it is to the interest of cricket that some rule should exist probliditing a pooling of New York clubs, and it has passed the amendment referred to for this purpose. If a club by its own neglect and inactivity has allowed itself to run down to the level of stagnation, the course for it to adopt is the course which ever we club has before it, and that course is

the course which every me sugment of the course which every me club has before it, and that course is to set he towns it and evert a vigorous activity and interest. By such means success is certain to result. Let the custom once be recognized of gretting a club's bone and show from the raults of some other club, and it will invariably make up its clovens from such sources, and never rely upon its own recruits.

Cricket matches are the most exciting and enguging uses or ap-Criect materies are the most exerting and engaging uses or applications of cricket. Most men in practice study skill to the end that it may serve them and their club on match days. Every man attaches most value to that which is exclusively his own, and will make the greatest sacrifices to obtain it. This rule holds good in make the greatest sacrifices to obtain it. This rule holds good in all human affairs, and so it is with clubs. A victory secured without any fail from outside sources, is what a club enjoys beyond anything else. Such a practice infuses vigor in each member of the eleven, and they all work together as one mun to one purpose, and give their best individual and collective work. Destroy this sense of exclusive ownership and individuality by an interchange of members, and you destroy one of the chief incentives to the perfection and success of cricker. We are informed the Staten Island Chub had this end soiley in view by the passage of their amendment to their Constitution prohibiting revolving. CHICKET.

Monropay, Coloury Claus.-Mr. F. Standliffe, Scoretary of the MAC. C., writes that his club is not to be disbanded, and that the prespects for the coming season are better than they have been for a long time. We are heartily glad to hear this good news, and wish the old Montreal Club a successful year. It is their turn to visit New York, and we will give them a warm welcome when-ever they may come.

Dachting and Canocing.

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

A VERY harmonious meeting was held March 1st in the parlors A of the St. Denis Hotel, at which the following clubs were represented:: San Francisco, Inflido, New Jersey, Jersey Uty, Satem, Me. Columbia, Empire, Hudson River, Yonkers, New Bed-ford, Cleveland, Williamsburg, East River Yacht Club, National Y. C., of Jersey City, Osikosia, Albumy, Portland, Me., and Chicago

-righteen in all. An organization was effected with Vice-Commodoro W. H. Dilworth, N.J. Y. C., as President; John Frick, Columbia Y. C., a Secretary and Treasurer pro tem; and George M. Mausileid, Salem Bay Y. C., and Charles G. Yale, San Francisco, Y. C., as Assistant Secretaries. After general discussion a constitution was adopted, and ordered to be sent to all the clubs participating for

It was also determined to elect an Executive Co rathention. It was also determined to elect an Executive Committee of thirteen by bathot of the clubs as a working body, to draw up a code of by-laws, sailing rules, etc., and the annual club dues were fixed at \$15. Clubs were requested to contribute \$3. each to coyer the necessary printing of the constitution for circulation among them, and other expenses. After ratification of the constitution further steps will be taken to perfect details at the next meeting, to be held in New York the sec-

and Wednesday in April.
The letter of indersement from the San Francisco Y. C. was The fetteror invasionation to sair remoses 1. C. was re-elved with considerable acclamation. The request of the Al-bany Y. C. for the adoption of a national burgee was favorably received, and will be referred to the Executive Committee for action; and the letter from the Cleveland Y. C. in relation to granting the full privileges of a yachy's license to creat under twenty tons, will be sent to all clubs for signatures and united

Clubs and still lain the Association on the same terms as those already participating until the constitution has been final adopted, when their admission will, of course, be subject to a ve of the Association.

YACHTING NEWS.

SEAWANHARA YACHT CLUB.—An important meeting of this club took place at Delmonico's March 1st, Commodore W. A. W. Stewart presiding. The following mombers were added to the club: Messes, W. Howard Mitchell, John A. Stewart, Jr., Edward Mills Messis, Moward Mellert, Moger M. Sherman and Sidney J. Mitchell, Charles E. Jenkins, Roger M. Sherman and Sidney Stratton. [The resignation of Mr. John R. Waller was ac-epted with regrets. The sum of \$2,150 was appropriated for the

club fixtures of the year as under:—
First Beent-Monday, May 31st (Decoration Day), opening cruise of the club, at 10.30 A.M., from Tompkinsville, Staten Island, round the Southwest Spir buoy to Gravesend Bay, where the triends of the club will be contentiated at dinner at some convenient hotel.

Second Event -The Corinthian race, Saturday, June 12th, for Second-class schooners, and litest, second, third and fourth-class shoops; the prizes to be \$100 to the winning schooner, \$00 to winning sloops of the first and second class, \$85 to the winner of the third, and \$05 to the winner of the fourth class, with indivi-

the third, and 55 to the winner of the fourth class, with matural outprizes of \$5 to each man in the winning yachts.

Third Event—The Corinthian crulse, to begin on such day in July as the Commodore may hereafter select. The usual Fourth of July race at Oyster Bay is to be omitted this year, and a race at the end of the cruise substituted.

To the open matches it was decided to "admit only yachts of the

New York, Atlantie, Eastern and New Bedford Yacht Clubs. It was also resolved that sailing masters, cooks and stewards should keep below decks during Corinthian races, and that pilots should not be carried. Tuo club has adopted a rubber button in place of the brass or gilt ones on the uniform, and a new cap after the pat the brass or gilt ones on the uniform, and a new cap after the pat-tern of the English naval service. On the Corinthian cruise only working topsails to be allowed, and no booming out poles except regular spinalacer booms. The mest important resolution was offered by Rear-Commodore Schuyler, creating a prize for sea-manship during the annual cruise, on a basis similar to that adopted by the San Francisco Y. C., and advocated in these

ROYAL NOVA SCOTTA V. S .- The squadron sailed eleven race ROYAL AOVA SCOTT V.S.—Inc squarous sance devoir races during 1870, with sixty-eight entries and fifty-eight starters and nineteen prizes. Of these twelve were presented by the Squad-ron, one by the Vice-Commodore, Rear Commodore and Hon, Secretary; three by the Hon. Secretary, one by Mayor Tobin, of Halifax, and two by the officers of the Hoyal Artillery and Royal Engineers stationed at Halifax. The Squadron now has thirty eight yachts on the list, and new ones will be added this season.

OSHKOSH YACHT CLUB, - Editor Forest and Stream :- At a meet or of the O. Y. C. to take some action in reference to a communication from the National Yachting Association, to be held in New York in March next, the following delegates were elected to rep Tork in March Rext, the following diagrams were checked to resent the O.Y.C., viz.: Commodore George W. Burnell, Frank Heilig and George M. Hasbrouck.

The election of George M. Hasbrouck Secretary, in place of F.

I. Clark, removed from the State, was conceded to be a good choice. All communications addressed to him will receive prompt

choice. All comminications addressed to thin will receive proup-attention.

We also organized what is to be known as the "Sportsman's As-sociation," to prohibit the wholesale staughter of lish and game in this section of the country. Officers: C. W. Relker, Presi-dent; A. W. Welsbrod, Secretary; H. B. Harshaw, Treasurer.

NAUTHER YACHT CLUB.—At Salem, Mass., a new yacht club has been formed called the "Nautflus Yacht Club," and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:—Commodore, J. W. Dodge; Vioe-commodore, J. Remon, Jr.; Fleet Cuptalin. Snow Rich; Measurer, A. J. Frisbec; Scoretary and Treasurer, Frederick Cate. The club has already a membership of forty, and has about tweenty-five boats entered, including some of the fastest yachts in the vicinity. There are six boats building for members of the club.

F. C.

CRUISE OF THE IBERIA .- Mr. Ashbury, formerly owner of Cam CRUESS OF THE HERIA.—Mr. Ashbury, formerly owner of Cambria and Livonia, has been doing some extensive cruising in the 81-ton yawl Heria, having visited the coast of Brazil in her. She arrived at Portsmouth, England, Feb. 24, thirty-three days from Burbaloes. The passage was very storny, but the yawl behaved exceedingly well, and was not once hove to, although she passed ships that were lying to under lower topsails.

NEW YACRTS .- Besides the large 55-ton sloop noticed in the read Actify—beauts that the large of the following the following chatbert, of Trenton, is longthening the following a following a following a for Capt. Murray and Mr. Duggan, and a steam yacht, fift, long, for S. Stevenson, of Brockville.

THE BRITISH YACHT FLEET.-The value of British yachts is es timated at \$20,000,000, including only those over five tons. Smaller craft are classed as sail-boats only. The fleet gives employmen to 5.00) sallors.

AN OLD STAGER. - There is hauled up at the foot of K street South Boston, the old schooner Bull Bow of Charlestown, built in 1816. This craft has the original planking put on when she was built. She is well preserved, and likely to last many years yet. Those who should know say sho is very fast and weatherly.—Boston Herald.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BALLAST .- When the Boston sloop Gael was EXPERIMENTS WITH BALLAST.—When the hoston stoop dust was hunched she had all inside ballast. Next season about 1,500 pounds of iron wore placed on her keel, and her performances were condered much improved. The third season lead was substituted for rsn, and she excelled her provious record, especially in heavy weather. No theory about this.

THE LAST OF A CRACK.—The famous Undine, sunk by collision with a steamer in Boston Harbor last summer, has been hauled

out, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder March Bili. The steamboat company paid all damages, and Mr. Bryant will probably buy.

ADDIE VOORUGS .- Lots of them are coming to it. ADDIE VOORHIES—Lots of them are coming to it. This well-known sloop is to have her spars cut down, and will receive a cruising suit from Crutes' loft in Boston. The Lillie, Messs, Dillingham & Band, follows in the same line. Once ridour sloops of their excessive smooth-water spars, and their speed is gone. Then we will take to a more molerate model, which can be driven first under a sensible rig. With a reasonable rig our present vessels are decidedly slow; it is only by oversparring that we make them go, and when this fact becomes known we expect to see improvements made in form with a view to reducing resistance, and not altogether in the direction of excessive stability, consequently cutting days to cruising some to cruising days to other ways, in what a cutting down to cruising dimensions-in other words, to vessel can carry—we'welcome as a' step that is sure to lead to a commendable modification in model.

IDLER AND CAMBBIA. - In taking a lay mouthly contemporary

IDLER AND CAMBRIA.—In taking a lay monthly contemporary to task for some harmless "spread-eagleism," the fondon Field has the following:—
"By the way, the Cambria in 1876 sailed a match against the Iller round Block Island buoy and back in a fine breeze—the only real breeze the Cambria had during any of her matches in America—and in a turn of twenty miles to windward Cambria beat Iller. rea—and in a turn of twenty mines to windward canting used. Ider-nincteen minutes. The filter carried way her bobstay, but at the time the Cambria was so far to windward that practically the re-sult was not affected by the accident. The Cambria beat the Idler four or five times altogether, and Idler beat Cambria (we in light tour or live times utogetier, and loter beat common twice in light wind. At any rate littler must at present be a different ship from what she was in 1870 if she can show "littler" on her stern to the English yachtsall round the course at the next squarkor regards. We should like to see what the Mirituda would do with the Idler in a twenty miles thresh to windward in a breeze that would make in a twenty miles thresh to windward in a breeze that would make the former house both her upper sticks. If we have a tearing westerly breeze, like that in the match round the Wight last season, we should expect to see Celonia, Egeria, Miranda and Seabelle bearing up round the Needles, while Idler would be still jumping at sea off St. Catherine's. Perhaps after all it is not the Idler of 1-50 that the English yachts will have to chose round the Cowes course in 18-9.

The Idler has been altered considerably since 1870; she has been lengthened and "deepened" and now has a flush deck. Her sea-going powers have been materially improved, but she is prob-ably no smarter than in 1870, when she ranked as one of our fastest. We certainly think there are several schooners in England which in a lumpy sea would give ldier a severe drubbing, though which in a lumpy sea would give life? a severe drubbing, though in turning to windward in moderate weather like, might turn the tables, especially if there is much lee-going (ide. The dimensions of life? are 108 ft, over all; 97 ft, water-line; 22.5 ft, beam, with 9 ft, 10 in, draft without center-board. Built by Sam'l Pook, of Fairhaven, Conn.. in 185, and altered by Henry Steers, of Greenpoint, in 1814. Sails by J. M. Sawyer. Draft with board down about 18 ft. Is one of the most sightly schooners w and is now owned by Mr. Fisher, of Chicago.

Run is now owned by Air, risin-to classically and received a very truly remarks; — In his report for 1879 the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels took notice of the excessar bicons tee for steam yachts and other small vessels using steam power, and suggested that a charge of 55 would be enough for the annual

nspection or such craft.

"The objection to the present fee of \$25 is two-fold; it is out of proportion to the size and importance of the vessels paying the license, being as much as is charged for steamers of 100 tons butden, and it is practically prohibitory to a large class of men who

would otherwise build and use such vessels for pleasure or profit.
"It is gratifying to note that a bill has been introduced in Congress to carry out the Inspector General's recommendation. Its passage would be altogether benedicial."

With the exception of Herreshoff's experiments we have been With the exception of Herresnon's experiments we have been almost at a standstill in America, while England has developed the; Willan's three-cylinder, the Wigzell & Halsey rotary, the Perkins and other radical innovations and improvements, and notably the efficiency of high speed engines of the common loco-motive side-valve type, as in the Thorneyceaft launches.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT - Notice has been given by the Light-SANDY HOOK LIGHT.—Notice has been given by the English House Board that in consequence of the encroashment of the sea upon the site of the present light-house known as East Beacon Light, Sandy Hook, the light will be exhibited on and after March 15th from the iron tower recently creeted on the site occupied as the East Reacon in 1850 and which is situated 375 feet from the the East Bencon III 1500, and which is structure as feet from for present light-house structure, in a course bearing south by east from it. The new tower is of cast-from and is painted red. The lantern is painted black. The light will stand forty-two feet above the base of the tower and forty-six feet above mean sea-

STILL ANOTHER-Rear Com. Sumichrast, R. N. S. Y. S., will hoist his pennant aboard a fine new 20-ton cutter about tle of June. She is now building in Halifax. Iron ballast inside

YACHT CLUBS IN FRANCE.-The recent annual report of the Tacht Club de France shows on its books 118 yessels, with an aggregate tonnage of \$,433, or an average of 57 tons to each yacht. The amount of prize money offered by the club to racing associations under its auspices was \$3,400. This is certainly not u bad exhibit. There are now twenty-eight regular clubs in France, besides some forty regatta associations.

PROVISIONS RUN SHORT, - The two venturesome individuals PROVISIONS IGEN SIGET. The two ventures and monitorial from codish latitudes, Burrill and Coombs, who left Boston July 9th hast year in a whaleboat of about one and a quarter tons, brought up by steamer in New York. They left port in the little Golden State, intending to reach Australia in time for the Melbourne Exhibition. Everything went well until they must zerr St. Jago, Capo Verde Islands, which they had made in first-eight St. Jaco, Cape verte (stands, writer they had made in Inty-elgit days. Rough weather was met, but the tiny erait seems to have performed well enough, and the voyage might have been accomplished had it not been for earle-issness in stowing the provisions, which were all spoiled by the sea and had to be tossed overboard. They tried for St. Helena, but were driven to leevand, and when almost exhausted for want of food put their helm up and made to the season of the control of Parxil whome they remuting for a white n island off the coast of Brazil, where they recruited for a while mong the fishermen and then sailed for Bahia and returned to among the isactined and then senior to full health and see no this city by mail steamer. Both men are in full health and see no reason why a small boat, properly modeled and litted, cannot go o sen as well as a ship.

UNION REGATTAS IN BOSTON .- The necessity for a National Yachting Association is shown by the following call to Boston vacht clubs :-

yacht clubs:—

"Dorghester Yacht Club,
"Cour House, Harrison Square,
"Boron, Ethings, 1880.

"Dear She: A committee has been appointed by the Dorchester Yacht Club to confer with committees of the other neighboring clubs, who shall see fit, for the purpose of drawing up a unis-

form set of sailing regulations and system of measurement for

torm set of saling regulations and system of measurement in time allowance, under which union regatas are to be sailed. "We do not desire that the clubs commit themselves now to adoptany particular set of rules, but think the proposed Associa tion should result in a set of regulations which it will be for the full advantage of all to adhere to

Hoping to hear from you as soon as convenient, we remain yours truly,

" FRANK E. PEABODY, Chairman COOLIDGE BARNARD,

GEORGE S. RICE.

" HARRY S. MANN

"Committee of D. Y. C. "P. S.-Please send answer to B. Barnard, Harrison Sq

THE PANNIE.—Mr. Bryant, of Boston, has bought the large sloop Famile flaid up in Gowanus Basini, built at Mystic by Richmond in 1971. She is 72ft, deck, 66 w. l., 23ft, 9in, beam, 6ft, 9in, hold, 17ft draft with board, 5ft, without

THE MIDGE.-This little sloop has been hauled out at Pier yard in Greenpoint, and will be altered into a keel, Boston

THE CARIN LOCKER.—To remove old paint: Slack three pounds of stone quickline in water and one pound American peerl ash. as thick as paint; apply with an old brush and let it remain for as these as paint; apply with an old order and ret remain of welve or fourteen hours, when the paint will peal off easily. Black varibh: Two pounds gum shellae, two pounds umber, one gallon linseed oil and one-quarter pound of lamp black; boil together for four hours over a slow fire. Painting: A gallon of mixture, or say slx pints raw fluseed oil, one pint bolled oil, and one pint turre, or say six pints raw missea on to the pint control of day none pint turrent pounds of dry paint. On woodwork a gallon of paint will cover from 450 to 600 square feet, on iron about 700. Putty: Spanish whiting and linseed oil well beaten and kneaded into a stiff pasto. Lacquer for brasswork: Eight ounces of shellac and one gallon of spirits of

THE DIFFERENCE.-A little so-called nautical journal of the fly left variety has been making the rounds of our advertisers of late misropresenting this journal, and spinning correspondingly inflated mondetly in its own behalf. The facts in the case are these: The sheet in question has only recently emerged from disthese: The sheet in question has only recently emerged from alshomorable bankenpity; has noise outstanding; is shicking its limbilities under the lee of petticouts; never had a paying circulation, in its most prosperous days, of one thousand, and now has probably much less even than that; its columns are replete with "decoys" and "deadbeads;" if has no influence, and is of odorous reputation. The general circulation of FOREST AND STREAM ous reputation. The general extraction of rolls and stable at thirty times as great, and among yachtsmen we have a hundred times as many readers, for the puny longshore sheet cannot muster fifty of that class on its books. In spite of this, it advertises itself as having the "largest circulation." Business obfained by such misrepresentation is equivalent to obtaining named of such instepresentation is equivalent to obtaining money under false pretenses, and parties who have been swindled by it can recover in the courts. If, with these facts before them, our patrons choose to throw money into the guitter by giving the petty sheet alluded to their support, it is none of our concern, but we propose to see that they do so with their eyes open. on the propose to see that may use with those of the fraudulent pre-comparison of our columns with those of the fraudulent pre-tender will save our advertisers from falling into his clutches The longshore sheet must seek its victims in other channels; its character is too well known in this latitude, and its unscruptulous mendacity will be exposed in these columns for the benefit of the public. Further particulars can be had on application. of the public.

MEASUREMENT.-An Eastern yachtsman writes as follows con MEASUREMENT.—An Eastern Juditishan writes as inlows con-cerning our recent article on measurement.—"Allow me to con-gratulate you upon your last article on measurement. It goes right to the point. It is timely and will serve to clear away much of the ignorance which has prevented a proper understanding of the subject heretofore. It establishes a foundation and gives us The subject herefore. It consists a formation and give an authority upon which we can proceed in our future consideration of the subject." Owing to press on our columns further material on this head has been postponed.

MEASUREMENT IN FRANCE.—It is to the credit of our French cousins that they are restive under the infliction of the old Thames rule and that they refuse to accept it in good grace any The Yacht Club de France has taken the bull by the longer. The reals tells of values as taken to other by the borns, and others are proposing a congress to settle the vexed question. We commend to their consideration the five axioms drawn up in an article in our last issue.

THE BEST MEDIUM,-There is no advertising medium equal to THE BEST AND STREAM for bringing to public notice yachts for sale or wanted to purchase. Its circulation among the rachting public is larger than that of any journal, whether daily, weekly or monthly. It covers the whole country. Not long ago a schooner monthly. It covers the whole country. Not only ago assence advertised a single time in these columns brought a purchaser in side of a week, and a recent card of the same nature has resulted in numerous answers to its first insertion. Parties intending to offer yacht property cannot do better than avail themselves of

WHAT THE PUBLIC THINKS .- A letter from the East says "We heartily indorse your views as expressed in your journal, which the yachtsmen of our club here thoroughly appreciate."

YACHT FOR SALE .- A fine little 5-ton cruiser, ready to go into commission, is offered at a great bargain. See our "for sale columns.

EXPERIENCE WILL TELL

MUSKEGON, Mich , Feb. 21st.

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forcet and Stream:—
The statement made by Mr. Thomas Clapham in your issue of
the 19th inst., that if would require "from four to six men to
handle a forty-foot cutter, if any speed was expected from her," is so much at variance with my own experience that I cannot let it pass unchallenged. Either his cutter is not rigged like mine or his men must be very slow. I have a cuttor-rigged yacht 38x85-22x5 feet, and with the assistance of one good man I can MAN SALE he in ordinary weather, and with two men hesides my-self I can the result of and stayball-her skipper expecting a severe squall, which, howpassed shead of the yacht-reefs shaken out, and all the ever, passed anem of the yaone-reces smaner out, and an the first-mentioned cloth spread, while the yacht continued on her course, and the entire time occupied for both operations was not quite ten minutes, and the work was done by two boys, both under eighteen years of age. These same boys with two others under eighteen years of age. These same boys with two others went on a four weeks' cruise last season, visiting Mackinaw and went on a four weeks' cruise has season, visuing Mackinaw and the various islandast the floot of Lake Michigan, crossed to Green Bay, thence up the shore to Kenesha, and from there home. Part of the time they were in company with a crack sloop from the west shore, and had plonty of opportunities of comparing the

workings of the two rigs in all kinds of weather. It is needless to add that they are decidedly in favor of the curter. I have during the past six years owned cats, sloops and one cuttor, and my experience is that a cuttor can be handled safer. easier and drier in heavy weather than our any other small yacht

"CORINTHIAN "AND HIS CRITICS.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

All these that my last communication, instead of being simply, is intended, an answer to the criticisms of your correspondents 'Rouge Croix" and "Martin Gale," in reference to practical experience in yacht or naval design, and correcting some mistake perions on magnifications are all correcting some instances made by them in their communications, especially regarding the seamanship of the former, which remarks unfortunately were omitted by you from my communication, has raised a horner's nest about my cars, or rather is deemed worthy of an editorial and a formal answer from the devoted (but not Dovoted) yachtsman, Mr. Robert Center, who, in doing so, socks "to kill two birds with one stone." While acknowledging myself a Corinthian, who-perhaps, is more ready with the pen than with the tiller, I have still some smattering of the subject treated of, principally obtained from a study of well-known authors, and observation of the performance of our own yachts for a series of years.

the performance of our own yachis for a series of years.

Mr. Center instances the well-known America, designed by Mr.

Steers, and speaks of the complinent paid her designer by Mar
rett in his book. He truly says, "that her centers were adjusted
with considerable skill and judgament." This simple acknowledgment to a practical man was not only forced from Marrett, buil from all England by her performances; and they further paid him a greater compliment, by immediately lengthening forward all the yachts in England.

Regarding his challenge to sail Volante against Mr. Clapham's sharpie, my mention of it at all was simply to correct a mistake sharple, my mention of it at all was simply to correct a mistace in reference to said challenge by your correspondont, "Houge Croix." I take Mr. Clapham's acceptance in good faith; and no doubt Mr. Center could be accommodated and fairly met, even it he objects to going single-handed around Long Island in the Volante. As to injury to the business of Mr. Ctapham by the said

roce, have no doubt that it would greatly benefit it.

I am pleased that Mr. Center gives "Boh" Fish credit for good things. I remain with the impression that he did produce two nuts, the Whiteap and the old Vision, which were not to be

nuts, the Whitecap and the old Vision, which were not to be erenched by the Dream or the Vindex. Regarding the Lofs, does he remember the club race, when the Vindex, that famed heavy weather yacht, was in distress, even in the Narrows, water kneedeep on dock, masthead and topmast gone, while every other vessel in the deer was earrying topsails?

As to vindicating the speed of Vindex, in comparison with Kripy's Arrow, I sak him to read the record of Vindex; it will do him good. He instances the Vindex winning two races; also the Vindex by hands down," Now, it must confess, I do not understand the term "hands down," as applied to yachting; and, while acknowledging my ignorance in that particular, can only imagine acknowledging my ignorance in that particular, can only imagine it applies to some Corinthian Regatta, or in a crowd of would-be-experts who are being initiated into the mysteries of yachtlug, or to regattas without an antagonist worthy of the name, somewhat

after Mischief's late victory.

As to your editorial comments, friend Editor, upon the value of naval design, you seem to intimate that I hold science in disalan, whereas I have the profoundest respect for science. Science utilizes electricity, but all theories as to electricity are but assumed; and so I hope I may regard somewhat in the same manner naval design, its theories, especially regarding speed, being

to such triumphs of science, you instance a Popofika or a Devastation monitor. Without entering the profound mysteries let us take some English authority on the subject, since they ap near fashionable among Corinthians. I instance the capsizing of the iron-clad frigate Cantain, and later the frigate Eurumedon, by the iron-chain rights (aphain, and later the trights Europhaeon, or which disasters so many lives were lost. In the exhaustive in-vestigations by the Amirally which followed the first-disaster, the verdict was that scientific principles were strictly followed in her vertice was find seeing proper and necessary precutions were ob-served, and all proper and necessary precutions were ob-served, on the necessary production of the produc-dence, or ather nn "unaccountable." So, perhaps, with the un-fortunate Mohack, so often quoted by you. Her Captain, such haps, was a Corintal in in matters which required expertness and indement

Now, as to the quotation from the great masters, in whom un-Rown genius often succeeds where science and education full Have you ever observed one of our vessels-of-war? Do not look at them casually as they lie in the Navy Yard, but ask from the officers and tars who man them of their performance at sea. will tell you that they often roll their yard-arms in solid, so that will tell you that they often rough the sea can be seen from the lower hold through the main-hatch. These, however, are triumples of skill, upon whose design untold wealth of science (principally German) has been esthusted. In opposition to this look at the frigate Niagura, designed by our ctical man of genius, Steers. Built under the greatest opposition of wound-be-selectives, and, among a recknowled to English to be the finest and speediest vessel-of-war ever structed, finally tinkered and destroyed by those who in do acknowledged their incompetence.

And now as to our own yaunted scientific yachts. I will not

And now as to our own vaunted scientific yachts. I will not give you the vain task of pointing to one instance, where a so-called scientific vessel has been produced and developed speed without some or other modification of rig or otherwhe. In a contemporary I was amused in reading the record of one of our sectentifically-rigged yachts. After specifying her afterations, such as in one instance of cutting a few feet from her bowspirt; in another, adding nine inches of skag aft, then removing it on another occasion; he continues and informs the reader that, her speed being remarkably free, she needs but a few additional cloths to be waging all to be one of the fastest yessels to windward—she her mainsail to be one of the fastest vessels to windward-she being at present, as is well-known, notably deficient in that re-

In reading the article upon yacht measurement by Mr. A. Cary In reading the article upon yacht measurement by Mr. A. Cary Smith, would respectfully beg leave to call his attention to some things which have probably escaped his notice, as seen through other glasses. In his objection to length as a measurement he saizes upon the old cry of our English friends, "Seaworthiness," and its tendency to produce wide, heavily-sparred vessels, and gives us a fearful picture of the behavior of over-sparred vessels; for the gentleman who sparred Vinder, Madacap, Intrepla, Vidol Christophick, Middle, Manache and Lossy the least ee and the new Mischief, remarkably cool, to say the least

Is length not the principal element of speed? In considering Is length not the principal element of spear? In considering embical contents as a measurement, be compared the schooner Intropid with Tidal Wairs. Would it not be better and fairer to compare Intropid with Hambler, one of her class? He certainly cannot object to Rambler for want of freeboard or depth or speed

either, in the comparison.

As to his objection to freeboard being taxed, witness the performances of Palmer, the bulklestas well as the fastest of our

large centor-board schooners. The records prove that a fast ves sel cannot be handleapped under this measurement by a 30w one. In continuation, he instances the Replan and Viren, and initiantes that Replan would, with more freeboard, have better "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the present Vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round qualities." Albs! the vision has "all round quali

round quanties. Ams; the present Psent mas "an round quartities." For myself I will none of them.

The next system of mea surement he considers is our measurement of Corinthians, the Seawanhaka, and probably the coming measurement of the New York Club. To exemplify the working measurement be instances a race of Schemer and Velante, in which Schemer defeated the Volante. In other words the little Schemer defeated the Volante, In other words the little Schemer, enrying four tons of ballast, defeated a powerful vessel carrying ton tous of leads, after being heavily handicapped by time in her own weather.

It simply proves that the Volante must be remarkably slow, and

"Corlnthians" to handicap a speedy that it is difficult even for

that it is difficult even for "Corinhiams" to handicap a speedy vessel, even when particularly interested in so doing.

Regarding Viron and Coming, he proves that the well-known speedy Coming can be defeated by a handleap of time to a slow one by this proposed measurement. In fact, to myself, not particularly interested in measurement, his labored argument simply results in attempting to reduce by time speedy vessels to alved with slow ones, the same problem which our English friends have been at for many years, upon whose measurement a vessel can be produced which has but one measurement, consequently ild be allowed so much time in a race that there could be but

ne result. Perhups, finally, it may be an advantage, since having tried the known, and failed to produce other than "all round qualities," in the unknown future, we may be more successful in producing something which may challenge the admiration of the yachting world by defeating our new speedy vessels by bandicap of mea

flag-ships of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. If the Commodore ining-snips of the seawamnian agent thus, if the Commonore in-tends to command during the cruise of that squadron, I advise him always to start the day before. Upon this subject I will only mention a remark by a celebrated English yacht designer upon viewing one of our cutters. His advise was to "lock the designer perhaps he may design another." CORINTRIAN Feb. 12th

Woman's Column.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PLAN.

PENNSYLVANIA, February, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I peruse the Forest and Stream:—
I peruse the Forest and Stream each week with interest, and think the editor deserves all the praise we can give him, in publishing a man's paper of so much interest to women and children. Our boys love the hear and fish stories very much; and of course they are going to take Forest and Stream when they get to be men.

My experience as a sportsman's wife would be very pleasant if it were not for the dogs, but alas! those heuritul pointers and setters have no clearms for me. If the setters would only set still and the pointers keep their heads pointed toward the barn, instead of pointing it in the back door whenever it is left open, I could endure it; (in fact I have to say, may). In the full one very busy day I was helping prepare dinner, and as it was baking day there happened, to be only one loaf of bread—"the last loaf." I laid it out on the shelf, when the next thing that attracted my attention was cur. "Flora." She had pointed the loaf and was retrieving with it as fast as possible, and only half an hour to dinner. Inagine, if you can, how shiling I must have looked, and with what good

pointed the leaf and was retrieving with it is fast as possible, and only half an hour to dinner. Imagine, if you can, how shifting I must have looked, and with what good grace I prepared more; and as I told my busband of my grievance he only stroked the head of 'the beautiful animal and said: "Mistress ought to have been more careful and not to lave left the door open, hadn't she?"
Unlike the most of you gris, I am gun-shy, though I rode several niles the other day with the gun in our enter. I really hope to be brave enough to try my hand at shooting some day, but should prefer glass balls to birds. I really enjoy seeing my husband shoot glass balls, I think he is a capital shot, and have often tried to get him to challenge Bogardus, which I presume he will do some day. I have never accompanied my husband on his lunting trips, but expect to do so next fall if nothing

him to challenge Bogardus, which I presume he will do some day. I have never accompanied my husband on his hunting trips, but expect to do so next fall if nothing happens. My husband is a physiciam.

I ride with him a great deal and enjoy the wild and picture-quo seenery of old Pennsylvania very much; in fact, our lives are gliding on very picessarily, and if wives only seek happiness they will find it, if their husbands are sportsmen; and I try to put up with all their eccentricities; but deliver me from such a trial as Zena had, keeping a dog under the bed nights.

SOUND ON THE DUCK QUESTION.—The Northeast (Md.) Record complains, in a recent issue, that Maryland duck shooting is being ruined by the incursion of "an army of sports from all the ends of the earth who come down here shooting is being ruined by the incursion of "in army of sports from all the ends of the earth who come down here and bang away like mad, spoiling the sport as well as the profil that rigitly belongs to the citizens of the State." and the writer calls for a law which shall limit ducking licenses to citizens of the State. It is sufe to assume that this is not the Chesapeake and Susquehama professional duck hunters themselves, for no one knows hotter than they do that the greatest income from the ducking grounds is derived from these so-termed "sports" from all the ends of the earth, for, as the Havre Republican pertinently observes, the sportsman from abroad cannot go down there" and bang away like mad, "unless they charter one of the regularly licensed craft of those waters, or own their own craft, which are governed by the same laws that regulate those of citizens. This editor adds: "Mr. Jos. Bailey (of the well-known firm of jewelers, Phila.), whom we mention by way of illustration, asserte that every pair of ducks he kills on our flats costs him at least \$10, and if he thought that he was doing the slightest possible injury to a single person in Havre de Grace he would never shoot another duck in our waters. This, we believe, is the sentiment that governs nearly all who visit our waters for the purpose of shooting ducks, occasionally. In our judgment the gamers of Havre de Grace should be united in some course of action. We have laws and legislation enough on the subject—in fact, have too much. The laws as now on the satute books were passed in precisely the shape our gunners defact, have too much. The laws as now on the saquesteeth fact, have too much. The laws as now on the saquesteeth books were passed in precisely the shape our gunners destred them, and if its provisions were faithfully carried out them would, no doubt, be more ducks killed and less grumbling."

Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A SWE do not employ any authorized agents or canvassers, we offer our friends in every locality who will give any time or attention to collecting and forwarding subscriptions, the following inducements to obtain subscribers for the "FOREST AND STREAM" at the rates and commissions given below:

Collect Subscription price, 3 months, \$1.00 Commission to be retained, 3 ".25

6 months, \$2.00

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2 years, \$7.00

3 years, \$10.00 3 " 2.00

Amount to remit us. 3

\$1.50

* \$3.00

" \$5,50

\$8,00

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To the one sending the next largest amount, in accordance with the above conditions,
To the third on the list,
And to the fourth,
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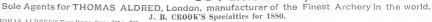
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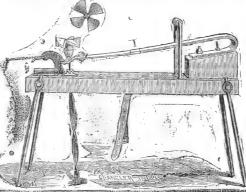
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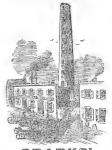




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Unfrequented Regions of the Adirondacks.

WILL endeavor to describe a few localities in the northern portion of the Adirondacks, most of which have been comparatively little frequented by sportsmen from abroad. There are but two roads in the country, running north and south, reaching up into the heart of the Adirondack region. One is from Malone, running directly south to Paul Smith's on St. Regis Lake, and past Meacham Lake; the other from Moira and Brushton, fourteen miles west, running directly south and parallel to the other to Blue Mountain. After going ten miles south there is no road crossing from one to the other, and all the country between the two is an unbroken wilderness. All the parties going in at the northern end of the Adirondacks, or nearly all, have gone in by the Malone road, and of course that portion in the western part of the county has not been nearly as much hunted as the eastern, except in the extreme south end, which has been bunted and fished over by parties fitted out from St. Regis and Saranac Lakes, and by parties coming in by Tupper's Lake. The road that runs south from Moira ends at Blue Mountain, twenty-four miles south of here. It is nearly opposite Meacham Lake on the Malone Road, about lifteen miles west of there and about twenty-five miles northwest from St. Regis Lake, or Paul Smith's There is a house there kept by Henry Phelps, with all kinds of accommodation for sportsmen, and charges reasonable—\$1 per day for board, and \$1.50 for guides. He will rig out parties with camping rigs, boats, etc., who wish to go to some of the streams and ponds in the vicinity. The house is large and commodious; he sets a good table, has good beds, and is much better liked than the former proprietor, Merrill, who died a year or so ago. The foot of the Sixteen-mile Level of the St. Regis River is near the house. Boats can run up sixteen miles on this, and it is a splendid place for deer and trout, with a bear occasionally. The localities, which are mostly new, and have been but very little visited, will all have to be reached by way of the Blue Mountain Wolf Pond, eight miles southwest from Blue route. Mountain House, is but very little visited. The upper branches of the Parishville River run close to it and abound in trout, some of a large size, and in any decen-

kind of a day one can catch all the trout he can carry. Deer, bears and panthers are to be found there. I was there in June last, and at night the deer would come around the shanty and whistle at all hours; and we frequently heard a catamount scream, and one of the party saw two on the banks of the pond. There is no road in there, only a blazed trail. When I and my party went in, we had Mr. Phelps take our boat and baggage on a juniper—a sort of sled—and part went ahead and cleared the road; the rest stayed by the sled and helped it over logs, and in that way we got along very well. The river there is fifteen to twenty-five yards wide, and there are levels of still water and rapids. The levels have to be fished from a boat.

There is another branch a short distance below, which is smaller, but it is full of trout, and has never been fished by a dozen different persons. I did not go to it, for we got more trout than we wanted where we were close to our camp. There is a very good shanty at the boad, made of logs, with a bark root, with a door and small glass window, belonging to a trapper who raps here in the late fall. All the country west of Blue Mountain is an unbroken wilderness for miles, until you come to the back settlements in St. Lawrence County, and there are several ponds and streams which have no name and are only frequented by trappers and a few still-hunters. Gavanaugh Pond is only three miles from Blue Mountain House and is a great resort for deer and other animals, but it is not much of a place for trout. Many deer were killed there last season by only a few persons hunting. Mr. Phelps keeps a boat there, and has a rough shanty buil on its shore. All this country west of the road for eight or ten miles morth of Blue Mountain House has never been wisted but by very few, if any, sportsmen. It is out of the way of parties coming from the large sporting houses in the eastern section of the Adirondacks, and the only way they can reach it is to come down the St. Regis River, through Sixteen-mile Level,

one now at Wolf Pond if no one has found it and made away with it.
Four miles below the Blue Mountain House, on the river, is Spring Cove House, at the head of another level; it is owned by Den Snith. He keeps sportsmen and acts as guide himself, and is a good one. He will furnish boats and provisions and everything for camping out, and will go anywhere with parties at a reasonable price. He was up on the Sixteen-mile Level four weeks last season, with two young gentlemen from New York City. He is a good cook and understands all about hunting and fishing. His address is the same as that of Mr. Pheles.

son, with two young gentlemen from New York City. He is a good cook and understands all about hunting and fishing. His address is the same as that of Mr. Phelps, St. Regis Falls Post Office, Franklin County, N. Y. Parties going to either had better write a week or so in advance, and it to Mr. Snith be will meet them at St. Regis Falls. His place is some distance off the main road. About five miles lower down the river is the Humphrey Level, eight to nine miles in length. Several families live near there and will take a limited number of boarders. Three or four families live in that vicinity, among whom is old Bill Edwards, who has killed more large game than any one man in the northern part of the Adirondacks. He has killed seven catamounts or panthers, and bears and wolves by dozens. He acts as guide and will go with parties to any locality, but cannot furnish anything but boat and dogs. Mr. Dinnnick, a resident there, will always accommodate a few boarders at seventy-five cents per day and throw in the use of his boat. It would be a good place for two or three to spend a week or more, who could handle a boat themselves and fish and enjoy the mountain air at a small expense. It is about fifteen miles from here (Moira), and if they wished to go off to any other place they could get Edwards for guide, or some of the others there. There are

several small ponds near there in which front are quite numerous; besides, good trout-fishing can be had in the river. The East Branch of the St. Regis empties into the Middle Branch near the foot of this level, and along both streams here is a great place for deer. It was on the East Branch, near here, that a party of three killed four-teen deer and a bear in one week November last. Up the East Branch, through its whole length to where it rises in Meacham Lake, is an unbroken wilderness, except one or two small clearings of an acro or two; one at the only place where it runs near a traveled road. That is at the old Sanford & Skinner Saw Mill, at the foot of a level of eight or ten miles. A Mr. Sampson keeps a house here and boats, and lass several grown up boys who act as guides; it is a good locality for deer-hunting and troutfishing also, and is the greatest place for rufled grouse I know of; in fact they are plenty all over the North Woods clear down to this village.

I have given you a sketch of some of the localities that I know of, where good sport at either hunting or fishing can be had, places I have visited myself. But there is a large portion of the country between the two main roads, which I never visited, and I know of no one who ever did.

The Blue Mountain House is situated in a fine locality, and the view foot is it the heat of course and the country. several small ponds near there in which trout are quite

main roads, which I never visited, and I know of no one who ever did.

The Blue Mountain House is situated in a fine locality, and the view from it is the best of any sporting establishment I ever visited in the mountains. One can look from its door over a tract of country sixty miles in extent. White Face Mountain, in Essex County, is in plain sight, also bebar Mountain beyond Meacham, and the whole chain of mountains in the northeest and St. Regis in the southeast. It is the best place I know of for the sportsman to go to that is easy of necess, and to fit out from to go to other localities not much frequented, to camp out, and the cest will not be one half what it would be at St. Regis Lake and other places east and southeast. Or course they have not all the extrast to be found at Paul Smith's or Martin's and other older establishments, but plenty of good food and good beds, with board by the week for \$4.

I go independent of all. I have a tent, boat, sheet-iron eek for \$4.
I go independent of all. I have a tent, boat, sheet-iron

Smith's or Martin's and other older establishments, but plenty of good lood and good beds, with board by the week for \$\frac{8}{2}\$.

I go independent of all. I have a tent, boat, sheet-iron stove, etc. I camped seven weeks on the Sixteen-mile Level all alone in August and September hast. Took adong a seak of flour and all other things and did my own cooking shid balong. The whole trip did not cost mo over \$15\$ from home. I killed a great many spruce partridges in September. They are living the betties them and have not at taste. I caught a great many spruce partridges in September. They are living in loles along the level, and gave a great many away to blue berry parties who come in there in Angust to gather the berries. The first week I was there I heard a catamount scream regularly overy morning about 30 clock on Buck Mountain, opposite my camp, and shortly after an old hunter gathering spruce gum over there saw him or his mate. There are one or two places on the Malone Road to St. Regis Lake, where much better hunting and fishing can be had than in the vicinity of the sporting establishments or hotels. McCollom's, about half way between Meacham and St. Regis Lake, is yet a grand good place to go for deer or trout. I went there every season for eight or nime years previous to the last two. Osgood fliver and Hay's Brook, close by, are good trout streams, and I have caught a trout in each that weighed three pounds, one three pounds two ounces by McCollom's steely ards, and the other measured twenty inches in length. I nover fished in flay's Brook but what I got my basket full of trout. It is the best stream for trout in the hot days in July and August I know of, as the water is cold on account of the many spring of, as the water is cold on account of the many springs along its banks, and trout run up it from Osgood River and Mcacham Lake. (The Osgood River enters into Mcacham Lake). There are some large trout in it, but the average run from eight inches to twelve inches in length, with some up to eight en lene

Titusville, are all good splaces for game and trout, but being near Malone they are overrun and fished and hunted to death soon after the sensons open, the same as it is in vicinity of St. Regis and other lakes and ponds in that neighborhood. . . The old Northwest Bay Road, running across the Lower St. Regis district from east to west, or northwest and southeast, is not now in use, only as a foot-path, except at the western end. It was built by the array of the war of 1812, when they went from Crown Point to Lake Ontario, and has grown up with bushes and filled in with fallen trees so as not to be passable with a wagon.

ALBERT CORNISH.

DULLING FOR TROUT.

URING the summer of 1857 the Rockbridge Alum Springs, in Virginia, were crowded with distinguished visitors from all parts of the South, who came there principally to drink of the health-giving waters. The town of Lexington, seventeen miles distant, always sent its quoto on special occasions, such as ball nights, concerts and excarsion days, to Jordan Springs, ten miles south. Among the many who represented the college town at the springs, and who were sure to be there the latter part of every week, were John Letcher, a member of Congress at that time, and T. J. Jackson, a professor in the Virginia Military Institute. These two gentlemen were constant and steadfast friends then and in the squally days that came after, and their clief amusement while at the "Rock Alum" was derived from the pleasure of rolling ten-pins—a game both gentlemen

amusement while at the "Rock Alum" was derived from the pleasure of rolling ten-pins—a game both gentlemen were very fond of. The alleys were situated on the edge of a creek bearing the name of the springs, and at the bottom of the towering Mill Mountain; and herein honest John Letcher and the modest Professor enjoyed themselves in an innocent way.

The principal hotel in Lexington was kept by a wag named Mann, a jolly good fellow, a prime favorite with the students and most of the townspeople, and always ready to bet on any point there was the slighest dispute about. This latter talent of his was the magnet that drew the young students to Mann's Hotel; and one evening, while a party wassitting in the capacious office, the subject of trout fishing was brocched, and as it was well known that Rockbridge a work of the subject of trout fishing was brocched, and as it was well known that Rockbridge a work of the subject of trout fishing the variety of the subject of trout fishing was brocched, and as it was well known that Rockbridge a work of the subject of the subject of trout fishing the variety of the subject of trout and the subject of the sub

sation in the alley, and got his promise not to mention his mode of catching trout even if he was engaged by Mr. Maun. While Hostetter and Mark Lowis were biting the end of the last strawberry in their julep, Bill Mann entered, and after an introduction and a few words of explanation in regard to the locality where trout were abundant, an agreement was entered into whereby Bill Mann was to give Hostetter \$10 if eighty trout were caught in one hour. Ten dollars to the hunter was a mountain of wealth, and the next morning he was on hand bright and early. Bill Mann showed hinself with a fancy rod, silver reel and a box containing any number of different colored flies in his lands; and at this novel appearance Mark and the hunter naturally smiled; but the secret of their smile hey kept to themselves, and as they jogged along up the banks of the creek the witry hunter kept the other two in a state of excitement by his wonderful yarns about trout fishing and hunting the "varmints" that the mountains above were full of. After a walk of two miles they came to a spot where the creek widened into a large pond, or small lake, the water of which was as clear as crystal, and the nimble ish were sporting about as thick as locates, hiding themselves under the rocks at the near approach of the human step. All around was solitude, the very sky being shut out from view by the thickness of the foliage.

"Here we are, gentlemen," said Hostetter, and imme-Here we are, gentlemen," said Hostetter, and imme

"Here we are, gentlemen," said Hostetter, and innucately thereon Mr. Mann commenced to rig the end of his line with a purple fly; but Hostetter ended that amusement by saying: "Put that foolish new-faugled notion away. You came here to get eighty trout in one hour: now I'll save you all that trouble by catching them my-self, and to save any dispute, when I enter that water, time me."

time me."

Thereupon Mr. Hostetter divested himself of his boots, and, after rolling his pants up as high as possible, took a piece of common twine out of his pocket, and making a running noose on one end entered the silvery pond, saying, "Pull out that watch."

piece of common twine out on its pocact, and making a running noose on one end entered the silvery pond, saying, "Pall out that watch."

Mark Lewis was not surprised, because he had seen the same operation performed before; but Bill Mann looked on this queer proceeding with eyes and mouth open, wondering what the next act would be. He had not long to wait, for the moment flostetter entered the water, he ran his left hand in under the rocks, which frightened the fish, making them swim out, and as sure as fate one would get his head in that noose which the hunter held in his right hand, which no sooner done, than "Old floss"—as he was affectionately called—would jerk him up and throw him out on the grass, when Mark Lewis attended to the comfort of the victim by placing him in a basket lined with sedge. This operation was continued with a lightning rapidity, and at last Hostetter, with face covered with persiration, looked up as if resting himself, and said: "Have you kept tally, Mr. Lewis?"

"I have," answered Mark, "and there are eighty-three in the basket, now," "How is the time?" asked "Hoss," and the answer came back from Bill Mann, "Five seconds to spare."

Getting out of the water Hostetter dried his limbs in the wild grass that was around there in abundance, and, and researches in the nearly turned their faces toward the inder-

Getting out of the water Hostetter dried his limbs in the wild grass that was around there in abundance, and, redressing, the party turned their faces toward the hotel. "Old Hoss" carried the basket, and between intervals Bill Mann ventured to ask the term or name of that kind of fishing.
"Dulling, sir; and it is the only safe way of fishing in this creek, for flies they won't touch, and the shade of a rod frightens them." Transpired Mr. Mans (tablet)

rod frightens them."
"Well, I must say," remarked Mr. Mann, "that this style of fishing is expeditious, but a more barbarous proceeding I know not of, for it does not give the trout a fair change.

Never mind about that," replied "Hoss," "fishing is

"Never mind about that," replied "Hoss," "fishing is no pastine to me; time is, however; and whenever you make another bet of this kind, be sure and go a-dulling."

After a pleasant walk the two miles were covered and the Springs were again reached, when, turning the corner, who should be seen standing on the porch of the hotel but Professor Jackson and Honest John Letcher. Bill Mann, in his blunt way, sang out: "Come, Professor, and see the snakes."

A second invitation was not necessary, and, when Professor Jackson looked on the innocent darlings in the basket, he exclaimed: "Biess my soul! these are not the kind of fish I saw while standing on the bridge. They are beautiful!"

beautiful !

are beautiful!"

Bill Mann's wagon was brought before the door, the basket of fish placed under the seat, and, before driving away, he placed the promised note in Hostetter's hand, and the latter in company of Mark Lewis made a call upon the pet snakes in the glass cage, who were found doing so well that another call was made on Charley Hunt, who enjoyed the story how Bill Mann caught the

doing so wer than according to the story how Bill Mann caught the trout.

That night, in Mann's Hotel, Lexington, a party of students sat down to a supper won by Bill, and enjoyed themselves amazingly in listening to his great exploit; but if there are any of said students alive to-day, they know for the first time how those fish were caught.

It is hardly necessary to say that the modest Professor was afterward the celebrated Stonewall Jackson; Honest John Letcher, the first war Governor of Old Virginia; and Bill Mann, Captain of the fannous Rockbridge Artiflery, Mark Lewis and Hostetter served an apprenticeship, the former as sout and blockade runner, and the latter as sharpshooter under the modest Professor; and as for Charley Hunt, the mixer of delicious juleps, he became the mixer of other delicacies while first officer of the Fayette Artillery.

Fishing is as good as ever in Rock Alum Creek, but I hope that the barbarous practice called "dulling" has gone out of fashion.

Sperick

The gun and fishing-tackle stores report good business, and this is a good indication that sportsmen are preparing for the opening of the season. The trout fishing in New York State opens April 1st, and we are advised that the event will be duly celebrated by the usual Fulton Market display of trout. From general reports, it may be predicted that the summer and fall before us will be unusually favorable for sport with rod and line and gun and rifle. The columns of the Fonest and Stream this week contain much information as to resorts and routes for sporting excursions. These reports will be found more reliable than the ordinary guide books,

Matural Distorn.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

VERY gratifying evidence of the increasing interest A VERY gratifying evidence of the increasing and in natural history, so-called, in this country, is the frequency with which we receive inquiries from readers for books of reference to aid them in their studies. Some of these questions come to us in very puzzling shape, and indicate clearly enough that their propo "ders have very crude ideas as to the scope of the term atural history It is manifestly impossible to name any angle work that will enable the reader to gain an adequate conception of the whole scope of biology. The most that we can do is to give a short list of works which they may profitably use in commencing their studies, and, as they advance in them, to recommend the student to specialists in various departments who may be willing to advise them further. It is an unfortunate fact that very many scientific works are so costly as to be beyond the reach of the average reader, but this cannot be said of most works recently published in this country. Most of the works enumerated below can be obtained from any book-seller, or if not known to the ones applied to, they can at all events be obtained by the intending purchaser by writing to the publisher. Government publications can often be obtained through the Congressman of the district in which the person desiring the book resides.

We have divided the list to make it more easy of refer-

cuce.

MAMMALS.—Prof. S. F. Buird, "Mammals of North
America." "Pacific R. R. Explorations and Surveys," Vol. VIII, 1857, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.
Dr. Harrison Allen, "Monograph of Bats of North
America," 1864, Philadelphia.
Coucs and Allen, "North American Rodentia," 1877,
Washington, Government Printing Office.
Coucs, "Fur-bearing Animals." (N. A. Mustelide), 1877,
Washington, Government Printing Office.
Caton, "The Deer and Antelope of North America,"
1878, Chicago.

Caton, "The 1878, Chicago.

There are other works, some of them illustrated, which are rarer and more costly than those mentioned above, but the student, with the information which he can obtain from any of those cited, will be in a position to select for himself what he wishes further. The books to which we have referred contain, moreover, the latest information that we have on the various groups of which they treat. Interesting papers on mammals are to be found scattered through the various Government Reports and supplementary publications that have been issued in such numbers within the past few years, as well as in the various publications of scientific societies, Turning now to the next class of vertebrates we find among the literature devoted to

BRDS.—Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, "History of North American Birds" (3 Vols., including only the "Land Birds," so called, Washington, 1874. (A fourth vol-ume devoted to the "Water Birds" was to have completed this work, but the cost proving greater than was expected, it has never been issued. We have understood that efforts have been made to print the fourth volume by myster subscription, and terret have fourth volume by private subscription, and trust they

fourth volume by private subscription, and trust they may be successful.)

Coues, "Key to North American Birds," Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass., 1872 (Indisponsable to the ornithologist or collector).

Coues, "Birds of the Northwest," 1874, Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office.

Coues, "Birds of the Colorado Valley," part 1, Washington, 1878, Government Printing Office.

Cooper, "Orithology of California," edited by S. F., Baird, Vol.1, "Land Birds," University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1870. (Only one volume issued).

It is, of course, hopeless to attempt to enumerate any portion of the special ornithological papers and local lists which have been published, nor is it worth while to refer at length to the well known, but costly, illustrated works like the originals of Audubon, Wilson, Bonaparte, Swainson, Richardson and others. Cheaper editions of most of the latter have been published, who desires further information with regard to this subject can easily satisfy himself by referring to the ornithological bibliography which accompanies Dr. Coues' "Birds of the Colorado Valley."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the literature of reptiles is much less extensive than that of the birds.

few works, however, may be quoted.

EFFILES.—Holbrook, "North American Herpetology,"

5 Vols., Philadelphia, 1842. (A superbly illustrated REPTILES, -Holbrook.

EPTILES.—S. Philadelphia, 1842. (28 on P. S. Vols., Philadelphia, 1842. (28 on P. S. Vols.)

Bairdand Girard, "Catalogue of North American Reptiles," Part I, Serpents, 1853.

Agussiz, "Contributions to the Natural History of North America," Part II, North American Testudi-

North America, Furt II, North American Testindi-nata, 1857. Cops. "Check List of North American Batrachia and Reptilia." Cope. "Partial Catalogue of the Cold-Blooded Vertebrata of Michigan," 1864-5. Many minor papers in Government Reports and else-

where.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHES.—Jordan, "Manual of Vorte-brates," Jansen McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1879. (Con-tains imperiect bibliography).

GENERAL ZOOLOGY.—Packard's "Manual of Zcölogy." New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1879 (Other manuals by Tenry, Nicholson and Orton).

GENERAL ANATOMY.—Owen, "Anatomy of Vertebrates,"
Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1868. Huxley, "Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals," London, 1871. Huxley, "The Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals," London, 1877; J. A. Cluurchill, New Burlington street.
OSTEDJOGY.—Plower, "Osteology of the Mannmalia,"
Macmillan & Co., London, 1870. (Also' Huxley and Owen on vertebrates above cited).
RSECTS.—Packard, "Guide to the Study of Insects,"
Salem Naturalist's Agency.

Notes.—In an interesting article published in the Auburn Daily Advertiser, Mr. Frank R. Rathburn, well known to our ornithological readers as one of the authors of a most valuable list of the birds of Central New York. makes a very vigorous attack on the English sparrow The paper alluded to is in two chapters and is entitled "An Exotic Tramp." In his denunciation of the bird the writer makes use of some rather vigorous English, but it cannot be denied that the subject is one which calls for emphatic language. An interesting feature of the paper is the testimony from the various countries of Europe as to the grain-devouring proclivities of Passer domesticus, cited by the writer. Speaking of Algeria, he

The reports from this country are alarming. In 1877, it is stated, that on one estate alone 200 acres of ryo were so that the state of the source of ryo were strips, that not a single conto was harvested; and it was calculated that in a neighboring wood, some 150 acres in

extent, there were 284,000 nests.

. . . . The Yonkers Gazette of February 14th contains a paper on the same subject by E. P. B., whose initials are so well known to our readers that we presume it is not necessary to fill out the name. The article is written in a very temperate and convincing style, and deals principally with the utter failure of the sparrow to accomplish what was claimed for him on his introduction, that is, the reduction of our insect pests, and with its quarrelsome and noisy habits and the attacks which it makes upon our native birds. The writer refers at length to Dr. Coues' admirable paper on the status of Passer domesticus in America, and concludes by demanding that the bird be left to shift for himself and no longer be protected by special legislation or fed and petted above our native birds by kind-hearted and well-meaning but injudicious birds by kind-hearted and well-meaning but injudicious people. . . . Of quito another sort is an appeal printed in the Quebec Morning Chronicle and appropriately signed "Cock Sparrow," The writer takes occasion to warn the numerous friends of our innocent little fellow citizens, the sparrows, that the dangerous shrike or butcher-bird is "around" and is already committing havoe in their feathered ranks. This very afternoon the writer and another gentleman, while standing near the City Hall, were ope-witnesses to a butcher-bird carrying off a poor little sparrow in its talons, high over the houses in St. Louis street, having, it is presumed, pounced upon its pray among the trees between the City Hall and No. 1 Fire Statton. Externination should be the order of the day as regards the entire race of these feathered marauders. . . Dr. Paul B. Barringer, in a letter to Dr. Coues frinted in the March Naturalist, and dated Dallas, N. C., printed in the March Naturalist, and dated Dallas, N. C. announces the advent of Passer domesticus in that State . . In the February number of the Naturalist appeared a most valuable article on The Convolution of the Trachea in the sandhill and whooping cranes, from the pen of our valued correspondent, Mr. T. S. Roberts. The writer gives an admirable description of the course of the traches in Grus canadensis, that of G. americana having been already described by Dr. Coues in Forest and Stream and in "Birds of the Northwest," and gives excellent figures of the sterna of the two species with the side removed so as to show the course of the trachea in sach. Mr. Roberts' descriptions and figures are so exseedingly suggestive that we cannot but hope that further investigation may give him results which will prove nost interesting, if not startling.

Signs of Spring .- Mr. John H. Sage writes us from Portland, Conn., that Quiscalus purpureus appeared there Feb. 20th, and that this is the earliest date of which colectors there have any record. . . . From Perth Amboy, V. J., J. L. K. writes, under date of Feb. 27th: "Crow-lackbirds made their first appearance here to-day.". 'rom Baraboo, Wis., comes the following note, dated b. 26th: "A few bluebirds have made their appearnce, and also a few flocks of mallards have found heir way to the Baraboo River, which is now free from ce,"... We take the following extract from the teur naturalist informs us that a night or two ago ie heard the notes of a woodcock in a rural portion t Portland. This bird usually returns to us in the spring, ut not before, and his presence here now is most retarkable. It is also noteworthy that we have had robins ere every morning during the present winter, which ave also been heard singing. The red-berries, of which hey are so fond, have been very plentiful. uort walk in the woods on Saturday, Feb. 28th, re-saled the fact that the catkins of the alders are about adv to open, and that the skunk cabbage (Symploarpus) is in bloom. The song sparrows, bluebirds and adwing-blackbirds are apparently getting ready to go bloosekeeping; the buds on the elms are swelling and warm wet spots the grass is becoming green. No oubt we shall have some cold and stormy weather yet, it really spring seems very near at hand,

Winter Wenther?—Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 23d.—
Editor Functional Stream:—I have recently taken great
interest in tille shorting, and therefore have become a
reader of your valuable and interesting paper, feeling I
cannot become a slidfluf rilleman without availing myself of its useful and instructive articles upon all sports
in general and guns in particular.
In your last issue I noticed an item relating to the
mildness of the winter in Iowa. I think I can tell of
something more remarkable. On the 30th of last December I was out shooting crows along the "Shrewsbury
River, Now Jersey, in order to test a new double rifle I
had just purchased. On crossing a swampy hollow,
through which ran a small brook, I came upon a large
garter snake swimming in the water. It remained through which ran a small brook, I came upon a large garter snake swimming in the water. It remained motionless when it saw me, so I shot and killed it. This is the first instance I have known of a land snake taking to water, and that, too, in the middle of winter. On my return I ran upon a little yellow dandelion, growing fresh and bright as in summer, and also saw several blue-birds, which had avidently been deceived by our mild winter, and imagined spring was at hand.

If you deem this worthy of notice, you may make an item of it.

Our correspondently, obscavations are well tworthy of the state of the stat

Our correspondent's observations are well worthy of record, and we are glad to print them. That the snake should have been about at such a date was certainly remarkable. There was nothing very surprising, how ver, in finding it in the water.

The dandelion was scarcely less out of season. It was the last of its race, no doubt. We plucked one in full bloom Feb. 15th, in a hard snow-storm,

ALBINOS IN CALIFORNIA.—Nature seems to have played some strange freaks among the feathered tribes this season. Naturalists and dealers note the arrival of many game birds and other species that have exchanged their original plumage for one of white. A tone naturalist's several curious birds may be seen. Perhaps the most uncommon is a little green-winged teal which came in a few days ago among a shipment of other birds from up the Sacramento. It is of an ashy color on the back and has a white breast. The green spot on the wing is changed to a dark color. A female widgoon that came in recently from up the Ban Joaquin River is of a bright chocolate color on the breast, while the back is of an ashen hue. A mudhen shot at Borden Island about two months ago is mottled on the back, laving white spots scattered through the usual coat of black. The breast is of a blueish cast, with small white feathers intermixed. The crown and sides of the head are blue and white. A pair of valley quall were recently shot by George Elkerenkatter, of Scarsville, San Metro County, that were white all over the body, with the exception of the markings on the breast, which retained their wonted color. A brown and white salt marsh rail, killed at Alviso a few months ago by a sportsman of this city, is another freak of nature never before heard of, naturalists say. Another is a white robin which came in some time ago. This bird is nearly all white with an occasional black feather,—San Francisco Chronicle, Feb. 7th.

Rallus Elegans in Connecticut.—On Sept. 17th, 1879, I secured a fine female Rullus clegans, which was killed here in one of our marshes by a gentleman who was shooting the common rail.

As the examples of this bird in New England are not many, we think the above worthy of record.

Jno. H. Sage.

Portland, Conn., Feb. 28th.

Hish Gulture.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF WHITEFISH IN NEW ZEA-LAND,

U. S. Commission, Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C., March 4th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

I send you for publication in Forest and Stream, if you think best, the following slip from The Press, of Christ Church, New Zealand, of January 19th. This details a very successful experiment in the transmission of white fish eggs, by Mr. Frank N. Clark, of Northville Mich., and as such should be permanently recorded.

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

as such should be permanently recorded.

SPENCER F. BAIRD.

The history of the first attempt and failure to introduce American whitefish into New Zealand is well known; but undanted by the loss of the first consignment, fresh negotiations were entered into by the Government through Mr. R. J. Creighton, of San Francisco, the result being a complete success—that is to say, up to the landing in prime condition of the ova, which arrived by the last California mail. The boxes containing the ova arrived in Auckland by the Australia on the 11th inst. They were at once transhipped into the Hinemoa by Mr. Firth of that city and arrived in Lytelton early on Saturday morning. A list of the various places in the colony and the quantity of ergs assigned to each, has already been published, and the box whitch Mr. S. C. Farr received on behalf of the Canterbury Acclimatization Society, contained approximately 300,000, but the number will be diminished from unavoidable causes, to the extent of about five per cent. By the kindness of Mr. Conyers, Mr. Farr went down to Lytelton on Saturday morning by special train, accompanied by the Society's curator and game-keeper, and brought the consignment up to the gardens. No time was then lost in unpacking them. Thanks to the careful manner in which they were packed by Mr. Clark, the ova arrived in splendid condition. They were contained in five smaller boxes and packed in two layers, each box having at the bottom a bed of soft moss, and over the moss was laid a piece of while screen. Upon this the eggs were listed, and which was made expressly for the purpose, was constructed with false sides and bottom, the

spaces between being packed closely with sawdust. All the interstices between the small boxes and the sides of the chost were picked with ice, thus preserving the same temperature thoughout the journey. Further protection was given by means of thick felt at the top and bottom of the chest. The small percentage of loss was due to the moss falling throught in some places, which occasioned pressure outsome of the eggs. No time was lost in placing the own into the hatching boxes, the water, by means of ice being brought to a temperature of \$2 degrees. All the damaged eggs were picked out. Dr. Hector visited the gardens and took great interest in the proceedings. He expressed himself warmly to Mr. Farr on the excellent arrangements generally, which he said he would communicate to the Government. So far there is no room for doubt as to the ultimate success of the experiment, at least in Canterbury, and if the other societies who share in the general distribution of the ova are equally careful, the colony generally will be enriched by a most valuable addition to their varieties of fish. Under ordinary circumstances two months would probably clapse before the eggs would be hatched out, but this time will in all likelihood be considerably shortened the water in the hatching boxes being at a higher temperature than those in which the ova wore brought from America, the conditions are more favorable for an early development of the young fish. The greater proportion, when sufficiently matured for distribution, will be placed in Lake Coleridge. Mr. Johnson, of Opawa, also received a case of the ova, which the injury from vibration. An additional box of ova arrived in the same chest, to Mr. Johnson's private order from America.

The colony, in the first place, is greatly indebted to the spaces between being packed closely with sawdust, the interstices between the small beautiful and the sawdust.

rived in the same chest, to Mr. Johnson's private order from America.

The colony, in the first place, is greatly indebted to the knowledge and experience of Mr. Clark, of Northville, Mich., who collected and packed the ova, for their safe arrival in New Zealand, and secondly to Mr. R. J. Creighton, of San Francisco, who from the first has shown a kaen interest in the success of the experiment.

LIVER-FED FISH,

k LIVER-FED FISH.

WE scarcely find a paper in which something is not said of liver-fed hish; and from the general tenor of numerous contributions one would be led to supposs that fish fed on this aliment were not only inferior in quality, but that they were actually flavored with the sessence of liver. How frequently we read of the glorious trouting fours by which the participants were enabled to regale themselves on the wild, toothsome brook front, taken fresh from the limpid waters of the puring brook. So far, very good. Undoubtedly this magnificent little fish can be eaten with relish at all times, and more especially so after exercise in the pure, free, open air. But when, added to all this, I am informed that these native denizers are superior to their cultivated brethren on account of their freeness from the taste of the everlasting liver on which the latter are continually fed, I ask to be permitted to enter my protest. And right here the thought suggests itself, is not all this assumed difference in the taste of the wild and cultivated fish a mero matter of imagniation, suggested from the fact that it is generally known that pisciculturists usually feed their fish on liver? Who is there actually engaged in practical pisciculture that has not, by reason of their frequent pisciculture that has not, by reason of their frequent handling of liver in feeding, learned to ablor it as an article of food for themselves, no matter how fond they have been of it in the past? Certainly the actual taste of liver has not changed, but the change is only mental. As illustrative of the imagination in producing liver tastes, I will give an incident related to me by lir. B. F. Shaw, our State Fish Commissioner. It is as follows:—

A valedudinarian and her daughter were staying at the resort of Mr. H. F. Dousman, a tront culturist, at Waterville, Wiss, where she hoped to regain her health by obtaining the pure country air and feasting on brook trout. For some time the trout were cated wome newspaper, stating how cultivated

that the old hay left the place soon after discovering her mistake.

In the writer's opinion, many of those porsons who can so readily discern the taste of liver, would also discover some disagreeable taste in Lancellibranchs, such as oysters, clams, etc., did they know that these were organized creatures, with alimentary canals, stomach, etc., as would also be the case with the native fish, were these parties intimately acquainted with the food consumed by them in their native waters. But let us inquire why should fish fed on liver taste any more of their iood than those which feed on the slimy worm or any other substance? There is nothing in good, fresh liver which, when taken into the stomach, generates deleterious gases,

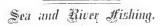
to be absorbed by the membrane of the intestines, and thus carried by means of the absorbents into the blood. The liver is a lobulated gland, and each lobule has its veins, arteries, capillaries, nerves and absorbents. Being thus organized, it has the same means of building its substance and carrying off the impurities as the muscular fiber and other portions of the body. But, it may be said, the liver is that gland by which the bile is secreted, and may not that affect its food qualities? Why should it? Is not this very bile absolutely necessary to digestion? And again, how is this bile secreted? It is from the veinous blood, and carried to the gall bladder, which forms its reservoir, which is not used as feed. In chylelification no substances are combined, and thus absorbed into the system, excepting those that are necessary for its sustenance (unless it should be gases); those that are not thus necessary are passed off as the fecal discharge. Hence, in determining the quality of food for a given animal, we must consider its natural food, as to whether it is vegetable or animal, and what ingredients are necessary for its sustenance, as albumen, fibrine, sugar, etc. Now, it has been ascertained by analysis that liver contains albumen, fibrine and casin, and that it elaborates from the blood liver sugar, all of which makes it a most excellent pabulum. Of course I do not mean to be understood as advocating liver as the sole food to be used. I believe in a variety of food, but I contend it should be that, principally used, and that there is no article of food that will produce a greater growth or filst of fine flavor. Why not? The feets if must be of fine flavor. Why not? The feets if the must be of fine flavor. Why not? The flesh is firm. The growth being rapid, the fish is fat. The curd (small portions of fatty matter between the flakes of the flesh) is well developed, and 1 ask how can your fish be other than of fine flavor?

American Fish Cultural, Association.—The minth annual meeting of the American Fish C to be absorbed by the membrane of the intestines, and

AMERICAN FISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual meeting of the American Fish Cultural Associa-tion will be held at the Directors' room of the Fulton Mar-ket Fishmongers' Association on the 30th and 31st of

March

The scope of the association has gradually widened. At first it owed its support to trout-raisers only, and formed a protective union; to-day it embraces all questions relating to our fish and fisheries, both sea and inland, whether of their culture, preservation, habits, or capture for profit and pleasure, and it has now a membership of over two hundred, comprised of naturalists, fish culturists, fish dealers, fish commissioners and anglersall of whom are directly or indirectly interested in increasing the fish resources of the country, either by scientific study or practical experiment.



FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH

Pompano, Trachinousearolinus, Grouper, Epinephelpus nigrilus.
Drum (two species). Family
Seiomider, Trout (black bass), entropresses
Kingfish, Mentleirrus nehulosus.
Stat Pass, Scievings wedlatus.
Sheopshead, Archosaryus probalocephatus.
Snapper, Lutianus black finad.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and HS Season; Fish and HS eason; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to addre

FREE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.-The following list of lucky fishing days is given to the readers of the Forest AND STREAM confidentially and free of charge. To all others the Canadian genius who invented it makes a charge of twenty-five cents. He claims, too, that the prediction is well worth the modest price asked for it. the men who observed his dates last year, now testify to the reliability of the predictions. This year the lucky fishing days will be as follows, water and weather being favorable :-

March 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th; April 7th, 8th March 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th; April th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 13th, 14th, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 30th, 31st; June 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 28th, 29th, 30th; July 1st, 2d, 3d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st; Aug. 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 19th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 28d; Occ. 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d; Nov. 12th, 18th, 4th, 15th, 17th; Dec. 11th, 12th, 14th.

Dec. 11th, 12th, 14th.

Vermont-Sheldon, Feb. 26th.—A few years ago this place was noted for its mineral springs, and still further back as a country abounding in fish and game, but now its glories have nearly departed. Its mineral waters are mostly used for washing purposes. Nearly as good as rain water, old women say. Small speckled trout are to be found in the brooks a few miles back in the interior. The creek which runs through the village now furnishes only pickerel fishing, but we hope to soon have something better, as one of our local sportsmen, Mr. Henry Caseau, has made an attempt to stock it with black bass and perch. Franklin Pond, a body of water somethree miles by one mile in size, is situated a few miles northeast from here, and at certain seasons of the year gives good sport to the base-fisher, and good sport the year round to the perch-snapper. A heautiful body of water called Fairifield Pond (Silver Lake) lies a couple of miles southwest from this village. These waters contain speckled trout and land-locked salmon. Its waters are well adapted for these fish, and if protected against pot-hunters, who sweep the spawning beds, it would afford as much or more sport to the same size (3xa miles) in the State.

STANSTEAD,

Massachusetts,—Duxbury, March 1st.—The fishing here in proper season is for cod, smell, mackerel, perch, fresh and salt water; taulog, trout, pickerel, catifish or horn pout, lobsters and the renowned Duxbury clain. Grouse.

ONONDAGA FISHING CLUE.—The annual meeting of the Onondaga County Fishing Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., was held last Thursday evening. The old officers were reclected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Reuben Wood; Vice President, Alexander H. Davis; Secretary, F. S. Wicks; Treasure, W. C. Anderson. The executive committee of five was also reflected.

The club resolved to procure young trout from the State hatchery for the purpose of stocking the waters of Onondaga Creek, at an expense not to exceed \$29, the fish to be deposited in the creek under the direction of the executive committee. The club's appropriation for stocking Onondaga Creek is sufficient to secure 30,000 young fry. The efforts of the Association in this direction will be highly appreciated by all who enjoy angling. During the meeting an extract was read from the proceedings of the New York Sportsmen's Club highly commending the work done by the Onondaga Fishing Club in protecting the waters of this county.

TENNESSEE.—Savannah, March 2d.—Our fishing season began last week by a couple of early anglers taking twelve fine bass. They reported the fish sluggish and not inclined to feed. Since then we have had heavy rains, and the streams bass. They reported the fish sluggish and not incured to feed. Since then we have had heavy rains, and the streams are full and muddy, proventing fishing. I head recently of a small fish unlike any other before seen there, being are tull and muddy, prevening issuing. I measurecensy of a small fish, unlike any other before seen there, being caught in Buffalo River last month, which was believed to be one of the California salmon put in that stream last March. It measured some four or more inches in length, and was caught on a hook by a "perch fisherman," After being carefully examined it was restored to the stream. While

WILL.

MICHIGAN.—Traverse City, March 2d.—Traverse City is fast becoming one of the most popular of summer resorts. Easy of access, both by land and water, it is a place that is the joy of the heart of any sporting man. Here, in their senson, you will find deer, rabbit, foxes; brook trout by the million, Mackinaw trout in the bay, black bass in the inhand lakes, quantities of pigeons, and, in fact, almost anything that will help to kill time for the sportsman. Fine hotel accommodations at the Park Place at a very reasonable rate.

Fied.

NEBRASKA BASS FISHING. - Omahat .- I give the first Nebraska Bass Fishing.—Omdha.—I give the first bass caught in Nebraska in 1890 of sufficient size to justify publication. It was taken on the 25th inst, sixteen miles north of this city, and was weighed on the day following on a Fairbanks' counter scales in the presence of several other persons and brought the scales down at six and a half pounds plus. This fish, Micropterus satmoides, is the largest one the writer has ever seen, and no doubt the largest ever taken in Nebraska. If a larger one is taken during the year 1 hope it will be reported to the FOREST AND STREAM.

BOB WHITE.

THE MUSKOKA LAKE COUNTRY.

I would invite every one that could spare the time to try the Muskoka country, Ontario, where fishing and shooting, in their seasons, cannot be excelled. For speckled front Islaing, the South Branch of the Muskoka is A1. The head waters of the Magnetawan River are hard to beat for the speckled beauties, and the Naminataygong or South River will hold its own with any of them. Then for maskinonge, the Muskosh and Moon rivers are first-class, and I can safely say that French River cannot be beaten for maskinonge, pike and pickerel; and hikes Rosseau, Joseph, Spider, Turtle and Manitowaba, and the hundreds of other smaller lakes cannot be touched in the whole Laurentian country for black bass lishing. In the autumn deer are plentiful, partridge are found everywhere. Moose are killed in the vicinity of Lake Nipissing in good numbers, also wild geese and ducks. I would invite every one that could spare the time

are found everywhere. Moose are killed in the vicinity of Lake hipsising in good numbers, also wild geese and ducks.

The routes to reach these sections are as follows: Leave Toronto per Northern Railway to Gravenhurst, thence by steamer to Bracebridge, and then by stage fourteen miles to Baysville, on Trailing Lake, for trout fishing on the South Muskoka and North rivers.

For maskinonge fishing on the Muskosh and Moon rivers, take the steamer from Gravenhurst to Bala. For bass fishing on lakes Rosseau, Joseph and Turtle, take steamer from Gravenhurst to "Pratt's." For trout fishing on the Maganetawan and the Naminataygong, or South River, take stage from Pratt's to Maganetawan Village thirty-seven miles, and for South River, stage it twenty-four miles further north to Commonda. For bass fishing on Spider and Manitowabah lakes, take stage from Pratt's to Parry Sound, twenty-four miles; and for French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River, take steamer from Parry Sound to French River and if the sportsman is not too thinskinned, while the black files and mosquitos are browsing around, he will enjoy himself immensely, as hundreds have done before him. Guides and canoos can be had at all the different places mentioned. Any person or "arty wishing for further information, I will be willing and ready to give it.

**Proven Round Out. Peb. 27th. McGuefin

and ready to give it. Parry Sound, Out., Feb. 27th.

Parry Sound, Ont., Feb. 27th.

The Missiona Lares.—Quebee, Feb. 29th.—Editor Forest and Stream.—A very pleasant summer trip can be made at very small expense to the back lakes of Muskoka from almost any part of the Northern States. This country is as yet virgin forest, broken by mountains and dotted with small lakes from the size of a fish pond to some of miles in area. All these last are full of gray salmon trout from three to nine pounds in weight, and also of the genuine Salmo fontinutis, which, allow me to say, is not a poor liver-fed specimen of his race, but splendid, gamy feilows: many of them will tackle a balance of five pounds draught. I myself have caught them of this weight several times, and trout from one to three pounds, and so plentiful that they cease to be sport after a time. The route: Go to Toronto, take the Northern Railway to Bracebridge to Baysville, distance twenty miles by wagon, fare according to number of party, average price \$1; take hoat to Phillips, at head of lake, fure about sam; then get Allen, or Alven Phillips, to guide. They are both first-class men, and know all the country for 150 miles around.

They are hunters and trappers by business, and also make cances, buckskin moccasins, etc. Average price for three weeks about \$30 acach for party of, say three, not counting fare to Toronto, from point of starting. For a larger party the expense is proportionately less. Of course this amount only covers the necessaries; it can be applied to the proposed to the second course of the Resetting. made larger at the option of the parties going. Best tin from 15th May to 15th July, Au Sauelle. Best time

PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, ONTARIO.

DRINGE ARTHUR'S Landing is situated on the north shore of Lake Superior (200 miles northeast of Duluth), in the District of Algona and Province of Ontarlo, Dominion of Canada. It is within eighty miles by water of Nepigon River, the celebrated trout grounds, and may be reached from Duluth by the steamers of either the Collingwood or Sarnia Lines, two boats of each line leaving Duluth every week during the season of navigation; or nearing Juntua very week uning intersection in lavigation, or the traveler may come by the same lines from either Sarnia or Collingwood—these places being reached, the former by the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways of Canada, the latter by the Northern and Hamilton and Northwestern railways of Canada.

There are two first-class hotels at Prince Arthur's Landing, viz: "The Queens, James Plaherty, proprietor, and "The Pacific,"
John P. Vigars, proprietor. Board from \$1.50 to \$2 per day; reduced rates by the week or month. Sail-boat and man may be had for \$3 per day. In addition there are three steamers which may be chartered at from \$15 to \$30 per day, to convey tourists to may be chartered at troit \$15 to \$30 per day, to convey tournals to Nepigon and the outstanding trout streams, of which there are —Carp River, fourteen miles south of Prince Arthur's Landing; Mackenzie River, fourteen miles northeast, and Blende River, twenty-live miles in the same direction from here, while McVia-er's Creck empties into the buy in the outskirts of the twom, and Current River, two miles from here. On the latter streams good fishing may be had by walking out them two to three miles. An other creek crosses a colonization road (the Dawson Route) sis miles out, and still another river (Neebling) crosses the Oliver town. ship road six miles out. The latter stream has hardly ever been solp root ax interested in the factor action in a many even entitled in fails, both of which there being no access to the same till has fail, when the road was built. Of all those streams Carp River is profused to the fail of the fail needs are required to fast any of these streams. In the trust gar-son from May 15th to Sept. 15th. Good sport trolling for pickere, and pike of large size may be had at any time in the Kaministi-quia, three miles from here; while from Sept. 1st to det, lat any quantity of salmon trout may be caught trolling in the bary adjoining and in Thunder Bay.

Partridge and duck shooting may be had, but to a limited

ratified and under shooting haly be had, but to a limited extent, from Sept. Ist on to close of navigation; and during what for months earthout shooting is to be had within twenty nifles But unfortunately we are almost luncessible after navigation closes, as we have no railway until the Canadian Pacific is limished. which will be in three years. I need not speak of Nepigon, which is already so well known t

the numerous readers of Forest and Stream, but I would sat this word of warning to those going there, viz: Never buy ticket to Nepigon, for the steamers sedom call there, although The sportsman's best plan is to purchase a tick to Prince Arthur's Landing only, and if he decides on going to Nepigon to charter one of the steamers or a sail-boat and g from here there. This will save numerous disappointments and the probability of heing carried all around. Lake Superior befor

being landed at Nepigon, if at all.

Provisions and supplies of all kinds, including tents, may rrovisions and supplies of a nature, including tents, may of purchased here, but sportsmen would do well to bring their ow tackle, as the supply of rods, hooks and lines would not satisfy veterun or even a scientific fisherman.

Indians and canoes may be had in abundance, there being a

Indian settlement of 200 six miles from here. Any questions whose cheerfully answered by inclosing a stamp to me at Princ Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, Ontario. GEORGE T. MARKS.

VARNISHED FLY-RODS AND CASTING SIDEWAYS. -- France

Francis is deserving of attention when he talks about th practical art of fly-fishing, and we accordingly reproduc from our English contemporary the following hints:-I have often pondered on the subject of varnished fit rods, and wondered why we tamely submit ourselves I the tyranny of tackle-makers on such a matter. Who ha not seen the flash of a rod half a mile away? And whe such an astonishing thing as a flash of this kind is principled on to the water, that it should not fill with analyse to the water and even the present and even to great the present of see the water.

not seen the history of an an infine away? And who such an astonishing thing as a flash of this kind is prejected on to the water, that it should not fill with amaze ment and even terror the perceptions of so shy a creating as a downy old. Humpshire trout, is hardly to be expected. What angier of any experience has not ofte seen trout bolt in a sudden scare up under some weed a bank when he has essayed to cast for them, where produced a summary of the seen trout bolt in a sudden scare up under some weed a bank when he has essayed to cast for them, where produced this cause? Anything more calculated to catch the error of a fish than a black or mahogany-colored pole from feet to 15 feet long, varnished so brilliantly that you can almost see your face in it, and waving about over wheat wildly where he is not accustomed to see anythin of the sort, cannot well be conceived. There are in the matter two things to be considered, viz., first, we should you wave it over his head at all? and, second why should it be black and shining? One of the band most successful trout-fishers I know casts sideway that is, his rod is rarely upright and seldom over the water—projected at an angle of 45 degs. or thereabour from the body; the rod is checked as soon as it is about or each the margin of the water; and I am quite such a such as a such a such as a s which shall replace it? I should like some one better in these matters than I am to give me some advice he Would it do to varnish the plain wood without color, a then, after giving it a light rub of sand-apper so ac-rough it, slightly to paint it over some assoky or sky-bi-color? The question is, what color would show le

against the sky or cloud? I mean to try something of this sort, but I should like to try that which has the best chance of success. Francis Francis.

Salmon-foisoned Dogs,—Portland, Oregon, Fcb. 12th.—In a recent issue of your valuable paper you published an article from your Corvallis correspondent in relation to salmon-poisoning of dogs. The writer stated correctly and plainly this strange disease, or rather affection; but in a later article he writes, among other interesting additions to his former article, that he does not know of a distinct of the property of the prope and plainly this strange disease, or rather affection; but in a later article he writes, among other interesting additions to his former article, that he does not know of a case of poisoning by salmon or mountain trout. I have seen such a case, which resulted fatally to the dog affected, but it was from the entrails of the salmon trout. The circumstances are as follows: While fishing in company with a friend in M. Creek, about thirty miles from this city, we caught quite a number of fine salmon trout, and when we returned to the house where we made our beadquarters, we cleaned our fish preparatory to packing them in our creos for transportation home; while we were this engaged, a large and fine-looking deer-hound would come up occasionally and after smelling around a bit, would swallow the offal of as many tish as we had cleaned at the time; he took in all of the entrails of eight or ten of the fish, and then his appetite for them seemed to be satiated. The next morning he seemed unveil, and by hoon he was continually coughing and retching, caused, I suppose, by an acute inflammation or irritation of the lining membranes of the resophagns; his nose was hot and feverish, at times he would drink water with apparent relish, but would soon vomit it up, together with a small quantity of bile, enough to give to the matter thus thrown up the characteristic yellowish color of the above mentioned secretion, and showing conclusively that the digestive apparatus was out of order and one of the causes of the sickness. By evening he was in much distress, his eyes looked sunken and hagard, his coat was ruffed and had lost its gloss, and he began to look emaciated, although in good condition when he partook of the offal, which, by the way, he could not have taken because of any great degree of hunger, as he was well cared for and used more as a watch-dog than as a hunter. As I returned to my home the following morning I was unable to watch the progress of the case, but learned that the dog died three days after I left. I had setter eighteen mounts one, and the other an Esquinainx or Kanischalka dog whose exclusive diet almost was fish—chibs and suckers—which I would catch for him, but when it came to salmon, which I fed him, supposing of course that it would not affect a dog who lived, as it were, on fish, he went the way of all good dogs.

MULTNOMAH.

The Pacific Life, speaking of this salmon sickness, says that the hunters of California and Oregon prevent the trouble by feeding salmon to nursing puppies, and it does them no harm to eat the fish afterward.

A BOAT IN THREE HOURS.

PITTNAM, Feb. 27th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
As some of your readers may not have the money to spare to buy, or the conveniences to build a boat, I will describe how, without money, I made one of the best cloth boats I ever saw. I without money, I made one of the dest cioth boats I ever saw. I had recently returned from the Upper Missouri and had often been in a "bull-boat," made from the green hide of a buffalo. I lived near some splendid ponds abounding in trout and other fish, and had neither money nor cedar. I found some good hogshead hoops; I selected the best one; and then taking two strips of board fashened them to the keel hoop, which had been opened out so as to form a backbone, how and stern, to keep it upright. out so as to form a backhone, now and stern, to keep it uprigni.

I then got about thirty good barrel hoops and tied them all along
with stout turred twine to the keel hoop, and two more bogshead
hoops, which were tied one end of each to an end of the keel hoop, and then bringing the other ends round fied them to the other end of the keel-this made the side or rail. The ends or tops of the end of the Keel-tus manutes are or rail. In clear or rope of the hard hoops, the hard hoops and it loops, the hard hoops and it loops are so good in ownspanes together and laid them on the skeleton to got a good pattern, and the three hard the seven was put in an and over the frame, and the three houses are not so the seven was put on and over the frame, and with some old paint; I gave it a good thick coat and allowed it to dry in the sun. Thus in three hours, from the time the keel was laid, my boat was completed. The same afternoon I made my paddles, and next morning, although the paint was not dry, I could wait no longer, but, taking it upon my shoulders, was away for the pond. It was as tight as a bottle, and many a fine string of trout I caught with it. I used that boat about two years, and sold it to a couple of fellows for three dollars.

G. F. W.



OUR LONDON LETTER.

TWYFORD, Berks, England, February,

Twyrond, Berks, England, February, Editor Forest and Stream:—
As I write, though February is well begun, King Winter rules us with as firm a sway as ever. Water freezes fifty times a day in the kennels, and it is impossible to wash a dog without endangering his life. But for long-coated dogs the daily use of a wide-toothed brush and a metallic comb serves every useful purpose, so long as they get plenty of exercise.

There are, of course, no dog shows of importance at present in this country, and men are illing up their leisure time by squabbling in the sporting press and pulling each other's dogs to pieces. There is some very hard hitting too, I assure you, for be they "gentle or simple," none fight with such vim and maliciousness as men of the canine world.

In your impression of Jan. 15th I find a Mr. G., Flush-

the canine world.

In your impression of Jan. 15th I find a Mr. G., Flushing, L. I., requesting information about a puppy (pointer) with crooked legs. Of course if, as you presume, he has been kenneling in a barrow, and tying up his puppy, the legs will have become mechanically crooked. On the other hand, the crookedness may be due to a ricketty condition of the bones. This would, in a sporting puppy, hardly admit of a cure, and the quickest plan to get rid of the disorder would be to destroy the day. Here are a few facts I have geined by experience; 1; The disease is

most common in high-bred dogs. 2. And in those that have been much bred in-and-in. 3. Cold is often an exciting cause, and especially the cold of a damp kennel. 4. Bone meal and Parrish's chemical food given to the

4. Bone meal and Parrish's chemical food given to the bitch while carrying the pups is a preventive. 5. The treatment consists of plenty of good food, with bone meal in it, iron tonics, cod-liver oil, line-water and milk, exercise, pure air and friction to the limbs.

In the same journal W. J. P., of Daubury, says his dogs have distemper; that they have inflamed throats, drooping of the jaw, and die in a few hours. This sounds terribly suspicious, for the symptoms W. J. P. names point to dumb rabies in some form. Danbury vets should see to it. I see you prescribe chlorate of potash in the earlier stage of distemper. I'm glad of this, for I myself have found this salt, in conjunction with a little of the bicarbonate and the nitrate of potash, almost a specific if taken, or rather given in time.

bearbonate and the intrate of potasis, almost a specific if taken, or rather given in time. I should have mentioned that bone meal is nothing more or less than fresh bones—not tooth-brush handles—well pulverized. I believe I was the first to suggest its use in this country, and it is now generally employed as a natural adjunct to dogs' food. Spratt's firm make it here.

here.

By the way, I have heard a deal more about the new German biscuit furce—''Macdona plus ye German prefessor.'' The story is amusing, and if you'll grant me a corner in your next or next. I'll give it. Mcanwhile, I may tell you the English public have not been gulled by this wonderful ''cheap food for dogs.'' May the Lord keep it far away from my kennels, but send me Spratt galler!

tous wondertul "cheap food for dogs." May the Lord keep it far away from my kennels, but send me Spratt galore!

I read with great interest an article of yours on beardogs. I am fully of the writer's opinion when he says the Scotch terriers would make admirable beardogs for your canebrakes. I have no knowledge of bear-hunting in the States, but having been out in Greenland for a year or two I have enjoyed some splendid sport with the great Arctic, or Polar bear. He is probably three times as large and at least as ferce as any grizzly I ever read of. But we would never think of slipping any large breed of dog on him. The following account of a bear-hound called Brick is taken from my last book entitled "Ladies" Dogs." It may be of interest to you.

"Perhaps you never heard of a breed of dog called the Greenland bear-hound. Be it mine to enlighten you. Brick was the most useful dog, either on the ship or on the ice, that I ever met with. He wasn't by any means a large dog. As far as I can recollect, he appeared to be a breed between a large skye and a Russian retriever. From this you can form some notion of his size, his shaggy coat, his gamesomeness, his pluck and his swimming powers. But it was on the ice after all that Brick showed to the greatest advantage, and fully proved his claim to the rather high-sounding title of bear-hound. Brick had been so often to Greenland that he seemed to know all about everything connected therewith. When his master, rille in hand and fully equipped, came on deck, Brick jumped at once on to the capstan, and thence sprang upon the dector's shoulders, and so got safely and seintifically over the side.

"Brick enjoyed the scaling, even when there were no begra about, but at the heels of Bruin, Brick was quite in

scientifically over the side.

"Brick enjoyed the scaling, even when there were no bears about, but at the heels of Bruin, Brick was quite in his element. The skipper assured me that by this doy's agency alone three or four bears at least were bagged overy year; and before this voyage was over I had ample opportunity of sceing that this statement was in no away synagraphs.

agency alone three or four bears at least were bagged overy year; and before this voyage was over I had ample opportunity of seeing that this statement was in no way exaggerated.

"A large dog would have had no chance with a Greenland bear—not the largest dog that ever walked on four legs; for any dog of large breed would instantly close with the bear, and be torn to pieces in a few seconds. But Brick knew a trick worth two of that.

"When this dog saw a bear upon the ree he at once gave the alarm, and then went after the enemy 'like a strenk of greased lighthing.' And here was Brick's method of bear-hunting. When Bruin ran, Brick bit Bruin's heels. Bruin, enraged, wheeled round to demolish Brick. Brick langled in Bruin's face, keeping out of the way all the same, so Bruin lost precious time, and the guns got alongside."

And now to conclude this short letter by mentioning another matter. The dogs I have sent out to the States have given great satisfaction. This gratifies me much. In numbers they have been few, in quality good. The seeing of a dog fairly started causes me no small anxiety expense and trouble. Were I less sensitive in mind I might avoid this by starting the animals from my own railway station, but if I let any poor dog go like that I wouldn't sleep for a week. So I nutlee the journey (thirty-three miles) to London the day previous to the vessel's sailing, cab it over the city, and train it next morning to the docks. Then there is the butcher—not only to pay, but often to bribe. I also never fail to make friends with some kind-hearted passenger, who, as a rule, promises delightedly to look after the export. Having seen the ship off, I've done all Lean. But I often wish I were going along with it. And so I have promised myself in June or July a little run to New York. Baltimore, etc. ose how dog matters stand in the States. This is a chance I think your readers who may wish good pedigree dogs should not miss. These are as follows: Beagles, Benheims, King Charlesse, bull terriers (either benchers)

TWO ANECDOTES ABOUT COLLEY DOGS .- Over forty years ago there was a delightfully illustrated book pub lished in London by Edward Jesse, author of "Gleanings in Natural History," from which we reproduce the following accounts of the wonderful instinct of the now fashionable colley dog:-

mande comy and :—
The owner of a sheep dog having been hanged some years ago for sheep-stealing, the following fact among others respecting the dog was authenticated by evidence on his trial. When the man intended to sixed any sheep he did not do it hilligially but dothered his day by the bis

business. With this view, under pretence of looking at the sheep with an intention to purchase them, he went through the flock with the dog at bis heels, to whom he secretly gave a signal so as to let him know the individuals he wanted, to the number of ten or twenty out of a flock of some hundreds. He then went away, and, at a distance of several miles, sent back the dog by himself in the night time, who picked out the individual sheep that had been pointed out to him, separated them from the flock and drove them before him by himself till he overtook his master, to whom he relignoished them took his master, to whom he relinquished them.

These creatures perform such acts on the Scottish

mountains in regard to the guidance and direction of flocks that they are utterly incredible without being seen. and nearly incredible when they are. The waving of a shepherd's arm at a distance far beyond the sound of voice is sufficient to regulate all their movements; and you may see them a mile or two off, on top of the hills, obeying every gesture of their master, pointing out various and complex operations. Mr. Jesse affirms that he saw a colley once in Perthshire taking a flock of sheep to Falkirk Tryst or Fair; and as the read was dusty he chose to indulge his charge occasionally with a bit of green walk and nibble. To accomplish this, where he observed a gap in a hedge he bounded into the field and ran on to the far extremity of the route; if he found an opening there he returned and drove the sheep into the pasture to pick up a little on their way; if not, he occupied the gap and resolutely denied them entrance, driving them, with barking, along the turnpike road.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW, -In addition to the names of NEW YORK 1906 SHOW.—It authors to the nairos of the railroad companies given hast week, letters have been received from the following roads, saying that they will carry dogs free to and from the show when accompanied by their owners; Great Western R. R. of Canada. Wm. owners: Great Western R. R. of Canada, Wm. rry dogs the to and from the show when accompanied y their owners: Great Western R. R. of Canada, Wm. . Edgar, Gen. Pass. Agent. New Jersey Midland R. R., J. C. Anderson, Gen. Pass.

Agent. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific R. R., H. C. Townsend, Gen. Pass. Agent. Canada Southern R. R.; Frank E. Snow, Gen. Pass,

Agent.
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, G. A. Dad-

man, Gen. Pass. Agent. Grand Trunk R. R. of Canada, W. Wainwright, Gen.

ass. Agent. Atlantic and Great Western R. R., W. B. Shattuc, Gen.

Pass, Agent. ass, Agent. Old Colony R. R., J. Sprague, Gen. Pass. Agent. Old Colony Steamboat Co., G. L. Conner, Gen. Pass.

Old Colony Steamboat Co., G. L. Conner, Gen. Pass. Agent.
Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., L. W. Filkins, Gen. Pass. Agent.
The following Express Companies will, on the payment of their usual rates to the show, return dogs free: American, United States, Del. L. & W. and the "New" Express, but it must be distinctly understood that the companies take no risk, and dogs to be returned free must receive a certificate saying they have been exhibited at the show and paid the rates to the show.
The applications for blank forms have been very numerous from all parts, indicating that the show will be very large.

large.
pags.—Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Irish water spaniels very large.

JUNGES.—Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Irish water spaniels, clumber and cocker spaniels, fox-terriers, bulldogs, bulldo

Frield, England.
Newfoundlands, Siberians, grey-hounds, deerhounds, dachshunds, collies, King Charles and Blenheim spaniels Japanese spaniels, Italian grey-hounds, Scotch terriers, Skye terriers and toy terriers—Dr. Gordon Stables, Surgeon Royal Navy, England.
Native English setters—S. T. Hammond, Esq., Springfield, Mass., and Hon. John S. Wise, of Virginia, with Hugh Dalziel as referee.
Imported English setters, black-and-tan setters, red Irish setters and pointers—Hugh Dalziel, Esq.; S. T. Hammond, Esq.; Hon. John S. Wise.

Hammond, Esq.; Hon. John S. Wise.

ENTHES FOR THE DEBRY.—New York. March 9th.—
The following entries for the Field Trial Derby of the National American Kennel Club have been received up to
this date: Black and white ticked setter dogs Dashing
Chief (Dash III.-Dora II.), Dashing Jewell (Dash III.Pho-be); liver and white ticked setter dog Dashing Jerry
(Dash III.-Pho-be); black and white ticked setter bloss Dashing Jory
Dick (Dash III.-Dora III.), Doshing Jewell (Dash III.Pho-be); linek and white ticked setter blick (Dash III.Countess II.), Count Tick (Drake-Vesta),
Count Tell (Drake Ada); black and white ticked setter
bitches Countess Ada). All the above entered by
the Harvard Kennel Club of Boston, Mass. Cecile (Morford's Don—Raymond's Fairy), orange and white setter bitch, entered by Mr. Robert Sewell, New York
City; Duke of Austerliz (Guy Mannering-Albey), setter
dog, and Ballyhale (Sance parentage), setter dog; Belliaa
(Sanne parentage), setter bitch, entered by Mr. E. C. La
Montagne, New York City: Lady Caprice (Sane parentage), setter bitch, entered by Chas. De Ronge, Short
Illils, N. Y., Prye and Rock (Dor-Fairy), setter dogs, entered by Mr. Theo. Morford, Newton, N. Y.
CHAS. DE RONGE, See'y N. A. K. C.

**Cockers for Voodcock and Grouse.—Horneleville, N. Y., March 8th.—I have had some experience with dogs for grouse, woodcock, squirrels, etc., and I have learned this fact, that a cocker spaniel is the best. In fact I believe a cooker spaniel to be the best dog for general use there is. They are not too large to keep in the house, are good watch dogs, are faithful and kind to children, and can be taught all kinds of tricks easily. They cannot be best on ruffed grouse and woodcock. They hunt and retrieve naturally, and will run rabbits good (although I never allow mine to do so). I do not think it hurts them to tree squirrels. They do not need from six to twelve inouths training before they are life for anything. A cocker will do good work when six months old. I had one last summer which was not flye inouths und Aug. Ist, when the woodcock general opening and the

first day she had four woodcock killed over her and retrieved them all. She was hunted almost every day through the open season, and had over 150 ruffed grous and woodcock killed over her. John,

FECUNDATION AFTER SPAYING.—Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 27th.—I have read several articles in your paper in regard to bitches bearing puppies after being spayed, which induces me to tell you of a similar case that occurred here. A gentleman living here had a spaniel bitch spayed when she was seven months old. When she was one year old she had a litter of puppies, but has never been in heat

The above only corroborates what we have already said, which appeared in issue of January 15th, i. e.: "If the ovarics were removed as thoroughly as you say, we very much doubt her ever having a second litter. It must be remembered that the dog's cestrum occurs only about twice a year, and it is possible that her condition at time of spaying was physiologically such as to permit of ovum fecundation. The similar operation upon the opposite sex has often left the power to procreate onceat least it has been so reported." Complete removal of the ovaries will certainly prevent fecundation.

KENNEL NOTES.

Whelped seven pupples, three dogs and four bitches, by Decimal

Oucon-Mr. A. E. Godeffrov's champion pointer Queen whelped

Queen—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's champion pointer Queen whelped eleven pupples, by Croxteth; all dead but two. Mona—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's red Jrish setter Moya whelped soven pups, four dogs and three bitches, by Rover II. Datay—Mr. C. H. Thomas' red frish setter bitch Datsy whelped, Feb. 15th, ten pups (eight dogs, two gyps), by Grouse; gyps dis-posed of; rest doing well.

BRED .- Silk-Decimal Dash-Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's blue Belton Silk to Decimal Dash.

Dora-Croateth—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's pointer bitch Dora to

Croxteth.

Croxten.

Flirt-Captain—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's cocker bitch Flirt to Mo-Koon's Captain.

Jaunty-Faust—St. Louis Kennel Club's liver and white pointer

Jaunty-Faust—St. Louis Kennel Club's liver and white pointer blieb Jaunty to Faust.

Finny-Victor—Samuel Rissel's beagle blieb Fanny to Pownall & Elmore's Victor, by imported Rattler-Bluebell, Feb. 28th.

Bauty-Victor—George Pownall's beagle bitch Beauty, second prize winner at Philadelphia slow, 1879, to Pownall & Elmore's Victor, by imported Rattler-Bluebell, March 1st, 1880, Christiana, Lancaster County, Pa.

Pet. Don—E. F. Mercilliot's (N. Y.) Pet to Morford's Don; Don

out of champion Grace by P. H. Morris' Lark.

Rambler-Fty.—The imported stud-beagle Rambler, belonging to
the Montchir Hunt, of Montchir, N. J., has just returned from a
visit to Mr. John Whitaker's beaglo-bitch Fly at Philadelphia, Pa.

SALES .- Mr. L. H. Smith, of Stratbroy, Ontario, has just sold Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, a brace of bitches, young sisters to Lass O'Gourie, for \$1,200, and they are now probably in Mr. M.'s kennels. It is said no dogs, for beauty, ever left Mr. Smith's ken-

nels which are their equal.

Carlow-Mr. H. C. Beyering, of Warsaw, Wis., bought on March 2d the liver and white cocker spaniel dog Carlow, whelped March 18th, 1879, out of Bess, formerly owned by Mr. W. E. Shedd, Wal-tham, Mass.; by Captain.

NAMES CLAIMED .- Mr. D. P. Bosworth, New York, claims the following names for his cocker spaniel puppies, out of Clare, by Mr. Wm. Goff's Dandy, whelped Dec. 17th, 1879: Dandy II., Clare II., Cricket, Pete, Psyche, Tansy.

Woman's Column.

CANOEING ON THE DERWENTWATER,

DURING a trip through England last spring my hus-

DURING a trip through England last spring my husband and myself visited the lakes about the middle ness, as is usually the case at that season.

Our first stop was at Keswick, on the Derwentwater, a neat little English town, under the shadow of Skiddaw, a mountain of considerable height, although it might not appear of much importance to an American. Southey lived in Keswick a number of years. The lake is almost surrounded by high hills, and has three picturesque islands: one of these was formerly the residence of the Earls of Derwentwater, but is now completely deserted. We found any quantity of various kinds of boats to hire for excursions on the lake. Our choice fell on two Rob Roy canoes. The English ladies are particularly fond of canoeing; it is really astonishing the ease and grace with which some of them handle the double paddle. After an easy pull of three miles we arrived at the end of the lake, which is only three miles long by one wide. We hauled our canoes up on the pebbly beach and walked about a quarter of a mile to the Falls of Lodore, immortalized by Southey's poem, "How Does the Water Come Down at Lodore." Here we crossed a running brook, where we how we have the speckled trout darting about in the shadows. How we did wish for a rod and reel, and that the streams we not all preserved!

How we did wish for a rod and reel, and that the streams were not all preserved!

Continuing down the Borrowdale Valley for two miles and a half we came to the Bowder Stone—an immense rock, thirty-six feet high, sixty-two feet long, weighing two thousand tons. They say it was carried there during the glacial period, but more probably has rolled down from one of the mountains. The valley is rather narrow, walled in on both sides by high cliffs, and considered more beautiful than any other in the lake district.

We took dinner at the Lodore Hotel, then launched our cames, but didn't have such an easy pull back to Keswick, for the wind was blowing hard, and had raised a little sea, that occasionally washed over our boats. We were nearly half an hour trying to weather one point; finally had to give it up and make a carry across the said point.

point.
Eurther on we landed on St. Hubert's Island to gather flowers, for in some places it was nearly covered with primroses, grow ing down almost to the water's edge. My husband brought out a small portable camera, which

he had stowed away in the forward part of his boat, and took a good negative, with the cances in the foreground, the lake, the opposite shore and mountains beyond. We again took to our boats, and after a short paddle we reached our botel in time for tea and hot numfins, which they know how to make in Keswick to perfection.

Archern.

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

SINCE the publication of the constitution and rules of the Pri-Since the planeaution of the constitution and rules of the Private Practice Club in your issue of Feb. 12th the Secretary has been in receipt of hundreds of letters of inquiry with reference to the purposes of the club, and how membership could be secured To overy one of these he has given a reply, with full particulars. To every one of these he has given a reply, with full particulars, and several archers have attached themselves to the club, and very many more have indicated their intention to join during the next month. The club now has the following membership, divided among the three first classes:

- First class - T. R. Millard, Will. H. Thompson, Maurice Thompson, J. D. Patterson, Tac Hussey, Geo. F. Henry, E. B. Weston, O. W. Kyle, Edwin Devol, Lorenzo Devol, Theo. McMechan. Second class - E. T. Church, W. P. Lacey, C. W. Sherman, P. S. De Graff, C. E. K. Baxler, Frank H. Walworth, L. L. Peddinghaus, C. I. Slack

Third class-E. P. Chester, C. C. Moore, C. G. Hammond, E. F.

Wells, J. B. Devol, Howard Fy,
So short a time has elapsed since the publication of the constitution and the rules that few have had opportunity to Join, and
of those who have become members several have been prevented
by stress of weather from shooting any scores. The state of the by stress of weather from shooting any scores. The state of the weather also accounts for the fact that nearly all the shooting has been at the 60-yard range. The shooting rounds have been set, the winds so boisterous, and the weather so generally had that members have done little at the long ranges. Considering the disadvantages under which the shooting has been done, the the disadvantages under which the shooting has been done, the shooting is a surprisingly good one, the average of the entire scoring in the three classes at 60 yards being within a small frac-tion of 77 points with each 24 arrows. From such a beginning it is safe to predict that during the summer this general average will be raised to 100 points. It will be interesting to note the advance-ment in this general average of all the shooters. The Secretary cannot but repark the or their value of such warmer sentences. cannot but remark the evident value of each member endeavor-ing to shoot the York Round regularly through, beginning with the 100-yard range whenever it is at all practicable to do so. As the scoring is much more easily reported thus, the practice is very much better for the shooter, and certainly more in accord with the spirit of the P. P. C.

the spirit of the P. P. C.

The Secretary begs to say that since it is not clear from the language of the constitution and rules of the club as to whether a York Round is to be made up by the Secretary from a shoater's report, out of detacled scores shot at the different ranges upon different days, when nothing appears to show that such images were consecutively shot, he has construct the meaning to he that each York Round, which is shot as a round consecutively, and reported as a round, shull be recorded as a York Round, which is shot as a round consecutively, and reported as a round, shull be recorded as a York Round, but otherwise, detacted as second as york to wanters which were you otherwise, detached scores at any of the ranges which were short in sequence will not be so reported, but will have phose as of that range only. The York Rounds, which are shot as such, should be reported with the 100-yard range first, from the Selyard range, followed by the 50-yard range. The scores of the York Roundshot by the members from Marietta, Olido, were thus shot and reported, and their example is commended.

The Secretary further requests that each archer who does not The secretary inther requests that case maker win does not shoot a York Round through will endeavor to shoot one of the ranges through—that is, either 72 arrows at 100 yards, 42 arrows at 80 yards, or 24 arrows at 80 yards. The shooting of a fractional number of arrows at my range adds much to the difficulties of number of arrows in any rauge and senden to the dimensions the Secretary in making up the averages of each shooter. In this report some fractional arrows, such as "3 shots at 100 yards have been omitted, though in the final report of the Secretary upon which the prize awards are made, they will be recorded. An other matter is especially pressed upon the attention of members other matter is especially presear upon the attention of members— to see that their scores are correctly reported. In the reports to the Secretary for February, no less than seven Impossibilities occur. Thus one mether reports is Pints, 49 score; another, 31 hits, 41 score; another, 18 hits, 97 score, and other similar mis-takes. Of course, these records cannot be true, as no even num-ber of hits can make an odd number in score, and rice cersa. Now, ber of hits can make an old number in score, and vice versa. Now, since the mistake would be just as likely to occur without inpuering in this impossible form, it is presumable that there are as many more mistakes which the Secretary cannot discover, Archers should certainly be more careful in their reports. Since the Secretary did not wish to record a score in an impossible form, and supposing the mistakes to be small, he has penalized such mistakes by deducting one point from each score so reported, so as to make the bits and score appear consistent. Thus the score 18-67, was corrected to 18-96.

Such a penality is surely not unfair, since it is the error of the archer reporting the score, and since technically such a score

Such a penaity is surely not unfair, since it is the error of the archer reporting the score, and since technically such a score could be disregarded entirely. It is to be hoped that archers will very arefully examine their reports before sending them to the Secretary. It is also urged upon members that they mail their reports to the Secretary at once upon the closing of each month, as it requires much laborat his hands to prepare his monthly reports, and he should receive each archer's report by the 4th of the worth.

Relow are the scores :-CLASS L

CLASS 1.

E. B. Weston, Highland Park, III.—24 arrows at 69 yards:—15-61, 19-57, 18-60, 18-64, 19-101, 21-105, 16-78, 20-62, 16-63, 10-61, 16-66, 21-67, 14-65, 16-70, 18-66, 21-80, 16-68, 18-61, 16-61, 16-67, 16-95. Average, 73, Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.—48 arrows at 89 yrds:—34-44. Average, 144. 24 arrows at 09 yrds:—34-98, 21-101, 17-51, 22-106, 21-165, 21-35, 20-28, 22-110, 19-79, 21-125, 10-65, 21-103, 21-126, 10-62, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 11-126, 21-136,

Will I. Thompson, Charvious the Chor. The Asserting of Sets. 2-48-8, 20-5, 20-135, 21-25. Average, 97. 48 atrovs at 80 yards: -35-145. Average, 145. 24 atrovs at 60 yards: -18-76, 21-10, 21-29, 21-16, 21-31, 21-16, 21-26, 22-16, 22-16, 22-16, 22-125, 23-

180.47.
Edwin Devol, Marictta, Ohio-98 arrows at 80 yards:-51-183.
Avorage (with 48 arrows), 914. 24 arrows at 60 yards:-21-167, 19115, 20-94, 18-96. Average, 163.
Lorenzo D. Devol, Marietta, Ohio-48 arrows at 80 yards:-29-111,

26-110. Average, 1101. 24 arrows at 60 yards:-11-78, 22-82, 18-72.

Average, 774.

J. D. Patterson, Lawrence, Kan.—72 arrows at 100 yards:—11-51;
24 arrows at 100 yards:—1-20. Average (per 72 arrows), 55j. 48 ar

rows at 80 yards:—14-36, 15-51, 10-46 (6 shots), 3-8. Average per 48 arrows, 49;. 24 arrows at 60 yards:—13-59, 20-84, 10-40, 13-57, 0-23, 13-55, 15-75, 17-65, 13-59, 14-72, 14-40, 12-40 (6 shots), 2-4. Average,

Tac Hussey, Des Moines, Iowa-48 arrows at 80 yards: -20-92. 21-99, 27-105, 23-90. Average, 984, 21 arrows at 60 yards-22-122, 22-102, 22-110, 29-90, 20-104, 22-86, 17-55, 18-96, 21-123, 22-124, 18-88, 19-75, 19-83. Average, 95-5-13.

CLASS II.

CLASS 17.
Frank H. Walworth, Saratoga, N. X.—24 arrows at 60 yards — (6:60, 15-43, 18-76, 18-82, 12-48, 15-51, 18-64, 16-68, 15-53, 20-84, 14-54, 14-42, 18-78, 16-58, 12-30, 15-71, 18-74, 18-80, 19-97, 19-97, 17-77. Average, 66 1-7.
C. G. Slack, Marietta, Ohio—York Rounds:-

Feb. 23d-100 yards, 12-42; 80 yards, 18-72; 60 yards, 17-69. Total

round, 47-183 5th-100 yards, 19-79; 80 yards, 13-41; 60 yards, 9 37. Total

round, 34-157.
Feb. 27th—160 yards, 19-65; 80 yards, 25-49; 60 yards, 14-54.
Total round, 58-218.
48 arrows at 80 yards:—20-88, 14-44.
80 yards average, 64 +5. 24 arrows at 60 yards:—19-69, 16-88, 15-63.
6) yards average, 639.
L. J. Peddinghaus, Marietta, Ohio—York Rounds:—Feb., 25d—100 yards, 50-96; 80 yards, 23-03; 60 yards, 22-104.
Total 75.000

Feb. 25th-100 yards, 32-128; 80 yards, 35-137; 60 yards, 22-120.

Total 89-385.
Feb. 27th—100 yards, 41-163; 80 yards, 38-178; 60 yards, 19-105.
Total 96-46. Average York Round, 374f. Average at 100 yards, 120. Average at 80 yards, 130. Average at 60 yards, 100f. In the

Average at 89 yards, i39. Average at 89 yards, 109; In the last score at 89 yards this archer got three golds at an end.
 Parin S. De Graff, Charlotte, Mich.—24 arrows at 69 yards:—18-162, 21-89, 18-38, 24-87, 20-96, 16-84, 20-86, 18-68, 23-113, 17-89, 17-77, 20-83, 10-99, 30-74, 20-18, 19-91. Average, 57;
 E. T. Ghurch, Charlotte, Mich.—24 arrows at 60 yards:—17-93, 22-10, [6-48, 18-88, 15-30, 16-72, 17-87, 16-84, 20-96, 11-47, 21-101, 10-87, 19-73, 18-84, 21-107, 18-42, 14-48, 14-50, 18-70, 20-102, 18-70. Average, 70 p. 21

E. P. Chester, Lawrence, Kans.—72 arrows, 100 yards:—6-18. Average, 18. 48 arrows at 80 yards:—17-57, 21-79, 11-52, 4-8. Average, 30. 24 arrows at 60 yards:—17-50, 14-56, 16-70, 13-50, 16-18, 6-30 10-40, 4-22, 15-55, 9-53. Average, 40 5-11.

J. B. Devoj, Marietta, Ohlo.—24 arrows at 60 yards:—16-67, 12-48,

Average, 57‡. Edward F. Wells, Marietta, Ohio:-

YORK ROUNDS. 100 Fards. 80 Fards. 60 Yarde. ... 14-56 ... 6-16 ... 15-53 20-54 10-40 16 66 18-69 12-32 13-61 52-176 28- 88 44-180

Average round, 148. 24 arrows at 50 yards:—18-94, 10-87, 15-69, 14-64, 18-80. Average at 100 yards, 414; average at 80 yards, 50½; average at 60 yards, 50½. C. G. Hammond, Highland Park, III.-24 arrows at 60

C. G. Hammond, Highland Tark, III.—23 arrows at 60 yards;— II-58, 12-58, 11-44, II-60, 12-59, I5-67, I0-50, I3-59, II-63, I2-51, I5-37, 7-19, I2-56, 9-37, 10-34, I3-55, 7-27, I4-58, I5-50, I5-63. Average, 49; WILL H. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer P. P. Club.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-Last Saturday evening the return NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.—Last Saturday evening the return match between this club and the Ascham Archers, of Brooklyn, E. D., took phose at the Ninth Regiment Armory. In the original match there were four gentlemen and two ladies on cach team, but Saturday evening only one hady contested from each club wing to siskness of one of the Ascham's fair archers. The New York Club had prepared everything in good shape for the reception of their guests from across the river, and after the arrival of the latter, both teams practised a little before commencing the trial of the evening. At 8 o'clock shooting commenced. The bad trial of the evening. At 8 o'clock shooting commenced. The half presented a fine appearune, being filled with a large number of spectators drawn together to witness the first exhibition of the kind in this city. The interest taken and the pleased looks indicated that archery has afternedy taken a good hold upon the peocated that archery has already taken a good hold upon the people, and hereafter we may see at a flating of this kind much larger numbers. It is something for the New York Archery Club to be proud of, to be able to say they were the first club to introduce this royal sport to the public of the City of New York. The Ascham Archers having lost the first match, naturally perhaps felt as though they would like to win the second, thus causing the third one necessary. But the New York boys (and girls) did their best to retain their prestige, which they accomplished in good form. Although better scores were made by all of those contesting after the match was over, still the record below shows a great improvement on the part of both clubs since their last match.

After the match sides were chosen, including archer guests from the Brooklyn Club, and the sport indulged in until H

The New York Club meets every Saturday evening at the Ninth Regiment Armory, where they are pleased to see visitors.
The following are the scores of each team:

NEW YORK TEAM—30 YARDS, 50 ARROWS.

| INP M | a white. | WS. | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 100 165 155 155 175 154 | 150 200 176 171 159 | 11tts, 81 89 89 87 83 | Total, 407 539 491 487 427 |
| 749 RDS, 90 | 856 0 AHRO | 429 W8. | 2,351 |
| 156 149 159 159 158 142 | 103 168 158 149 150 | Htts, 70 80 85 87 81 | Total. 864 496 461 456 434 |
| 764 | 728 | 409 | 2,211 |
| | toonds 100 165 155 175 154 749 RDS, 9 tounds 156 149 159 158 | 100 io io io io io io io io io io io io io | 100 150 81 165 200 80 165 200 80 165 200 80 165 176 89 175 171 87 749 856 429 1749 856 429 1749 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 |

ARCHERY SCORING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9th. Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:— NEW YORK, Ftb. 0th.

The discussion of archery scoring has now advanced so far that a change is probable in the near future. That it is a question of videspread interest is proved by the communications from the East, from Hilmois and from far-off California. After Mr. Hownell's opening article the writer stated the negative arguments in turn, for the purpose of bringing it too unisue, and provoking discussion. Mr. Brownell has ably stated the numerical arguments in favor of a change. Mr. "Pacific Poor-Shot"—Poor" is doubted—has added a few spicy remarks upon the same side, and "T. R. W." has contributed a novel method of corrections to partially obliterate "chance" at the longer ranges.

All this is excellent, but why stop at a change in numbering? Why not make a thorough alterntion of colors, as well as number? Gold, red, blue, black and white is a marter of toxopullity.

sentiment and tradition, as well as 9, 7, 5, 3.1. If we are to change our scoring for a better and fairer method, why farget colors as well, and adopt the best combination without re-ference to sentiment or tradition?

All archers who use the longer ranges know that beyond sixty

or seventy yards the apparent diameter of the larget is so re

or seventy yards the apparent diameter of the furget is so reduced as to practically prevent aiming distinctly at the gold. The aim is at the target as a whole, because the colors are so blended and reduced by distance that the aim must be at the target, and not at any small portion. At eighty yards, to aim at the gold and to aim at the target are, in ordinary dnylight, synenymous, while by gaslight the same effect results at a nearer distance.

Now, if, instead of the gold with its concentric colored circles, we should face our targets with white canvas having a central spot of black ten inches or a foot in diameter, and the remaining space divided into four rings of equal width by narrow concentric lines of black, should we not have a mark which, at any distance, would offer one well-idefined, prominent center for our tim? And such a target, numbered from 5 to 1, would be available for all times and places, and to a large degree destroy the undue value of chance hits.

S.S.R.

OHIO STATE ARGHERY ASSOCIATION.—The Executive Commit-tee, and the delegates of the various archery clubs throughout the State of Ohio, will convene at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, the State of Onio, will converse at the Gibson House, Chacimatt, Ohio, on the 17th of March, for the election of new officers, etc., and selecting a place for the belding of the second Grand Annual State Tournament. Club throughout the State that no not yet members of the Ohio State Archery Association should make application at once to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Chas. Welker, Cincinnati, Ohio.



COLUMBIA COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB.

It is very gratifying to state that the Columbia College Cricket It is yory grating to state and the common conteg or the formation to the common conteg of the first wall be largely in creased this coning season, and a genuine spirit and interest will be aroused content spirit and interest will be aroused to the contege thereby. We may say that the past season was as successful as could be expected under the therefore the content of the conte the crowledge of the control of the has been due entirely to his perseverance. He is an excellent captain and he possesses a full knowledge of the game. The club was organized last spring after the first match, on May 3lst, versus an amalgamated first and second cloven of the Staten Island; it was then that Mr. Hyde-Clarke was elected President and Captain; Mr. J. P. Conover, late from St. Paul's School at Conord, N. H., Vice-President; Mr. W. F. Morgan, Scoretary-Treasurer. Out of the whole college just eleven men took up the game, of which four had never played cricket before, and most of the oftens but very little in fact the only three that had played regularly were Mesers. Hyde-Clarke, Conover and Egan. Besides these there were the two Morgans, De Forest and Emmet, who had played at school; and the rest of the cleven, Horcick, Barnes, Torrey and Weaver, who had never played. The regular bowlers were the three first-amend, while Morgan, Sr., Barnes and Weaver were tree first-amend, while Morgan, Sr., Barnes and Weaver were tree did different times. In the batting averages Hyde-Clarke came first, followed closely by Egan, both securing double figures. Conover did not play up to his standard, while the two Morgans and De Forest showed the next best batting form. The fielding was generally fair at all times, Conover and Torrey especially distinguishing themselves in this line. Herrick made runs in Thiiadelphia in the Pennsylvania University match, as did also Barnes; but the style was essentially base-ballish. All bands showed their intention of becoming cricketers by predicing regularly. The short season in the autumn being particularly encouraging, the old team not only turned up again, but muny new hands taking hold; and we expect there will be no little competition for places on the team this spring.

The one inter-college match was the one alluded to above with the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphians winning by Si runs. For Columbia College Hyde-Clarke secured is and 10; Egan, 15 and 14; Herrick, 6 and 10, and Barnes, 1 and 15 an

the college boys will do no harm to the turf which was originally aid out for the use of the cricketers of New York City, it is expected that the St. George's Club will share their ground at Hobokon, N. J., with Columbia College this season.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER STILL AHEAD—A FIRST PRIZE TAKEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR BY A ROCHESTER FIRM—The World's Fair of 1879 was held at Sydney, New South Wales, the principal city of Australia. Exhibits were there from all parts of the world, including those from the largest and pest known cigarette and tobacco manufacturers. Notwithstanding the many varieties of German, Russian, Prench, English and American cigarettes and tobaccoo on exhibition, the display of cigarettes, Vanity Fair tohacco, to., made by W. S. Kimball & Co., of this city, was awarded the first prize by the commissioners. A callegram from Sydney yesterday amnounced this fact. This is a triumph for Rochester and its manufacturing induspries. Six first prizes have heretofore been woon by Kimball & Co., at great exhibitions, this making the seventh.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.—[Adv.]

An Excellent Ourrit.—The Boston shooting suits advertised by G. W. Simmons & Co., have been in use for rears all over the country, and have received the unanimous indorsement of portsinen. The man who invests a them will be regaid ten times over in comfort.

BETTER TIMES.—The business revival and new era of cosperity which is now fairly inaugurated, is in keeping with the increased health and happiness seen all over the and, and is one of the results obtained from the introluction of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. "The hanges wrought by this remedy," says Rev. Dr. Hayvey, seem but little less than miraculous,"—[Ada.

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents who may send us their proper name and address will always receive prompt attention in these columns. We require a man's name for two reasons: (1) sometimes as a guarantee of good faith, and (2) always as a matter of common courtesu. As a rule we do not reply to inquiries by mail, except in cases demanding immediate advice.

J. M. C., New York.-See another answer.

F. W .- Have written to the Treasury Department for the information desired

St. EARNS, Dansville, N. Y.—The Baltimore Bench Show was held in 1878, April 23d to 24th. J. F., New York.-We should advise you to take a Winchester

rifle for grizzly bear shooting.

J. S. G., Union Church, Miss.-We shall be pleased to publish our club scores. There is no charge.

R. S., Vernon, N. J.-Quail can be bought of Messrs. Whitley & Iorris, 218 Washington street, New York.

E. W. M., Philadelphia, Pa.—The choice between the guns is a matter of taste, as is also the style of action. J. W. Faicchild, Wis .- There is no book specially prepared for a

ie-score book. You may uso an ordinary blank

F. M. W.—To preserve tents from mildow apply the recipe published in the "Cabin Locker" of our yachting columns, issue Feb. 25th. To apply paraffin, melt it and apply while hot. J. M. D., Jr., Yale College, New Haven.—Good duck shooting near New York may be found on Long Island. See the reports in

our game columns. FORESIGHT.—You may find grouse and quall shooting in Maine in the fall. Go in September or October. The season extends

from Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st. P. S. W., Clarion. Pa.-1. For Coues' book see our Natural His

tory column. 2. Tell us where you want to go duck shooting and re may help you. C. D. L., Swedesboro, N. J .- The trout fry advertised by Thomp-

son Bros., of Aquetong Ponds, New Hope, Pa., will do well in your ponds, and we should advise you to try them. Bob White, Oumba, Neb.-You are mistaken about our prize.

We did not make such proposition, but we shall be glad to hear from you nevertheless.

T. D. McA., Middletown, O.-Conlin of this city publishes his own targets, and you may procure them directly of hit to James S. Conlin, Bifle Gallery, Broadway, New York.

A. S. H., Van Ettenville, N. Y.—You will find instructions in fishing and hunting in Hailock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer." For small game also consult Bogurdus' "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting.

F, B, J., Platesburg, N.Y.—I. We cannot tell from the pattern whether your gun is full-choked or not, 2. You can safely use the 5-dras, powder, 150z. shot, but you will find it probably too much for your shoulder.

B. L. F., Boston.-We know nothing of any such gun manufac thred in America. By writing to the advertisers of this style of gun you will receive circulars setting forth what is claimed for it. We shall shortly discuss the subject.

St. Ealars, Rochester, N. Y.—In what class in the coming show should I enter my white and black ticked setter bitch Pearl, by Whitman's Grouse, out of Valentine's Neilie? Ans. Native Eng-lish Class.

C. C. B., Washington, C. H., Ohio.—Will you give me in brief the characteristics of the Belton strain of setters? I have one by imported Belton, said to be out of imported Rose. Ans. See FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 14th, 1878, and Feb. 5th, 1880.

F, Biftimore.—Please inform me whether there is any work which treats of sport with rod and gun in California. Ans. None that we know of. The files of the Forest AND STREAM contain articles concerning aimost every kind of California sport.

B. W. B., New York City .- The address of man asked for, the trainer, is Drownville, R. I. His charge for breaking is \$12 per month, with the understanding that he is to have dog one

KINGS COUNTY.—We publish the article elsewhere, and should have rendered unto Casar the thing which belongs to Casar did it bear his superscription. You will greatly oblige by sending us the omitted address.

G. B. M., Radeigh, N. C.—The Winchester, 73, is as accurate as any gun carrying the same charge of powder and lead. There can be no question as to its accuracy at 250 yards. The price of gun asked in round barrel is \$31; in octagon barrel, \$37; both models, '76, 45-60.

A. S. S., Philadelphia, Pa. - You may find the picture, "A Friendly Service," by consulting some of the dealers in pictures and prints. We have no means of ascertaining its author. The cut in the Forest and Stheam was reproduced from an engraving in a French sporting paper.

J. W. M. and C. H. J., Boston, Mass.—I. We know nothing of the revolver. 2. You will not find any shooting in Nova Scotla in July and August. Later you may have moose, caribou, part-ridge, woodcock, snipe and teal shooting. Non-residents are required to take out alicense fee, \$20,

R. M. L., Torresdale, Pa. -Write to Dr. Gordon Stables, Twy-It. M. L., Fortesone, Fa. "Artis to Dr. Corono states, ray-ford, Borks, England; lie can procure the dog you wish at a rea-sonable price. Dr. Stubles will visit this country in the early summer and intends bringing over a number of selected dogs of

C. W., Minnesota Junction.-We know nothing of the book you C. W., Minnesota Junction,—We know nothing of the book you inquire for. If you wish instructions in shooting, buy Bogardus, "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting." The firms whose names you will find in our advertising columns, publish catalogues of their goods. By sending for these and consulting them, you will find a choice of Brearms.

R. M. B., Philadelphia, Pa.-1, For 12-caliber, 81 lbs, gun, use 16. M. D., Prinacelpinis, Pa.—1. For 13-calloer, 81 108, guin, use 2 to 34drs, of powdor, Jlozs, shot. The ordinary powder you will flad satisfactory. 2. If your guin is choke-bored, it will have stamped on the barrels "Not for ball." 3. If a cylinder-bore, you may sately have it converted into a choke-bore. Squires, No. 2 Cortlands street, will do it. Cost, \$2.30 per barrel.

PIONEER, Alpena,-It is true that the pressure of water in a vat depends only upon the height of the column, and not upon the mass. The pressure upon the sides of two vats 9 feet high, one 3 feet diameter, and the other 9 feet diameter, is allke; but the

vat of smallar diameter is a much stronger structure, so the one ire stronger booning, or internal of larger diameter will rec bracing.

ROYAL, Belvidero, Ill -I have owned and seen many revolvers MOYAL Belvider, III.—I have owned and seen many revolvers that will not revolve, on account of the sartridge expanding backward against the frame of the revolver. Have experimented and cannot determine the cause of the trouble. Ans. Good makes of revolvers do not give this trouble. You must have purchased an inferior weapon. It is impossible to explain the trouble without seeing the arms.

without seeing the arms.

C. M. B., Bedford, N. Y.—My Newfoundland pup, six months old, occasionally steals eggs. Will you tell me the best way to cure him of such a bad habit? He is whipped every time he does it—every time he at least that he is found out—but still once in a while he will do it. Ans. If you punish him severely it ought to remedy the trouble. Be sure that the dop knows what ho is whipped for. Sometimes an egg partly blown and then dilled with red pepper will destroy the egg appetite.

A. B. S. M. Blosse eight state of the with read the state of the with red pepper will destroy the egg appetite.

red pepper will destroy the egg appetite.

A. B. S., Md.—Please give me advice as to my beagle puppy eight months old. He has been running a great deal lately of nights, and is quite sick. He seems to have a kind of stiffness all over. Whenever he is touched he seems in pain. He refuses all food. Ans. Doubtless your dog is suffering from rheumatism. Warm, dry bed, no meat except boiled liver for a week or two, and twenty grains of blearbonate of soda three times a day, dissolved in a little water; also give a dose of castor oil.

(I. F. W. New York, Most twyldpunists wash thou specimons.

O. E. W., New York.—Most taxidormists wash their specimens with cold water, and then, having smoothed them with a dry cloth so as to remove as much of the moisture as possible, lay in dry plaster of paris, and dust it through the feathers. The washing should be done after the skin has been taken off. and grease stains on old prepared skins can sometimes be removed by adding a little soda or spirits of hartshorn to the water, but it is always a difficult matter to cleanse skins that are thoroughly dry.

dry.

H. B. Hope, Toronto, Canada.—Can you inform me if the copper or copperhead snake is very venomous and plenty in Michigan, on the border of the St. Clair, or is it only a buye-hear of the natives, as was the case anent, rathesnakes on the islands of Niagara River (Navy Island)? I shot there two Julys and found a few woodcock and one thousand wood-tick, but no rattle snakes. Ans. We have no knowledge on the subject, but presume the snake is not abundant there. Perhaps some of our renders can inform you. inform you.

inform you.

W. B., Philadclphla,—You might add to your collection "The Dog," by Idstone; "The Sotler," by Edward Laverack; "Youatt on the Dog;" "The Dog," by Disks, Mayhow and Hutchinson. For a book on dog handling we have never yet seen anything as good as Hutchinson's "Dog Breaking," Messes, Cassel, Petter, Galvin & Co., 506 Broadway, this city, are publishing a most complete and excellent serial termed "The Illustrated Book of the Dog," by Vero Shaw; it should be in the library of every sports-

TRAP, Princeton, N.J.—In a pigeon match from H. and T. traps, placed say fifteen yards apart (the shooter not to know which trap is to be pulled). A goes to the score. By inadvertence of the puller both traps are pulled simultaneously. A fires and kills with first barrel, in bounds; with second barrel kills the other bird, but out of to bounds. Now the trap which was to have been pulled was say H. trao, whereas the bird killed in bounds came out of T. trap. The referee decided it a missed, or dead out of bounds bird for A. Do you think he was right? Ans. No. A should be given one dead bird.

should be given one dead bird.

G. C. S., Middletown, Ira. —To make bird lime: Boil-lown linseed oil of the best quality until if becomes thick and glutinous. Boil in cartben pot, in open air, for two or three hours, and be sure that the cover of the pot fits tightly, so that the oil will not cartch fire. When bolled, ast away in the vessels with tight-litting covers. To use it: Select small, day sticks, as thick as a staw and eight inches long. Sharpen the edges smear them with the lime, and fasten the sitcks into groove cut in a stake stuck into the ground. Place a "eall bird" as a lure. When the birds alight upon the sticks thoy pull them out from the main stake, and when flying, the wings, coming in contact with the lime, are pinloned to the sides. sides.

J. M., New Haven, Conn.-I have a valuable pointer, two years J. M., New Haven, Conn.—I have a valuable pointer, two years old. Although his nose is cold and mois, his cycs and nose run a kind of mucus, and he has a cough, no appetite, and what he does cut, throws off again, and is losing flesh. If he had the distemper when nine months oll—had it slightly. His general appearance looks as if it was another attack of distemper; still I cannot say that it is. He has been hunted six days a week in the South for the last two months. Sickness may be caused from overwork. What stall I do? Ans. It is probably an attack of the epizonic disease, Feed no meat except bolled liver. Give two grains of value for the times a day, and a little stubur three times a week. uinine three times a day, and a little sulphur three times à week.

C. W. E., Boston, Mass.—The pedigree of the pointer bitch Belle, owned by Mr. George C. Colborn, of this city, is as follows: Belle was whelped June 22d, 1870, on shipboard; is of medium size, and was whelped June 234, 1870, on shipboard; is of medium size, and ine oo rlenon and white. Her sire, Rollo, also lenon and white, was sold, and went to India; he was said to be first class in the field. Her dam, Belle, No. 1,013, E. K. B. B., was whelped 1863, bred by Mr. Wisem, and sold to Mr. F. R. Bevun, Western Grove, Southampton, Eng., who in turns sold her to Mr. Ross, who brought here to this country. In color she was liver and white. Both sire and dam are of the Lang strain, and also include the strains of Mr. Edge and Lord Derly. Mr. Edge and Lord Derby.

ar, Bige and Lord Derby,

O. T. S., St. John, N. B.—1. The firm we have investigated and find to be fraudulent. 2. The recipe for terrupin stew is as follows—it is furnished by Monquin, the famous enterer of Fulton street, this city: After the terrapin has been bled, put finto beiling water for ten minutes. Then take off the shell and cut up into small pieces, being careful not to break the gall bladder. Stew in a little butter, adding a bouquet of carrot, leeks, bayleaf, one onion with cloves, and a hadle of broth; glass of Madeira wine. Let the whole stew slowly on covered range. Before serring, add a sliced Iemon and a hard-boiled egg cut into small pieces. pieces.

CONSTANT READER, Brooklyn, N. Y .- A friend of mine and my-Conseant Reader, Brooklyn, N. Y.-A friend of mine and myself think of starting on broschark and riding from New York to Colchester, Conn. As we might stay out over night I should like you to say what we had best take. Of course, we want to make it as light for the horses as possible. We each have rides; should we earry them? Should we earry thy-rods? Where can I get a book which will give mo the principal roads from New York to Colchester, or from New York to New Haven? Ans. Go to a hole of farmhouse at night. You will want a good civilized bed after fiding all day. Leave the ridies home; the traups won't trouble you, and Sitting Bull is not on the war-publ. The figrods, however, may come into good service. For map of country try the Coltons, William street, New York. try the Coltons', William street, New York.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEFOTED TO FIRLD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CEATURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

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-AT-

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday or each week, if Desible. *a
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be secompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CONTACT. Among the published if objection be made. Anonymous the published of the published of the published of the contact promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secrements of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to say department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. We cannot be responsible for dereleitor of maliservice if money remitted to us is lost proposed by the propriety in the come circle.

Notes.—By request of Prof. Baird, Mr. Walter Brackett, of Boston, will send his famous salmon pictures for exhibition at Berlin.

At the meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, last Monday evening, it was decided to have one good bill drawn up by the Association and its enactment at Albany attempted. In this way the game legislation will be taken out of the hands of incompetent or interested parties. The bill will be prepared at once and published in the newspapers, so that the public may have an opportunity of judging for themselves of its merits.

The Adirondacks are popularly supposed to have been fished out. Many a summer visitor to the NorthWoods has been disgusted by the scarcity of trout and the obtrusiveness of the tin can and the paper collar—two of the modern traces of semi-civilization. Yet there are regions where one may find abundance of game and fish. of these localities are designated on our first page to-day.

Duck shooting is fairly inaugurated in the Eastern and Middle States. Excellent reports come to us of the flights of birds. We invite our friends who have success with the ducks to send us early reports of the same. We should also be pleased to hear of the game prospects of the country.

"Wallace's Guide to the Adirondacks" is the standard. Intending visitors to those regions should provide themselves with it. We furnish the book. Price \$1.50,

The Herald Irish Relief Fund is developing some curious phases of charity. Next Saturday evening, at a hall in this city, the exponents of the manly art are to give a benefit in the good cause, when "Dangerous Jack," Paddy Ryan, Pete McCoy, and others, will punch each other's heads in aid of old Ireland.

PERSONAL,-Mr. John Harvey, of the Harvey Shipbuilding Co., Wivenhoe, England, left for home by the Parthia yesterday. Mr. Harvey, during his stay in America, won many friends by his affability and genial disposition, and his views upon yacht design we found as broad and liberal as they were intelligent. We had the pleasure of examining a fine lot of models he brought with him, including those of that peerless trio, Seabelle, Miranda and Julianar, concerning which a book might be written. The models and plans drew forth praise from all who were fortunate enough to obtain a view of them

THE MUTUAL INTERESTS OF FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN.

THE right side of the much-vexed question of game protection certainly and always is the due protection of game at all times, both when the law forbids taking game and when it allows it to be taken. The right side also includes the use of none but fair means of taking game and in fair quantities.

The article in a recent number relating to the game of Long Island and its former abundance and variety, and the present deplorable scarcity, with some of the causes which have led to it, and the best means of renewing, or at least of augmenting the supply to a reasonable quantity as much as present circumstances and careful management may secure, was a very attractive, luminous and readable sketch. Yet it suggests two points which may be urged courteously and amicably in a few words, as in fact the writer of that article may himself have it in his own mind to suggest in a future article. These suggestions, too, are by no means confined to Long Island, but are equally applicable to the whole Union. They are: 1. The means of protecting feathered game by the aid of the farmers. 2. The limit of slaughter which sportsmen themselves will set to their own pleasure.

Now, first, the means of protecting feathered game particularly young birds, till they are of proper strength and size to have a fair chance for life, or a fair share of them to renew and perpetuate their race, is a most vital point. Omitting at present the discussion and even the mention of all other means, there is one precaution and protection which of itself alone would suffice abundantly to enforce thoroughly all the game laws, and in fact go far beyond the scope of the laws-namely, such a uniform system and policy on the part of all sportsmen as will give all the land-owners a warm and steady interest in raising and sheltering and defending all the broods of young birds on their farms. If all the farmers on the Island were one and warmly one in this matter the work would be done up thoroughly, for they are lords of the land.

In very many instances, as matters now stand, farmers and gunners are not friends in these matters, and have no interest to befriend each other. Without going closely into particulars-which in fact is not necessary-the fact is that there are gunners who are brutes and wild beasts when their gunning-fever is at the height, and who, like so many Malays running a-muck, will recklessly trample down crops in a ten-mile walk, damage and exasperate the farmers all the way; perhaps if accosted, and that in a proper way, insulting or damning the farmer, or to the disquiet or alarm of his wife and daughters shooting into his doves, possibly while the doves are near the house or on the home lot or on the barn roof. Such gunners come out from the cities every year and are a disgrace, and worse yet, a great injury to all the real gentlemen who like now and then to handle a gun in the right way and time. One is an offender, and the next ten are blamed and hated on account of this one.

Let all the farmers and their sons and hired men find it pays them to protect birds and they will do it and satisfy all parties. The gunners are willing to pay for their sport more than the pittance of ten cents a quail, which a sly and stingy baggage-master hands out secretly to the trapper. The dime is a bigger coin to the hardhanded farmer's boy, scanted of spending-money, than a quarter is to many a sportsman. Let all parties under-stand each other and the birds will be left undisturbed, and will be carefully protected till the honorable gunners come at the appointed time and pay for the sport that is then and thus guaranteed them on good grounds, something as in the eld country, but in the right way for American citizens. The practical details ought not to be at all difficult to arrange in most parts of the Island, nor in other sections of the country. But if some farmers are dogs in the manger—do not shoot nor let others shoot their farms-all the better, for there will be safe harbors, secure game preserves, where the birds will come up to full strength, and from which they will take wing. to be shot elsewhere or to procreate another generation.

Secondly, the limit of slaughter. It is an axiom which nobody can deny that there must and will be some limit to the number of birds that any decent and provident sportsman will kill under the greatest temptation, for the more birds there are killed one season, of most varieties of cept sea fowl, the fewer will be left to breed and replenish the stock for the next season. "A mass of putrefaction," says the writer to whom we have referred-the splendid woodcock ruthlessly butchered to satisfy the killing mania, not to be eaten by the gunners, not to be given to friends, not even to be sent to invalids in hospitals if nothing better occurred, not even to be sorry for, least of all to be left to increase and multiply an ample quantity of birds for the same or other gunners in future. Of course the writer meant to explain it with a good reason, but failed to explain, and there it stands, sickening, "a mass of putrefaction." No wonder the farmers dislike, despise, abhor and oppose such a waste and greedy butchery

The remedy ought to be no very difficult matter, namely, by establishing among sportagen a public opinion to restrain wholesale killing of game and killing of all pros pects of future game therewith, and it is to the encouragement of such a sentiment that the Forest and Stream is lending its influence. It ought to be settled that no true sportsman will kill merely and solely to kill; that such a spirit is cold-blooded cruelty, which has not the excuse of the hot-blooded criminal, for he often repents bitterly and does works meet for repentance. If the guinner would always pay for the birds he shoots, and if he shoots only what can be properly used, the farmers of the Island and the State and the Union, in a vast majority of cases, would welcome such gentlemanly gunners, and perhaps be proud to rank among them as warm friends of fair and lawful sport.

These two points, upon which we cannot too strongly vital interest to many thousands of men, whose interests in the matter are really identical in the long run, if only regarded in the proper light. But if the farmers are expected to protect and support and favor quail and meadow larks, in order to let mischievous or butchering gunners kill ninety-five out of every hundred, without thanks or pay, perhaps with serious damage to crops, temper and comfort, the sport is rather too onesided. Rather let mutual arrangements be made to equalize it and to harmonize it all around.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHI-BITION.

*HE exhibition which opens in Berlin on the 20th of next month is not one which will attract crowds of people from all parts of the world to revel in sight-seeing and other holiday indulgencies, but its importance, from a commercial, scientific and fish cultural point of view, will prove to be far beyond what those who are not familiar with our fisheries would imagine it to be capable of. At this gathering of the fishery products of all nations we have much to show the people of other countries in the way of preserving fish-food in all its forms of dried, salted, canned, smoked, put up in spices, in oil, refriger-ated, caviare, "extract of fish," prepared baits, etc., as well as much to learn. The same can be said of improvements in modes of capture both by the commercial fishermen and by anglers; our display of rods and fine tackle will probably be unexcelled, while in the matter of methods and apparatus used in fish culture it is only necessary to say that nothing is lacking in this department, from which other countries have long borrowed

The exhibition will be the means of comparing our products with those of other countries, of introducing such of them as prove to be better or cheaper than others, and of bringing those which may be inferior up to a higher standard. As the American exhibit is to be made under the direction of Professor S. F. Baird, it is certain that it will be more full and creditable to the country than could be made by any one not having the resources at his command. We know that Professor Baird, having the fishery statistics for the census of 1880 upon his hands, and the building of the fish-hatching steamer Fish Hawk. in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Fish Commissioner, was not at all anxious to make a display at Berlin; but the persistent requests of the German Fishery Association through our Minister at Berlin, Mr. White, finally moved Congress to action, when, as a matter of course, the arrangements were placed in the hands of Professor Baird, who, notwith-standing the limited time which intervened between the passage of the bill making the necessary appropriation for this purpose, and the date of the opening of the exhibition, has, by the aid of his corps of trained assistants, gathered all that was not already in the Smithsonian collection, and will have a display which few countries outside of Germany can equal.

The enormous strides which have been made in these directions by our country within the past fifteen years may be partly realized by the fact that at the International Fishery Exhibition held at Bergen, Norway, in 1865, the United States was represented by barely one exhibit. Then fish culture was an experiment here, and few preparations of fish were in the market, except salted mackerel and dried cod, while now we could not enumerate them all within the limits of this column, not to mention the display which will be made of netting, boats and all the implements in use. Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, and one of the Fish Commissioners of the State of New York, will send over fish in ice, consisting of shad, salmon, trout, bass, red-snappers and such other fish as may be in the market, as well as a few of the famed Michigan grayling, which will be sent him for this purpose by that well-known grayling angler, Mr. D. H. Fitzhugh, Jr., of Bay City, Mich. These, with samples of fish-guano, fish-oil, plaster casts of our principal food-fishes, charts of fisheries, models of hatcheries and canneries, models of the National carp-ponds at Washington, and of the different fish-ways will make a most extensive, and nearly exhaustive exposition of our fishery and fish cultural resources, while the persons selected to go over in charge of them will be instructed to make a full report of all exhibits and awards, thus affording these who do not see the Exhibition an opportunity to

know the extent and comparative value of the displays made by all exhibitors. All goods are to be sent not later than the 18th inst., either to the Smithsonian Institution, or to Mr. E. G. Blackford, 80 Fulton Market, New York, marked : "For the Fishery Exhibition at Berlin. The persons to whom the matter has been intrusted are intending to sail in the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, from the Bremen Pier, Hoboken, on the 20th, and it is necessary that they should have a complete catalogue of all exhibits to leave in the hands of the printer on the day of sailing, so that it may follow in the next ship.

There will be no attempt at a display of live fishes on the part of the United States Commission, but working models of fish-ways may be put in running order with a few salmon fry to illustrate their practical working, and also some hatching jars. For the latter we learn that Mr. James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, N. Y., will send over some trout eggs, which, after the Exhibition is over, will be presented to the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. It is also announced that the New York State Fish Commission will make a display of fish which have been reared in their ponds, and also of implements. This will be the only State exhibit, made as such, although the Commissioners of some other States will make individual ex-

Accounts have been published to the effect that all the exhibits were to be transported across in the Fish Hawk but this is not correct; her services are needed here this spring in shad hatching, and the North German Lloyds, with their usual liberality, have offered to transport all articles free of charge,

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

HE question of how best to revive long-range shooting at Creedmoor is now a live one before the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association. Last year at Creedmoor the long-range practice took a season's vacation, and compared with other classes of shooting was a nonentity. This condition of affairs is a disgrace to the association, and it is the duty of its officers to consider the cause of the deficiency and to so order and arrange the programmes of matches that the long-range men may find a foot-hold and be given a fit opportunity for their special style of shooting. It is true, as Col. Bodine said in urging upon the Board at its last meeting, that something should be done for the encouragement of longrange marksmanship, that while off-hand shooting is popular and military shooting very essential, that longrange work remains the perfection of rifle shooting. The drift of military shooting is toward this higher, or longer plane of marksmanship, and in the past it is by and from about on the ground or twisted themselves up in knots and fired over long stretches of country, that hundreds of points were cleared up and the supremacy of Ameriican armories maintained. It is, in fact, the short-range men who are the fancy shooters, if any style is to be dub-While every class of shooting has hed with that epithet. its uses, and to lop it off is to make the sport and the art warped and misshapen, Creedmoor to-day should boast its strong squad of long-range men, as it can muster its thousands of military marksmen, and its long lines of short and mid-range shooters; but how to bring this about is the problem which the Board have now to solve.

The answer may be found in a consideration of the history of long-range shooting in this country. He must indeed be a shooter of vesterday who cannot recite the whole of America's proud record with the rifle before the butts. Mistakes have been made, and it is due to one of these that we are suffering under the stagnation and lethargy of to-day. Such indeed is the judgment of who have had the best of opportunities to inform many themselves, and whose interest is in the answer by reason of their participation in great matches of the past.

It will be remembered that in 1874 we were favored by a visit from the Irish Team, who formed the match because in their winning of the Elcho Shield they had placed themselves as the leading rifle shooting nation of the world. Their visit and the match which they fought with so much eclat with the American Team were very informal. No championship emblem had been established, and the chief results of the contest were to make the riflemen of two great countries better acquainted with each other, to make the Americans confident in their own power and ability, before that time entirely untried, and it set what may be styled the rifle "boom" in this country going. Other ranges were then started, the inefficiency of the militia was commented on, and measures taken to make it a serviceable force, Irish-American match did incalculable good, and American riflemen can never sufficiently thank their brothers from Dublin and Belfast who came over to be defeated for the glory of rifle shooting in America. Then came the return match to settle the very close shade of difference which existed between the merits of the two teams. It was pretty conclusively settled at Dollymount in 1875, and while the frishmen were again defeated, the feeling

ened by the interchange of visits. Thus far it had been a sort of amateur shooting scheme ; championship was not spoken of, and each match was only a friendly contest, with a proud feeling and patriotism thrown in to give purpose and incentive to the efforts of the men.

It was felt that something should be done to systema tize this international long-range work. The Elcho-Shield contest in England furnished the model, and a match excellent in its several details was drawn up, with the Palma as the hauble which was to be the estensible object of the struggle of the team-men, but there crept into the conditions of the match an element of discord in defining the eligibility of contestants, which has been a bone of contention ever since, and it is this which in the opinion of riflemen on both sides the Atlantic is to-day acting as a drag on the progress of international shooting. mistake lay in conving too closely the conditions of the Elcho match, and in place of recognizing the meaning of the word "International," going a step further, and in one marked instance making special concessions in favor of parts of a nation. At the time it would have seemed discourteous to have disbarred teams of Irish riflemen from the contests for the new Centennial trophy which we were launching out with so much enthusiasm. The mistake was made on the side of over-kindness, while there was a good mixture of ignorance, and failure to foresee the almost certain complication which would arise. There was a lamentable blindness to the readiness with which a company of Britishers could raise objections to almost any scheme, and attentive readers of the Forest and Stream since 1876 well know the arguments pro and con on the question of the Palma condition.

Looked at calmly and deliberately it must be acknowledged that the admission of Scotland, Ireland, Australia and Canada as nations, while Great Britain was to be regarded only as another nation, is a trifle contradictory. It is an assertion, in spirit, that the part is equal to the whole. Objection was raised by the English marksmen that if the Palma was to be regarded as an international trophy, then a British team only should be recognized, and that Ireland and Scotland should bear their part in the contest only as component parts of the British Team.

This reasoning was cogent, but the Irish riflemen had been our friends, the Canadians were our neighbors, the chance of defeating the crack Scots was a tempting one, and so the conditions were kept in that curious contradictory condition which in 1876 lead to an international match, with two nations represented and five teams on the field. The year following the match became really an international one. We had a bona fide British team here, who came under protest, claiming, consistently with their position taken from the start and never varied from, that the conditions of the match were wrong and unfair alike to America and her wished-for rivals. A defeat of an Irish team would be only a partial victory. for Great Britain would not be beaten, and no national conquest would be made; and when so elegant a trophy had been prepared, it seemed a piece of criminal blunder ing to demean it by reducing it far below its importance as an emblem of national victory by making sections of a composite commonwealth possible contestants. We may have Irish-American matches, and we may have Scottish-American contests, while our friends, the Canadian riflemen, might make frequent visits to our ranges for their own improvement; but when it comes to an international match we recognize no States on this side the ocean, and we should recognize no countries on the other.

We discuss this question as though it were purely a match between the countries of Great Britain and the United States. This is only owing to the accident that the other nations of Europe persist in the foolish course of entirely over looking long-range practice. In time they may see their folly, and then will come the time of their protest, for it is not likely that they will have the easy complacency of our American Association and be willing to shoot in an international match where five teams may represent one nation.

But it will be said by some advocate of the present bungle that Scotland and Ireland have by their coming, and by their recognition on this side the water, established some claim to the trophy-at any rate a right to entry in future matches. This is a claim without much foundation. Were it a challenge trophy, to be taken after so many winnings, then the claim would be a strong one but the fact that Scotland, for instance, has once shot for the trophy, under a misnomer, does not establish for her any right in the matter. America may be forced to admit that she has made a mistake, but she cannot be compelled by any twisting of logic into perpetuating a wrong The right of no one will be invaded if the N. R. A. of America should to-morrow send out a notice making the match what it was originally intended to be, an international one, where nation shall shoot against nation, and not State or section.

Here it seems essential for the healthful revival of our long-range work, that another Palma match should take place. Great Britain says, through her National Associa tion, that she is ready to enter heartily into such a serior of contests as the originators of the Palma match had in of generous rivalry was not broken, but rather strongth. their minds over. We here can only gate by the match.

We shall lose such compact bands of patriotic co-workers as the Irish and Scotch teams were, and will get in place an imperial team of various elements. We know that such a team can only win against the American team system by remarkably good shooting, or by a fizzle on the part of the home team. But even were the change to bring us stronger antagonists than ever, it should be advocated, because it is a return to plain simple justice, which for so many reasons has been withheld by our Board of Directors here. We want no more "walk-overs," if such they can be called, where no other entry is made. We do not want the dullness of another blank season, but we want the impetus and the improvement which a match Where we are so clearly in the wrong as in will bring. this case, it would be but a slight display of that common sense which we Americans are so fond of claiming, if we should step down and off from our own toes and permit some progress to be made. Great Britain is able, and says she is willing to contest for the trophy, when the conditions are such that she may shoot without protest This may be mere brag. A change in the rule will test it; and, at any rate, we cannot be further from another Palma contest than we are now, for Ireland, Scotland and the other countries are far from showing any desire to come over for another knock-down.

The subject is an interesting one, and we invite correspondence and a free expression of opinion upon it. especially from long-range men.

GAME PROTECTION

SHOULD THE GUN BE TAXED?

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27th.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 27th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I have read with interest "A True Lover of the Sport's" complaint, which is to be admired, but with all due respect I hape ho will excuse my opinion if it differs with his in some points. The game haws are so muddled that difficult indeed is the task to arrive at their true sense; greater still the risk following their additing. A two year, prohibitory game law is simply sheer nonsense; to tast the shot gam. I shall presently show, would be a little unfair. If the revenue thus obtained was appropriated to game-keepers they wouldn't get the half of it, because the politicians will surely have the handling of the funds. I was once informed by a trustworthy friend in Suffolk County that the sons of the wealthy aristocracy had been known to shoot quall in the month of August. "Why did you not prosecute them?" I asked. "Hadn't time," was the universal reply. Seeing the need of some such "spy," I at once formed a sporting club, of which it is my pleasure to be Secretary. At the present day this very man who "hadn't time" has said to me: "The first man in the club who shoots a quall before the 1st of November, I'll tell on him and then leave the club." I hardly think there has been a qualltaken out of season in that locality in two years. Now, that friend of whom I speak cannot afford to pay an annuity of even three dollars for the use of his gun, which I am sure is never cracked out of season. I say it would be unfair to depire him of his pastime on that account, and there are more like him.

FERRISEURGH, V.T., Fib. 14th.

FERRISBURGH, VT., Feb. 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I am sorry to see so many advocating the taxation of guns. The only hope of efficient protection lies in making our game laws popular, and, to do this, anything like class legislation must be avoided. To especially tax his gun would be to burden many a poor man too heavily for him to bear, and if it did not make a poacher of him it would at least make him utterly indifferent to the protection of game of which he could have no share. I know poor men who are as strong supporters of game protection as any in the land, and us vigilant guardians of the woods and waters about them, and as true sportsnen, who could not afford to pay for the privilege of keeping a gun. What would such a man do if a tax, amounting to prohibition, was laid upon their cheap but highly-prized guns? Would they continue to watch the haunts of game, and report violations of game laws, when they were debarred from all participation in what for some of them is their only recreation? No; to be so unselfish is contrary to human nature. Rich sportsmen are too apt to forget that wealth and a fine gun do not make a true sportsmen, any more than fine clothes make a gentleman, and that there are some real sportsmen in the bower ranks who can be the contrary to the gentleman, and that there are some real sportsmen in the bower ranks who can be the contrary to the gentleman, and that there are some real sportsmen in the bower ranks who can be the contrary to the gentleman and that there are some real sportsmen in the bower ranks who can be the contrary to have a support some. to lorge that we attrained a line gift do not make a true sportsman, any more than fine clothes make a gentleman, and that there are some real sportsmen in the lower ranks who ought to be considered in the framing of laws for the protection of game. Such laws, to be popular, must be for the good of all sportsmen, and not of a favored class.

R. E. R.

Cohoes, N. Y., Feb. 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Let me ask what has the tax on guns to do with the protection of game? Has it may tendency to stop market hunting? Would not market hunters pay the tax and reap greater benefits than now? Few sportsmen would care to pay a tax, as your correspondent suggests, and probably not have leisure to hunt a day in the year. Another reason is that it is taking away the rights of American citizens to keep any kind of gan they see fit. I heartily coincide with your correspondent in his desire to protect game in this State. As he remarks, we have have nowned to the particular to the protect game in this State. As he remarks, we have have nowned and the particular to the particular to the particular to the particular to have smalled hot of game laws, and what do they amount to? There might as well not be any. It is casy enough to make laws; far easier than it is to enforce them. The Legislature makes no provision for their enforcement whatever. They should make an appropriation of a few thousand dollars yearly, and let the supervisors of each cominy appoint suitable men who would enforce the laws. If any number of persons interested in game protection hand themselves together, the same as the Society for the Prevention of Crucily to Animal, then the desired object will be attained. If a prohibitory law were passed for two years, it would not increase the amount of spour

The best way to get out of this trouble is to in the least. The best way to get out of this trouble is to prohibit all shooting during the close season; make it an offense for a person to be found gunning. I am as much interested in game protection as any one, yet I scarcely lave time to amuse myself hunting; but think pot-hunters might be led to turn from the error of their ways if of the law, as it now stands, were administered

NEAR THE ADIRONDACKS, Feb. 23d.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I decidedly object to a proposition to tax guns and omit riles, for two thirds of the deer-hunting is done with rilles, and in Northern New York there are ten dollars invested in them to one in shot guns. Perhaps it would be well enough not to tax rilles owned by clubs, which are used at target practice only. But I know several who belong to rifle clubs in the cities and large towns who come up here every fall to hunt deer with a rifle of some kind, which should be taxed as much as any gun. What your correspondent says about a two years prohibition have prefetly correct. It would only benefit the pot-hunters. Why under the sun don't they find a way to enforce what laws we now have before making more? As the law is now (allowing August hunting, which I think is wrong,), if it could be rightly enforced we would soon have the woods full of deer. Just consider the great numbers which are destroyed every year out of season—two thirds, at least, of all killed during the year. If these had been allowed to breed, with those which we still have (which are many more than one would suppose), there would be deer enough without any two years' prohibition. I say to our legislators at Albany, go to work and contrive some plan to prevent the slaughter out of season. Tax our guns or anything to do it, but make no more laws until those we have can be enforced. There is not a man in Franklin or St. Lawrence county, who frequents the Adirondacks, but knows what I say is true. All know deer are killed out of scason, and in many instances the parties are known who kill them. But the residents are not going to enforce the laws. That ought to be known by this time. There is no one who cares more for the preservation of game than I do, still there is not a year passes but what I could secure the conviction of dozens, yes, hundreds, if I chose, for violating the game laws. I can do no more than lundreds of others, if they wished. But we have many reasons for not doing so, whic

A New Maine Association.—Per Cand, Me., Feb. 28th.—Of late there has been evinced in this locality a considerable interest in the protection of game and fish, and siterable interest in the protection of game and fish, and it has finally taken shape in the organization of the "Cumberland Game and Fish Protective Association," with its headquarters at Portland. The association has started under favorable auspices, its list containing some of our most prominent business men in the professions and trades. We have already twenty of the leading sportsmen of the city, and more are to come in. Our association should number at least a hundred with the material at hand.

The permanent organization has Robert B. Swift for President, Samuel Hanson, Vice-President, and Herbert M. Sylvester, Secretary and Treasurer. This association does notwish to be regarded as a shooting chib, but has for its primary object the enforcement of the game and fish laws, and to preserve and foster the game and fish which in season afford such healthful and appetizing sport.

We have here in Cumberland County fine woodcock,

"We have here in Cunderland County fine woodcock, snipe and plover, partitige and sea shooting in their season. Salmon abound plentifully in Sebago Lake and its tributaries, bass and trout in its many ponds and streams. It is proposed to make the association a county organization, to embrace among its workers all true lovers of sport, thereby to promote unity of action, the knowledge of natural history, and to obtain all the benefits of a successful organization of this kind, and ultimately to obtain an act of incorporation which shall bring with it full power in the association to enforce proscutions in its own behalf; and we hope to take rank with the best of kindred associations, and to be able to accomplish a good work.

The Cumberland Association has started out with experiments.

The Cumberland Association has started out with excellent principles. We shall take great pleasure in recording its good work in the early future.

celient principies. We small take given presents in recording its good work in the early future.

Migratory Quall in Pennsylvania.—West Chester, Pe., March 11th.—Last June ninety-five quali were liberated by the sportsmen of this borough and near vicinity, principally in the several townships bounding West Chester. For some ten days or two weeks following their liberation (six or eight were freed in a different place) they were frequently seen and reported. Subsequent to this time, however, no reliable information has come to the writer other than from Messrs. George Little, Beaumont Oat and James Ingram, farmers residing in the vicinity of West Chester. The two gentlemen first named on soveral occasions during the summer, and, I believe, early autumn, saw the quall, but noted no increase in the number which were liberated on their properties. As regards their breeding we have no personal knowledge. Mr. James Ingram (on his place five birds were placed), however, advises us that he had in his possession a young quall, that had been found by his son in a field where the stringers had been repeatedly seen and heard. The bird, although not seen by any ornithologist, or other person familiar with the species, Mr. Ingram states positively was a Messina quail. His reasons are: small size of bird, peculiarity of bill, and, as above referred to, labitual frequenting of his premises.

To the officient managers of the Daily Local News the thanks of the sporting fraternity of Chester County are due for the untiring efforts (by adminiting in their columns all inquiries relative to the qual free of charge) which these gentlemen manifested in relation to our importation. We regret to say that, notwithstanding the liberal contribution of valuable space by the journal already namued, but little authentic evidence (we do not refer to the observations of Messrs, Luttle and Oat) was adduced to show that the quall even remained in the

county longer than a fortnight. In regard to their breeding, we think the Ingram "find" is the only one which has any degree of plausibility about it. Several of the gentlemen who were conspicuous in the importation movement, with whom we have conversed upon the subject, are inclined to look upon the importation as a failure.

B. HARRY WARREN.

Lehigh Association.—Allentonm, Pa., March 3d.— At the regular meeting of the Lebigh Game and Fish Protective Association (the following officers were elected for the year 1890: President, W. H. Kramer; Vice Pres-idents, J. Newhard, E. Ritter and E Kramer: Treasurer, Heury Bitting; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, C. H. Bitting; Assistant Secretary, Abraham Stuckert; Board of Directors—Harry Cooper, J. Newhard, William Kramer, H. Berryman, C. Lewis Huber, R. Reinsmith and Augustus Eberhard, of Catasanqua. C. H. B.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH. wn and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc. Hares, brown and gray.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl "Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, saipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avo-cets, etc., coming under the group Limacola or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give other and rish nessors, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Pish and its Season; Bouts, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

LIVE QUAIL.-Limited orders for live quail can be filled by Whitley & Morris, 218 Washington street, New York. Price \$6 per dozen.

COSTLY AMMUNITION. - Sportsmen are constantly coming across curious things and having odd experiences. Our correspondent "Buckeye," of Hudson, Ohio, sends us a story of a deer's head sent from Cleveland, Ohio, to Hudson, in which the taxidermist found imbedded in the lower jaw a three-cent silver piece, a ten-cent silver piece and a five cent nickel. In other parts of the head were some buckshot and a rifle ball. The coins were battered and bent out of shape and had shattered the bones. Evidently, our correspondent suggests, some one was short of ammunition, or else had the buck fever.

-We are not among those who decry the things of the present to find all good in the past. We believe the world is moving. The rough-and-ready forefather who went out with his flint-lock could draw a bead on a squirrel and put the ball above that particular individual hair of the head, below which custom would not tolerate mutilation, and doubtless your dilettante who fears to soil his lavender kids will miss the squirrel entirely, and the tree too, for that matter. But we do not for that reason bewail the decadence of skill in the field. We hold that the young gentleman with kids is all the better for his jaunt, and possibly he may in time enter so truly into the spirit of the thing that his kids will be left at home and his eye will sight more quickly and his arms hold more steadily.

The Chinese must go. Twenty-eight sportsmen contested for a shot gun at Seattle, W. T., last month, and, after they had finished their scores, a Chinaman, who runs a wash-house at that place, requested the privilege of trying his skill, and was allowed to do so. He beat all the scores and won the prize.

The third annual reception of the Fountain Gun Club, of Brooklyn, took place Wednesday evening, Feb. It was a most enjoyable affair, and everybody seemed to be having the very best kind of a time. of the prettiest features of the evening was a little sixyear-old lady, with dark flowing hair and laughing eyes, who used her little feet in a way to charm all beholders.

WILD PIGEONS. - Jefferson, Ohio, March 6th .- Pigeo began fiving over this place on Thursday morning. Pri-day morning a great many passed over, but the trappers were unable to light any, the wind blowing so strong the stool piecons would not work. About eight o'clock im-mense flocks passed over from the early

-A party of gunners at Bay Ridge, L. I., last week reported that they started some twenty-five weekless

—A party of gunners at Bay Ridge, L. I., last week reported that they started some twenty-five woodcock, among them an albino.

Massachusetts.—Duabury, Feb. 23d.—The past season has been the most open one for years, consequently not many ducks, whistlers, sheldrakes, etc., bagged. What were shot were in the best possible condition. The bay at the present time contains large flocks of fowl but very wild. The game birds here in their seasons are as follows: Partridges, quail, woodcock, snipe, teal, upland plover, son, rail, peep, yellow legs, ring necks, black duck, cots, whistlers, sheldrake, quanders, rabbits, foxes, a few mink, muskrats. Thirty-eight miles from Boston, Old Colony Ratinoad, two hours en route, Hollis Hotel, J. B. Hollis, proprietor.

Workerster Sporsymen's Club.—Worcester, March.

J. B. Hollis, proprietor.

WORGESTER SPONEYMEN'S CLUB.—Worcester, March, 5th.—At their annual meeting this weck the members of the Worcester Sportsmen's Club elected these officers: President, A. P. Pond; Vice-Presidents, W. S. Perry, E. T. Smith; Treasurer, Gilbert J. Rugg; Secretary, Stedman Clark; Directors, Alba Houghton, John Goodell, M. D. Gilman, C. B. Holden.

SNIPE OUT OF SEASON,—Boston, March. 8th.—Mr. Oscod, of this city, captured a Wilson's snipe on the 28th January last, which I have mounted. H. A. S.

FIRST LONG ISLAND SNIPE.—New York, March 9th.—Mr. C. A. Willets, of Flushing, L. I., had the pleasure of killing the first snipe of the scason at that place on Feb. 24th, 1880. It was the only one seen. R. L.

24th, 1889. It was the only one seen.

New York, March 4th.—Yesterday, the 5th inst., I killed on Long Island two English snipe. As this is rather early, should you deem it of enough importance, you might mention it in your next issue.

PENNSYLVANIA—Washington, March 5th.—The Wash-Sportsama's Association has been organized with a membership of thirty-five, and it is hoped to double the number.

ber.
VEGINIA—Petersburg, March 6th.—Eleven shells, one hour, half a mile from railway d-pot, seven English suipe. Markets full of ducks and robins.

J. L. K. MESISSEPIE—Union. Church, Feb. 27th,—We have a shooting club here with a membership of ten. Shall send

shooting club here with a membership of ten. Shall send you some of our scores.

ILLINOIS—DeKalb, March 8th.—The prairie about here is now dotted all over with ponds, and ducks are very plentiful, more so, I am told, than they have been for years, but they are very wild and fly very high, and great skill and good guns are needed. Some good lags are made every day and there is sport for all. Chickens are numerous in season, and so are the sportsmen, so that in the immediate vicinity of the city the "season" is made very short; but the wilds and lakes of Wisconsin are close by, and we need not lack for sport.

W. K. K.

Close by, and we need not lack for sport. W. K. K.
OHD—Clevellund, March 5th.—Was outyesterday, 4th,
and shot a Wilson snipe in very good condition indeed.
Is not this very early? Never killed one before earlier
than March 9th two years since, of which I then advised
you; have shot here nearly half a century around Cleveland. A friend of mine sprung a woodcock 22d of February; but the season is so very early; every indication of
spring—frogs calling, worms up, and other Southern
birds are here some little time since. JAMES CHUBB.

ruary; but the season is so very early; every indication of spring—frogs calling, worms up, and other Southern birds are here some little time since. JAMES CHUBB.

LONG SLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION—The Long Island Sportsmen's Association held its adjourned meeting Monday night. Mr. Chappel, the President, was in the chair. Delegates were present from five clubs. The principal business was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws. The general scheme provided makes each active member of every club of the association a member of the association. All the farmers on the Island who are in sympathy with and will cooperate in the objects of the organization, are made honorary members. A roll showing every member of each club will be prepared, which will be of benefit for reference. The objects of the organization are specified to be "To secure the propagation and protection of fish, game and birds by the recommendation and enforcement of judicious laws prolibiting the killing and sale of game and hish during improper seasons, and the wanton destruction by masportsmalike means. Also to foster genuine social spirit and unison of action among the several clubs of Long Island and their members, and encourage skill in the use of the rod and gun."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and incorporated in the constitution: "That this association denounces the muitation of birds as unsportsmantike and barbarous, unworthy of gentlemen, and calculated to bring trap-shooting unjustly into disceptue, and we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power, as an association and as individuals, to prevent such practice and punish its perpetuators." It was also declared that any member guilty of such muitation should be expelled, and thereafter remain ineligible to membership.

The molecular of the such should be expelled, and thereafter remain ineligible to membership.

The rollowing the such states of the custom and an individuals, to prevent such practice and punish its perpetuators." It was also declared that any me

doubless thousands of your readers have handled weapons made in his slop. In his prime of life he was an ardent sportsman, and in his later years was excelled by fewns a rifle shot.

A few wild geese have been seen thus early in this vicinity, and business is "looking up" among the gun dealers. Robins and bluebirds have been here for some days past. An acquaintance of mine who knows a hawk from a heron yesterday saw a flock of wild pigeons in one of the towns of this county; they are the first I have heard of in the State this year.

The Monroe County Sportsmen's Club held its amunal meeting last night and reelected the following officers: President, V. J. Baboock; Vice President, J. H. Brown; Secretary and Treasurer, L. A. Pratt. The club has ordered two hundred migratory qualithrough Horace P. Tobey, of Boston, and is on a good financial basis. There are nincty-nine paying members on the roll and applications for admittance pending.

At the charter election Thesday last George M. Schwartz, an efficient game constable, who has held the office the two previous terms, was reelected by a flattering majority and in spite of a determined movement to defeat him, set on foot by law-breakers whom he had prosecuted for illegal fishing.

CORTLAND GUN CLUB.—Cortland, N. Y., Merch 7th.—At the annual meeting of the Cortland Gun Club held at Mr. B. E. Miller's office last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Malan; Vice-President, C. P. Walrad; Secretary, B. E. Miller's office last verning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Malan; vice-President, C. P. Walrad; Secretary, B. E. Miller's office last verning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. Malan; vice-President, C. P. Walrad; Secretary, B. E. Miller's Treasurer, A. Schermerhorn.

The extremely mild weather of the past winter has enabled the members to practice glass-ball shooting frequently, and sone excellent scores have been made, Thore is much interest

pated.

MONTANA DEER HUNTING.—San Francisco, Feb. 28th.

—I inclose a paragraph or two from my old chum, Dick
Eddy, which may interest you, Under date of Jan. 9th,
Missoula, Montana, he writes: "I was out blunting day
before yesterday and killed ten deer, and went out yesterday to bring them in and killed five more." Under
date of July 15th from same place, he says: "When I
wrote you last I had only started in to hunt. The Quar-

termaster at Fort Missoula and myself went below here about forty miles and hunted ten days; we killed fifty-flive deer and eight mountain sheep." What do you think of that for a hunt?

think of that for a hunt?

BRULE LAKE—Quebec, Feb. 29th.—I see in your paper body some person asking information as to a guide at or near Brulé Lake, north of Ottawa. If he wants to write to any one on the subject let him address his letter to the Postmaster, River Desert P. O., Township of Maniwaki, Upper Gatineau, Ottawa Co., Prov., Quebec. This direction is absolutely correct, but if too long let them leave out the name of the township and it will go just as well. If the parties inquiring are thinking of going there for sport I am afraid they will be disappointed at the poor show of game. All the lakes are full of the gray trout, known in this part of the country as lunge, but the game is scarce and hard to get at. There are moose, carbou, bears, wolves, hares, some partridge, and ducks in summer and early fall, but all the shooting, as I said before, is poor. I have several times been far up the Gattineau, and I find that the best guides are the Indians can be got for fifty cents a day, with ten and tobacco. They will find canoes and all necessatives of this kimt. They are always to be found at the Desert, but let any one beware of allowing them any whisky, except in cases of extreme necessity. Best arm for this section is a good heavy choke-bore or Winchester rifle.

Au Sauble.

DUCK SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND.

The ducks are flying on Long Island, and we need not urge our city friends to improve the opportunity. Below are reports from three famous ducking grounds. The first is from William Lane, Good Ground, L. I., and was written last week. Good Ground is on the Long Island Railroad, three hours and a half from New York :-

There are lots of red-heads and broadbills in the hav

There are lots of red-heads and broadbins in the bay, There are more red-heads now than I ever saw in the bay, and they are getting in good shape to kill.

Commenced to break up to-day and bids fair to make good shooting, but it is so early I can't get people started, Geese will be along soon now; some in the bay, but know too much.

I have just returned home from a grand day's sporting at Quogue, Long Island (one mile east of Shinnecock Bay), and it may prove interesting to your many readers to know what sort of a "grand" time I had. I left New York last Thursday afternoon, and by 7 o'clock that evening found myself enjoying my after-dinner cigar in Joe Howell's confortable parlor, and I must confess, asking rather anxious questions about the morrow. I've shot so much on the south side of Long Island and have met with so many bitter disappointments that the experience has almost driven me to despair of ever having a really good day's shooting, but this time Fortune proved a willing mistress. Friday dawned warm and clear, with not a putf of wind, much to our disgust; but we managed to kill a few birds during the afternoon. A great many ducks were going toward the north, and occasionally a small gang of geese, but they did not seem to want to stop, and we watched them with aching hearts. Toward sunset the wind commenced to blow sharp from the south, and Joe's eyes sparkled as he told me his hopes of the morrow. Wo retired early, and at 4 o'clock I found myself shivering in the blind, with the men rigging the stool off the point and the wind blowing a gale from the southwest—a dark and gloomy day—a 'ducker's' day—so everything promised. "I think we'll have them to-day," said Joe, as he laid his Parker on the rubber coats beside me.

They were moving now, and, in fact, I could distinctly hear the sharp whistle of wings overhead. It made me feel good, I can tell you. At last the day dawned dark and gloony, and I could see the long, low bluffs across the bay, and presently a dark mass in the air. A warning whisper from Joe, and we hay as still as death.

near the sharp whistle of wings overhead. It made me feel good, I can tiell you. At last the day dawned dark and gloony, and I could see the long, low bluffs across the bay, and presently a dark mass in the air. A warning whisper from Joe, and we lay as still as death. "Now give it to 'en!" and four barrels rang out in the gloomy air. Four dead and I could not tell how many wounded (with a precious little chance of getting them, either). Broadbills are expert divers, and when wounded will swim a considerable way under water, making it very difficult to shoot them over. Joe succeeded, however, in retrieving two, and by the time that he had returned from his long pull I had several more dead among the decoys. I felt at last that I was to have a "day," and so it proved. Single and double shots were frequent, and as the last rays of the setting sun glanced across the waters I counted up my blue-billed beauties—thirty-one—a famous bag (point shooting, remember, gentle duckist) at any time on Long Island. If I could have retrieved the cripples the bag would have counted close on fifty. At all events, I was more than satisfied, and returned to town with a nuch more favorable impression (and a much heavier bag) than I have hitherto experienced.

perienced.

Duck shooting this spring promises well on Long Island. The bays are free from ice, and have been so almost the entire winter. Consequently a great number of birds have remained, and will make excellent shooting, to say nothing of those that are to come. Those who contemplate a few days' sport will do well to consult J. P. Howell, at Quogue, at whose place I stayed. He is a thorough bay man, and has everything pertaining to duck shooting in perfection. Charges are reasonable.

New York, March 3d.

BLUE-BILL.

For good gunning at this season, and a good bay man and gunner, I would recommend Allanson Edwards, of Centre Moriches, Suffolk Co., L. I., via Long Island Ralicoad to Moriches Station. Bither write Edwards to neet party at station or take Moriches stage to his house. His charges are \$3 per day to take horizy out and \$1,50 per day for board.

Edwards and myself shot yesterday from the shore (there being no battery shooting in Moriches Bay, from Smith's Point to Quogue) twenty-five ducks—sprigtail, teal, black and widgeon. There is a State law against battery shooting in this bay, in defiance of which one of the resident gunners uses a battery, and is liable under the law to a fine of \$100. He shot one hundred birds on Tuesday. On Monday, the 23d, a friend and myself

brought down fifteen ducks and eight geese, weather was too mild for geese yesterday. It brought down fifteen ducks and eight geese. The weather was too mild for geese yesterday. I consider Moriches Bay very fine ground for sportsmen, if the resident gunners will protect their interests by rigidly enforcing the law against battery shooting and jacking birds at night, which latter process of slaughter is chiefly indulged in by the life-saving crews, who desert their post of duty, and are one of the causes of the "depletion of game on Long Island," referred to in your issue of 26th ult. I wish you would use your influence to protect this section, as it is one of the best in the neighborhood, and will so remain if properly treated.

New York, March 5th.

WINTER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

H AVING seen frequent inquiries in the Forest and Stream regarding North Carolina and the sports to be found there, and realizing the increasing interest toward all parts of the South as a sporting resort and refuge from the chill blasts of our New England winters, I am persuaded to give a little sketch of Edgecombe County and vicinity. It is situated in the northeastern part of the State, on the Tar River, about seventy-five miles from the scaboard. The principal town, as well as one of the smartest towns in the State is Tarboro, numbering about twenty-five hundred initabitants, of which the colored population are in plurality by about three or four to one white.

The geographical peculiarities of this part of the State are very interesting; undeniable evidences exist of its

three or four to one white. The geographical peculiarities of this part of the State are very interesting; undeniable evidences exist of its having once been the bed of the ocean, the surface of the soil often containing an endless variety of sea-shells, and by digging a few feet, a mixture of bluish carth, shells and fossil bones, called "marl" is obtained, which, mixed with guano, otton seed, or aske, si used as a fertilizer. The character of the soil is a sandy loam, and gives more satisfactory results to the owner, with a crop of cotton, than any other, and though the low prices of cotton for the past few years have greatly impoverished the land-owners, they are waiting for a scason of higher prices on the old staple that will pay up the debt. Some attention, however, is being paid to corn and the cereals. This section is slightly undulating, but nearly level, and is artificially drained by digging a system of canads and ditches which empty into the "Tar River. Springs are surprisingly numerous for a country of this character, and the ditches always contain good water, an important item for ourselves and dogs. Had it been otherwise our settens would have suffered even in winter months. On account of the climate the pointer prevails in the South. Add that statement peck and former for the South. Add that statement peck and is a suffered even in winter months. our setters would have suffered even in winter months. On account of the climate the pointer prevails in the South. Ah! that statement needs qualifying; for the prevailing dog in North Carolina is a mixture, a compound, a comundrum, a "what is it." All sizes, all colors, all shapes, and as you pass across country you are saluted by the confusion of voices of from three to six of these specimens at every poor darkey's cabin. You may ask, how the poor man can afford to feed so many. Just see them once and you will then understand. It costs him no more to feed six than it does one. The mystery of their origin is only equaled by their ability to exist.

costs him no more to feed six than it does one. The mystery of their origin is only equaled by their ability to exist.

In spending a month in this historical land of cotton and darkeys, we located at Tarboro, reached via Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond and Weldon, all rail, or by the Bay Line via Norfolk, etc. As a healthful resort the climate, like the latitude, is a happy medium between New England and Florida, with no cold winds, and seldom any snow or ice; a bracing frosty morning air, balmy noonday, and soft mild evening. Socially considered, we found good hotel accommodations at fair prices, many good shots with gun and rile (the natural result of their being subscribers to Fordstand Tarband), and a hearty, cordial and courfous people; and we made many friends whom we shall remember and cherish on our list with strongest feelings of friendship. Last but not least—the game. This consists, first, of the quali (called here "partridge"), of which there seemed no limit in numbers, and to these we devoted most of our time and powder, filling good bags in spite of their matured strength and activity at this season of the year. There are also sufficient woodcock to vary the sport, and the spring months of March and April bring with them plenty of snipe. Wild turkeys cannot be successfully lunted here without previous baiting, but are more numerous in some adjoining counties. The local law allows the owner of land to prohibit shooting by posting, but even those who had availed themselves of the right freely gave us invitations to come and shoot.

Since May, 1877, the State has given attention to articicial propagation of food fishes, and during the time several thousands of young fry of California salmon, land-lock salmon and brook trout, have been hatched and turned into various waters of the State from the hatchery at Swannanca Gap, Buncombe Co., and the supply of these valuable fishes is thereby rapidly increasing.

Conclusion: Go to North Carolina for health comfort and sport.

Bromfield House, Boston, February, 1880.

A Worth Example.—Washington C. H., Ohio, March 1st.—The severe winter of 1878-79 destroyed many of our quail, yet in some localities where the cover was favorable they survived it. Our Legislature then gave, or tried to give us, a close season this year. The fear of apprehension puts our boys to trapping and netting, as well as encouraging them to shoot them in coveys while pretending to hunt rabbits, and in the absence of the guner, the dread destroyer of the quail, the hawks make their appearance, and by the close of the winter there are fewer quail left than if the season had been left open. This season, however, there has been but little attention given to the law, but numerous efforts have been made toward the destruction of the hawks. These hawks destroy a majority of the hens, thus leaving us with a surplus of cocks. When the mating season sets in, they spend much time in fighting and eventually in destroying one another's nests. We do not want our regular game law tampered with, but we do want it enforced and made popular, which will insure us great quantities of birds. Our late trespass law has had a most salutary effect, and stimulates our boys to sportsmanlike conduct.

The writer offered a premium of a fine gun to the party who would produce the most hawk-hens by the 15th of this month, and that gun will perhaps cost 1,000 hawks their scalps. This offer has also stimulated some individuals

of other localities to do likewise, and while they may kill many hawks they will not save so many quait as if they had commenced earlier. Can you not advise other inviduals and shooting clubs to do likewise? C. C. B.

Eight Dollar Ster Twists.—Sheldon, Vt., March 10th.—Game has dwindled down to the smaller varieties —ruffed grouse, foxes, rabbits, etc. The sportsmen here are mostly of the printitive kind, who cling to the traditional muzzle-loader, tree their grouse with a small dog, take a dead rest, and blaze away at fifteen paces from their game. Wonderful are the stories that they tell about the performances of guns sowned or seen in their boyhood days. "They were genuine Stubb and twist, cost \$\$ or \$10 in New York, sir." In vain do you attempt to reason with them by proving first that a stubb and twist barret alone could not in those days be bought in London for \$10 or double that amount; second, that with our improved system of boring our best guns now cannot begin to equal the performances that they claim those cheap improved system of boring our best guns now cannot be-gin to equal the performances that they claim those cheap guns were able to do. I believe that many things that occurred in our childhood become with age greatly mag-nified, and could we now see them repeated we would find that we have been nourishing the most absurd fal-lacios.

find that we have been nourishing the most absurd fallacies.
A lone lynx lately passed over the adjacent hills, which caused great excitement in the village, even grocery pitch and pemy draw-poker were abandoned for a time. Many were the ways suggested to defend the town. One stalwart son of a Vulcan thought that he could knock him out-of-time with his sledge. Poor little "Felis canadensis," whose thindity prevents you from preying on anything more formidable than a rabbit or young spring lamb, did you but know what terror your presence excites in the heart of mankind, you might with impunity, were it not for the village curs, in some of your jovial moods place our town in a state of siege.

The winter has thus far been a singular one; alternate snow and rain—a good one for small game. Ruffed grouse are very plenty, which augurs favorably for next season's shooting.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Massacrusetts- Ininen Murch 5th -The Merry Mount Shoot-MASSACHUSETTE - Quarett anternative memorry around soming Club had their weekly glass-ball shoot Saturday afternoo Following are the scores, the highest possible total being 20:—
Rolary Trap. Double Trap.—Tat

George Monk...
John Curtis, 2d...
A. Keating...
Thomas Curtis.
N. Curtis.
C. Prescott.
H. O. Studley.
P. Clubbuck.
T. Fernald.

-Several of the Massachusetts Clubs have arranged for meetings on Fast Day. The Worcester Sportsmen's Club have invited the members of the Marlborough Club to join them upon that oc-Holliston, March 6th.—The Glass Ball Shooting Club has reor-

ganized for the coming senson, with Warren Carponter as President, and Frank Cass, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, Artenus Leband, George L. Santorn, Orrin P. Joslyn. The opening match game will be on Fast Day.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.—Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, L. I., March 3d.—Regular shoot from 5 ground traps; handicap rise;—

| | | 23 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 |
|---|------------------|------------------------|
| | J. White | 23 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 |
| | H. Hass | 26 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 -5 |
| | W. A. Cheny | 21 2 1 1 1 1 0 1-6 |
| | D. N. Brown | 93 1 1 1 1 1 0 1-6 |
| | G. Helmsteadt | 25 0 1 1 0 0 1 0-3 |
| | W. R. Hunter | 21 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 |
| | W. Selover | 25 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 4 |
| | D. Lemken | 21 0+1 0 1 0+1 0-3 |
| | Theo, Brown | 23 0 0 1 1 1 0 1-4 |
| | P. Ravenball, Jr | 23 0 0 0 1 1 0 1-3 |
| | M. J. Kearney | 25 1 0 0 1 0 1 1-4 |
| | J. O'Connor | 23 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-5 |
| | J. T. Slane | 23 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1-3 |
| 1 | | F. P. P. |

CAZENOVIA GUN CLUB. - Cazenovia, N. Y., March 3d. - First shoot

| Name. | Yards. | | | | | Total. |
|------------|--------|-----|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| Morse | 17 | 1 1 | . 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 0 0 0 | 7 |
| Bass | | I 1 | . 0 J | 0 1 1 | 1 0 1 | 7 |
| Cruttenden | | 1 1 | 1 0 | 0 0 1 | 1 1 1 | . 7 |
| Dean | 17 | 1 1 | 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 | . 5 |
| Duyer | | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 0 1 | . 9 |
| Atwell | | 1 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 | . 7 |
| Mather | | 0 1 | . 0 (i | 1 1 1 | 111 | 8 |
| Stanton | | 0 1 | . 1 1 | 1 0 1 | 1 1 1 | 7 |
| Eggleston | 17 | 1 1 | . 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 0 0 0 | 7 |
| | | | | | | |

PENNSYLVANIA-Muneu, March 5th.-Below rdense find scores PERSYMMANIA—JUNES, MICH SIR—DELOW PIERSE AND SEGREG made in a friendly contest between the members of the Lycoming Sportsmen's Club, of Williamsport, and the Hammerless Gun Club of this place, on Saturday, March 6th:—

WILLIAMSPORT.

| Aug. Koch A. Davidson C. Hogun G. Tinsman W. Ed. Eels J. Rubb | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1110 | 1 1 1 | 1110 | 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 0 | 1 1 1 | 0 1 | 1100 | 0100 | 1 1 1 1 1 |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------|
| H. S. Lucas | -] | - 1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | () | -1 | -1 | t | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | U | 1 | 1 |
| MUNCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | | |
| De La Green | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| De La Green C. Sporut | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | l | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 I | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| De La Green | 1 1 | 1 | 1 0 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 111 | 1 0 | 111 | 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| De La Green | 1 1 1 | 1110 | $\frac{1}{0}$ | 1 1 0 0 | 1 1 () | 1 1 1 0 | 1 0 1 | 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 1 | 0 0 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 | 101 | 0001 | 1110 | 1111 | 1 1 1 | 1000 | 0101 | 1 1 | 1 |
| De La Green. C. Sporut Clint, Guyer. J. Guyer L. Watt. | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | w | - 3 | - 13 | | 1 | w | - 1. | - 1 | - 1 | U | 17 | 4 | - 1 | - (3 | -1 | - 1 | 1) | 1 |
| De La Green. C. Sporut Clint, Guyer. J. Guyer L. Watt. J. Fowler Chas, Gnyer. | i | 0 | 0 | U | 1 | 0 | i | Ü | 1 | ů | 0 | i | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Williamsport, 94; Muncy, 99.

New Jersey-Paterson, March ith.-Partridge Gun Club match for a gold badge. Won by Henry Halliday: It yards'rise; Huber trup:-

| Chas, van Oneien | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----|--------|
| J. McNeil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henry Halliday | 1 | 1 1 | 0.1 | (I () | 110 | 1.6 | () (| 1 1 | 1 1 | 0 | 1.1-13 |
| Ben, Mastel | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Herman Mertel | 0 1 | u | 10 | 111 | 011 | 1 (| 0 | 1 1 | 11-0 | () | 0-10 |

COAXEN GUN CLUB.—Vinecutown, March M.—The newly-organized glass-ball club of this place held their first shoot here to-day for a badge, to be won three times in succession before becoming the permanent property of any one member. Card's rotating

| 114 | FUREST AND STREAM. | |
|---|---|---|
| trap; 18 yards rise; 11 oz. shot; very lively wind. W. D. Haines, | series. A goodly number of sportsmen were present. The fol- | CREEDMOORTh |
| field captain; J. Watterman, referee; N. H. Peacock, scorer:— W. S. Hillard | lowing are some of the best scores:- E. F. Richardson | new matches, which range at Creedmoo |
| W. D. Haines 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1-4 W. J. Irick 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1-7 F. S. Hilliard 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-8 | David O-11-1- 14 4 5 4 5 5 5-32 | individual match t |
| | Roger Howard 14 5 5 5 4 4 5-32 | any; distance, 100, |
| J. W. Hances. | 111111 v (5 4 5 4 5 5 4—32 | tors allowed two competitors using |
| F. S. Hilliard won badge, to be again contested for on April 8d. | Frank Winship. 14 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 -31 5 4 4 5 -31 | point at each distantant score of three com |
| Sheldrake. Michigan-Traverse City, March 2d.—A sportsman's club has | George Towle | receive \$20 or trop |
| been organized here. We have got glass-ball shooting nicely | Medford, March 8th.—At Bellevue Range to-day the following scores were made in the "classified series:"— | sums decreasing gr cent. of the entrar |
| started. Are new at the business yet, and a very fine score could not be expected. It is: | C W Sourst C C K C C C C K | equally among the Off-hand team ma |
| Lockwood 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | month, beginning i |
| rerry 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 - 0 | A. J. Greene. 4 4 5 5 5 6 5 4 4 6-48 J. Eastman 3 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 4-48 | States, or from the |
| CLEBURNE GUN CLUBCleburw. Tex., Feb. 24thCloburao Gun Club's first practice shoot at glass balls, 10 balls each; 20 | R. Sawyer. 6 4 6 5 4 5 5 4 6 3-48 F. Mason. 4 5 6 3 6 4 3 5 3 5-44 R. Sherman 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 6 3-43 | represented may en |
| vards rise: revolving trap:- | Mr. Souyet won the general prize in the first, Mr. Abbott in the second and Mr. Green in the third class. | Prizes each month score at each comp |
| O. P. Lister 3 W. E. Hill 0 G. H. Maxey 2 F. P. Penderry 8 J. P. Akin 5 L. E. Slengher 4 Sant Criner 4 C. N. Gunn 9 | Gardner, March 6th.—Following are the scores of the Gardner | ond highest aggreg |
| | Rifle Club, held at Hackmatack Range to-day; two scores of 10 shots each; 200 yards; off-hand; using the inch ring and Creed- | are as in the preced SCRUETZEN NOTE |
| The majority of those who participated fired at their first glass balls to-day; indeed a few never having seen a trap and balls before. | moor target combined:- | its first series of Morrisiana. The s |
| before. IZAAC. | R. C. R. C. R. C. C. Chester Hinds | members being pre tance was 200 yards |
| The Bifle. | S. N. Dodge | with breech or r |
| | Frank Nichols. 77 45 66 41 143 86 J. Newton. 61 43 61 43 125 86 F. Knowiton. 64 43 60 42 124 85 | time shooting (time lar Creedmoor targ |
| RANGE AND GALLERY. | C. Merritt. 33 19 49 37 82 56 C. Shumway 34 25 36 29 70 54 | The Newark, N meeting the 30th of |
| MASSACHUSETTS—Hoston, March 5th.—Mammoth Rifle Gallery.— The new classified rifle match, or consolation match, commenced | Springfield, March 9th.—Score of the Rod and Gun Rifle Club | Secretary, the asso honorary members |
| last Monday, and the indications are that it will become very popular. Mr. N. W. Arnold was successful in getting a clean score of | made to-day in a drifting snow storm, with an attendance of ten shooters; 200 yards, off-hand; possible 50:— | were elected: Pre |
| eight consecutive bull's-eyes, with a good 38 and 39, placing him to | Total. | Wismer; Shoting ! Klenert; Secretar; |
| the front in the first class, closely followed by D. N. Sherburne with three good 39s in the second class. Gordon McKenzie and | W. H. Chapiin 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 47 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 | liam Schmander, J. Christl; C. F. Seitz. |
| P. D. Swift are leading all others with two 36s and a good 38, but Mr. McKeuzic outranks Mr. Swift. This second class is for all who | L. H. Mayott | The grand shoot takes place at Sava |
| have never won a prize in the gallery, and is becoming very popular. The following is the standing of the several competitors to | S. H. Barrett. 4 5 5 5 5 4 6 4 4 4 45 5 J. H. Lewis. 4 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 44 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 4 4 5 5 4 44 5 5 4 5 4 | next. |
| date; 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40; three scores to win:- | C. Kniel 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 4 41 | Newark, N. J.—T Badge was shot at |
| N W Arnold 38 39 40 117 | CONNECTICUT — Collinsville, March 3d.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand; | possible 50 the foll A.C. Neumann |
| D. N. Sherburne 39 39 39 117 C. Edwards 57 38 39 114 Frank Hollis 37 38 39 114 10 38 39 114 30 31 30 | 3-pounds pull 10 shots:- Mass.Creed. | Geo. Zimmer |
| Second class. Gordon McKenzie | E Carehor 9 9 11 10 10 12 11 11 7 10 100 44 | C. Soden Lymn |
| P. D. Swift | J. Laubenstein 12 11 8 8 9 6 H 70 10 9 94 42 | The shoot-off gar |
| N. S. James of on the | 1. Bidweil 8 a to 9 a p a tr 2 1 99 9a | Artillery Sharpsho |
| A, C, Staples | G. J. Case 8 4 12 9 7 9 9 8 8 6 80 39 PHGENIXVILLE RIFLE GALLERY.—Now Haven, March 6th.—Owing | to contest for the competition. The |
| The \$50 rifle match, which is ended at the Mammoth Rifle | to the inclemency of the weather during the past week the at- tendance at this gallery has not been so large as the week previ- | ship. Lieutenant . The following is the |
| Gallery, showed some very large scores; the best that the gallery ever had. Messrs. Wilder, Richardson and Harrison are tied for | ous. The scores stood (75 feet): | puil:- |
| the first three prizes which will be shot off this next week. Fol- | $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | Dudley Selph |
| lowing are the winning scores for February; 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40; three scores to win:- | L. R. Smith | P. Mitchel C. W. Charlton |
| possible 49; turred cores to win.— N. Wibler 40 40 40—120 Frank Hollis 39 39 40—118 E. F. Richardson 40 40 40—120 C. Edwards 39 39 39—117 W. H. Harrison 40 40 40—120 U. A. Pollard 39 39 39—117 W. H. Harrison 40 40—119 E. Walters 38 38 40—116 | Ben Lewis | Wm. Arms |
| J. Merrill 50 40 40-119 E. Walters 58 38 40-116 Boston Galleries.—The crack of the rifle has been incessant dur- | ZEITLER RIFLE CLUBShooting for club prize March 8th; 20 | J. C. Sporl. |
| ing the week, day and evening, at the Magnolia. Mr. Frank Hol- | shots; Creedmore targets reduced to gallery distance; possible 100: | The members of |
| lis still leads all comers, although there has been a gallant strug- gle for the lead by such capital shots as Richardson, Hall, Schaefer, | P. Fenning 98 M. B. Engel 94 A. H. Brown 97 C. G. Zettler 93 | shooting at mid-r Miller and others |
| Smith and Harris. This match closed on Monday, March 8th. Following are the best scores made during the week:— | P. Fenning 98 M. B. Engel 94 A. H. Brown 67 C. G. Zertler 93 M. L. Riggs 67 J. Dutte 52 B. Zertler 86 Dr. Blumenberg 60 G. Johner 86 D. Miller 60 | them by the marke A small detachm |
| CORNELL MATCH. Total. | NEW YORK March 6th The Zettler Rifle Club shot their | 200 and 500 yards ra The battalion cu |
| F. Hollis | fourth competition for the Brown Medal at Guttenberg, N. J.; 30 shots; military rific; 200 yards; ring target; scores as fol- | shots each, at 200 at MICHIGAN-Detre |
| R. F. Schaefer 49 49 47 46 46 237 | lows:- | Gun Club are getti The championship |
| J. M. Sinttl. 48 47 47 47 47 236 E. Harris 48 48 46 46 46 232 W. Henry 46 48 46 46 46 232 W. H. Friman 46 47 46 46 46 232 | lows:- 1 H. Oebl. 649 L. Manning. 578 C. G. Zettler. 640 B. Zettler. 573 J. Huborn. 641 B. Zettler. 574 J. Huborn. 648 D. Culbane. 59 D. Miller. 618 D. Culbane. 50 P. G. Fenning. 644 T. O'Neil. 397 M. Doler. 888 C. Recht. 6 G. Joiner. 520 F. Paharus, retired. 480 | of the members un |
| | C. Judson. 515 D. Cultane. 550 D. Miller. 516 M. B. Engel. 507 B. C. Fenning 514 T. O'Neil 497 | should be. This af off-hand at 200 ya |
| M. E. Hutchings. 45 46 46 46 48 223 A. B. Thomas 45 45 46 46 46 228 J. F. R. Schaefer 46 45 45 46 44 226 G. F. Ellsworth 45 45 45 46 44 226 C. F. Ellsworth 45 45 44 44 224 | M. Dorler. 608 C. Recht. 490 G. Joiner 599 F. Fabarus, retired. | windy, the wind co able scores out of a |
| F. F. Brooks 43 45 45 45 46 224 | NEW YORK HIFLE CLUB. New York, March 9th Scores at ring | Chas. Kitchin |
| The management opened on March 9th a new classified match, to which all comers are invited, with any rifle of .22 cal., 3-pound | and Creedmoor targets:- | T. A. Perrin W. S. Humphrey W. G. Boggs |
| pull, strictly off-hand. The total value of prizes is \$115, divided | Ring 19 24 19 21 24 18 21 21 19 21 21 18 22 25 24—317 Creedmoor 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5—70 | The first fifteen s pion badge. |
| who have made 47 or more; the second those who have a score of 44 and less than 47; the third class those having 43 and less; | M. M. MALTBY. Ring | Onio-Cincinnat Shooting and Fishi |
| the rules governing the National Rifle Association to be acknowledged; no competitor can win more than one prize in each class; | F. ALDER. | medal; distance, 2 chusetts-Creedmoo |
| three scores to win. An extra prize in cash (\$25) will be given to | Ring 13 19 12 23 21 21 23 18 24 18 21 21 19 21 16—290 Creedmoor 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 | |
| any one making the highest number of clean scores during the match. | F. J. DONALDSON. 15, 7, 16, 25, 23, 19, 14, 15, 16, 11, 25, 15, 18, 19, 19—257 | Names. |
| Boston, March 6th.—The tenth competition in Everybody's Match, which took place to-day at Wainut Hill, attracted a large | Creedmoor 4 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 60 | J. R. Weston L. Fender D. T. Disney |
| number of riflemen and many spectators. The magnificent scores | Ring 8 21 15 17 10 21 17 22 12 10 11 14 22 16 19—235 Creedmoor. 3 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 3 3 4 5 4 4—60 | H. Stickels |
| each one of the part'cipants wished to improve his former score. All the good shots were present. Many did not finish their scores, | | H. Stickels W. Caldwell M. Gindelin A. Koehler |
| as their record could not be improved, and also to save ammunition. The day was cool, the thy overcast with leaden clouds | Ring | A. Koehler G. Hensen M. Duffman |
| | men, Creedmoor count, 357; average 64;. Enpire Rifle Club.—March 6th.—Matches at Hartung's Park; | M. Duffman O. Topf W. Hall H. J. Kech |
| which produced a good light in the morning, blowing strong The wind also was steady during the morning, blowing strong from the east, and indicating 12 o'clock. In the afternoon it be- | 200 vards: 10 shots: "first dish match"; handicap:- | |
| came fickle and unreliable and required constant watering, capt. | D. P. Davis. 5 5 5 5 6 5 4 4 4 5 4-40 3 H. Brown* 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 | MERITS OF GA Forest and Stream |
| Jackson again camer on the from previously noted, which makes points added for the handicap, as previously noted, which makes two full scores made during this match. This shooting upholds | J. W. Todd+ 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5-46 W. M. Farrow‡ 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5-47 | graph from a Bos |
| the reputation of the Walnut Hill marksmen. There were no | 5 Less 3 points handicap, 45. † Less 2 points handlcap, 44. ‡ Less 3 points handicap, 44. | rifle, in regard to t |
| entries; the best were as follows: - Capt. W. H. Jackson (military) 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 20 A 1 T 17 T 17 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 | are other rifles an with the shooting |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | Jewell, alias J. A. statement will sl |
| H. Max | Subscripton lateral spirits, 300 fatter 20 substitutes, 1 W. Todd | made in the Mam With the Mayna |
| C. R. Griffing | A. H. Cobb. 5 5 4 5 6 5 4 4 5 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | E. F. Richardson, o |
| J. F. Brown and 5 5 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 | F. H. Holton 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 W. H. Cochran 39 E. N. Wilson 39 C. E. Tavnter 44 H. Fisher 45 | Harrison, five; F. |
| | n it hands at R R R Reinhardson | E. B. Souther, I |
| Wakefield, planch off-Tho Wakefield Amatour Hillo Association held a competition shoot at their range to-day in their shot man | K. D. Asir Commission 18 | chassed mus Vis |

e directors of the N. R. A. have instituted two th will be entered upon at the opening of the or April 3d. Their conditions are; 0d-hand o be shot on the first, second and third Satura, beginning in April; open to everybody; rifte, an egymning in April (plen to every now, the, 200 and 300 yards; five shots at each; competi-entries, but only the highest score to count; military rifles will receive an allowance of one nee; competitor making the highest aggregate apetitions participated in during the month to hy; second highest score, \$15, and nine others, adually to \$5. In addition to the above, 40 per

radually to \$5. In addition to the above, 40 per nee money at each competition will be divided that five competitors, and the to be shot on the fourth Saturday of each in April; open to teams of four men from any lation or military organization in the United e marine corps or the nawy. Each organization inter more than one team, but no competition, more than one team in the same competition, i.i. I. To the team making the highest aggregate cettion, \$20 or tronly, 2. To team making steetetition, \$20 or trophy. 2. To team making sec-gate score as above, \$15. The other conditions ding match.

s.-The Helvetia Rifle Club, of this city, held 25.—The Helvetia Rithe Club, of this city, held shooting for 180 last week at Hartung's Park, shooting was very well attended, about Hilrly seent, but the weather was adverse. The dis-s. The target were for precision shooting both muzzie-loaders; 25 half-inch time targets; for a allowed, three minutes for each man); regu-rets.

ets.
J., Shooting Association held their annual N. J., Shooting Association held their annual of February. According to the report of the lociation numbers 182 members, including three se. For the present year the following officers esident, Martin Jesler; Vice-President, F. H. Masters, William Hayes, August Begeron, John Mary, A. C. Fromann; Financial Secretary, Wil-Jr.; Financial Committee, A. Volhoje, Joseph

ting festival of the Southern Schueizenbund annah, Ga., from the 28th to the 22d of April

The regular monthly match for the Association I Frelinghuysen's Range, March 1st. Out of a lowing scores were made:—

| A. C. Neumann | 47 | Walsh 4 | Š |
|---------------|----|---------------|---|
| Geo. Zimmer | 47 | Wake 4 | |
| Weigmann | 46 | F. D. Soden 4 | į |
| C. Soden | 46 | Denmann 4 | į |
| Lymn | 45 | Lytle 4: | |
| | | | |

ve the badge to Mr. Neumann.

two the badge to Mr. Neumann.

w Orleans, Ftp. 28th.—"O-day, the Washington
ooters assembled at the New Orleans Rille Park,
battalion eup offered by the W. A. R. Club for
winner must have five winnings for possessorDudley Selph was the victor by two points.
the score; with military rilles, six-pound trigger

| | Yards. | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---|-----|---|-----|----------------------------|
| Dudley Selph | \$ 200 \$ 500 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 2 | $^{4-20}_{4-19-39}_{3-16}$ |
| P. Mitchel | | | | | | |
| C. W. Charlton | | 3 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 5-20 |
| Wm. Arms | 1 200 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3-18 4-17-25 |
| J. C. Sporl | 1 200 | 5 | 4 2 | 3 | 4 | 4-19 2- 9-28 |
| | | | | | | |

the New Orleans Rifle Club indulged in pool range, 500 yards. Messrs. Haskins, Maloney, had bull's-eyes and cartoons lavishingly given eer.

eent of the military were on hand trying the enges, with good results.

will be contested for every two weeks-five

nd 600 yards.

oit, Feb. 25th.—The members of the Cheboygan
ng down to pretty fine work in rifle shooting.
badge has been shifting from one to another otil they about all think they are champions, or fternoon four of the members of the club shot rufs range, and notwithstanding it was very oming in gusts, they made the following credit-

shots of Kitchin and Perrin were for the cham

ii, Fcb. 22d.—Score made by the Cincinnati ing Club in the ninth competition for the Baker 60 yards; position, off-hand; 15 shots at Massa-

| Charles Citicalitor indicates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|---|---------------|------|------------------------|--|---|--|
| Names. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | Cred. |
| A. Koehler G. Hensen M. Duffman O. Topf | 0 12 10 10 10 10 7 | 11 11 11 8 11 8 11 8 | 10 9 8 8 10 7 6 | 11 0 10 12 | 11 9 11 9 5 9 10 9 9 8 6 | 11000080008 | 9 10 7 6 | 12 11 10 10 11 11 17 7 | 10 0 110 5 0 112 | 8 10 9 11 17 12 4 9 | 7 9 10 8 10 9 11 10 7 | 7 11 12 | 七のの立 | 11 10 8 10 7 5 H 8 9 7 | 11 11 10 10 10 10 8 5 11 9 7 | 145 144 142 142 130 138 131 131 131 | 65 63 64 64 63 60 63 61 |
| W. Hall. H. J. Ki ch | ıů | 94 | 9 | 5 | 8 | i c | 8 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 8 | 61 | 0 | 2 | 8; | 118 89 | |

ALLERY RIPLES.—Boston, Morch 7th.—Editor1:—I notice in your issue of March 4th a paraston correspondent, who shoots the Maymard
the flue shooting done with that rife at the
gnolia Riff Galleries, in Boston. I think there
d riffenen whose scores compare favorably
done by Mr. E. F. Richardson and Mr. O. M.
Mattoon, alias J. Merrill, which the following
show, comprising all the perfect scores ever
inuoth Gallery:—
ard, O. M. Jewell has made five clean scores, and
one, With the Ballard, Mr. Jewell has made two

With the Maynard, O. M. Jewell has made five olean scores, and E. F. Richardson, one. With the Ballard, Mr. Jewell has made two clean scores; Mr. Richardson, two; N. W. Arnold, six; W. H. Harrison, fav; P. Hollis, two; and Messra. C. Edwards, H. L. Loo, B. B. Souther, R. Walters, and J. N. Frye, mas J. Nichols, silas N. James, alias J. Anse. President of the Massachusett file Alsociation, openical score cach. This makes 4

total of thirty-four clean scores in all-twenty-two with the Baland and twelve with the Mayuard. The management of these galleries bar no rifle, even allowing the contestants to shoot their own, which privilege Mesrs. Richardson and Jewell exerting the contestants to shoot their own, which privilege Mesrs. Richardson and Jewell exerting the contestants of the contestants of the contestants of the contestants. NIPPER.

THE LYMAN SIGHT.—Mr. William Lyman, the maker of the new rifle rear sight, has received the following letter from a member of the Utah Ritle Association. It was entirely unsolicited, and was accompanied by orders for other sights to be used by other

marksmen of Saft Lake City:—

William Lyman, Esq.:—

BALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 19th.

DEAN SIR.: The sight you sent me by registered mail reached here three days ago. I could not make it if the small lialiard, so I fitted to a Maynard, 22.

Ritted to a Maynard, 22.

Myself and Mr. Sharp, the owner of the gun, went out to try the sight an hying objects. He first a low sight, and so expressed himself. I tried it, and on the lirst effort broke the ball and made a string of fifteen or sixteen shots, hunding back the gun without a miss. We tried then on objects at various distances, for the purpose of ascertaining its adaptability word of command it exceeds anything it ever saw. Of course, we can imagine what it would be in the field and forest.

One of our sportsmen suggested that while its superiority was manifest in those branches of shooting, it might not be adapted to accurate shooting at a mark. To satisfy myself and him i shoot on command it exceeds anything it offers any own will see that there is not room to place two bullets side by side in there is not room to place two bullets side by side in their longest diameter of the target, all the shots with it at all distances, but will not weary you with the story.

In conclusion, I have to say that I consider your sight the perfection of an idea, which, simple as it is, comprehends the secret feet God-send.

A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE WITH BULLETS.

A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE WITH BULLETS.

BOULDER BASIN, Montana. Editor Forest and Stream :-

The article of Mr. Cleveland in your issue of Aug. 28th, 1879, re-calls a discussion—that took place in your columns nearly two years since, and I ask space to submit additional facts in support

It will be recalled that in answer to some strictures of British rifle experts-to the effect that for all the practical purposes of rifle experts—to the effect that for all the practical purposes of hunting, etc., the American long-range breech-loader was as useless an arm as the British muzzle-loader—I commended the American gun as an admirable arm for hunting large game, with a proper modification of sights and ammunition. This opinion was based upon nearly two years' experience with one of the American long-rung arms—hunting in Montana, using a 450-grain solid ball. These views were commented upon unfavorably by several on this side of the water, notably by H. W. C.(Mr. Cleveland), who seemed to ridicule the idea of taking such a weapon in the field. seemed to ridicule the idea of taking such a weapon in the field. The only tangible reason given in support of his view ass that the very sharp twist of the grooving, necessary in the long-range weapon, necessarily and per se caused too high a traffectory for hunting purposes. This objection was successfully controverted by me in reply, I think, by quoting the practice of some of the best rifle-makers of Great British, who in the Express rifle—designed especially for thatees of trajectory—used, in some cases, as sharp twist to the grooving as is used in our long range. Some experiments of my own were also introduced, which, at least to my salisfaction, proved the error of his views. The opinion was my suisiencoin, proved the crive of the subset. The Opanion was then advanced that in a well-constructed rille, filations of trajectory, ceteris problems, is dependent practically upon the relative proportion of weights of powder and ball. So much by way of recapitulation and as an introduction to what follows. This same long-range rille has been used by me

since that discussion, and its powers fully tested upon the large game (antelopes, deer, buffalos, elss, mountain sheep and grizzly barrs) of the finest game region of th's continent. The following score of game for the present season to this rifte, to this date, in-dicates, by the large proportion of animals killed to those bit, a dicates, by the large proportion of animals there to choose min destructiveness scarcely second to any rifle, and certainly shows the adaptability of this class of weapon for hunting purposes, Nothing is chimed for myself on the score of extra skill either as a rifleman or hunter, for I am only an average one; nor is any especial morit claimed for this rifle over other arms of its class, for it is only an average on. What merit I do claim is the successful adapting of the bollow-pointed or Express bullet to an American anapung of the above-pointed of Express synthetic light Express bullet could not be used in any American rille with Express burges on account of its system of rilling. With the exception of a few clks killed for hear butts, and a few males of each kind for specimens, the aim was to kill no animal—bear, of course, exfor specimens, the aim was to kin to animal—oear of cobest, ex-cepted—except for food. When it is recollected what small amount of each careass can be kept in warm weather and packed on animals over mountain trulls, it can be realized how many an-imals can be utilized, even by a small party, in several mouths' exploration of the Yellowstone National Park and the mountains exploration of the following amount and an exhaustic to the north and east. With a little exertion double the amount of deer and els could have been easily killed than is given better this can be the more easily venized when it is stated that six of the else were killed in ten minutes "tring, and were quickly utilized by a ranchman for his winter's supply of ment; also three elks at another time and two on two other occasions in a shorter

elts at another time and two on two other occasions in a shorter time.

Two bullets were used. In animals no larger than the deer, shells were loaded with 105 grains by measure (103 grains by weight) of Curtis & Harvey No. 6, and a 275-grain hollow-pointed alloyed ball, 3-16 inch orlide. For snimals larger than the deer (else, bears, big horns, etc.), same quantity of powder and a 346-grain alloyed ball, 10-01 inch orlide.

The classification below is made from notes taken of the locality and character of each wound at the time.

The game was killed by myself, and does not include what was killed by the packer or others of the party, nor by any hunter in the vicinity. The score is claimed as a fair test of the rifle's capacity. In making out the percentage of "kills" (without a second shot) to the "hits," no shot is counted that did not strike the spinal column or within the cavity between point of shoulder and hips, for rarely "kills" from any rifle in the limbs will secure and hips, for rarely "hits" from any rifle in the limbs will secure game without a second shot.

| | | | antelope | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|------|-----|------|------|----|----|-----|------|----|--|
| 10th. | 1879 | | | | | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | | |
| Hitin | limb: | g, and | required | second | Blio | ŧ | | | | | + 1 | | | |
| Leavin | ig to | tul hi | t fuirly in | body | | | | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | |
| Of the | se rec | quirin | ur second | shot | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | | | |
| | | | | (Or 1 | in 2 | 3.) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The 21 killed dead fell within a distance of twenty yards, and were shot at distances varying from fifty to three hundred yards.

ards.

tial lik and mountain sheep.

It in limbs first shot, and requiring second second shot.

eaving hit fairly in hody.

Shot at from forty to three hundred yards:—

The 23 animals fell with one hundred and fifty yards, and where

This does not include 3 bull alk and 1 big horn ram known to be ome, with limbs broken, that escaped into timber and

ndred and fifty yards, who was killed by merely dismounting This of itself argues confidence in one's rifle. These eight bears were all so hard hit that only one gave the usual "bawl" given when nof fatally shot. Of course, with such game the necessity was always recognized of putting in the first shot at close quarters, and doing it well.

ters, and doing it well.

Big-horns are nearly as hard to kill dead as elk. With any arm it is very difficult to knock down in his track a bull elk, unless hit in brain or spinal column. Well hit behind the shoulders, they will usually stand from three to ten minutes before falling. Three with the big-horns and six are the elk work killed with the light bul-let, and without a sea animal (amount of sea hi), nower, well bit. The conditions of an animal (amount of sea ho ni six bits) insteri-ally affects the Express bullet. The more they his lower the ve-locity of the splinters of the bill on entering the eavity—which It is really the measure of its destructiveness. An average cik will measure 5ft. 2in. (15) hands) high; 7iff. from rump to tip of nose, as he stands; off. in girth, and 39in. depth of chest behind the shoulders, and will weigh 750lbs, when in fair condition.

Tho rifle is so sighted that with a 25° gr. ball and with fine sight.

Its point blank is 125 yards; coarse eight, 200 yards, trajectory rising seven inches. Turning up a leat, and using a 30 gr, ball, fine sight, 125 yards; coarse, 250 yards. The second leaf also gives a point blank for light ball of 250 and 300 yards. As to accuracy, I have grouped ten consecutive shots, with the

The rotacities, I have group and consequent since, and the 25 fig.r. ball, within an eight inch ring at 200 yards; also ten consecutive shots within a four inch ring at 100 yards. From ten to twenty shots (dependent on state of atmosphere) can be fired with the light ball without materially foulling the barrel.

These details may appear tedious, but they have a material bearing on the adaptability of any weapon for hunting purposes. The object of this paper is to make apparent this showing for one of the American long-range ritles, and that, although only 4 in callbre, it can be made sufficiently destructive for the largest game of this continent.

I don't mean by the above that were I going to order an annespecially for bunting, the long-range model would be selected. I would prefer, on account of carrying on horseback, a two, probably four, linches shorter barrel and a sholl to hold 110, perhaps 130 grains powder. But what would be required would be a rifle of the extreme accuracy of the long-range model (call it by what name you choose and leave the length, etc., to the builder). With me one half the pleasure derived from the use of the rifle is in target practice, and with mo one rifle is as much as it is destrable to look after. It is for this reason I want a rifle that in a fow minutes can be transformed from a target to a hunting rifle, and vice versa. Whoever has traveled around by rail, as I have, with two guns, with two outflus of shells, ammunition, etc, knows its annoyance and trouble. This would be doubly expensive and annoying if traveling through mountains by stage I don't mean by the above that were I going to order an arm neasive and annoying if traveling through mountains by stage

penetre that almoying a travering inloggia modulining of stage or by pack animals.

Any one who attempts the latter mode of getting about will soon appreciate the luxury of having only one rille and outfit to look after, and will nover be bothered with two. You also want a ritle as light as possible and of power sufficient to master any animal you are liable to meet, from a blue grouse to a grizzly

was glad to see by a late circular that one of the Expres makers coincides in some of my views. Alexander Henry, Edin-burgh, whose reputation as a match and Express rifle maker, is second to none in Great Britain, advertises "a match and Express second to hone in creat intrain, acvertuses "a nation and appress ride combined," which means. I presume, that he uses express bullets and express sights in his regular breech-loading match rides. Though the length of this article has exceeded first inten-tions, a few words in answer to Mr. Cleveland's last. With Mr. Van Dyke I certainly understood him that his model ride (i.e. al. Van Dyke i certainly understood nin that he moder nine (a.u cal. 46 grain, 26) inch) was unrestricted as to district, and was the more impressed in that regard from his bringing forward as examples of its destructiveness the tiger of India and the builda buil of the Western plains. His articles are not before me, but of course I stand corrected. I was equally surprised, however, that a rilleman of his experience should find evidence of the flatness of trajectory of a rille, from the fact of a good rileman centerin the tiger's eye at forty yards. Had he not reiterated this opinio in his last eard, I might have thought myself mistaken in hi meaning, as in the other instance.

meaning, as in the other instance.

The fact of a ritle with a driving center at any distance, proves nothing, except that it is sighted for that particular distance. American sporting rides are sighted for different distances—afty, seventy-five and one hundred yards. If the ritleman in question "drew a fine lead" on the tiger's eye my inforence would be the ritle was sighted for fifty yards. Sighted for seventy-five yards the center could be driven by holding a little under, by one who knows his weapon well. So that until more particulars are given of this shot it proves nothing except the nerve and skill of the ritleman, and probably his "good fortune," too, as Mr. V. sugressts.

The term "flat trajectory" is very indefinite, so also "fine the term has trajectory not strow by careful experiment sight's and "coarse sight," unless we know by careful experiment how much the trajectory rises when sighted for a certain distance. By my own idea of the term I do not see how a flat trajectory can be gotten from Mr. C.'s model rille with a forty-grain charge and contral ball of say 200 grains, a proportion of powder of onefifth. Nothing less than a proportion of one in two and a half and one in three will give a flat trajectory up to 200 yards and with proper weight to the hall. No reflection is meant in the above on the Maynard ritle, which stands scarcely second to any of our breech-loaders as a close shooting and excellent arm. sides, I have great respect for it as one of two of the "pion American breech-loaders.

Boulder Basin, Montana.

MOUND CITY CRICKET CLUB.—At a meeting of this organiza-tion held at St. Louis on Feb. 11th, the following officers were tion and at St. Louis on rec. Itat, the toloromy onders were elected for the coming season:—President, Mr. George N. Roster; Treasurer Mr. F. Hackey; Secretary, Mr. William H. Chambors, 208 South Main street; Committee, Messra. P. Adair, B. H. Lycett, J. B. Gige, T. Penn and William Brodles; Captein, Mr. Julliam Ruttwell.

Pachting and Ganoeing.

THE HERRESHOFF SYSTEM OF STEAM PROPUL-

WE take pleasure in laying before our readers a complete exposition of the Herreshoff system of steam generation and propulsion, as applied to pleasure and sporting yachts.

The Herreshoff Manwfacturing Co., of Bristol, R. I., are now at work on their sixty-lifth steam vossel—a list which includes steam yachts, launches, rigs, torpedo boats and gumbouts, varying in size from 17t. to 135ft, in length, These vessels have all attained the highest speed in their several classes, and are always noted for the fine lines of their hulls and for the general excellence of their worknamship, both in hulls and machinery.

innes of their nums and for the general excellence of their workmanship, both in hulls and machinery.

Let us first examine in detail their boiler, which presents a combination of new and remarkable qualities. It is the invention of the Herreshoff Brothers, and is the subject of two patents in this and foreign countries.

By reference to the annexed cut the manner of con-

By reference to the annexed cut the manner of construction and its operation can be easily understood.

The boiler consists of a coil or coils of wrought iron pipe placed vertically over a circular furnace, the whole being surrounded by a double or treble jacket or shell terminating in a smoke-stack on top. The products of combustion cannot escape at the top of the coil, which is closed, but are obliged to find their exit through the spaces at the side between the several turns of pipe which form the coils. Thus the influence of the fire is brought to bear in a very efficacious manner upon the heating surface, giving thereby a very high economic result.

The feed water is pumped into the upper coil, A, which serves as a feed water.

serves as a feed-water leater, through which it flows to the inner part of the coil B the water as it approaches the bottom becomes

more and more evaporized. When it finally reaches the end of the outer coil, C, only a

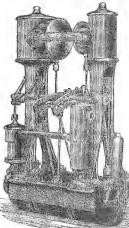
the end of the outer coil, c, only a small portion of the water, say ten per cent, which has been forced in at A remains liquid. The contents of the coils are discharged through the pipe E into the separator. D, in which has been forced in at through the pipe E into the separator. D, in which the steam and water become separated. The steam flows off through the pipe F to the superheating coil, G, from which it is taken directly to the engine. The water, which has been separated from the steam in the separator, falls to the bottom of it. The height at which it stands may be known by the glass guage H. The excess of feed-water blown off from the separator is returned to the coil A by a circulating pump. A simpler method, however, but accompanied by a small loss of heat, is to discharge the excess of feed-water into the condenser, whence it is taken by the air pump and delivered into the hot well, from which it is taken by the feed pump and again carried to the coil. A.

the coil, A.

The boiler is absolutely safe from explosion—a most conforting assurance to all in its neighborhood. It is less than half the weight of ordinary boilers, and can be put into operation in a remarkably short space of time; only five or six minutes are required to raise steam. Its economy of fuel is claimed to be equal to the best form of boilers in use—a claim which seems reasonable in view of the large amount of heating surface exposed.

The engines adopted by this company are of the compound condensing type, and possess many advantages over the old plain system—nutably, economy of fuel and freedom from the noise and other missances connected with exhausting steam into the open air. There is also by with exhausting steam into the open air.

freedom from the noise and other missuees connected with exhausting steam into the open air. There is also by this method an increased durability of working parts, owing to working the steam at a high rate of expansion. The accompanying cut is of a comported condensing engine for yachting use. It is from the photograph of the engine exhibited in New York in 1879, at the Fair of the American Institute. To if and to the boiler medals of excellence and a diploma were awarded. We summarize the advantage offered by this system as follows: First, the extrem to lightness of the machinery and



machinery and boiler, which gives to the ves-sel a maximum degree of speed, buoyaney and bnoyancy and seawerthiness with a mini-mum of resistance and draught of water. Second, by the use of the Herreshoff boiler perfect safety is insured, with compactness form and durability of parts, as natural draft only is used in the consump-tion of fuel, Tho quickness by which steam is raised is a most important feawhich

highly appreci-ated by yachts-men and sportsmen who "brook no delay when on pleasure bent." Third, by the use of the surface condensing engine the amount of fresh water required is reduced to a minimum, 30 gallons of which will suffice to carry a 15 h p, yacht 300 miles. As has been noticed, the absence of noise caused by exhausting steam is of great value

of noise caused by exhausting steam is of great value considered from a sporting view, because the approach to game is made more sure and casy. Fourth, through using the compound system the greatest economy of fuel is obtained; witness tis success in the transathantic steamship service and British yachts, the old style of engine being entirely displaced by the compounds during the last fen years. Although the money value of the fuel nsed in a steam yacht is not large, still economy in its use is important, because the vessel is enabled to make a longer (rip with a given amount, or the number of times necessary to coal up is lessened and a nuisance mitigated. The following is a description of a sporting yacht built by this Company a few months since for Messrs. Charles R. Flint and Joseph T. Earle, of this city. She has been in successful operation in southern waters, and shown herself to be everything desirable for the purposes for which she was intended. Length, 24ft.; beam, 6ft. 6in.; draft of water, 2ft.; speed, 7f; miles per hour; consumption of coal, 20 lbs, per hour; weight of boat, including machinery, 3,000 lbs. Her interior is beautifully finished in mahogany, cherry and oak. An important novelty in the form of a folding tent and awning combined was furnished with this boat. It is formed by employing a number of curved longitudinal ribs of beautifully finished in mahogany, cherry and oak. An important novelty in the form of a folding tent and awning combined was furnished with this boat. It is formed by employing a number of curved longitudinal ribs of wood, the ends of which are pivoted at the extreme forward and after parts of the standing room or cockpit. These ribs are covered by waterproof cloth, and when not in use fold themselves in a compact form on the gumwale of the beat just outside the rising. The tent may be instantly raised by swinging the uppermost rib or batten over to the opposite gumwale. When thus closed it forms a perfect protection against wind and weather and gives plently of moon to stand up under. Either side of the tent may be raised at will, or both sides of it may be partly raised when needed as an awning. This folding tent will be found an important addition to all open launches, giving a ready means of protection against the elements and mosquitos.

The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company have now in course of construction several vessels which deserve special notice. A fine steam-yacht for Mr. Graham, of Battimore, the keel of which was laid the 1st of February, and the yacht is expected to go into sevrice the last of May Length over all, 120 ft.; beam, 16 ft.; depth, 6; ft. Her main cabin, situated aft of machinery, is 21 ft, in length, and is to be finished in oak, Out of this open three state rooms and a pantry, all finished in maple.

She has one vertical compound engine, the cylinders 104 in and 18 in.



miles an hour. Forward of the manchinery are situated a large duning rom, kitchen and quarters for the crow. The after state-room is fitted up with bath tubs and every modern convenience. This beautiful model has been named the Glerom. There are also nearly completed at the company's workshops two launches for the United States Navy, cach 33 ft. houg and \$3 ft. beam. They are very handsomely finished internally with mahogany, cherry and oak: metallic trimmings of polished bronze. They are to be furnished with improved compound engines, and their trials will take place early in April. A lorged-boat for the Imperial Government of Russia is in an dranaced state of completion; length 60 ft. and beam manched the completion; length 60 ft. and beam will produce the steam twenty miles per hour, and will probably leave this country early miles per hour, and will probably leave this country and visitors from all parts of the country are received asily and shown the different operations in process. There are five or six steamers belonging to different paraly present a striking scene of activity and lusule; the stoam vessels, yachts and torpeto-boats they turn out have a just reputation for speed, symmetry and durability. The Herreshoff brothers are inembers of the Institution of Naval Architects, London. It is only fair to add that for originality in conception and boldness in design the inventions and improvements of this firm constitute a star in our firmanent of mechanical achievements of which the country may well be proud. That their coil system should form the basis for initiations in design shows. Their flexible shafts, midship propellers, safety valves of the simplest and most reliable kind, in which springs and combinations have been superceded by a simple oblong bar of steel, all give evidence of the depth of insight and mechanical adroitness which have given Bristof (R. L.) a world-wide name, and carried the reputation of American skill to all quarters of the globe. We should very much like to see the Herreshol springs and combinations have been supercoded by a simple oblong bar of steel, all give evidence of the depth of insight and mechanical adroitness which have given Bristol (R. I.) a world-wide name, and carried the reputation of American skill to all quarters of the globe. We should very much like to see the Herresholfs try their hand at a Uitana, Lightning, or Miranda of twenty-four wills fouce.

To Correspondents .- Owing to the press upon our columns we must request correspondents to observe brevity and terseness in their letters. Come to the point at once, avoid repetition of ideas, and remember that anything appearing in this journal is read by tens of thousands every week, and is therefore open to challenge by those of another raind. Above all, avoid stupid personalities and insipid flings; as arguments they are not in the least convincing, but are rather the evidence of a green pen and immature ideas, and besides, we propose to draw the line strictly in this journal and exclude all matter which is not creditable to gentlemen. Some correspondents have misconstrued the liberty accorded them as a privilege to indulge in license which has been

very properly resented in some letters to hand, and which will be published next week. Those who cannot comply with the above, and who are unable to write from the standpoint of gentlemen, may bereafter expect to find their communications relegated to the waste basket.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

I n justice to our correspondent, "Corinthian," we printed his letter in full last week, without comment, as evidence that we have always desired these columns to be perfectly impartial to all. No one will object to the right of "Corinthian" to entertain impresssions of his own concerning the performance of yachts, often enough open to honest differences of opinion. But wherein his letter sheers off the course of sound deduction, he will not object to being cautioned, "no higher." The Eurydice (not Eurymedon) was an old-time frigate "razeed" into a corvette long before modern naval science had come to the surface, and had not a vestige of scientific design about her. Her capsizing in a squall is proof that a little more science and a little less "talent" would have saved her from the catastrophe which befell her, although the sticks would have been taken out of any vessel under the circumstances of being struck by a white squall with stun'-sails set below and aloft. The capsizing of the Captain has never been laid to the charge of Providence. She represents a very plain case in which the superciliousness characteristic of the marlinspike in matters appertaining to naval architecture usurped the legitimate province of the naval draughtsman. Long before the Captain was launched, E. J. Reid, M. I. N. A., pointed out clearly the danger to which "rigged monitors" were liable, in his papers on curves of stabil-Captain Cowper Cowles, R. N., however, like many another old seaman, fancied that, having won reputation in his proper sphere, he was also better able to judge of a vessel's design than others who make such work a spec ialty, and departed radically from the drawings approved by the admiralty. After the disaster, the curve of stability of the Captain was calculated at the Admiralty and very plainly indicated wherein the turret ship fell short. It is quite certain, that had the curve been calculated before the vessel left port, no sane person would have allowed her to proceed to sea. The Captain is therefore only another illustration of the danger of trusting to luck and "natural" talent in mechanical structures. A glance at her curve of stability in comparison with those of the monitor Miantonomah, the broadsides Vanguard and others, and the high freeboard turret ship Monarch, tells the whole tale in a second. Our correspondent is referred to the transactions of the I, N. A. Instead of Providence being at fault in the matter, it was a clear case of ignorance assuming the garb of knowledge. Concerning the behavior of naval vessels at sea, we can testify from experience that they leave little or nothing to be desired in this respect : our correspondent has put too much faith in the yarns of political demagogues and sensational newspapers. As for "scientific" sail drafts, if a simple case of statical balance is to be considered such, we have furnished too many sail plans to yachts not to know that balancing the center of effort and the center of lateral resistance holds in practice quite as well as in theory. Our correspondent, possibly not knowing all the "ins and outs" of other men's business, must not charge every designer with the results he may observe. Owner's crotchets, kind and influential friends acting as oracles, and special objects, often have a more powerful voice in the planning of a vessel than the designer's convictions. The latter works like any professional person, "to order," and can be charged only with success or failure when free to follow his own ideas, which is seldom the case.

THE CANOE CONGRESS.

Editor Forest and Stream

Your issue of the lat of January, 1880, came to hand a few days ago, and it is to the very considerate kindness of Mr. N. H. Bishop that I owe the pleasure of having same.

that I owe the pleasure of having same.

The idea of a Canoe Congress is by no means new, as the appended circular will show. In the summer of 1877 the idea was first started in public at a canoe linich of the Clyde Canoe Club on an island in Loch Ridun, Kyles of Bute, at which a good dozen of the best of the C. C. C. were present. Meeting with a hearty support there, circulars were drawn up, printed and distributed among the members of all the canoe clubs in Great Britain. Promus of support and attendance were numerous, and had all the romises been fulfilled there would have been a "congress" of over fifty. The so-called International, or rather Inter-Canon Clul cruise, was a most complete failure, as not more than a dozen took part in it, several of whom had not the stamina to paddle too part in the service of whom had not not be samine of passes their canoes against a really strong wind up the Kyles, and thore-sult of the whole concern was a most complete flasco. The primary reason of this signul fadure seemed to have been the dilliculty of canoelsts, many of whom had business to detain

the dimetric of canocists, many of whom has not sheets or extant them, to arrange to get awy at the time appointed; others again objected to take their canoes long railway journeys, and a gen-eral want of spirit seemed to pervade the canoeing fraternity. Although the number of canoeists in this country can be count-

ed by hundreds, yet there is very great difficulty even 'crack' races at Hendon to convene a gathering of a couple of "Cream Reason Tendon to convene a gathering of a compact dozen. Now, for our American cousins to expect a large turn out from "over the water" is too much of a good thing. The days of classish here have departed, and even were a dozen Rob Hoys to play the "Gathering of the Claus" on a dozen bagpipee all over Scotland, and send round a hundred "Flery Grosses," so little

canoeing spirit is there that not a dozen good paddles would

Much better luck is to be hoped for on Lake George, that little queen of lakes, and certainly any ennotest going there from here will require to be well taken care of, as there are few who would go so lar for a canoo cruise. A National Canoo Club cannot be formed all at once. There would be great difficulty in arranging go so lar for a como cross.

formed all at once. There would be great difficulty in arranging headquarters and likewise convening meetings for general or committee purposes; but with Mr. Bishop, Mr. Norton, and a few more well-known American names, the thing seems almost already done. Success to the Canoe Congress and a large turn out in August, is the wish of CHARLES G. Y. KING,

Royal C. C., Clyde and Mersey C. C.

-The following was the programme of the Inter-Canoe Club

cruise, 1878 :-Route.—Start from Roseneath, 12th July, at 9 A.M., and down Fith of Clyde via Cloch and toward Lighthouses toward the Kyles, the camp for the night being settled by the captain of the cruise. The principal camp to be on the Bute shore opposite Kames and Tighnabruaich (or Innens), where members can Join later on, by steamer from Greenock, distance about twenty

Discipline.—The cruise to be under the management of a cap-tain and two mates, assisted by a committee of representatives from each club, and to consist of a quartermaster (one who knows the ground) and a purser.

Fluys.-Each club to fly its own flag in all cases at the most-head Private flag at the peak. The captain and officers to be distinguished by special flag carried at the mizzen mast-head or flag-

Each canocist will make his own arrangements as to provisions and camping gear. Plenty of facilities for provisions along the

route.

Charls.—Intending cruisers are recommended to obtain West
Coast of Scotland chart-sheet 2, No. 2,159. Price 2s. 4d.

Races.—Ruces will be held along the route. Further particulars

peists of all clubs, and also these who are not members

any club, but who are friends of members, are requested to inti-mate their intention of joining at an early date to one or other of us.

CHARLES G. Y. KING, R.C.C., C.C.C., and M.C.C. FRED GOOD, R.C.C.E. (Mate),
Danish Consulate, Huil.

W. S. HOLDEN, M.C.C. (Mate),
The Breck, Anfield, Liverpool.

YACHTING NEWS.

PORTLAND YACUT CLUB.—The annual meeting was held March 3d, and the reports of the officers showed the club to be In a pros-perous condition. It has 137 members with twenty-eight yachts, perous condition. It has 137 members with twenty-eight yachts, the Corinthian element predominating strongly, much to the advantage of the club. It is proposed to renovate and enlarge the club house at the end of Custom House pier and make the porta half-way harbor for yachts from Beston and New York bound East to Mt. Desert, the neighboring waters of which are rapidly becoming the regular summer cruising grounds for an increasing fleet from the southward. The officers for the year are: Commodore, Wm. Senter, Jr.; Viec-Lom, W. Willis Goold; Fleet Capitaln, Geo. C. Owen: Secretary, Geo. D. Rund; Treasurer, F. H. Jordan; Masser, J. H. Dyer; Regatte Committee, Gom, Wm. Senter, Jr., ex-officia, T. K. Jones, G. W. Rich, I.T. Wyer, F. L. Mosely, The mutch for the challenge cup has been fixed for May 20th. ter, or., cr-open, I. K. Johes, G. W. Rien, I. T. Wyer, F. L. Mosely. The match for the challenge cup has been fixed for May 20th. Additions have been made to the library and an active season is certain. Visiting yachts are sure to receive any attentions required. The flort consists of the following vessels, with their w. Lleigths annexed: Schomers, Junsher, 23.5; Commoder, 41.4; Idlewild, 24.7; Lauvel, 27; Lizzie T. Davis, 35.5; Lotus, 39; Minnte. Ideadd, 33.7; Lauvet, 2.; Luzze F. Lowis, 30.5; Louis, 30; Monic, 35; Nallie, 25; Petrel; Rang, 50; Spavike, 30.8; Indiae, 24.4; Winsper, 27. Sloops: Casco, 32; Edda, 21.7; Georgie, 29.9; Gussie, 22.3; Grace, 27; Idea, 21.2; Mory, 22.5; Miel, 20.4; Nuvelly, 20.6; Sprite, 18.11; Scan, 17; Tempus, 27.2; Tedlyidi, 35.7; Vol., 17.5; Wille, 28.10. The Portland Y, C. is represented in the National Yachting Association.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The annual spring races have been ALLANTIG VACUE CLUE.—The annual spring races have been fixed for June 9th. The officers for the year are as follows: Commodore, Latham A. Fish; Vice-Commodore, Henry W. Hogins Rear-Commodore, W. R. Vermilye; Preasurer, B. C. Field; Measurer, John H. Rhodes; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Marcellus, Trustees, Goorge A. Thyer, J. B. Kawwell, G. H. Ripley, H. S. Manning, W. H. H. Beebe and J. H. Rodes; Regatta Committee, J. L. Marcellus, George A. Weber and J. L. Van Wyck. We understand that some members of the thinker purchased brementy at Rw. Highe, L. was the technique of the property of the second secon

Wyck. We understand that some members of the club have purchased property at Tay Ridge, L. I., near the Manhattan Heach Railroad, and that they propose to erect a club-house, and possibly a breadwater to secure a good harbor, in place of Gowants Bay, which is now being filled in and shoaling rupidly.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The following are the officers for the year:—Commodore, P. D. Roardman; Yice-Commodore, C. W. Amory; Rear-Commodore, Henry S. Hovey; Secretary, Henry B. Jackson; Treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson; Mensurer, Goorge A. Goddard; Regatta Committee, John Jettries (chairman), Daniel Appleton, Robert S. Russell, Francis W. Lawrence, George A. Goddard. A club-bouse is soon to be creeted on Marblehead Neck which is to be a model of its kind. A store-house will be kept in which is to be a model of its kind. A store-house will be kent to connection with it for the convenience of yacht owners. Out-door sports, archery, croquet, etc., will be encouraged in the

grounds.
SOUTHWARK YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting held March
1st at their headquarters, 1,233 South Second street, Philadelphia,
the usual reports were submitted. The club numbers 158 members e usual reports were summers. The cummumors for members th 39 boats. They average 15ft. Sin. long, 4ft. 6in. beam and in. deep. They carry masts from 22 to 24ft. long, booms 22ft, edir sails have 17ft. holst, 29ft. leach and 11ft. 6in. head. The offi-rs for the year are: Commodore, John H. Rouch; Vice-Com-There sails and with a loss, SM, casted and III, on the least, The officers for the year are: Commodore, John H. Roach; Yice-Commodore, J. F. Quinn; Rear Commodore, Francis George; Treasurer, Isaac Sharp; Secretary, James Winterbottom; Measurer, William Maltman; Regata Committee, Frank Maxwell, Samuel Rhoades, Isaac Sharp, J. F. Quinn and George W. Carlley.

Beyerly Tacur Club.—Officers elected for the year as follows: Commodore, Walter Lloyd Jetries, of the Bluebell; Vice.

lows: Commodors, white: Boya actives, or the Bulgar, vice, Commodors, George Lee, of the Perl; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard D. Sears, of the Psyche; Nessurer, Arthur B. Denny, or that—i, Regatha Committee; George P. Gardner, of the Olyat, J. Grafton Minot, of the Breez; Francis G. Lowell, of the Xornat; Sidney, W. Burgess, of the Bulgar, Richard D. Sears, of the And the following Committee has been selected to coner with the Dorchester Yacht Club concerning uniform salling rules for Boston waters: Walter Lloyd Jeffries, Edw. Burgess Patrick Grant, Jr.

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB.—Since its incorporation the Salem Y. C. has been called the Salem Bay Y. C. Its fleet is rapidly growing. The well-known Vif. Brenda, Breeze and other large

growing. The well-known Viv. Branda, Breez and other large Boston yachts baye Johned. It ime chul-house and sheltered harbor offer strong inducements, and as the management of affairs is in the hands of wide-awake gentlemen, who see in yachting something else than dishling bouts, the S. B. V. C. is destined to become one of the leading organizations on the coast. Bosron VAGHT CLIB—An exchange says: "The Boston Yneht Club took a new lease of life last year, and, with young men for a regardle committee, could beast of the linest regardles, both in number of craft and amount of prizes, of any club in New Bagland. As the same gentlemen are retained on the committee for the coming season, there can be no doubt but the reputation earned last season will be retained."

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB. - Messrs. King and Clark, of the Discripsive Cache Claim Angests. King and Chate, of the Dorchester Yacht Club, yachtsmen well known in Boston and vicinity, have soli the fast center-board sloop Wolf to Mr. C. F. Adans, Jr., of the Quiney Y. C., and expect to have a sloop of about 40ff. the coming season. The Dorchester Y. C. are preparing the dates for regarding states for the season, which promises to be a very brilliant one. CENTER-BOARD.

QUINCY YAGHT CLUB.—Opening regatta set down for May 15th.

Many new boats will appear under its colors. Peter Turner is
building an 18ft. cat, Lelois another, and Mayberry is finishing one

HAVERHULL YACHT CLUB,—Mr. E. F. Brown has had a new craft built, 2 ift. long, with a roomy cabin. She is to be used mainly

CUTTERS FOR MEXICO.-The New York Safety Steam-Power. CUTTERS FOR MEXICO.—The New York Safety Steam-Power. Company is filling a contract for three steam revenue cutters for the Mexican Government. The hulls are being built in Sam Pine's yard, Greenpoint, from models turnishe de by the well known modeler, Chas. Hillman, of City Island. They are 05t; long, 12ft. beam, 5ft. 6in. deep. The englues are of the Babeook & Wileox compound type; cylinders, 8; and 12in. by 12in. stroke; pressure, 120ibs; schooner rigged; cight tons coal in bunkers. Boiler is of the cyl-adrical return tubular kind, 5ft. diameter and 8ft. long, having 450 square feet heating surface, and is built of Oifssteel, three-cighths of an inch thick. They will have trunk enhing, cerry two lifeboots and a crew of ten men, and are incabing, carry two lifeboats and a crew of ten men, and are intended to steam eight hundred miles on their bunker capacity.

THE VALUALIAH.-Messes, Lawley & Son, South Boston, expect to launch the new keel sloop they have in hand early in April She is 40ft, on deck, 36ft, w. l. and 14ft, beam; frames of white She is 40tt, on deek, 50tt, w. I. and 14tt, beam; frames of white onk, 4x2 in, spaced Hin; planking nearly all in one length of yel low pine. Her calon trunk is 17t, 6m, long, 9t, and 15m, high; height between deeks, 6f; 2m, two staterons, w. c., housing topmast; intended for cruizing and racing. The same builders are at work on two hollow topmasts for the furcous old _linefac, which are to go on end before her departure for the West Indies; then a below become and the force her departure for the West Indies;

which are to go on end before her departure for the West Indies; also a hollow beom and topmast for the Drewn.

SENSIBLE—Says the Boston Herald: "Several new keel-boats, under 20ft, are being built in and around Boston, among them one by Tiloston of Dorehester, only 18ft, long. Keel-boats of this size are again becoming popular." Evidently, Boston no longer stuffers from the center-board craze, but has recovered from the marks, and Now, York shows unmistable letter of Evidentians. mania, and New York shows unmistakable signs of following mania, and Rew York shows unmissiaknoie signs of tonowing. With keels, tow ballast, less beam and more depth, oven the "little ones" will boldly take to distant cruising. Model is what we want for safety, not toninge.

A Case in Point.—We learn from the East that, "in regard to

A CASEIN POIST.—We learn from the East that, "in regard to joining the National Yachtling Association, we hardly think we could get a committee together to represent us, as the N. Y. A. is apparently going to allow shifting ballast in small boats. This we can never consent to in any form." As yet, no salling rules have been drawn up by the N. Y. A., and we should not like to assume to speak for them on this lead.

our own views have always been sufficiently pronounced in the matter, but the N. Y. A. will sail its own ship as it chooses and

take the consequences.

NEW YACHT.—Mr. A. Carey Smith is engaged upon the design New TACHT - All Course and the State of the feet longer.

feet longer.

The ACTIVE.—We learn that alterations were made to this yacht, departing from the original design furnished. This proves the correctness of some of our remarks in this issue, and should be a caution to critics not to let slip the dogs of war until they are in possession of the bot tom facts.

THE DOLPHIN.—This sloop, formerly the property of Governor Straw, of New Hampshire, and built by Herreshoff, of Bristol, has been purchased by Mr. Arthur L. Dean, and In accord with the prevailing tendency, has been altered into a keel by Smith, of City Point, South Boston.

by the Long Island R. R. to make connection at Greenport, L. J. with steamers to Newport and Block Island. This will place three yachting ports in direct communication with each other, and will prove of great service to yachtsmen.

THE VIKING. This grand keel sloop i receiving a thorough overhauling inside, and may have to figot bard for it with new Valhalia. Lawley & Son, who seem to do nost of the work in

manna. Lawley & Son, who seem to do most of the work in beston, have the job in hand. BOUND AUROAD.—Pierce Bros., of South Boston, will shortly shin a cabin-cat to some American residents in Turkey. She is 27ft, long, 23ft, w. L. and Hft, beam.

Signs of the Times.-Sloop Mabel, of torchester, W. H. L. Smith owner, has come to it likewise. Sh: is to have an iron show of 1,800 pounds added "where it will do the most good."

snow of Asso pounds added "where it will be the most good." Sensible Mabel.

MEASUREMENT.—A correspondent object: to the proposal to adopt some standard freehoard for measurement, and adds; "Let adopt some standard freeboard for measurement, and adds, "Let a man build what he likes and take his clauses." If it can be shown that such a course will not clash with our "Axiom IV.," his suggestion has our approval. But if it would lead to the con-struction of dangerous and uncomfortable low freeboard ma-chines, the adoption of a standard freeboard or depth is much to be preferred. In countenancing "standard depth" in these col-umns we were giving volce to the fears of many inal natual depth would prove incompatible with seaworthiness, a quality which in American yachts needs nursing more than any other. It these fears can be shown to be groundless, and if freeboard will not suffer by measuring actual depth, then our correspondent's sug-gestion to substitute the latter for an assumed figure will meet genton to substitute the latter for an assumed figure will meet with indorsement, for it will simplify measurement to a multi-plication of three main dimensions. We may add, that "length" should be the mean length, to prevent an otherwise impossitive stunting of overhang.

Possibly, before resorting to the more complex rule involving

Possibly, before resorting to the more complex rule involving "standard freeboard," it may be well to apply sharply the "three dimensions rule" and observe its effect upon design. If the cloven foot of low freeboard shows itself, then it would be time to seek a cure. We are led to these remarks, Lecause we know the difficulty of making anything but the very simplest formula The DODING. This association of the state of

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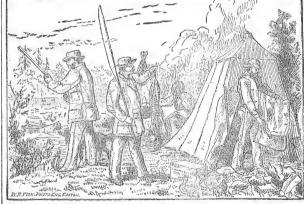
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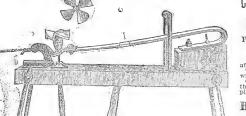
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

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Southern Wood Hotes.

Whether in the tangled thickets of spice wood in Indiana or Kentucky, the home of the ruffed grouse, or in the somber silence of a Southern pine forest, there is a beauty in the forest, trackless and illimitable, that can only be surpassed by the solemn expanse of ocean itself; and, indeed, there is a great similarity between the dwellers in the woods and the reckless sailors who brave death in every form upon the mighty deep.

At this season of the year one can see vast numbers of doves feeding on the grass seeds in the cotton patches, or on the few cow peas that have been left by the hogs in the corn-fields. They afford very fine shooting, they go like the wind, and none but a hard-hitting, close-shooting gun will bring them to grass.

I have been much amused at the discussions that have been going on in FOREST AND STREAM anent the holding on a bird, when a cross shot or ahead. As all the shots at doves are cross shots, these gentlenien, were they to shoot here, would have a "beggarly account of empty" shells and no birds. At forty yards, or further, I aim from three to five feet ahead of my bird, and even then I sometimes shoot behind. En passant, I remark that the only successful way to kill either quail, ducks, or doves is the "swing." Follow the course of your bird, throw the gun ahead, and pull trigger simul. taneously. All this talk about "snap" shooting and deliberate shooting is all "bosh," Deliberate promptitude is the rule, and he who departs from it can never shoot well, nor even make an average shot. Some writers say that you must have the sight in front of your bird. I have never found any use for the sight on my gun. I never see it when I shoot. Nor do I believe any but a "poke shot" ever does. See that your gun is on a line with the bird, for goodness' sake; pull trigger, and don't, I beg, "poke !"

Following in the wake of the flocks of doves are great variety of hawks and other predaceous birds, From the stately buzzard hawk, down to the tiny "blue darter," they swarm over all the fields. There is a hawk here called the "rabbit hawk," of which I have never killed but one specimen, and that being similar to your marsh hawk, but with a greater breadth of wing, and a much larger and finer bird, Indeed, a specim wounded very severely was almost eagle-like in size, I

was sitting on the banks of a little stream, hathing my hands and face, after a long tramp after quail, when, happening to look at my dog, I saw from his eager looks that he saw some bird in the air. To snatch my gun and look up was the work of a moment. Coming down, sailing along with no perceptible motion of his wings, was a huge bird, with square head and fierce, yellow eyes. I had no time to change my shells, so I gave him each barrel in succession. He fell like a stone to the second barrel, but the Ss were not heavy enough. Before I could reload he rose and flew off with a rapidity of which I could scarcely believe so large a bird capable. I am sure that at about twenty yards, the distance that I fired at him, I have killed mallards stone dead with the same gun and the same size of shot. I should like very much to see this bird dead, for they are very rare indeed in the South

"The "blue darter" (Falco minor) is the most destructive of all our birds of prey. Not much larger than a quail, they possess great muscular power, and can carry of quail that this little robber finds in the open. One gone, day after day he feasts upon them, until not a solitary one is left to nine his cheerful Bob White in the

The "blue darter" (Faloo minor) is the most destructive of all our birds of prey. Not much larger than a quail, they possess great muscular power, and can carry off a dove with no trouble whatever. We to the covey of quail that this little robber finds in the open. One gone, day after day he feasts upon them, until not a solitary one is left to pipe his cheerful Bob White in the morning, or call in plaintive notes in the eventide. He has eaten them all. No wonder the sportsman hates him. No wonder he crouches down by the fence and waits by the hour for his arrowy form to shoot over him. And then, with what real joy he sees the cloud of feathers float down the wind, and knows that the spoller is laid low. The Sa do the work for him very effectually. There is another species of hawk here fully as destructive as the "darter," but in another direction. He is called in the South, par excellence, the "chicken hawk," and woe to the brood of little or big chickens that this Ishmaelite bird finds wandering from the farm-house, from under the watchful eye of the good wife. He swoops down in the quiet gray of the morning, ere the farmer's boys have fully opened their eyes, and the chickens are fondly looking for those worms of which they dreamed during the stilly watches of the summer night. What a hurah! Aunt Dinah, the black cook, salies forth with a broom; Jake, her son, with a stool, upon which he has been sleeplyly nodding; her daughter, Cleopatra, with the frying-pan; the farmer, with a rusty double gun, shouting, "Where is he; where is he?" the dog, Bose, with an intelligent appreciation of the exigencies of the situation, having in the meantime seized Jake by the leg, while the audaclous cause of all this uproor is sailing off with a chicken in his claws, which he will pick and eat with a serene contempt for Aunt Dinah, Jake, Cleopatra, tag farmer and Bose. He repeats the experiment next morning with precisely the same result, only varied as to the actors in the tragedy, for Bose, with an inpartiality highly to be

gun below, who, with a deep sigh over the limited capabilities of shotgans, "passeth." Yet, again and again have I killed them, but often with an expenditure of ammunition not at all in agreement with the value of the game. The only satisfactory method of shooting them is with the rille. Then you fool Mr. Squirrel, indeed! For, as the whip-like report rings upon the still air, you see him quiver for a moment upon the limb, and then fall sheer a hundred feet without touching a limb.

There is a nuisance to the quail shooter here which you Northern sportsmen know nothing about. I mean a little bird having a tail longer, in proportion to their size, than the proudest of all peacocks; a true sparrow, called here the "swamp sparrow" but no more like the swamp sparrow of Kentucky than he is like a wild turkey. Any bird dog will take their scent, and I have seen the best-trained pointers come to a dead point on them. You should see the look of shame and indignation that crosses the dog's honest face when the game is flushed and found to be a sparrow. He haugs his head with a mental determination never to allow himself to be thus trapped again, but the very next one he falls again.

We have had no enjne-shooting here for a long time.

uon mat crosses the dog's honest face when the game is flushed and found to be a sparrow. He hangs his head with a mental determination never to allow himself to be thus trapped again, but the very next one he falls again.

We have had no snipe-shooting here for a long time. In fact, such an impetus has been given to sport of late, and so much have most men improved in their shooting, that the Northern sportsmen do not leave many snipe for us of the South. The national game bird is Bob White, loved of all generous sportsmen.

A December quali is the hardest bird to hit, and being hit, the hardest bird to bring to bag for his size in the world. The man who can kill them can kill anything. You kill seven or eight in succession, and you plume yourself that you are going to redeen that miscrable shooting that you did in the branch the other day. For, entre nots, you missed fully that many or more in the thick cover. You walk along with clastic steps, and lo I another point. You walk along with clastic steps, and lo I another point. You walk along with effect should be shooting that you did at that little fast diminishing point, and you are not rewarded with a single feather. You go on, and directly you shoot again, and this time the feathers float down the wind in a little cloud, but your bird only flies with accelerated speed. Next time you lire at fifteen or twenty yards and your bird is torn all to pieces. Thus you shoot all day, but while making a fair bag you wonder why you cannot make your uniform doubles, as you did in October. No man can do it. The best field shot in the world can make but few doubles on December quall. Not any with whom I have ever shot.

Many writers for your paper state that they kill most of their qual within twenty-five yards. Such men do not need any but the most ordinary guus. A good gun will render all birds killed at that distance worthless for eating, or nearly so. My own opinion is that if sportemen were to use No. 6 instead of No. 8 in their robots in the world. In concluding th

A SANGUINARY DEER HUNT.

A SANGUINARY DEER HUNT.

But I never chose to put make than a single half into my piece; and in this manner, being a good marksonan. I procured a considerable quantity of game.—HENVENUTO CELLINI.

HERE were two of us. The first clause of the sontence I have quoted from that delightful book, Cellini's "Memoirs," hits me very well, for I shoot always a rifle; but my companion—well, the Captain is something like one of the speakers in a conversation in the last number of Pauch.—Ola Bop-What's your tather?

New Boy—Poet, painter, scaliptor, architect and musician. Old Bop-Orimini'l is he great're lived.

New Boy—The sreatest that are you going to be?

New Boy—The same as my father, only greater.

Were he interrogated he ought to answer—although he would not, as his modesty sits astride the pyramid of his perfections in the mysteries of wood and water craft, looking as big as any of the pile—something in this way:

"Shoot any with a rille?"

"Good as they make 'em."

"How are you with the shot gun?"

"I can handle a shot gun twice as well as I can a rifle,"

(I know he killed m pheasants last fall.)

"I don't brag about throwing a long line, because it's hardly ever necessary in fishing, but I can place a fly as straight as I can shoot; and as for fish—I"
I remember meeting him one writer, in Philadelphia, just after he had heaved that between the wolves and the bad weather he had lost—I forget how many of the fine sheep he had on his place up the country.
"Why, hy Jove, old fellow! How are you? I am very glad to see you. How are all the sheep coming on?"
"Oh pshaw! sheep-raising is an infernal humbug. Do you know I raught four thousand rout last summer?"
Dear old fellow. How strange it seemed that we, who in times gone by had been so much together, should be starting out in company for the first time in thirteen years. Why, in the old days we had killed deer and caught trout among the Adirondack lakes and streams; together waded and whipped the "Lock," bagged ducks on the North Cavolina sounds and taken pot shots at bears in the Dismal Swamp, to say nothing of such small affairs as the first day of the season and a warm corner of the marsh, when the tide was good and rail plenty; then we had been two years together in the army.
It seemed to us both that it could not be for naught that we should be starting out that morning. It was the 21st of November, A. D., 1879. The snow was fresh and just

It seemed to us both that it could not be for naught that we should be starting out that morning. It was the 21st of November, A. D., 1879. The snow was fresh and just right for tracking; the wind bid fair to blow, for a still hunter likes it noisy overlead; and then we had not huntiel together for so long, and we had doubtless improved in the long years of separation. Surely the old luck would hang by us and we should return laden with the spoils of the chase. It comes back to me now that a year or so ago I wrote you an account of "The Rock Camp," a description of bear-hunting, in which I recited the ordinary requisites for a bear-hunt, and showed, at least to my own satisfaction, that one may have a very Camp, 'a description of oser-initions, in which Frected the ordinary requisites for a hear-hunt, and showed, at least to my own satisfaction, that one may have a very enjoyable hunt and delightful time generally, even when some one inconsiderable trifle—in that case it happened to be the bears—is omitted from the list. And now you begin to have a suspicion, a little bit of a speck of an idea as to what is coming, don't you? You know how it is in the story books, where the poor, aspiring but determined youth, or the tender, pensive, thoughtful (getting up diablerie, the'finale generally shows, and in this case it was the wretched does that floored us) madien stands at the threshold of action, as it were, wondering, doubting perhaps; then admiring, wishing, hoping; presently daring, and then, alas, experiencing. As yet, however, for our illustration, only standing on the threshold and looking out upon the wind-puffed clouds and the dark blue-black horizon of the cruel, cold world. The horizon of the future ought to be blue, because of its vacuity, and yet it is so often rose-colored.

Cold it was, certainly; the thermometer not yet below.

of the latture ought to be one, because of its vacuity, and yet it is so often rose-colored.

Cold it was, certainly; the thermometer not yet below zero, but fow enough to make active exertion very agreeable where we were. We were looking out on a very blue-black horizon, the dark hemitock-crowned ridges that marked the course of the Clarion, Instanter and Straight creeks. 1 had not thought about hunting. I happened to have a very good chance to visit the Captain, and perhaps to eat my Thanksgiving Day dinner with him, but the snow, which began falling while I was yet Rying along in the comfortable Pullman car, kept at it all the while, as, wrapped in ulsters and buffalo robes, we talked over old times, the Captain and I, scated in a covered wagon behind his black mares which put us over the seven miles from the station to "home," and by morning had fallen in quantity just right for a "good tracking snow."

The Captain had killed several deer this fall alrea The Captain had killed several deer this tait aready. Were deer plenty? Yes; the oil wells over about Kenzua, etc., had driven the deer into this part of the country, and we were sure of great sport if the snow held. "And how about guns?" "You take my Winchester. You always shoot a Winchester, It will just come with?"

You always shoot a Windnester. It will just come right."

"Then what will you use?" "Oh, I'll take my light shot gun and uso buck shot."

Did I wish for my own gun? Possibly you may find out presently. I shot an 1833 model with 20-inch barrel and rather coarse sight, but I generally know just about where it will shoot and how much of the front sight to allow. The Capanin's gun, which I was to use, is an 1866 model, long barrel, using only two-thirds the powder of the other, and with a new front sight put on only a few days before my garryal. I had no idea how the gun would hold up. Moreover, the cartridges had run out and all that could be had in Wilcox were old Henry cartridges, with little powder and pointed ball. I was idiot enough to march off without trying the range of the gun.
"Look here; do you want me to go on and give you an account of our doings? All about them? Because you know we on."

an account of our doings? All about them? Because you know we on—"
"What! You do not mean to say that you two people—mighty hunters—went out on that snow for—for—how many days was it, and only—on-l-y—a—a—a—h—I—"
Exactly—certainly we did; just so. You have hit it to a T" (int it better than we did). We went out as long as the snow lasted, you know, and that was for—for—what-you-may-call-it—a—and—and then—we had to come home every night, you know, because the Captain could not lie out at night on account of his health; and so we only got a little while to hunt each day. We would strile a track about 9 A.M. and had to stop hunting by 3 r.M. to get home.
How many deer did we get? Why, as I said, we only—a—we didn'c—a. That is—a—
This is worse than the Rock Camp. I will write you a letter, and sell you about it. You don't like people to be letter, and sell you about it.

he's a whacker," There he was twenty steps off, I stood on tipice; could not see his head, only the horns and ears. We could hear him shift in a suspicious manner. I raised the zun. "Bring him out of that." "Ma—a!" said the Captain. Up jumped the buck, a veritable hand eredo, and I—as a certain Philadelphia lawyer once said, "Think of it, gentlemen of the jury, it might have been murder!"—missed him clear and clean. The captain took a running shot, and the buck left unharmed. We went out on the 24th. Huge old buck and big doe. Could not separate them. Saw them standing together after awhile; estimated, one hundred yards; brushy. I fired at buck standing; gave half the front sight. Buck left in peace. Doe jumped a few steps to left—further than we thought; mistook her for fawn. Captain cried, "Kill the fawn." Could not see her. Handed him the gun; he fired five shots in quick succession. Heavy cartridges, all undershot, Doe left. Followed on. After a while saw the buck standing watching back-track. Snapped at him. Tried to throw out cartridge, Tried again. Deer saw motion; vamoosed, Near night; bear track; on the jump; somebody scared him: no use following. Gooe away over to Driftwood.

out cartridge and pump in new out; variations approad off cartridge. Tried again. Deer saw motion; varmossed, Near night: bear track; on the jump; somebody scared him; no use following. Gone away over to Driftwood. Gave up and went home. Dinner, glass of wine, pipe, letters and papers, hed.

There you have it all.

Game in plenty; deer thick; a good many hunters in the woods. Two friends of yours were out for several days, and got—[Come, that will do.—Eb.] and got—[That will do.—Eb.] All right.

LOST IN THE MAINE WOODS.

With dog, gun and blankets I loft Bangor the 30th of October, 1870, via E. and N. A. Railway, arrived at Jackson Brook station, and by Manly Stevens' line of stages for Princeton was conveyed as far as Waite, where I took conveyance to the house of Stephen W. Neal, where I was kindly entertained for the night. here I was kindly entertained for the night. On the 31st, after breakfast, with Mr. Neal as guide, I

of the 1sts, after breaknast, with Mr. Neal ag guide, I set out for West Musquash Lake—more than five miles—where I was to join Mr. A. H. Benson, the well-known ticket agent of the Maine C. R. R. in Bangor, and George Thornton, of Jackson Brook, as guide and cook.

On the second day of November we agreed for a hunt as far out as Ory Lake, some two miles, in the hope of finding ducks on lake and grouse on way to and from lake.

finding ducks on lake and grouse on way to and from lake.

Soon after leaving camp, 10 o'clock, my clumber spaniel started a covey of grouse. Following some in their flight into the dark woods, I secured three. Mr. Benson and guide passed on before me, the guide saying to Mr. Benson: "Why not help Fairbanks shoot these partridge." "Oh! he enjoys it very much, has just joined us, had bad luck yesterday and we will not trouble him." Following up the wood over which my comrades had passed, I came to a branch road across which a tree had fallen. Seeing a trail up the main road, on I went, unconcerned, expecting very soon to find Ory Leke, and my companions. It is true I gave my attention especially to the spaniel, for it was a fine afternoon and the birds were out in force, and I occasionally bagged one, thinking little of distance. Finally I reached the lake, where, to my surprise, no person was to be seen. The lake was small and I walked around it, taking a short rest, and turned my steps for camp at 2 o'clock. To my-The lake was small and I walked around it, taking a short rest, and turned my steps for camp at 2 o'clock. To myself I said, I will not return by the same road and brook, but beat up a new route in hope of more game, and I turned to the right for a short distance, and then well to the left to bring myself out at the road and brook as I neared my camp. Climbing some quite high land I saw a lake in the distance over the forest. Not for one moment did I question that it could be other than West Musquash, upon whose white sand beach one camp was ment did I question that it could be other than West Musquash, upon whose white sand beach one camp was situated. To myself I reasoned: you are turned about, that is your lake, go in direction of what you can see. Here was my fatal mistake, though I pushed on heedlessly in direction of lake seen. I came out to the lake at dark after a long and tedious tramp, and to my great surprise it was a water I had nover before seen. After discharging my breech-loader quite a number of times without answer, I became fully alive to the fact that I was lost in Maine woods. Darkness and disappointment settled over me alike, and sullenly I retired some quarter of a mile from the lake, built a fire; others were built, settled over me alike, and sullenly I redired some quarter of a mile from the lake, built a fire; others were built, and by light of all I selected a spot for the night and beside the last fire built I sat down to contemplate my situation and take stock of my resources with which to meet the contingencies. I had a box of matches, about thirty in number, five ruffed grouse in hunting-coat, small pocket-knife, dog, gun, watch and some fifteen cartifices.

"What! You do not mean to say that you two people—mighty hunters—went out on that snow for—for—how many days was it, and only—onl-y—a—a—hl—!—"

Exactly—certainly we did; just so. You have hit it do a T' (hit it better than we did). We went out as long as the snow lasted, you know, because the Captain to come home every night, you know, because the Captain of the little while to hunt each day. We would strike a track about 9 a.M. and had to stop hunting by 3 r.M. to get home.

How many deer did we get? Why, as I said, we only—e—we didn'e—a. That is—a—
This is worse than the Rock Camp. I will write you letter, and fellyou about it. You don't like people to be long-winded, so I will put it in your correct style. See now:—

WILCOX, Penn., Nov. 29th, 1879.

Elitor Forest and Stream:—
Just start for home to-day, after a hunt with your friend the Captain. Went out on the 21st. Scored good. I, Winchester; Captain, shot-gun. Started doe before we saw her. Followed. Captain got running shot; broke a leg. Followed on. Met a dog; dog had caught for long and the proceeded far, the dog returned to me rubbing him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, him to road where he had backed it, and we lost him, here can be an an answer; but such a yell I was started about to read the proposed and Hunger had made close acquaintance with me by this

busily engaged in settling the question as to length of claws, teeth, kind of fur which this monster must possess, when again came this unearthly yell, so frightful this time that I left the thought of animals, claws and teeth, believing that nothing under the heavens cound send out such tremendous screeches—the last always more hellish than the former—but a screech owl. At 4 o'clock the moon settled down, leaving the woods dark, and I built a fire and rested until dawn, continuing east by stars and sun. Finding a road, I followed, and the same proved to be a corduroy built for the most part over the brook, though in some blaces the brook was over

east by stars and sun. Finding a road, 1 followed, and the same proved to be a corduroy built for the most part over the brook, though in some places the brook was over corduroy. This terminated in an awful swampy bog, near the lake evidently, though I was disappointed in not seeing the lake, and was obliged to retrace my steps, which cost me a hard walk of several miles. In this deep, dark swamp I found a deer path, which I followed for a mile, coming upon higher swamp land. Here I climbed a tree, and from the top, which was only reached after great effort, I beheld a great swamp of spruce woods with a ridge of hard wood far in the distance on either hand. Descending, I changed my course to the south, and after a very long tramp I passed over the ridge of land in the hope of finding the lake. Upon the side of the ridge, at 11.30 a.M., I came upon an old camp more than fifteen years old. I halbed to roast a grouse and rost; water was at hand, and myself and dog both showed signs of great fatigue. The grouse devoured, I wrote a notice upon some birch bark:—

I am lost! for God's sake find me-

of great fatigue. The grouse devoured, I wrote a notice upon some birch bark:—

I am lost! for God's sake find me—

dating and signing same. All of the day, so far, I had helt trails as plain as possible, well knowing that my friend Benson would never quit the woods without tidings of me in some form. I had fully comprehended my situation, my chance of finding my way out, of being found, and of remaining and wandering about in this great wood for weeks, and finally, when all else should fail me for food, of cating my faithful spaniel, and of the awful death by starvation if all should fail inally. It was not a frivolous question, and no smit overcame my countenance as I sat in the sun by the fire that day. Here let me say, that in years past I had invested in my own wars, in life insurance polices, to the amount of \$16,000, and remembering my wife and children, in view of my condition, it was a source of consolation to me that provision was made for them in the event of the worst before me.

About 12.30 I reluctantly left the old camp, and within an hour came to a wood road which had the appearance of having been used within two years by lumbermen. The road led me from my course westerly, but I resolved to follow, and, if possible, get sight of the lake, trudging along with eyes upon the ground to pick out good footing, and thus save the wear and joggle of the body as much as possible. Reader, inagine my joyful surprise when, casting my eyes up and forward, I beheld two men. A moment told me they were lumbermen, in the act of hewing a sled bar. Walking up to the nearest man I said with much feeling:—

"If I was ever thankful to see the face of mortal man, it is to see yours."

He gave me such a look that I at once told him my story. He invited me into his logging camp just at hand, making tea for drink and giving me plenty to eat. My heart was light, and so full of joy and thankfulness that I could cat but very little then. To my first question. "Where an I?" he answered, "On Scraggly Lake, and here of our, wit

colder.

On the morning of Nov. 4th we left camp at light, Some snow had fallen, and the day was dark and disagreeable. The guides took the cance upon their shoulders and on we went. It seemed a very long distance, and I felt as though we were turning too much it of he loft, but felt as though we were turning too much to the loft, but I did not offer any suggestions, since I had thus far proved myself the lost man. A mile brought us to the lake, and soon the canoe was launched, all stowed away and away we went. We had proceeded about two miles when one brother said to the other: "Gideon, we are on Scraggly Lake." Landmarks soon convinced tideon that his brother was right, and about we turned. I was careful not to make any unpleasant remarks about this mistake, feeling that I was in their hands. Again we landed, and the brothers took the canoe up with a will, not allowing it to go down until launched in the waters of Pleasant Lake, about one mile. This mistake on the part of the guides will be fully appreciated when it is known and the brothers took the canoe up with a will, not allowing it to go down until launched in the waters of Pleasant Lake, about one mile. This mistake on the part of the guides will be fully appreciated when it is known that these men had for years lumbered upon these very waters. At Pleasant Lake more trouble presented itself; the wind was blowing squally, and with three men, dog, gun and ax in our birch, I did not deem it prudent to attempt to cross the lake, therefore we skirted the shore until the wind had less rake, and then shaped our course to the landing in front of the house of Dock Wooster. Walking up the landing, I saw a large, tall man, with close cut features, fine blue eyes, and light hair reaching to his shoulders. To him I said; "I am one of the lost tribe of the children of Israel." Comprehending at once my situation, he took me into his log-house, where I met his wife and eight children. Here I got thawed out (for ice was upon all in the birch), something for myself and guides to eat, and paid them well for conveying me to Wooster's. About 10 o'clock Dock Wooster announced himself ready, and by canoe took me to a point in the direction of my own camp, and a tramp of two hours brought us to the white sandy beach of West Musquash Lake, whereupon I fired a shot and was answered. Soon we met Mr. Benson, and I rushed forward and grasped his hand, he expressing the same feelings of joy at meeting me. Three shots were then fired at intervals, as a signal that I had returned. The men returned one by one, for my friend Benson had spared no trouble in the effort to find me, engaging the whole crew of Iumbermen, under Joseph Neal, who had just arrived, to begin operations. Mr. Neal, with all of his men, gave up their time, and absolutely refused pay. When Mr. Thornton, our guide, and Mr. Neal were nearing our camp, I went down to meet them. Thornton sprang forward to me, saying, "My God, is it you?" and Mr. Neal came up and gave me his hand as though I were an old friend. Men with such hearts and generous impulses are not always at hand to help the lost and distressed. After a good dinner, the remainder of the day was devoted to a discussion of the catastrophe. I then knew how faithfully my friends had continued to hunt for me.

To those who have followed this account I will add its

my friends had continued to hunt for me.

To those who have followed this account I will add its To those who have followed this account I will add its lesson as I see it. Do not leave your compass in camp as I did, oven when going out with a guide. Always have a map. When you feel you know the course, do not let water seen in another direction divert you from your course. If lost at night, retrace your steps in the inorning. I would have so done, but supposed the lake one of a chain upon which I was camped; it proved one of another chain of lakes.

other chain of lakes.

It seems to me that people in the rural districts are more generous and willing to lend aid to others, without reward, than people living in our cities. My misfortune became known in Bangor before 'my return, and a short notice appeared in the Whig, but I had written my wife a note saying I was out safe. A hound followed me out of the woods against my expressed wish; therefore with two dogs, one led by rope, and with torn shoes and shabby clothing, I presented quite a figure.

Joseph Jefferson was that very evening to appear in the city as Rip Van Winkle. My wife greeted me at my house door, when I pulled the bell, and after surveying me for a moment, said, "Well, old Rip, you have come."

Bangor, Me., January, 1880. H. N. FAIRBANKS.

We supplement our correspondent's experience with this account of what, in the "sporting" parlance of the day, might be termed a six days' go-as-you-please walk. There was no purse up, but the man was walking for his

There was no purso up, but the man was walking for his life:—

This hybrid individual was by occupation a voyageur in summer and a trapper and hunter in the winter season. His mental caliber was very ordinary, being unable to read or write, and his habit apathetic, living much alone. Some of his ponies having strayed off upon the prairie during the winter months, he went in quest of them. The prairie was the native health to him, which he had trodden from infancy with the same assurance that ordinary mortals walk the parement. He had no fear of being lost; every depression in the snow-clad earth, every stunted shrub, was a landmark to guide him on his way. Yet, after an absence of half a day a storm arose which obscured the landscape, and, despite his prairie craft, he found himself lost. He accepted the situation, and knowing that any efforts to extricate himself until after the subsidence of the storm would only prove fruitless, set about making preparations for his safety from freezing. He attached himself to a clump of cottonwood trees as a land-mark, and walked in a circle about its. Night came on, and he still walked. Day followed, and night again found him still walking and the storm unabated. At length his moccasins wore off his feet. He took the long "militaires" from his hadas and tied them on in lieu of shoes. Then he walked on through lite by chewing his leather hunting shirt. The sixth morning found his feet frozen and striking the beaten path like bits of wood; his hands were in a like condition, and his face but little better. During that day, however, some wandering Indians discovered him in an apparently dying condition. They

hands were in a life condition, and his face but little better. During that day, however, some wandering Indians discovered him in an apparently dying condition. They took him to a neighboring fort, and after the surgeon had bereft him of portions of both hands and feet, and taken a piece from his face, he got well.

When found by the Indians, it is worthy of remark that, with the exception of exhaustion, the man was mentally more acute than when he was first lost. During all those fearful days and nights the combination of terror, despair, and, above all, longing for human companionship, had striven against that dull intellectuality and apathetic temperament in vain. There was an indifference to, and ignorance of, the finer parts of the torture which effectually shielded him from danger. He simply did not know enough to experience any of the feelings which would have wrecked a higher order of intelligence.

And here is the story of a man who was lost on the plains in February, 1878 :-

And here is the story of a man who was lost on the plains in February, 1878:—

This unfortunate person was an officer of the company, and had started in the depth of winter, along with four others, to visit a distant post. Their means of conveyance were horse-sleds, instead of the ordinary winter wehicles of the country, snow-shoes and dog-sleds. The gentleman was a first-rate traveler, and accustomed from boyhood to such work. He knew the country well, and for a man of his strong constitution the severity of the winter's cold had too few terrors. At the crossing of the White Mud River he volunteered, as the party with which he traveled had run short of provisions, and their sleds, in consequence of deep snow, traveled heavily, to push on alone, with the intention of sending back assistance from the fort. He followed the track correctly until nightfall, when he lost his way, probably in an attempt to find a shorter route. The following morning he resumed his journey, but in the wwong direction, and, after another night spent on the plains, running about in a nirele to preserve warmth, the third day's travel brought him within thirty miles of the fort, and very far distant from the track. Here hope seemed to desert him; and, after having hung a portion of his clothing upon a tree to attract the attention of any passer-by, he lay down and was frozen to death. When his dead body was recovered, he lay with one hand on his heart, the other containing a compass,

The halt-breeds who found his body read by his tracks he lay

ing a compass.

The half-breeds who found his body read by his tracks in the anow the whole history of this fierce fight for life—

read it with the same case that you read the account from the page before you. There was not a foot-print or mark anywhere but formed a link in the chain of evidence. They knew from the varied hardness of the snow about the man's tracks just how long before they had been made; from the length of the stride when he was walking deliberately and when excitedly, and adduced therefrom the state of mind he was in at the time. They knew he had not taken proper precaution to sustain his failing strength, because the leather of his mittens and moccasin tops, which he might have eaten, was untouched. It was very easily comprehended by these experienced plain-dwellers, too, that the poor victim, on realizing himself as lost, must have grown so excited as to lose his presence of mind, or he would have known his necessary general position with regard to the river, and have acted otherwise than he did. With his practical knowledge of the use of a compass, and of the country over which he traveled, he could have brought himself to any point he chose. But the dread terror of being lost had deprived him of reason in three days.

Matural History.

NOTES ON THE PINE GROSBEAK. (Pinicola Enucleator.)

Y ESTERDAY I saw three of these beautiful birds in-dustriously picking up their dinner in a patch of woods. They were quite tame, and I drove within twenty feet of them, and paused quite a while to observe were quite tame, and I drove within and admire them, as they are old friends of mine. Four years ago they were quite plenty in this vicinity, and a large flock of them came regularly every morning to feast upon some frozen apples that hung on a tree within ten feet of my window. They were very tame, and sang so sweetly that I determined to capture some of them if Fixing a slipnoose upon the end of a fishpole I possible. succeeded in roping in a pair of them; the male was a young one, and the female I judged to be two or three years old. There was an old male in the flock, gorgeous with his beautiful scarlet plumage, that I tried very hard to capture; but he was too wary for me. I got the noose over his head several times, but he would twist out of it with scarcely an effort, and never move from his perch nor cease his cheerful song. He always appeared glad to see me, and to be quite interested in my experiments; he would nod and wink at me in the most knowing manner in the world, and, in spite of my best efforts, he preserved his liberty, and after a few days I saw him no more.

The pair that I had captured I placed in a large breeding cage that was about three feet square ; they did not appear to be at all alarmed, but took kindly to their new home and at once commenced eating, and in less than an hour they were twittering and singing, happy and contented. For many weeks they appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves, and became so tame that when I let them out in the room they would fearlessly alight upon my head or shoulder and feed from my hand. I never saw such beautiful feathered pets; they kept up an almost constant song from early dawn until every one in the house had retired for the night. Their song was not loud but very sweet and musical.

We were all very happy in their companionship until, alas! one fatal day, inspired by my evil genius, I brought home a newly made kingbird's nest and carofully placed it in one corner of their cage, and all of us gathered around to see what they would do. The male did not pay much attention to it, but after a cursory glance settled down on his perch and resumed his song. male from the first appeared to be very much interested; her eyes glistened, and her head kept bobbing and turning, and as soon as the nest was in place she hopped up and perched upon its edge and critically examined every portion of it. She appeared very much pleased, and with a low expressive chirp alighted upon the perch, and with many knowing nods and smirks and pretty little ruffling of her feathers, she sidled up to her companion, all the while talking and crooning in her most silvery accents, and throwing her wing over him lovingly nestled close to his side, and in dulcet tones, with drooping head was sweetly murmuring the "old, old story," when he—the heartless brute-awkwardly backed out from her loving embrace, and nonchalantly walking over to the feed dish commenced eating. With a plaintive chirp she followed him up and ardently pressed her suit, but when she approached him he would retreat, and after several trials with no better result, he took refuge in one corner behind the bath dish. Then, with a despairing glance at the loved nest overhead, with each particular feather standing on end, and with a harsh, discordant croak that plainly said r-r-r-evenge, she went for him tooth and nail. and whacked and banged him around until, fearing for his life, I interfered and made him desist. No sooner did I take my hand from the cage than this incarnate fury pitched into him again, and I was obliged to separate then,

After a week of solitary confidement, during which neither of them uttered a single note of song, I returned him to the cage with her. No sooner had I shut the door than, with dilated eyes and open mouth, this virago went for him again and knocked him clear across the cage. I picked up a little stick and struck her two or three times

and made her leave him. He had been very meek and forbearing up to this time, not making the least show of resistance; but no sooner did he see the effect of my punishment upon her than he holdly asserted his manhood and bravely sailed in and gave her a thrashing that completely subdued her.

There was no quarreling after this. She sulked and moped in her corner, refusing food and drink, and a few days after we found her dead—a victim of blighted affec-After she was gone a change came over the male; be uttered no sound save a mournful chirp, and appeared to miss his companion sadly. He gradually pined away, and in less than two weeks we "laid him gently by her side." I do not propose to adorn my simple tale with a moral, but cannot forbear expressing the hope, dear reader, that neither your end nor mine may be like this. Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15th.

WHITE DEER.—The Richmond (Va.) State has recently contained a number of notices of the killing of white deer in Virginia, and has devoted some space to speculations as to the origin of this new "species" and the causes which brought it into existence. The strain on the intellect of the scientific editor of our contemporary ought to be relieved, and we therefore take pleasure in assuring him that white deer are not very uncommon, scarcely more so than white robins, and that they are killed not infrequently in all sections of the country. Albinism is a freak of nature too commonly observed to excite much surprise.

BIRD NOTES FROM PENNSYLVANIA, - From the Daily Local News, of West Chester, dated Feb. 7th, 1880, the following mention of the bluebird is taken :

tonowing mention of the bluebird is taken:—

Mr. Speakman Gray, of Caln Township, crected a bird box on his premises, which wastaken possession of during the warm weather we had a few days ago by a pair of bluebirds. Three eggs were laid by one of them in this box, which was blown down in the recent storm and the eggs broken. The birds were hovering around the premises for soveral days in search of their nest, and were apparently in great tribulation over their loss.

Hawks, other than sparrows (T. sparverius), and redshouldered, are rather scarce.

I have this winter seen or obtained twenty odd of the red-shouldered species, all of which were in the adult plumage; not one young bird was noted.

Other season's collectors hereabouts considered them selves fortunate if two or three adult red-shouldered hawks were taken. An immature bird of this species, however, was not looked upon as rare or specially desirable. The query with the writer is, what has produced the unusual presence of only the adult red-shouldered

Sparrow hawks and an occasional sharp-shinned hawk almost daily enter into West Chester and regale themselves on English sparrows, to the great satisfaction of the citizens of this place.

Crow blackbirds and robins are now abundant. Birds of these species in limited numbers may be found as residents nearly every winter.

A lady, whose veracity is unquestionable, tells me that some few winters since she caught alive a number of snow-birds (J. hyemalis). One of the number got so tame as to follow her about the house and yard; when called it would come and alight on her hand.

One day, in her yard, our informant was engaged in feeding her pet, it sitting on and eating from her hand While thus occupied a cooper's hawk swooped down and snatched the bird from the lady's hand. The hawk after committing the depredation flew to a tree a few yards distant, and only vacated it after several stones had been hurled (no doubt wide of the mark) at him. B. H. W.

West Chester, Pa., Feb. 19th, 1880.

ABOUT THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Brockport, N. Y., March 2d—Editor Forest and Stream.—In Dr. Sterling's notice of the Bohemian waxwing (Ampelis garrulus) (FOREST AND STREAM, Feb. 26th are soveral errors. So far from "never before been taken in hand by an American naturalist" previous to 1839, it was a well-known though rare visitor to several States. Audubon in 1838 mentions it as occurring in Pennsylvanis and Long Island, several being shot in 1831 and 1832. In the latter year it also occurred in Hoston. Several were shot in Nova Scotia in 1834. From these specimens Audubon's figures and description were taken. Dr. Sterling is also in error about any doubt existing respecting Richardson's specimens. Mr. Drummond shot several in March, 1826, near the Athabasca River, and Richardson met with it the same year at Great Bear Luke in flocks May 24th. He also saw a flock of several hundred on the Saskatchewan the following year in May. Bonaparte describes and figures the bird from Athabasca specimens in 1828 and Richardson in 1829.

son in 1829.

As to Audubon's letter and Dr. Kirtland's skin there must be some mistake, as Audubon was well acquainted with A. garrulus as an American bird before 1839.

PEREORINE.

We thank our correspondent for so promptly calling our attention to this very manifest error, and feel ourselves to blame for the inadvertence which allowed it to appear in these columns.

The statements of Audubon and Richardson are so nositive as to the occurrence of the bird at the dates they mention that there seems to be no possibility of a doubt as to Dr. Sterling having made some mistake.

ardson's descriptions are taken from a male and female killed at Great Bear Lake May 24, 1826. Bonaparte's from a female killed at Athabasca March 20, 1825. Full information on the early history of the species can be obtained by consulting the authors referred to.

BEAVER-CATCHING IN CANADA.

NE of your correspondents has rather a queer story about having kept a mink ten hours under water without drowning. That mink must have been specially built for the purpose, or else provided with some patent apparatus for breathing under water, because an ordinary mink will drown in about five minutes. I can assure you of this from my own observations, as I have drowned them often, when caught in steel traps, in order to keep the skin white and clean. If they are killed with a stick, it leaves a red patch on a pelt, which spoils its appearance.

to keep the skin white and clean. If they are killed with a stick, it leaves a red patch on a pelt, which spoils its appearance.

I also had occasion to drown a beaver once, in order to settle a point between a Canadian trapper and myself; he maintained that a beaver could renain under water for an hour without drowning, while I thought that a quarter of an hour would be the utmost. We selected for the experiment a middling sized beaver, with the following results. We secured him by putting his fore paw in a No. 3 Oneida trap (Newhouse's), and showed him under water. After three minutes he showed signs of distress, and bubbles of air began to escape from his mouth, he struggling at the same time to rise to the surface; five minutes, still struggling slightly; ten minutes, we drew him up quite dead. Possibly the great exertions he made to escape exhausted him sooner than if he had been free, but I don't think it could have made a difference of more than a couple of minutes. You will probably wonder how we could select a beaver to suit our purpose. Let me explain how they are caughther in the winter under favorable circumstances. First of all the hake must not be too large, as the work is rather tedious. From five to six hundred yards long is considered quite large enough for two men to work over in one day. The tools required are an axe, a shovel and an ice-chisel, the latter being nine or ten inches long, three-langed top to insert a handle six feet long. Armed with this, a hole is then made in the side of the lodge near the

one day. The tools required are an axe, a shovel and an ioe-chised, the latter being nine or ten inches long, three-quarter inches wide and half an inch thick, with funnel-shaped top to insert a handle six feet long. Armed with this, a hole is then made in the side of the lodge near the surface of the ice, which is the thinnest part. At the first stroke the beavers evacuate the premises and make a rush for their holes, which are situated at intervals all round the lake, but generally where the banks rise abruphy. If the lodge is a large one, there is about fifteen or twenty of these holes. What we call a large lodge here contains eight or ten beavers—two old ones, four two years old and four young; they very rarely exceed that number. The outlets of the lodge being barred with a couple of stakes to prevent them from coming there to breathe, a search is then made for their place of refuge. This is done with the ice-chisel in the following manner: Standing about three feet from the shore the ice is struct, with the point of the chisel; this is repeated at every step in going round the lake. On nearing a hole the ice entire is hollow sound on account of its being much thinner, owing to the going in and out of the beavers. Its exact location being found, the ice is out away and the ontrance barred with stakes. This operation is performed till all the holes are stopped. A small saphing four of five feet long, with a slight bend in it, is then cut; this is inserted through the water and into the under-ground hole; if the beaver is there its presence is soon detected with the point of the stick. The ice-chisel is brought into use once more; a couple of strokes are given over the beaver's head on the bottom near the stakes. The hand is then inserted in the water; its hind paw felt and taken hold of; then drawing it half out of the water, a blow with the axe is given out in the same place. The above performance is renewed at each hole, till there is no more.

Some Indians have dogs trained for this kind of hunt; it save

Prairie Chickens Drinking.—New Bedford, Neb., Feb. 8th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Having frequently heard it stated that "prairie chickens" drink nothing but dew, collected from grass and leaves, I have thought the following item might be of interest to some of your many readers.

Last November, while waiting for goese on one of the numerous sand-bars in the Platte River, a flock of pinnated grouse came from the prairie and lit near the water; after looking around for a few minutes they walked in where it was a few inches deep and commenced drinking. They stayed on the flat about half an hour, taking frequent drinks, and at times were within thirty feet of me. Have frequently seen large flocks of them drinking just before sunrise, but never before had been able to get nearer than thirty yards. N. W.

We should be glad to know whether these "prairie chickens" were pinnated or sharp tail grouse.

chickens" were pinnated or sharp tail grouse.

CAT AND RATTLESNAKE,-The following blood curdling tale is told by the Americus, Ga., Republican :-

tale is told by the Americus, Ga., Republican:

About three weeks ago, during the beautiful sunny weather we have had which induced the trees to bud and bloom, I was walking in my garden one morning, thinking about preparing for an early start for spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake sunning. My first impulse was to go to the house, get a gun, and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creeping upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desirous of getting rid of the cat, which killed chickens. It concluded to witness his attack upon the make. The cat crawled upon its stomach, pulling along on its feet, whisking its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the snake. When about eight or ten feet off the snake suddenly coiled tongue out rapidly. The cat commenced a ranid field.

around the snake, so fast in fact that the eye could hardly keep up with it. At last it got near enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reason went high above the snake, which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil. The cat went too far and by the time it turned to face its foe, the reptile was again coiled and ready for the attack. The same method was adopted und carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour. The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the neck it would be certain death. At the sixth assault they met and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect. The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both continued to light. The snake was torn nearly to shreads, but did not unloose its coil around its victim. The poison was swift and deadly, but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake cawrapping the cat in its fighting they died, the snake enwrapping the cat in its coils. The snake measured four feet eight inches, and had thirteen rattles.

How to Handle Skunks.—Ferrisburgh, VI.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I do not know what skunks can do when lifted by the tail, and do not care to experiment with the animals for the good of science and natural history; but I remember when I was a youngster a skunk got into our cellar and my big brother having heard of this as a safe way of handling them, tried it successfully on this one. With a pair of tongs he raised him carefully by the tail, carried him out doors, gave the holding of tongs and skunk over to me, proud as a drum major to have so important a duty assigned me, and then blew the unwelcome visitor's brains out with a heavy charge of shot, with no unpleasant results to any but the skunk. As I said before, I do not know what he could have done, but should suppose he would have done his worst, as to be so transported cannot be very soothing to even the trangul soul of a skunk.

AWAIISOOSE.

Collision Between A Bijebird and a Locomotive,—Stanley, Morris Co., N. J., March 6th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—To-day, as I was walking along the track of the D. L. & W. R. R., I noticed a bluebird perched on the telegraph wire. The afternoon mail train came thundering down the track, around the curve. When it was of the D. L. & W. R. R., I nouten a most of the D. L. & W. R. R., I nouten a most of the degraph wire. The afternoon mail train came thundering down the track, around the curve. When it was but a few yards away, the bluebird started to cross the track; but either through fright or by miscalculation, if struck the boiler of the engine and fell, stunned, to the ground. I picked it up; it slowly revived and flew away. Large flocks of blackbirds, robins and ducks have made their appearance, and I anticipate good sport with the latter during the next six weeks along the Passaic River and in the "Great Swamp."

HARRY D. B. PAGE.

Hish Culture.

THE MOVEMENTS OF SALMON IN THE SEA.

HEN the results of trustworthy observations are HEN the results of trustworthy observations are interpreted with caution, certain conclusions present themselves respecting the movements of saltons in the Newfoundland and Labrador seas, which may be accepted as a first approximation to correct views. The subject is important, because it becomes a guide to the movements of other species of fish from which information of practical value may be gathered.

As the result of limited personal observations, some inquiry and a good deal of careful searching into records, I have arrived at the following first general conclusions as to the habits of salmon in the sea, on the coasts of Newfoundland and the Atlantic Labrador:—

1.—Salmon in the sea there, move and feed in separate schools throughout the greater portion of the year, and in different localities they are taken in nets on the coasts from the early part of May to Christmas. Alternating schools are always probably on the coast.

2.—The schools are distinct in respect of age and say, recepting apart in so far that adult salmon, or sulmon, say, keeping apart in so far that adult salmon, or sulmon, say,

2.—The schools are distinct in respect of age and sex, keeping apart in so far that adult salmon, or salmon, say, of the fourth year from the hatching of the egg, school and feet together; salmon of the third year, or grilse, feed and school together; salmon of the second year, or smolts, do likewise. In these particulars they resemble the cod and the herring, which feed and school and have separate winter haunts according to age.
3.—The adult males do not school and feed with the adult fomales in the sea, nor do the males of the third year (grilse) school with the founds of the third year in the sea.
4.—All the schools have a definite sea area as their

4.—All the schools have a definite sea area as their

the sea.

4.—All the schools have a definite sea area as their home, which may be represented by the area immediately opposite to the rivers in which they were born, expanding seawards, so that the area occupied by different schools overlap one another. They do not confine their risis to fresh water to any particular river, but visit for short perioda rivers adjacent to the one in which they were born. Adults always endeavor to reach the river in which they first saw the light, for spawning purposes.

5.—All schools approach the coast by well-defined fishpaths, and almost always in the same direction, being against prevailing fittal currents. In this they agree with the general movements of the cod and the herring. Should prevailing winds temporarily change the direction of the tidal currents, the fish accommodate themselves to the change. Should an unusual abundance of ice be pressed upon the coast in the spring, the lish remain outside of the ice or endeavor to skirt it. They refuse to pass under melting salt-water ice, probably on account of the cold heavy brines descending from the melting ice. They do not appear to shun fixed or floating ice in the winter, which is not melting. The cof danting ice in the winter, which is not melting. The cof and the herring are also influenced by the same conditions.

6.—Approaching the coast in the spring they feed raveously upon caplin, sand-cels and young herring, which are also nearing the shores at the same period. School follows school in regular succession, but the old males are first, the old femaies second. They are followed at an interval of a fortnight or three weeks by the male griles; respectiable.

The winter homes of the great body of salmon are on

The winter homes of the great body of salmon are on the seaward slopes of the sea-bottom outside of the 100-fathom line of soundings or thereabouts, and generally it

would seem just out of the reach of the harp-seals.

would seem just out of the reach of the harp-seals. There are probably two million harp-seals wintering on the coast of Newfoundland, but although these active marauders frequently bring cod and "turbot," the Greenland halibut, and flat-fish generally, to the ice-floes and ice-pans, I have not heard of a single salmon being brought up by seals. Nevertheless, since large salmon are caught in deep water off the Island of Fogo up to Christmas, schools of this fish are on the coast, in deep water, at that period, and they have been taken there in seal nets. In such deep bays as Trinity, where there are from 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are into tuffer (on 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are not tuffer (on 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are not tuffer (on 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are not tuffer (on 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are not tuffer (on 120 to 320 fathons of water, salmon are not unference of the control of the salmon of the salmon and the salmon of the general switch of the salmon strike the whole of this is necessary to refer to a map of Newfoundland and Labrador. The distance from Burgeo Islands (longitude 57 deg. 40 min.) on the south coast of the island to Ukkasiksalik (latitude 55 deg.) on the northern Labrador is about 1,500 miles. The salmon strike the whole of this long extent of coast line between May 16th and July 16th, a period of sixty days. The general absence of ico on the Labrador coast diminishes this period to six weeks. This is what we see, but from it we must not infer that the spring and the salmon shore ward at that period.

The presence or the incoming of food at the spring season of the year brings the great body of salmon shoreward at that period.

They stream in from deep water to shallows near the shore to feed on the forms of life which are born there, and the forms of life which are born there,

ward at that period.

They stream in from deep water to shallows near the shore to feed on the forms of life which are born there, or which gather for a similar purpose, or which are drifted shoreward by the never-ceasing action of tidal currents, for these play a very important part in the distribution and maintenance of marine life on all the coasts of north-

A vast army of fish bearing the colors of Salmo salar A vast army of fish bearing the coins 6. Suinos such advance from the continental submarine slopes in successive battalions toward the coasts through 9 degs. of latitude as far as Fern Bay, some twenty miles beyond Ukkasiksalik, for there the salmon may be said to cease. They do not appear again until Ungava Bay is reached, inside of Hudson Strails.

SEX OF THE SCHOOLS.

Newfoundland waters offer no exception to the rule that the males come first to the const in the general spring movement. It has long been well known as a natural law, with rare exceptions, that the males of most species, but it of fish, flesh or fowl, are the first to gather together with the increasing warmth and light of spring. Darwin pointed out this fact with regard to the salmon many years since, * . He also mentioned the great loss of males every since.* He also mentioned the great loss of males every year from fighting and tearing one another on the spawning beds. He quotes numbers to show that among salmon the males arrive first at the mouths of rivers, the females following after. Thus in 1865 Mr. Buist took sixty males out of seventy fish caught in the first runs for obtaining the ova. In 1867 Mr. Buist at the outset took ten males to one female. Mr. F. Buckland records similar disproportions between males and females in the first runs of trout. Mr. Wilmot goes so far as to speak of "the indisputable fact of grilse taken in rivers being always males." Mr. W. H. Hudson, of the Connecticut State Fishery Commission, mentions that all the salmon first caught and opened in the Connecticut River proved to be males.

SIZE OF THE FISH IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

SIZE OF THE FISH IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

to be males.

SIZE OF THE FISH IN THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

The following enumeration of the size of the mesh of nets used in different districts refers to different periods of time, going back several years. It is introduced to show how experience dictated the mesh best adapted to take the largest quantity of fish, regardless of the consequences to the fishery of the future. Acting upon the ascertaimed fact that the schools first approaching the shore consisted of the largest fish, subsequently followed with great regularity by schools of a much smaller size, the mesh was varied to suit each school. It may be premised that nets are generally set at right angles to the shore and chiefly at headlands. They are set singly or in fleets, with a pound or trap at the extremity according to the strength of the tidal currents.

East Const—1. Conception and Trinity Bays.—First run May 20th to July 5th; mesh 6 inches. Second run July 5th to Aug. 10th; mesh 5½ to 5 inches.

2. West part of Notre Dame Bay—First run June 6th to 5th; mesh 6 inches. Second run July 1st to 10th; mesh 5½ inches.

3. Notre Dame Bay (southern part).—First run June 15th; consens 6 inches. Second run July 1st to 10th; mesh 5½ to 5 inches.

4. Cape St. Jun to Quirpon—June 20th to Aug. 10th; mesh 6½ to 5 inches.

5. Twillingate and Fogo Islands.—Vory large salmon taken in deep water at the headlands in November and December up to Christmas; mesh 8 to 6 inches.

6. Hamilton Intel Clabrador, July 1st to Aug. 5th; mesh, 6½ to 6 inches.

7. Northern Labrador (North of Cape Harrison), July

December up to Christmas; mesh 8 to 6½ inches.

6. Hamilton Inlet (Labrador), July 1st to Aug. 5th;
mesh, 6½ to 6 inches.

7. Northern Labrador (North of Cape Harrison), July
15th to Aug. 15th; mesh, 6½ to 5½ inches.

1. will be observed that there is only one run of salmon
specified for sea or headland lisheries north of Cape St.
John, Newfoundland. The grilse and sameller-sized
salmon are taken in the vivers as far as Quirpon, but
rarely in the sea, as is the case further to the south. The
relative sizes of the salmon taken at the headlands and
at the mouths of rivers and in rivers, may be gathered
from the fact that between Cape John and Quirpon 35 to
40 salmon are required for a terce of 300 lbs., but of the
river salmon it takes from 100 to 120 to a tierce. Mr.
Knight's tates that he has taken salmon in November,
and counted the ova. A salmon of 18 lbs. gave 6,600
eggs of the size of partridge shot. This salmon would
probably have been in condition to spawn in April.

The capture of salmon about islands destitute of rivers
is worthy of note. Such islands are:

1. On the south coast—the Burgeo Islands, Pass
Islands.

2. On the east coast—Fago Island, Twillingato Island,
the Horse and Barbe Islands.

3. On the Labrador—Grady Island (latitude 53 deg.

The unwements of ordise and small-sized salmon on the

45 min). The movements of grilse and small-sized salmon on the

* Descent of Man. * Evidence before committee of the House of Assembly, 1876

Atlantic Labrador coast is an interesting question, which may be noticed subsequently.

DIRECTION OF MOVEMENTS IN THE SEA.

In describing local movements in The ELA.

In describing local movements Is shall commence with the south coast of Newfoundland, then turn to the east Atlantic coast of the island, and progress northwesterly toward the Fiord, at Okpact, or Forn Bay, on the Northern Labrador. Here Sathno salar ceases to put in an appearance, and is replaced by Sathno immaculatus, or the true sca-trout, which has its home in these northern waters, and where it attains a size and beauty I have nover seen approached in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, District of Fortune Bay (south coast).—The rule in

never seen approached in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

District of Fortune Bay (south coast).—The rule in this district is that salmon are always taken moving toward the west, or, as it were, out of the bay. Prevailing winds affecting the tidal currents sometimes change the direction the fish are pursuing.

Placentia Bay (south coast).—The large fish are always taken moving to the southwest, or out of the bay. The large salmon here are now never taken but off headlands or situations confronting the open sea.

Conception Bay, Trinity Bay.—On the northern as well as on the southern side of these bays it is alleged that salmon are always, as a rule, taken as if coming from the west, or, as in the other bays already mentioned, as if going out of the bay.

from the west, or, as in the other bays already mentioned, as if going out of the bay.

French Shore (so-called), Cape John to Quirpon Bay.—Salmon are generally caught on this stretch of coast as if coming from the south, or out of the bays. Generally it may be said that the salmon taken in nets on exposed portions of the coast are almost always caught as if moving out of the bays. Of course, this rule does not hold good at the extremities of the deep bays, for there the tidal movements are guided by the configuration of the land.

studying these and similar observations, which show remarkable regularity in the movements of the salmon, remarkable regularity in the movements of the salmon, we must give attention to three leading features: First, to the winter homes of the salmon; see and, to the supposed habit of biennial spawning; third, to the relation which most of the movements of all kinds of lish bear to tidal currents.

The supposed labit of biennial spawning gives us two

The supposed labit of biomial spawning gives us two classes to deal with: those which come on the coasts to seek spawning rivers, and those which follow their food, and occasionally seek fresh water for sanitary purposes, such as freeing themselves from external and internal parasites. It is unnecessary for the purposes of the present outline sketch to enter into any discussion respecting the biennial spawning habit. Butit is advisable to glance at the winter homes of the salmon and the life of the sea in deep waters where winter lishing has long been carried on, and by its results has enabled us to become indirectly familiar with the teening submarine valleys and floor of the ocean, a thousand feet below the surface, on the south coast of the island of Newfoundland.

WINTER HOMES OF FISH.

The south coast of Newfoundland descends like a The souli coast of Nowformaland descends like a sloping wall, or in abrupt terraces, in many places to depths of 1,200 feet and even 1,600 feet. The sea there, close to the shore line, furnishes us with a wonderful spectacle of fish life. Every winter, including October to April, upward of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds weight of codfish are lifted from a depth ranging from 600 to 1,200 feet and brought to the surface. If we transvent weight of complex in importation to the flexe fixed from the first consideration of the first consideration of the first consideration of the first consideration of the flexe fixed from the first consideration of the flexe fixed from the first consideration of the flexe fixed from the flexe fixed for the flexe fixed for the flexe fixed for the flexe fixed for the flexe fixed for the flexe fixed fixed for the flexe fixed fixed for the flexe fixed fixed for the flexe fixed fi 600 to 1,200 feet and brought to the surface. If we transplant ourselves in imagination to the floor of the occan, one, two and three miles from the bleak wall of rocks which form the occan front of the south coast, we may see upreared before us a jagged or terraced slope, with many deep-cut indents or valleys, rising to an altitude of 1,600 to 2,000 feet, and of this huge escarpment five-sixths lie below the surface of the sea. These serrated slopes, and the sea floor from which they rise, are the winter homes of innumerable fish. The large cod are at the bottom with vast schools of young herring and caplin, for these are sometimes found in their stomachs when caught. The breeding herring occupy the higher slopes and lie closer inshore. They are found in a zone which extends from 60 fathoms or 300 feet up to the surface at the edge of, and under, the ice which covers the indents or fiords. The adult or full-grown almon I conjecture are also roving about the deeper slopes and hortom, for they rise with and follow the caplin to higher levels in their stomachs. But they soon become satiated with such abundant food, and the caplin, as they near the surface and approach the shores in June, are followed by the second run of the smaller or younger salmon which are called by the fishermen "the caplin school," because they approach the shores simultaneously with the caplin. Some details as to the whereabouts of the profound depths close to the shore line to which I have referred may be acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible, for in relation to the fish life they sustain they take up to acceptible the sustain th plant ourselves in imagination to the floor of the ocean

depths close to the shore line to which I have reterred may be acceptible, for in relation to the lish life they sus-tain they have no parallel in any part of the cold water world on this side of the Atlantic. They have their rep-resentatives off other coast lines in the form of abrupt sandy slopes, but those are from 50 to 100 miles from

land.

Baie D'espoir leads out of Hermitage Bay and the entrance to it is 2\cdot\(^4\) miles broad, with a dopth exceeding 270 fathons or 1.630 feet. Close to the coast on either side there is more than 100 fathoms of water. It is a partly submerged ford, and has many kindred records of former ice action on the bold front of the south cost. In Belle Bay, which lies within the well-known Fortune Bay, 1,000 feet will not touch the bottom in many places, and but, as it were, a few rods from land. Towards the head of Placentia Bay we find on the Admiralty charts 146 fathoms marked within two miles of the land, and all along this coast three or four miles out there is profoundly deep water. A mile and a balf from Cape La Hune it takes a line 650 feet long to reach the bottom. Near to the Burgeo Islands 1,000 feet will not suffice. In La Poile Bay we may fish with a line 700 feet long, but near Sagona Island we must take 1,000 feet and more to touch the bottom with our bait. Along this southern coast of Newfoundland, fishing operations are conducted in the winter months, from October to April, and in order to form some conception of their magnitude in times past, we may turn to an official report published some years ago by the Newfoundland Government, From this report we glean that the actual catchers of codish botween Cape Ray and Point May then numbered about 2,000 souls. During the winter they caught 146, Baie D'espoir leads out of Hermitage Bay and the en-

000 quintals of fish. This quantity, at 112 pounds to the quintal, would represent 16,240,000 pounds of cured fish, or more than 50,000,000 of fresh codfish likted from the sca by 2,000 men during the winter months, fishing with lines and from boats. The entire fleet of Gloucester, Mass., did not bring into port a greater weight of all kinds of fish during the whole of 1879. In addition to the codfish there are the winter herring, the breeding fish, lying close inshore, of which 50,000 barrels were caught

it is from these profound and populous depths, where cod, young herring, caplin, and probably lunuer range, with an innunerable multitude of sub-arctic fishes, and an infinite host of the lower forms of life, all fed directly or indirectly by the unfailing Labrador current, that the or indirectly by the unfailing Labrador current, that the full-grown silver-sided salmon rises in the spring to pursue his food along the islands, headlands, promontories and wall-like csearpments of the south coast of Newfoundland. On the east Atlantic coast of the Island and the Labrador coast these features are reproduced in various localities on a less grand scale, and in many parts the steep escarpments are replaced by gentle slopes which lead, within from five to fifty miles from the land, to profound depths. That the fish life in these depths on the castern coast is vastly abundant during the winter season we know from the fact that from time immemorial the seas there have supported, every winter, such a surprising we know from the fact that from time immemorial the seas there have supported, every winter, such a surprising number of harp-seals that an annual average slaughter for half a century of upward of 300,000 of these animals has not produced a very sensible impression on their numbers. although it has changed, by experience of danger, their habit of trimming the shores of the bays. When we consider that the harp-scal feeds largely on fish during the winter, although in summer it lives chiefly on crustaceans (shrimps, etc.), we can form an idea of the vast quantities of fish food these animals must consume during the five months they are on the coasts. They bring numberless cod and flatfish onto the ice, and it would be an interesting fact to know the general size of the fish they catch, so that a positive proof might be obtained that the smaller sized cod winter in a shallower zone than the average full-grown fish of forty or fifty pounds in weight.

We are now in a position to consider the movements of salmon in the sea as far as regards the large schools of

We are now in a position to consider the movements of salmon in the sea as far as regards the largo schools of adult fish which are first taken at the headlands during the enrilest visible runs in the spring. The schools come instore from deep water with and against the rising tide, and begin to feed without any special regard for river estuaries or fresh water, for they strike and coast about cutains of resil water, for they strike and coast about small islands and bold promontories stretching far into the ocean and destitute of rivers, just as frequently as they visit the headlands which guard the estuaries. They pursue a course in shallow water parallel to the shore line and against the tide; they go out to see again just



CHART SHOWING MOVEMENTS OF FEEDING FISH.

as the tide begins to turn, and when in deep water they turn round and swim against the ebb tide. At the turn of the ebb they approach the shore again and pursue their course as before, against the flood, going out to sea at the turn. Their movements, as will presently be shown, are in the form of a series of loops or ellipses along the coast, the straight line connecting these loops being in deep water. Let us take, by way of illustration, the novement of the first schools of salmon in Trinity Bay, on the east coast. Here they are taken in netsen both the deep water. Let us take, by way of illustration the movement of the first schools of salmon in Trinity Bay, on the east coast. Here they are taken in nets on both the north and south sides of the lay, as if going out toward the open sea. They are, in fact, caught moving eastward against the rising tide. At the turn of the tide they pass into deep water, and, veering round, swim against the ebb until the tide begins to rise again; they then approach the shore a second time, but their journey in deep water has brought them further up the bay, and as they coast against the flood, following the indentations of the coast line, they do not cover nearly so much ground in a straight line as during their direct course in deep water against the ebb. By repeating this movement, and by passing in deep water through double or more of the distance they lose on the coast, they make their way to the head of the bay, which in Trinity is reached about ten days after they strike the headlands at the entrance. In the case of eddy-flood tides on the coast the movements are reversed, as well as when winds alter the direction of the flood. If these movements of the feeding tish be plotted they will form a continuous line parallel to the coast, with loops in it at irregular intervals. The loops represent the movements of the fish toward and on the coust, the straight parts in deep water the progress up the bay or along a coast ine. I am persuaded that many fish, not excluding the mackerel and schools of young cod, approach the coast and feed in a similar manner, coming in with the flood and going out to sea with the ebb tide.

The first schools of salmon whose movements in the sea have been described are composed of the largest adult

coming in with the flood and going out to sea with the ebb tide.

The first schools of salmon whose movements in the sea have been described are composed of the largest adult fish, but whether they are all breeding fish or all fish of an off-spawning year, or mixed schools of old adults, can only be determined by further inquiry; but I think that in general it will be found that they include both classes, which separate when they reach the mouths of rivers they desire to ascend. The next schools, which follow a fortnight or three weeks later, are composed of young adult schmon and grilse. These appear to pursue the same method of approaching the coast as the large fish, and they make for the estuaries and mouths of rivers, ascending them when not barred by nets, as is unfortunately the case to a large extent in Newfoundland. Before attempting further to describe the movements of salmon in the sea it will be necessary to glance at the spawning process and the hatching of the egg, which may well serve for a future communication.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, Feb. 17th, 1880,

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Pompano, Trachinotus carulinus. Grouper, Epinepholpus nigritus.
Drum (two species) Family Tout (black bass), entropristing the company of the

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County: means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

THE OPENING OF THE TROUT SEASON.—The long-looked for 1st of April is now close at hand. On that day begins the spring war on the Salmo fontinalis in this State. Anglers, who have been looking fondly at their tackle during the long close season, are now scrutinizing carefully their tools and getting ready for their cherished sport. We have usually, at this season, called the attention of anglers to some facts in regard to the preparation of their tackle, arrangement of casts, etc., and we now follow our custom; not that we would dictate to old anglers (who, sometimes, like the heathen, are "a law unto themselves"), but merely with the desire to give the results of our experience for the benefit "of whom it may concern,"

First. The hook should be the "sproat bend," and it should be the very best make of this bend. Be sure your hooks are the very best that can be made. It is the poorest economy to save money here.

Second. The size of the hook should be about two numbers larger than those used later in the season. trout have not, in localities where the law is enforced, been fished over for some seven months; consequently the prime necessity of small hooks is not present. course every one knows that one should use as large a fly for trout as he can without fear of scaring the fish. We do not give the proper numbers of sproats to use, because what would be small for some localities would be large for others. Let us merely say, use two sizes larger than you found most successful at the close of last season.

Third. What flies should be used? We think that, especially at this season of the year, the little jungle cock shoulders" are a great addition to almost every fly, and a small spray of the crest of the golden pheasant can be mixed with the tail of most flies to great advantage. The following flies (with above additions, if possible) are the best for the opening day: (1) Grizzly King; (2) Imbrie; (3) Light Corduroy; (4) Professor; (5) Abbey; (6) March Brown; (7) Spider; (8) Cooper; (9) Brown Palmer, red body; (10) Grey Palmer, green body; (11) Black Palmer, yellow body; (12) Scarlet Ibis. Using these flies in making your casts, beginning at the end of the cast nearest your line, we would advise as follows :-

FOR AN OVER-CAST DAY. Cast No. 1, 12, 1, 2. Cast No. 2, 10, 4, 8. Cast No. 3, 9, 3, 5.

FOR A BRIGHT DAY. Cast No. 1, 6, 7, 11. Cast No. 2, 2, 3, 7. Cast No. 3, 5, 11, 4.

The fourth suggestion is this: Be sure to remember that, if the air is very much colder than the water, and particularly if the surface of the water is broken by a cold wind, the trout are much more apt to take the fly just below the surface than on the surface.

We have said nothing about bait fishing. On this point we would only say : Eels and flounders are in season, and the bait fisherman should take a day in Coney Island Creek, or anywhere else than in trout waters.

We hope to receive accounts of the triumphs and reverses of our readers.

Who Will Tell Him?-Our correspondent, "Salmon Roe," is unsatisfied with our view of the character of an alleged John A. Grindle, and insists in imputing to that gentleman the unsavory fame of the dogfish, which is supposed to bear his name. Doubtless, as he avers, "Salmon Roe" is sincere in his quest of information on this point, but he is certainly guilty of a grave offense in his statement, "It is reasonably certain that he was a lawyer," and that he must have lived in Mississippi, Illinois, or possibly in Indiana. Every lawyer (and "Salmon Roe" himself is one) owes it to his profession to prove either that Mr. Grindle was, as Marc Antony said, an. honorable man, or else that he did not belong to the bar And every patriotic sentiment should impel the citizens of Mississippi, Indiana and Illinois to a like consideration of the fair fame of their respective States. Now who will tell us of Mr. John A. Grindle, when and where he

"Salmon Roe" writes from Jacksonport, Arkansas, March 6th :-

March 6th:—
In a recent editorial article in your paper you make the mistake of supposing that I inquire who John A. Grindle was, by way of invective against the lish bearing his name. Nothing could be more foreign to my intention. I was in search of information in good faith. Besides, such a feeble way of handling "cuss words" is not an Arkansas failing. Arkansas failing.

I will give you my conjectures as to Mr. Grindle, and

would thank you to ask the question, who he was, to your numerous correspondents. It is reasonably certain that he was a lawyer, and perhaps a politician also. He must have been a greedy, grasping, unconscionable fellow, and must have lived in Mississippi, or the part of Illinois known as Egypt—though there is a part of Indiana where such a man night have lived. I can find no one in this State who knows anything about him. I am almost certain the Amia calva was not named after him by way of compliment. Please help me find out who he was. I have seen the full name, John A. Grindle, applied to the fish in print.

the fish in print.

A CAMP BED.—Atlantic City, March 7th.—Seeing in the last FOREST AND STREAM a piece on camp beds I thought I would tell you of mine, which I have used for six weeks at a time and found very comfortable. It is a double piece of ticking, 7th. long by 4ft. wide. It has a place for a pole at each side and also at each end. These poles are laid in forked sticks, in the manner you have already described. We fill up under the ticking with hemlock or Florida moss as the case may be. To keep this from scattering all over the tent we make sides of board, or if we are without such a useful article we lay poles one on top of the other till they are level with the ticking at the top and bottom, as well as at the sides, so that no hemlock can get out. When we want to make our bed soft we run a stick under the ticking and stir it around, which I am sure is quite a novel way of making beds, but the result is such that I have often wished our hotel chambermaids would copy. I never put hemlock boughs as a top layer, but strip them, thus making a soft and comfortable bed, the beauty of which is you have nothing to carry except a piece of ticking, which folds up in a very small space.

Fort Wayme, Ind., March, 15th.—In your issue of March

Fort Weyne, Ind. March 15th.—In your issue of March 4th "H. L.," of Warsaw, asks for a comfortable camp cot. Allow me to suggest to him and others that the best thing for the purpose is a cork mattress, 6tf. 2in. by 9tf. 6in. They are light; can be rolled up into a very neat package; can be used in any place; are much more convenient and not as heavy as camp cots; cost 60 per cent. less; are warmer, etc. The objection I have to the cots is, the feet sink into the ground, making the cot uneven and breaking it. I have used the bed-tick for years, but have been many a time without anything to fill it. Hammocks cannot be put up in a small tent, and are unhandy in a large one. Willis D, Maier.

are unhandy in a large one.

WILLS D. MAIER.

A FISHING TRIP THROUGH CANADA WILDS.—Quebec, March 11/h.—I can give you yet another very pleasant trip that can be made at small expense from Toronto and will not take more than say two weeks. Take the Toronto and Nepissing Railroad to Coboconk at the head of Balsam Lake. Here take guides, of whom plenty are easily found in the village at a cost of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per day, or \$\frac{1}{2}\$. To \$\frac{1}{2}\$ fc cances or skiffs are to be supplied. Then the choice of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ wo routes is open, and they are both good. Go north to Mud-turtle Lake, and then Gull River to Gull Lake. Again follow up Gull River after leaving the lake till Lake Boshkung is reached. Here is fine fishing and shooting in fall. A portage of about three miles brings one into Lake Kashaganigamoz, a very large lake with good fishing. If another route is desired go south from Coboconk, through Balsam Lake, then a short river, and so into Cameron's Lake. Another short river trip brings us into Sturgeon Lake; then through Pigeon and Buckhorn lakes into Deer and Salmon Trou Lakes. In all those lakes the fishing is good; trout, black bass, maskalonge and lungs are plentiful, with good duck and partridge shooting in fall. Deer shooting is also good about the upper lakes after leaving Salmon Trou Lake. Good by and the proper lakes after leaving Salmon Trou Lake. Hawai village, on Rice Lake. Good bass and maskalonge fishing; duck shooting in fall. Then by rail to Cobourg on Grand Trunk, and so to Toronto and home. When in Boshkung Lake it is but a short distance, with comparatively few portages, to Trading Lake. Then down the South Branch of Muskoka River and through Muskoka Lake to Gravenhurst, where the Northern Railway is taken for Toronto.

NEW BRUNSWICK SALMON RIVERS.

NEW BRUNSWICK SALMON RIVERS

FINE three rivers, Miramichi, Nepisseguit and Restigouche, are TME three rivers, Miramichi, Nepisseguis and Restigouche, are all reached by the Intercolonial Railway, which runs from St. John, N. B., to Riviere du Loup on the St. Lawrence, If the Restigouche is the objective point I would recommend going via St. John and returning rin Quobec to Boston, as the distance from the Restigouche to Boston is the same either way. Route from Boston to St. John by cars: Boston to Portland, 108 miles; Portland to Bangor, 130 miles; Bangor to St. John, 205 miles. One through train daily from Boston to St. John, via Eastern Railroad at 7 P.M., reaches Portland at 11.30 P.M. and Bangor next morning at 6.10 A.M.; connects there with European and N. A. Railroad, leaving at 7.20 A.M., thus giving one hour and ten minutes for breakfast. Penobsect Exchange Hotel near the station; first-class. Arriving at St. John same day, 6.45 P.M., making 49 milles and 24 hours' time from Boston; fare. Beston to St. John, \$10. Partless preferring can take one of the steamers (International Steamsbip Co.), which leave twice a week in spring and fall and three times in the summer at 8.A.M. from end of Commercial Honai Steamson Co., which read the A.M. from end of Commercial and three times in the summer at 8.A.M. from end of Commercial Wharf, Boston; farc, \$5.50, exclusive of state-rooms and meals. Train leaves \$1.40m, intereclonial Railroad (Korthern Division), 8.A.M., arriving at Miramichi, town of Newcastle, 167 miles,

Train leaves St. John, intercomma manical contents Dislond, S.A.M., arriving at Miramichi, town of Newcastle, 107 miles, about 5 r.M. Hotel, Waverley; situate about quarter of a mile from Miramichi River; but no fishing here. Take a team seventeen miles up river to Indiantown, and go to Frank Jardin's hotel, a small affair, but best there is; terms, \$1.50 per day. Fishing here good in the season, from 10th to 20th of June; salmon only, ranging in weight from eight to twenty pounds. Guides not indispensable. Can fish from the shore or from canoes. From Miramichi to Bathurst 1st 4 miles; Bay View Hotel; no fishing in the immediate vicinity. The Nepiseguit, famous for its salmon, emprise here, but it is necessary to take a team up the river; good fishing nine miles up at Rough Waters, and at points alloug up fiver to Grand Falls, twenty miles. Fishing may be done from the lamks or in canoes. Guides plenty for \$1 per day. Seenery enchanting as you go up the river. Season does not causally commence till June 10th or later, and continues through the summer. Permits necessary; charpe usually 51 per day per od. Settlements along the banks near Rough Waters. Grand fishing pool at the falls. Camp necessary. Salmon range six to twenty-five pounds.

Nepiseguit to Metapedia station, junction of the Metaped's and

Restigouche rivers, is 76 miles. Hotel Fraser, kept by Daniel Fraser—an excellent house, with accommodations for fifty or seventy-drog quests. Mr.F., an intelligent Scotchman, will do everything to make his guests comfortable; terms, \$2 per day. Always gety our guides through him, and he will see you are not imposed upon. He leases six miles of the river, and grants per-

inis at \$1 per day per man.

The Restigouche is one of the most famous rivers in New Brunswick, and the salmonfrun very large, ranging from eight to fifty pounds; thirty, thirty-five and forty pounds are not uncomcatches. The season is about ten days earlier here than a mon cutches. The season is about ten days earlier acro chan as the Miramichior Nepiseguit, and usually opens from 5th to 10th of June, and keeps up through the summer. The largest fish are the first that run up. Splendid pool within a stone's throw of the hotel. Distance from here to Riviere du Loup, 176 miles; from there to Quebec, 125 miles. Whole distance from Boston to St.

there to Quebec, 125 miles. Whole distance from Hoston to St. John, 460 miles; St. John to Quebec, 588 miles; Quebec to Boston, 460 miles. Total, 1,445 miles.

Round trip tickets from Boston to Restigouche via St. John, and return via Quebec, can be procured for about \$31.

Expenses of fishing at Restigouche per day: Board, \$2; board of two guides, \$2.50; permit, \$1; cance, 50 cents; two guides per day, \$1.50. Total expenses per day, \$6.50. As the water is very "quick," two guides are midspensable per man. Estimated necessary expenses for two weeks' trip from Boston to Restigouche, \$150. Plenty of sea trun, six miles below Metanedia, running Plenty of sca trout six miles below Metapedia, running

\$150. Plenty of sea tront six more some from one-half to five pounds in weight.

For particulars address Daniel Friscr, Metapedia Station, N. B.; Waverley Hotel, New Castle, N. B.; J. H. Wilbur, Bay View Hotel, Waverley Hotel, New Castle, N. B.; J. H. Wilbur, Bay View Hotel, Waverley H. GEO. A. PAY.

West Meriden, Conn., March 9th.

HOW WE FOUND AND FISHED THE SOUTH FORK.

O^N more than one occasion last summer did we have our curiosity aroused by reports relative to a certain trout stream that lay away back in the tangled woods of Wyoming County. We overheard one old veteran saying that he knew where

Ph. We overheard one old veteran saying that he knew where he could get a basketful of the speckied beauties when all other sources had fatled him; and still another telling of a stream that was filled with snow water even up to the 4th of July. From remarks dropped at one time and another, we gathered that it must be a very late stream, running through a deep zorge for almost its entire oourse; and on whose banks snow could be found almost any time in June. As near as we were able we ascertained, after diligent inquiry and search of maps, that it was called South Fork, so maned on account of the branching or forking of the Mehoopany Creek; that it flowed through the pure wilderness, that no houses were within many miles of it, and that if we shad it we would be compelled to spend a night in the open woods. These dilliculties, however, did not frighten my friend H. and myself from our determination to seek out and fish this wonder ful stream, so on the 3d of July last, about 3 o'clock in the morning we left home for a mination to seek out thou isstiff would retrieve the control of July last, about 3 o'look in the morning we left home for a few days' trouting. It was a delightful ride, over mountains and across valleys. And indeed, I know of none more pleasant and exhilarating than this same early morning ride of a party bent on a day's this hing. I twas about 7 o'look when we reached Bowon a day's using. It was adout 10 clock water we teach to the man's Creek, perhaps the best trout stream in this part of the State, as many a fisherman with well-filled creel can testify. This creek was stocked with salmon two or three years ago, but never a one of them has been heard of since. We cannot stop here, however, although it does not seem natural to pass by this scene nowever, amongs it does not extend matter of many a good day's sport, and the only one of any pretentions bereabouts. We learn that we are still eleven miles from South Fork and are advised to go fave miles further up the creek to the house of Mr. Foote, a noted hunter and guide, and put up there Fork and are advised to go five miles further up the creek to the house of Mr. Foote, a noted hunter and guide, and put up there for the first night, and in the meantime we can fish the main stream at that point. Tweive o'clock finds us;safely housed at the end of the first day's journey and thirty miles from home.

After a hearty lunch we rigged up our rods and started to whip the main stream. For myself, I can say that I never fished more diligently in my life, carefully whipping 'every pool, chancing and the started to the

diligently in my life, carefully whipping (every pool, changing my files from dark to light and again to a mean between the two, But all to no purpose. We were rewarded with only a paltry half-dozen, and those were small. Theroughly disgusted we went back to Foote's where we got supper and spent a couple of hours listening to the stories of our host of bear and deer hunts, and how he was the first to find the great pigeon roost that was in this

now he was the first to find the speak page of the meighborhood a few years ago.

There were still six miles of dense woods between us and the mouth of South Fork. To reach it we were compelled to drive five miles up to Dutch Mountain. Here we found a man to guide us over the mountain four miles and a half to our destination. us over the mountain four miles and a half to our destination. On the way over he went a few steps to one side to show us a deer lick that he had constructed some time before, by forcing some rock sait in among the roots of a tree. We can plainly see tracks that have been made the night before. Also in crossing the ridge he points out tracks that are apparently fresh. We cross the main stream and another brauch called Rollows Brook, and here we are at last on South Fork, and this with mingeld feelings of satisfaction and disappointment that we gaze on the almost mythical stream. Before parting with our guide we contracted with him to drive our horse back to Foote's, from which place we were distant eleven states. In the fonce of this we were rash enough to start thising up horse back to Footes, from which place we were usuall exerci-miles. In the face of this we were rash cough it ostart ishing up stream. But what did we care? We had come to test for our-selves the truthfulness of the stories we had heard, and we did not propose to leave any stone unturned. Big catches, big trout, the long and hard road we had come, all tended to work us up to the

propose to leave any stone unturned. By catches, big trout, the long and hard road we had come, all tended to work us up to the highest pitch of anticipation.

H. prepared to make the first east while I tovoluntarily ceased operations to watch him. Cautiously he lapproached a beautiful pool, first making a few rapid casts in the stream below, so as to render his line of the proper length. Gently and deftly he lands the feathered delusions on the further site of the pool, and slowly works them back toward him. But nothing rewards that cast. The line describes a graceful curve behind the back of the anxious theheman, and again does he propel the files fairly over the hiding place of the hoped-for trout. The files had hardly touched the water before there is a strike, to which H. responds with a quilet ferk. It was one of those little beggars that rarely got the fly the first time. The result was, the tout missed the fly and H. missed the trout and succeeded in landing his leader in the top of an adjacent tree, and with disgust depicted on his face he prepared to climb. We had no room to complain of our success safur as acthing small trout was concerned, but no large ones came to our creeks. We were disappointed. Instead of the deep groge, we found an average Pennsylvania stream, now illowing fuiletly along some level space and again tumbling with a splash and roar over huge rocks and bowleter.

That night we lay down on a moss-covered rock in the clother that we had been fishing in all afternoon, and between the wading of the stream and a heavy shower that we had had during the afternoon they were pretty wet. We managed to start a small fire, but

on account of everything being so wet, and not having an exe, 1 did not amount to much. We slept probably an hour and a balf and spent the rest of the night trying to keep warm by sitting in

and spent the rest of the night trying to keep warm by Sitting in the hole where the fire bad been.

The longest nights come to an end some time, and it was with feelings of satisfaction that we halled the coming of morning. As soon as it was light enough to see we started to our last day's ashing with twelve miles of stream to travel. We mot with varying success, but as before could get no large trout. At the junction of South Fork with the main stream the tug of war began. The creek bed is completely filled with huge bowlders, and the whole distance must be traveled by stepping from one stone to another, distance must be traveled by stepping from obscious to diodest, which soon becomes a very tedious operation. Add to this the discolored water, caused by flowing through the tamarack swamps. When one steps into it he does not know whether he is going up to his knees or to his neck. We did not spend much time in casting in the main stream, only

now and again when some pool more tempting than its neighbor now and again when some pool more tempting than its neighbor presented itself. And we soon tired of this, because for the most part our custs were made in vain. Only on one occasion was this monotony var-ed, when H., standing on a rock in the midst of the whirling current, hooked a busty beauty. In some unaccountable way he became entangled in his line, but with rare good fortune. way no became entangied in his line, but with that good fortule he succeeded in drawing the trout up on the rock, and then sitting down on him.

How anxiously did we peer around every spur of the mountain

now anxiously did we peer around every spur of the mountain and every bend in the creek in hope of seeing a clearing! And it did seem as if the end of that day's trump would never come; but come it did at last, and with it two of the most tired fishermen that ever east ally. Upon calculation we find that we have over 300 trout, varying from six to ten inches in length, and they did look very pretty when laid out in the le-obox side by side.

We left Foote's at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with a thirty-mile this before. We stored for suppose a Foote's and again.

We left roots and so close in the acteriors with a tangent drive before us. We stopped for supper at Forkston, and again at Howman's Greek, reaching P. about 4 o'clock next morning with all our fish in good condition. Taking it fall in all, it was a very enjoyable trip, and one which we intend to repeat next

We noticed one peculiar feature of this stream, viz., that not a we noticed one pecuniar teachiest time we were on it. And considering that this is a favorite and very successful batt for catching large trout in this part of Pennsylvania, we are both of the opinion that if a party were to go there with a stuck of minnows for bait they would catch more large trout in this way than with

a fly.

It is also a splendid field for shot gun and rifle, there being an abundance of both large and small game, such as squirrels, pheasants, deer and bear. Our guide told us that over eighty deer were hot and taken from there during last season. These woods are snot and taken from the reducing last season. Thus, whose whose distant only nine or ten hours' ride from either New York or Philadelphia, and offer excellent advantages for city sportswen who cannot spare the time to make more extended excursions in search of sport.



SOMETHING ABOUT BREAKERS AND DOG BREAKING.

COMBINING THE VIEWS OF COL. HUTCHINSON AND OTHER FAMOUS HANDLERS.

NO. I.

O insure good sport the shooter must be provided with good dogs. However abundant game may be, there can no be real sport without good dogs; and however scarce game may be, a good day's sport is only attainable with good dogs, and by a person who feels what sport is, and who does not look upon filling the game bag as the sole end and aim of the sportsman's occupation. The mere act of killing game no more constitutes sport than the jingling of rhyme constitutes poetry. Since, then, if you want a first-class dog, break him yourself; if, however, you cannot spare the time, be careful to select a breaker who lives where game is plenty—a man with a good temper and a plentiful store of patience to fall back upon-and of all things avoid a bad shot, for he is quite sure to be either a careless person or an impatient one at

It is to be presumed that you have selected a young dog

sure to be either a careless person of an impatient one at times.

It is to be presumed that you have selected a young dog that carries his head well up when beating, and not one that works with his nose to the ground. Though bear in mind, that a pottering dog that "tracks" can be sometimes cured if taken in hand when young, by working him on an overflowed snipe meadow, where the birds lay on the high tussocks and rafts of floating reeds. He is then obliged to feel in the air for the seent, and the sylashing made by his forelegs obliges him to keep his head well up. This system does away with the old-fashioned mechanical contrivance called the putzole-peg.

The most killing dog is one that has had but one master, for he unconsciously studies his owner's disposition along with the daily rudiments of his education. The Babel of dog language is then unknown to him, as he knows but one voice, one dialect and one code of oral and manual signals. Thus he is never at a loss to comprehend his master's meaning, and unbounded confidence in each other takes the place of perplexity and distrust. It has often been a mystery to us how borrowed dogs really could adapt themselves to a new language so readily, for at a moment's notice an entirely new list of orders must be obeyed, and, as is often the case, issued by those unfit to command. Hence we consider it equally as necessary for the handler to be "broken in" as we do the dog, and the number of good dogs that are yearly ruined are the living examples of the truth of this assertion.

The common sense (for there is no secret) in dog breating is this: Never order your dog to do an impossibility, and after commanding him to execute your wish, make him obey and stick at it; be consistent even if it takes a week, and do not leave him until you have conquered. You will him doy experience that you and he will have one or two grand tussies, but if you but firmly insist and use judgment you will be astonished do do wrong even when "thought and conquered to the induced to do wrong e

perfection of beating and working out the fine points of each shot, let him carry the game bag ten yards in the rear of the owner of one or a brace of dogs over whom birds are killed to enable the pot at home to be kept boiling. Between this pair or trio the picking up of the scattered bevy has been reduced to a science. There is no to fi he short to the results are killed to enable the results. Between this pair or trio the results has been reduced to a soil where the results are the results and the results are results. scattered boy has been reduced to a science. There is no one bevy shot, followed by a few random cracks at the birds when they have been marked down, this finishing it; but a well-directed plan, well carried out, that in the end fills the game bag, and shows to perfection the well-trained and cleverly handled dog. For the excellence of the art of shooting is to leave behind you at the end of the day the least number of birds unmoved on your best.

the day the least number of state beat.

In the paragraph above we were led inadvertently to make reference to what is generally known as the "pothunter." Now, not wishing at the outset of this paper to be misunderstood, we take the liberty of digressing and giving our views on the subject, because we frequently hear in these civilized parts, the so-called "pot-hunter" held up in derision. First of all, our interpretation of the term "pot-hunter," is one who is compelled to shoot for a living, that he either kills game which he has the audacity to devour himself, or he carries it to the nearest market where he there disposes of it. However, in sither case the came is utilized, which is more than can. audactly to devour himself, or he carries it to the hearest market where he there disposes of it. However, in either case the game is utilized, which is more than can be said of the spoils of many a shooting trip, so wan-tonly left to rot when it has been shot down. It is not necessary that the "port-hunter" or market-shooter should be a poacher, shoot out of season, or that he should bunch his birds any more than those who decry him. Ningtraniactives out of a bundred it is this war. should bunch his birds any more than those who decry him. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it is this very "pot-hunter" who is first sought out by city sportsmen in their outings, to act as guide, philosopher and friend, and we remember on more than one occasion seeing the "pot-hunter's" dogs find all the birds. This has led us to consider this appellation of "pot-hunter," a species of cant used by a class of tyros to whom the birds, so to speak, are sour. So if you do not break yourself, you will, after casting about, probably end in sending your dog to a "pot-hunter" to be broken.

Before thumbing through the 315 rules for dog train-

will, after casting about, probably end in sending you dog to a "porthunter" to be broken.

Before thumbing through the 315 rules for dog training, given us so thoroughly by Col. Hutchinson, and making reference to other practical writers, it may be well to say that we will have to apologize for some errors and no doubt for many deficiencies in attempting to condense a method for the training of dogs. Were we to offer an article based alone on our own experience, we would be at once accused of plagiarism, for no subject when a dog is six or seven months old his education.

When a dog is six or seven months old his education.

When a dog is six or seven months old his education should begin, although you ought to have required obedience from his infancy. Beware of calling your dog by a name similar in sound to words that may be used for commund; for example: Don—down; Charm—charge; To simplify the code of command, the ten following words will be found to cover all that is absolutely necessary:

1st.—The dog's name, to be used at close quarters only, to which he should come in.

2d.—"On"—to run forward, or to get up.

3d.—"Careful"—to take heed.

4th.—"Toho"—to stop still.

On —to run torward, or to get ap.
Careful"—to take heed.
Toho"—to stop still.
Charge"—to crouch on the ground, to drop to

other charge — to crouch of the grand, to drop to hand, at the report of the gun,
6th.— "Dead"—to encourage to seek for a dead bird.
7th.—"Fetch"—to retrieve the bird.
8th.—"Loose"—to drop the retrieved bird in your

hand.
9th.—"Heel"—to come to heel.
10th.—"Ha!"—to be used to correct or check any action, such as crossing a fence, etc.

action, such as crossing a fence, etc.

We would advise every one to adopt a whistle peculiar to himself. We for a long time have accustomed our dogs to the three notes of the black-breast plover, using the two first in a low tone, to attract the dog's attention, for him to receive the hand signal—and the sharp, shrill sound of all three, to call him to us. Although whistling is apt to disturb the game, it is an infinitely better call than shouting the name of your dog all over the country, "Penn," in his clever maxims on angling and chess, observes to this effect: "If you wish to see the fish, do not let him see you." And with respect to shooting, we may say: If you wish birds to hear your gun, do not let them hear your voice.

let him see you." And with respect to shooting, we may say: If you wish birds to hear your gun, do not let them hear your voice.

No dog should be taken in the field until he perfectly understands the meaning of certain words and signs; and in pursuance of the plan, you ought to give these lessons when you are alone with the dog, and in a place where his attention is unlikely to be attracted by other matters. Give them also when he is fasting, as his faculties will be clearer and he will be more cager to obtain any reward of food. A quarter of an hour's daily house-breaking for four weeks will effect more than months of constant working in the field without preliminary tuition. Allow no one, whether wife, children, or friend to assist you; nor at any time while the dog is being educated, to interfere in any way. Call the dog to you by the whistle you propose always using, and attach a check-cord to his collar. Throw him a small piece of meat, saying, "Dead, dead," Repeat this several times, tossing it into different parts of the room, and let him eat what he finds. Then throw a piece, saying, "Dead," and the moment he gots to it, check him by jerking the cord, at the same time saying, "Icho." By pressing on the cord with your foot, you can restrain him as long as you please. Do not let him take what you have thrown until you say the word "On," accompanied by a forward movement of the arm. Let all your commands be given in a low voice. After a few trials with the check-cord you will find your self enabled, without touching it, and merely using the word "Tolio," to prevent his seizing the meat until you say "On," Should he draw toward the meat before he has obtained leave, jerk the cord and jerk him back to the spot from which he stirred. He is not to quit it until you order him, occupy yourself as you may. At odd times let him take the meat the moment you throw it, that his eagerness to rush forward to seize it may be continued, only to be instantly restrained at your command. To teach him to "charge," raise you

his fore legs extended and his head resting between them. Nothing is more slovenly than to allow him to sprawl on his side, or should he be of timid disposition, roll over on his back, with his legs in the air. Do not let him raise himself to a sitring posture. Walk about him, around him, and after a sufficient time call him to you. Perfect him in charging very thoroughly; practice him at odd times and in your walks, always remembering that your companionship will tend to enlarge the dog's ideas. As dogs are very imitative, a well-broken dog will aid you very materially at an advanced stage in this difficult part of your puppy's education. At very uncertain, unexpected times catch his eye, having previously stealthily taken hold of the check-cord—which should be a long, light one—and then hold up your hand. If he does not instantly drop, jerk the check-cord violently and drag him back to the exent spot where he should have crouched down. Admit of no compromise; you must have implicit, unhesitating, instant obedience. When you quit him he attempt it, drive a spike into the ground and attach the end of the check-cord to it, allowing the line to be slack; his fore legs extended and his head resting between them attempt it, drive a spike into the ground and attach the end of the check-cord to it, allowing the line to be slack; then leave him quickly, and on his running after you he will be brought up with a sudden jerk. So much the hetter; it will slightly alarm him. If the dog is not of timid disposition a spiked collar can be used to advantage at this period of his education. Take out your whip—it should be a stinging one—and let him feel it as you take him back to the precise place he quitted. Do this invariably, though he may have scarcely moved. Then make him again "charge," always observing to jerk the cord at the moment you give the command. After a short time he will be certain to lie down steadily, until you give him the order, "On!" to move. Most probably he will not at first rise when he is desired. There is no harm in that. Go up to him, pat him, repeat the order, "On!" and lend him for some paces, "making much of he will not at first rise when he is desired. There is no harm in that. Go up to him, pat him, repeat the order, "On!" and lead him for some paces, "making much of him." When he is well confirmed in this important lesson take him on a level, cleared piece of ground, and as practice only makes perfect, continue the instruction, allowing the dog to range about, dragging the check-cord after him.

It is now the proper time to introduce him to the sight and sound of a gun and to the report of which he should be trained to drop, and for the following sufficient reasons:—

and sound of a gin and to the report of which he should be trained to drop, and for the following sufficient reasons:—

If there is any fault to which a dog can become addicted more vile than another it is that of "running in." When once admitted, it heads a list of vices that not only stamp the dog as perfectly worthless to his owner, but it makes hin a spoil-sport and nuisance to every one with whom he comes in contact. When this habit is once established it is an extremely difficult one to cradicate. If the dog does not charge at the firing of the gan he will soon begin to "run in" to retrieve his birds without waiting for the proper order. After two or three rough and tunules with a crippled bird he will begin to chase those that are not winged. From this moment all discipline is gone, and unsteadiness and flushing will become the order of the day. The neighborhood will be awakened with shouting and shrieking, the gamut of the whistle will sound in the air, to be followed by the cracking of the dog whip and the grunuts and yells of the luckless brute. It is about this time that the "breakers with cold lead" heave in sight, and shortly the air is tainted with the fumes of sulphur and the odor of perspiration and blood. Almost every reader that has lad any experience in the field has been a witness to some similar scene. Has it occurred to you that the dog was not the one in fault, but the handier, on whom all the blame should rest? If not, be assured that it is so; and if you are not an impassive person, but one who is apt to speak your mind, direct all remarks on the subject to the animal with the two legs—and may they do him good.

In the days of the nuzzle-loader it was very much

direct all remarks on the subject to the animal with the two legs—and may they do him good.

In the days of the muzzle-loader it was very much easier to consistently enforce the dropping to shot than it is now with the breech-loader in the hands of every dog-handler. Thus you, as well as the dog, have a lesson to learn, and you should always remember not to move on until you have seen that your dog has charged. For no matter how thoroughly you have him under control at the start, unless you keep him on all occasions up to his duty he will soon deteriorate and drift into bad habits that will be hard to break him of and make him anything that will be hard to break him of and make him anything but what he should be—a first-class dog. Therefore, break your dog to drop to shot, and the moment star are consumed in keeping him at his charge will be returned by hours and days of pleasant sport. The minute's rest will neither hurt you nor your dog, but tend to

steady the nerves of each.

We can well understand that if a dog could be broken We can well understand that if a dog could be broken to stand perfectly still instead of crouching down he would be much better able to mark his birds, and that in cold weather, in wet places, charging is severe on him. But not one young dog of the right sort out of a thousand can be made to stand immovable, and the difference between lying and standing in water is not so very great after all; the dog in the long run having to suffer more from numberless floggings than he ever would from the cold.

ENTRIES FOR THE DERBY.—New York, March 15th.—
I send you additional entries received since your last week's issue, which, be kind enough to insert in next:—Drake (Tory-Jaunty), white and liver pointer dog; Trinket (Tory-Jaunty), white and liver pointer bitch; Lena (Tory-Jaunty), white and liver pointer bitch; Mephisto (Faust-Zeal), white and liver pointer dog; Tray (Tory-Jaunty), white and liver pointer dog; Yuking (Tory-Jaunty), white and liver pointer dog; Nargenrite (Faust-June), white and liver pointer dog; Margenrite (Faust-June), white and liver pointer bitch, entered by St. Louis Kennel Club, Chas. H. Turner, Secretary; Cushla (Elcho-Fire-Fly), red Irish setter bitch, entered by Mr. W. C. Harding, Stamford, Conn.; Clyde (Elcho-Gypsey Queen), red, white tipped Irish setter, entered by Mr. Wm. A. McIntosh, Pittsburg, Pa.; Cambridge (Gladstone-Clip), blue Belton setter dog; Dawn (Gladstone-Clip), blue Belton setter dog; Prince Hal (St. Elmo-Maida), orange and white setter dog, entered by Dr. S. Fleet Speir, Brooklyn. N. Y.; Max (Dash III.-Gitt), white and black setter dog, entered by Mr. A. E. Sterling, Cleveland, Ohio Chas. De Ronge, Secretary, N. A. K. C. ENTRIES FOR THE DERBY .- New York, March 15th.

BRED .- E. H. Mercilliott's Champion Grace to P. H. Morris Champion Lark,

Answers to Correspondents.

X. Y. Z., Washington, Pa.-Send us your address.

G. F. B., Boston, Muss. - See note on Bruid Lake in last week's

T 9 H -Write to the Commissioner of Immigration, Lansing-

Cox P - Articles on time allowence and measurement will be

P W Eria.-Concerning importing vachts from Canada, see yachting columns this week

Prosego Florida - Thanks for your letter on yacht club house Proneer, propose.—Thinks for your letter on yacht character or Florida. Will publish shortly.

L.C. W., New York.—You can have your pin fire changed to a central fire by Messrs, Clark & Sucider, of Baltimore.

CONSTANT READER.—See Lyman's advertisement of "Row Facing Rowing Gear." It is very useful and practicable. A. B. C.-Is in a quandary about Salem Bay and would like

know the bearings by compass of the bay the Salem Bay Y. C. derives its title from. HIGH SPEED, N. Y .- Write to Herreshoff Manufacturing Comanv, Bristol, R. I., for estimate. Advantages stated in article

Supergraphy, North Bloomfield, O .- You will find a report of the English gun trial of 1878 in Greener's book, "Choke-Bore Guns.

2. Nitrie acid and wood puip.

W . No. 8. Columbus, O .- When your S-gauge gun nuts an aver-

age of from 100 to 110 pellets of 110z. No. 7 shot into a 30-cle at sixty yards, you may be satisfied with the pattern. You send letter for information, but fail to give any address. The party you mention is undoubtedly but A. W. E.—You send letter for information, but that o give my post-office address. The party you mention is undoubtedly bad and will soon get his deserts. Government officers are after him.

ENTHUSIAST.—The London Field is not in favor of length neasurement. It knows too much to be caught by any such lap-trap affair. We will take the matter in hand to your satis-

INOUTRER, N. Y. - The safety appliance for preventing the capsiding of open beat will shortly be advertised in this paper. Sail with fixed ballast by all means, unless you are practising for a circus chown or a coal heaver.

PROSANO. - Apply the shellac first, then light coat of paint and PROSANO.—Apply the scenae arst, then agat coat of paint and varnish over all. Or omit the paint, which will make the cance lighter. Wet the canvas when you stretch it over the frame, so that it will shrink on without wrinkles.

Q., Long Prairie, Minn.—My rubber boots have been pur ya nail, and as they are yet new I wish to know if there is not a ray to stop the leak effectually. Ans. Send to the rubber stores or rubber coment. See addresses in our advertising pages.

M. N., Grand Rapids, Mich.-I have a gun, the stock of which is too straight for me. Can you give me the name of some reputable person or firm by whom I can have the stock bent, so as to remedy the defect. Ans. H. C. Squires, No. 2 Cortlandt street, New York.

New York.

W.C.C.S., Brookline, Mass.—I find that grass lines (like sample Inclose) are very kinky. Can that fault be remedied? Ans. All these lines have the same fault. You can only partially remedy it by putting your line full length in the water, and when recling in taking good care to wind straight.

BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Y.C. is not as yet represented in

the N. Y. A. The person claiming to represent that club and who bad himself made Chairman of the preliminary committee is an impostor. He has been outset from the N. Y. A. at the instigation of this journal. Have no dealings with him.

Reader, New York City.—I. The largest size of shot used in choke-bores without chambering is No. 1. 2. Dr. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Ky., is preparing a book on the black bass, and this will probably be what you wish. 3. You will find excellent black bass fishing at Cawego, N. Y. See late files of this paper.

Your \$15 gun is a fair and safe weapon. D. L., New York, same on the lock-plates is not that of the maker, the latter being name of the loca-phase is not that of the latter length as mentioned by you. Barrels of Connecticut seed are made of steel and from scraps welded together. The barrels of your gun are made of different kinds of from without the steel. The charge of 3drs. is safe.

C. M. S.—Rushton builds ten canocs to every one of Everson.
Would advise a modification of the "Shadow." See back files
for canoo building. Will give further directions shortly if possible. Or get Raden-Powell's book, "Canoo Cruise in the Battle," which contains much information, from Williams & Co., 283 Waington street, Boston.

W. P. C. Binghamton, N. V.-The fish-hooks sent for our inspec-W.F.C., impanamon, N. F.—The assistances and for our inspec-tion reflect eredit upon the ingenuity of the maker, but as fish-hooks go, we should not advise your friend to undertake their ex-tensive manufacture with high anticipations of the mercantile side of the venture. The best made hooks of the day are the result of a great many years' experience and a large outley of can.

J. J. B., Ontario, Can.-Last fall while shooting in Western On-J. J. B., Ontario, Can.—Last fall while shooting in Western Ontario I killed a fine specimen of a bird; it had a heautiful red-creat or top-not, a white ring around its neck, and white tips on the wings; the rest of the bird was very black. It was no doubt of the woodpecker species, as it made the woods ring with its bill and chattering noise. Now was it the bird desernized by Mr. Venor, of Montreal, in last week's issue, pileated woodpecker, Hyldomas pileates? or was it the Pieus birtellis? The inhabitants called it the "Cook of the woods." Venor calls it "wood-cook." Who is right? I never saw but one before; they are very rare specimens in this part of Canada. Aus. You say nothing about the size of the bird, a very important point. It certainly was not Pieus boreails, and probably was the pileated woodpecker. as not Pieus borgalis, and probably was the pileated wood Hytotomus pileatus.

SUBSCRIBER, Muncey, Pa.-1. Is there a hammerless gun now Subscitter, Muncey, Pa.—1. Is there a hammeriess gun now made over which the shooter has as good control of humanes, i.e., in mising and lowering them at pleasure, as our old guns with hammers? 2. In any hammerless gun now, made can hammers, after being raised, be lowered in any other way than to like them down? 3. Would not the inventor of a hammerless gun that could be loaded or broken down into position for leading without cocking by so doing, and one whose humaners could be without a coking by so dough, and one whose hummer count raised and lowered at pleasure, have a good tings? Ale, 1. The shooter has practically be and control of hummer as in the ordinary gun. When opened for the insertion of shoils the grum may be cocked again, uncocked by simply holding back the triggers. 2. The hummer segment of the decided and cocked, may be gers. 2 the ununiverse gain, while the triggers are held back. 3. We could not deede without exponinting and compar-ing the two actions. The present hammerless is of about as sim-ple and rapid manipulation as could be wished for



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCLUCATION IN MEAN ADD WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR REGREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

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-AT-

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ble. *
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Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with ceditorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked to us, will receivt. the POREST AND STREAM for One year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be incompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and he addressed to Fourst AND STREAM PUBLISHENG COMPANY. Ximmen and the writer of the product of the product of the work of t

Annother esponsible for derenction of management to us is lost.

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REMOVAL.

O N or before May 1st, the FOREST AND STREAM will remove to the new office, now being specially fitted up for its reception, in the New York Times building, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Row.

This change of quarters is one of imperative necessity, When we moved into our present office, in the spring of 1877, they were thought to be all that we should need for years to come. But since then our staff has been largely increased, our clerical force has doubled, our mailing facilities have become insufficient, other things have advanced and enlarged in proportion, and to-day Fulton street is too narrow for us. We must have room to expand. To frankly confess the truth, too, we have long wearied of the unceasing stream of humanity and traffic, that with rumble and roar and jar neverending rolls on beneath us; and we are disgusted with the forest of telegraph poles which have grown up before our windows. Possibly, as the poets say—and it is a very pretty thought—the wires are instinct with living messages of life and weal and woe; but the poles themselves are sorry specimens, and we shall be glad to exchange them for the trees of the City Hall Park, and the birds (i. e., English sparrows). One other environment here in Fulton street has sadly annoyed us. That is the varnish sign across the street, which for three years has formed the limit of our horizon; this, too, we shall exchange for an outlook over the Jersey hills, and to the sunset beyond.

In short, we are moving into much more spacious. central and convenient offices, where we shall have room to surround ourselves with all the appurtenances of the craft, specimens of American game, mementoes of camp life and other things congenial to our tastes. And there, in the future, as here, in times past, we shall welcome our friends, old and new, and from Park Row the FOREST AND STRÉAM, let us trust, may go forth as full of good things as are the volumes which have marked its growth while in Fulton street.

-Mr. Edmond Redmond, of Rochester, N. Y., a correspondent of Forest and Stream, and the inventor of the diving decoy and explosive target ball, in 1877 invented and projected the ship railroad for the Isthmus of Darien, which engineers now say is superior to a canal for the purpose of transporting vessels between the oceans.

-We must again urge secretaries of clubs to send us their reports as early as practicable after club meetings. | the only dog I ever lost in that way."

Notes.—His name was Gosling. He boasted that he was the greatest walker that had ever been known, and that he was going to bring the champion belt back from England by an original system of pedestrianism invented by himself. This brilliant plan was to take a deep breath and then by the application of bandages to keep this air stored up in his lungs for a week. It was a grand conception. Its realization promised to revolutionize the world. But they decided that the inventor was affected with the form of insanity known as the "general paralysis of the insane." So the belt will stay in England, and the life of man will still be three-score years and ten.

Some months ago we published an account of an alleged extraordinary slaughter of cariboo in New Brunswick, and in commenting upon it we took occasion to note that few perpetrators of such butchery were moved to detail their exploits in print. The "Sanguinary Deer Hunt," on another page, is as decided a contrast to this as could well be imagined. It must not be inferred, however, that because upon this particular occasion the writer of the sketch did not (or says he did not) bag any game be is therefore no bunter. The fact is that many a deep has fallen to his rifle, and now he can well afford to con vert the tragedy of Hamlet into a comedy, with Hamlet left out.

Indeed to fully appreciate the humor of such an experience as this, one must have passed beyond the stage of the novice, who is eager to kill for the sake of making his record. It is the veteran who really comprehends the ludicrous incidents of the battle-field, and the scholar or specialist of established repute who is not afraid of practical jokes. Here is a case in point, told by the cele brated English naturalist, Rev. J. G. Wood:-

There is a cairn, broken and battered, on the summit of the hills near the Very well-known book to that very well-known book to that cairn as a Danish monument, whereas, I built it myself; and, by the san to find the first own the rail way. handle. Jokes of this kind are very prevalent among scientific men. There is, for example, one of our best entomologists who prides himself on his skill in manufacturing insects. If they have wings, he discharges the color by chemical means, and paints then afreeh. He substitutes various parts of various beings for those of the creature which he manufactures, cutting out from an old champagne cork anything that may be found wanting. He once tried to palm off on me a most ingenious combination. The head was made of cork, the wings were real wings, only turned the wrong side upward, and the body had been taken to pieces, painted and varnished. Unfortnnately for himself, this very elever forger of entomological rarities had visited one of those houses where the celebrated cardinal spider lives, and had added the legs of a spider from Hampton Court to the body, wings and antenne of insects from all parts of the world. The spider's legs. afresh. He substitutes various parts of various beings for those antenne of insects from all parts of the world. The spider's legs betrayed him, but the author of the wortomological betrayed him, but the author of the entomological orgery was not in the least disconcerted at the discovery of the fraud. There are no school-hop's who enloy a joke balf as much as your celebrated scientific and literary men. Their reputation is a your celebrated scientific and literary men. Their reputation is lot of after for cavil, and when they get together they are as playful as so any kittens. The museum of the late Charles Waterton was ful

It is among the most experienced and capable sports men, too, that we must look for advanced sentiments in sporting ethics. The men who study wood lore most thoroughly and intelligently, and who become familiar with the secrets of the forest and stream, are those from whom we most often hear protests against unmanly and unsportsmanlike conduct. Among those who have so courteously offered us their experience in the different methods of deer-hunting is Mr. T. S. Van Dyke, of San Diego, Cal., whose note accompanying his letter admirably illustrates what we have just said. He writes :-

I take pleasure in answering your questions about deer hunting though I am doubtful if I can help the cause much, so long as the idea prevails, and is helped along by sporting writers, that the primary use of game is to cat; that one of the greatest bons vouchsafed to man is to get his tooth into a baunch of venison, and that the market's claim to respect is inviolable. However, I am about twenty-five years ahead of the time in my views, so I will not bother you much with ther

Mr. Walter M. Brackett, of Boston, is best known to American anglers as the author of the famous four salmon pictures, so often referred to in these columns. It must not be thought, however, from the frequent mention of these masterpieces of fish-painting, that Mr. Brackett has never done anything else. A true artist is rarely satisfied to rest on his laurels. The notice of Mr. Brackett's contribution to the Berlin Fishery Exhibition, which we made from a brief newspaper mention last week, did that gentleman injustice in stating that he was to send to Germany one of this series of salmon pictures. The painting which he furnishes to Prof. Baird will be a new work, upon which the artist is just now putting the finishing touches, and is said by those who have seen it to reflect great credit upon this branch of American art.

Virtue is alleged to be its own reward, and it often happens, in the realm of canine morals at least, that the practice thereof is attended with no more substantial compensation. It will be remembered that Mr. Richard Moncure Conway, of Spottsylvania County, Va., some weeks ago advertised in the Forest and Stream a lost dog which had come into his keeping. And now, after thus seeking to restore the animal to its rightful owner, he writes: "Some one has stolen the cocker—

Philadelphia is excited over the birth in that city of a baby elephant. The mother is "Hebe," the great black Asiatic elephant of the London Circus.

Modern science maps out the floor of the ocean with the same exactness as the plains of the continents; determines the altitude of mountain ranges on land and in the sea alike, and follows the movements of the inhabitants of the deep as intelligently as those of the beasts of the field. Few persons, outside of the circle of workers who are actually engaged in the work, realize the wonderful perfection to which the methods of this branch of scientific investigation have been brought, and the importance of the results attained. Professor Hind's paper on "The Movements of Salmon in the Sea" illustrates the progress in this department of knowledge, and is, moreover, a most valuable addition to the series of important papers contributed by the author to this subject.

WILD RICE FOR THE RANGELEYS .- Mr. J. A. L. Whittier, noticing in Forest and Stream an advertisment and editorial notice as to wild rice to be had from Charles Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Ont., has purchased from him the balance of his present supply, and purposes to plant it in the shallow waters around the head of Lake Mollechunkamunk, one of the Rangeley Lakes, as soon as the ice goes out this spring, in the hope that hereafter visitors to the lakes (and especially those visiting Birch Lodge, Mr. Whittier's fishing camp) may enjoy good duck shoot-FOREST AND STREAM will be kept informed as to the result of the experiment, which no doubt will be watched with interest. All the Rangeley Lakes now need is as good shooting as there is good fishing,

AMERICA AT BERLIN.—The following appointments have been made for the representation of America at the Berlin Fishery Exhibition next month: Prof. G. Brown Goode, deputy commissioner in charge; Mr. Fred Mather, department of fish culture; Mr. F. W. True, care of the exhibits : Mr. Julius E. Rockwell, secretary : Mr. Joseph Palmer, taxidermist in charge of casts; Capt. Joseph W. Collins, in charge of fishing apparatus. The experts are charged not only with the exhibits in their own depart-ments, but also to investigate and report upon all European methods of gathering statistics of fish culture and fishing. The party sail on the 20th inst. in the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar from Hoboken. We shall be in receipt of letters from our special correspondent, and have made arrangements for securing the fullest and best reports of the Exhibition.

OUR ALASKA LETTER.

THE KURO-SIWO - THE AURORA-BOREALIS - SOMETHING ABOUT THE PEOPLE-ORNITHOLOGY.

SITKA, Jan. 18th.

TEAMER day, the great and about the only event which interrupts the monotony of our life here, has come and gone; but although the mast-head has been manned by as eager lookouts as ever watched for the black smoke on the horizon of a blockade-runner, their watch has been in vain. She has failed to connect, and what is worse, we hardly hope for her to-morrow, and perhaps another week may pass leaving us newsless and letterless; for if the stormy weather and the blinding snow-storms, which have for a week buried Sitka and kept the sky obscured, have extended to the southward, she has had no weather that would justify her risking the trip through the devious and tortuous passages between Portland and Sitka. And if running, it has been at slow speed.

This has proved a blank month for fishing or hunting, and except the occasional bagging of a pintail (Anas caudacuta), or a "long-tailed duck," and an occasional "sawbill" by a lucky rifle shot over the stern, the game resources of Alaska have not been diminished by me, Coues' description of the "long-tailed duck" is perfectly that of the duck which is most common here now; they come in small flocks and are very shy. The Indians bring in a few mallard, buffleheads, or butter-balls, all of which are very good, especially the mallard.

Plenty of vension and some few ptarmigan are brought in daily, but the deer are getting poor and the rutting sea-son has begun. My fishing has been confined to attacks on a case of Cutting's canned salmon, which is good; a box of Alaska herrings packed in Portland, which are not good, and one of "boneless codfish," which my Cape Ann experience teaches me to accost as "pollock," have been deprived of other resources, we have had plenty of climate to furnish us with something to think about. I think we are prepared to out-brag a Californian, even if a Forty-niner. For seventeen days the thermometer has been below freezing; so low down, in fact, that to-day with it up to 31 deg, we feel as though it were rather warm. It did touch minus 7 deg., and it didn't touch plus 24 deg. during the period.

Having nothing else to hunt, I attacked the kuro-siwo -(please don't let your type-setter get that word "kunsuir," as he did in a previous letter)—and have succeeded in obtaining some valuable data about it, all of which is duly reported. I will only lumber your columns with the fact gained, that with a range of variation of air temperature of 57 deg, the temperature of this Japanese gulf stream varies less than 8 deg. With air at 50 deg., the water was 48 deg.; with air at minus 7 deg., the water was plus 40.5 deg.

And the extreme cold weather rendered visible to usand a beautiful vision it was too-the map of vapor which constantly arising from this body of warm water causes the excessive humidity of the climate of Alaska. It whirled and danced in the wind and assumed all sorts of fantastic shapes, resembling smoke, or dry steam, more than it did fog. Bits of it would get caught by a gust of wind and go whirling and dancing and shaping itself into mist rings.

At ten feet from the surface it became invisible at the lowest temperature, and at plus 14 deg. it ceased to be visible at all. The warming effect of this river of warm water upon adjacent shores was made manifest to us by a comparison of the records of two thermometers-one on board ship, in the midst of it, and one well back from the beach, ashore. At all times the record on board was the higher by 1 deg. to 3 deg.; and this difference was greatest in the day time, with a bright sunshine.

We had too another sensation in the way of a natural phenomena granted us, which, if we had not come to Sitka, we might have passed our lives without seeing and enjoying, viz., an aurora borealis, which came up to the most vivid description that I have ever read. It occurred on the morning of the 17th inst., and although I had left a masquerade ball because I was sleepy, at 1 A.M., I felt fully repaid for sitting up till after 3 A.M. to watch it. I will essay a description, but I know I'll fail.

A dense black bank, reaching to, perhaps, half their height, above the chain of high hills which, from northwest around by north to northeast, form our horizon, made for them a gloomy background, against which the peaks, crowned with perpetual snow, stood out in bold relief. This bank was surmounted by a curtain of white. reaching some ten or fifteen degrees further toward the north star. Away back behind this curtain-perhaps at the Pole itself-skillful operators were giving with a camera of immense power an exhibition of phantasmagoria (I use the Spanish word, for I know of no English one that conveys to me the impression), so grand that it was well worth the price of admission, even if the latter were a winter in Sitka.

I call the upper bank a curtain, for such it seemed, and white, because no other shade would have permitted the slighest changes in hue of these celestial fireworks to have so plainly shown themselves. In reality this curtain was for two hours seldom white for more than a few moments, for nearly constantly its hue was changing from a pale green tinged with pink to a deep rosy flush, and its shape, too, varied. At times its contour would be undulative like waves, and these undulations would pass from west to east, and disappear, and at others it would show a sharp, distinctly-drawn arch, as perfect as ever seen in a rainbow. These colors would brighten and fade, as though these various hued fires were advanced and As well as a little thing can represent a great one, the varying intensity of glow of a captured firefly is typical of these changes.

Occasionally the whole curtain would tremble, then suddenly a broad band of brighter glow would shoot up into the sky, and reach above its upper edge; this would be quickly followed by another, and soon the curtain was traversed by many bars of elongating and shrinking light. For a space they would mark time, and then go dancing off to the eastward : new ones, or the same old ones, coming back around the curtain, as in a theatrical procession, would appear at the western extreme, and follow their leaders.

At times the black bank would draw up into a peak in one place, and from its summit a jet of light would suddenly dart upward, and I could make no mistake in judging that the exhibitor was depicting a volcano in eruption, Toward 3 A.M. the exhibition drew to a close, bank which had been arising from the southward invaded the region of the Aurora, the temperature rose, and the hygrometer showed the approach of rain, and to-day we have it, the first in nearly a month; a steady, constant pour down, alternated with intervals of snow, the flakes of which, larger than geese feathers, melt as they fall. Our cold snap is over, the weather has changed, and whether there is a connection between this marked change and the aurora, or simply a coincidence, I'll leave to more learned meteorologists than I am to establish.

Jan. 23d .- No steamer yet, and you who get from day to day your mails can very little appreciate the length of the five days that we have been expecting her. And yet we cannot wonder that she has not come. She is commanded by a weatherwise old scaman, and has for pilot another, and neither of them, certainly not both, would have exposed her and her people to the dangers that would have attended an attempt to get to Sitka during the last five days. It has rained and hailed and snowed and squalled steadily, and the surf comes rolling in over the low islands in a way that makes us congratulate ourselves that we are snugly moored instead of outside catching it."

I don't want any more "phantasmagorias" to come anywhere near steamer day; they are all very well to

taper off with after a "baile", but, like some other very early morning dissipations, the after effect is not pleas-It has struck me this evening that there is probably among your readers-in fact I know there is-those who would relish a little information gathered upon the spot in regard to the manners and customs of the new lot United States citizens to whom by our treaty with Russia we fell heir. Minerya-like, in this respect and no other, these people came full grown into this new but, unlike her, they brought with them the recollections and habits of the one in which they had previously lived.

In 1868 the United States became the proprietor of this country and of its people, and became enabled to boast with the English that the sun never sets on her nossessions, which ought to count for something in reckoning up the profit and loss of the invested seven millions.

The people here, some three hundred in number, hardly as yet realize that they are citizens of the United States. and an attempt to impress upon the more intelligent ones among them that such is the case is met with either indifference or resentment. "No. I am not." said a lady to me when I tried to convince her that we were fellow-citi-"Iam always a Russian." "Why?" Iasked. "What has the United States given us for that which they sent away?" After considerable reflection, and nearly giving up the conundrum, a happy thought struck me and I answered, "the Jamestown." I could not have done better. Her frown relaxed, and a pensive expression took its place. Memories of those happy days when her father, a Russian gentleman; her uncle, a Russian General, and their associates, made of Sitka a paradise for those who, of Russian descent, had never left this. their native land, mingled with fresher memories of the "bailes" at the castle, the strolls to Indian River, the boating trips to the island, and the hops on board, and I took advantage of the moment and changed the tonic.

We have here, as I have said, a community of about 300 people, the males of which have never voted, and don't know or care who is, was, or is going to be, President, and not one of whom has an atom of patriotism or pride in being a member of the great Republic. They are purely Russian in their thoughts, tastes, habits and religion; and yet the Russian element is not very strong among them. The old saying that "Skin a Russian and find a Tartar," should be modified to fit Sitka. Here, under a Russian surface, lies a native American foundation, for nearly all of these people are of mingled Russian and Aleutian blood. As a class they are worthy people, but almost entirely devoid of energy, and so ac customed to poverty that they hardly think it worth while to undergo any fatigue to better their condition. There are among them those who are striking exceptions, but they are few. They are not to be blamed for this apathy. Neither Russians or Aleutians are characterized by the go-ahead proclivities of the Anglo-Saxon, and their descendants, the Creoles, cannot be expected to develop traits not transmitted to them.

These people are very religious. The orthodox Greek

Church has more power over them than the Government would ever attain were resistance among their peculiaritics. In every house there hangs in the corner of the best room—and, I am told, in every bedroom also—a frame in which, surrounded by gilt and silver ornaments, is enshrined the image or picture generally of the Virgin Mary, in some of Saints. These people have been acoused of idolatry, because of the reverence in which they hold these shrines, which are called obrazes.

I am convinced that the charge is erroncous. image in this shrine is to them simply a symbol, and held in the same respect as is the crucifix by Roman Catholics, and the Bible by old-fashioned orthodox Christians. The forms and ceremonies of worship in the Greek Church are elaborate; in the standing congregation every lip is moving with the prayers constantly, many hands employed in crossing, and some knees bent in genuflection, which are carried to an extent equaled only by the konton of the Chinese. During the entire service a chant is rendered by an invisible choir, and the whole effect would be to sustain and increase reverence if once it were acquired.

They are much given to little tea parties, at which the singular and not very pleasant custom prevails for ladies and gentlemen to occupy separate rooms during the repast. This may be due to the fact that with the men cigarettes form an alternative with each course, and the women here have not imitated the women of Russia in acquiring this habit. Tea is served to the women in cups, to the men in tumblers, and the repast is almost altogether composed of sweet things, such as preserves, tarts and cake. It is possibly owing to their great consumption of sugar, or it may be to some blood defect, that a good set of teeth is a rarity. Some have a habit, in sweetening the tea, of holding between the teeth a lump of sugar and sucking the tea through it.

Milk is an almost unknown article of food-with them weaning means something. Tea is served by means of a samavar, which is a brass or copper urn, in which, by means of a charcoal fire, water sufficient for many cups is kept boiling. They are exceedingly fond of dancing, and many of them are natural musicians, the concertina gunners have at Bay kidge this season of the year? and or accordeon being the favorite instrument. During the

Christmas holidays a continuous series of masquerades prevailed, and several very pleasant mask balls were given.

In entering one of the houses the article of furniture which attracts the attention of a stranger is the stove. This standing generally in a corner, consists of a cylinder of sheet-iron lined with fire-bricks; it is from two to three feet in diameter, and reaches from floor to ceiling, to which it has the appearance of a supporting pillar. In using this stove, wood is piled in through a door a foot square near the base, and a brisk fire kept up for an hour or two, then allowed to die out; and when the gas and smoke have entirely disappeared a damper in the upper part is closed, and the stove becomes a radiator of warm air for twelve or fourteen hours, with no further attendance; the danger of shutting down and throwing gas into the room-coal gas-necessitates care in the management of these stoves.

There are among these families some of nearly pure Russian blood who have received the advantages of education, and by their culture, refinement and other estimable qualities afford to those of us who have established a school here great encouragement as to the probable future results. The material is good, it wants only the polishing.

Jan. 25th.—The steamer is just in, nearly a week over time, having been detained by bad weather, and it is only through protest that her Captain is prevailed upon to give us till to-morrow morning to get up our mails. So I must drop some other things and save this letter by winding it up.

The comparatively mild weather during the week has started the ducks in, and I have obtained and identified by means of Coues' Key as follows: Old-wife, male and female; harlequin, do.; surf duck, black scoter, mallard and "Golden Eyes." The descriptions are nearly all perfect; but in two cases I think that I can add a bit: My scoter has a membranous patch reaching nearly to nostril or culmen and sides of bill, and the tertiary feathers are tipped with white. And in my old-wife, the outer vanes of all of the tail feathers have more or less black, bordered and terminated with white, and the inner vanes white, and beside the two long tail feathers in center there are two others about half their length, all four being black. As I learn to use this Key I appreciate its value, and shall devote myself to supplying any errors of omission I may detect, which may be due to variations not as yet observed.

GAME PROTECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Towanda, Pa., March 12th.—I notice occasionally in your columns items in regard to the migratory quail, and should be glad to hear more of this experiment, and thinking that there are others probably similarly interested I am prompted to state what I know in regard to the one hundred that the Rod and Gun Club of this place procured and released in this vicinity. They came to us in fine condition, and were (I can say from personal knowledge) freed in favorable localities. Since then I have heard from reliable sources of four different broods of them being hatched, ranging from twelve to cighteen each. They disappeared as the cold weather set in last season, and I do not think there were but a few of one covey of them killed, and that was, of course, not done by any of our sportsmen. From our limited experience we should incline to think the introduction of them a success, which will be confirmed if they only return to their summer residences the coming season. Jor.

Taxing Guns.—Brooklym, March 15th.—Editor Forest

their summer residences the coming season. Jor. TAXING GUNS.—Brooklyn, Murch 15th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—It is with real pleasure that I read the different arguments, pro and con, on my proposition to tax the shot gun; but I must admit so far none of said arguments are very strong, or even tenable. A sportsman's heart, everybody knows, is very large, and such is, I think, the case with my friend and fellow-townsman, Harry Fenwood. The idea of his old friend not being able to pay a yearly tax of three dollars is certainly very bad, but I think with a fittle ingenuity and self-sacrifice it can easily be overcome. We have at the present an Irish famine relief fund, a policeneu's fund, and why should we not have an old sportsmen's relief fund? Let the broken down sportsmen be divided into two classes, the junior and the senior class. The junior class would include all above forty. Let there be raised, through your paper, all over the country, voluntary subscriptions. Mine will be five dollars to stort with. These subscriptions will be known as the 'Old Sportsmen's Relief Fund? 'Each member of the senior class will be entitled to a yearly amount out of said fund, provided that said member can prove that he has been all his lifetime a good and true sportsman, that he has never been a market shooter or a pot-hunter, and that he never spent any money foolishly at pigeon shooting. Unfortunately I cannot, at the present, suggest anything for the junior class; still I night give them a little advice. Should they be married men, for their wife's and children's sake I should tely, on the contrary, be single men, shooting. Should they, on the contrary, be single men, shooting. Should they, on the contrary, be single men, shooting. Should they, on the contrary, be single men, TAXING GUNS .- Brooklyn, March 15th .- Editor Should they be matrice uner, for their wife's and child-ren's sake I should tell them, sell your guns and give up shooting. Should they, on the contrary, be single men, for their boarding-house keeper's sake I should tell them, do the same thing. As long as we are after devising some means for the protection of game, let us by all means devise some ways for the protection of the poor sportsmen, but in the meantime do not let our senti-mentalism run away with our object in view.

sportsmen, but in the meantime do not let our senti-mentalism run away with our object in view.

A TRUI LOVER OF THE SPORT.

N. B.—In your last issue I notice that a party of gun-ners started at Bay Ridge some twenty-five woodcock, May I, through your paper, ask of those gunners one or two pertinent questions? What business did said party of

I am told that the following evening a prominent politician of Brooklyn had woodcock for his supper, furnished by some gunner. Whether said gunner was of said party I am not positive. Would it not be well for our shooting clubs to employ a detective to watch a little those Bay Ridge gunners?

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH. Heres, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fo "Bay birds" generally, including various species of ployer, sand piper, saipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avo-cets, etc., coming under the group Linacoles or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Came and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of necess; Hoel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

LONG ISLAND DUCK-SHOOTING .- We add to our reports, published last week, the following note from Pond Quogue, L. I., sent by Mr. M. Williams, of the Bay View House :-

View House:—
It promises to be very good shooting this spring, as there are more ducks in the bay now than there have been for some years past; more redheads than broadbills. Brant and geese are coming into the bay now by the thousand. I never saw redheads so fine as they are this spring. Sportsmen who would enjoy a few days good shooting should improve the opportunity now. L.J.

MONTREAL GUN CLUB. - At a meeting of the above club MONTREAL GOV. CLUS.—2 a meeting of the mody club held Tuesday, 2d inst., the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Col. F. Bond; 1st Vice-President, F. X. Archambault; 2d Vice-President, Peter McKenzie; Secretary and Treasurer, A. G. Rudolf; Committee, C. J. Allway, V. S., P. E. Normandeau, R. A. Allan, and efficers of the club; Captain, Robert

Blackwood.

New Jersey Snipe.—Lake View, N. J., March 11th.—
I killed a Wilson snipe here last Saturday, March 6th.

Killed a pair of teal duck on the lake the day before.

Ben Phillips.

SOUTH SIDE AMATEUR GUN CLUB.—PIttsburg, S. S., March 10th.—The South Side Amateur Gun Club, of Pittsburgh, S. S., organized on Feb. 8th, 1880, with I'resident, Hy. Smalley; Vice-President, Joseph Ritz; Treasurer, Chas. Gaul; Secretary, F. J. Heinz; Executive Committee, Wm. Thomas and Otto Heinz. F. J. H.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Chester, S. C., March 6th.—I never saw quail so plenty as here. One can go a mile from the town and start from one to two hundred in an afternoon. Myself and friend bagged forty-saven. We usually get from twenty to thirty in an afternoon. C. C. M.

Myselt and triend bagged forty-seven. We usually get from twenty to thirty in an afternoon. C, C, M. WILD PIGEONS.—North Vernon, Ind., March 13th.—Pigeons have been flying over this country for several months in great numbers. They roost in Scott County, thirty-five miles from this place, and have roosted there nearly every year for seventy-five years. The birds fly east in the mornings, feeding in the eastern part of the State and Ohio, and return in the evenings. Have seen none for a week past; but they will likely fly for some weeks yet. Have heard of only one trapper, a Mr. Fisher, who set his traps near Dupont, in Jefferson County. Do not think he has been successful. Quail season is from 1st of November till 1st of January. Not nuch shooting was done last season, as the season before many birds were frozen or starved to death. We look for good sport next season, as the birds increase so rapidly, and they have had no hardships to encounter this winter. We have only a few ducks on our creeks and ponds, and only an occasional one is killed. Fishing is fair in the season; bass of several kinds, carp, and a few other kinds of good fish, are caught in Muscatatuck, Big, Sand and Graham creeks. No fly-fishing. Largest green bass (light) from 3 to 44 jbs.

creeks. No fly-fishing. Largest green bass (light) from \$2 to 44 lbs.

Summer Woodcock Shouting.—New York, Murch 9th.—It strikes me that "Pair Play" is handling his pen in a very loose way. The pleasure of fall shooting does not consist alone in the mere act, of killing a bird. The soul of a true sportsman is also keenly alive to the beautics of nature, and a few hours shooting on a lovely day in October or November is better than a week in the usual cold and dreary weather of December.

But where is the objection to a special law for woodcock? I went to Morristown a few seasons ago to shoot partridges, and up to that time—Nov. 1st.—woodcock had been "numersome," but from that time scarcely a woodcock could be found in that vicinity. I admit that in some seasons they stay later; but as October is the woodcock month, and as he is the true sportsman's bird of America, let us have our chance at him while he's surely here. And let me add that if summer shooting is not profibited we will soon find woodcock a "scarce commodity." Any true sportsman would rather stop one rapid flying whistler in the fall than half a dozen in July, when they get up with the spirit of youthful owls and give the "shooter" time to wipe the perspiration from his soyes before they re out of reach. A young lady once told me that a July woodcock remind deler of a new-born baby, and she despised them. (A pair of trousers would have made her a sportsman.)

Didymus.

to \$1.50 per dozen. They could be sent to New York by the Mallory line of steamships; one leaves every week; oftener during the busy season. Major J. M. Brandon receives a large portion of the birds, is a reliable person, and will treat all fairly who may wish to deal with him. Mr. C. C. Pettit, the President of the gun club here, will also. I feel sure, assist sportamen to get birds. As to They could be sent to New York by

Where to go Next Wryter.—Philadelphia, March 6th.—I noticed in one of your February numbers an article from a correspondent calling attention of "lovers of sport" to the fact that Col. Allen, of Osceola, Fla., had recently launched a steamboat on Lake Topopekaliga, in Florida, to ply between that point and Luke Okeechobe ovia the Kissimmee River (400 miles). As that section of country is practically uninhabited, and virtually terra incognita to our sportsmen, and having spent the past winter in Florida, and having heard so much of that almost unknown region teening with game, and supposing that some of your many readers would like to know the great inducements it offers, I take the liberty of giving an extract from a letter from Col. Allen under date of March 3d.

I was struck with Col. Allen's idea of opening up that country to the tourist, and more particularly the gunner, for the sparseness of its inhabitants renders it a wonderful place for game of all kinds. Col. Allen writes that parties coming up the St. John's have the advantage of some eight or ten daily steamers, and that by landing at Brantley's Landing, or at White's Wharf, he will, upon a day or two advance notice, have ambulances to convey them over to Lake Topopekaliga, 35 miles distant, where they find accommodations with him on shore or boat. He

or two advance notice, have ambulances to convey than over to Lake Topopekaliga, 35 miles distant, where they find accommodations with him on shore or boat. He makes monthly trips, or as often as the necessity demands. Of course there are few points where sportsmen can find board or habitation in that section, therefore it would be well, if there are several in the party, to have tents or accommodation for camping purposes. At Port Kissimmee or Fort Bassenger board can be had from \$3 to \$5 per week. In the vicinity of Istokpoga the game is more plentiful than in any section of Florida. Deer and turkeys in great numbers, and bears plentiful. As an indication of the abundance of deer, he says on one of the five trips he has made, the mate of his boat killed four deer without moving from his position, and they all fell within 100 yards of his position (this was near Fort Bassenger).

LARGE VS. SMALL BORE GUNS.—Worcester, Mass., March 12th.—I was much interested in reading "St. Clair's" description of the different guns let has sowned, as given in a recent number of FOREST AND STREAM. For two years previous to last year I have used a 10 bore 30 inch burrel, 3! bls. Greener breech-loader, but as I did not care to lug around any extra weight exchanged it for a 78 bs. I dore, of same make. Now, this smaller gun throws shot equal in penetration and pattern to the larger bore, but thus far I cannot das a you shooting at a movine shot equal in penetration and pattern to the larger bore, but thus far I cannot do as good shooting at a moving object as with the larger grun. What is the reason? In firing at a mark or stationary object I can do as well with it at any distance as I could with the larger bore. The stock of the small gan has three-quarters of an inch drop more than the 10 bore bad. Would this make me shoot under? I do not like to give it up and go back to the large bore, for I fully believe a 14 bore is just as good in shooting qualities and much pleasanter to handle than a 10 bore, even for shooting coots. And right here let me say, I was with a party last fall duck shooting on Long Island Sound, and the one who got the most birds used No. 7 shot. How is that, ye sportsman who say that it is of no use to load with shot smaller than No. 3? I wish some of your readers could enlighten me, so that I can do better work with my present gun. No use to say the penetration is not as good, or that the shot is not distributed as evenly, for I have been all through that kind of experimenting.

JOHN,

The experience of others is in order.

The experience of others is in order.

INTO THE DISMAL SWAMP.

M ANY have heard, but few have seen, much of the great Dismal Swarup, in Southeast Virginia. With a view to ascertain something reliable about the prospects for fun and trapping, we lately made a trip there for that express purpose. Proceeding to Philadelphia, we took the J.W. Exerman, of the Clyde line, to Norfolk; time, on account of bad weather. Landing in Norfolk at midnight, we had difficulty in getting accommodations, but finally succeeded, and the next morning took the ferry to Portsmouth, and on the arrival of the bay line bent from Baltimore took the train on the Seabord and Roanoke Railroad, eighteen miles to Suffolk. At the steam saw mill of Manchester & Co., about two miles east of here, we made inquiry as to the best plan for a visit to Lake Drummond, and were directed to engage one of the swamp hands to convey us in by came on the visit to Lake Drummond, and were directed to engage one of the swamp hands to convey us in by canoo on the Jericho Canal, which runs directly from the mill through the swamp ten miles to the lake. As it was already past high twelve, we were anxious to get on our way, and Eli soon had together the complement of provender and cooking utensits, and, seated in his fine, large canoe, we soon were on our way, and before sundown had made six miles, which found us at the lowest camp occupied by "swampers," which locality Eli was familiar with, and we took up quarters for the night. Our shanty was well constructed out of cedar "boards," i. e., shingles about four feet long, not shaved, with a floor of hewed cedur planks. The roof extended well forward over the fire, which had the effect of throwing the heat on us as we Live Quall.—Giveston, Texas, March 9th.—I notice your domand for live quail. Although none could now be furnished from this point, the season for pairing-off being now at hand, a little information for those who wish to provide them the ensuing season may not be out of place. Some 10.000 live quail were received here the past season, the shipments commencing about Nov. 1st. The greater part of the birds come from Mexia, Kosse and Corsicana, though every little railroad station furnishes from one coop upward. When not too much crowded they generally reach here in good order, and sell from \$1

a man comtortably camping on the banks of the lake, where he had been spending several days fishing. The fish are generally cattish and multets, with a few perob. The lake is nearly round, and without a clearing or settlement of any kind on its border. Prentiss Duke formerly lived near the entrance of Jericho Canal, but several years since removed over to the higher land near the railroad. The lake is situated in the very center of the great Dismal Swamp, and is from five to six miles across, with an average depth of twelve feet. The water in the lake and canal of the swamp is of the color of strong tea, caused by the cedar and juniper timber which grows abundantly, and is not only found above ground, but beneath the surface, in the form of sound logs, which in places are being taken out for lumber of various kinds. We returned the same way as we went in, stopping again to camp in this dimal place, and in conclusion would say that we have been in many wild localities in pursuit of trapping, but in no place as wild as this awanny did we ever find fur-bearing animals so scarce. From evidence gained, we think there are quite a good many bears in the fall of the year, and a chance ofter passes through, with a sparingly few musikrats and coons. The lake has considerable fame, and many come from a distance to see it, but for a trapper we can find many places that will far exceed this in point of profit.

Shethal-BOENAL Dugdale, Pa., March 8th.

Was there ever a sportsman who has not at some time been allured into this sport? (if it comes within the vocabulary of sport, which I very much doubt.) I'll venture to assert there is no one, for the novely of the thing entices all who have an opportunity to indulge once, and not many of us, I think, will have any desire to repeat the dose. Last fall I made my debut in the coon-hunting arena. I was visiting a friend down in Virginia on a little hunting expedition, when, after gunning all day, my friend proposed a coon hunt for the night. I willingly filled into line, and off we started down to Uncle Sig's cabin to get him and his dog Sambo. Arriving at the door, we called him out and asked him if he would take us for a hunt. "Yes, dat I will, shure." Shortly he reappeared, equipped for the tramp in sheepskin pants, high-top boots and a coon-skin cap, with the tail hanging down his back, and with him made his appearance a specimen of the canine species, which he soon told us was Sambo, the master of ceremonies for the occasion. The dog was an odd looking relic of caninity, which, like his master, had seen his best days. I judged, from his appearance, that he was part bull, but what the other part was I can't imagine. He looked as if it might be alligator.

After we had lighted our pipes we started, leaving it

like his master, had seen his best days. I judged, from his appearance, that he was part bull, but what the other part was I can't imagine. He looked as if it might be alligator.

After we had lighted our pipes we started, leaving it entirely with Uace Sile to pilot us. He said we must go "down to de swamp." So off we started for the swamp, a walk of about one and a half miles, Uncle Sile let a way. When we arrived at the swamp Uncle Sile let a let us into the darkest conglomeration of briers, brush, trees and water I ever saw, and on he went through the thickest part of the woods. We had not gone far, however, before the old dog struck a trail, and the way the old darkey whooped was very trying on sensitive nerves. Had I been in the Black Hills instead of the Dismal Swamp, I think I should have taken it for the Indian's war whoop, and been involuntarily feeling for my scalp to see whether it was on my head or in an Indian's hunting belt. Soon old Sambo had treed, "way up do swamp by de canal." And away went Uncle Sile into the forest like the witches in Macbeth, leaving us to grope our way as best we could. Finally we got to the tree, a large fire was built, and we commenced to look for the coon, but it was so dark that we could not see ten feet ahead of our noses. But Uncle Sile said, "He am up dat tree, shure; Sambo never tole ma a lie." So up the tree he climbed, while we stood around it with our Parker breech-loaders, waiting to get a shot at the coon; but we were doomed to disappointment, for he leaped off and was on the ground before we knew it. But old Sambo being on the alert was there to receive him, and challenged him for a fight, and of all the squealing and scratching I ever saw, that capped the climax. The old dog came out victor, and we started for home, and after surveying my dilapidated clothes and lacerated hands I conclude that it a desire for com hunting is one of the faculties that go to make up the sportsman, I beyond a doubt am not one.

Charles County, Md., March 11th.

SPORT ABOUT SARDIS, MISSISSIPPI.

SARDIS, MISS., Feb. 16th.

AM sorry to say we have no shooting club here (wish we had). I have tried to get the sportsmen of this place to organize a club and buy trap and balls, but it seems that they fail to see where the "sport would come in." I am going to buy a trap and balls myself, and I think when they once try their hands at the glorious work of shivering glass in the air they will come around. Hunting is not very good just immediately around Sardis, but by going out five or six miles, a day can be passed in the field very pleasantly, and sometimes pretty agood bags are brought in. If a person wants to try his just of the property o

we retired first having interrogated Mr. Goodwin as to we restra. Its a faving interrogated air. Goodwin as to the most fatal spot or place about bruin to froe at. Oh, I tell you, my good friend, we could fairly feel the fatigue of siumbling through the cane, dragging a "bar" we had killed. We were up betimes, and so eager to get to work that

of stumbling through the cane, dragging a "bar" we had killed.

We were up betimes, and so eager to get to work that we could hardly wait for breakfast. It took but a short walk to bring us deep in the tall, dense cane surrounding the lake. We were told that bears had certain places to cross a very dim road that led to the lake. I was the first to be placed at a crossing. Tom was placed at the next best place. Mr. G. and the seven hounds made a circuit of about a mile to drive for us. Soon Thened the "music" far away. I held my breath and listened; sure they were coming nearer; still nearer they came. When within about 500 yards of me I took off my overoat, examined my gun, got my knife convenient, and waited in breathless suspense. Just about then I heard a twig crack a little to my right. In an instant my gun was cocked and almost to my shoulder; then came the dogs, and passed about fifty yards to the right, where I had heard the twig smap. Soon Mr. G. cane up, asked if I had seen anything. I told him I had not, but heard a twig break just out there. He said he had started either a panther or a cat, was not certain which, and the dogs were still after it. They were soon out of hearing and we could not get them back until near noon. We had missed the golden opportunity; it was then too late to start another that morning. We called Tom, held a jolly consultation and finally concluded to go on to the lake and short nap, we went for the ducks at a lively rate. Within about two hours we had baged eistreen, when our small shot gave out. By this time the sun was nearly down.

Again we started for the haunt of bruin. We could hear the wolves howling; so did the dogs, they knew too well what it all meant—"they had been there before"—and with all the coaxing and scolding we could do, not a single hound would leave our heels. The dogs were atriad of them. The wolves would cone up so near that we could hear them groun, but the cane was so dense that we could hear them groun but the cane was so dense that we could hear th

SHOOTING MATCHES.

In sending scores, Secretaries of clubs are requested to give details of trap, distances, etc.

New Haven vs. Wallingford. New Haven, March 10th.—To-day, being the regular day for the medal shoot of the New Haven Gun Club, six of the Wallingford team came down and shot a friendly match with six of the New Haven team, as follows:

| | | | | TEAM. | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----|-------|---------|--------|--------------|
| Bragdon | . 1 | 10 | 000 | 1101 | 11111 | 1 1 0 1 0-13 |
| Ives | . 1 | 1.1 | 111 | 1111 | 111100 | 0 1 1 0 1-17 |
| Goodrick | 7 | 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 7 1 1 1 | | 1 1 0 1 1 12 |
| Hall | . 1 | 11 | 0 1 1 | 1110 | 11111 | 1 1 1 1 0-17 |
| Pixley | . 1 | 11 | 101 | 0001 | 01011 | 1 0 0 1 0-11 |
| Hall. Pixiey. Lane | 1 | 11 | 101 | 0111 | 10001 | 1 1 1 1 0-14 |
| Total | | | | | | 90 |
| | | | | EAM, | | |
| Folsem | 1 | 11 | 111 | 1110 | 10100 | 1 1 0 1 1-15 |
| Armstrong | 1 | 11 | 111 | 1010 | 11000 | 1 1 1 0 0-13 |
| Fulton. | 0 | 0.1 | 0.01 | 0001 | 11001 | 11100-9 |
| Langdon | . 1 | 0.1 | 101 | 1111 | 11010 | 1 0 1 1 1-15 |
| Hanson | 1 | 0 1 | 110 | 0111 | 11111 | 0 0 1 1 0-14 |
| Langdon Hanson Waterhaus | . 1 | 0.1 | 010 | 1011 | 10111 | |
| Total | | | | | | ~~ |

The weather was very unpleasant indeed, with a cold northwest wind blowing, making it very unpleasant shooting. At 3 P.M. the members present of the New Haven Club shot for the medal:—

| Folsom. Langdon. Hanson Armstrong. Bronson. Jorey. | 0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 :0 | 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 | 1 0 0 1 | $ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ \end{array} $ | 1 1 1 | 11 11 11 | 1 (1) | | 11111111 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 | 1 | 1 0- 0 1- 1 0- 1 1- | -18 -18 -15 -13 |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------|---|-------|----------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Beers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Langdon | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 1 | 5 4 |
| Langdon won the medal | TOL | r th | ie: | sec | on | d ti | mo | 9 t l | us ! | ree | Lr. | | | |

D. C. J., Secretary. New York Law Relating to Pigeon Shooting.—Brooklyn.

—Is there any law in existence in this State prohibiting any one but members of an incorporated club from shooting pigeons from

the trap? SUBSCRIBER. Ans. The laws relating to this subject read as follows

Ans. The laws relating to this subject read as follows:—
"Char. P.—An act relating to animals. Passed Feb. 11th, 1874:
"SectLan I. Svery person who shall willfully set on foot, or instigate, or move to, or carry on, or promote, or engage in, or do any act toward the furtherance of any act of cruelly to any animal, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
"Section B. In this act, and in every law of this State passed, or which may be passed, relating to or affecting animals, the singular shall include the plural; the words 'animal' or 'dumb animal' shall be held to include every living creature; the words 'torture,' 'tormont,' or 'cruelty' shall be held to include every step, on the propose of t

Article 4 of the Constitution.

'The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enactas follows:—

'Section 7. None of the provisions of law heretofore enacted for the prevention of cruelty to animals within this State shall be construct to prohibit or interfere with the shooting, by members of sportsmen's clubs or incorporated societies, of pigeons; provided, that in each case, as soon as they can be enpired or taken after being shot, such pigeons, if living, shall immediately. In stilled. be killed.

Section 2. This act shall take effect immediately."

Our opinion is that the law of 1874 did apply to trap pigeon shoot-by, and that clubs were fairly within its terms. The law of 1875,

by exempting members of sportsmen's clubs or incorporated so by cicies, subtain general resources the former law as continuing in cicies, subtain general resources are continuing in force agricultures and the force of the force agricultures are the force force agricultures are force and force are force agricultures and force are force agricultures are force and force are force and force are force agricultures and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force and force are force are force and force are force and force are force are force and force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force and force are force are force are force and force are force are force are force are forced as a force are forced as a force are forced as a force are forced as a force are forced as a forced are forced

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB.—Detter Park, Jamaica, L. I., March 18th.—Third monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for the club champlooship cup; shot for at 7 birds each from H and Ttraps; handicapped rise; 89 gards boundary; using one barrel; ties shot off at 3 birds each; L.I.S. C. rules:—

| Yards Ris | £. | Killed |
|---|---|---------------|
| E. H. Madison25 G. F. Gildersteeve25 W. Mills24 | 1111111*-10111111111 | 14 11 5 |
| W. Wynn | 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 * * 1 1 1 1 1 * 1 1 0 1 | 5 5 5 |
| C. Kittridge | 11 * 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 * 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 | 2 2 |
| C. Hance | 1 0 0 0 0 | 1 0 |
| | : \$2 entry : shot for at A birds er | ich fron |

Same Day, -Sweepstakes; \$2 entry; shot for at 5 birds each from 5 trage; 30 yards rise; 80 yards houndary; ties shot off miss and

| out; Long Island Shooting Club rules:- | Out tour |
|--|----------|
| - | Killed |
| E. H. Madisont | 1 1 7 |
| W. Wynn†0 1 1 1 1—1 | 1 1 7 |
| C. Hancet | 1 1 7 |
| H, Atkinst | 1 1 7 |
| Dr. Talbot | 1 0 6 |
| Mr. Metcalf 1 1 0 1 1-1 | 0 5 |
| Mr. Kittridge | 4 |
| G. Gildersleeve | 8 |
| F. Broadway 1 0 * 1 1 | 8 |
| W. Mills* 1 0 1 1 | 2 |
| Dr. Morton 0 0 1 1 0 | 2 |
| †Divided the stakes. Referee, Mr. A. Holt. | |

ALGONOUIN GUN CLUB.- New York, March 15th.-The following ALAOSQUAN GOR LOBE—New I own, autern non.—In a tomoving is the result of this day's giass-bull shooting of the Algonquin Gun Club at their grounds, Weehawken, N. J., for the third competition for a silver cup, presented by the ex-President, Mr. Jas. P. Robortson, to be won three times. Has been won once by Messrs. Hugh Bennet and John H. Hill; 20 bulls; 13 yards rise:—

| Dr. Henry Griswold12 |
|----------------------|
| G. F. Kellar 15 |
| G. J. Sauer 11 |
| David Simpson |
| John Male |
| G. Williams |
| |

Scorers—J. J. Hayes and John Casey. Referce—Wm. B. Lundle H. M. B., Secretary.

* Mr. Dunseith was handicapped three vards.

ESSEX VS. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS .- The return match between ISSEX VS.JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.—The FOURTH matter between the Essex fun Club, of Newark, and the Jersey City Heights came off at the West Side Driving Park on the 10th inst., and proved one of the most interesting matches of the season. The former match between these crack clubs, it will be remembered, took place under the rules of the Essex, at Newark, and resulted in a tie-97 birds each. It did not so result on this occasion. As one of the Heights' boys remarked, "We met them, and we are

theirn."

The weather for the first part of the contest was very unfavorable for good scores, a bitter cold wind blowing from left to right directly across the traps, made it impossible for the shooters to stand any length of time without becoming benumbed, and when stant any long in the writing becoming benumber, and when the birds got up, they went down the wind like small streaks of electricity. But what was singular, the old shots succeeded in grassing in most of the difficult shots, but failed worfully in the incomers, or easy ones. The Sheriff was peculiarly unfortunate; incomers, or easy ones. The Sheriff was peculiarly unfortunate: but explained the matter, with the information that he had to take some prisoners down to Trenton, and they kept him busy all the night before. Dr. Burdett also had a night case, and Dr. Cole had been laboring hard getting two men appointed on "the force." Thomson thought some one had drawn the shot from his cartridges, while McCord know his shot opened all around the birds. The fact was, while the Essex had rather the easiest birds, espe cially were they so formed toward the last when the wind died away, they shot magnificently, and the Heights boys own up squarely. But they are far from satisfied, and yet believe they have the metal and nerve in their ranks to wrost the victory from Newark; and when they get their new grounds in order close by the watch factory, they propose to send another "invite." The following is the score:-

FIRST SQUAD.

| JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. | M. ESSEX. K.M. |
|---|--|
| Lewis | 2 Hunt 1110111-6 6 Brown 0011000-2 3 Ditmar 101110-3 4 Koeler 00011001-3 2 Ford 1001101-4 |
| SECO | OND SQUAD. |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | 3 Brentnal 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—5 5 Belcher 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 5 Blingsworth. 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5 4 Hayes 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—5 3 Robertson 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—4 |
| THE | RD SQUAD. |
| Hughes 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 Paine 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 5 Cadmus 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 6 Colc 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 Harrison 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 4 | 0 Pense |
| FOUL | RTH SQUAD. |
| Horitago 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—4 Henry 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—5 Quinlin. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7 Nall. 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5 Burdett 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—4 | 3 Campbell 1 0 0 1 0 1 1-4 2 Pier 0 0 1 0 1 1 0-3 0 Bennet 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 2 Wrightson. 0 1 1 1 0 1 1-5 3 Hope 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-6 |
| Total86 | 54 Total, 94 |
| At the close of the shoot | ing, about 5 o'clock, the Essex boy |

At the close of the shooting, about 5 o'clock, the Essex boys were escorted to the club-room of the Jersey City Heights Club, were escorted to the club-room of the Jersey City Heights Club, where an ample lay-out was ready for some seventy-five as hungry individuals as standing four hours in a March wind could naturally make. The supper was got up under the supervision of Geo. Osborne, who many will remember as a cateror of note among the celebrities of Jersey City. George is a member of the club, and he fairly throw himself on this occasion, as the high encomiums pronounced amply testify. After doing justice to the solids, and liquids in a mild form had circulated sufficiently, Dr. Cole, presiding, arose and proposed the first toast: "In Essex Gun Club—Gentlemen shooters all," and three cheers and a tiger were given with a will. Toasts and speeches full of humor followed in quick succession. Where there were so many and so good, we cannot Succession. Where there were so many and so good, we cannot discriminate; but can only mention among others Dr. Pindell Harys, You Lengerke, Pense, Brentaul, and another gentleman from the Essex whose name we failed to get. He, though rather small in stature, was so brimful of humor, and got off his say in ch a rollicking way, that he never failed to bring out the cu hu-sm of the entire party. Replies were made by Drs. Burdett.

Cole and Henry, M. T. Newbold, Thomson, Headden and others At an early hour the Essex boys took their leave, expressing, as we believe, the wish of all that more of these friendly contests among clubs may take place in the future.

JACOBSTAFF.

PENNSYLVANIA-Calquissa March 8th - Weekly practice of Catawissa Fish and Game Protective Club :-

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 3 | l'otal |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|---|--------|---|---|---|--|--|---|--------|--|---|---------|--|--------|--------|--|---|--|--------|
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| M. | . D | ri | nk | e | r. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | W | ii. | h | dı | e, | w. | | | | _ |
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| B | . A | ld | ri | el | 1. | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0-1 |
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| W | ut | еге | 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | (| | l | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-1 |
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mpire-A. W. Stadler. Scorer-G. W. Reifsnyder.

Northumberland, March 13th.-Weekly shoot of the Susquehaung

| Jesse James | | | | | | | . , | | | | | 1 | Ι | 0 | () | () | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 6 |
|--------------|-----|------|----|--|---|--|-----|--|--|--|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|--------|
| Jos. Everard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Z. Taylor | | | ٠, | | , | | | | | | | Û | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1-6 |
| W. E. Taylo: | r. | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-7 |
| S. D. Burk . | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 10 |
| Gco. Savidge | в., | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-9 |

Monday, March 15th.—Card trap; 18 yards rise:—
Jos. Everard, 19 out of 25; Z. Taylor, 19 out of 25; W. E. Taylor, 19 out of 25; Jessie James, 18 out of 25; Edw. Kiger, 4 out of 25.

CAPITAL CITY GEN CLUB.-Washington, D. C., March 15th.-An CAPITAL CITY GEN CLUB—10 (assimption, D. C., March 1862.—An association bearing the name of the Capital City Gun Club was formed here about March 1st; President, E. M. McLeod; Secretary, H. Stoddard; Treasurer, W. W. Eldridge. Our object is mutual improvement in glass-ball and pigeon shorting. The first meeting was held on Saturday afternoon on Meridian Hill. Card's rotary trap was used, and several of the members had that story trap was used, and several of the members has never before shot over a revolving trap. The club will meet for practice once a week during the season. The score was as fol-

| E. M. McLeod1111111111111111 | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| Harry King | 0 1 | 1 | 1-18 |
| P. F. Nagle | | | |
| H. L. Shepard | | | |
| William B. McKelden 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 | | | |
| W. W. Eldridge | | | |
| E. S. Peck | 1 1 | - 1 | 1-15 |
| | | | |

ERB-BOGARDUS PIGEON MATCH .- St. Joseph, Mo., Murch 11th. EIR-BOGARDUS PIGEON MATCH.—St. Joseph, Mo., Murch 11th.— This match, which was for a jurse of \$200, was short Thursday, March 11th. The conditions of the match were to shoot at 100 pigeons each, from 5 ground traps; 12-bore double guns; the use of both barrels I ounce of shot; Hurlingham rules; Erb to stand at 28 and Bo-gardus at 30 yards. Bogardus used at 25 bore choke-bore by W. & C. Scott & Son, 65as, carage lightning No. 7 powder, No. 9 shot in his first, and No. 7 shot in his second barrel. His gun weighs about 10 pounds. Erb used a gun of similar weight, made by James Purdy & Sons, London. His shells were loaded with 4idrs, Hazrurny & bons, London. His shells were leased with 4-thes. Hazard powder (see-shooting, ducking size), and he used Chicago No. 6 shot in both his first and second burrels. That Mr. Erb—who by the way is strictly temperate in his habits, and only nincteen years old—should have beaten the acknowledged champion by 10 birds will no doubt be a surprise to many, as his score is also a good one. Following is the official score-



Weather cold and windy, the wind blowing from the right to the ft across the traps. Time of shoot, 3 hours 5 minutes. Paul rancke, referee; B. F. Buzard, scorer. Birds marked * were killed with the second barrel.

The Rifle.

THE "PALMA" CONDITIONS.

THE Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association met the Roard of Directors of the National Ribe Association fine to Tucsday afternoon last, and considered the question of changing the conditions of the Palma match in accordance with the views expressed in the Forest and Stream of last week.

the views expressed in the Forest AND Stream of last week.

Col. Gildersleeve presided, and among the directors present were Messrs, Shaler, Donaldson, Litchfield, Fulton, Waters, Scott, Schermerhorn, Cowperthwalt and Grant. Col. Bodine was chosen a director to fill a vacancy, and Gen. E. L. Molineux, of Brooklyn, also in the same manner.

Major Fulton wished to have a note sent to the Scotch and Trish teams asking their views on the change; in the Delive accession.

Major Filton wished to have a not sent to the Scotca and Frish teams, asking their views on the change in the Palina conditions. This was opposed by Col. Cowperthwaite, who wished immediate action, that a match might be brought about this year. Col. Bodine said that a notice to the Irish team might bring a protest, and then to proceed to act in the face of such a reply would be at least discourteous. If the power to change lay with the N. R. A. of America, and no not account to the face of the second to the second and should be without asking opinions of any one. Col. Gilder-sleeve said that in truth the old match had lapsed by the failure of those originally invited to take part, and the problem now was to make such new conditions as would insure a continuance of the matches. It would not do to allow the Palma to lie by and rust, and now the time had come to take a new departure.

and now the time had come to take a new departure.
It was finally resolved to place the matter in the hands of Major
Fulton and Cols. Schermerhorn, Scott, Story and Litchfield, who
will draw up new conditions in accordance with the following
preamble and resolution offered by Col. Wingate, and unaniously passed:

Note: passes:—
Whereas, More than two years have elapsed without a compebloof for the international trophy known as the Palma, and no
ture contest for it under the existing conditions seems problog and

and an experience are offered this association that the com-ions, which have proven so advantageous to rifle shouting, be continued if the conditions of the match are changed so as trink Great Britain to be represented by a single team; it is force.

therefore. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Board that the conditions of the match should be changed so as to insure its continuance, and the committee having charge of the matter are requested to propare such a modification of its terms as in their opinion will best serve the interests of file cheoting by a continuance of these them the such as the state of

In concetion wish the discussion of the Palma conditions, the following expressions of opinion have been received from men who have taken part as successful competitors in the contests for

the trophy. They of all others have the right to speak their minds on the question under consideration, and there is a ful unanimity in their cry of "come on" to their British riva

ful unanimity in their cry of "come on" to their British rivals.

"Old Reliable" asys:—

"I beg to say that until quito recently I have felt reluctant to consent to a modification of the rules governing the contest for the Palma, for reasons previously entertained by many members of the Association. But the apparent impossibility of obtaining a match in the future, togother with the failure of the past two years, has convinced me that it is now expedient to so after the rules as to meet the wishes of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, in which case I have the assurance that the con-

the result be resumed.

"The directors of our Association have this matter under consideration, and I am held to believe that the change will be offected at an early period, but I fear not in time for a context this year.

Were truly yours, JOHN HODINA."

Mr. Rathbone, who has served on two teams, says:—
"I can see no valid objections to the change in the condition

"I can see no vanic objections to the enable in the conditions of the Pulma match which you suggest. I think it is the wish of American long-range riflemen to have the strongest possible foreign representation in the future contests for the Pulma. The two past years, much against our wish, we have had no team from a foreign country to need, and we sincerely hope that 1880 may not pass the pulma the past years. eign confine of metal competition. During the past two years a visit from any or all four former competitors would have been most welcome. I believe the position of the British N. R. A. to be logical and correct, and I also understand that the American N. R. A. have the subject tunder consideration, and I doubt not will come to the same conclusion, and, I hope, very soon, if it will be the means of a British team coming to see us this year.

"Truly yours, R. RATHBONE."

J. S. Summer, with the best long-range record in the world, is auxious for another of his quiet squelchings of the Britishers, and remarks:emarks:— "I have read your editorial of last week with much interes

"I have rear your entorial of last week with fitted interest. You have presented many good reasons why the conditions should be changed. It does seem us if it was the only way to bring about a match. They have said so much about it, their pride will certainly bring them here if the conditions are changed.

"Yours respectfully, JOHN S. SUMMER."

Mr. Isaac L. Allen is as pungent as ever, and shows that he is in good fighting trim, by writing to the Editor of FOREST AND

STREAM as follows:—

"You will please pardon me if I decline to offer any suggestions as to the advisability of changing the terms relating to the Palma trophy.

The members of the teams of 1876 and 1877 once thought they were entitled to some consideration, but soon found themselve were entitled to some consideration, and, so on communicated status upon; any suggestion from them being entirely ignored. My opinion is, that if the Board of Directors of the N. R. A. wish to have the terms changed, said terms will be changed, as they have been before, without reference to any suggestions from "Yourn respectfully," ISAAC LALLER."

"Yours respectating,

Col. Clark, of Poughkeepsie, who was on team of 1878, a'ds some guggestions for the conduct of a team match. He remarks:

"While I am in favor of modifying the conditions of the Palma match so as to admit a British team only, I am also in favor of doing away entirely with our present American Team system, and, to speak plainly, I believe there is no one obstacle so much in the way of bringing about an international match as our presents. on the way of tringing about a contribute of the cent system of team coaching I would place each man of the team entirly upon his merits, and if necessary allow no person to have intercourse with him during the shooting. We have had enough of the American Team system to test the quality rifles. Now let us test the metal of our marksmen by placing each

rifles. Now let us test the metal of our marksmen by placing each man of the team upon his own responsibility. This system would bring together our best shots, and I have no doubt that a match on this system could be arranged with our British friends.

"It has been said that such a man is not much of anindividual shot, but he would give himself up to the conchand would make a good tenuman. Wby not allow him to do all the Bring if be be a good trigger puller, and leave the other seven to adjust his sight and instruct him when to pull? Is it not almost a pity to use such men on a team, for if a big score be credited to them we never hear of them after. It may be remembered that in the "Spirit of the Times" match, which occurred a few days after the Palma match, the British eight scored quite a number in the "Spart of the Times" match, which occurred a rew days after the Palma match, the British eight scored quite a number of points more than the American eight in this match. There was no coaching allowed. If our rifles are superior, what reads such a wide difference in the scores of this and the Palma match? I believe it is a matter yet to be decided which are the superior marksmen. H. F. CLARK.

Capt. L. C. Bruce is working with vigor for receiving the atten dance of a British team here this year, and Capt. W. H. Jackson, the captain of the last American Team and the present holder of the trophy, says he will write more fully in a later letter and re-

marks for the present:"I am pleased that you are making an early move. I will write affew lines for the Forest and Stream. We must all do some-thing to stir up an interest in long-rangeritle practice. I do not know that we will get the Englishmen over here. Whatevor we may do, we can take away any excuse upon their part."

Prof. Chas. E. Dwight writes from Wheeling. West Va.:—
"The proposed plan of future competitions for the international rifle matches for the trophy Palma, as proposed in the last issue of the FOREST AND STHEAM, meets with my hearty approval, and seems to me to be fair and just. The adoption of such a plan could do nothing to make an international contest more remote or improper than it is at the present time. Whether long-range shooting owes its lethargy to the want of stimulus of these international contests, or to the fact of the sport being so largely participated in by professional shooters, maintained by our enterprising manufacturers, is a question which if debated might cloid a variety of opinions.

"No one would be more pleased than investif to see an internaissue of the Forest and Stream, meets with my hearty approval.

"No one would be more pleased than myself to see an interna-"No one would be more pleased than myself to see an interna-tional context. I have thought the best way to secure them would be for the teams to visit the opposing country alternately regard-less of the result of the match. The entrance fees of the contess would, if given to the team go far toward paying the expenses of their visit the following year. It seems to me that this plan would tend more toward keeping the interest up in both coun-tries than the former manner of deciding the place for the contest to be held. It would also, I think, have a tendency to introduce American arms into the country visited by the American team. "Yours truly. Chas, E. Dwight." CHAS. E. DWIGHT "Yours truly,

Your admirable editorial in last week's Forest and Stream is so conclusive upon this question that little remains to be said.

I am decidedly if arvor of making it a truly international match.

The title is now a misnomer, and, besides, the conditions are unfair to us, for while we can put only one team in the field Great

Dritain is allowed something like a dozen; for if Canada, Scot-

land, Ireland and Australia are admitted, there is no reason why acch principatty in India, South Africa, etc., should not be represented. In the past our superiority in guns and drill has been such that we could stand this, but now England is initiating our rifles and ammunition, and will meet us next time on more equal. terms. Yours truly. FRANK HYDE.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS -Boston, March 13th.-There was a large gathering in the "winter shed" at Walnut Hill range to-day, the atering in the "winter shea" at wainut IIII range to-day, the attraction being the tenth competition in "everybody's match." The day was not just what a rilleman would have selected for the scoring of an extraordinary record, but, in spite of the many disadvantages that the elements threw in their way, a large number of the competitors succeeded in repeatedly finding the buil's-eye, of the compeniors successed in repeatory mong the man seeks, and adding some line scores to their previous records. The Jights and shades were fair, but the wind was unsteady and vacilitating, ranging from northeast to east in direction and from one-half occasion one-half points in intensity. Captain Jackson, with his Sharps rille, government model, loaded with government amount amount of the property of the pr Sharps rille, government model, loaded with government ammu-nition, which he binsself loads, leads the van with a hund-some 48; F. Brown 43, and H. Tyler, 42, with the same class of rille. Among the marksmen who practiced with sporting rilles, W. Howard ranks the highest, having started off with a four and finishing up with nine "centers," making the handsome score of 49, which, taking the weather conditions into consideration, was an extraordinary performance. There were 100 entries at yesterday's meet, and appended are the highest scores muter.

| scores made : | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| W. H. Jackson. | 5 5 5 | 4 5 5 5 5 4 5-4 |
| W. Howard | 4 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-4 |
| J. Nichols | 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-4 5 5-4 |
| W. Charles | 4 4 5 | 5 5 5 5 4 4 5-4 |
| C. R. Griffing | 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 4 5 4-4 |
| | 4 5 5 | 5 4 4 4 5 5 5-4 |
| A. B. Archer | 4 5 4 | 4 5 5 4 4 5 5-4 |
| R. Davis | 5 4 5 | 5 4 5 5 4 4 4-4 |
| | 4 4 4 4 | 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-4 |
| E. B. Souther | 4 4 4 | 5 4 4 4 5 5 5-4 |
| H. Tyler | 4 5 4 | 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-4 |
| E. Whittler | 4 4 4 | 4 5 5 4 4 5 5-4 |
| J. Borden | | 4 4 4 5 5 5 4-4 |
| C. U. Meirres | 4 4 5 | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-4 |
| C. A. Arthur | | 4 5 4 4 4 4 3-3 |
| A. Locke | | 3 3 4 3 5 4 4-3 |
| According to | e terms of the handicap | , W. H. Jackson, W |

Charles, J. F. Brown and H. Tyler, all of whom used military rifles, are entitled to two more points on each of their scores than appears in the table above.

Boston-Mammoth Rifle Gallery .- The second week of the Con-Roston—Manmoth Rifle Galtery.—The second week of the Consolation Rifle Match has shown some wonderful shooting in the first class. Mr. W. H. Harrison takes the lead with a 40 and two 30s. The management announce that a new rule is adopted for hereafter in cass of ties; it is as follows: When the contestants have been notified to appear and shoot off the tie, and fail to do so, they reliquight all claim to shoot off, and mu, taceept the prize in order after the other contestants who do appear and shoot. For example, last month there were three ties for the first place; if two should appear they take the first two prizes, leaving the third one for the ubsentee. This rule is to be strictly enforced, and the management hope all will govern themselves accordingly. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40:First Class.

| First Class. | - 1 |
|---|-------------|
| W. II. Harrison 39 39 40—118 C. Edwards 37 33 39—11 N. W. Arnold 38 39 40—117 Frank Hollis 37 38 38—11 D. N. Sherburne 39 39 39—117 | |
| Second Class. | - 1 |
| L. W. Farrar 37 83 38-113 Col. Nat Walca 34 37 37-12 19 11 Matthews. 31 35 37-16 11 11 Matthews. 31 36 37-16 11 11 Matthews. 31 36 37-16 12 Shumway 35 35 37-16 13 35 37-16 13 37 37-11 14 A. Bradford 35 37 37-16 14 A. Bradford 35 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 | 67766666648 |
| Boston-Gullery PracticeThe new classified match opened a | t |
| the Magnolia Gallery with an abundance of entries and fine scot | - |
| ing. F. Hollis again leads the best scores, standing:- | |
| First class. F. Hollis | |

| Second class. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----|--------|
| W. H. Farnham45 A. B. Thomas46 | $\frac{46}{46}$ | $\begin{array}{c c} 48-139 & H. \ Lawrence. \end{array}$ 44 $\begin{array}{c c} 46-138 & \end{array}$ | 48 | 45—137 |
| J. Anderson 43 | 46 | 48-140 O. A. Goss | 44 | 45-126 |
| C. J. Foy42 | 45 | 42-129 T. Carr | 4.3 | 41-125 |
| | | gfield, March 16thRod and | | |
| Club scores made to | -da | y in a sharp rain with some | fog | at 20) |

possible 50:-L. H. Mayott..... .5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 48

| W. H. Chapi | 11 | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | ã | 5 | 4 | 4-46 |
|---------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|------|---|--------|
| S. H. Barret | t | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | ō | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| J. E. Mathey | W50 | n. | | | | | | | | | | | | . 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 先 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-44 |
| J. H. Dederi | ck. | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | 4 | 4 | 5 | ΰ | 5 | 4 | 5 | :3 | 5 | 4-44 |
| Dr. Boring | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | ő | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-43 |
| J. A. Willson | n | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | ٠. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4-43 |
| C. Van Vlac | K | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 42 |
| J. Lewis | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wakefield, | -3Ie | 110 | h: | 1: | 317 | ١,٠ | - | I | ш | 3 | 7 | V. | a l | tet | ieli | l a | y ne | ati | eur | • 1 | Siff | e | A880- |
| 1 12 11 11 | 11.0 | a | ē., | | 41. | | | | | ~1 | -1 | . 2 | _ | . [- | + 1- | 0.1 | k or h | | | - 1 | | | |

afternoon, there being a large gathering of riflemen present.

| E. F. Riehardson 5 | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5-34 |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| David Ogilvie 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5-32 |
| David H. Walker 4 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 4-32 |
| Frank A. Winship 5 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 5 4-31 |
| John Henderson 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4-30 |
| William Daniel 4 | | | |
| George Towle 5 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 4-30 |
| | | | |

CONNECTICUT - Collinsville, March 10th, -Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand 3-pounds pull, 10 shots; fresh wind 10 to 2 o'clock:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|-----|
| J. Laubenstein | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 100 | 46 |
| O. B. Huil | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 103 | 44 |
| E. Fancher | | 9 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 97 | 4:3 |
| J. Bidwell | 13 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 7 | - 5 | 9 | 10 | 94 | 4:2 |
| J. D. Andrews | 9 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 11 | -10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 91 | 41 |
| G. F. Lewis | | 10 | 10 | 11 | 8 | ß | 7 | S | 10 | - 8 | 89 | 40 |
| J. Pfister | | 8 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 55 | 8 | 9 | 85 | 41 |
| G. J. Case | 8 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 4 | Q | 8 | 8 | 78 | 38 |

SCHUETZEN NOTES.-The Board of Directors of the Schuetzen REGULETER NOTES.—The Hoard of Directors of the Senucizen Park at Union Hill, N.J., are making arrangements for a fair to be held at the park; time, 6th to the 20th. Connected with the fair will be a grand p-the shooting for an aggregate of about \$2,000, open to all comers. The programmes for this shooting will be issued in a few days.

The New York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Aery, will commence with their regular practice shootings the first week in April.

NEW YORK-Headquarters Zettler R. C.-Shooting for club prize March 2d; 20 shots; Creedmoor targets, reduced to gallery distance: possible 100:-M. L. Riggs... P. Fennings... B. Zettler Wm. Klein... M. B. Engel...

J. Dutit... T. O'Niel.... EMPIRE RIFLE CLUB.-New York, March 15th .- Matches at Hartung's Park, fourth fruit dish competition, 200 yards; handi-

D. F. Davis†
N. D. Ward.
A. H. Cobh;
W. M. Farrow\$
J. H. Brown;
F. H. Holton*
H. Fisher** H. Princit**.

Less 2 points handicap, 47. + Less 1 point bandicap, 46. + Less 2 points handicap, 44. * Less 3 points handicap, 44. * Less 4 points handicap, 42. * Less 4 points handicap, 43. * Less 4 points handicap, 43. * Less 4 points handicap, 45. * Less 6 points handicap, 46. * Less 7 points handicap, 48. * Less 8 points handicap, 48. * Less 8 points handicap, 48. * Less 9 points handicap

W. M. Farrow A. H. Cobb F. H. Holton J. H. Brown J. H. Brown ... 5 9 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 -40 C. E. Tayntor ... 45 N. Dorrlor ... 44 D. F. Davids ... 41 N. D. Ward ... 43 N. H. Fisher ... 41 N. Ward ... 43 N. Ward ... 43 N. Ward ... 44 N. W. York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 41 New York Rifle Cr. ... 42 New York Rifle Cr. ... 43 New York Rifle Cr. ... 44 New York Rifle Cr. ... 45 New York Rifle Cr.

provement on the preceding week:-J. SEABURY

Ring...... 20 19 22 22 23 25 25 18 14 24 4 22 20 22 23 30 Creedmoor...... 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 2 5 4 5 5 5 6 Ring...... 22 25 14 21 13 24 15 23 18 11 20 6 23 20 23 - 278 Creedmoor....... 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3 5 4 5 - 05

CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME FOR APRIL.—The competitions upon the range at Creedmoor, during the month of April, 1880, are announced as follows :-

M. M. Maltby, Adjutant.

nounced as follows:— Saturday, 3d. -Mr. Frank J. Donaldson, Exceutive Officer.— "Off-Hand Individual" Match; conditions in last week's Fonest

"Off-Hand Individual" Match; conditions in last week's FOREST AND ETREAT, Th.—Maj. Geo. S. Schermerhern, Jr., Executive Officer.—Ballard Hille" Match, 100 and 200 yards, and "Remington Rifle" Match, 200 yards,
Saturday, 10th.—Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, Executive Officer.—"The Remington Shot Gun" Match, 800, 300 and 1,000 yards, and "Off-Hand Individual" Match.
Wednesday, 14th.—Col. Geo. D. Scott, Executive Officer.—"The "Alford" Match.—Wenty competitions (somi-monthly), for twenty

Remington Military Rilles, N. Y. State model, 50 caliber, or U.S. Government pattern, 45 callber. Saturday, 17th.—Mr. James Grant, Executive Officer.—"Remton Gold" Match; distances, 900 and 1,000 yards; and "Off-Hand

Santiany, Minch; distances, 800 and 1,000 yards; and "Off-Hand Indivibual" Match; Wednesday, 20t.—Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, Executive Officer,—The "Secretary's" Match, first competition. Conditions: Open to everybody. Distances, 200 and 509 yards; if we shots at each distance. Position, standing, at 200 yards; at 500 yards, any, without artificial rest. Ritio. any of the following: Winchester Military, Peahody-Martini Military, Snider Military, Remington Military, Hotchkies Military, Snider Military, Remington Military, Hotchkies Military, Snider Military, Remington Military, Hotchkies Military, Snider Military, Mili

distance, 100 yards.

Tickets of membership in the Nutional Rifle Association for the Telects of membership in the National Rule Association for the year 1880 can be purchased either at the office of the Association in New York City, or upon the Range at Creedingor. Members will be entitled to free admission to the range grounds, and to use of targets at all times (Sundays excepted), and will, upon application at the office, be furnished with a card entitling them to railroad fransportation between New York or Brooklyn and Creedingor at the reduced rate of thirty cents excursion.

ESSEX VS. FRELINGBUYSEN.-Newark, March 10th.-A friendly contest took place at the range of the latter on Wednesday evening last, which was closely contested by both clubs, members of each team shooting alternately, the highest score being 47. The match

| ESSEX. | A. C. Neumann |
|-------------------|---------------|
| V. A. Cleavland | A. C. Neumann |
| ('vone 41 | Geo. Weigman |
| lac Durkolane 4ff | C. Sudett |
| lag Doon 44 | F. H. Soden |
| 2. H. obrus 46 | Geo. Zimmer |
| 1. Welta 47 | R. Beach |
| Martin | J. K. Walsh |
| V. Dutcher 43 | Geo. Lytle |
| Liengle | R. Westerman |
| ohn Doon | J. Dennis |
| | |
| Total 437 | |

WHAT A HUNTER KNOWS.

BOZEMAN, Montana, Feb. 28th.

'Hunting Rifle's " query in issue of Jan. 8th, the Replying to "Hunting Rifle's" query in issue of Jan. 8th, the weight of the 40 caliber hollow-pointed bullet to which he refers weight of the 30 centure tools or should have been 192 rs. instead of 100 grs., as the types had it. It was thought unnecessary to correct the error, the proportion of powder to ball given (I to 2.88) sking the true weight. If he will send his address to Walter Cooper, gun dealor, Bozeman Montana, he will send him a lot of the balls for trial in his riske, it. Montana, no will send after all of the deals for that it may not be is a patched ball, and of sufficient taper for a good hunting ball. On account of pecularities of calibor, growing, etc., in different rifles, a ball that files from teom one rifle will not necessarily if true from others nominally of the same calibor. The Winchester, 44, cal., of instance, is not, 1 think, more than 42 cal., and a with other rifles. This ball is gotton up for a Sharps rifle, and from witnessing its shooting up to 200 yards I believe it a properly shaped ball. Mr. Cooper has also gotten up Express moulds for 44 and 45 cal., patched balls modeled from standard English balls, and I am told by those who have used them they

The experiences of an expert rifleman like Mr. Rabbeth at the The experiences of all expert inclaim like of . Another a care darget are very valuable—more so than a large quantity of theoretical trash and nonsense that so often, perhaps unavoidably, encomber sporting Journalis. Results are sometimes obtained at the target that puzzle experts, but they should not be east saide without due consideration. My experience differs from his in one or two particulars, more especially as to the necessity of the lubricant wad. With the patched ball I understand that all the Individual with the patient shall inderstant that in the targeting reported was done without wiping, and, with the excep-tion of the first few rounds, without a labricant wad. My own experience with the patched ball, and without the labricant, is that it soon loses its accuracy in successive shots, unless wiped after each discharge—the patch stripping off, the rifle's leading after each discharge—the paten stripping on, the first seating and want of accuracy necessarily resulting. This uppears to be the experience of ride makers both in this country and Great Britain, as it is understood they all invariably use a lubricant wad of becawax and tallow or sperm oil with the patched ball. I understand also that most of the British ritle makers use a patched ball

stand also that most of the british thie massive also a parameter out in the Express rifle.

Mr. Rabbeth reports only one experiment with an Express ball — a, 45 cal. Canollured ball for the Sharps rifle—making a group of sixteen inches at 200 yards. That, in my opinion, is about as good a turget as is usually made by any solid Canellured naked ball at e and should not be an argument against the accuracy that distance, and should not be an argument against treacour of this particular ball. I doubt the practicability of swedgion hollow-pointed ball, yet they are comparatively so light that difficulty should exist for casting them without flaws.

Had Air, Rabbeth obtained from the Sharps Company balls from musts. Randow to that can be shaded by that company for me in 1876 (44 cal-moulds ordered and made by that company for me in 1876 (44 cal-patched and 275ers, weight), he would have found them all the could have desired as to accuracy, and all they should be as to destructiveness. It was modeled from an English butl, except it has much more taper.

There are several objections to the Sharps .45 cal. Canellured Ex-There are several objections as the shall for hunting, on account of superior accuracy. In the second place, the point seems too blunt. I think a ball with an orifice in the point more than three-sixteenths of an inch will lack accuracy. It has a 22-inch three-saxteenins of an incu will inch accuracy. It has a 22-incu
orifice. Thirdly, the explosive cap in the orifice is danagerous to a
certain extent, and, in my opinion, superfluous. With the proper
velocity given the ball, and without the explosive, it will, of its
own velocity, expand or explode at the proper time—to wit, after
entering the animal—and with as much or more destructiveness as with the sylvair classred. Moreover, a twig is likely to explode it before striking the animal. I consider the insertion of a copper tube in the end of the bullet, where of no greater diameter than three-six is entirely and the think in the case of the bullet, where of no greater diameter than three-six is entirely and the time than three-six is entirely with its expansion and destructive.

Thave now used the Express ball from an American breech I have now used the express ball from an American broccul-loader (the Sharps) for two years past, having used the solid ball for the two preceding years. My prejudices (caused by too much being claimed for it, in my opinion, by those evidently inexperitowing taining to mere against its merits. Mr. Hight's opinions, however, caused me to give it a trial, and after experimenting to find a ball of proper weight to suit my rifle, and then using it. For two years on antelope, deer, elk, grizzlies and mountain sheep, I have no heelitation in saving that, for hunting purposes, it comes up to the standard claimed for it by the Irish riflemen. A refer up to the standard claimed for it by the Irish riflemen. A reference to my note-book shows that during the season of 1878; of twenty-nine deer and antelope known to be lift fairly in the body between shoulder and hij (nineteen of which were "paunch-shots"), five required a second shot, or one in nearly six—charge, 60grs. C. & H. No. 6, and 275grs. ball. For bear, a 83grs. hollow-pointed ball was used; but the powder was insufficient for a proper velocity, and the results were unesatisfactory. During the season of 1879, of twenty-four deer and antelope hit fairly in the body, only one required a second shot, one in twenty-four. Of thirty-four clk and mountain sheep hit fairly in the body, six remarked as second shot, one in five and two-thirds. Of clight hears quired a second shot, one in five and two-thirds. Of eight bears quired a second soit, one in the and two-tunies. Or logal nears killed (seven grizzlies), only one required a second slot. This record does not hielde animals known to be lith in the limbs— some of which got off. Charge used, Jogyrs, C. & H. No. 6, and 275grs, ball for deer, and 30grs, ball for bear and clk. This last ball, made by boring out a 35grs, ball, produced very sutificatory bull, made by contribute a sagra, and, produced very sutristatory results, as the record shows, though it is a little beavy for the powder, and has not quite taper enough for firing consecutive shots without wiping. The more favorable results for 1870 arise from using more powder, and probably placing shot more carefully—the "wire-edge" of the sport having probably worn off.

During 1876 and 1877, of about seventy deer and anteloop hit

with the solid ball, about one-fourth required a second shot, and

with the solid ball, mout one-contra required a second shot, and about one-lail of the elk and bear. In those days, however, a bombardment was kept up on a grizzly as long as he kicked. In the successful use of the Express ball, a strong and mod-erately quick powder is necessary (such as C. & H. No. 6). As an evidence that my ophison is distincteated, I will state that the powder I am using cost \$3 per pound (mostly from mistatic of the shipper), and would still be used could it be had no cheaper, us it is superior to any other brand to be obtained.

In conclusion, I would advise "Hunting Rifle" to depend upon

his own experiments in the solution of rifle or ammunition. If he contemplates limiting larger game, this experimenting will familiarize him with the powers of his own ritle, something essentially necessary for a successful hunter. If the thinks of using the Express ball in his 40-caliber, I advise him to have it chambered for the 90-grs. shell. BEAR-PAW.

Feh. 28th.

Arghern.

BOXTON NOTES.—Archery has taken a firm hold here, and before July I hope to see half a dozen more clubs springing up in and around the "Hub." The expected match between New York and Boston gentlemen, which is to take place in May, is much talked of, and there is considerable curiosity to know who the lucky ones will be who are to represent Boston.

Before many weeks we shall probably form a club to be known as the Boston Archery Society. This society is for the encour-agement of archery in this section, and we shall probably meet once in two weeks. A private practice club for the encourageonce in two weeks: A private practice duit for the encourage-ment of long-range shooting is also talked of, some of the rules of the present P. P. C. not seeming to said us Eastern archers exactly. During the coming season we shall probably shoot a great deal and have some matches.

LANCE WOOD.

—The Robin Hood Archery Club of Nyack, N. Y., is selecting a

team for the coming campaign. The club has some seventy-five members, and good work may be expected from it next summer

CORTLAND ARCHERY CLUB.—Cortland, N. Y., March 13th.—The following score was made by the members of the Cortland Archery Club at Van Bergan Hall; 20 arrows; 30 yards:—

| First 30. | Second 30. | Third 30. | Total |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Dr. F. O. Hyatt 198 | 205 | 216 | 619 |
| Willis Cloves 194 | 208 | 2023 | 604 |
| Jas. R. Schermerhorn 191 | 192 | 190 | 576 |
| A. Schermerhorn 181 | 184 | 187 | 555 |
| A. Mahan 171 | 183 | 184 | 539 |
| J. S. Ormsby 178 | 156 | 186 | 520 |
| Frank Turner 168 | 156 | 174 | 498 |
| J. S. Bull 157 | 155 | 144 | 450 |
| Dr. G. H. Smith 116 | 174 | 160 | 450 |
| Mrs. A. Mahan 91 | 139 | 122 | 852 |
| Miss Maggie Force 103 | 117 | พร | 315 |
| | | | A. M. |
| | | | |

MANHATTAN BOWMEN.-This new club has been organized in BLARATER BOWNER.—This new Gittle mis been organized in this city, with the following officers:—President, D. M. McLean; Vice-President, W. C. Beecher; Secretary, J. O. Davidson; Treas-urer, S. E. French. The members practise in the Ninth Regi-ment Armory hall, sharing there the privileges of the New York club.

-In the current number of Harper's Bazaar appears a page —in the current number of marger's basian appears a page drawing from the pencil of an artist, whose truthful character sketches last fall of the Eastern Archery Meeting at Boston were enjoyed by the archery fraterentity everywhere. The picture represents a seen in the Ninth Regiment Armory, during a Saliurday night practice shoot of the New York Archery

Club and the Manhattan Archers-these two clubs having shot unically together shee their organization. We recognize in the picture many well-known members of the two clubs, and not only are the likenesses there, but also the individual manner of

A lover of the bow himself, the artist has faithfully rendered all those little details of the archor's outfit, which gives the nicture

those little details of the archer's outfit, which gives the picture an added value to an archer's eye, rarely accorded to drawings by those not "up" in archery

Mr. Davidson is doing much with pen and pencil to give these ont conversant with archery truthful representations of how this heathful and pleasant sport is carried on.

"ROUNDERS" IN ARCHERY.-New York, March 18th.-The New York Archery Club of this city has passed a resolution excluding nombers of all other archery clubs from membership. This they claim will prevent any claims of other clubs to a share of the honors to be wen bereafter. This resolution will no doubt ac complish the desired effect, but will it not exclude many desira ble members and keep the club in the background during the summer matches BOUNCED

The New York Club have based their action on very sound and sufficient grounds, and in sotting their faces against what are known in other sports as "rounders" have taken a com-mendable lead. It is possible, however, that this action of the mendanne teta. It is possione, nowever, that this liceton of the club is premiature. Archery is yet in its infancy; clubs are fuw in numbers and weak in membership, and it may for these reasons be advisable to wait awhile before drawing the lines too close. In inter-club matches it is plain that where a member of many clubs shoots against one of his own clubs, the credit of the view. camps snoots against one of his sown times, one treat of one vac-tory is decidefully complicated and dubious. This, it strikes us should be provided against, and it may be provided against with-out totally barring members of more than one club from all the club privile ges of each. An archer might belong to one club with which in all inter-club teams he should shoot. At the same time, he might be allowed the privileges of a semi-honorary name, he might be anowed the privileges of a semi-mortaly nembership in other clubs, or a membership with occitian well-defined restrictions, which should yet debar him in no wise from a full participation in all club contests and privileges. We should be pleased to hear from some of the older archers on this quos-Let us arrive at the middle course, which will be the safest and most progressive for archery to pursue.

Deferred.-Several interesting and timely communications have necessarily been deferred.

Dachting and Canocing.

IMPORTED YACHTS.

A Syachting on the lakes takes stronger hold upon the masses the desire to import craft of foreign build from Cuthbert's yard at Toronto, the best-known builder in the West, becomes more manifest. It has been an open question as to what status in the eyes of the law the imported yachts could claim, and nuin the cycs of the new the imported pachs could chan, and he incrous have been the inquiries we have received of late seeking to unrayel the mysteries of our wonderfully complex and pecu-liarly stupid Government exactions in this respect. As long as our barbarons tariff and Chinese exclusiveness hold sway, our our paroarous tariit and Cannese excusiveness noit sway, our Lake readers, ambitious of owning Grephounds and Inas, must bow to the decisions of vae propuli and the powers that be. We have received, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Treusury, the following authoritative announcement, an observ-ance of which virtually denies imported yachts over twenty tous the right to fly the American flag, and compels them take papers, etc., from the Old Dominion, hall from abroad and sail under the protecting Blue of H. M. colonies of the North. We add that yachts under twenty tons can be imported with impunity, as our legislators in their wisdom refuse to take notice of olippers under the mystic figure of twenty, and class them simply olippers under the mystle figure of twenty, and class them simply as 'manufactured wood,' which, once in the country, come into the same category with skiffs, punts and boats, and require no papers of any kind, unless cruising in foreign waters, when a fisherman's or a coaster's license becomes a necessary adjunct to escape interference by revenue officials abroad. As there is a duty on "articles manufactured of wood," yachis under twenty duty on "articles manufactured of wood," yachts under twenty tons should be sailed from the Canadian yach so fuler birth into our harbors in a bond fide manner, when they will circumvent paying duties on the same grounds as a suit of clothes worn on the back. It would seem as though the time had come for an entire revision of the laws passed by Congress relating to yachts. We hope that influential persons interested will step to the force and demand about five minutes' attention to the matter at the hands of our represensatives, who can have no earthly objection to an overbauling and simplification of laws originally intended to foster the construction and sailing of yachts, but which have long ago become a drag instead of an nid to the object sought. With the assurance that the revision is asked not in the interests long ago occorie a drag instead to act not need so sought. With the assurance that the revision is asked not in the interests of an onslaught upon Uncle Samu by rod-handed plutters, nor yet with a ylew to starving lim by nursing contraband trade, oven the most suspicious and conscientiously tender legislator may so far relax his protective hobbies as to grant the small boon asked. a sport which has attained a growth sufficient to demand ional recognition. The following is the letter received:

The following is the letter received:

THEASHIN TORALTHENT, CHEMICARY, CHEMICARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., March till.

Editor Forest and Stream :-SIR-Relating to yachts of over twenty-tons burden, of foreign uild, imported and owned by American citizens, this Depurt ment desires to say, that a yacht of foreign build, of the burden mentioned, could neither be enrolled nor licensed as an American mensioned, count neither be enrolled nor needsed as an American vessel, nor be entitled to the privileges defined in Section 4,214 of the Revised Statutes, except by special Act of Congress. As to the right-of-such a yacht to carry the American flag, this

Department concurs in the opinion expressed in Article 226 of the

regulations prescribed by the State Department for the use of the Consular Service of the United States, which is as follows:

"The privilege of carrying the American flag is under the regulation of Congress, and the statutes have not made that privilege practically available to any ships, except those duly registered or excelled at any Conton House." enrolled at some Custom House.

Very respectfully, Assistant Secretary. MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—
To my way of thinking, there is no one man or body of men than can figure up a just table of allowance. You might just as well expect them to figure exactly the weight of construction. In the first place, we must have every owner of a small yacht understand that they are to ballast their yachts to their own liking, and keep their ballast just where they put if in the first place, that is, not shift from side to side or end to end while under weign. This done, every tub will sit on its own bottom. I then would propose to do away with our tables of allowance. Make your classes of center-boards and keels, make them of sloops, schooners, cutters, yawls and sharpies. Give a man to understand that if he desires to go into the 26ft, class, his yneht must not be over that limit; if into the 38ft, class, not over 38ft, deek line, and so on lbuit: if into the 38ft, class, not over 38ft., deck line, as

limit; if into the Sift, class, not over Sift,, deck line, and so on until you arrive at the largest available yacht, even if it brings but two boats out for competition.

The judges have then not got to pore over a stationery store or work like clerks in some down-town shop; they will have to stand no censure about half inches, or split seconds, or the differ-The boat first across the line is the winner, if a ence of length. The boaturst across the line is the winner, it an anchor start, and also a winner if more than the time has elapsed between her and her rivids in a flying start.

As the table of allowance now is, two boats may be just as long As the table of allowance now is, two boats may be just as long on dock, the same beam and sail draft; one's stern may rake more, and she would probably got allowance on a few inches, Two beats are in the same class. By water line measurement one is 20ft, on deck, 10ft, beam and 21ft, water line; the other is 25ft, on deck, 10ft, beam, 2ft, 6in, water line. The smallest boat actually allows the largest by water line measurement at present in

vogue.

When men understand they can build so long, and are restrictedonly to fixed ballast, their pocket-books and fanor will determine which class their ambition lies in, and we shall see a more uniform size of vessels with more variety of rigs and models. It will also determine whether a sloop is better than a outter, or enters botter than schooners, etc. "Every tub will sail on its own bottom." Never consent to put a shifting ballast boat against one that keeps hers under the floor. Kedor.

Buston, March 5th.

Hoston, March 5th.

We object altogether to any measurement by length for reasons set forth in these columns. We also take exception to the child's play of allowing so many minutes to cross the starting line. It tobs a race of its display of seamanship and skillful maneuvering All of a class should start at one gun, and their times be taken After the gars should sear the graph; the subject the state of the garden to the garde seration rules with this and thinks should be done away with wherever possible. Vacht racing ought to be graduated out of haymakers' leading strings. In relation to shifting ballast among small boats, our correspondent has a clear head.

NEWPORT "CATS."

Editor Forest and Stream :-

A good many years since, further back than I somotimes find it pleasant to look, I noticed at Newport, R. I., the finest fleet of small sallboats it had ever been my luck to see. They were all of them est-rigged, with short booms and high, narrow-headed them ext-rigged, with short booms and high, narrow-headed sails; were time sen bonts, sure in stays, and every one of them was a keel boat. Their owners were practical men, who galned a living by taking out sailing parties, and they understood handling their boats to perfection. I often talked with these men about center-boards, but it was no use; they considered their boats perfect, and that the keel was what made thom so. Now, however, the visitor to Newport will tind all this thing changed. It is no difficult at the present day to find there a keel ent-boat as it was twenty vears ago to find a center-board. it was twenty years ago to find a center-board.

Solve the riddle, mon ami, and What has caused the change? What has caused the change? Solve the riddle, mon and, and if you can't, pass it on to some of the cutter fraternity, who, instead of using their brains in improving what is good, are attempting to introduce something that has been thoroughly proved an inferior article. After Messrs, Cutter & Co, have given up the conundrum, we can accommodate them with still another OTT VIVE

We certainly take a very different view of a perfect from what our correspondent seems to set up as his standard. The Newport cat-boats we consider without question the embodiment of the very worst elements a yacht can possess. They are exceedingly dangerous when fully rigged, very hard on their belons, excessively wet and uneasy, very apt to miss stays in lumpy water, cannot sail close on account of their great host and narrow head, permitting the gaff to fly broad off when the boom is trimmed force. permitting the gair to hy broad out when the boom is frimmed fore and aft, and they are leewardly and very slow in rough water, to such an extent that we boxed about an hour in one of them trying to fetch a mark not an eighth of a mile to windward. They yaw frightfully, and with belin hard across the quarter will fall to answer till a favorable sea throws their shout again where it ought to have pointed right along.

If we desired deliberately to set about designing a oraft com-

bining all the worst qualities known we should choose something nning at the worst quarties known we should edoese sometting like the Newport cat as our model. Make these vessels of less beam, however, greater depth, add a keel and low ballast, less hoist and more gaff, and the result would show a boat which would be safe, easy, dry, comfortable to sieer, reliable in a seaway and closer on the wind. We think it high time that the way suid closer on the wind. We think it high time that the himiliating custom of taking our cus from smacknee, clam-dig-gers and the like gave place to a little more confidence in intelli-gence and special training. Practice is very good in its way, but practice salted with a little brains ought to go a good deal fur-

It is not difficult to assign a reason for the regrettable change from keel to center-board in Newport. New York fashions there rule ashore and they rule affoat. When New York again takes to he keel the clam-diggers of Newport will follow fast enough

and there will be less business for the undertakers every season which no one will regret. The risks of the tight-rope performer ought not to be accepted in a well-designed yacht. As long as they are present, sailors and men who are not agents for life insu ance companies will repudiate such craft as productions not even equal to those of the Fiji Island savages.

A REPLY TO "CORINTHIAN."

Editor Forest and Stream: In a late article by "Co Corinthiau" he attacks Mr. Smith for his In a late article by "Corinthian" he attacks Mr. Smith for his assertion that length measurement would tend to produce oversparred vessels, and this from the gontlemán who sparred Viren. Madeap, hitropid. Theid Wires and the new Mischlef, is remarkably cool, to say the least; much more so it seems to me than he would make it for Mr. Smith. "Corinthian" should rothan ne would make it for art, smith. Cornition is mount for member that an architect makes his plans of a house according to the requirements of the person proposing to build, and likewise a yacht designer must do as the owner wishes, though often against his own better judgment. However this may be, I don't see that "Corinthian's" remark alters the truth of Mr. Smilh's assertion at all. I was once inclined to think as "Corinthian" does—that length is the principal and only element of speed, but I have had reason to change my mind somewhat. I have seen the outter Mirrid suiling day after day in company with Midag, Schemer and Chief. She could not hold her own with Schemer or Chief, and Chief., She could not hold her own with Schener or Chief, and could not gain much if any on Midge. Now Muriel 18 40.55 feet water-line, Chief 45 feet over all, and Schemer 37.17 feet water-line, while Midge is but 28.6 feet water-line. In a run from New London to Newport the Chief and Schemer beat Muriel budly, and Midge also got in well alread of her. Glaneing at the beam of those vessels we find Muriel to be 9.14 feet, Schemer 14.5 feet, Midge these vessels we mu Mariet to be safe feet, centered that rect, image in 10.9 feet. The Chief's beam I do not know exactly, but she has, I should judge, about 15 feet. Taking in view these figures and facts, should not beam have quite as much consideration as length. and were Muriel to meet these vessels in a race on a length basis. and were Muriel to meet these vessels in a race on a length basis, would she have her due? Likewise in the Volante-Schemer race apoken of, Volante, has 40 feet on water-line by 12 feet beam, to Schemer's 37xi4.5, and the fact that Volante was outsalted "Corinchian" attributes to the fact that she is slow; so indeed would be conclude in any case when narrow and beamy yachts sail together on length; accept perhaps in double reef breezes. I have seen but few very narrow yachts of the English type sailing with wide center-board vessels, but those I have seen cunnot have a fair race with center-board vachts of similar longth in our average region western without receiving considerable time allow. age racing weather without receiving considerable time allow

ance, owing to their being smaller.

That the English type of boat is the more weatherly any one will allow who has seen them in their native waters, and if a gentioman wishes a rough-weather yacht why should be be debarred a fair race with his center-board friends, which, I think, is attainable as near as possible by the present Seawanhaka rules, which Mr. Smith advocates. I cite these instances as bringing together vessels of opposite extremes which it might be desirable

to race together.

A time allowance based upon length alone will do well enough A lime anowance used upon length above white were along a when all vessels are of the same general shape, but it cannot be made to apply fairly to such cases as I have spoken of. "Corinthian" also inquires if it would not be fairer to compare Introjul to Rambler, one of her own class, rather than to Twid Wave. to Rambler, one of her own class, rather than 10 Iwas. Perobably it would; so let us make the examination. Rambler is 27.6 feet longer on water-line than Intrepid, and by length allow-ance this would give Intrepid something more than a minute less than what she now receives from Rambler by cubic allowance! As to freeboard, Rambler has but 2 feet 8 inches, while Intrepid has 3 feet 9 inches. The Rambler's draught without keed is 8.2 feet.

nas stocks inches, the humans strong in motor west so been or 6 per cent, of her length, while intropid draws 8.5 feet without keel, or 8 per cent, of her length. How much this difference taxes Intropid by cubic allowance "Corlathian" need not be told.

He seems desirous, too, of having pointed out a yacht of scientification.

tific construction that has developed speed without some alteratific construction that has developed speed without some altera-tions. Saying nothing of many English yachts of this kind I could name, I will point to Madeap. Three days after her sails were first bent she entered the N. Y. Y. Club Regarta and was an easy winner against such craft as Kaiser and Active, the latter a much larger yacht, built from a model by Mr. William Force. "Corinthian" also casts reflections upon Vindez as a slow and unweatherly yacht. The best argument on the question of her speed is her former owner's well-filled plate-locker, trophics of races won by a keel against center-board yachts. As to any question of her weatherly qualities, the fact of her cruising the coast from Cape Sable to Savannah and twice round-try Hatters in midwinter is a sufficient answer; a feat, I think,

druising the coast from cape cape to a fact of the found in Hatteras in midwinter is a sufficient answer; a feat, I think, "Corinthian" would hesitate to undertake in some of the sloops of the same class whose good qualities in other respects he is not

slow to praise.

old seem as though "Corinthian" had some other object in It would seem as noogal view that an argument on time allowance when he so rabidly attacks Mr. Smith and his productions, and when he aims so gratuitous and uncalled for a slur at the owner of a little cutter. I pray "Corithiam" will take it in good part when I express my pray "comminate with the tr in good par, which copyrish gentinents to this effect—that a gentleman when writing under cover of a num de plume should exercise greater courtesy than when he assumes the responsibility of his words over his own name.

We regret that the desire to leave our columns open to all

We regret that the desire of leave our commissions assisted of opinion should have been the untoward cause for the appearance in print of the aliusions referred to by Mr. Cromwell. Concerning measurement by length we believe "Corinthian" is too good a mathematician to countenance any such folly, though his letter may have made it appear so. Length measurement is the straw at which drowning men clutch when they find themselves to any intelligent to gress a simple problem. Intelligent the straw at which drowning men clutch when they find them-solves too unintelligent to grasp a simple problem. Intelligent persons who begin with a projudice in favor of simple length invariably discover 'is shortcomings upon investigation and come to the conclusion that it is altogether too simple. As Mr. Cron-well correctly remarks, it will do well enough for boats of one type, but in that case almost any arbitrary element will suffice for comparison of size. It is in matching different types that the cloven foot of simple langth is detected. As long as longth is synonymous with size it can be applied with equity. When it is no looper interchangeable with size its application becomes illog-ical and unfair and its effect is vicious, forcing the growth of no longer intermanagemos with a state it application becomes and-ical and unfair and its effect is visious, forcing the growth of short, dumpy reseals to an inordinate degree. A glanca at a few commonplace figures will explain this even to the most obtuse. A desirea a cutter obxi2x0 for his own good reasons, right or group. B builds a sloop of the same length, 69x2x7. On length both would sail on oven terms. They will ton in the following broportion: the cutter, 90x12x9=6,450; the shoop, 90x20x7=8,400. proportion: the cutter, 60x1239-6,39; the sloop, 60x20x7-8,40. In other words, the sloop may be 30 per cent, larger and yet enter this amount unpaid when racing on length. The fallacy of such a rule is so glaring that it is a wonder how it ever gained widespread adhesion. The effect of such a rule is equally evident No one could build anything departing from the beamy type without giving up all hope of racing. Hence the unfortunate

reponderance of the round "wash bowl" vessels in our flow with all the drawbacks of huge spars and excessive canvas, want of accommodations, except under a trunk, unseaworthiness un less under a very slow rig, and dangerous enough to count the victims drowned annually by the hundred. Such craft may be the highest conceivable in naval design to a certain class, but we submit that educated men will be slow to accept the results of the day as anything more than the clumstest makeshifts in which all elements of a safe, hand, room, weatherly vessel are swamped in the necessity for producing the most power—the greatest size—on a given length, a method by which taxation is wrongfully escaped at the expense of the most desirable qualities the perfect yacht should possess. Length measurement is the most detrimental over devised, and with the intelligence of the age it should be a disgrace to find the rule on the books of any club.

UNCAPSIZABLE BOATS

Editor Forest and Stream :

Latur Forex and stream:—
It was with no small degree of pleasure I read your yachting columns in your last number. I have had considerable experience in boating and shipping in various countries, yet it is with ence in boating and sapping in various countries, yet it is with diffidence I ofter you the Following remarks, relative to two im-provements of a nautical character which I am introducing, and which improvements are now being protected by letters patent here and in other parts. One of these inventions is for preventing open boats or any small vessels from upsetting by pressure of wind or squalls. The other is an improvement for yachts, or for other vessels, by which they can be made more weatherly than heretofore, and that without the use of center-boards and false keels. I am quite convinced that science and practice have done nearly all that can be done in the way of perfecting the lines of shipping, the dimensions and placing of sails, etc. But the question of present perfection has been carried too far in other respects, and hence many simple yet important things relative to other qualities have been entirely overlooked. My present improvements are in the latter direction. I have submitted these improvements to several gentlemen of high scientific attainments, civil ongineers, yachtsmen, and nautical men. On first naming the matter to them, I was always met with a smile of incredulity; yet all of those gentlemen, on seeing the matter illustrated, were just as ready to admit the importance of these improvements in complimentary terms.

I am sorry I cannot show my models to the public at present,

as they are now in Washington; but privately I can refer you t a gentlemen of this city who is noted for his scientific know edge of yachting. He has inspected my models and approved them. With your leave, I shall offer further details in a subse uent communication JOHN McLEOD.

quent communication.

New Fork, March 10th.

The inventor has explained his improvements to us, and they are certainly ingenious enough to justify full particulars, as soon as he is prepared to make public the specifications upon which his patents are founded.

YACHTING NEWS.

JERSEY CITY CANOE CLUB.—The editor of these columns returns his thanks for recent election to the J. C. C. C., and hopes to meet the members of the club with a paddle of his own construction.

on this spring.

EMPIRE YAGHT CLUB.—Officers for EMPIRE YAGHT CLUB.—Uncers for the year:—Commodere, Henry Hill; Vice-Commodore, Peter Krumeich; Kear Commo-dore, John S. McDuff; President, William O. Davis; Secretary, James McGlymont; Treasurer, William C. Forman; Messurer, Andrew T. Brush; Regatta Committee;—Richard Cullen, Robert Miller, John Widder, John Fitzsimmons and Theo. Worsbo. A pure this beave is in present

new club-house is in prospect.

STEAM YACHT BURNED.—The Arrow, of Geneva Lake, Wise sin, was burned by an incondiary March 11th. Loss nearly \$15, 600. If we mistake not, this is the Arrow built by the Kirby Brothers, of Wyandotto, for high speed. She attained about 16 miles an hour.

Woman's Golumn.

IN SEARCH OF FERNS.

A S I listen to the stormy music of the March wind, while it "bloweth where it listeth," and watch the strong, swift flow of waters swollen by spring freshets, my heart throbs with a vain longing to add my shadow to the innucerable other shadows that dwenty account of the shadow of the control of the shadow of the control of the shadow of the control of the contro present. Therefore I must be content with a retrospect of a bright day in the spring that has gone, and hope for just such another in the spring that is here. The earliest vernal flowers bloom again; the snowdrop, enblem of hope, shows itself as the longer days encroach upon the night, and the yellow crocuses, sacred to Saint Valentine, the lover's saint,

"The first gilt thing

over's saint,

That wears the treabling pearls of Spring,"
have awakened from their late lethargie state, and the
borders are gay with the "cloth of gold." Surely some
early wild flowers are in bloom in the woods now; at least
the mosses, saturated by recent rains, are in all probability fresh and vigorous and green, while the licheus rejoice in the solitude of which they are the fit emblem.

It will not be a great while now until there comes the
anniversary of a day on which four tilnerant pleasureseekers, bound together in a sort of quadrilateral friendship by one common purpose, arrayed themselves—not

ship by one common purpose, arrayed themselves—not altogether like "lilies of the field"—and, armed with bas-kets and gardening trowels, betook themselves to sylvan scenes, a short distance from the common haunts of

men.
The historian was the least but not the last of the party. The landscape was not new to her, and for that reason she was looked up to as a "guide, philosopher and friend" by those who at times followed in her footsteps, at others kept by her side, and at others formed exploring parties on their own responsibility. Our route for almost a mile lay along the railroad. The genial temperature of the eart, the soft blue of the sky, the gleaming beauty of the water course, over whose sands and shallows the willows hung their pensive branches, all contributed to add to the lightness of hearts that were free from care, and seemed in their general joyousness to be moved by the vital impulses of the season. Presently we came to a long railroad bridge which the historian of the party absolutely declined to cross. There are certain heights which render me dizzy-headed. Fame itself should come to me in moderation; I fear I could not stand too great an amount en. The historian was the least but not the last of the party.

even of prosperity. After considerable urging and offers of assistance, for which I was obstinately ungrateful, it was decided to go down to the water-course and build a bridge in a primitive way by throwing stones therein. While contributing my share of manual labor, and keeping a watchful eye in hopes that a trilobite might peradventure find its way into my fingers as a relic of the palezoic age, I redeemed my reputation in the eyes of my companions by unearthing and dispatching a long, lithe wriggling snake that had its local habitation underneath a goodly rock I had appropriated for the bridge that was in process of construction. I am by nature peaceable, except when I come in contact with a snake; let it run from me never so nimbly, pursue it I must, and great is my joy in that victory which ends in the total destruction of the serpent, who is my natural enemy. There was a chorus of congratulations from two of the party who had stood rather aloof, and fervent assurances that I should conquer all my enemies for a year to come, whereupon I admonished them to remain my friends, in view of the discomfiture that avaited them in case they did not.

to come, whereupon I admonished them to remain my friends, in view of the discomfiture that awaited them in case they did not.

We nanaged, after a time, ny considerable activity, to cross over our bridge without wetting our feet. Clambering up the clayer bank, we found ourselves in an open field, through which for a hundred yards or so we followed the furrows of a plow that had lately furned up the fresh soil. Next came a hillside covered with young timber and dotted ners and there with a spontaneous ourgraver of May apples, sangumaria, blue-bells, trillicians, and vacous other with flowers too numerous to mention. Beyond lay woods of heavier timber, but here was our stopping place, for the long fronds of the caterpillar ferm unfolded on the hillside, and the maiden-hair, green like unto the hair of a Naiad, offstered around certain bare, gnarled, angular roots, from which it required more digging than was merely "a labor of love" to disengage if. For a time we were enthusiasts. We vied with one another as it which should have the finest collection. A disinterested spectator could hardly have told which one of our perspiring crowd best deserved the title of the "Queen of Spades." Trillicians, blue bells, amenones, wood violets and terms innumerable rewarded our quick, attentive yees, and when we dug for the roots of the spotted-leaved adder tongue, with what sincerity and earnestness did we assert that those same roots must reach to the center of gravity.

Then came a time when we rested from our labors, laid aside our trowels and roamed here and there along the hillside, watching the sparrows and redbirds, until in a great thorn tree was discovered a nest of one of the latter; but the crowning oven of the day was the discovery

great thorn tree was discovered a nest of one of the latter; but the crowning ovent of the day was the discovery of a spring, out of which might have drank the Satyrs and Dryads—so pure, so clear, so crystal-like were its pellucid vaters. It was discovered in a little cleft in the hillside, and there was general rejoicing, for every one of us was thirsty; but cup we had none. There is an old proverb that "God reaches us good things by our own hands." We verified it, and not contented with a mere handful we knelt upon our knees and drank freely. We imbibed by turns, and the last to drink was our youngest, who knelt so gracefully and bent down her flushed face so daintily that we constituted ourselves a committee of interruption, and from the bank above commented so freely upon her attitude and appearance that she could

interruption, and from the bank above commented so freely upon her attitude and appearance that she could not drink for laughter, which threatened to choke her. How beseechingly did she turn her brown eyes upward and entreat of us to desist. It was resolved that the spring should be known henceforth and forever as the Minnie-Mallie-Flora-Elizabeth-Spring.

Slowly then we turned our faces homeward, now pausing to mark a bird whose plumage glistened with a brilliant, bronze, metallic lustre, or stooping to gather one more bunch of the amenones that bent their pearly heads in countless numbers. How green was that grassy slope I How full of genial delights! We lingered, loth to go. How far away we felt ourselves from life's everyday cares. Here might we indulge in snatches of reverie, in tender recollections, in buoyant hope for the future, safe sheltered from proud defiance, or bitter hate, or malignant innuendo.

in tender recollections, in buoyant hope for the future, safe sheltered from propud defiance, or bitter hate, or malignant innuendo.

It seemed to me, as I lingered in the dreamy and tranquil spot, that it needed but the charm of moonlight to reveal Oberon and Titana dancing in voiceless joy, but sentiment fled before the practical suggestion that my followers would be compelled to break a long and shining spear of grass in case abstraction unfitted me to be their leader, and I remembered that when Charles the Simple, of France, was abandoned by his lords they broke a straw in token that their allegiance ceased.

I take up the burden of life again, and with it a basket and trowel that grow heavier as we draw nearre home. How tired we are, and yet our morning has been consecrated by associations which we would gladly keep green flower. With eager eyes do we look forward, nearing the village, and with what good will do we write in the expressive ejaculation, "Dulce domum." L, G, P.

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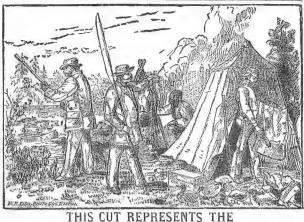
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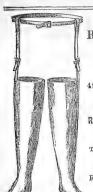
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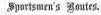
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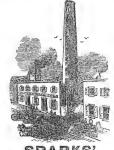
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

Volume 14-No. 8. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York

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"JHX'S" Reply to "M.;" A Batch of Recipes.

YACHTING AND CANDERG!"
Obsectition of the N. Y. A.; The N. Y. A.; Measurement;
The Herreshoff System; "Corinthian" Answers: Yaching News; Drift.

Attractions of Arkansas.

SECOND PAPER

N touching upon the river system of Arkansas, it will not be necessary to be very statistical. A glance at the map will show that the Mississippi River flows along the greater part of the eastern boundary of the State, and the Red River of Louisiana along a small part of the southwestern.

Beginning then in the northeast, we find first the St. Francis River, flowing out of the State of Missouri through low lands, cypress swamps, cane-brakes, etc., in a generally southerly direction, and emptying into the Mississippi. This river is navigable by steamboats for a portion of the year. It is stocked with all the coarser varieties of fish, and has some bass, and many perch of different varieties. Then comes L'Anguilla, a sluggish and unimportant stream. Proceeding westward, Crowley's Ridge, a low range of hills, is crossed, and Cache River reached. It is a thin, chocolate colored stream, with immense "bottoms" and cypress swamps -all of which are, at certain seasons, filled to overflow ing with dirty water. The stream rises in Missouri, and empties into the White River, in Monroe County. But for a railway bridge near the mouth, this stream would be navigable for light-draft steamers. The river is well stocked with fish, and flows through a notable game country, much of which is in its native wilderness state. Deer, turkeys and bears abound along the course of this river, and wild fowl in astonishing numbers visit its sloughs and shallows. A portable boat would be a great help in this region. Going still westward we come to the Black River, a fine stream of dark-colored water-properly named—rising in the mountain country of Missouri, flowing southward through the northeastern part of the State, and emptying into the White River at Jacksonport. The stream is rough and rapid in its upper course, and smooth, but not sluggish, in its lower. It is well stooked with game fish, as well as the coarser varieties, and there are some notable trolling places along its course. Both the main stream and its tributaries are noted for the hunting grounds in their vicinity. Wild

fowl, in their annual migrations, pursue the course of this viver. The stream is navigable for steamboats most of the year to, and into, Missouri. Packets ply regularly as far as Pocahontas. Ark. The "boss" of this line never neglects an opportunity to place a sportsman under obligations to him. Being of the fraternity himself, he calls it "being good to his own sort." At Jacksonport the Black River is joined by a stream of the clearest water in the State, one as well entitled to its name of White River as is the Black. This river rises in the Boston Mountains in the northwest corner of this State, and flows northcast into the Missouri, thence southeast again into this State, and eventually into the Missispipt. This stream is navigable, and actually navigated by steamboats to Batesville all the year, and as far a Forsythe, Mo., during the winter and spring months. It is abundantly stocked with game and food fishes. Its banks abound in good hunting grounds, and the mountain scenery along the upper waters is exceptionally fine, and worthy of far more attention than it receives. Tributary to this are several rivers of lesser note; as Little Red. Sycamore, Buffalo Fork, King's River, etc., all well stocked with fish, and all running through noted game regions. In White River and its tributaries, the Olio River salmon or glass-eyed pile (Stizostedeum americana), the striped bass (Roccus chryspops), and the croppier or speckled perch (Pomocays hexacanthus), are taken in greater numbers than elsewhere in the State—or in the world for that matter.

greater numbers than dsewhere in the State—or in the world for that matter.

In the southern part of the State, tributary to the Arkansas, are the Petit Jean (pronounced Petty John), and the Fourche la Faye (Foosh la Fay) rivers; and tributary to Red River are Little River, Washita, Bayou Moro, Saline, and Bayou Bartholomew. The most considerable of these, the Washita, is navigable for steamboats—as indeed are all the others to a somewhat less extent. It will be seen that this is preëminently a land of navigable streams—and consequently of steamboats—so that it is comparatively easy to reach any desired point in the State. To this may be added, fair railway facilities; but the prime favorite with the native population is the steamboat. steamboat.

steamboat. In the bottom lands, along the lower course of these rivers, and within the district covered by their annual overflow, is a system of lakes, lagoons, or ponds, usually lying low—anything but inviting in aspect—surrounded by cypress trees of large size, possessing and needing no long streamers of moss to intensity and set off their unspeakable dreariness. The sportsman soon becomes habitlong streamers of moss to intensify and set off their unspeakable dreariness. The sportsman soon becomes labituated to these gloomy scenes, and learns to flud not only fish and game, but pleasure in exploring them. They usually have one bluff (but not very high), and one low or sloping bank. The high bank is not unfrequently covered with a luxuriant growth of cane, furnishing unlimited supplies of fishing-rods, as well as affording cover and concealment to the careful hunter. The lakes are generally supposed to be old river beds, and are uniformly of the width of the parent stream. They are resorted to by myriads of wild fowl in the winter months. Some of them are quite deep, and many are fed by cool springs at the bottom. These latter are exceptionally well stocked with fish. Concerning the system of lagoons, of which these form so considerable a part, I quote from good old 'Uncle Thad' (Aun. Angler's Book, pp. 112):—
"The lakes, as they are called (though they are more properly ponds), along the alluvial banks of the Mississippi become very low after a succession of dry seasons and the fish cease to breed in them; this, with excessive fishing with nets and looks, almost depopulates those fishing with nets and looks, almost depopulates those

property points, and the amivait banks to the ansissispip become very low after a succession of dry seasons and the fish cease to breed in them; this, with excessive fishing with nets and hooks, almost depopulates those waters, but when a good rise in the river overflows the bottom lands, the ponds are swept of the foul water and replenished with fresh, and at the same time restocked with fish. Then it appears almost miraculous where the vast numbers of croppies, bass, perch and other fish come from, and there is no other way of accounting for this fact than by supposing that all the lakelets and streams of Wisconsin and Minnesota to the north, have thrown off their surplus production, which they appear to have garnered up."

To give any adequate account of the number, extent and resources of these lagoons would far exceed the allowable limits of this paper. I will only add that they are as a general rule stocked with our game fishes—pickerel, bass and perch, independently of the character of the parent stream. To illustrate: it is generally believed here that the Mississippi, the Arkansas and Red rivers do not present the conditions necessary to these fishes, and that they are consequently not stocked with them, as are the other rivers—the White, the Washita, etc. My own observations have satisfied me of this fact. The lakes along these streams, on the contrary, are well stocked with choice specimens of the bass and perch tribes. Indeed, the finest pickerel and black bass I have seen in the State came from a lake in the vicinity of Arkansas fiver, when not a specimen could be taken in that stream flow across the "plains" and are subject to the "red rise" flow across the "plains" and are subject to the "red rise" flow across the "plains" and are subject to the "red rise" flow across the "plains" and are subject to the "red rise" flow across the "plains" and are subject to the "red rise" at high water in the spring or early summer, when the waters are discolored by contact with some formation through which they

cause of the absence of game fish from the main streams the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri should cause of the absence of game is a free the Mississippi above the mouth of be stocked with them, and probably To the geologist and the student

cause of the absence of game fish from the main streams the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri should be stocked with them, and probably is.

To the geologist and the student of natural history, Arkansas presents a field full of rare attractions. But time and space alike are wanting to even touch upon them. I write in this leiter only for the sportsman, and could I but set the hands on the dial-plate of Time back twenty-five years, then indeed might believed to say something of interest to that class. That was indeed a "blissful and never to be forgotten age, when everything was better than it has been since, or ever will be again." In those days game was too plentiful to afford sport. The wants of the people were few and simple, and easily supplied. If meat were wanting, the man of the house would rise a little earlier than usual and repair to the woods with the faithful dog and the trusty gun. Early breakfast time would see him back again with the choice parts of a fat buck. At the approach of cool weather in the fall, a week or so set spart for that purpose would produce an abundance of minual food for the winter supply. Many are the tales of adventures with panthers, etc., happened upon in excursions after the more useful animals of the classe. Occasionally the animals classed as "varmints" becoming too numerous for comfort, neighborhoods would turn out to destroy them, and thus keep them within proper bounds. The soil, generous to a fault, yielded a most disproportionate reward to the labor invested. Cattle and hogs came on apace, with no other care than they were able to bestow upon themselves. Sheep, however, seen never to have thrived, and never have been able, even unto this day, to gain favor in the eyes of the people, owing probably to a mistaken notion that they hite and worry the dog! However, as have already remarked, the wants of the people were few and they were able even unto this day, to gain favor in the eyes of the people, owing probably to a mistaken notion that they hite and worry

"Bng-juico" was obtained and used in moderation—on account of the malaria—and that custom is honored even unto this day.

I have spoken of the Bostom Mountains in the north-western part of the State. Whether these elevations on the fair face of the State were named for the "Athens of America" and the "Hub of the Universe," is not now to be ere conjectured. One thing, however, is certain, the "Athens" of Arkansas and the seat of her only University of learning, the town of Fayettrille, is in the very heart of these mountains, and all the region round about boasts of the culture and refinement of her people. It is in these mountains that the scene of the story of the "Arkansas Traveler" is laid, a story from which it is said the general impression of the people of our State is almost wholly derived. This story has been in print and may be familiar to many of your readers; to many of the younger, however, it will be new. I have procured a copy from B. S. Alford, Esq., formerly of Little Rock, Arka, now with his brothers, A. & A. G. Alford, 2S. Calvert Pathuner, A. & Challord, 2S. Calvert street, Baltimore, Ark., gun dealers, who kindly gives permission to publish.
"Col. Sandy Faulkner, the original 'Arkansaw Traveler', was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Ky., March 3d, 1803. He cannot to Arkansas in 1829, and settled in Chicot County, on the Mississippi River, as a cotton planter. In 1829, Col. Faulkner (with his father, the late Nicholas Faulkner, a Virginian by birthy took up his residence in Little Rock, where he died August 4th, 1874, at the age of seventy-one years.
"It is well known throughout the Northwest that Col.

late Nicholas Faulkner, a Virginian by birth) took up his residence in Little Rock, where he died August 4th, 1874, at the age of seventy-one years. "It is well known throughout the Northwest that Col. Faulkner was the original personator of the 'Arkansaw Traveler,' it was his pride to be known as such. The story, it is said, was founded on a little incident which occurred in the campaign of 1840, when he made the tour of the State in company with the Hon. A. H. Sovier, Gov. Fulton, Chester Ashley and Gov. Yell. One day in the Boston Mountain, the party approached a squatter's for information of the route, and Col. 'Sandy' was made spokesman of the company, and it was upon his witty responses the tune and story were founded. On return to Little Rock, a grand banquet was given in the famous 'bar-room' which used to stand near the Anthony House, and Col. 'Sandy' "was called upon to play the tune and tell the story. Afterward it grew into popularity. When he subsequently went to New Orleans, the fame of the 'Arkansaw Traveler' 'bad gona shead or him, and at a banquet, amid clinking glasses and brilliant teasts, he was handed a violin by the then Governor of Louisiana, and requested to favor them with the favorite Arkansas tune. At the old St. Charles Hotel a special room was devoted to his use bearing in gilt letters over the door, 'Arkansaw Traveler.'"

A lost and bewildered Arkansas traveler approaches the cabin of a squatter, about forty years ago, in search of lodgings, and the following dialogue ensues, the squatter all the time fiddling the first bars of a tune over and over again, between each question and answer :-

Helio, stranger.

Helio pouself.

get to stay all night with you?

; you can't git royou any spirits here?

iv 'em 'sil seen one last night, by that ar ole hollar

noutly skerest her to death.

nistake ny meaning have you any liquor?

nistake ny meaning have you any liquor?

some yesterday, but the bose no government, the pot.
the pot.
don't understand; I don't mean pot liquor. I'm wet
nd want some whiskey. Have you got any'
ese-I drunk the last this mornin',
nungry, havn't had a thing since morning; can't you

on-ton yes-1 drunk the last this mornin'.

T—'I'm hongry, havn't had a thing since morning; can't you give me something to eat?

S.-Hain't a durined thing in the house. Not a monifull uv meat, nor a dust uv meal hero.

T.-Well, can't you give horse something?

T.-How for is it to the next house?

S.-Stranger 1 don't know, I've never been thar.

T.-Well, do you know who lives here?

S.-Yes, zit!

-Yes, zir! -As I'm so beld, then, what might be your name? -It might be Dick, and it might be Tom; but it lacks right

t uy it. -Sir I will you tell me where this road goes to? -It's never gone any whar since I'vo lived here. It's always

T.—Sir! will you tell me where this roung cost of:
S.—It's never gone any what since I've lived here. It's always
that when I git on it to morning the forms?

M.—It don't fork at all, but if splits up like the devil.

T.—As I'm not likely to get to any other house to-night, can't
you let me sleep in yours; and I'll the my horse to a tree, and do
without anything to eat or drink?

S.—My house leaks. That's only one dry spot in it, and me and
Sal sleeps on it. And that that tree is the ole woman's persimmon;
you can't the to it, 'caze she don't want em shukolt. She lows't e beer out'n um. -Why don't you finish covering your house and stop the

T.—Why don't you finish covering your house and stop the leaks? It been vainin' all day.

S.—Well, why don't you do it in dry weather?

S.—It don't leak then.

T.—As there seems to be nothing alive about your place but children, bow do you do here anyhow?

S.—It don't leak then.

T.—As there seems to be nothing alive about yourself?

S.—It may not all the place of the seems of th

drink out'n my ceud, and pays me the bit for it; then 19t take un out'n hern, and give her the bit. Well, we's getting long tust-rate, till Dick, durned skulking skunk, he borna hole out he bortion to suck at, and the next time it went to up's define, they wont cone. The large of the tune?

2.—I'm sorry your whiskey's all gone; but, my friend, why don't you play the balance to it.

3.—I's got no balance to it.

3.—I's got no balance to it.

3.—I's got no balance to it.

3.—Stranger, can you play the faddal?

7.—Yes, a little, sometimes.

5.—You don't look like a look whole of it.

3.—Stranger, can you play the faddal?

7.—Yes, a little, sometimes.

5.—You don't look like a look with his stry it.

5.—Stranger, tuck a half a disenchers and sot down. Sal, slivoursell round like a six-horse team in a mud hold. Go round in the hollow bur i killed that hack the more man disease the holder when it littled that hack the form and this gentleman, d'rectiy. Itake up the board under the head of the bed, and git the ole black jut I hid from Dick, and gin us some whiskey; I know than's some left yit. Til, drive ole lose out'n the breadtry, then Dick, carry the gentleman's boss round under the shead, give him some fedder and corn; much as he kin cat.

7.—In.—Duck, largy the gentleman's boss round under the shead, give him some fedder and corn; much as he kin cat.

7.—I.—Duck, largy the gentleman's boss round under the shead, give him some fedder and corn; much as he kin cat.

7.—I.—Duck, largy the gentleman's boss round under the shead, give him some fedder and corn; much as he kin cat.

7.—I.—Duck they ain thive comif for to sot the hold.

8.—Whar's big butch, little buch, ole case, "That's nuff to sot any gentleman's table, outer you've lost um. Durn me, stranger, eff you can't stuy as long as you please, and I'll give you plenty to eat and crime. Will you have coffey for supper?

3.—I'm be langed if you do, the', we don't have nothin' that way here, but Grub Hysson; and I recken it's might you deat and crime. Will you have

Alas, times change and men change with them. The Arkansas of to-day would scarcely be recognized by those worthy old campaigners.

A DAY IN THE WOODS.

FIRST PAPER.

It was late in mild October, and the long autumnal rain Had left the summer barvest fields all green with grass again; The first sharp frosts had fallen, leaving all the woodlands gay With the lues of summer's rainbow or the meadow flowers of May.

Through a thin dry mist, that morning, the sun rose broad and

red, At first a rayless disk of fire, he brightened as he sped; Yet, even his noontide glory fell chastened and subdued, On the cornielas and orchards and softly pictured wood

"And all that quiet afternoon, slow sloping to the night, He wove with golden shuttle the haze with yellow light; Slanting through the painted beceles, he glorided the hill And bemeath it yould and orchard lay, brighter, greener sti

Where June winds roned, in ages of waves of rye;
But still, on gentle bill slopes, in valleys fringed with wood;
But still, on gentle bill slopes, in the leavy corn crop stood.
Ungathered, bleaching in the sun, the heavy corn crop stood.
J. G. Whittier.

IT was a few days later than America's poet has described, for the dim. smoky twilight of the last October evening was gradually settling down over hill and meadow! leaving but a thin shreed of crimson visible above the horizon, as we drew up in front of Bill Simpson's cottage, situated upon one of the pretitest knolls and most picturesque pieces of rural seenery in Suffolk County.

Never shall I forget the first day my old friend Thorpe drove me from the railway station up hill and down dale, through cedar groves, and by the courses of purling

streams, and when, completely overflowing with sentiment, I could no longer suppress my thoughts of admiration, as the wagon swung suddenly around a wind in the road, and the little embowered cottage met my eye, I faltered, for little indeed was my expectation, at the pace at which we were rattling along, of halting so shruptly, when, where should he (to fully express the idea), where should he "dump" me, but right down in front of this same little gate. It swings yet upon its rusty hinges at the same entrance which has so often welcomed us, and as often furnished us a means of exit en route for Pine Neck, or the "Point."

The byre, barns, corn-crib and out-houses, are overrun a little more with lichens; the same lusty oaks nod dreamingly to the listless winds; the pond is just as full, and Tom's mill gigs away far into the night the same as upon the evening of my first visit. Though some years ago, it seems but yesternight that we sat around the hearth in that ancient kitchen, revelling in great expectations, some of which were never realized.

Faithfully, indeed, do I romember that cool October evening. There were four of us; and we had come one hundred miles to shoot quali among the buckwheat heaps and corn shocks. Our host was awaiting our arrival, and after making the usual courtesies, grasping him by the hand, I know not how many times over, removing the baggage from the wagon and putting up the horses, we stalked in Indian file into the snug little dining-room to honor a repast, tight and savory whilfs of which would have tickled the cockles of the heart of an alderman. And honor it we did, for we had not supped for five long hours, and the drive (after leaving a miserable, creeping train) up through the beautiful country had sharpened our appetites amazingly.

As I recall that romantic event I sometimes think we did behave indecently, but then it was there to be eaten, and that's all there was to it, and we've done the same thing repeatedly since. But, adjourning from the remaining fragments of what onc

"Spread out, boys! and let these fellow six down, any look chilled. Are there many quali, Oscar?"
"There're more than this crowd could shoot in six months. I was almost tempted to try my hand to-day, but I don't know, somehow I did'nt,"
"That's good. I'm glad you did not. It would not pay any man, in my estimation, to break the law, even for the sake of one day, and then you might be caught, sull then yield?"

for the sake of one day, and then you might be caught, and then what?"

"Be hauled up before Bisgood to pay for the privilege. Saucy penny now that is, I reckon," said Will Wilson, as he drew further from the blazing fire.

"What's the penalty for shooting a dog?" chimed in Henry, derisively, over which there was a tremendous laugh at the espense of poor George, who laughed louder and longer than the rest. I do not really believe I ever met him but that he was laughing; and to be sure he related the story in such an honest way, though laughing all the while, that every one of us concluded that it was a sheer accident.

"I thought it was a ghost at first, when I saw the white thing fly over my head, but then I don't very often got scared at them."

"No, George, do not allow such things to make a false impression on your mind. There's no such thing as ghosts, although my hair would stand at the recital of some stories my father would stand at the recital of some stories my father would tell to me when I was a mere boy, and many a night have I gone trembling with

some stories my father would tell to me when I was a mere boy, and many a night have I gone trembling with fear fo bed while he would laugh at the ignorance of believing in such absurdities.

"There is one story in particular which would always strike terror into me. "Iwas about an old man named Nevill, whom, after his demise, would be seen walking around his domain, grim, gaunt and lean."

"Let's have it," was the unanimous request.

"Well, if I can tell it straight, though I cannot attempt to spin it as the old man can.

"Well, it I can tell it straight, though I cannot attempt to spin it as the old man can.
"Bob, give me some of that tobacco, and then I'll go on, and after that every mother's son to bed, if we mean quail in the morning.

quail in the morning.

"Well, to begin with, my father was born in a country famous for its poets, orators, statesmen, military heroes, and a race of men whose with has pleased nearly every nation on the globe—Ireland, (Appiause). My grandfather had but the two sons, i. e., Johnny and Wille. I'm numed after the latter. He was a gardener and had all the gentlemen's gardens to keep in Dublin and adjacent towns. The dame died when the boys were quite young, and he having so much flora and horticulture to attend to, and decirous of giving the lads a good education as well as keeping them under the eyes of a wholesome protector, was obliged to send them from home. As I said, their mother was dead, and to effect the scheme the old man sent the boys off to a Mr. Cox, who kept a grammar school in a place called Bansha, which was about twenty-four miles from their home, in Urlingford. They would come home about once a month. Sometimes they'd walk, or if they met any one coming to town they could easily get a ride for "two pence-hapenny" (five cents). But one summer evening they started for home, four of them. The two brothers, a lad named Morrisy and another named Larry. They walked along the beartiful road, bedecked as it was with the cowslip and oxalis, discussing a problem from Hamey's "Mensuration," and never looked over nor hether until they got to the turnpike which led to Nevill's, though at that time they "Well, to begin with, my father was born in a co

knew very little of the place or the ghastly legends at

knew very little of the place or the ghastly regenus at tached to it.

"In due time they came to the castle, with its unglazed, long, narrow windows and walls overrun with ivy; some of the turrets knecked off, and long crevices between the stones; together with the pond with its closely tangled, dappling bower that had grown and interwoven for years and given to the place a weird and lonesome appearance.

"Across the pond was the old fellow's mill, which, though the water was still running, had not given a grind for many a day. Around the whole was a high, crumbling wall over which in many places the ivy grew or straggled through a crevice; and around outside the wall were beautiful tall trees which over-arched the long avenue that environed the grounds.

strageled through a crevice; and around outside the wall were beautiful tail trees which over-arched the long avenue that environed the grounds.

"Jack Larry used to tell how he went to Nevill's one night to steal wood. And how he succeeded in getting the stick of timber nearly all the way over, and then wondering why it wouldn't slide over the wall, looked up and saw old Nevill disputing the their at the other end—the brazen liar." "And was Nevill dead?" asked George Wilson. "Dead! Why man, he was dead forty years. But long after his death he used to be seen walking in his grounds or riding on his old gray horse inspecting the fox covert, the deer park, etc.—but, the boys.

"People often pay dear to gratify their curiosity. Nothing should do but they must go into the old stone mill.

grounds or riding on his old gray horse inspecting the lox covert, the deer park, etc.—but, the boys.

"People often pay dear to gratify their curiosity. Nothing should do but they must go into the old stone mill. Ned Flynn said he wouldn't go into that mill for a transport—to heaven. There it was, weird and vacant-looking, with all the indelible wear of time. The great stones for grinding; the hopper and all the equiproents; the long, steep, winding stairs, and in one corner lay a great heap of old sacks which, no doubt, bountful care had once lavishly filled, but which now the boys swore were filled with ghosts; and in short everything was there just as Garrett Nevill left them, for he worked the mill after his brother Robert's death.

"The moon began to rise, and the long, silvery shadows crept in through the tenantless lancet windows, casting here and there a fleck of discernment upon a dusty object. Drowsiness came over them, and they dropped off one after another into the—I was going to say into the dreaming arms of Morpheus, but into no such beatitude did they settle, not even into soothing oblivion. "How long they had been asleep I never could find out, but Larry was the first one to wake, then Johnny. But they could not move hand nor foot, scarcely breathe, and to their terror everything was dark as a dungeon. The moon, whose fleck had thrown a little romance about the place, was overcast. Quick, airy footsteps emanated from the floor above. They heard strange noises, as if the spirits were adjusting portions of the old nachinery, and sure enough they were. In a twinkle the mill began to gig and hum at a most terrible gait. Then the spirits dashed down the perpendicular spiral stairway, making hideous, neighing chuckles as if well-pleased at their success in starting things up. The nuill went on gaining in rapidity, and the spirits threw in everything the sylphs threw in gave but one crash and that was the flast of it, the revolution was so fast. Then the spirits came for the sacks—"

sacks—"
"Wait a minute," said George Wilson, "till I get some more wood for the fire," but, on being informed that the wood was down in the hollow behind the cowhouse, George "guessed" the fire would last to the end of the story, and that's what I thought, as the story is not very long.

"I wonder if such a thing could be true?" inquired Poh.

Bob.

"Well, sir; you dare not ask Jack Larry that question If you did, he'd either knock you down, or cross his fore-

"Well, sir; you dare not ask Jack Larry that question If you did, he'd either knock you down, or cross his forehead for you for a month.

"The spirits came for the sacks (and by this time both the lads were awake), and when the spirits saw the boys, everything stopped as quick as a flash of lightning. The great sacks were caught by the millers and thing about the room helter-skelter, and the hoys were seized by some power and hurded out into the grounds, and Morrissy got flung into the pond, and that, too, in the middle of the night. The mensuration book was gone, and they managed to get over the wall (because they dare not go out by the mill-road), and whom should they stumble upon but Ned Caloy going to Dublin with a load of turf. They told Ned all about the thing, and he nade Neddy—that's the ass—'ho,' and he stood stricken with awe at the foolishness of the lads for going near the place at all. He swore a big Irish oath and said he'd tell Murray Fitzpatrick, the priest, and then, as a warning to the boys, he told them how that himself and Neddy got left when the earwan started out with turf one night, and that he had to come by Nevill's wall alone; and how old Nevill jumped over the wall and whipped the linch-pin of the cart and stole the wheel and threw it over the wall; and then the other wheel in like manuer; and after that, laid hold on the kish of turf and flung it about the road; clubbed the ass and then gave me, said he, a shelp in jowl, an begorrah I laved the ass there, an I run from this to Dublin, sixty miles, widout a flinch, an overtook the mail. "Come, come," said Henry."

coach."

"Come, come," said Henry.

"Well they went to Dublin with Caley, and he brought
them home the second day, and they drew all the lads
from the village about them and told the story just as I
have told it."

"That's a good story," said Sharpe; "but I can't hardly
take it in."

"That's a good story," said Sharpe; "but I can't hardly take it in."
"Nor I either," said Bob; "but there's some people who would."
Oscar said: "Surely that came from Ireland."
"Yes, that's where it came from; but it's a beautiful country—mirrored all over with beautiful lakes and streams, abounding with the finest trout, and the people are as kind-hearted as can be found; and if you were to take them out and place another race there, then it wouldn't be Ireland. In the contest for fame what nation on the earth can boast of a greater victory? But that's not the story I wanted to tell. Now, come to think, I'll tell that to-morrow night. Let's turn in. The ire's out."
We all said good night. Oscar's house was to be the

We all said good night. Oscar's house was to be the meet, and the Wilson's had to go up through the woods, and said they'd be down if they slept well.

HARRY FENWOOD,

Matural Thistory.

GIANT LIZARDS OF THE JURASSIC.

AR away to the westward, on the flanks of the Rocky Mountains, is the burial-place of a race of giants.

Stretching along the base of the rugged and frowning mountains for miles upon miles, embracing in its wide extent every variety of country, lonely and rarely trodden by the foot of mau, it is a fit resting-place for their huge race about which history and tradition are silent. The enormous buttes which at intervals rise in massive proportions above the level of the surrounding plain, might be taken for huge tumuli erected by a savage race in memory of their dead, as the mounds of the Mississippi Valley were built to commemorate their departed, by the strange people who have left these works behind them as their only monuments.

And, indeed, the analogy is less forced than might be im agined; for, if we dig into these buttes in the bad lands of the West, we often find them filled with the bones of this extinct and unknown tribe, just as in the mounds of Ohio we find the remains of the mound-builders. But how dif-ferent are the relics which are uncovered. In the one case are brought to light a few crumbling human bones, some cinders and charred sticks, a dozen copper beads, with a fow broken arrow-heads and perhaps some fragments of pottery; in the buttes of the Jurassic Rocky Mountain region, the bones that are unearthed are huge and black, and are turned to solid rock. So enormous are they in many cases that to lift one of them would tax the strength of the stoutest man, and some of them would weigh many hundred pounds. Great femora, six feet and more in length and eighteen inches in greatest diameter, vertebræ eighteen inches across and ten in length, pelvic bones as large as a table, and shoulderblades four or five feet long and two feet across, are some of the reliquice uncovered by the explorer. The remains of a single skeleton may weigh several tons, and the bones are frequently found in as perfect a state of preservation as though they had been covered up but yes-Sometimes, it is true, they are extensively terday. cracked and broken by the enormous pressure to which they have been subjected by the superincumbent earth for so many millions of years; but even in such cases it is possible, by careful collecting, to piece them together so as to obtain not only an accurate idea of their form, but even their exact dimensions. With the enormous bones referred to are found others of more moderate dimensions; but, as a rule, the remains buried in these deposits belonged to creatures of great size.

Mesozoic time has been well called the age of reptiles, for it was during this period of the earth's history that reptiles were the dominant type, and flourished in mar-velous profusion, being not less remarkable for their numbers than for the great variety of forms which then appeared. Among these reptiles perhaps no group was more strange—certainly none was more interesting—than the order termed the *Dinosauria*. They were strange on account of the great difference in size which existed between the various forms of the order, for certain of the genera are the largest animals known to have lived on land, while others were no larger than a cat, and they are of especial interest to the anatomist, because through them we are enabled to connect two at present widely separated classes—the birds and the living reptiles. Dinosaurs occur abundantly in Europe as well as in America, and many species have been described from the Mesozoic deposits of England and Germany. bones of these animals have been found in considerable numbers in the cretaceous deposits of New Jersey, and in one instance in the so-called Jura-Trias of Massachusetts. Though the remains of Dinosaurs are very rare in the deposits of the Connecticut Valley, evidences of their presence are numerous. These consist of the footprints of the animals made in the saud or mud of the sea-beach or the shore of the estuary on which they lived, and these impressions having been covered up by subsequent deposits and hardened, have remained to this day indelible witnesses of the number and variety of the huge beasts that made them. Many of these tracks are three-toed, and bear some resemblance to the tracks of birds, and it was for a long time supposed that all the three-toed footprints were made by animals of this class : and as some of these footmarks were no less than twenty inches long, much speculation was indulged in as to the character and habits of the supposed enormous bird that made them. Recently, however, it has been shown that many of the Dinosaurs have three toes on their hind feet, and further, in connection with almost all the three-toed tracks, have found impressions of very small four or fivetoed feet, showing that the three-toed tracks were made by animals that habitually walked on their hind legs, and only occasionally lowered their small fore feet to the ground. This state of things precisely agrees with what is known of the structure of the Dinosaurs; and hence, in the absence of any direct evidence that the tracks were made by birds, it is only fair to assume that they belong to Dinosaurs.

This order of reptiles has been divided by anatomists

into five groups. The sub-order Sauropoda includes animals of great bulk which habitually walked upon all four legs, as indicated by the nearly equal size of the fore and hind limbs, and in which the long bones were with out any cavities for the marrow. The Sauropoda appear to have all been vegetable feeders, as shown by their teeth, and were great, slow-moving, unwieldy creatures of very low intelligence. The Ornithopodo were another group of herbivorous Dinosaurs, hut differed widely from the Sauropoda, The fore limbs were much smaller than the hind limbs, and the latter present many points of resemblance to the legs of birds, The carnivorous Dinosaurs, of which Megalosaurus of England may be regarded as typical, constitute another division of this order. They were of smaller size than the Sauropoda, were more lightly built, and were thus more active and better fitted for capturing their prey. The fore limbs were much reduced in size, and the usual mode of progression appears to have been by walking or leaping on the hind limbs. The teeth were serrated and keen and trenchant, and the feet were armed with long, sharp claws. The carnivorous Dinosaurs, no doubt, preyed upon their larger but more sluggish herbivorous cotemporaries.

A fourth sub-order of Dinosaurs is the Compsognatha These were animals of small size, and were in many respects very bird-like in structure. They had long necks, long, light heads, somewhat resembling a bird's, the jaws armed with teeth, and had the femur, or thigh bone, shorter than the tibia, or shin bone. The fore limbs were very small, and the hinder ones large. This suborder has but few representatives, but it is probable that the American genus Nanosaurus belongs here.

Another very remarkable group of Dinosaurs were the Stegosauria. These were of great size, and had large fore and hind limbs, the latter, however, being the longest. The head was very small, the tail very large and long, and the animal was protected against the attacks of its enemies by an armor of huge bony plates and by great horn-covered spines, some of them over two feet in length.

It is difficult for us to understand, in the present state of our knowledge, just how these strange creatures, so different from anything that we now know, lived, and equally so for us to attempt to picture to ourselves their surroundings and their contemporaries. Life was abundant at this epoch, and extremely varied. Small mammals, almost the first of their kind, had appeared, but the largest of them scarcely exceeded in size the weasels of to-day, and all were probably marsupials. There were also crocodilians and turtles in great abundance, and strange fishes, of the genus Ceratodus, one representative of which still lives in Australia, inhabited the waters about the shores of which the Dinosaurs dwelt in such abund-Vegetation was luxuriant and the climate was tropical in its warmth. It is very probable that in America pterodactyles were also abundant, as they certainly were in Europe. One fragment of a pterodactyle has, indeed, been described from the Jura of the Rocky Mountains, but the rock in which the Dinosaurs are found is not well adapted to the preservation of such delicate bones. It is also likely that birds were represented here, though of this we have as yet no evidence. But the presence in rocks of this age in Europe of the strange Archeoptery, warrants us in supposing that the pterodactyles were not the only inhabitants of the air.

Such were some of the features of the animal life in this country during Jurassic time, though we have been able to touch only in the briefest manner on some of its most marvelous facts. In its abundance and variety it is even more interesting than in differences between the forms then living and those now upon the earth.

Many facts will be required before we can gain an adequate conception of the marvels of this long past age, but the hints which we already have indicate that the story. when told, will be a most interesting one,

Notes .- We have recently received the Monthly Journal of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, which contains, together with a number of other interesting articles, a sketch on "The Beaver in Virginia," by Mr. Richard Irby, of Ashland, Va. The article though brief is interesting, and in view of the frequent queries by our correspondents as to the abundance of the beaver in the South, we do not hesitate to recommend it to them. So far as the author speaks of what he himself has observed the article is, of course, perfectly reliable and trustworthy, but we venture to suggest that the same cannot be said of his quotations. The statement by a recent writer in Wide Awake that the beavers, in the construc-Editor Forest and Stream:—
The flesh which I have seen from the mallard duck containing the mall as uponesed that this and its pompanion story, that these "ingenious and intelligent minimals" use the tail as a trowel for pressing and smoothing the muld on their dams, had long since been relegated to the limbo of fable. We confess that the statement that the Northern beavers employ their dams as that the statement that the Northern beavers employ their dams as a loss to know from what authority Mr. Irby quotes.

The explanation given of the reappearance of the tion of their dams, transport mud from place to place upon their tails, "which are broad and flat," is especially open to criticism. We had supposed that this and its companion story, that these "ingenious and intelligent animals" use the tail as a trowel for pressing and smoothing the mud on their dams, had long since been relegated to the limbo of fable. We confess that the stategated to the limbo of fable. ment that the Northern beavers employ their dams as habitations is also new to us, and we are at a loss to know from what authority Mr. Irby quotes.

beaver in streams which flow into the Chesapeake is very interesting, and we are glad that the facts in regard to the point have been put on record,

Mr. H. W. Henshaw's ornithological report to Capt. George M. Wheeler upon collections made in portions of California, Nevada and Oregon, which is published in the report of the Chief of Engineers for 1879, is an extremely valuable pamphlet. The region examined by its author "amounted practically to a continuous line from Carson, near the western horder of Nevada, and a little south of the Central Pacific Railroad, to the Dalles, on the Columbia River," and the work extended over the summers of 1877 and 1878.

A region so interesting, when explored by such an ornithologist as Mr. Henshaw, could scarcely fail to furnish very interesting results, and the annotated list of one hundred and eighty-four species which he has given us fully justifies our expectations. The notes on the habits of many little known species are very full, and add much to our knowledge of the bird life of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges. For the important conclusions which the writer reaches, we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself. It should be in the library of every ornithologist.

We wish to call the attention of the readers of this column to the very interesting report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine, to be noticed in our Fish Culture column. Messrs, Stillwell and Smith have set about their work with vigor, and their efforts are already bringing forth good fruit.

Professor A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, has recently published in "The Transactions of the Connecticut Academy" a portion of his most important and valuable paper on "The Cephalopods of the Northeastern Coast of America." So far as published (Part I.), it treats of The Gigantic Squids and their Allies. This part is illustrated twelve plates.

The subject is a most interesting one, and the paper well worthy of the subject. It is our intention, if the de-mands upon our space will admit of it, to give some extracts from Prof. Verrill's article at an early day.

mands upon our space will admit of it, to give some extracts from Prof. Verrill's article at an early day.

PARASITES IN A DUCK'S FLESH.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Through the kindness of a professional colleague I had the opportunity of examining a wild duck (mallard) a few days ago, which was, I think, of sufficient interest to warrant the begging of a few lines of your valuable space. The duck was infested with a large number of encysted parasites of the same general nature as the trichine found in the muscles of pigs, i. an encysted form of entozoa. It had been bought in the master is to the spit, she noticed an unusual appearance of the lesion of the breast, the skin being form in one place, and called the master's attention to ling form in one place, and called the master's attention to ling form in one place, and called the master's attention to ling form in one place, and called the master's attention to the joint of the system of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of the line of li

Through the courtesy of Dr. Hagen we have received the following notes with regard to these parasites, which will be read with interest by all sportsmen :

Cambridge, Mass., March 20th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

scription, which was made after the parasites of the European brown bear, which is the same species with our bear. Of course nobody will eat such flesh, but I think it is not unhealthy, and surely of a high scientific interest.

terest.

If meat is well done, and all should be, no harm could

Russia, If ment is well done, and all should ue, no narm count follow. There was years ago in St. Petersburg. Russia, the fashion in high circles to eat only raw beef, and the consequence was the common appearance of a tape-worm (Tenia mello-canellata); till it was ascertained that the previous stages live in beef, and then everybody found well-done meat profitable. Yours sincerely,

DR. H. A. HAGEN.

Mish Culture.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION .-- Members who propose to be present at the annual dinner given in connection with the meeting of the Association, are requested to immediately notify Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, or Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, of the same, in order that the Committee who have the matter in charge may make due preparation.

Committee who have the matter in charge may make due preparation.

Brook Trout in Ponds.—I was born in a region of country abounding in trout streams, and in those days said streams abounded in trout, too. For many years those streams have been danimed at almost every available point for obtaining a water power. Some of the ponds thus formed have been in existence for seventy-five years; large numbers of them have been in existence for twenty-five years or more. I have fished many of these ponds repeatedly, and I know of scores of others who have also; in fact, I can name several gentlemen in your city and Brooklyn who visit these waters annually, some of whom have been born and brought up among them, and who take thousands of trout every year from those streams, who have, like myself, fished scores of times in the ponds, and not one trout a year on an average is taken from any one of these ponds. When one is taken it rarely weighs over a pound. I am now over fifty years of age, and I have to a greater or less extent studied the trout from boyhood, and I believe I know something of the conditions required for their existence and their growth. I will state enough to show why they will not, as a general thing, thrive in ponds, First, they prefer purer water, which is constantly undergoing aferation—in other words, running water; and secondly, they require or prefer food which is principally found in such water. The brief reasons stated are sufficient to condemn the altempt to make their growth in large ponds a success. I know of several attempts of the kind years ago, and every one is a failure. The only approach to success is by professional fish culturists, who raise them in small ponds where they can be fod with regularily and where their food is entirely artificial. Every pound of trout thus grown costs \$1, and more let any one invest say \$50 in stocking his pond with trout, and I will guarantee that during his day and the next generation there will not be \$50 worth of trout taken from that pond, while there

VIRGINIA FISH-WAYS.—Lynchburg, Va., March 16th.— The Legislature of Virginia, just before adjournment, made an appropriation to buy the patent right for the State in the McDonald Fish-Way, which had been adopted by the Board of Public Works some time before.

THE MCCLOUD RIVER DAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19th, 1880

washington, D. C., March 19th, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I inclose herewith copies of letters from Mr. Norton, of the
Fisheries Association in California, and from Mr. Stone, in refer-Fisheries Associated in Carolina, and the Cinited States once to certain allegations of the former sgainst the United States Fish Commission. I think the publication of these in the Forest and Stream will tend to remove some misconceptions on this Sincerely yours, SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

RIO VISTA, SOLANO CO., Cal., Feb. 20th, 1880. Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner Fish and

Professor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner Fish and Fisheries.

Dean Stat.—In the interest of a considerable body of people who reside at and to the inneedate vicinity of the chief salmon fisheries of this State, and who are deeply interested in the per-petuntion of the salmon stock in our rivers unimpaired, I beg leave to submit the following:—
It is understood that near the mouth of the McCloud River, at the fish-hatchory maintained by the United States and approved by the Fisher? Commissioners of this State, at dam constructed by the agent of the United States has been and still is in existence, that prevents the passage of any adult salmon other than the smaller salmonides of our waters; that the salmon of commerces (quinnat) is wholly shull out from this favorite spawing grounds that extend more than forty miles above this dam; that although this dam furnishes the eastest means of capturing so many salmon as the hatchery may need, nevertheless the method is faulty and wastly destructive to the fish in this, that great numbers not so needed are arrested and destroyed by delay and in their efforts to force or surmount the obstruction. The McCloud is in a thinly-settled locality, not conveniently accessible to us, and as no information has reached us through the report of the State Commissioners, or other official sources, on this matter, we respectfully fingular if such a dam is in existence. We know there was such a dam and fear it still remains; and, if so, desire to protest against if in the most decided terms. With great respect, your obedient servant,

Secretary Salmon Fishermen's Association of San Francisco

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION CHARLESTOWN, N. H., March, 11th, 1890.

Profesor Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner, Eish and Figherics.

DEAR SIR :- In reply to the contents of the inclosed letter,

dated Rio Vista, Cal., Feb. 26th, 1850, and signed by Samuel N. dated Rio Vista, Cal., Feb. 22th, 1850, and signed by Samuel N. Norton, Secretary of Salmon Fishermon's Association of San Francisco, permit me to say that there is no dam or other obstruction to the salmon, across the McCloud River, nor has there been since the latter part of September of last year; that the agent of the United States has never had a dam across the river, except between the middle of July and the middle of September of any year; that the great body of spawning salmon have ascended the river and sought their spawning grounds before the dam of the United States agent is placed in the river; that the comparatively few salmon which are checked in their course by this dam are nearly all caucht, and their sours is saved and articomparatively few salmon which are checked in their course by this dam are nearly all caught, and their spawn is saved and artificially hatched; that every year 2,000,000 young salmon are returned to the tributaries of the Sacremento; that this number is probably fifty times as great as the number of young fish that would be produced inturnally by the salmon themselves that are stopped by the dam, and twice as great as the number that would be produced by all the parent salmon in the river, supposing that none were stopped by any obstruction; that the result of this method of securing the parent salmon by the obstruction employed is not only not destructly, but is vasily beneficial to the fish in the river, since it is the means by which such a great outstifty. in the river, since it is the means by which such a great quantity in the river, since it is the means by which such a great quantity of young salution can be annually returned to the river; that, finally, the prime and sole object of the United States station on the McCloud River is to increase and multiply saimon, and not to diminish them, and any course of action that tends to reduce the numbers of the salmon would not be tolerated a moment. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, LIVINGSTON STONE.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Pompano, Trackinotus carolinus.

Drum (two species). Pamily
Truck (thoic buss), entrorprisFinally Truck (thoic buss), entrorprisKinadish, Mentieirus nebulosus.
Sen Bass, Scienops ceditatus.
Sheepshead, Archosaryus probatocephalus.

Shapper, Lutjamu blackfordii.

Shapper, Lutjamu blackfordii.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In soming tipots for the Forder AAD STREAM Diffectory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

-New Yorkers will find good trout fishing in the streams of Sullivan County. The man who goes to Isaac W. Bradley's, at Eldred, will be sure of a basketful that will repay him for the time and expense incurred. Deer are to be had there in season.

WAWAYANDA FISHING CLUE.—At a late meeting the following officers were elected:—President, Shepherd F. Knapp; Vice-Presidents, James A. Flack and Charles Banks; Secretary, Robert E. Van Wyck; Treasurer, William C. Connor. After the meeting the members were treated to an old-fashioned feast. In an appropriate speech by Col. Lee, in behalf of the club, President Knapp was presented with a full-length portrait of himself, done in crayon by Ludovice, and measuring nearly five feet by four. The picture will remain at Case's until the opening, early in the summer, of the club-house on Crabtree Island, opposite Fire Island.

club-house on Crabtree Island, opposite Fire Island.

Graving Fishing.—Criveago, March 20th.—Gentlemen who live in Ohio, Indiana and adjoining States, and who visit Michigan for some trout fishing, should stop off at the little town of Tustin, on the G. R. and J. R. R. Near this place is a small stream, called Pine River, that empties into the Manistee River. The Manistee, being the great grayling stream of Northern Michigan, one may expect the streams connecting with it will also contain grayling. These fine fish are found in great numbers in this Pine River, which can be easily reached, being about six miles from Tustin. There is a hotel in the village, wagons can be secured at very reasonable rates, and guides will take you to the best fishing points on the stream. Camping parties would find good camping grounds, good fishing and obliging men to serve them. Should any desire further information let them write, inclosing a stamped envelope, to Mr. D. C. Mosher, Tustin, Oscolca Country, Mich., who will willingly give them all the information they require. Mr. Mosher is a fisherman, though a professional gentleman, and would secure guides for any one desiring to visit this stream. Let gentlemen who are making up their routes for the summer's fishing remember this place, and make preparations to take in some fine grayling.

NEMEWEND NEW 2000.

VARNISHED FLY-RODS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of March 11th is reproduced an article written by Francis Francis, Esq., on the frightening of brook trout by the flashing and reflections of a varnished fly-rod in casting, and which at first sight would seem to be plausible enough, but upon mature consideration, and with all due leftenered to so enjurate an authority as Mr. with all due deference to so eminent an authority as Mr. Francis, I am convinced that there is not much in it, and that instead of proving the matter he seems to be rather

Francis, I am consider that instead of proving the matter he seems to be rather begging the question.

The theory of angling, like the theory of medicine, is rather an uncertain subject, and opposite positions can be taken and seemingly maintained upon almost any question of either science, until the crucial test of practical experience proves their truth or falsity. The fact is that fish are not frightened by flashes of light or the reflections of bright objects, but, on the contrary, are attracted by them; any one who has ever fished by torchlight, or trolled with a bright metal spoon, can testify to this, and there is a method of fishing practiced by the Chinese, by means of a board painted white and attached to a boat at such an angle as to reflect the light of the moon upon the water, when the fish, attracted by this, jump upon the board as the boat is moved along.

That fish are not much disturbed, if at all, by the flash-

ing of a polished fly-rod per se, can be easily proven by any one who, being securely hid behind a clump of brashes, can wave his rod as "wildly" as necessary without slarming them to an extent to frighten them away or prevent their biting; indeed, the unnatural shaking or disturbance of a branch of a bush near the brink by the careless angler will alarm the denizens of the stream more than the most highly-varnished and brightly-mounted rod ever made, when waved over the stream by an angler who keeps himself hid from view, and herein lies, to my mind, the key to this whole matter. It is the angler who scares the trout, and not his rod; and this probably applies with nore force to the comparatively narrow and open streams of Great Britain than to the more extensive waters of our own country; this view seems more probable in comnection with the fact that Mr. Francis advises casting sideways instead of overhead, which method could only be practiced successfully on narrow streams, for sideway casts are necessarily short ones, and would not answer at all for most of our waters. There are situations, however, when the sideway cast can be used advantageously, and is used occasionally by all good fly-fishers. The main rules to be observed in fly-fishing I conceive to be these: in narrow streams to keep entirely out of sight, and in open waters to make long casts; in either case the fish, no pen waters to make long casts; in either case the fish no pen waters to make long casts; in either case the fish no pen waters to make long casts; in either case the fish, not seeing the angler, will not be alarned at the flashing of the rod; the finer the water the greater the caution that must be used on the one hand, and the longer must be the cast on the

Mr. Francis does not offer any remedy for the varnished

the one hand, and the longer must be the sed on the one hand, and the longer must be the cast on the other.

Mr. Francis does not offer any remedy for the varnished rod, but merely suggests that it might answer to paint it sky-blue, or a dull, smoky tint, without polish; but this, I know, will not do. I have seen rods that had the varnish scraped off and were painted a delicate pea-green, to harmonize with the foliage of trout streams, and I have seen the bark left on alder, chu and tanarac poles when used in bait-fishing, but they were not more successful than the varnished rod.

Mr. Francis wonders why we "tamely submit to the tyranny of tackle-makers" in this match. Perhaps for the same reasons that we tamely submit to the "tyranny" of gun-makers, if the makers and boat-builders; for who knows so well how to build these various articles as those who make it the study and business of a life time, especially if the artificers be practical anglers, sportsmen or sailors, as the best once susually are, and who pursue their trade con amore?

Split bamboo rods must of necessity be varnished to preserve their elasticity and beauty. Think of a delicate split bamboo tip coated with sky-blue pain! The very thought is heresy, and an offense against the eternal fitness of things that would make even the spots on a brook trout blush more deeply crimson. American split bamboo rods are the finest made rods in the world, and the numerous foreign orders received by the manufacturers fully attest this fact, and show, moreover, that they are duly appreciated abroad, as well as at home, highly varnished and flashing though they be. The coming I ishery Exposition at Berlin will prove the superiority of American rods beyond all proadventure.

There is one feature of this subject that is peculiarly gratifying to me, and I heartily thank Mr. Francis for the article in question. It concedes the fact that fish, having eyes, can see, and are not the near-sighted dupes that most writers would have us believe; this concession could not b

TROUT FISHING IN CONNECTICUT.

TROUT FISHING IN CONNECTICUT.

I't was two o'clock one mild morning in the latter part of April, 1878, when my siarm clock called me from my slumbers for a day's trour-fishing. In about three minutes I was under the window of my neighbor sportsman calling him to action. Before I could get my steak broiled and coffee boiled, he was on hand. Breakfast over, we quickly left the house again in quiet and darkness, taking with us all the paraphernalia of our craft, including a substantial lunch and a jug of coffee.

A feeling of satisfaction came over us as we climbed the hills, and passed out of our village. We were leaving Rockville, in Tolland County. Its score of factories were at this early hour all quiet, its (6000 busy people at rest. The Hockanum River, which flows from Snipsic Lake though the place, is but a succession of mill-ponds.

We were scarcely out of Rockville when Snipsic Lake appeared in view in the faint gray dawn of the morning. This lake is a favorite resort for fishing and picnicing. Its waters are well stocked with black bass, perch and pickerel, and the State Commissioners have furnished several thousand land-locked sations, which seem to do well there. One of the salmon recently caught weighed four pounds. A little steamer, owned and run by Capt. Fred H. Thompson, plica around the lake during the summer months, and Capt. Thompson has cleared a grove and built a picuic resort, where shore dinners are served.

Then we passed through, Tolland, across the Willi-

grove and dunct a picture resort, where shore dunners are served.

Then we passed through Tolland, across the Willimantic River, and at length brought up on one of its eastern tributaries. By the time our team had been cared for, the sun was over the hills, and we felt somewhat of the spirit of the old gentleman who, when he was ready to go to the trout-brook, used to say: "Now, the man who can drive the fastest, take the reins," We hastened to the brook, and chose for our first casts a little pond, below which many years since there stood a sawmill. The partly broken dam yet holds back a little body of water, and the good will of the owner long ago made obsolete the sign "No fishing," which still adorns the old water-gate. We tried such flies as are likely to suit the caprice of the fish early in the season, but to no avail; yet our disappointment was largely tempered by

the knowledge that in the bottom of our pockets were two boxes of well-scoured worms, brought along for just this state of affairs. From past experience we knew that a school of trout were taking their morning feed where the brook runs into the pond. We wound our flies around our hats, after trying them till our consciences were satisfied, and placing on our leaders some hooks and snells which we had tied and colored with especial care, we baited well and casting both our lines at just the place where the last ripple of the brook's current was visible in the pond, found the fish at breakfast. Forgotten was every care and trouble of life, and the years of toil that have left more grey hairs than dollars. A tremor of pleasant excitement played through every nerve, and we felt only pity for the man who sees no sport in fishing. The trout continued to take the bait fill a baker's dozen of plump fellows, running from half a pound down, lay in our baskets. Then they ceased to bite and we could secure no more there. After taking out two more from under the old flume, we fished the brook down, through the woods, taking now and then a trout and enjoying to its full the beauty of the spring day, and all the sights and sounds such a day brings. Every ray of sunshine seemed to bring health and vigor after a winter of confining labor.

As we enjoyed our noon lunch and cigar in the forest beside a miniature cascade, we seemed to be as far removed from the haunts of mon as if in the wilds of

As we enjoyed our noon lunch and cigar in the forest beside a miniature cascade, we seemed to be as far removed from the haunts of men as if in the wilds of Maine. Then we fished back, up the brook, and tried the pend again in its deepest part. Following our usual practice, we started for home in time to avoid the darkness and chill of the evening. Our united basket counted twenty-eight and weighed about seven pounds.

The farmers in this section, as well as elsewhere, do not know; but the man who has by fairness and courtesy gained their esteem, will find the farmers of Tolland County as hospitable and as cordial as any class of men he meets. In many instances the only way thave been

County as hospitable and as cordial as any class of men he meets. In many instances the only way I have been able to repay the kindly services I have received, has been by presents that were accepted as tokens of good will, rather than as pay for entertainment and information. Under such kind and generous treatment the farmer's boy will give away his choicest secrets, will walk miles to show the quail that feed on his father's buckwheat, the best 'trout hole' in the river, or the little meadow brook where he caught or saw some 'big ones like those in your basket."

The basket of trout mentioned above is as heavy as one may ordinarily expect to take in a day, and often he will have to be content with his basket half as full. Yet we think to many it is more satisfactory than to incur a con-

have to be content with his basket half as full. Yet we think to many it is more satisfactory than to incur a considerable expense in time and money to visit some distant region, even though a trout rises to every cast, and the question is not how many can we take, but how many can we use. The air of our hills is just as healthgiving as any, and if our game and fish are less plenty and more difficult to capture, there is the more pleasure and more diment to capture, there is the more pleasure and satisfaction in their successful pursuit for that very reason. From April 1st to July 1st is now the open season in this State, but most of the trout are taken between April 15th and June 15th. From the exceeding mildness of the past winter and the abundant supply of water for the past year, there is a good prospect of sport this season. NUTMEG. this season.

The Remel.

New York Dog Show.—Express Arrangements.—
Editor Forest and Stream:—As the express companies have agreed to return all dogs free that have been exhibited at this slow, provided they have prepaid the usual rates charged by the different companies, I beg to suggest to exhibitors sending dogs to have them addressed carefully.

It is necessary that a chain and collar should accompany each dog. A competent and trustworthy man will be specially detailed off for all dogs coming by express, who will be provided with a sufficient number of attendants for the proper care of the dogs during the show. The entries close on the 12th of April; but as it greatly facilitates arrangements, exhibitors will confer a favor by sending them in as early as possible before that time. The prospects for a great and good show continue to increase.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Superintendent.

We understand that Sir William Verner, Bart., will send out several of his crack dogs-bulldogs and bullterriers—to the coming show, the great bull-terrier Tarquin being among the lot. Tarquin was bred by Mr. Vero Shaw, of England. The third edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands," by J. H. Walsh, Esq. (Stonehenge), contains a portrait of this noble dog. tries up to date are very much larger than they were last year. The show promises to be a very large one.

A GLADSTONE PUPPY.—Jackson, Miss., March 16th.—
Poor Otto was about eleven months old when he died. A
better puppy it was never my privilege to see—well
trained, dropping to shot or wing, he retrieved beautifully, and would quarter a field like an old dog. head up,
no pottering. Otto was the writer's choice of three puppies, the other two being a Jee, Jr., puppy (Tim), and a
highly bred lemon and white bitch puppy (Cosette), presented to the owner by a gentleman in Tennesse. The
owner of the three puppies, Mr. F. J., worried because
Otto would not retrieve, hence used the force method.
The puppy, before he was at all broken to fetch, was
taken out in the field, and retrieved the first bird shot
over him as only the best retriever can do. Ever after
he would disdain to fetch anything but a bird. Mr. J.
and a friend, Mr. Archie, were hunting over Otto and
Cosette one day. Having a covey of birds scattered,
Otto came to a point. "Now, Mr. Archie," said Mr. J.,
"take that shot." Mr. Archie, an elderly gentleman and
the best man in the world, walked up, kicking the grass
to flush the bird; up jumped an old hare, and made
they tracks up the hillside; Mr. Archie looking after
the hare as she showed him her white flag disappearing
over the crees of the hill, and Otto still at a stanch
point, "Well," exclaimed Mr. Archie, "that is a stanch
point on a hare, and where the hare has been. Why,

Frank, come here. What is the matter with Otto's eye?' Mr. J. came up and discovered a spot of mud entirely covering the dog's eye. He took his coat-tail and wiped Otto's eye as well as he could. The puppy released, stretched out to his old point. "Well," said Mr Archie, Otto's eye as well as he could. The puppy released, stretched out to his old point. "Well," said Mr Archie, "that is the stanchest point I cver saw for a puppy—where a hare has been. Come, Otto, old man, that is very beautiful, but it will never do to stay on Molly Cottontail's bed in that way, gone long ago," Mr. Archie patted the puppy, turning him clean around; still that point. "Well, this is the most remarkable thing I ever saw," said the elderly gentleman, kicking the grass in front of him. "See here, old man, there is nothing here; come away." Otto still held his point until Mr. Archie had kicked the grass far enough, and a covey of birds arose. To the credit of the elderly gentleman, be it said, he shot once and bagged his bird. his bird

his bird.

Otto is dead, and with him the promise of one of the best dogs that ever quartered a field. He died, I am afraid, of a mistaken diagnosis of his case. He was sick, but what his ailment was I could not tell. His owner feels his loss keenly. Otto was black and tan, with a white tip to the tail and a narrow white frill on the breast. The only fault I over found with him was a somewhat unusual length of tail. Hope my friend will get Otto's match soon.

GEO. C. EYRICH.

IMPOETED SKYE TERRIERS.—Mr. Hume, of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, has just returned from Eugland, bringing with him a pair of genuine sky terriers. The dogs will probably be forthcoming at the New York

IMPORTED SETTERS FOR THE MONTVIEW KENNEL CLUB. IMPONED SETTLES FOR THE MONTHER KENNEL CITES.— The steamer City of Richmond, which arrived here on the 9th inst., had on board three very promising young setters from the kennel of Mr. G. T. Teasdale Buckell, of Alford, Lincolnshire, England, from whom Mr. Dew has Alford, Lincolnshire, England, from whom Mr. Dew has received quite a number recently. Mr. Dew purchased these beauties from Mr. Llewellin, and they were consigned as usual to Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, of 58 Wall street. The setters arrived in good condition, and are as follows: Dashing Rake by Dash II., out of Norna; Count Nailer by Count Wind'em, out of Norna; and Dashing Plover by Dash II., out of Phantom. The dogs were at once shipped, per Adams Express, to Columbia, Tenn., where they arrived safely.

they arrived safely.

EXERCISE CHAIN WITH TRAVELER.—St. Leonard, P. Q., March 20th.—Every dog should be exercised daily, but many dog owners find it impossible to give the necessary time, and the poor dog is too often left tied up all day. If a dog is too valuable or savage to be allowed to run loose, I can recommend the following plan as giving the dog more liberty than he has when tied up in the usual manner: Get a piece of telegraph or fence wire, he longer the better; slip on it a strong iron ring, so as to run freely along the wire; set two stout posts in the ground about fifty feet apart or longer; let the tops of the posts be only about six or eight inches out of the ground; fasten securely the ends of the wire to the tops of the posts by strong stuple or through hole bored in the posts near the top; round off the rough edges of the posts at the tops so that the dog's chain vill not be likely to catch in anything. You can then fasten your dog's chain to the ring sliding on the wire, and he will have the full run of the distance between the two posts, and for the length of his chain on either side of the wire. The dog's chain to the swine the sure under the sammed to see that there are no flaws or breaks in it. The reader will see at once that this plan can be altered to suit the surroundines; the wire may be stretched like examined to see that there are no have or breaks in h. The reader will see at once that this plan can be altered to suit the surroundings; the wire may be stretched like a clother-line or from fence to fence. Watch dogs do very well so chained, as they can be given the run across a large garden or orchard.

The above excellent arrangement is worthy of the attention of all dog owners. By using a high-stretched wire and a chain of short length, dogs after being washed will be prevented from rolling until thoroughly dried, and yet be enabled to exercise enough to prevent catching

ESSEX COUNTY HUNT, LATE MONTCLAIR HUNT,

The fifth hunting season of the Essex County Hunt of New Jersey has opened most auspiciously. The first meet was aunounced for the 20th inst., at the kennel at Montclair, N. J., and the second yesterday, at the main entrance at Llewellyn Park, near Orange, N. J. The subscripton plan, which was adopted last season, has met with great success, and, in fact, the interest manifested in all parts of the county has led to the adoption of the new name. w name

newname.

It is hoped that those who are interested in the encouragement of the sport of fox-hunting, but who have taken no active part in the hunt, will now come forward and give the support that this healthful and invigorating pastime so well deserves.

The services of Mr. Harry Howard as huntsman have

The services of Mr. Harry Howard as alunisman have again been secured, and this, with an addition to the pack of fox-hounds, should attract a still larger attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the meets. It is particularly desired that there may be seen in the field a larger attendance of land-owners—particularly the young farmers—for the sport is one that should be made peculiarly their own. liarly their own

Weather permitting, the meets will take place twice a week, in accordance with the following list of appointments:— Saturday, March 27th, at 4 P.M., at Mr. N. Sullivan's,

Montclair.
Wednesday, March 31st, at 4 P.M., at Liewellyn Park

nam entrance). Saturday, April 3d, at 4 P.M., at Verona Post Office. Saturday, April 10th, at 4 P.M., at the Common, Bloom-

Wednesday, April 14th, at 4 P.M., at Mr. William F. Kidder's, East Orange. Saturday, April 17th, at 4 F.M., at the Hamilton House,

Saturday, April 21st, at 4 P.M., at South Orango.
Wodnesday, April 21st, at 4 P.M., at Llewellyn Park
(main entrance).
The hunts are open to every one, and all attending the

meets will receive a hearty welcome. Frederick M. Wheeler is master of foxhounds. The following are the officers of the Hunt and the list of well-known subscribers:—President, Mr. C. W. Nason; Vico-President, Mr. C. A. Heeksoher; Secretary, Mr. H. N. Minn: Treasurer and Master, Mr. F. M. Wheeler. Subscribers:—Messus. C. W. Nason, F. M. Wheeler, N. Sullivan, Dr. J. W. Pinkham, William H. Power, of Montclair; A. Vanderbilt, J. A. Blaur, C. A. Johnson, of New York; C. A. Heekscher, D. Robinson, F. E. Martin, E. P. Thebaud, of Orange; H. N. Munn, George Lethbridge, Alexander Hudnut, Llewellyn Park; William F. Kidder, of East Orange. of East Orange.

Worms in Doos.—Toronto, Canada, March 14th.—I don't say it is a specific, but once, by accident, a dog of mine eat heartily of a curry and voided a lot of worms. Another time, in camping, seeing the coat starting, and other symptoms—no areca nor sautonin being at hand—I administered a dose of "India Curry Powder" with marked and good effect. When other remedies fail, or are not at hand, this might be tried. Probably the curry acted as an irritant, in the two cases quoted; but would have no effect on dogs of a different constitution.

H. B. H.

It is remarkable for a dog to eat curry of his own accord. Your view is undoubtedly a correct one, as the curry powder contains causicum.

BARE SPOTS ON DOOS.—St. Leonard, P. Q., March 14th.—In your "Answers to Correspondents" I often see people asking for a recipe to make the hair grow on bare places on dogs. Now I have tried coal oil frequently on cuts and wounds, and I always found the cut to heal cleaner, and the hair to grow quicker and smoother afterward on wounds so treated, than by any other way I have tried. I own a very quarrelsome bull-terrier, acatterward on wounds so treated, than by any other way I have tried. I own a very quarrelsome bull-terrier, accustomed to follow my huggy, and I often have occasion to borrow the oil-can at farmers' houses along the road. A friend of mine had a very old cat that had lost most of its hair from old age. He tried the coal oil, and after one application the hair commenced to grow again, and soon puss had as fine and glossy a coat as sever. I may mention that the cat, decidedly objected to the whole business, and was very lively for a day or two after being rubbed.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Nellie H.—Mr. C. F. Huntsman, of La Crosse, Wis., claims the name of Nellie H. for his rod frish setter bitch out of Mr. Geo. B. Classon's Queen, by Mr. E. C. Waller's Res. Nellie H. was whelped July 10th, 1879, and is now in the kennel of

Nellie H. was whelped July 10th, 1879, and is now in the kennel of T.M. T. McKennan, of Toledo, Iowa.

Floss II.—Dr. H. B. Wygant, of Poekskill, N. Y., claims the name of Floss II, for bis liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, whelped Feb. 6th. Presented by Mr. J. B. Harrington, of Buffalo, N. Y., out of his Floss, by Mr. Hatter's Con.

Rey, Bessie and Poots.—Capt. Class. D. Vielé, U.S. A., Fort Davis,

may, nesse and Posts.—Capt. Ches. D. Vielé, U.S. A., Fort Da Texas, claims the following names for his pointer pupp whelped Nov. 1st, 1879, by Scent-Daisy II.—Sensation out of Po Whisky-Sleaford.

Punch.—Mr. John Aspinwall, of Barrytown, N. Y., claims the name of Punch for his Irish water-spaniel dog, out of Judy by

Mack, whelped Feb., 1879.

Judy II.—Mr. John Aspinwall claims the name of Judy II. for his Irlsh water-spaniel bitch, out of Judy by Mack, whelped Feb. 1879.

Moy.—Mr. Frank L. Morrell, of New York City, claims the name

Moji.—Mr. Frank L. Morrell, of New York City, claims the name of Moy for his red Irish setter-birch puppy, by Berkley out of Rockwood's Mag, she by Elcho out of Fottler's Ellen.

Fewell.—Mr. Garrett Roach, of this city, claims the name of Jewell for his liver and white pointer-birch puppy, by Sensation out of his Queon II. Beed by Mr. Roach, whelped Sept. 281s, 1879.

Chum.—Mr. George Van Wagen, of New York City, claims the name of Chura for his liver and white pointer-dog nuppy, by San-

name of Chum for his liver and while pointer-dog puppy, by Sensation out of Mr. Garrett Roach's Queen II. Bred by Mr. Roach, whelped Sept. 21st, 1877.

Gem.—Mr. George Van Wagen, of this city, claims the name of Gem for his liver and white pointer-bitch puppy, by Sensation out of Mr. Garrett Roach's Queen II. Bred by Mr. Roach, whelped ept. 21st, 1879. Pat Ryan.—1

sept. 288, 1819.

Pat Ryon.—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., claims the name of Pat Ryan for his red Irish setter puppy, wholped Oct. 23d, 1879, out of Biddy sired by Red. Pat was presented to Mr. Elmore by

out of Biddy sired by Red. 124 was presented to Mr. Ellinore by Mr. L. B. Jowell, of Hartford, Conn.

Hollis Wildaty.—Mr. Burr Hollis, of Hornellsville, N. Y., claims the name of Hollis Wildair for his black and white cocker spanel stud dog, whelped at the Topeka Kennel, Kansas, Dec. 7th, 1878, out of Waddell's Josic by Whitman's Doctor.

Topsey N.—Mr. Burr Hollis, of Hornellsville, N. Y., claims the name of Topsey N. for his pure liver and tan Burdette cocker

name of solition, whelpod Nov. 20th, 1879, one of the block, whelpod Nov. 20th, 1879, one of the Bello Madde.—Mr. Burr Hollis, of Hornesville, N. Y., claims the Bello Madde.—Mr. Burr Hollis, of Hornesville, N. Y., claims the Bello Madde for his liver and tan cocker bitch, whelpod the Bello Madde for his liver and tan cocker bitch, whelpod the Bello Madde for his liver and tan cocker bitch, whelpod name of Bello Meado for his liver and tan cocker bitch, whelped Oct. 20th, 1879, out of Fellow's Fanny by Hollis Wildair.

Whelps.-Johnie-Mr. W. Tailman's field trial winner Jennie wholped on the 3d inst. four dogs and the bitches, by Mr. Samuel Scranton's Patch. The pupples are all black and white and very handsomely murked. Mr. T. intends usiding and breaking a pair of the bliches for his own use. Runc—Mr. Thos. A. Addison's (Chelson, Mass.) red Irish setter

Rhug-Mr. Thos. A. Addison's (Chelsoa, Mass.) red Irish setter blich Rhug (Cleho-Juno) whelped on 14th inst. aloven pupples (seven dogs, four bitches), by champion Berkley, Psyche-Mr. W. M. Tileston's Boglish setter blich Psycho (Col. Fornicy's Frank-Rhoda) whelped on 16th inst., at Westminster Konnel Club Kennels, Babylon, L. I. five pupples (two dogs and two bitches living); sired by Mr. Godeffvoy's Decimal Dash. Psycho-day of the property of the property of the property of the property of the psycho-tery of the property of the psychological property of the psycho-tery of the psychological psy

two bitches invince; sure of yair, conceining a bookman Dash. Psysne was imported in litters, and her dam Rhoda is litter sister to Mr. Macdona's celebrated dog Runger.

Pathy—Mr. W. M. Tiltschor's clumber spaniel Fairy (Duke-Flos) whelped on Ish inst. at the Imperial Kennels, Toms River, N. J., two dog puppies; sired by owner's imported clumber spaniel

Trembuck.

Girl-Mr. R. T. Greene's (Jersey City Heights, N. J.) pointer bitch
Girl (Maryland-Tell) whelped March 18th eleven pupples (seven
dogs and four bitches), by Mr. W. F. Steel's Glennark (Orgil's

Jush-Romp).

Bells-Mr. J. S. Wibert's cocker spaniel bitch Bells whelped Jan. 20th; and Mr. Androw Daui, Jr., of the fraton Square Hotel, and Mr. John B. Matthews, the celebrated comedian, are the recipients of valuable prizes from the progeny.

Zill—The Massachusetts Kennel Club's (Boston, Mass.) black and

white English setter bitch Zill (Adam's Drake-Forster's Dalsy) whelped on the 4th of March four pupples (four dogs and two bitches), by Mr. A. M. Tucker's Royal Blue (Gladstone-Mersey).

oncenes, by Mr. A. M. Tucker's Royal Dide (Gradstone-Agrescy).

Lorna—Dr. Win, Jarvis' Lorna has whelped five dog pupples, by

Eloho. They are all red, and were born March 20th.

Mr. John P. Barnard, Jr.'s, little six-pound pug bitch whelped

on the 18th inst. seven puppies (five dogs and two bitches), all alive and in good health.

BRED.-Bridget-Mike-The Big Point Kennel Club's (Chatham BRED—Hrugget-Muc—The Big Point Kennel Glub's (Chatham, Ont.) Irish water spaniel bitch Bridget to champion Mike. Although Bridget has been in the possession of the club for two years, she refused until recently to breed. Mike, besides being a very successful winner in Great Britain, obtained first at London, Ont., 1877; second to Bridget at St. Louis, 1873; also first at Detroit, 1873. Mr. Wells will probably send Mike to the New York

Flora-Faust-Mr. Shepleigh's Flora to St. Louis Kennel Club's

Countess Nellic-Fash 111.—The Baltimore Kennel Club's imported Liewellin setter Countess Nellic (Count Wind'em, out of

Novel) to the Harvard Konnel Club's Dash III.

Flounce II.-Dery-Red Irish setter Flounce II. to Baltimore Kennel Club's champion Irish setter Flounce II. to Baltimore Kennel Club's champion Irish setter Derg.

Desdemona-Coin-Mr. Frank B. Fay's Dedemona to his Coin.

Jule-Coin-Mr. Alex. Pope, Jr.'s, Jule to Mr. Frank II. Fay's

Fanny II.-Hollis Wildair—Mr. F. H. Anthony's liver-colored cocker bitch Fanny II. to Mr. Burr Hollis' Hollis Wildair, Hornellsville, N. Y., March 1st,

Dolly-Hollis Wildair—Miss Lotta Simm's liver and white cocker

bitch Dolly to Mr. Burr Hollis' Hollis Wildair, Hornellsville, N. Y. eb. 16th. Quail III.-Red Grouse—Mr. Edward Lohman's Red Grouse to his

Quail III., on Feb. 27th; Red Grouse by Druid, out of Peggy; Quail III, by Red Gauntlet, out of Quail II.

Clair-Rush-Mr. H. Hall, Jr.'s, Clair to champion Rush.

SALES.—Gess.—Mr. Wm. L. Bradbury Nason, Orange Co., Va. has purchased from Mr. S. J. Martinet, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., the beagle dog Gess. With Martinet's Fan he won the "Special" at

boagle dog Gess. With Martinet's Fan ne won the "special" at the Baltimore Show in 1873, and second prize for "best couple" at Philadelphia Show of 1879.

Laulphird.—Mr. Bradhury also purchased from Mr. Geo. Pounall, of Christiana, Pa., the bitch pup Ladybird, by Mr. Pounall's Dan out of his Bess. Both of these beagles are well-known prizewinners. Gess and Ladybird have full pedigrees.

winners. Gess and Ladybird have full pedigrees.

Myra-Kate-Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York, has purchased from Mr. E. J. Robbins, Wethersfield, Conn., a very fine all red Irish setter bitch pup, whelped July 1st, 1879, by Dick Hatteralek, out of Tyke, and claims for her the name of Myra. Mr. Livingston has also purchased from Mr. Chas. F. Kent, Bingham-Livingston has also purchased from 3rt. Oats. F. Neat, Diffiguation, N. Y., the red I rish setter birch Kate by York, out of Maud, and her two bitch pups by Bob (Plunket-Carrie).

Feather—Mr. F. F. Pitcher, Claremont, N. H., has purchased from Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York. the liver and white

ticked cocker spaniel bitch Feather, winner of first and special prizes, New York, 1878; first, New York, 1879, and second, Phila-

Archery.

THE USEFULNESS OF INDOOR PRACTICE.

BOSTON, March 13th.

Fattor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Having heard it stated by several of my archer acquaintances that indoor practice at forty yards would make no increase in one's score when they come to shoot at longer distances. I have written this article to show that they are mistaken in their ideas. The 1st of last November the archers of Boston and vicinity were fortunate enough to secure a hall suitable for indoor practice during the winter. The hall was sufficiently wide to accommodate four targets, two being used by the ladies at thirty yards, and the other two by the gentlemen at forty yards. The clubs represented were the Hawthorn Archers, of Boston Highlands; the Pequossette Archers, of Watertown; and the Jannica Plain Archers, of Jamaica Plain. Beside members from these clubs there were quite a number who were not members of any club.

Archers, of Jamaica Plain. Beside memoers from these cibbs there were quite a number who were not members of any club. On account of the poor light on dark days, and the dazzling effect produced by the bright colors on the targets when the gas was lighted, the colored facings were taken off, and in their place we used a plain white facing, with a black or red center the place we used a plain white facing, with a black or red center the size of the gold, and with narrow black lines to mark off the tarsize of the gold, and with narrow black lines to mark off the tarsize of the gold. size of the gold, and with narrow black lines to mark off the far-get. These were pronounced a success by all, and they are cer-tainly better to shoot at, as the arrows can be more readily pertainly better to shoot as a stantage of the one's attention on a single dark spot on a white surface than it is on the gold in the midst of

dark spot on a wine strate.

During the last two or three months the shooting has been teadily improving, and it is quite pleasing to compare the present scores with those made earlier in the season, and more especially with those made out-of-doors during the months of September 1.

tember and October.

ENot having the scores of as many archers as I could wish, I shall be obliged to depend almost entirely upon my own scores for this

be obliged to depend almost entirely upon my own scores for this article.

Upon looking at my score-book, find my average with thirty arrows, provious to shooting indoors, to be as follows:—Forty pards, 130: fifty yards, 81; slxty yards, 87; my best scores at these distances being 181, 111, 76 respectively. The last of November, after one month's practice at forty yards, 1 find that my average has increased from 130 to 150 points. Upon looking at my scores for December, 1 find 1 have gained 22 points, and that my average for the month is 172, my best round 214, thirteen of the fifty-one rounds shot being over 180 points.

I For January my average is 184, with 214 as my best score, closely followed by nie more of 200 and over—more than one-third of the scores shot being over 200 points. For February my average is 187 and my best score 218, nine of the thirty scores shot being over 200 points each.

The number of misses grows smaller and smaller as the scores increase, and while I used to get two or three misses out of every hirty arrows shot in the fall, I seldom get more than two or three out of 500 arrows, and at one time had a score of over 1,200 arrows at forty yards without a miss.

rows at forty yards without a miss.

rows at forty yards without a miss.

From the above schedule it is plain that steady and careful practice at any range will make an archer more skilled at that distance, but of what use will this practice be when he comes to shoot the longer distances, and out of doors where he has the

wind and the different kinds of weather to bother him?

Last Tuesday evening, with a very trying light and strong wind and shooting in a heavy overcoat, I shot a round at sixty yards,

and got as a result 112 with thirty arrows. The next morning ander the same conditions, and with the thermometer at 16 degs., I shot two rounds, scoring 104, 114. This gives 110 as an average of my three scores and a gian of fifty-three points over my aver-

age of last fail, my worst score this year being twenty-eight points better than my best score of last year. From the above it is pretty evident that the practice at forty yardabas made a great improvement in the sixty-yards shooting: yarca loss made a great improvement in the sury-yarda shooting; and although the practice at the shorter ranges is not as beneficial as it is at the longer ranges, still the archer by constant practice gets the habit of drawing and loosing smoothly, and this is one of the most important things in archery. Upon looking over the scores of one of the gentlemen archers who commenced shooting the last of December, I find that his expensed in the state of the production of the production of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the score of the second of the

wao commenced smooting the ansi of Decommer, into must insaverage at forly yards for January is 100, and for Fobruary 157, a gain of twenty-eight points. This archer has been shooting out of doors lately, and with no previous practise has been making scores of 80, 74, 90, 70 and 76 at sixty yards, and 27, 102 and 14 at fifty yards. He has also shot three American Rounds, getting nity jards. He has also shot three American Rounds, gotting 318, 32 land 433 as result, the last being as follows:—forty yards, 141; sixty yards, 190; â'ty yards, 141; sixty yards, 190–433. So far this month this same irreher has an average of 104 at forty yards, a gain of twenty-seven points over last month's scores.

Here, then, is an example of an archer, who by constant and careful practice at forty yards has trained himself, so that after he

ful practice at forty yards has trained himself, so that after he has got the elevation and position necessary at the longer ranges he finds it not much more difficult to shoot at fifty or sixty yards than at forty. Quite a number of the gentlemen have increased from an average of 120 to 160 points, and several average still higher, and thave no doubt when they come to shoot at the longer ranges they will find their indoor practice of great value to them. The ladies have also made a great improvement in their shoot

ing and scores, and several have advanced from an average of from 90 to 100 to an average of 130 to 140 at thirty yards. Several ores of 170 and over have been made, and one lady has made

As the spring draws near and the season for out-door shoot-ing approaches, several of the archers have taken home their bows and arrows in readiness to take advantage of any pleasant day which may present itself, and although the hall is not as well patronized on pleasant afternoons as formerly, yet the evening is sure to find a jolly party drilling out the center of the targets at short ranges.

Many of the archers have expressed their intention of shooting

at the ranges of the York Round this summer and I have no doubt but that the readers of the Forest and Stream will see some good scores reported from this section before the season is

"ROUNDERS" IN ARCHERY.—New York, March 18th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your issue of to-day, and under the above heading, appears a communication, the signature of which would neading, appears a continuination, the significative of which which imply that its author had been refused admission into the New York Archery Club on account of the resolution alluded to. Insemind as blackballing is always and under all circumstances a right unpleasant to exercise, it is but just to the organization in question to state that all is last meeting, which I attended, and the very one at which the resolution was passed, of the seven can-didates who applied for membership, seven were admitted and none rejected. I therefore fail to see where the "bouncing" comes in. The mythical "Bounced" also falls into the error of attributi

The mythical "Bounced" also falls into the error of attributing the action taken solely to a desire "to prevent the claims of other clubs to a share of the honors won hereafter," thus conveying the impression that the N. Y. A. O. has been actuated only by presumptions and selfish motives, whereas the reasons leading to such a step are so numerous that it would be uscless to present rediscuss them here. Whether the position assumed by the N. Y. A. C. Saor is not premature remains to be seen. It is certainly sound, and one which, in my estimation, other clubs in New York and vicinity will eventually be forced to take it they wish to enjoy vigorous growth as distinct organizations, and thus promote the seeneral interests of archery as a sport.

Joy vigorous growin a distinct organizations, and thus promote the general interests of archery as a sport. It exclude many "desirable" members it is difficult to determine without knowing in what sense your correspondent uses the quoted adjective. In regard to its "keeping the club in the background during the summer matches." I for one willingly would run the risk. The club is certainly too young and too modest to aspire for victory in is certainly too young and too indicest to uspire for vitory in every match it may take part during the approaching session; but "Bounced" evidently knows little about the N. Y. A. C. and the purposes that animate its members, if he thinks defeat would have such demoralizing and depressing effects as to so readily force it into the background. Let him live and judge for him-A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. A. C.

himself.

New York Archery Club.—Yev Pork, March 224.—A team consisting of Mrs. Dr. De Luna, Miss E. T. Morton, John W. Sutton, S. S. Roper, Wm. H. Frazer and Jas. W. Auten, Jr., will shoot a match next Saturday evening at the Ninth Regiment Arabory, with a team of the North Side Archery Club of Chicago; 90 arrows; 30 yards. The shooting will commence at 8 o'clock in each

-Editor Forest and Stream:-In your t A CORRECTION. A CORRECTION.—Edllor Forest and Stream:—In your notice of the organization of the Manhattan Bowmen it was stated that this new club practices in the Ninth Regiment Armory with the New York Club. As this statement might give rise to errors, leading perhaps to awkward results, I bog to state that since January last the New York Archery Club has had the exclusive use of the Ninth Regiment Armory, who_{II}, however, they have always en-tertained as guests individual members of other clubs; a practice tertained as guesis individual members of other clubs; a practice which will be continued in the same manner and with equal cor-

diality.

After our next meeting I hope to make full report of our action regarding admitting members of other clubs and placing such members upon our team.

Jas. W. Auten, Jr. such members upon our team.

HORSMAN'S SPANISH YEW-BACKED BOWS.-Mr. E. I. HORSMAN HORSMAN'S SPANISH YEW-BACKED BOWS.—Mr. E. J. HOTSMAN showed great enterprise in the manufacture of fine bows as well as arrows. Last fall he sent his superintendent to Europe to personally select the choicest yew obtainable. He is now turning out some backed yew bows, which are enough to make an archer's mouth water. Their shooting qualities are superior to any hard-wood bows, and they cost much less than fine self-yews. Send for his new price list.—I dan. for his new price list .- [Adv.

for his new price list.—[Adv. A Good Segostron.—Cheago, Ill.—Editor Forest and Stream. In reading the urchery news contained in your columns weekly, I notice that nost of your communications relate to archery tackle, and comparisons of different makers, or discussions relative to changing the system of secring adopted years are. And, by the way, if we change the present system to that suggested by some of our friends, we lose all opportunity of comparing our scores with those made in the past; and in regulating it to the scientific principles proposed by some, it would eventually lead to that which about do exclude the avoided, i.e., a tendency to become proficient to

such an extent, that, before we are aware of the fact, we will find a professional element appearing which will, as it has in all other American sports, detract from the amusement as a pastime. But I am leaving the subject I proposed to mention, so will return to it and leave the discussion of the above to those more capable of handling it than I. What I wish to call your attention to, is this: That while these pen contests are taking place, we hear compara-tively nothing of that which no doubt will interest a majority of your archery readers more, and that is, in regard to how clu and societies are progressing throughout the country, whether there is much practice being indulged in these cold months indoors? We see almost every week scores published as made by New York, Brooklyn and Boston clubs, but with these few exceptions, scarcely anything is heard. Now the West is the acknowledged home of archery in this country, and to my knowledged there are practice shoots tasking place occasionally in this city and vicinity, and no doubt in other western cities. Why then do they not send in their scores to you? also an item concerning indoor shooting, and so by comparison give others an idea whether state practice is hereficial or otherwise. Every writer in and societies are progressing throughout the country, whether short range practice is beneficial or otherwise. Every archer no short range practice is benencial or otherwise. Every arcular in doubt has, to a certain extent, different experiences in this regard, and we would like to get them. I am an enthusiast, and shoot regularly two evenings in a week, and I find that at hirty yards. I steadily improve with practice; and after practicing steadily a thirty yards. I tried shooting at longer distances and found that my scores had proportionately improved at long range. This could be a state of the indoor. This convinces me that those who avail thomselves of the indoor practice are the ones who, when weather permits of outdoor shooting, will surprise older archers (who have "rested on their oars" as it were) with their scores at long range. I have written more than I intended. Won't you use your persuasive powers (which you know so well how to use) to the end that others in different localities will communicate with you, and inform us through the columns of your valuable journal of their progress and experience at the indoor short range?

T. A. L.

and experience at the indoor short range?
TENSIS AND ARGHERY CLUT OF ELIZABETH.—This club, of Elizabeth, N. J., is now organizing with a membership limited to stay, thirty ladies and thirty gentiomen. The Edgar estate, on Weet Jersey street, has been leased, and there it is proposed to ractice lawn tennis, archery, croquet, etc. Meetings will probably be held twice a week.

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION .- Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12th. herewith hand you result of an exhibition and team shoot of the herewith hand you result of an exhibition and team shoot of the Cinelmant Archery Association, which took place last night (Thursday) at our Exposition Building, the ranges being 40 and 59 yards. In connection with the same I must state that none of the archers shot anywhere near to their regular scores, it also being more difficult to shoot by gaslight than at daytine. CHAS. R. WILD'S SIDE. -18t 40 Tds. -2d 40 Yds. -50 Yds. - Total.

| Names. Hit | s. Value. | | Value. | | | Hits. | Value |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|----|-----|--------|-------|
| Chas, R. Wild, Capt. 24 | 100 | 25 | 111 | 17 | | 66 | 288 |
| Chas. S. Upson 30 | 164 | 27 | 151 | 18 | 70 | 75 | 385 |
| Geo. H. De Golver. 17 | 77 | 27 | 139 | 16 | 63 | 60 | 278 |
| A. J. Proctor2 | 85 | 233 | 103 | 15 | 47 | 61 | 235 |
| W. A. Clark 28 | 138 | 27 | 133 | | 108 | 76 | 379 |
| Geo. W. Pickard 19 | 90 | 25 | 115 | 10 | 75 | 63 | 280 |
| W. A. Clark, Jr 24 | 102 | 18 | 60 | 25 | 95 | 67 | 257 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Grand totals | | | | | | 468 | 2102 |
| | CHAS. J. | STRON | G'S SID | E. | | | |
| C. J. Strong, Capt2 | 83 | 23 | 127 | 14 | 44 | 59 | 254 |
| Ed. J. Bruce 27 | | 28 | 154 | 21 | 91 | 76 | 392 |
| Harry L. Wright 2 | | | 116 | 17 | 83 | 63 | 295 |
| Chas, Welker 18 | | 18 | 74 | 12 | 50 | 48 | 212 |
| Cliff, Allen21 | | 19 | 67 | 19 | 65 | 59 | 215 |
| F. D. Barker | | 24 | 108 | 23 | 97 | 74 | 544 |
| Col. R. Williams, Jr. 2 | 137 | 28 | 134 | 26 | 138 | 79 | 409 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Grand totals | | | | | | . ,458 | 2121 |

CHICAGO.—A short-range match was shot Saturday evening, March 13th, between Capt. J. K. Hoyt, of the Brooklyn Club, in Brooklyn, and Mr. J. O. Blake, of the North Side A. C. of Chicago, in the latter place. The terms of the match were 90 arrows at 30 yards, Mr. Blake allowing Capt. Hoyt 20 points on the total result. The scores were as follows:—

3d 30. Allowance. Total. 178 20 541 210 — 616 2d 30. 175 206 Capt. Hoyt ... 89 168 Mr. Blake.... 90 200 T. A. W.

BATTLE CREEK ARCHERS.—Battle Creek, Mich., March 8th.—Still the alternate frost and mud keep us within doors and at the inglorious 30-yard range. The following is the score of a prize match shot last Saturday evening by four members of the club. The prize consists of a handsome gold badge, bought by six gen themen members, who intend to contest for its possession once each week. On this occasion two of the six were absent; 90 arrows at 30 vards:-

| | tats. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| F. H. Duncan | 702 13 | per cent. | off610.74 |
| F. E. Perry | 634 13 | per cent. | off551.58 |
| Chas. Peters | | per cent. | off597.84 |
| Dr. A. M. Phillips | 570 3 | | off552,90 |
| A few days ago Mr. Perr | | | |
| 260 in two successive roun | ds of 30 arrow | s at 30 yar | is. In the latter |
| round he made if successi- | ve golds. | | |

round no made to successive good what is the matter with you Eastern people that you do not let us hear of your big scores? We are beginning to think ourselves ahead in archery as in everything else. We suspect you have some fine but modest shots. Let us compare notes. D.

Gricket.

The Chester City Cricket Club of Pennsylvania has elected the lowing officers for the season of 1880: President, W. W. Wood; following officers for the season of 1880: Preside Secretary, Isaac Rodgers; Captain, John Griffin.

-The Hargreave brothers have resigned from the Germantown Cricket Club

-The Girard Cricket Club of Philadelphia is in a most flourishing condition, its membership exceeding one hundred names. At the recent election the following officers were elected for this year: President, N.F. Tomilia; Corresponding Secretary, S.M. Lovitt; Financial Secretary, J. Wilkinson; Treasurer, Henry Hayward.

THE PORT HOPE CLUB.-There is some likelihood of the Port TEE PORT HOPE CLUB.—There IS some likelihood of the Port Hope Cricket Club being dissolved, because of their lease having expired, and no likelihood of a renewal being granted. It is to be hoped this club, which has a good reputation, will not die for want of a cricket ground. Let the Port Hope folks bestir them selves in getting a new field for their excellent club.-Toronta (Hobe.

THE NORTHWESTERN CRICKET TEAM,-Mr. H. Miller, Secretary THE NORTHWESTEIN CREAKET TEAM.—Mr. as. successful of the Canadian team which is to visa England this season, writes that besides the West of Scotland, at Glasgow, and Marylebone at London, fixtures, arrangements have been made to play the Manchester and Scarborough. The at London, fixtures, arrangements baye been made to play matches at Leeds, Longsight, Manchester and Scarborough. The team is now selected, and with one or two exceptions is conposed of Canadiaus, the exceptions being English residents. re not at liberty to publish the list of players at present, but it will appear in due course in this column.

BALTIMORE CRICKET CLUB.-The Baltimore Cricket Club has been in existence for about five years, but it was only last year been mexistence for agout live years, out. I was only hat year that a permanent ground was rented at the village of Mount Washington, about five miles from Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railway. Hitherto a match with a club from another city has been a rare occurrence, and more remarkable for the exee of the lunch than the cricket. Last year the game made cellence of the lunch than the cricket. Last year the game made a decided advance with the assistance of a good professional. Boys of fitteen showed that they could learn more in a month than men of twenty-live in a year. During last season the club played oight matches, losing six and winning two. The matches played oight matches, losing six and winning two. The matches lost were against representative olevens of the Staten Island, Young America, Germantown and Chestnut Hill Clubs, and in no instance was the game more one-sided than those played by these clubs among one another. The batting averages for the season were fair, F. K. Casey, hard hitter, being first with about If, and W. Y. Perot, a pretty left-handed player, second. Olidnan. 17, and W. Y. Perot, a pretty left-handed player, second. Oldham, the professional, is a very good medium-pace, round-arm bowler, and did very well in every match. P. R. Reese, an old catcher at base-ball, came to the conclusion that cricket was a good game, and set to work in carnest to become a good wicket-keep, with every chance of a brilliant success. The progress of cricket is proverbially slow, and the Baltimore (flub is no exception. At last, however, if seems to be started, and the officers of the club will spare no pains to have the ground and the players in such condition that clubs from Philadelphia and New York will continue their writes and flud good course, tellsket, to nume condition that clubs from Philadolphia and New York will con-tinue their visits, and find good cnough cricket to imuse them. Officers:-President, J. H. Loe: Vice-President, T. K. Carey; Secretary, Tunstall Smith, 28 St. Paul street; Treasurer, Randolph Winslow; Captain, John E. Carey; Ground Committee, J. H. Lee, T. K. Carey, Tunstall Smith, Randolph Winslow, Wil-llam C. Pennington, William Y. Perot, John B. Carey, Howard Ridgely.

CRICKET IN OREGON .- Portland, O., Jan. 16th .- The present CRICKET IN OREGON.—Portland, O., Jan. Buln.—The present Portland Cricket Club was organized two years ago, and is now a good, healthy institution, with a membership of over fifty; and this year we expect to be refenforced materially by some fine, aturdy players who have arrived in Oregon since last season closed. Our position is rather isolated as yet, as we are the only club in the State, and are about 800 miles from San Francisco, and nearly like distance from Victoria, B. C., in both of which a nearly like distance from Victoria, B. C., in both of which places cricket is in a flourishing condition; foreign matches, as a consequence, are luxuries which we cannot often indulge in. We did manage to send an eleven over to Victoria last summer to "beard the lion in his den," but the lion gave us a terrible mulling, extracting the sting from our wounds, however, by the general terriblety with which he authorized us. The Victoria set ing, extracting the sting from our women, nowever, or the generous hospitality with which he entertained us. The Victorias are to come over here and tackle us on our own dunghill next 4th of Ally, when we hope to give a better account of ourselves. There is a club forming now in Corvallis, about 80 miles from Portland, and we hope to have one or two friendly tussies with them during the year. I send you scores of two matches which were the most interesting of those played last summer. The American elevens were composed of members born on this continent, a number of them being Canadians. The other sides were men born on the other side of the "herring pond." The games were both decided by the first innings. Yours, respectfully, GEO. A. WEBB. and we hope to have one or two friendly tussles with them during [We publish the scores, even at this late day, that the cricketers

of the East may know that the game is finding favor and support in the far nor west.—Ed.]

ENGLAND VS. AMERICA, JULY 26th, 1879.

| Kinross, run out 6 | Wilkins, b. Gilman2 |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Creighton, run out 64 | Crocker, c. Ellinger, b. Kinross |
| Nolson, b. Maxwell 3 | Cran, b. bourne |
| Gilman, s. Wilkins 4 | Rhodes, b. Hourne |
| Bourne, c. Wilkins, b. Andrews 8 | Maxwell, b. Bourne |
| Paelen, b. Andrews 8 | Andrews, not out |
| Bentgen, b. Andrews 1 | Boyd, b. Gilman |
| Holman, c. and b. Maxwell 0 | Webb, b. Gilman |
| Coulter, b. Maxwell 1 | Armitage, b. Kinross |
| Curry, not out 1 | Fraser, b. Gilman |
| Efficer, stumped Wilkins 5 | Neale, b. Gilman |
| Bycs, 11; leg-byes, 1; wides, | Byes, 22; log-byes, 2; wides, 5 |
| Bycs, 11; leg-byes, 1; wides, 10; no balls, 224 | - |
| | TOtal |
| Total | |

| Bycs, 11; leg-byes, 1; wides, | Byes, 22; log-byes, 2; wides, 529 |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 10; no balls, 2 | Total77 |
| Total | |
| AUGUST | 2d, 1879. |
| AMERICANS. | Khodes, b. Gilman 0 Andrews, b. Gilman 6 Wilkins, c. Holman, b. Bentgen 59 Webb, not out 5 |
| | Total125 |
| WONDPREEL SCORING IN AEST | RALIA A match was played at |

WONDERFIL SCORING IN ACSTRAINA.—A match was played at Methourno on Dec. 6th between teams representing East Melbourne and Tasmania, which produced some most extraordinary scoring. The East Melbourne eleven were at the wickets the whole of the two days and put together 742, the greatest number whole of the two days and put cognition for the gleaves number of runs ever made, the next best being the f2k (for eight wickets) by the Royal Engineers against I. Zingari at Chatham, Englands on Aug. 20th and 21st, 1875. Horan was at the wickets about two hours for his 250 runs. The following is the score:—

| TOURS LOT HIS BOOL SHIPS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---|-----|--------|----|----|------|------|--------|
| | EAST | MEL | BOE | JR. | NE | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Musgrove, b. Bodds | m | , | | | | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | ٠, | |
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| D Hastings h Dori | era . | | | | | | | | 4.0 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mann o Watson h. | C. Bu | tler. | | | | + + | | | - 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. Logan, b. Bayiv Byes, 16; log-bye, 1; w | ides, 1 | 1: no | ba | lls | . 3 | | | ÷ | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $_{7}$ |
| Far yeared of howling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.—It is expected that the second of Australian cricketers will arrive in England early in May team of Australian cricketors will arrive in England early in May. Already a rrangements have been made to play a considerable number of matches, but the majority of these are against odds. The eleven-a-side contests yet fixed are with Gloucostershire, Derbyshire, Leiccstershire, Sussex and the Orleans Club at Twictocham. A match between the Australians and Daft's American Team will yery likely be played during the summer. The matches against odds are as follows:—Dublin (Trinity College), Belfzst, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Broughton (Manchester)

Crewe, Burnley, Birmingham, Oldham, Hustings, (Manchester, Yeadon (near Leesly, Stochport, Northampton, Swindon, Malton, Dewsburry, Holbeck (Leesly, Rochdale, Scar-borough, Harrogate, Blackpool, Sunderland, Huddersfield, Hull, Middlesborough, Swansea, Buxton and Reading.—Bell's * 1fo.

Auswers to Correspondents.

W. O.'M., Fort Wayne, Ind .- We have given your letter to the

J. K. B., City.—Are there any black, white and tan thorough-bred Gordon setters? Ans. Yes.

WERR Nashua, N. H .- The N. R. A. of this city will send their rules and regulations to persons desiring to organize a rifle club

E. H., Toronto.—We have all papers regarding the Cricketer's Association of the United States, and will be pleased to furnish Information regarding same.

J. S. G., Union Church, Miss. We will publish your scores with pleasure. For skass balls and the trap described we must refer

J. S. G., Union Church, was. We wan publish your scales with pleasure. For glass balls and the trap described we must refer you to our advertising columns.

E. V. W., Stamford, Conn.—The pointers you refer to were bred many years ago by Mr. Herman Buncroft, of Quaker Hill, Conn. They were very fine, and splendid goers.

STUMPS, Camden, N. J.-We are unable to tell you why the Har-greave brothers have resigned from the Germantown C. C. The Hargreave is undoubtedly the second best cricket family in the United States, the Newhall's coming first,

BEACONTREE, Bridgeton, N. J.-Is there a book published on BEACONTREE, Briggeon, N. A.—Is there a book phoneact on he subject of the setter? If so, will you please tell name. Ans. The Setter," by Edward Laverack. We can furnish it. A. R., Cape Girardeau, Mo.—We never heard of the method the subject of the setter?

you write about. The procedure suggested by your friend is both barbarous and unscientific, no matter what the results may be.

I A G. Pittsburgh, Pa - 1. Impossible to give cause of death from your description of symptoms. 2. Are there many ducks it the Sandusky marshes during April? Is it a good place for them: Ans. Yes.

W. D. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Canoe clubs in England are organized with Captain, Mate and 21 Mate. In America, generally, with Commodore and Vice-Commodore. With less than fifteen canoes, two officers are quite enough. SPEED.-Steel hull, Herreschoff coil boiler and an English rotary

engine would be our choice for a small fast launch, if expense is no object. Such a rig would combine lightness, compactness, simplicity, efficiency.

I. H., Coxsackie, -My red setter dog, sixteen months old, has no appetite; has a dry cough and is very thin. What shall I do for him? Ans. The symptoms given not sufficiently clear to base a correct diagnosis. Write more fully and we will reply at once.

B., Philadelphia.—Are there any black, white and tan thoroughbred Gordon setters? Ans. Yes; black, tan and white were the original colors of the Gordon setter as bred at Gordon Castle. These colors are still preserved and sought after by certain fanciers in England.

R. W., Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.-If you want to employ an agent to import dogs for you and to make all necessary payments, you cannot do better than address Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, Custom House and Forwarding Agent, 58 Wall street, this city, Many of the best dogs in the country have been consigned to him.

Only if the best logs in the control hardware consider of the control hardware control hard and canvas-back ducks.

J. A. O., Boston, Mass.-What book will best tell me how to d. A. O., Boston, Albas.—Vint book vin bese ctribenson de-train the cocker spaniel, feed him, etc. Ans. Hutchinson de-scribes how spaniels are to be broken and bandled. We know of no book devoted solely to the spaniel. Feed old dogs but once a day; pupples require food more frequently. Table scraps of meat and vegetables only, make good neas s.

STATEN ISLAND.—Yes, we are opposed to revolving in this country. England and America are two different places and governed by many different customs. We are against twelve men playing the cricket of New York grainst foreign elevens, where twentywo local club members should be represented; and both the St George's and the Staten Island clubs stand on their own merits.

George s and use Staten issand cutos stated on actif own interies.

G. B., Now York. -1. Will you oblige me by letting me know how to get a dog into condition for the New York show? 2. What should a one-and-a-half-year-old setter dog weigh? Ans. 1. Feed the dog carefully and groom him thoroughly well every day. If you want to enter into the matter particularly, see Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog," No. 2. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 586 Broadway, are the publishers. 2. From forty-five to sixty-five

S. S. H., Galesburg, Ill.-1. I am going to buy a Bailard rifle,

S. S. H., Galesburg, Ill.—L. I am going to buy a Balbard rifle, and would ask you which caliber you would prefer, 40 or 45. I want it for deer and bear hunting. 2. Would you try the everlasting shells? 3. I have a Smith & Wesson .38 cal. latest style; is it large enough for bett use in the country? 4. Please give me the address of some one that solid life preservers? Ans. I. Forty-five cal. 2. Yes. 3. Yes. 4. See our advertising columns.

A. R. B.—To dye canvas for a cunoe a dead-grass color, boil in a bath of two pounds ferrouyantide (yellow prussiate) of potussay wring out half dry, and then boil in a solution of half-pound of sulphate of copper in ten gallons of water. To keep off the dippings from a double-bladed paddic-put on leather sleeves or cups' loact as "stop-waters," about two feet three inches from; the center, Size of pattern target for shot gun is a circle of 30in, diameter, for a distance of 40 yards. ter, for a distance of 40 yards.

E. S. C., Momence.—We have no definite information concern E. S. C., Momence.—We have no definite information concerning the application of crude petroloum to small steam boilers. The Brayton Motor came to the surface some time ago, but we have no results to report. Doubt if you would economize by using petroleum. The fault is probably in the construction of your boiler. The heat escapes up the chimney or you have not enough heating surface to utilize it. Petroleum (crude) is at all times dangerous. We should prefer a "Herreshoff coll" for small launches. See last issue.

launches. See last send.

B. C. M., Owen Sound.—1. What quantity of areca nut shall I give to dog three months old? 2. To one five months old? 3. Where can rife sights be procured? Ans. I. You neglect to state breed of puppy; we therefore suggest that you administer the following vermifuge in a little milk after fasting: Powdered areca nut, one scruple; santonin, two grains. Repeat does again in a week. 2. Two grains of areca nut to each pound of dog, fol-

owed several hours later by dose of castor or olivefoil. The nut should be given the dog after ten hours' fasting. 8. See advertising columns

J. S. G., Waynesboro, Ga.-My pointer bitch, aged nine or ten J.S. G., Waynestoro, Ga.—My pointer inten, aget nino or ten years, was found this morning paralyzed; has no use of the limbs in any way. Sho is very fleshy, good appetire, eyes clear, perfectly healthy to all appearances. When lying on her side can lift, her head only an inch or two. For more than a year, at times, site would fall lame for a few days. My physician says "theumatiem." would an lame for a few days. My physician says "meanatem." Has had two for three fits in the past year. Sho has pupples shout cight weeks old, all weaned and carried away but one. Ans. Probably paralysis, the result of effusion of blood into the brain, and at her age it is not likely any remedy will be effications.

A. F., Manistee, Mich.—My spanied has a habit of nipping his back and rump until it becomes irritated and very sore; also secretices himself constantly. In summer is much worse, with cars much irritated and running a little. Ans. Your dog has mange, caused probably by overfeeding. Put a muzzle on the curs much irritated and running a little. Ans. Your dop has mange, caused probably by overfeeding. Put a muzzle on the dog to prevent gnawing and rub well into the sore places a little of the following salve: four cunees proto-iodine of moreury, one ounce of tar, mixed with one pound of lard. Give five drops in water of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day in feed. This disease is contagious. Feed no meat and give vegetables with dist. Write again if the dog is not better.

WHI again II the dog is not better.

H. M. H., Cincinnati, O.-I. I have an Irish setter dog about three years old, whose eyes in the morning are always full of matter, and look red. He is in good condition, not too fat, and is fed on very little meat. What shall I do for him? 2. The Sectet herrier you prescribed Fowler's solution of ursenor for yot well, and his hair came on, but he was changed from a sky-blue wen, and an an array came on, out to was canager from a species with fine sliten hair into a black and straight-from a species as I ever start saw. How do you account for that ? Ams. I. Feed no meat at all. Except boiled liver twice a week. Wash the eyes with tepid water, and then use a little ver week alum water. 2. Some attention in the nutrition of the hair bulbs, probably.

J. A., Barrytown, N. J.—My water spaniel must have received an injury in the ear. I noticed a swelling over the eye; since that an injury in the ear. I noticed a swelling over the eye; since that time the swelling has increased and now is about as large as a man's fist. It is now quite soft, as if full of uniter. I began to apply liniment composed of arrice, Pond's extract and laudanum; but finding that there was quite a lot of host about the head! have used Pond's extract only during the last day or so. The eye situated under the lump runs continually. Appetite The cyc situated under the lump runs continually. Appetite poor for the last few days. Ans. The probabilities are that an abscess has formed, the result of the blow or injury. It should be opened at once and washed out twice a day, so long as any matter continues to flow, with a weak solution of carbolic acid and water—one part of acid to forty or afty parts of water. Give dose

of Glauber's saits, say, two large teaspoonsful.

W. F. C. West Newbury, Mass.—I. How often does a young bitch come in heat?

3. Are bitches better in the field than dogs? biten come in heat? 3. Are bitches better in the field than dogs? 3. Which would you advise me to get, a pointer or a setter for woodcock, ruffed grouse and quall shooting? 4. What kind of a pointer or setter is the best and quickst to teach? 4. Ans. I. About twice a year. 2. No. 3. It very much depends upon what section of country you intend to shoot in. For Western shooting we much prefer pointers, but in the East both breeds have their own much prefer pointers, out in the pasts both breeds and their own recommendations. Pointers can stand the heat much better than setters, and suffer less during summer cock-shooting. "You can pay your money and take your choice," as it is a more matter of fancy. 4. The best bred dogs are the best. Pointers when once thoroughly broken, if judiciously handled, remain so. Whether you decide upon either setter or pointer, select a puppy whose sire and dam have both been good field dogs.

sire and dam have both been good field dogs.

J. Q., Boston, Mass.—J. I have a dog that has the red mange; ft turns the skin pink. What shall I use? 2. Have tried several remedies; is kerosene dangerous? 3. He is seralching and uneasy all the time. Is it contagious? Ans. I. Try Glover's mange cure, which you can get at John P. Lovell & Sons. Dock Square, your city. As you neglect to state whether the dog is a toy-terrier or a bloodhound, it is impossible to suggest further treatment. Doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic should be given with food three times a day, the quantity to depend on size and breed of dog. 2. You should have stated the remedies which have failed. It depends very much what you do with kerosene whether it is dangerous or not. It should not be given internally

breed of dog. 2. You should have stated the remedies which have falled. It depends very much what you do with kerosene whether it is dangerous or not. It should not be given internally or rubbed on the dog's coat and "touched oft." 3. Mange is yery contagions, and all kennels where it exists should be thoroughly scrubbed and washed with carbolic acid, the straw bedding burned, and the dog's quarters fumigated with sulphur. Write fully, and we will do what we can for you.

X. E. Y., Goshen, N. Y.—I have a highly prized Italian greyhound that met with a very scrious accident about two weeks ago. I have formed the theory that the dog had gone inside the gate, and after I had passed, it had starled on a rapid run to overtake me when, in the dard, it ran against the gate-post, and the shock was so great as to injure the spine. It was several days before it could use its head and shoulders at alt: in fact it could hardly be moved without causing extreme pain. I family succeeded in reducing the swelling and driving away the stiffness in part by the use of hot water packs and the application of iodine the whole length of the spinal column. The dog at present can ge around quite weil, but has to hold its head in a very straight-ened manner. Ans. The injury was not as great as you supposed, ge irround quite weif, not has to not its near in a very straight-ened manner. Ans. The injury was not as great as you supposed, being confined to the muscles and superficial nerves. The treat-ment was correct, and the dog would seem to be well on the way to recovery. We would recommend the use of some mildly stim-ulating Holment.

W. W. P., Brooklyn.—The Connecticut River is navigable for cances above Well's River. The current is strong and often broken by rapids and rips. The Bubble, of the Jersey City Canos Club, in summer of 1873 run down from Wheeler's Mills, on Hall's stream, one of the most northern tributaries, to Saybrook scream, one of the most norment troudings, to styproce. The canoelist should portage up and cruise down the circe. The follow-ing are the bad places: Beecher Falls, at the month of Hall's Stream; short rapids jost below, and at foot of rapids around a bend the West Stewardstown mill pond and dam, which must be bend the West Stewardstown mill pond and dam, which must be portaged around. Healey Falls, four miles below Colebrook, N. R., run. Lyman Falls, one and a half miles below Healey, two or three miles long, can be run. Oecasional rips to North Stratford. Outlidant dam; carry around on west bank. Fifteen-Mile Falls, twenty-six miles long; have been run, but are dangerous at times. McIndoo's Falls; Dodge's Falls. These three may be avoided by railroading from South Lancaster to Well's River, Vermont. White River Falls are three abover rapids and two falls. B. F. Caswell, Hanover, N.H., near Bridgovide, will portage cances, charges freenty-five cents. Queechee Falls, five or six miles above Windsor. There are small rapids five or six miles above Hellow's Falls, Turner's Falls dam, and three miles of rapids John J. Emery, Turner's Falls of the fall of the control of South Hadley Falls, will cart around; charge, eighty cents. Bottled Falls, while art around; charge, fifty cents. Ebtield Falls, about ten miles below Springfield, can be run.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIRID AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WO A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND S

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

-AT-

No. 111 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. [POST OFFICE BOX 2832.]

TERMS, FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturnay or each receipt possible. So should always sent advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

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"Any publisher inserting of the first interest, and so one time, with "Any publisher inserting of the first interest, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be recompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FORRES AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

We ownot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. The properties of the property in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

ENT Trade supplied by American News Company.

REMOVAL.-On or before May 1st the Forest STREAM will remove into its new offices in the Times building, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Row.

GAME AND FISH RESORTS .- We have been much gratified at the courtesy of numerous friends who have so kindly responded to our request for specific information of fishing and shooting grounds. The season when such information will be put to practical use is now rapidly approaching; and we again call attention to the scope and usefulness of our plan.

The office of the FOREST AND STREAM has long been recognized as the right place at which to apply for directions to the various sporting localities of the country. To make the information thus sought fresh, accurate and reliable we are compelled, in turn, to urge our correspondents and friends all over the land to give us the results of their personal experiences. By receiving such reports, filing them away here and there, transmitting them to others whom they may benefit, we are constantly rendering an invaluable service to the great body of sportsmen.

The managers of various railroads which may pass through good sporting country, the proprietors of summer hotels and residents in game districts will find it greatly to their own interests to transmit to us at an early date such particulars as are designated in our Game Bag and Gun columns.

The spring trout fishing opens in this State, in Pennsyl-Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, Minnesota and California next Thursday, and at that time the army of anglers will go forth to the streams. Early reports for the Forest and Stream Directory will be duly appreciated by those who avail themselves of the same.

—Do not fail to inspect the display of trout at Mr. Blackford's stand in Fulton Market next Thursday. Next to going out to the trout streams, will be the pleasure of lingering over the beauties to be seen there. The American Fish Cultural Association is happy in the appointment of its annual meeting this year at such a time that the members may avail themselves of the pleasure of examining the rare collection.

-The party who have in charge the American exhibit for the Berlin Exhibition sailed last Saturday from Hoboken in the steamer Neckar. Too much credit cannot be given to Prof. Goode, upon whose shoulders in a great measure fell the task of collecting and arranging the proposed display, and to whose energetic labors the excellence of that display is largely due.

THE NEW YORK BENCH SHOW.

THE entries for the coming bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club are coming in much more rapidly than at the corresponding period of any other exhibition; and there is every promise that the number of animals and the general excellence of the various classes represented will surpass any previous show. The rapid advance in quality of the dogs now presented for competition at the exhibition of the Westminster Kennel Club is very marked. Many dogs, which in the earlier history of bench shows would have received awards or high mention, fall short of such honor because the standard of excellence has advanced. Certainly no agencies have contributed so appreciably to the breeding of fine stock in America as the bench shows in various parts of the country. They have had in their peculiar field the same good effects as those which have followed the annual cattle shows and other competitive exhibitions of live stock.

The Westminster Club has been largely influential in directing popular taste in canine matters. For instance, among pet dogs the much and justly-abused Spitz, once so common and fashionable, was ignored by the Club at its first show, and at subsequent shows. 'The consequence is that the Spitz has long since deservedly lost caste, and his place is filled by other breeds of pct dogs. We shall not now attempt to speak of the increase in the number of the various classes of pet dogs and sporting dogs now owned in New York, the direct result of former bench shows, for we have not the statistics before us; but this increase is both noticeable and highly encourage ing. Doubtless a similar effect has followed the exhibitions of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis.

In the selection of judges the committee have been very happy this year. Messrs. Hammond and Wise are well known to all interested, and the gentlemen from abroad need no commendation from us. Dr. Gordon Stables has made special study of the classes which he is appointed to judge, and as a judge at bench shows Mr. Hugh Dalziel has a well-earned reputation for honesty, straightforwardness and impartiality. Competition is keen in the judging ring nowadays; many owners press forward their favorites for the first prize; and the judging must be not only by experts, but by experts who are unprejudiced and impartial. We may at this early day premise that the assignment of the awards will give satisfaction, not to all-that will never be possible-but to the great majority of exhibitors and visitors.

THE NEW YORK STATE TOURNAMENT .- It is a foregone conclusion that the approaching Sportsmen's Convention. to be held at Seneca Falls under the direction of the Seneca Gun Club, will be a grand success. The prize list, although not yet completed, figures over \$2,000. A very generous response is being made by the citizens of Seneca Falls for the purpose of adding a citizens' purse, and the prospects are that the present prize list will far exceed any before offered at a State convention. Reports from the West contain favorable news for an early catch of birds, and there is little doubt of their being secured early. The location of the grounds has not yet been decided upon, but the committee have several in view, any one of which would be excellent. From all parts of the State comes news of new clubs organizing, with the intention of joining the association. There is every reason to hope for an early meeting, and with the renewed interest manifest among the Long Island sportsmen, and intentions expressed from members in Central and Western New York, there can be no reasonable doubt but that the 1880 convention will be the largest ever held.

Notes .- It is an excellent plan while in the woods to keep a diary, in which each night the incidents of the day may be jotted down more or less fully. The roughest and most incomplete memoranda are better than none at all. Memory is a very capricious faculty of the mind : it responds readily to suggestive notes or tangible me mentoes. By means of a few written notes it is possible to bring back almost a complete picture of the entire vacation trip, as pleasant in its recollection as in its actual experience. A worthless bit of bark, a feather, a fur tip, a flattened bullet, and the numberless little odds and ends of camp-life, preserved by chance and of no intrinsic value, may yet possess in their suggestiveness a worth which renders them more precious than trinkets of silver and gold. The trophies of the hunt, adorning study or dining-room, are naturally objects of pride as evidences of success in the field; but there is a much higher gratification in thinking over the thousand and one incidents and experiences connected with them and brought back to memory by them. If we can find sermons in stones, and books in the running brooks, a cabinet of the nicknacks of camp life contains material for whole volumes of reminiscences.

We had a most pleasant call last week from "Penobscot," whose frequent contributions to this journal have done so much to interest and instruct their readers. Mr. Libby returns from a four years' residence in Nevada to his home in Maine. Next fall he proposes to make an

extended trip through the Maine woods, and we are promised an account of the trip, "Penobscot" knows the Maine country as well as any man living, and what he may write will be sure to be intelligent and authentic.

Mr. Charles G. Jewett, of Howell, Mich., is one of the exponents of the therapeutic value of field sports, and has proved the efficacy of the rod and gun to change an invalid into a robust, strong man. Mr. Jewett is by no means the only one of our acquaintances, who has found in the health-giving properties of exercise, sunshine and pure air the great remedial agencies provided by nature. We can mention men in almost every profession and walk of life who have found health and strength only in the exhilarating rough and tumble of out-of-door occupation. Our correspondence brings us into communication with scores of men of similar experiences. Were there no other good attending participation in the sports peculiar to the forest and stream, this single fact would afford sufficient grounds to encourage and foster such partici-

We need make no apology for reproducing in our columns to-day the bit of native American literature, which our correspondent has embodied in his paper on the Attractions of Arkansas;" for certainly no sketch of that State would be complete without at least a passing reference to the famous dialogue between the Traveler and the Squatter. The story is an old one; but it is for this very reason all the more interesting, because it pictures a curious phase of social life in the Southwest, which has now almost completely passed away. To be appreciated, the story should be listened to as doled out by a self-taught musician of the backwoods, to whom the peculiar idioms are not altogether novel. It was our good fortune once, on a bright moonlight night, down in Eastern Tennesee, to hear it thus rendered from a vagrant Troubadour from the Florida piny woods, who interpreted the spirit of the original with a disregard of musical harmony and a mutilation of the English language, which we candidly believe was never before approached by mortal man. Or, better still, "Yell" tells us that we should hear it played by an Arkansas fiddler, in a log-cabin, and see it danced to by some Arkansas young folks, on a "puncheon" floor. The dexterity of young folks, on a "puncheon" floor. the dancers in getting over and around the inequalities of this style of floor, without missing a step or breaking the continuity, so to speak, is an inexhaustable source of delight to the spectator, and well worth a day's journey to witness.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ON DOGS.

T affords us no little satisfaction to be able to present I to our readers this week a letter from the late ex-President, John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent," narrating some peculiarly interesting, though not unparalleled, instances of the sagacity and memory of the dog. The letter, which has, outside of its attractions to lovers of the dog, an historical interest that will command for it the attention of every one, has never before been published. It was written to Dr. Parkman, of Boston, whose murder by Professor Webster, of Harvard, will be re-membered by some of our older readers; when that gentleman was assisting his friend Mr. Audubon in collecting material for the latter's superb work on the Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America.

We owe the opportunity of reproducing this interesting document to the courtesy of a member of the great naturalist's family, in whose possession it now is. her we desire most cordially to acknowledge our obligations and those of our readers.

The letter is as follows:— WASHINGTON, 28th March, 1835.

Dr. George Parkman, Boston.

DEAR SIR:-I have received with much pleasure your kind let-DEAR CHR.—I nate of televier an induction product of the distribution of the area of the distribution. There are two incidents which I have witnessed indicating instituct, memory and association of ideas in dogs, which made impression upon my mind, and to one of which

oogs, which make impression upon my inmit, and to one of which your letter no doubt refers; my own memory fails me so much that I have no recollection of having mentioned it to you, as I certainly did from the reference which you made to mo of it. Reciding at Berlin, during the closing years of the last century, the British Minister of that Court, the Barl of Eight, had a pair of dogs of the terrier breed with the remarkable peculiarity that ongs or the terrier break with nobel remains on feedings of the terrier break with their color was white, though generally with two or three choco-late-colored spots on some part of the body. In a litter of pup-pies bred between thom, in 1789, there was one female milk white, without a single spot, purchased of one of the servants of Lord Eigha, who was then in England, for me by an American named have perhaps known in later times as keeper of the house at Concert Hall.

cert Hall.

I gave to my dog the name of Blanche, and educated her myself. Her principal good quality was that common to all the terrior breed, being an admirable rat-catcher, and in that capacity often useful. But as she grow up she had acquired the babit of a lap-log, and whenever she had the opportunity would jump up into my lap and there coil herself up and go to sleep. If I were sitting at a table writing or reading, so that she could not get into my lap she would come and lie down between my feet and

into my lap, she would come and me down between my teet and go to sleep in the same manner.

I indulged her very much in both these babits, considering them as marks of the affectionate nature of the animal, and finding the latter often comfortable to myself by keeping my feet warm, particularly when traveling in a carriage in cold weather.

In 1801 I returned from Berlin to the United States and resumed my residence in Boston. I brought my dog with me. Whitcomb.

who had gone with me from the United States, and lived with me seven years in Europe, came back with me; but as I had here no occasion for a steward, he left me and opened a public house in Boston. He was for several years the keeper of Concert Hall.

Boston. He was elected a member of the Senate of the United States, and on that occasion broke up my household establishment at Boston. Blanche was then four years old. I could not conveniently take her with me to Washington, and gave her with the whole when the work who then kept public house in another part of the

town.
Three years later, in the summer of 1806, baving occasion to pass
some weeks in Boston, my wife and family being at Washington,
I took lodgings at Concert Hall, then kept by Whilcomb. On the first day that I dined at the common table, where there were perfirst day that I dined at the common table, where there were perhaps thirty persons. I felt while at dinner, a dog lying down between my feet, which were under the table. It was my pool Blanche, whom I had not to my recollection seen for nearly three years, and whom, I am almost ashamed to say, I had forgottally while she had so faithfully remembered me. On my pushing back my chair she jumped into my lap with all the lively caressos and marks of a fattachment and delight usual to her kind and care the care to the control of t feet of any other person but me.

This is the circumstance which I must have mentioned to you: Into the circumstance wind in this is an electrical of the most it was when it happened, perhaps, more particularly noticed by me, because it confirmed an idea of the power of memory and the force of habit in the natural history of the dog, which I had formed in very early life, and of which I must also tell you the

the rear 1780 I went with my father from Paris to Halland. In the year 17801 went with my tather from Paris to Holland, and in passing through the city of Delft visited the church containing the magnificent monument in honor of William the First, Prince of Orange, the Washington of his age and country. He Fince of Orange, no wassington of his age and country. He fell, you know, by the hand of an assassian at Delft, and lies buried under that menument. A figure of him in bronze is exhibited extended on the tablet of the monument, with that of a dog lying at his feet. The reason for which, we were told, was to perpetuate the memory of the fact that his dog actually followed him. to his grave, and refusing to leave it or to take any sustenance, there remained and aled on the spot. Modern this fact is strictly historical or whether a little aided with the embroidery of imagination, I do not inquire; but the sight of the monument with this explaintory comment, you may suppose, was not likely to be soon forgotten by a boy of thirteen. Two or three days after this incident I met at Leyden, another city not far distant from Delft. incident I met at Loyden, snother city not far distant from Delti, and English gentleman, a traveler, who had also visited the monument of William the First, and it gave rise to a conversation in which that gentleman stated that he himself had been the owner of a dog to which he had been strongly attached, and which was also much attached to bim; that he had given this dog to an intimate friend of his departing for India; that seven years after he went himself to Calcutta and there met with a reception equally cordial from his old ritend and from his dog; that the dog instantly recognized his old master, slow to him, and for some time stantly recognized his old master, slow to him, and for some time could scarcely be separated from him, though quite happy and equally attached to the master to whom he had been given.
All these anneedotes are but evidence that the nature of the dog is the same as it was in the days of Homer and of Ulysses—in the

days of Argus-Argus— Who knew his lord; who knew and strove to meet,

But strove in vain to crawl and kiss his feet; Yet (all he could) his tail, his ears, his eyes, Salute his master to his soul's surpriso. The dog whom fate had granted to behold His lord, when twenty tedious years had rolled,

His lord, when evenly tenous years had follow.
Takes a last look, and having seen him, dies—
So cloc'd forever faithful Argus' eyes.
The second incident, to which I have now alluded, and which I think I never mentioned to you before, relates to a dog of the same breed as my Blanche, but of a prior generation, and which

red to Whitcomb himself.

belonged to Whitcomb bimself.

In the summer of 1800 I traveled with my family from Berlin
by the way of Frankfort upon the Oder into Silesia, and returned
in the autumn by the way of Dresden and Leipzig. At this latter
city we balted and spent there three or four weeks. Whitcomb od his dog Pincher were with us through the whole tour. one ms oog rinener were with us infougatine whole four. When we left Ledjug and returned to Berlin, Pincher was accidentally left behind, an event which was not discovered until we were some miles advanced on our way, and he was given over for lost. About ten days after we reached Berlin Pincher made his appear-About tell days intervolves and some services and overed with snow and with limbs stiffened so that he could scarcely move, from which, however, he soon recovered to his usual move, from which strength and vivaci

strength and vivacity.

The distance from Leipzig to Berlin was about one hundred miles. How Pincher had found his way home we never knew. The road by which we had gone from Berlin was in the opposite direction, and he had never traveled the direct road from Leipzig to Berlin. This occurrence, therefore, indicated a faculty in the dog more comprehensive than that of memory, perhaps an exquisiteness of scent, of which I can yet scarcely form a conception.

Whether these facts will be deemed by you or by Mr. Audubon Whether these tacts will be deemed by you or by Mr. Audubon of sufficient interest to be noticed in his memoir upon the intuition and intelligence of dogs, I leave to your and his better judgment. They are a his and your service. I pray you to remember me kindly to him, and also respectfully to Mrs. Parkman. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of a few weeks, and in the meantime remain your ever faithful friend and servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A CENTURY BENEATH THE WAVES.

WE have recently had the pleasure of examining, through the courtesy of Mr. Chas. Hallock, a cane and a pen-holder made from the oak of an old French frigate which was sunk off Quebec in the year 1756, and which was only last summer raised from her muddy bed and towed to shore. These articles were sent to Mr. Hallock by Mr. J. W. Dutton, who, as our readers may remember, was the constructing engineer of the celebrated Dufferin Terrace, which clings to the heights of Cape Diamond at Quebec, an account of which apreared some time since in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. To the kindness of Mr. Dutton we owe the following interesting historical sketch of this old vessel, based on the old records of the French Government in the possession of the Seminary at Quebec. Mr. Dutton 32V8 :-

Quebec, as you will doubtless remember, was taken

from the French by the English under Wolfe on the 13th of September, 1759. It was upon this day that the decisive battle was fought that terminated in the defeat of

from the French by the English under Wolfe on the 13th of September, 1759. It was upon this day that the decisive battle was fought that terminated in the death of the French under Montcalm, and also in the death of Wolfe on the plains of Abraham. For two or three years before this time there had been rumors of war about Quebec, brought from France by the merchantmen and traders who came across.

The city, and in fact all the country about—even into the States of Ohio, Michigan, New York, etc.—was under the Franch, who had forts and outposts all over it. Of the inhabitants the Marquis de Montcalm was the head, or in fact the Governor. Upon the rumors of war coming to him, all the works about Quebec were very much strengthened and in many cases doubled. New carthworks were thrown up and new vessels built in the Lower Town to help repel an attack by river. Among these last there was one that was known by the name L'Original. She was built just below the Citadel, scarcely a quarter of a mile from where Montgomery fell mineten years later. For those days she was a large vessel, but in this age a thousand-ton vessel is not much to tell of. She was built of oak timber, which must have been brought from France, as none of the Western oak forests had then been cut into, it being impossible then to bring the timber down. The vessel was built of the best fimber and iron, but she was fated never to do much execution for her country, as shortly after being launched she was sunk just opposite where she was built.

There she lay until last summer, when she was raised and towed to shore. She sank in September, 1756, so that she had lain under the waters of the St. Lawrence about one hundred and twenty-three years. In spite of her long immersion, when they first attempted to raise her, it was found impossible on account of her being sunk in the mud, and it was equally impossible to tear her to pieces as the oak was as solid as on the day she went down. The only thing that was gone was the iron, in those places where it had bee

there were found to be over a uninted absolute sizes and many hundred fathoms of chain entangled with her. These were of course raised, and in some instances claimed, but most of them were sold by the Government to satisfy expense

GAME PROTECTION.

BLACKBIRDS FOR CENTRAL PARK.

EVERETT HOUSE, NEW YORK, March 9th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I inclose you five dollars to form the nucleus of a sum of sixty

dollars required for the importation of five pairs of blackbirds, to be turned loose in Central Park.

to be turned loose in Central Fark.

The blackbird is hardy and local in its batits; it does not migrate. I have turned it out at Quebec, where it lived till the end of January, when the last of the colony was caged and sold; this bird, a male, was quite fat and very strong in both feather and wing at that season of the year. I have noticed in Canada the

wing at that season of the year. I have noticed in Canada the blackbird supt both earlier and later than the American robin, and as it is an "all-the-year-round bird," and comes to food, it is well suited for Central Park.

Messrs. G. H. Holden, of 387 Sixth avenue, will undertake to furnish allycand in good order flvo pairs of blackbirds (cocks and heast for the above sum (\$50), providing they get the order many factors.

to best part of Central Park to try this experiment is when the peacocks and guinea fowl are fed.

We have all our fanoies and our manias. Mine was, twenty-five vears ago, to kill European jusects in America with their natural years ago, to kill European insects in America with their natural enemiels, European birds; consequently I imported sparrows. Now I advocate that boys should be allowed and encouraged to commence their sporting career by putting salt on a sparrow's tail, or circumventing Mr. Sparrow by any other device, such as brick trap, horse-bair noose or dust shot. From sparrow shoot. ing they will go on to blackbirds, and so on to game W. RHODES, of Canada,

We hope that Col. Rhodes' generous offer may be met with a prompt and liberal response from the citizens of New York, who are to be directly benefitted by the success of the undertaking proposed above. If a disinterested stranger, coming to our city, sees the possibility of adding to the value and enhancing the pleasure of our beautiful Park, and is willing to put his hand into his own pocket and so to give a substantial impetus to the accomplishment of the plan, certainly we should not hesitate to join heartily in the work. The blackbird is a sweet singer; his notes are heard before those of the robin in the early morning, and after those of the robin in the evening-the two periods of the day when a bird's song is the sweetest. Col. Rhodes successfully introduced-the blackbird upon his own grounds at Quebec, and we can conceive of no possible reason why the experiment, if made now and here, should not be attended with like success. We shall be ready at once to receive subscriptions for this purpose, and hope next week to have the pleasure of giving credit in these columns for the whole sum required. The spring will be so far advanced before the order can possibly reach England that immediate action is urgent.

We have received \$5 from Col. Rhodes, and have added thereto \$5 ourselves, leaving \$50 still to be contrib-

WHAT IS THE REMEDY !- Niantic, Conn., March 17th.-

of the State. Birds were shot and trapped long before the season opened legally, and also after it closed. Now that trout fishing is about to commence, these wretched that trout fishing is about to commence, these wretched so-called sportsemen will sneak along the brooks, ashamed of their actions and afraid to be seen, and go to all this trouble and humiliation. Yet these men claim to be gentlemen and law-abiding citizens. I shall keep a close watch this year for these arristocratic poachers—perhaps some of the New London boys will assist me. If one or two can be shown up, perhaps a square fisherman can have some sport. What do you think of a fellow netting black bass? I am told by responsible parties that it was done. Is there any cure for such doings? Scales.

Try publishing their names in the Forest and Stream.

Try publishing their names in the Forest and Stream.

Bellefonte Sportsman's Association. — Bellefonte, Pai, March 8th.—A meeting of the sportsmen of this place was held Monday evening March 8th to form an association for the protection and propagation of game and fish. Officers were elected as follows: President, George Vallentine; Vice-President, H. S. Hale; Treasurer, Theodore Drescher; Secretary, J. D. Geissinger. Board of Directors: S. T. Shugart, Thos. Burnside, S. F. Foster, J. P. Hughs, F. P. Green.

As above stated, this club has for its object the protection and propagation of game and fish, and the enforcement of the laws and ordinances against the illegal killing of the same, the advancement of good fellowship and mutual improvement among sportsmen. This community has long felt the want of an organization of this kind, as our streams and woods are almost depopulated of fish and game, owing to the war of extermination carried on by hunters and fishermen to the utter disregard of all law and common sense. This association has just been started, and any suggestions or anything that will help our organization will be thankfully received by this society.

J. D. Geissinger, Secretary. water or other

-A bill has been introduced into the General Assembly to prohibit the catching of brook trout or salmon, except by angling, making the close season from Sept. 30th to April 1st, and providing against trespass for the 30th to April 1st, ar purpose of fishing. -

NEW MONTANA CLUBS .- Helena, March 12th .-New Montana Clubs.—Helend. Metroh 12th.—Montana is falling intoline. Two more red and gun clubs duly organized—one in Deer Lodge County and one in Missoula County. Protection of game is the order of the day. B. F. Cope, of West Gallatin, recently shot an elik, and was fined \$30 and costs (about \$80 in all), according to the provisions of the game law. I do hope Congress will pass a law to protect our buffalo and other large game, now being slaughtered by wholesale. It is reported that one man on our border killed 2,000 buffalo this winter for their hides only. At that rate how long can it last? Montana

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH. Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quall, Snipe, Ducks, and Wild Fowl,
"Bay birds "generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avo-cets, etc., coming under the group. Linacolae or Shore Birds.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and tis Season; Fish and its Sea-son; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

COOT SHOOTING ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

AKING it for granted that many of your readers have never enjoyed the above sport, perhaps a few as descriptive and to the point may not prove uninter-

have never enjoyed the above sport, perhaps a few lines descriptive and to the point may not prove uninteresting.

Of all duck shooting, either inland or on the seacoast, coot shooting is perhaps the most difficult and hazardons. In the first place one has to shoot from a boat invariably, although I have killed them from a lind on the South Bay over decoys; but, generally speaking, they can only be killed "in the right fashion," over deep water. At least fifteen men ought to constitute the party (the more the merrier), and they ought to be equipped with suitable duck-boats, not the huge row-boats one sees so often, and enough actually to frighten the sillest coot that over flow, but good, strong, low duck-boats, decked clean to the cockpit, and able to ride a heavy sea. Thus provided, and with at least 150 feet of strong light rope and a neat lead weight for an anchor, the gumer need never despair of not keeping his place in line. Often and often have I seen a glorious day's sport utterly ruined by not regarding these simple rules—a good boat and plenty of anchor line. Verbum sap.

Supposing, therefore, that our party of noble "cootists" have reached the waters where they intend to form their line, they proceed to draw lots for positions. Sometimes this is done before they leave the shore, but the arrival of one or more outsiders necessitates going over the lottery business again. (I would mention here that the center of the line is considered the best generally.) The line is formed off some convenient island or point of rocks, and the boats are stationed about fifty or sixty yards a part; any nearer together is positively dangerous. In fact, I never hesitate to keep a good clear space of water between my neighbor and myself, especially if I notice that he is green at the work; he might got excited when the birds were flying about him; and a charge of No. 3 shot at fifty yards 1 do not fancy personally, do the proceed house the birds were flying about him; and a charge of No. 3 shot at fifty yards 1 do not fanc

Well, our line is at last formed. I can just make out Wen, our me is at less formed. I can just make out the nearest boats in the gloom, as their occupants are busy arranging themselves comfortably before the day breaks. We ride gently on the long swells, it almost puts us to sleep, the gentle, lazy motion, when "Boom! Boom! Goes a heavy gun to the southward. In an instant every man is watching keenly for the birds. A the nearest boats

light rosy tint in the east proclaims the approach of day, and we watch the mists rolling away over the waters. "Mark e-a-s-t-" echoes along the line. A pair of "old white wings" are coming swittly along to their feeding grounds, when suddenly catching sight of the boats, they endeaver to cross higher up in the air. A sharp report, and one whirls over into the water. The other, swiftly turning at the sound, skims down the line and falls a victim, as he tries to cross. "Mark east!" again rings out. This time a large flock is seen. In a moment, several splash into the water under our fire; while the rest, utterly panie-stricken, cross and recross the fatal line. The fun has commenced in earnest. Almost constantly a rattling volley is kept up along the whole stretch of boats. The birds are flying thick and fast, and you soon tire of yelling "Mark! Mark!" Sometimes the birds seen possessed to cross in the same place; consequently the lucky man, who happens to be stationed there has the cream of the shooting. Often the birds are wild and will turn deliberately around when approaching, especially so when they have been shot at a good deal during the season. Occasionally a pair of old loons will come swinging along to vary the monotony, but one has to have a choke-bore of the first quality to stop those fellows. I have always considered them ironound and double-rivetted, and will never think otherwise.

Broadbill and old-wives sometimes cross the line, but Broadbill and old-wives sometimes cross the line, but the former are too shy generally. The shooting does not last long as a rule—say from sunrise until 9 o'clock, when it is over until 4 P.M. From that time until dark very good shooting may be had, but the morning's work is adways the best. I am speaking now of Long Island Sound especially. In other localities the time to kill them Sound especially. In other localities the time to kill them best may of course be different. It is famous sport for those that love duck shooting indeed, as it requires a deal of cool judgment and the right kind of nerves to stop those white wings as they cleave the frosty air. Take my advice, those who desire a day on the "line," Use a choke-bore of not less than nine pounds weight, and with plenty of good powder and chilled shot you will not regret your venture,

BLUE BILL.

BEACH SHOOTING ON JESSUP'S NECK

THE day was beginning to dawn on the 22d of last October as the Long Island Forester Club, represented by five as ardent sportsmen as ever drew bead on a duck, landed at Sag Harbor, a village which might be compared in sonnolence with the one rendered more celebrated by the pen of Washington Irving. It has been the custom of the L. I. F. C. to make an annual excursion to these bursting required so, the first production of the last of the contraction of the L. I. F. C. to make an annual excursion to these bursting required so, the first production of the last of th

the custom of the L. I. F. C. to make an annual excursion to these hunting grounds about this time for the last four or five years, and wore not surprised to see a wagon awaiting us, and into which guns, baggage and annuntition were piled sufficient to stock an arsenal. A four-mile drive through eader woods brought us at last to one of the prettiest and most sequestered hamlets on Long Island, named from an Indian tribe which once dwelt here, Noyac or Noeg (though it is believed that the former is the true orthography, and it is now known by the former name). It lies nestled close by a forest which extends seven miles back to Bridgehampton, fronting Noyac Bay, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound, Peconic Bay and the sandy hills of Shelter Island.

Island Sound, Peconic Bay and the sandy hills of Shelter Island.

After breakfast we strolled around the vicinity, visiting the former friends of the club. The time passed bleasantly, listening to their homely gossip or some thrilling sea yarn spun by an old whalenan.

When we awoke early the following morning the moon, which had been shining brightly early in the evening, had gone down, leaving the place shrouded in inky darkness, and the wind howling around the house with almost whiter fierceness caused many wistful glances to be cast at the warm beds we had just left.

But the expectations of a great bag which we hoped to get made us shake off these feelings, and we descended to partake of hot coffee and rolls, after which, shouldering our guns, we stumbled out on the dark road en route for our destination—Jessup's Neck.

A twenty minutes' walk brought us to the neck. This singular formation of land consists of a low sandy peninsula, one hundred feet in width, extending out into the sound about a mile and terminating in a promontory perhaps eighty feet in height, and separating Peconic Bay from Noyac Bay. Hastily collecting dried sea grass we make a circular blind about one hundred yards apart, high enough to screen us from the keen eyes of the ducks, and Jlying inside these cramped quarters we patiently await the breaking of day.

we make a circular blind about one hundred yards apart, high enough to screen us from the keen eyes of the ducks, and lying inside these cramped quarters we patiently await the breaking of day.

The distant gull in this early light, in his search for food, appears to be magnified to the size of an eagle. Soon the sun appears creeping above the horizon, and reflecting on water and clouds the most brilliant and beautiful colors I have ever seen. A glance along the entire beach reveals nothing but heaps of sea grass, whose tops rustle in the keen blasts which sweep over them. Suddenly a cry is faintly brought to our ears of "Down east'ard" and peeping just over my blind in that direction I can perceive up against the sky a bunch of ducks. They are rapidly nearing us, and we auxiously, breathlessly, watch their course, hoping they will cross over one of our blinds. They veer northwesterly and cross over Lon Edwards' stand (one of the L. I. F. C.'s best shots) at lighting speed, their wings going so fast they resemble the spokes of a wheel in rapid motion. A pull of smoke issues up from the blind, and a duck, suddenly arrested in its tremendous velocity of flight, leaves the flock and falls heavily to the ground. It proves to be a coot, of the swiftest of ducks, whose flight is computed to be from sixty to ninety miles an hour.

Now a flock of sheldrakes appear in front, going across the beach. They pass in front of my cover; the gun follows their line of flight, a moment and is discharged, but

Now a flock of sheldrakes appear in frone, going across the beach. They pass in front of my cover; the gun fol-lows their line of flight a moment and is discharged, but still they keep on their course for two or three hundred yards, and I am chagrined to think I missed what seemed so fair a shot; but suddenly one flutters his wings in a desperate effort to keep up with the rest, but in vain, and then a sullen plunge follows as the water of the bay closes

over it.

A great many wounded ducks are lost here in this manner. Sometimes at the turn of the tide they drift ashore and are picked up next day; but more frequently they either sink, and in their death struggles grasp hold of some marine plants and never come to the surface, or

else are carried out into the sound. One of the most difficult things in duck shooting to a novice is to be able to judge when a duck is within killing distance; also considerable address is required so to aim as to give them the coup de grace before they could pass over this narrow strip of land, and requires one who is truly a dead shot.

But to return to our mutton—the ducks. The fusilade is now general from the end of the beach to the mainland. Occasionally a flock will fly along abreast the entire peninsula receiving a whole tradaside of shot, and then pass on leaving their number somewhat decimated. Toward II o'clock the flights slacken, and by 12 the sport is over for that day fly the sport is over for that day the sport is over for that day the sport is over for that day the sport is over for the flights shoot twelve coots, six broadbills and five whistlers—a small bag comparatively, but well earned by long and difficult shots.

HARRY HONTER.

MY FIRST SHOOTING ON AU SABLE FLATS.

MY FIRST SHOOTING ON AU SABLE FLATS.

It was in the year 1865, before the Canada company had any thoughts of draining the marsh country near the bend of the Au Sable River, that myself and Jack R. proposed going to the marshes for a few days for ducks, which then were to be found in countless numbers in that section. There were not many shooters who were familiar with this ground then, so that we had some fine sport over a ground that was almost a preserve. The Au Sable, I may say, is not the stream of that name known to most of my sporting brethren in the State of Michigan, but one that rises somewhere in the interior of the western peninsula of Ontario, and flows into Lake Huron near a small village known as Port Franks. Before reaching the lake the river winds in a torthous course to almost every point of the compass, and one of these bends, encircling many hundreds of acres of marsh, is known to all sportsmen who go there as the Devil's Elbow. In the bend of the elbow there were in olden times two lakes known as lakes George and Burwell, of considerable area, shallow, and partially grown up with rice and other water plants, making one of the best duck grounds for its size in Canada. The lakes were from one to five miles wide and about seven miles in length, with an average depth of say six feet. Some distance below the bend of the river some obstruction existed, which caused the river to overflow what little banks it had, and flood thousands of acres of the adjacent flat land to a depth of about three feet; this, like the lakes, was grown up with water plants, and in stormy weather was a secure haven for ducks that had been driven in off Eake Huron and the other two lakes by heavy seas and winds. For many years not more than a dozen sportsmen visited this El Dorado in a season: thus, as I said before, it was almost a preserve. So much for our ground. for our ground.
We started from Stratford, and took with us all our pro-

We started from Stratford, and took with us all our provisions, blankets, etc., sufficient for a trip of ten days, although we found out afterward that we did not require them, as we got lodgings at the house of a French-Canadian by the name of Varey, about two miles from the shooting-ground. This man was one of those who had settled in that place, and contrived to eke out a miserable existence by shooting ducks, fishing, trapping and taking in sportsmen who came there in the fall for sport—not, reader, "taking them in," as that term is generally understood, for he was one of the fairest men in his charges I ever saw.

My armament consisted of a single-barrel gun, somewhat noted about Stratford, and a double gun borrowed from Joe Turner, of happy memory, and a good weapon it was. Jack carried one double gun of large bore and heavy metal. Our stock of annunition night have served a company of regulars for a week in war time, so extensive was it, and it is needless to remark that most of it came home again.

it came home again.

served a company of regulars for a week in war time, so extensive was it, and it is needless to remark that most of it came home again.

We arrived at our ground in the evening, after a drive of sixteen miles over a rough road from the railroad station, and after a good supper got things in order for a terrific onslaught on ducks next morning. During the night Jack was troubled in his sleep over ducks hard to hit or too heavy to carry, while no twenty men in the country ever shot so many ducks in a whole trip as I did in this the first night of my first duck shooting exension. We were up long before daylight, and while breakfast was fixing employed ourselves giving our boots one more coat of waterproof and arranging sundry other little details. These and the good breakfast being disposed of, we started for the marsi in a small skiff belonging to Varcy, taking turns at pulling to keep warm. Arrived there, it did not take long to run the boat into the cover of the rushes, and very soon the fun began. With daylight the ducks flew, and up to that time I had never seen so many in my life. What wonder, then, that fever (whether "buck" or "duck" I know not) took me, but the flight was passed for that day before my nerves got cooled down enough for me to shoot with any success. However, I soon made up for lost time, and during the remainder of our stay, gave a good account of myself.

We were five days on the ground; but after the second, the weather got so fine that the ducks only came in to feed at night, and went out in the lakes, where it was impossible to get them in the duytime. After waiting three days more in hopes of a change, but none appearing, we packed up, sent a boy for our team and returned once more to civilized life, after five days of rest and two of good sport. Our bag, when divided, gave us forty-five, nearly all mallards, so our time was not lost. The expense of the trip only amounted to §15.

Thus it was not ruinous and well repaid itself, and I may say, although I have been duck-shooting many tim

ADIRONDACK DEER HUNTING.—Moira. N. Y., Merch 16th.—I think the deer the coming season will be plenty in the Adirondacks, for there has not been snow enough during the winter for crusting or killing them in yards, as is generally done in winter when the snows are deep. They also will come out in good order, the weather has been so mild, and they could get at their food easily. I have not heard of any being killed during the past winter which is the first one that I have not for many years.

ADRION ONNACK.

Naw. Leasy.—Deem County March 314.—Shooling.

NEW JERSEY—Ocean County, March 31st.—Shooting has been poor. Ducks are plenty, but hard to get at, as they will not stool. The flight has already commenced, and thousands are arriving and leaving daily. Wilson's snipe are here, but are very scattering. I have seen and shot a few this week, but the strong easterly winds nearly all the month have kept the tide so high that walking on the meadows is very difficult. We shall have plenty of good sport the first warm days that come.

S. K., Jr.

PENNSYLVANIA— Applebachsville, March 22d.—1 and Mr. Townsend of Philadelphia were down around Tinicum Island the 8th of this month. We not with poor success, It was stornly nearly all the time, and the ducks were very wild. All we shot were over stool-ducks. Snipe do not seen to come very blick, I was down in the Big Meadows last Saturday and started two snipe. I think it is most too early for them, but I hope in a week or two they will be plenty. There is any quantity of qualis and rabbits left from the winter. I hope by next fall we will meet with good success. Pheasums are very scarce.

scarce.

States are very scarce.

VIRGINIA NOTES.—Bedford County, Va., March 12th.—This is a dead time of year in these parts as regards sporting matters, unless one can dignify the annual flights of robins by classing their migrations under that head. For want of more interesting matter we may state that these birds have arrived in unusually large numbers this spring, and the heart of the single barreled schoolboy has waxed extra joyful at their abundance, and the danger to those people whose avocations lead them in the neighborhood of grass lots around towns and other such localities dear to robins and their youthful pursuers is proportionately increased. The winter in the mountains has been specially favorable to the young trout, and we may hope when the season opens—April 1st—to have better luck than last year.

been specially favorable to the young unou, along when the season opens—April 1st—to have better luck than last year.

I hear that black bass are being caught in great quantities lower down the Staunton (Roanoke) than ever before known. I visited Captain McMurdo's kennels last week and found that gentleman busy at work upon some very fine young dogs, representatives of the canine aristocracy of diverse sections of the Union.

The whistle of the steam-engine is at last to awaken the echoes of the James River Valley, that hitherto have responded only to the music of the boutmen's horns, and the splendid bass fishing at the head of the river will in the course of a year or two be more easily reached than now.

the course of a year or two be more easily reached than now.

RINGWOOD.

DUCK AND GOOSE SHOOTING AT GOOD GROUND, L. I.

—Providence, R. I., March 19th.—Myself and companion, Mr. P., of Providence, arrived at Lanes, Good Ground, L. I., on the evening of Match 15th. Found Mr. I. and Mr. S., of New York, and Mr. P., of Hartford, all fine sportsmen, waiting for a flight of geese. Wednesday dawned cold, cloudy and windy, and as Lane said, "a poor prospect for geese." Messrs. D. and S. started early for ducks, and the rest of us, four in number, took to the boxes for geese. After the stools were well set out and the boxes empited of water and sand, the party helped themselves to boxes and waited for the game. They soon hove in sight (a bunch of eight), and settled among the stools. We secured only three of that bunch, owing party to a missfire from Mr. P.'s gun and the poor shooting of your correspondent. We waited a long time before another bunch came in sight, and when they did come, they were very shy and sextled a long way off; and after half an hour of skillful work of the boat, with Si, at the helm, Lane thought it best to "give it to 'em," although a long way off. Eight shots rowarded us with seven as fine geese as ever fed in the bay, and soon after a black duck fell to Mr. P's gun, of Providence, at a very long shot, and that was the extent of the bag for the day.

We were nearly chilled to the bone, and returned to the house through a severe snow squall. The luck, since then, I know not of.

NEBRASKA DUCK SHOOTING.—Onatha, March 16th.—A restra consisting of General Crook Majur Fenex. I.S.

I know not of.

NEBRASKA DUCK SHOOTING.—Omahu, March 18th.—A party consisting of General Crook, Major Feney, J. S. Collins and J. W. Petty left to-day at 8 A.M. for a hunt about four-teen miles north of Ornaha. They returned at 8 o'clock P.M. with the following bag, 476 ducks, red-heads mostly; I Canada goose and I trumpeter swan, The same party last spring, on the Platte River, thirty miles west of Omaha, bagged 133 goose, 19 ducks and 3 sandhill cranes. General Crook and J. S. Collins on last Friday, the 12th, killed and bagged 125 ducks in about two hours' shooting at the first-hamed place.

If any of the sportsmen want some good sport this is the best place to come to. The fall shooting is much better than the spring. Parties wishing information will be favored with any reply by addressing Collins & Petty, Omaha.

M.

Omaha.

M.

The St. Mary's and Oreeffeenore.—Your reent notices of the St. Mary's River and the Okeefeenoke, as "happy hunting grounds," have turned the attention of sportsmen already in that direction, and their experiences, no doubt, will bring many more next year, when the folks of Chesser's Island will be better prepared than we found them hast week. Our party consisted of two Harvard men, one Long Islander, and/your correspondent. As one of the party proposes a contribution on the subject, I will not steal his thunder, but cannot refrain from expressing our entire satisfaction at the trip up and down the St. Mary's River, which far exceeded our combined expectations, and we had all had party large "river experiences," from Canada to the tropics. The St. Mary's offers a perfect 'battue' for alligator-shooting, Our rifles and shot-guns were in constant requisition; we did not keep count on the up-trip, but on the down, fifteen fell to our fire. The Captain and Engineer of the Flora are both first-class shofts, and no doubt have first-take practice on this beautiful river. Already the banks were ablaze with all kinds of flowering

shrubs, conspicuous among which were the azalea and graceful yallow jasmine, while magnificent magnolias and fragrant bay gave promise of a glorious bouquet in a few weeks. We rested at the excellent hotel at St. Mary's, kept by Mr. Thompson, of the Kearsarge House, New Hampshire, which we cheerfully recommend as one of the best, cosiest and most reasonable hotels in the South. And the week following our return, had the gratification of meeting your old friend—and excellent sportsman—Mr. E. S. Kenney, of New York, who had just returned from a trip up the river, delighted with the excursion, and jubilant over a splendid shot he had made from the deck of the steamer, which resulted in the death of a noble deer. On the return trip, alligator-shooting, shark-catching and porpoise-hunting, to say nothing of drum and snapper-fishing, are the order of the day here now, in magnificent sunshine, while we read of snow and slush north of Virginia. Why will not thousands of our people combine business with pleasure in this singularly favored region, where there is room and (as we have everywhere found) a welcome for all.

Mississippi—Vicksburg, Feb. 28th.—My brother and I

Mississippi—Vicksburg, Feb. 28th.—My brother and I went over the lake in front of the city this morning to bid the ducks good-by and found they had already performed that ceremony and left. They have not been abundant this season. Last year they furnished good sport till the middle of April. The supe are just coming in, but are quite wild. The season for quail closes March 15th, and so with most other game. So you see our days for hunting are now few. Fishing quite poor. There has been no high water for three or four years, and the supply in the lakes has been exhausted. Weather externely warm.

Miscarying Charge Palenting Trans. Ment. 15th.

supply in the intes has been exhausted. Weather externelly warm.

Mighating Gerse.—Pulcatine, Texas, March 18th.—Large flocks of wild goese are flying over us nightly, bound North. Some are reported as having stopped near the bottom of the Trinity River, distant about eighteen miles south of this point. None have been secured to my knowledge. One flock, or a portion of a flock, were flying around in a bewildered way one night this week, as though they were at loss for their proper direction. As the night was extremely dark and rainy, might they not have become bewildered? Numerous hunting parties are making the Trinity River their objective point for wild turkeys. They are reported very plenty this spring, although it is a little early for them to "gobble" well. One party, consisting of R. H. Mitchell, the two Johnson brothers and Ellis Steams, drove to the old bed of the river and succeeded in shooting three gobblers, and a number of pigeons, squirrels, etc. Quail are very numerous, but it is all or nothing. They seem to move en masse, L'Eclarre.

Strange Capture of a Dove.—Pearisburg, Giles Co..

ous, but it is all or nothing. They seem to move en masse. L'Eclaire.

Strange Capture of a Dove.—Pearisburg, Giles Co., Va., March 15th.—Many years ago I was out with a neighbor's boy hunting for any kind of game that might chance to fall in our way. After proceeding about a mile without seeing anything worth a shot, I saw rise up from a corn shock some ten or a dozen doves. I saw they were coming directly overhead, and there being but one gun between us, I suggested a shot at them from my comrade, who had the gun. He did not seem inclined to shoot, when I remarked, with action to suit, that if he did not shoot I would yell at them as they came over my head and scare one to death. No sooner said than done, and down came one of the birds from the flock. When it fell to the ground I looked at my companion not a little surprised. After gazing an instant on his wide-stretched eyes, I ran to get my dove, which was about twenty paces away, fluttering as though its head had been severed from its body. I picked it up to ascertain, if I could, the cause of its strange proceedings. After a speedy external examination, and finding all the parts sound, I opened its mouth, and the mystery was solved. In its gullet, in sight, were a couple of corn grains, which it was carrying in its mouth, and which it had attempted to swallow, as it passed over our heads. They had become lodged in the throat and had caused strangulation to such an extent as to bring the bird to the ground. I removed the grains of corn and he went on his way re-joicing.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

| | | _ | | _ | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|----|----|-----|------|------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|------|---------|
| MAINETopsham, Mar. | | | ı | Ri | ve: | rsid | ie (| Clu | bв | ho | ot | ; C | are | l's re- |
| volving trap; 18 yards ris | se: | - | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Q. Goudl | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-13 |
| York0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 |
| Winslow | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 9 |
| C. Goud 1 | Ö | ī | Ü | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-11 |
| Stetson1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 13 |
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| Stetson | 0) | l I- | -8 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
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RAYMOND SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—March 20th.—Match at 20 balls each; handicap added in the following summary; the result being nine ties for six prizes:—

| | Diminies. | 1000ar | и. | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| O. F. Belcher | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| R F. Schaefer | 50 | 50 | 100 | |
| W. B. Witherell | 46 | 60 | 96: | x 4-100 |
| J. C. Smith | 45 | 45 | | x10-100 |
| W. Charles | 41 | 4.7 | | x12-100 |
| K. P. Gleason | 40 | 45 | | x15—100 |
| J. R. Smith | 46 | 42 | | x12-100 |
| V. H. Fox | 43 | 40 | | x17-100 |
| H. S. Harris | 44 | 93 | | x17—100 |
| MERRY MOUNT SHOOTIN | | | 183., March | 20th |
| Match at 20 balls each; 18 | vards rise:- | | | |
| | | turu. | Double | |
| | T | rap. | Trap. | Total. |
| | | 0 | 40 | 7.0 |

| | Rotury. Trap. | Double Trap. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|
| Albert Keating | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| John Curtis, 2d | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Thomas Curtis | 9 | 8 | 18 |
| George Monk | 9 | T | 16 |
| E. Hardwick | | 5 | 13 |
| H. O. Studley | , 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Perez Chubbuck | | G G | 12 |
| C. L. Prescott | 8 | 8 | 14 |
| Thomas Furnaid | 1111 | 3 | 10 |
| Frank Curtis | 4 | Ď. | 9 |
| W. Nightengale | 9 | Đ | 9 |
| Daniel H. Moore | | % | 8 |
| At the conclusion of the above n | natch, Edward | Hardwick | chal- |

At the conclusion of the above match, Edward Hardwick challenged Albert Keating for the silver badge won by the latter last month. The result:—

Albert Keating 7 10 Edward Hardwick 7 6

| d | BELLEVUE RANGEMarch | 20th.—Match | from double | and ro- |
|-----|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| s | tary traps:- | 72 11 | D 1 | |
| a | | Double Tran. | Rotary Trap. | Total. |
| t. | O. F. Belcher | | 10 | 20 |
| Э, | Re-entry | | 10 | 20 |
| | R. F. Schaefer | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 16 | W. Charles | | 9 | 19 |
| ιė | Re-entry | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| le | J. R. Smith | 8 | 0 | 17 |
| ıt. | Re-entry | | 8 | 16 |
| d | J. H. Fox | | 9 | 17 |
| | Re-entry | | 7 | 14 17 |
| h | W. E. Sawyer | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| d | C. J. Goodale | K | 9 | 17 |
| n | H. H. Harris | 10 | 8 | 16 |
| r- | W. B. Witherell | | 8 | 16 |
| | Re-entry | | 8 | 16 |
| У | K. P. Gleason | | g | 15 |
| of | J. C. Smith. | | ñ | 16 |
| d | Re-entry | | 8 | 16 |
| | P. Jones | ., | 8 | 10 |
| 1- | Re-entry | 6 | 10 | 10 |
| n | H. Dutton | | 8 | 16 |
| n | Re-entry | | Š | 16 |
| | A. A. Skinner | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| | J. E. Nason | в | 6 | 15 |
| | T. C. Snow | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| | | | | |

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB.—Dexter Park, March 23d.—Twelfth and last monthly contest for a gun; 10 birds each · 80 yards boundary; ground traps; 1;ozs. shot:—

| Yards | Ris | 2. | | | | | | | | | | | -Killed |
|----------------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|---|-----|---|-------|---------|
| T. Broadway 28 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-0 | 1 | 0 - 1 | 1 1 1 |
| S. Steel21 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-0 | 3 | 1-1 | 1 0 1 |
| Bryer26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Creed23 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Barker26 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Robinson21 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Wупп30 | * | 0 | 1 | -0 | 1 | 1 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Munn., 21 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| White26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| Billings26 | 1 | 0 | * | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Willard27 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Stevens28 | () | () | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West25 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Same Day.—The four members of the club who succeeded in winning the gun twice each during the year then shot off the tie so as to decide the ownership; it decided at three birds each and under the same conditions as above. Score:—

| | 1 aras mise. | | | | | кинеа. |
|-------------|--------------|-----|-------|---|----|--------|
| C. Billings | | | 1 - 1 | | | 6 |
| W. Wynn | | | 1-1 | | -0 | 5 |
| T. Broadway | | - 1 | 1-0 | 1 | | 4 |
| E. Stevens | 28 1 | * | | | | 1 |
| | | | | | | |

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.—Parkerille, L. I., March 16th.—Seventh contest of the Fountain Gun Club for three special prizes, to be awarded to the three highest average scores in nine contests; shot for at 7 birds each (3 at 21 yards, 2 at 26 yards and 2 at 31 yards); from H and T plunge-traps; 80 yards boundary; using one barrel; F. G. Club rules:—

21 Yds. 20 Yds. 31 Yds. K. M.

| | é. | Ette. | 20 X 118+ | or 1 as. | Δ., | 211. |
|-----------------------|------|-------|-----------|----------|-----|------|
| E. H. Madison | . 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 0 | ß | 1 |
| J. T. Slane | . 1 | 1 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 6 | 1 |
| H. Smith | . 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 0 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Cherry | | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 | 5 | 22 |
| C. Wingert | | 1 1 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Harris | | 0 0 | 0.1 | 1 1 | 4 | - 33 |
| J. White | . 0 | 1 0 | 0 1 | 1 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Cowenhoven | | 1 1 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 8 | 4 |
| P. Duffy | . 1 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 8 | 4 |
| F. Paris | | 1 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 2 | - 5 |
| R. Hunter | | 0 0 | 0 1 | 0 0 | 2 | - 5 |
| C. Lemken | | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Referee-Mr. Harry Mil | ler. | | | | | |

QUEEN CITY VS. AUDURON—Brooklyn, March 6th.—The shooting match between George W. Smith, of the Queen City Sportsmen's Club, and George Meister, of the Audubon Club, in which an unusual degree of interest was centered, took place yesterday afternoon at Byron M. Schultz's place, Burlade Plains, and attracted the largest assemblage ever gathered at a private shoot in this city. They shot at 100 tame pigeons each, from ground traps, twenty yards rise. The match was conducted under the Forester Club rules for ground traps shooting. Jonathan Sidway, Esq. acted as referee, while Messrs. Willis C. Jacus and Robert Newell officiated as judges for Messrs. Smith and Meister respectively, Messrs. John B. Sage and H. E. Stevens were appointed official score-keepers. The birds were first class, only two having been decided as "no bird" according to rule. The scores were as fol-

| 1 | Ge 11 11 | 11 | 0 . | 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - 1 | 1 | 0 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|---|----------------|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|----|-----|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | -80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ge | orge | e A | fei | st | er | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 11 | 1 Ī | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | () | 1 |
| n | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1 | 1 1 | Λ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | - 0 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | n | 0 | n | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | -1 | - 1 | -1 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 1 |

—74.

Mr. Meister took the lead and kept it, varying from two to four birds, until the fifty-ninth bird shot at, which he missed, making the score at ite, and from then he falled at any time to place kimself within two of his competitor, who won by the remarkable score of eighty birds out of the hundred.

C. A. K.

MURPHY vs. HALLOCK.—Match at Bergen Point, N. J., between E. G. Murphy, of the New York Gun Club, and H. W. Hallock, of the Narramasett Gun Club; 100 birds each; 30 yards rise; 5 ground traps; use of both barrels; Hurlingham rules; \$500 a side. Mr. Murphy allowed Mr. Hallock seven dead birds:—MURPHY.

Time of match, three bours.

MINDAY SHOOTING CLUB.—Melawan, N. J., March 19th.—The manual meeting of the Midway Shooting Club of Matawan was held March 18th in the club reoms, and the following gentlemen were elected efficers for the ensuing year:—President, James Lambertson; Vice-President, H. H. Warne; Secretary, P. C. Serbotry, P. C. Serbotry, P. C. Serbotry, P. C. Journel, March 19th, P. C. Serbotry, P. C. Journel of the irreducing and a portion of the members participated in the regular monthly shoot, with the following result.

| - | Match for gun and badge at 21 yards; Van Brackle, 22 yards; |
|-----|--|
| 1 | ground trap; 14ozs. shot:- |
| . | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | George Wait 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1-8 |
| í I | Edward Van Deveer 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1-6 |
| í. | A. R. Colman 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0-5 |
| 5 | J. B. Bergan 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1-6 |
| 4 | J. B. Bergan 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 -6 H. A. Warne 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -8 James Lømbertson 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 -7 |
| . ! | James Lambertson |
| : | F. E. Hyer |
| 4 : | F. W. Bank 0 0 1 1 0 withdrawn2 |
| 1 | James Jambertson 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 |
| 4 | C. Warne |
| Ĺ | C. Muirheid |
| 4 | |
| i | J. G. Ivens 0 1 0 0 withdrawn -1 |
| ß | Ties shot off; miss and go out; 21 yards:- |
| ti | G. Walt 0 W. A. Dunlap 0 |
| 5 | H. A. Warne 1 1 1 C. Warne 1 D |
| 6 | F. E. Hyer 1 1 0 C. Muirheid 0 |
| | |

THE HUMMELSTOWN TOURNAMENT.—Hummelstown, Pd., March 25th.—To-day was a gala day here among the sportsmen who came together to have a grand shooting match of pigeons and glass balls. The first match was between Keller and Allen at 20 glass balls from a Card revolving trap:—

THE OWNERS AND MARKS 2 PIEZES TO THE STATE OF THE STATE O

The sixth match was for the pigeon match for \$114 in gold, and brought out thirty-six shooters to the trap. A strong wind blowing across the field, the birds were carried rapidly to the right, quartering from the trap, which gave a good chance to decide the merits of the shooters. First prize, \$60; second, \$30; third, \$30; fourth, \$14:—

| W. Allen | H. Roat | 1-3 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| W. McGlachin 0 1 1 1 1-4 | Oliver Hinnershitz1 1 1 0 | 0 - 3 |
| Jacob Snell0 1 0 0 0-1 | M. Isenbrice0 1 1 1 | |
| Mike Stuart 0 1 1 1 1-4 | George H. Keller1 1 1 0 | 1-4 |
| William Wade0 1 1 1 1-4 | Joe Martin 0 0 0 0 | 0-0 |
| M. R. Burkholder 1 1 1 1 0-4 | Ed. Hager 0 0 1 1 | 1-8 |
| John Butz11110-4 | M. Ford | 1-2 |
| Frank Criner1 1 0 0 1-3 | J. Whitmoyer 0 1 1 1 | 03 |
| Samuel Peace0 1 0 0 1-2 | Lewis Criner 0 1 0 0 | 1-2 |
| F. H. Rinohl 0 1 1 1 1-4 | Miff Wright 0 0 1 0 | 1-2 |
| E. K. Greiger1 1 0 0 1-3 | Bob Banford 1 1 1 1 | |
| James Clark0 0 0 0 0-0 | J. Donbar 0 1 1 0 | |
| Jack Ulmer | W. Hippensteel 1 1 1 0 | |
| Sol Shenk | | 1-2 |
| Russell Miller 0 0 0 1 1-2 | J. O. Oyster0 0 0 1 | 0-1 |
| Jac Wikel 0 0 1 1 1-3 | J. Koons 1111 | 04 |
| H. Hinnershitz0 0 1 0 1-2 | J. D. May 0 0 1 0 | 01 |
| John Snell 0 0 1 1 0-2 | J. Downs 0 0 1 0 | 1-2 |
| | | T2" |

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.—The third annual pigeon tournament of the Gulf City Gun Club will be held at Mobile, Ain, April 28th, 28th and 30th, open to all amateurs. No gun larger than 10-bore allowed. Charge of shot 1; ounces, Dixon measure, 1,106 or 1,107 the limit. Headquarters for sportseme, Gulf City Gun Club rooms? Opal Building, second story. All matches to be shot from If, and T. plunge traps, unless otherwise specified in the programme, and prizes awarded as follows: 50 per cent, to first; 30 per cent, to second; 20 per cent, to third. Five per cent, of all purses to be deducted for expenses. Under no circumstances will any shooting be allowed except at the score. For further information, apply to G. W. Tunstall, Chairman Executive Committee.

Mississippt—Union Church, March 17th—On the 2d of July last we organized the Union Church Gun Club, with a membership of ten. The following are the officers: President, John McArrz Vice-President, Den. Garrett; Secretary and Trensurer, John S. Gillis. The opening match was shot on the day of organization by only six of the members, from two Bogardus traps, 15 single balls each, 18 yards rise, Bogardus' Rules:—

| 1 10 37 1 | | 4 0 4 | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|------|--------|------|--------|
| J. D. McArn | 1 0 1 0 | 1 0 1 | 1111 |) () (| 10 | () 8 |
| Dougal Torrev | 0.010 | 111 | 1111 | 1 1 | I () | 110 |
| Eddie Lamb | 0 1 0 | 111 | 0111 | 1 (|) [| 1-10 |
| S. Lehmann, all goose eggs | | | | | | 00 |
| J. S. Gillis | 011 | 100 | 1011 | 1 i | 11 | 1 - 17 |
| J. S. Gillis Ben. Garrett | 0011 | 001 | 1111 | 1 1 | 1 | 1-11 |
| | | | | | | |

We expect to reorganize pretty soon, J. S. G.

Panama.—The Star and Herald reports a late pigeon match en-

**ADABA.—The Star and Herald reports a late pigeon match engaged in by some sportsmen whose names are familiar to our New York readers. The day was fair, but the wind was strong. The birds were fine, but mostly incomers; 21 yards rise; 40 yards limit:

Legrandier

5 6 Grant**

CHALLENGE FROM BOGARDUS TO ERR.—Chicago. III.—Editor Forest and Stream:—As I shot a match at pigeons with Fred Brb¹ Jr., at 100 brids each, at St. Joseph, Mo. on 11th of March, and gave him two yards odds, he shooting attwenty-eight yards and I at thirty, and as he made a big score and won, now! would like to shoot him a match on even terms, thirty yards rise, Knglish rules, as I want practice for my English match, which comes off in July. As far as shooting for "big money" is concerned, I will shoot the match for the price of birds, or for from \$100 up to \$1,000 a side, and then if I win I will give him the same odds as before in another match, or I will let him name a match at 100 pigeons, any rise, double or single. If this match is accepted I would name the last week in April as the date, and St. Louis, Mo., as the place, or any other half-way ground. I will agree to furnish the pigeons for the match, and guarantee they will dy without going out to scure them up. As & Sch is one of the best shots in the country, I hope he may accept this, for I want to find a man who can equal me or beat me, and then we will go to England as a team.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

—The Forge House, at the Fulton Chain (Boonville), Adirondacks, has opened for the season.

The Rifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, March 10th.—Mammoth Riple Gallery.
—The third week of the Consolation Riple Match at the Mammoth Gallery has shown the best shooting since the January series last month. Messrs. Arnold, Richardson and Harrison were moth Gallery has shown the best shooting since the January series last month. Mesers, Arnold, Richardson and Harrison were tied for the first turce prizes. They mot in the gallery last Wednesday to shoot off the tie; it was a splendid contest and was very close between the first two gentlemen, Mr. Harrison not shooting in his usual form. They shot 10 scores, each or a possible 400. Mr. Arnold made 573 (average 37 3-10), Mr. Richardson made 372 (average 37 3-10), Mr. Richardson made 372 (average 37 3-10), Mr. Arnold winning the first prize of \$150 yo one point, Mr. Richardson winning the second prize of \$10, and Mr. Harrison the third prize of \$8. Mr. Arnold took his success modesty, and was congratulated by one and all present. The other two fentlemen took their defeat kindly, and as Mr. Arnold was obliged to take the cars for home Mesers. Richardson and Harrison improved the time to shoot in this month's match. Mr. Richardson made five clean scores in all, which piaces him to the front for the extra prize of \$20 to any one making the highest number of clean scores during the month. He made eighteen consecutive bull's-eyes of the month. He made depicted consecutive bull's-eyes we clean scores in succession and two more bull's-eyes on his next score, which is the highest number over made in the gallery. The next highest is Mr. Arnold, with stateen consecutive bull's-eyes. Mr. Harrison made two more clean scores, making three in all, the highest possible acre in the match; and no doubt the three gentlemen will meet again next month to shoot off the horder named. The following is the standing to date 130 feet; round \$5; possible 40:— First Cleas.

E. F. Richardson, 40, 40, 40-120 | D. N. Sherburne, 23, 93, 380-117 V. V. Farrar takes the lead with three 285, but making in the order named.

| E.F. Richardson40 W. H. Harrison40 N. W. Arnold39 | $\frac{40}{40}$ | 40-120 | D. N. Sherburne. 39 I. Merrill | 39 | 39-117 |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| | | Second | l Class. | | |
| L. W. Fatrar | 38 38 38 37 37 37 37 37 36 36 36 | 38-114 38-114 38-113 38-112 38-112 38-111 37-110 37-110 38-109 | F. H. Matthews 34 E. Shumway 35 F. A. Bradford 35 W. E. Sturat 34 J. Golden 35 Geo. Estes 35 | 36 35 35 35 35 | 36-106 36-106 35-105 35-105 35-104 |

É. J. Honnoy. ... \$5 30 38-109 (C. R. Curtis. ... 34 33 35-104 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 35 35-104 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 55 35-104 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 55 35-109 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 55 35-109 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 55 35-109 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-109 (So. D. Edston. ... 34 55 35-104 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-104 M. L. Prattt ... 35 30 35-104 M. Pratt ... 35 30 35-104 M. Pratton. 35 30 35 30 35-104 M. Pratton. 3

| given, as tollows:- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|-----|--------|
| W. M. Farrow F. H. Holton | 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | | 4-49 |
| F. H. Holton | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5-48 |
| T. Fritz | 5 4 | 5 5 | | 5 5 | 5 | 5-48 |
| A. Hubbell | 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 0 | 5-48 |
| D. Kirkwood | | 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 5 | 2 | 5-47 |
| J. W. Todd | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 3 5 | - 5 | 4-47 |
| J. S. Sumner | 5 4 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 4 4 | ž | 5-46 |
| E. F. Richardson | 0 % | 4 5 | 5 4 | A 5 | 4 | 5-46 |
| D. F. Davids | | 5 5 | 4 5 | 7 5 | ř, | 5-46 |
| W. Howard | | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 | 4-46 |
| E. W. Law | | 4 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 | 4-46 |
| | 4 2 | 1 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 1 | 4-45 |
| J. F. Brown (uni.) | 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | ĥ | 5-45 |
| C. E. Tayntor. E. B. Souther. | 5 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 5 | 4-45 |
| N. Washburn | 3 4 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 5 | 5-44 |
| W. A. Robinson | 5 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 - 43 |
| C. U. Meiggő | | | 5 4 | 4 5 | - 5 | 4 - 43 |
| | | | | 4 4 | 4 | 4 - 43 |
| E. F. Brooks | 5 4 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 4-43 |
| 71 Doopott | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 | 4-42 |
| C. J. Paige. | 5 4 | 4 8 | 3 5 | 5 4 | 4 | 3-40 |
| C. d. 1 diportal in associated | to clo | se on | Satu | cibiz | Ant | ef1.3d |

Everyhody's Match is expected to close on Saturday, April 3d. All thes which cannot be settled that day will be shot off on Thursday following, April 3th, on, which date (Fast day) a new match will be opened. The third glass ball shoot will close March

Medford, March 20th.-The Raymond Sportsman's Club held their Madford, Mart 2001.—In the subscription glass-ball and rifle matches at Bellevue Range, Friday. The following scores were made with the rifle: 200 yards:—

| W. Charles | | | | 5 | 5 5 | 5 6 | 5 | 6 6 t | 6-5 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------|--------|--------|------|----|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| E. James | | | | 8 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 | 5 5 4 | 6-5 |
| Re-entry | | | | 6 | 4 6 | 5 5 | â | 1 5 6 | 4-4 |
| C. M. Gueth | | | | b | 7 9 | 0 5 | Ã | | 1-1 |
| C. M. Gueth | | | | 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 75 | 7 5 6 | 0 4 |
| J. S. Bennett | | | | | 4 D | 0 0 | a | 0 0 0 | 0 |
| The following | are | tho | winne | ers of | prizes | in i | he | subsc | riptio |

hall match, and their match scores; aggregate 5 shoots:-

| , | Double. Rotar | y. Total. |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 7. P. Belcher | 50 50 | 100 |
| R. F. Schaefer | 50 50 | 100 |
| or in Withorph | 90 | 86 |
| I. C. Smith | 45 45 | (30) |
| W. Charles | 41 47 | 98 |
| I. R. Smith | 40 42 | 88 |
| H. S. Harris | 44 39 | 88 83 93 |
| 7. H. Fox | 43 40 | 83 |
| 2, II, POLITICALITY | | |

The bandican added made each of the above a tie. Shooting off ties resulted as follows:

W Charles first prize: H S Herris second prize: K P Glesson

| third prize; G. H. Fox, fourth p J. R. Smith, sixth prize. | rize; O.F. I | Beleher, fifth | prize; |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------|
| In the rifle match winners and | scores are as | follows:- | |
| D. Kirlewood | 5.7 | 57 | 57-171 |

| D. Kirkwood | 57 57 | 57-17 |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| W. Charles | 57 57 | 56-17 |
| J. F. R. Schaefer | 55 54 | 54-16 |
| J. R. Tecl | 51 52 | 55-18 |
| J. S. Bennett | 54 54 | 53 - 16 |
| E. Whittier | 52 53 | 53-15 |
| C. P. Gleason | 53 53 | 53-18 |
| J. C. Smith | 49 40 | 48-14 |
| | | |

—The Beachmont Rifle Club as been newly organized, and will be known hereafter as the Magnolia Rifle Club. There will be an election of officers on March 28th at the Magnolia Gallery,

MAGNOLIA GALLERY .- The shooting in the classified match has

| OCOG GESE-OMENI NO XOLLOND | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|
| First Clas | 8. | |
| F. Hollis | 50 56 | 50-150 |
| F. Hall | 47 49 | 49-145 |
| W. Henry | | 48-144 |
| E. Walters | 47 48 | 47-142 |
| J. M. Smith | | 47-140 |
| C. D. Harrison | 47 45 | 45-137 |
| J. R. F. Schaefer | 46 44 | 47-136 |
| | | 47-100 |
| Second Clas | 58. | |
| E. F. Brooks | 47 47 | 48-142 |
| W. H. Farnham | 46 48 | 47-141 |
| A. B. Thomas | 46 46 | 46-138 |
| H. Lawrence | 44 48 | 45-137 |
| J. J. Ross | 45 45 | 46-136 |
| E. Sears | 44 44 | 45-133 |
| S. Forg | | 44-130 |
| | | 47100 |
| Third Clas | 6. | |
| A. J. Green | 46 45 | 49-140 |
| P. D. Swift | 47 45 | 48-140 |
| B. Taylor | 47 47 | 46-140 |
| B. Davis | 46 46 | 45-137 |
| J. Anderson | 48 46 | 45-134 |
| F. Dudley | 44 45 | 44-133 |
| O. A. Goss | 44 45 | 42-131 |
| A. L. Howe | 45 42 | 43~130 |
| C. J. Fov. | 42 45 | 42-120 |
| | 44 42 | 43-129 |
| W. Lithgow | | 42-126 |
| G. C. Auther | 43 42 42 | 41-125 |
| T. Carr | 931 433 | 41-120 |
| | | |

Gardner, March 20th.—Following are the scores made by members of the Gardner Rifle Club at Hackmatack range to-day, two scores of ten shots each. The inch ring and Creedmoor target were used: distance, 200 yards:-

| | R, C . | R, C, | Totals |
|-----------------|----------|-------|--------|
| G. F. Ellsworth | 86 47 | 90 47 | 176-94 |
| F. E. Nichols | . 96 48 | 75 45 | 171-90 |
| H. S. Pierce | | 79 44 | 168-8 |
| S. Hildrith | 80 44 | 85 47 | 163-91 |
| J. N. Dodge | S0 43 | 81 45 | 164-88 |
| Chester Hinds | | 78 44 | 16285 |
| William Austin | | 78 45 | 156-90 |
| C. Shumway | 43 34 | 67 41 | 110-78 |
| | | | |

Wakefield, March 20th.—The fifth competition in the "Shot Gun s, under the auspices of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association, took place this afternoon, and was largely attended, there being upward of seventy-five entries. The following are some of the best scores :-

| W. Charles | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-32 |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Frank Winship | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-32 |
| S. Dearborn | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-32 |
| C. P. Gleason | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 31 |
| William Daniel | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 31 |
| William Lewis | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | õ | 5 | 4-81 |
| George Cheney | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-31 |

Hopkinton, March 20th.-The Hopkinton Rifle Ciub held a shoot at their 200-yard range this afternoon, with the following scores out of a possible $50\,-$

| P. W. Smith | | 4 | 4 5 8 4 | 5 4 5 4 | 4-41 |
|----------------|------|---|---------|---------|--------|
| Re-ontry | | 4 | 4 4 3 4 | 5 3 5 4 | 4-11 |
| G. P. Woods | | 5 | 4 4 4 4 | 4 4 4 4 | 3-40 |
| W. B. Claffin | | 4 | 5 4 3 5 | 4 4 4 3 | 3 - 39 |
| George E. Rose | | 5 | 3 5 4 8 | 3 4 4 4 | 3 - 58 |
| E. C. Rice | | 4 | 4 4 4 4 | 5 2 3 4 | 3-37 |
| G. D. Allen | | 4 | 3 4 4 4 | 5 3 4 3 | 2-30 |
| | | | | | a |

CONNECTICUT - Collinsville, March 17th, -Canton Rod and Club, Riverside Range. Practice meeting at 200 3-pounds pull, 10 shots; heavy 12 o'clock wind:-Practice meeting at 200 yards: off-hand.

| E. Fancher 8 | 12 | 1 | | 0 | 6 | | 11 | | 9 1 | | | - 86 | | 41 |
|--|----|----|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|------|----|------|
| NEW YORK RIFLE C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. B. Case | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 1 | 5 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-69 |
| A. J. Howlets | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 . | 5 4 | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-67 |
| M. M. Maltby N. O. Donnell G. J. Seabury F. S. Donaldson | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5-65 |
| N. O. Donnell | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-65 |
| G. J. Seabury | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 4 | - 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | ā | 4 | 4-63 |
| F. S. Donaldson | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 4 | Ł 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-62 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. T. Davis | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 060 |
| Total, 514. Average, | G4 | ŀ. | | | | | | | | | | M. | М. | M. |

Total, 514. Average, 64.

Enpine Riptle Clue—The regular weekly competition was omitted on Satuday last, as most of the members were absent on a trip to Wainut Hill. The following club matches will be held at Creedmoor on Saturday, 57th inst: Fruit Dish Match, at 200 yards; Daly Badge a toh, at 200 and 600 yards, or hand. The Executive Committee of the club are now arranging a match at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, with prizes to winners in the highest aggregate of three scores at all the distances, and also to the highest aggregate of three scores at each of the distances. This match will probably be an all-comers' match.

KETTLER CLUB PRACTICE.—The Zettler Rifle Club shot their fifth competition for the Brown Medal at Gutttenburg, March 21st; conditions, 30 shots; 200 yards; ring target; any rifle; scores

| as follows:- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----|
| H. Gehl | 626 C. G. Zettler 5 | 38 |
| C. Judson | 616 B. Zeitler | 56 |
| M. Dorler | 505 N. Downing | K) |
| D. Miller | 596 J. Blumenberg | 52 |
| J. H. Brown | 596 F. Fabarus | 51 |
| R. Zimmerman | 592 D. Culhane 4 | \$ĩ |
| P. G. Fenning | 587 F. O. Neil 4 | 12 |
| G. Joiner | 585 | |

New Jersey-Newark.—The tuird monthly tournament of the Tewark Central Rifle Association commenced on Monday even-

ing at the range of the Frelinghuysens, No. 61 Parkstreet. The tournament began at 8 p.m. The clubs will shoot in the following order: Monday, Essex and Amatour; Tuesday, Washington and Plymouth; Wednesday, Barnard and Frelinghuysen. The Washingtons and Plymouth shoot at Hill's range on Thursday evening. The match was the third contest between these clubs. and resulted in favor of the Plymouths by a score of 407 to 276.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The movement inaugurated at the meeting in Philadelphia, over which ex-Governor Hartranft presided, for the establishment of a rifle association, has taken shape, and a charter has been applied for. It is proposed to act in harmony with the ruling views of the present rife clubs, and to that end leave them to suggest where the range shall be located.

A LIVELY TEAM MATCH.—Washington, Pa.—Washington has been a Waterloe for Pittsburg. For some time a rille match has been talked of between us, distance 500 yards, and 15 shots to the goen taked of netween us, distance soo yards, and is squest to too man. The parties met on the lith inst. at 11,80 A.M. It had been snowing all the morning, but cleared off about noon. After a few sighting shots the game commenced. Hazlett first prostrated himself, and after due deliberation lot fly and three built-seyes were announced by the markers' flagman and "telescopist." Next were announced by the markers langman and "electorists." Areas. Enoch planted his heels in the snow and mud until the toes of his long number eighteens were just visible above the mud and tide. He rested firmly on a hemilost slab, legs describing a triangle with the long cross-piece left off, his arms resting on these legs, grasping the barrel of his rifle with the left hand and holding it grasping the barrel of his rifle with the left hand and holding it tight to his long, taper-like body, which at that moment contained seven hard-holled eggs, fourteen Taylor cakes and a gallon of cold tac (Ronch didn't drink anything stronger). He was ready to go; two bull's-eyes and one four came up through the telephone. Next came Rothwell, who after proteeting himself from the damp ground with seven gum blankets and eighteen empty wool sacks, brought his Remington to bear on that round black spot commonly called the "Buil." Let her went. Two buils and a four came rushing back to his listoning ear, and he retired from his soft couch, saving something about that blasted fish-tail wind. Now comes our suburban relatives. Jones took a similar a four came rushing back to his listening ear, and he retired from his soft couch, saying something about that blasted fish-tail wind. Now comes our suburban relatives. Jones took a similar position to Rothwell on the gum blankets and wool sucks. Jones will make a good shot after a while. The general formation of his zollogical construction is similar to Enoch, the only perceptible difference being in the facial expression occasioned by about haif a pound of "Jackson's best," which Jones always carries in his left check: indeed, we think his mouth runs less to the pound than his rifle. Well, after adjusting himself the fire few from his gun and one bull and two 4s was the result. Bell by this time had fully recovered from his experimental shots, and like a little man stepped to the scratch. Bell is a real good glass-ball shot; he won a turker the other day in the Grunger March at Pittsburg, breaking 47 out of 39 balls. He fixed his corporation d la Gildersleeve, and with an eye single to deadly purpose made two bulls and one 4. Dr. Bratt toed the scratch, his auburn hair waving beautifully in that fish-tailed wind referred to by Rothwell. Nothing danned, however, the Doctor was as auxious to extract three bulls. Adjusting his falty-like form in a similar manner to Hazlett—who by the way is rather a delicately built fellow, weighing only 205 pounds—the Doctor let go with 3 bulls to his credit; and so the shooting continued to the end, having been favorable from the start for little Washington. In our notes upon this match we ought not to neglect the favorable mention of "Guinnie" Wolf, the head flagman, who on this occasion did bimself honor in the graceful manner in which he waved the American flag, that starry emblem of our country's freedom having boen selected for denoting a bull'seye. Nor of good-natured Charley Gree, the boes marker of Western Pennsylvania. Charley said he "kir-cred" every bull with a sticker quicker than greased lightining, Nor of General John G. Ruple, who managed the telescope with such could, and prides himself on his correct score tables. The follow

| ing is the score:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| | W | ASE | HN | GT | ΟN | TE | A.M | | | | | | |
| Hazlett | 5 5 4 5 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 4 5 5 | 105 | 54 | 5 5 5 | 5 | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4-67 4-70 4-70-207 |
| PITTSBURG TEAM. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jones 5 Bell 5 Bratt 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 5 | 4 5 1 | 5 | 5 4 5 | 2 4 5 | 234 | 3 4 6 | 5 5 5 | 3-58 5-64 5-71-193 X. Y. Z. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

LOUISIANA.—New Orleans, March Mth.—Several members of tha Battalion Washington Artillery met at the New Orleans Rifle Park to-day to shoot for the handsome battalion cup, which is open for competition by the whole command. The match is five shots at 200 yards, off-hand, and five shots at 250 yards, and the result was that Charlton carried off the cup with a score of 40. The following are the scores:

| TOHOW ING AND THE SCORES | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----|----|-----|------------------------|
| Geo. W. Charlton William Arms | 200 | yards 8 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4-20 } 40 |
| William Arms | 200 | yards5 yards3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3-20 33 5-18 33 |
| P. Michel, Jr | 200 | yards5 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 4-18 5-19 87 |
| P. Michel, Jr Dudley Selph | 200 500 | yards4 yards0 | 4 2 | 3 | 402 | 4-19 32 |
| Sporl | · { 200 | yards 0 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4-20 27 0-7 27 |

Outo-Cincinnati, March 17th .- Score of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club in the tenth competition for the Baker Medal; distance 200 yards; position off hand; 15 shots at Massachusetts and Creedmoor turgets:-

| ı | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | Creed |
|---|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-------|----------|
| ı | L. Fender11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | - 8 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 10 | | | | | 11 | | 151 | 66 |
| ı | M. Gindelin 9 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 8 | - 9 | | 11 | | | - 8 | 8 | 147 | 66 |
| ı | A. Koehler 9 | 11 | | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | 146 | 66 |
| ı | G. Hensen11 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 10 | | - 8 | | | | | | | | | 140 | 64 |
| ı | T. J. Baum 9 | 11 | g | 10 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 9 | | | 11 | 140 | 62 |
| į | W. Caldwell. 9 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 7 | | 11 | | 8 | | 10 | | 11 | | 11 | 137 | 65 |
| | J. R. Weston. 9 | 8 | 5 | - 8 | 12 | 7 | 11 | | 10 | | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 137 | 64 |
| | W. Hall 5 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 8 | G | 11 | - 8 | 8 | | | | 8 | | 11 | 121 | 62 |
| | D. T. Disney 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 | | 11 | | - 7 | | 10 | 12 | 6 | | 7 | 8 | 129 | 61 |
| | O. Topf11 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 125 | 61 58 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |

CANADA.-The Canadian team who are to participate in the CASADA.—The Canadani each who are to periodicine in the rife competition at Wimbledon, England, this year have been selected. The team numbers twenty men, eight of whom are from Ontarlo, four from Quebec, three from Nova Scotla, one from New Brunswick, one from Prince Edward's Island, two from Manitoba, and one from British Columbia.

TEAM SHOOTING .- New York, March 22d .- Editor Forest and TEAM SHOOTING—AREW 1014 SHORT SEATHER FORCE and STREAM—PARKET FORCE and STREAM—PARKET STREAM SHOOTING THE AMERICAN LEADING TO BE A MEMBER SHOW IN THE STREAM SHOWS A STREAM STREA restrictions and inducements for further contests. Of all the let-ters published in your last edition, that of Col. Clark, of the team of 1878, strikes me as hitting the right nail square on the headThe Colonel quotos the gist of a paragraph on picking a team when he says: "It has been said that such a man is not much of an individual shot, but he would give himself up to the ceach and would make a good team man."

If you will review the scores made in the Long-rance Tourns Tyou win review the scores index it the Jong-range Touriament held at Creedinory last fall, you will find that the leading men made on the first two days \$3.25 points (within 9 of the best team score on record), and the Tournament was purely an individual match. Another Tournament shot in connection with the Spring Meeting (and I have many letters turging me to propose it). spring attenting that I mave many atters arging into 10 propose to, two series of two days each in one week, say Tuesday and Kednesday, and Friday and Saturday, with daily and aggregate prizes, would secure the attendance at Creedmoor of all the long-range men, and the first twelve could be taken, out of which to select a team This would secure the best individual shooters, and as Col Clark says, would try unriksmanship toxon of organization and rifles. So much is left to us in manthood to offer as a gallant challenge, and does not bear the appearance of a concession. Let them shoot the match on the conditions of the Tournament, mixing the shooters by chance on the several targets, and as they would obliged to stand at the tiring points fifteen feet in advance of the oniged to stand at the irring points intent reter it savance or into of scorers, the crowd could see clearly who was shooting make comparisons of individual rivals on the same target. It tofore the people have been unable to see the shooters, but had to be content with watching blackboards, at once uninterest ing and usually monotonous. EDWIN A. PERRY.

New York, March 22d.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I think I can safely say that Colonel Clark, of Foughkeepsic, can rost assured of the distinction of being the only long-range riffeman either here or abroad who would question the great utility and efficiency ner or around waven question her great unity and enternal of the American team system, as practiced in all of the interna-tional contests except in the first in 1874. It is universally ad-mitted that this was the strong feature of the American teams. If you asked any member of the foreign teams to account for their successive defeats they immediately attributed it to our superior team organization, and deployed the impossibility of superior team organization, and doplored the impossionity of introducing the same management in their teams, owing to their different individual temperaments. His belief that this American team management is a great obstacle to another international match can only be accounted for by supposing that should his views of individual effort he adopted the foreign team might think that Sampson had been shorn of his locks and would con fall an easy prey to the Philistines. I know enough of Englishmen, Irishmen or Scots, to say

I think I know enough of Englishmen, frammen or sects, or say they would not value a victory won under such conditions. There is ample opportunity to test individual merit in the preliminary contests for position on teams, and each member cannot fail to take rank as his merits deserve.

A rifle team depending on individual effert would stand no more chance of winning than a number of oarsmen in the same boat, each pulling his own stroke without regarding his companions.

boat, each plump in swin storker whom tregarding his companions, against a well-trained and coached orew. I apprehend that Colond Clark does not as fully comprehend the working of this system as though he had passed the ordeal of one or two international backles, with the working companion. The American tional matches with "very live" competitors. The American team system is founded on the axiom that "the whole is greater team system is founded out me around that the whole is ground than a part," and that "there is wisdom in council." Each member is guided by the results obtained by those who have preceded him, as also by the opinion of the "coach," after which he jant liberty to adjust his sights in accordance with his own judgment, which will be frequently more or less modified by the opinion. tons of his associates. It seems that this is a sagacious and com ions or his associates. It seems that this is a sagacious and com-paratively safe method by which to conduct a contest of the kind, and although future wants may lead to modifications and improvements on this plan, it is safe to say that its leading features, which have been the envy of foreign riflemen, will be pre served. The Colonel's allusion to the results of the the Times" Match in comparison with match for Palma is in itself a complete refutation of his theories and opinions. If he is desir-ous of ascertaining who is the superior marksman, he should challenge for an individual match for the champion-ship, in which he would be a redoubtable antagonist. I think such a match could be organized, and this would offer an opportunity for isolated individual effort, which would be much out of place in a team match. LONG RANGE

VERNIER SIGHTS FOR HUNTING .- Chicago, March 16th .- Edito Forest and Stream.—I have no wish to enter into any argument with "P." in regard to trajectories, and those who care enough about our respective opinions to re-peruse them, can satisfy themselves in regard to their relative value. But I must again protest against being criticised by any one who only writes from mory of the impression my communications made upon him "P." acknowledges that he has not my articles at hand to refer to but he asserts unconditionally that his views " were commented out he asserts unconditionally that his views "were commented upon unfavorably by several on this side the water, notably by Mr. Cleveland, who seemed to ridicule the idea of taking such a weapon into the field."

Now I have all my letters at hand, for I always preserve my Now I have all my letters at hand, for I always preserve my published communications for reference if necessary, and it is tortunate, in this case, that I have done so. There is not, in any one of them, the slightest reference to "P," or his communications, and I have no recollection of ever having seen any of them till some one called my attention to his letter of July 20th, '78, in which he comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the comments upon what I had said about the use of the upon the

'38, in which no comments upon what I had said about the use of long-range rifles in the field.

In the very first letter of the series I sent you, dated Peb. 23d, 1876, I said: "Of course no sportsman would think of taking the long-range target rifle, with its elaborate arrangement of sights, for the purpose of shooting game," and then went on with the remarks which have elicited so much comment from him. I Femarks which any elected so much comment from him. I should hardly have entered on the subject with such a sentence as the above, if I had known that an accomplished sports-an, as "P." evidently is, was actually using and advocating the use of such a gun. I only expressed my honest opinion, and am still not g little B prorised to find how greatly I was mistaken. But I shall Hittle gurprised to find now greatly I was insqueen. But I small never utter a word to prove that I was right, or to try to make proceed proceed the value of the argument, but shall simply continue to travel and hunt with a rife I can pack in a valles, and if ever "P." and I happen to meet, shall be happy to try a friendly match with him.

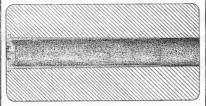
HUNTING RIPLES .- St. Louis, Mo., March 14th .- I am very glad to HUNTING RIELES.—St. Louis, Mo., March 14tt.—I am very gian to hear from our contributors "P." once more—lucal begun to think he was lost, "sure." His details are what we (who wish to learn) want. Now as he is almost alone, as far as I can ascertain, in making a light builtet shoot accurately, will he be kind enough to describe closely the builtet he uses. Wo know tho weight and making a light bullet shoot accurately, will he be kind enough to describe closely the bullet he uses. We know the weight and crifice already; but is it naked or feathered, smooth or cancillared?—bow many of the latter? and most of all, 'nhow much' of it bears upon the rifle? Is it the same 27fgrs. Express bullet that the Shnrys Co, furnish? I would like to know his opinion of the new mid-range Sharps 30in. barrel, hammerless, 40x70 straight shell, and which can be chambrered for a bottle-moked 50 to 160grs, shell, and take a 370grs. bullet? Would this gun be a good

one to take for a trip out in the mountains around Helena

Montana.

Not making a special business of hunting bear, would prefer
the fogrs, shell, if it would be enough powder-charge. What
loading tools are required? Does the mouth of the shell swell and require a reducer? A gentleman, late from the West, told and require a reducer? A generating and reducer and the ways, to a me that many shoot a smooth builet without a patch, which leads me to ask, if it is the builet that is made for a paper patch by the Company, or a tride larger to make up for the said paper patch! In regard to the Maynard, I am of the opinion that the content bullet referred to, with the 40grs. of powder, the weight be 300grs. proportion of 71. HUNTING R would HUNTING RIFLE.

SWADING EVERLASTING SHELLS.—I have experienced the same difficulty with shells that Bexas complains of, and having overcome it, sond you a sketch of swage. My rifle was sent to the factory for some slight alteration, and while there had the old reut out and a steel bushing put in. On trying my old tey were all found to be too tight, and even new ones



would stick after a few discharges. I got a piece of machine steel drilled with a 7-16 drill, and sent it to the factory to be chambered with the standard taper, but left a trifle smaller than the gun. It was very nicely done, and in a very short time every shell was with the sundard uper, but left a true sinking than the gul.
It was very nicely done, and in a very short time every shell was
reduced and they have given no trouble since. One point in reducing them is to give the shells a good coat of grease, which acts as a liner between shell and chamber, and moreover affords a means of regulating the degree of contraction, so that if the shell be found still too large, it may be further reduced by the use of

iore grease. It will often happen that the shell shows a bright zone of tact, and if the position of this ring corresponds on all of the tight shells, it would seem to indicate that the chamber was slightly crooked at that point, or that there was a light place behind it. In such case the chamber may be eased by putting a paste of flouremery, or crocia powder and oil on the bright part of shell, and then grinding out. The shell can be turned by making a hole in the base, cleaning internally with hot chloride of zine, then inin the base, cleaning internally with not enforce or zinc, then in-serting a stout, clean, brass wire and filling the shell with melted solder.

Altoona, Pa.

A. W. G.

Machting and Canoeing.

CONSTITUTION OF THE N. Y. A.

ARTICLE I.-This association shall be called the National Yacht

ATTICLE 1.—This association shall be called the Authoria incur-ing Association of the United States.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of this association shall be the ad-vancement and improvement of yachting.

ARTICLE III.—The association shall consist of clubs, duly or-ganized, who are custaged'n promoting the purposes of the as-

noistion

Autrous IV ... The management of this association shall be en-Thrusted to an Executive Committee, consisting of twelve members, elected by the delegates from among their number, no two of whom shall be from the same club, of whom three members shall be elected each year, to serve for a term of three years, except at the first election; when four members shall be elected for one the mest election; when rour members shall be elected for one year, four for two years, and four for three years. Members of this committee shall continue in office, in case of a failure of election, until their successors are duly chosen. This committee shall from among their number elect a President and Trensurer, who shall serve for a term of one year, and choose Areasurer, who saud serve for a term of one year, and anoise a Secretary from among the members of some club belonging to the association. The Treasurer shall give bonds in the sum of \$2,000, for the faithful performance of his duties unto the Executive Committee. The committee shall bold and have custody of all the property of the association, in trust for the club

tody of all the property of the association, in trust for the cilus composing the same.

ARTICLE V.—Vacancies in the Executive Committee occurring between the annual meetings, shall be filled by the committee until the next annual meeting, when the vacancy shall be filled by an election of a new member to serve the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.—No person not a number of some club belonging to the association, whill be oligible to any officers were expected.

to the association, shall be clirible to any office or representation from any club

Approve VII -The annual meeting of this association shall be ARTICLE VII.—The annual meeting of this association sain be held on the second Wednesday in February of each year. Special meetings may be called by the Excentive Committee, and shall be called on the writton request of the delegates of five clubs, that are members of the association. Thirty days' notice of such ocial meeting, at least, shall be given.

ARTICLE VIII.—The election of members of the Executive Com-

AFFICES VIII.—I neelection to intenders of thank balloting paper, to be sent to the delegates of each club, enrolled in the association, at least thirty days before the annual meeting. These ballots being returned to the Secretary duly filled out, shall be counted by a committee appointed for the purpose at the annual meeting, in open meeting and the result then declared upon the plurality of such ballots for the candidates. ARTICLE IX.—Each club shall have but one vote in any election,

or upon any question, either in the annual or special meetings.

ARTICLE X .- New clubs shall be elected members of this associstion by means of ballotting papers to be forwarded to the deleciation by means of sanothing papers to be orwanted to the elec-gates of each club, upon a recommendation of two thirds of the Executive Committee, and if upon the return of such ballots duly filled out to the Executive Committee, such new club or clubs shall appear to have been elected by a majority of all the clubs. the Executive Committee shall declare such election and give the newly elected club notice thereof.

RTICLE XI.-The annual membership dues of each club to ARTICLE ALI—The annual memorrang dues of each club to this association shall be the sum of fifteen dollars, due on the 1st day of January in each year, except the first annual dues upon Joining or forming this association, which shall be then due.

ARTICLE XII .- Any violation of the rules of the association, by any club which is a member, shall render such club liable to sus by the Executive Committee until the next ar

ing of the association, and to expulsion by a two-third vote of the

ing of the association, and to expurison by a coverint vote of the clubs represented at such meetings.

ARTICLE XIII.—It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to hear all questions presented to them, to frame rules and to determine and settle all questions and disputes relating to yacht racing or yachting which may be referred to them for decision.

racing or yachting which may be referred to them for decision, and further the committee shall take such other steps as they shall consider necessary or expedient to carry into effect the objects of the association.

Airtold XIV.—The Executive Committee shall submit the salling rules, etc., to the meeting of the association, and no alterations shall be made by the committee, in rules which have been approved by the association, except by a vote at the annual meeting of the association. Notice of any proposed alteration of the rules shall be given to the Secretary, and by him to each club in the association at least, two months before the annual meeting. the association at least two months before the annual meeting.

the issociation at reast two months before the annual meeting, at which the sum is to be presented for action.

ARTICLE XV.—No addition, alteration or amendment shall be made to this constitution at any meeting, except by a two-thirds vote of the clubs represented. At least three months' previous notice of any such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the Secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the secretary and the such proposed change must be given to the secretary and the secretary an tary and by bim due notice given at once to each club belonging to the association.

Since the above has been printed, the following clubs have joined

Since the above has been printed, the tonowing cribs have joined the Convention by appointing delegates: Southern Yacht Club, of New Orleans, La.; Paronia Yacht Club, of Jersey City, N. J.; and twenty regularly organized yacht clubs are now participating in the formation of the National Yachting Association of the United

The following special request has been sent to all clubs

The following special request has been sent to all clubs:—
"In order to keep this movement properly moving along, with
as little loss of time as possible, it is hoped that all yacht clubs
flavoring the idea of a national yachting association will adopt
this constitution at their first meeting after its receipt, to afford a
basis on which to start, and rules for the guidance of the delegates:
It will be apparent to all, that this is the first necessary step, and as so many different ideas may base on this constitution, and so far apart from each other, we hope that any alterations or amendments apartizion eaca ottar, we hoje that any alterations or amendments to It will be made a separate matter, and the constitution, simple as It is, be adopted and accepted without any present alteration, as that would oblige our sending the particular alteration to every other club for adoption before it would become binding, and we would never be able to have a constitution. Blank balloting pawould never be able to have a constitution. Bank balloting pa-pers will be sent to your delegates to be filled out as their choice for members of the Executive Committee, and a return as early as possible is respectfully requested."

Address all business to Mr. John Frick, Seretary of the Con-vention, P. O., box 2,507, New York.

THE N. Y. A.

The following letter shows that the N. Y. A. is rapidly extending. We have favorable reports from the East as well. This makes the third club which has foliacd since the Convention:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 15th, 1880.

John Frick, Esq. PHILADELPHIA, March 15th, 1880.
DEAR SIR:—Your communication, relating to the National Yachting Association, reached us in good time, and at the meeting Raduling Association, reached us in good time, and at the meeting held March 10th was adopted, and Commodore A. F. Bancroft, Vice-Commodore Chas. II. Magee, and Robert Austin were appointed oblegates. They will present their credentials at the proper time.

Yours, Chas. S. Salin, Secretary Quaker City Yacht Chub, 263 N. Third attrect, Phila.

MEASUREMENT.

BOSTON, March 10th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-In relation to the proposed new rule of vacht measurement In relation to the proposed new rule of yacht measurement which you have advocated so ably in your columns, i.e., the use of the three factors of length, beam and depth, one fact seems to have escaped notice. This is, that it is a practical return to the system originally adopted by the English Government and our own for tonage measurement, and which was only changed because an arbitrary form of stating the formula cnabled marine.

ranse and actional your of sample in bloud evade its intent.
The rule of the English Yacht Racing Association is substartially the same as this old formula. It is the length being found by specified means; to take that length, multiply it by the breadth. by spooffied means; to take that length, multiply it by the breadth, then multiply the product by half the breadth and divide by ninety-four. Now why multiply by half the breadth? The answer is, because when that rule was originally adopted, vessels were almost universally built with a depth of one-half their beam. This one-half the beam was therefore used, as a historical fact, to represent the depth, and it practically was the multiplication of the product of the length and breadth by the depth. So long as this was the general construction of vessels, the rule worked well. When, however, builders began to construct then of less or greater depth than one-half the breadth, the rule or formula becam to work partially to such constructions as had an increased began to work partially to such constructions as had an increased What you propose to do therefore, and what the Nova depth. What you propose to do therefore, and what the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron has done, is merely to alter the wording of this ancient, tried and known formula so that it shall apply as equitably to all classes of model as it formerly did to the class of vessels for which it was devised. You put the word "depth" in place of the words "half the breadth," which were intended to mean depth, and did, in fact, so mean. The question to be considered is, whether such an amendment, restoring the ancient meaning and effect of the rule, will not render it worthy of adoption. Let us hear from the objectors to such a course. Let them give some good reason why it would not work fairly in practice, and develop the best type of yacht. I have before me a recent and develop the best type of yacht. I have before me a recent and develop into best type of yacm. I have before me a recent letter of Hor, F. C. Sumichinasi, Rear Commodore and Screetary of the Royal Nova Scotial Vacht Squadron and member of the Yacht Racing Association, in which he says of this rule you pro-pose: "The advantage of the rule is that it leaves a builder un-fectored, and he may build deep and unrow, or bearny and shal-fettered, and he may build deep and unrow, or bearny and shalfettered, and he may build deep and unrow, or beamy and shallow, or moderately deep, as he pleases. It has been found to workvery well in practice, and to enable different types to be tried toyether on a fair basis. The yachist built under the rule have a goodproportion of beam to length and a sufficient depth to render
unnecessary recourse to the abomination of shifting ballasi,
which is strictly prohibited." This letter was written to the Secwhich is strictly promined. In his letter was written to the Sec-retary of the National Yachting Association Convention offi-cially, and demonstrates the value of that organization in collect-ing evidence upon this subject, if nothing more. I notice some-convenience and the subject, if nothing more in notice some convenience and the subject is not object to joining the National Yachting Association because it indorses shifting balliast. National Yaoning Association occasion indorses shirting cannot. Such an idea is as incorrect as it is unjust. No such indorsement has been made. When it is done it will be time to object on account of it. I believe the National Yaohing Association will not indorse anything fatal to good seamanship, and your correspondent may safely calm this fears and join. The Association is bound to be a success, may it is a success if he does not, and it will

adopt such rules as shall place seamanship and seaworthy yachts to the front. All we want to ascertain is the bost, and when ascertained, adopt it.

DAYD HALL PELL.

Our correspondent is clear and logical on the measurement question. The rule now in force with the Royal Nova Scotta Y.

C. is the only one in America an intelligent person need not be ashamed of. It is, in fact, the best rule in existence, doing away with the disconnection of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property. ashamed of. It is, in fact, the best rule in existence, coing way with the discrimination offered by the English rule to narrow beam and the premium we place upon "pot-bellies" by using length as the orticrion. The "three dimension" rule is fair to all classes, handleaps no form or model, has no tendency to produce vossels of any special form, offers no loop-hole, or back door by length as the criterion. which unfair matching could be made, is not open to any of the objections brought against other rules now in vogue. In short, a multiplication of the three chief dimensions corresponds in every way to the five axioms established in our issue of Sign and the latest statement of the model of the partial rule.

Bith, as necessary characteristics of any fair and impartial rule, which shall not in the least interfero with the modelor's preferences in design. To put the rule into shape; Ta-LxBxD, In which T stands for tonnage, or size, or anything it may be wished to call the unit of measurement; L for the mean length of the stands of the stands of the mean length of the stands wished to can the min of measurament, but may at each end to the water-line length; I for the extreme beam wherever found, and I) for the bona had been the bona had been the bona had continued to the water-line length; I for the manufacture of roun underside of elections, and I) for the bona had continued to the same than the beam been the bona had continued to the bona had been the custom to divide by alto obtain there or tons, but even that may be omitted for the purpose of simplication, without in the least interfering in the relative sizes obtained. We have here simply interfering in the relative sizes obtained. We have here simply sketched out the general features of a rule lwe, in common with every one anxious to substitute something rational and not hurtful for the vagaries of the day, hope to see come into general use ful for the vagaries of the day, nope to see come into general use throughout the country. For that purpose we appeal to the Na-tional Yachting Association, trusting that they will bear in raind that the question of measurement is one of the most important and pressing which will be submitted to them. As long as they keep the principles of the rule outlined in view, it matters comparatively little about the details. In the meantime we may congratulate ourselves in having such able, co-workers in behalf of asound rule as we know many members of the Association to be.

THE HERRESHOFF SYSTEM.

WAY'S STATION, Bryan County, Ga., March 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I have read with pleasure in your issue of March 11th, the arti-I have read with piessure in your issue of March Lith, the arti-cle on the steam yacht built by the Herreshoff Mfg Co., of Bristol, R. L. and think it only due to those gentlemen to call your attention to one very important fact that was omitted in the article, viz., the impunity with which their boilers use sait water. I have owned two of these boats since 1875; one was built for me I have owned two of these boats since 1875; one was built for me then and a much larger one last year, and though my boats have been used almost always in salt water I have had no trouble, and the inside of the old coil is perfectly free from salt or scale to-day. I wish you would publish this, as it may do some one who wishes a hoat a good turn. You know that I have no interest in writing this, other than to approve a good thing.

We publish the above indorsement of the Herreshoff coil with planesure. It has all along been our desire to see the coil come

We publish the above indorsement of the Herreshoff coil with pleasure. It has all along been our desire to see the coil come into more general use as its many advantages will tend to multiply high-speed launches in our waters to an unparelleide extent. There are thousands of miles of bays and estuaries from New York to Calals, Me., never yet churned by the screw of a steam yacht. With economic and safe builders, fine cruising is to be got out of a 60ft. "tea-kettle," if suitably designed, and that with a combination of very fair seagoing qualities. But to that end we must depart from the provailing light-draft river boat and adopt a hull you can get "into" and not merely "on to."

"CORINTHIAN" ANSWERS.-Editor Forest and Stream:-In "COMINTHIAN" ANSWERS.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In "A Reply to Corinthian" I find my monitor arguing so well my side of the question (making the little beamy center-board Midge de-feat the big long cutter Mariel, and as he also praises the Mad-ery of like type). I find it only requisite to explain that there was no slur made or intended upon the "owner of a little cutter," knows the owner designed her.

CORINTHIA CORINTHIAN.

YACHTING NEWS.

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB.-This club has now sixty regular and forty honorary members, thirty applicants for membership, and a fleet of nearly forty yachts—most of them over twenty

tons.

DORGHESTER YACHT CLUB.—They all do lt! Here is Nimbus coming out with an iron keel. This fast and able yacht will fly the Dorchester Yacht Club flag the coming season, Messrs. King & Clark having recently purchased her of Mr. L. H. Biglow, of New York. The Nimbus is Sift. in length over all, 33ft. on water line; draught, 4ft. 6in, and about 6ft. head room in cobin. She was built by Herreshoft, is very fast and able, and a first-class yacht in every way. An iron shoe has recently been put on her keel. First regular meeting of the club this season occurs April 23. April 2d.

April 2d.

JERSEY CITY YACH! CLUB.—Officers for the year: Commodore.

Roger M. Sherman, of New York; Vice-Commodore, G. L. Winn

Treasurer, J. H. Carnes; Secretary, G. H. T. Doggett; Measurer

Geo. N. Weston; Board of Directors, H. Bennett, William Clark

Charles E. Gardner, C. A. Smith, J. A. Hilton and Dr. Yondy.

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—The New Bedford Yacht Club is NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—THO NEW Hedford Yacht CHB 18 rapidly growing and taking rank among the leaders in all that apportains to the sport. It is one of the four "outsiders" admitted to the Corinthian races of the Seawanhaka Y.C., and now has a feet of nearly sixty still. Its location is exceedingly favorable as a half-way station between the East and the Metropolis, and is rapidly attaining a position which other clubs near by will not be able to equal for a long time to come. The officers for the year rapidly attaining a possion which other Arabid Scale of Arabid Scale of equal for a long time to come. The officers for the year are: Commodore, J. Hawes; Vice-Commodore, Francis Hathaway; Fleet Captain, Ed. S. Brown; Secretary, Go. W. Parker; Treasurer, V. A. Mackle; Measurer, Edgar B. Hammond.

Fleet Captain, Ed. S. Brown: Secretary, Geo. W. Parker; Treasurer, W. A. Mackie; Measurer, Edgar B. Hammond.

The Eosenta.—This well-known sloop, once of New York, now the property of Mr. Parkman Dexter, of Boston, will be altered from a center-board to a keel. It is most gratifying to see how rapidly the dieas advocated in these columns are being accepted and acted upon in practice. When the keel question was first prominently brought to the surface through this journal, sundry little contemporaries raised a howl in a feeble way, but, it up-pears, to no effect. Many were the doubting Thomases who should their heads and thought us quite on the wong tack. But we are content to let all have their opinions and bide our time. What we have stremously sought to effect, is the amelioration of cruising and seagoing qualities in our yachts and yachtsmen, and from the evidence continually cropping up, success has followed our labors oven more rapidly than hoped for. In Boston, the center of the property of the proper

"off-color." Now let Eastern men abolish measurement by length, and a healthy style of model will soon supplant the shingle-bottoms and the dough-bags. New York will follow in

AND ANOTHER.-Moderate beam is gaining ground. Mr. S. W. Burgess, a racing member of the spirited Beverly Y. C., is having a new yacht built, something after the style of the "Irish Fisherwe presume with the cutter rig. She will be 23ft. long

Undine.—The Hon. Benj. Dean proposes to give his recent

acquisition hollow spars and get out of her all she is worth.
POUHKEERSIE CANOR CLUB—A new cance club has been organized at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Commodore, W. D. Lintz Yice-Commodore, D. C. Bloomfield. A club cruise will be undertaken In midsummer,
YACHT FOR SALE.—We call attention to a fine sloop yacht of-

YACHT FOR SALE.—We call attention to a fine sloop yacht of-ferred for sale in another column. If we mistake not, sho was modeled by Chas, Hillman, and having inspected her frequently while building, can youch for her as an exceedingly well-built vessel and an excellent bargain. A smart man also wants a borth aboard a small sloop. Here is a chance for some one to secure an active and intelligent skipper. NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—We can send copies of the constitution to applicants. Next meeting, April 14th, in New York.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club.—Rule V. of the sailing regulations has been amended to read: "Yachts in Corinthian races must be has been amended to read: "Yachts in Corinthian races must be manned by amateurs exclusively. The sailing master, cook and steward, if carried, shall remain below, and not appear on deck; and none of them shall in any way direct, or assist in the management or working of fite yacht. Any infringement of this rule will forfeit all claim to the prize." And the following addition has also been made to the rules upon motion of Mr. Robert Center: "Every yacht sailing in any match, or regarda, shall have on board, during a race, a member of this club."

NEW YACHTS.—Docker, of South Brooklyn, will soon launch a new schooner for Ex-Com. Munsell, A. Y. C. "Dick" Wallin has built a number of small boats, including a yawl-rigged craft for J. B. Henry, of Stonington, Conn.

NEW STEAM YACHTS.—Mr. Lorillard's new steam yacht, which Sam Pine is building in Greenpoint, L. I., is 98-ft. long and 16ft. She will receive a fine compound engine from Messrs Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburgh, N. Y.

Haverhill, Yacht Club.—Officers for the year: Commodore.

HAVERHILL AGENCY CLUB—Unders for the year Commodule F, Harris, sloop Ablie M., Yice-Commodule, G. A. Tuxhury Emma L.; Fleet-Captain, J. E. Heath, Hattie; Secretary, Charle H. Stacy; Treasurer, W. M. Dresser; Mensurer, H. J. Doane Regatta Committee: Fairfield Harris, E. F. Brown, F. C. Hunt ington. Mr. E. F. Brown, who has served a number of terms, declined a re-election as Commodore, but remains on the Regatia Committee. The club is prospering and adding members and yachts to its rolls.

YACHTING ON THE LAKES.—The Belleville Intelligencer, of a recent date, says: "Captain Outhbert has entered into an agreement with Mr. George D. Nichol, of Toronto, to build a standing keel yacht for that gentleman at his yard at Trenton, Ont. This craft will be cutter-rigged, and especially fitted for cruising pur craft will be entter-rigged, and especially fitted for cruising purposes; work will be commenced at once, and the yacht is to be finished by the 15th of May. The dimensions of hull will be as follows: Length over all, 29tt. ôln.; length of keel, 2tt.; breadth of beam, 8tt. ôln.; draught of water, 4ft.; tomage, Y. It. A. measurement (same as B. Q. Y. C.) 6 tons; bullast all iron, I; tons on keel, i ton keelson, and the remainder to fit garboards. There will be about 5; feet in height under skylight. She will be strongly built, and will be in all respects a safe and comfortable craft. The model and specifications were furnished by Mr. C. P. Kunhardt, the able vectoir general for forers a Mos Treeam, New York." the able vachting editor of FOREST AND STREAM, New York.

A CLUB-HOUSE IN FLORIDA.—An excellent idea has been ad-A CLUB-HOUSE IN FLORIDA.—An excenent idea has been no-vanced by a gentleman now in Florida, for the construction of a fine yacht club-house on the old property, "Dungeness," on Cumberland Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's River. As Florida Cumberland Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's Miver. As Florida waters are attracting a greater number of yachts to the warm latitudes every year, the erection of a house at a centrally located rallying point would do much to increase the annual exodus of the cruisers southward. Who will take hold of the project? Mount Desert for the summer, Hampton Roads for early spring and fall, and Florida for the winter. The most enthusiastic authors are considered to the summer of the second summer of the second ser could ask for no more.

DRIFF.—Mr. Dudley Hall, of Boston, has become the owner of the Fleur de Lis, Mr. Waller, of the Dauntless, having parted with her...Mr. Fox, of Boston, has hired the Sunbeam, sloop, for the season; she is to be raced. ..The schooner Alice, 84ft. long, has been bought by Mr. W. L. Lockhart, and is now being overhauled. Senson; sine is to be faced, rate schooler Archeroff reach had been bought by Mr. W. L. Lockhart, and is now being overhaulted in East Hoston ...The well-known sloop Undine was knocked down at auction to Mr. Benjamin Dean, of the Hoston Y. C., for \$3,050 after some spirited bidding, in which New York parties were represented... Schooner Madeap has been sold by Mr. J. R. Dockray, of Boston, to Mr. Frank D. Shaw Sloop Witsome, formerly belonging to Rear Commodore Norton A. Y. C., has been purchased by Mr. F. W. Hinnan, of New Haven, Conn... Smith & Terry, of Greenport, are rebuilding the schooner Viking for Mr. F. Stott... N.G. Herreshoff, of Bristol, has built a 35tf. catamaran for Boston owners... Mr. G. W. Peabody, of Boston, has brought a 50tf. schooner from Long Island waters... Schooner Romance, E. Y. C., is being spun out aft... 'Wim. Gray, Jr., has entered the sloop Forla' in the Dorchester Y. C.; she will receive a through overhauling.... The Rebecca, E. Y. C., once belonging to Mr. J. G. Bennott, of New York, as a sloop, is being lengthened and deep lengthing to Mr. J. G. Bennott, of New York, as a sloop, is being lengthened and deep. overhauling.... The Rebecca, E. Y. C., once belonging to air. J. v. Bonnott, of New York, as as sloop, is being lengthened and deepenced to improve her rough water qualities in accord with modern ideas... Woods Bros., of East Boston, have the schooner White Cloud in hand for new decks... Com. Stone, East Boston Y. C., will again hoist his flag aboard the smart Hetor, sloop... Lend, keel sloop, Boston, is receiving a housing topmast: good for Lend. The rapidity with which keels, lead and handy rigs, are displacing theology annexes our most sangular expectations, and Fornset. The rapidity with which kees, tend and analyings, are displaced the sloop, surpasses our most sanguine expectations, and Forner AND STREAM has had no little to do with induceing these changes ... Hutchins & Pryor, South Boston, are building a steam Wacht, & X & X 4ft., for Capt. Gott, of Mount Desert....The South Boston Y. C. had better drop "machine politics" and sand bugs as well.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

So SMART.—Some newspapers have been so smart in trying to avoid mentioning the name of Hop Bitters in connection with their great and liberal prizes for boating matches, for fear of giving them free advertising, have used so often instead the word "Donors," "Medicine Man," Rochester "Manufacturers," "Boat Race," Hanlan," "Couriney," "A. T, Soule," "Regatta," "\$6,000 Prize," etc., etc., that each and all of these names, words and figures have become known to refer to

and mean Hop Bitters more pointedly than if the name had been mentioned without dodging.

There is no use fighting against the fates. Hop Bitters has got the field against the world this year, and every reference or hint to rowing matches or regattas, will mean Hop Bitters as plainly as words can express it, and the paper that tries to dodge it, will help advertise them all the more, which will make the public laugh and please the proprietors. For our part we propose to say Hop Bitters every time, and rather think, on the whole, we should, as it is a good thing all round, medicine and all.—Sunday Heruld.—[.Adv.

[From a well-known citizen of Chicago.]

[From a well-known citizen of Chicago.]

CHCAGO, ILL., Jun. 1st., 1880.

CHCAGO, ILL., Jun. 1st., 1880.

GENTLEMEN: I have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with the greatest satisfaction. It is the only remedy I have ever used that I can recommend to my friends, as it has cured me of Bright's Disease of long standing, after having visited the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, and trying innumerable so-called "remedies" of the day. Having resided here for forty-seven years, my friends will be glad to see this statement. The discoverer, is indeed a public benefactor.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON.

1,491 Wabash ave., near Twenty-ninth st.—|Adr.

Woman's Column.

MAX'S REPLY TO "M."

Many thanks, dearest M., for the letter, You wrote me a few week weeks ago. Don't apologize, dear, for your rhyming, As in this case it's quite comme il faut.

And I trust you won't think me conceited, If poetry I, too, affect,
For doggerel from a doggle, I take it,
Is surely what one might expect.

I am glad you were pleased with my picture, But I know you won't mind if I say That at least half a dozen young ladies Have praised it in just the same way

They speak of me as "Such a durling!" They say I look "ever so wise,"
And they rave of the depth of "expression"
To be seen in my lovely soft eyes.

But I feel that not one of the many Sweet words they repeat is more true
Than those that were written at Marshiands
And sent to your Maxie by you.

Accept, then my very best thanks, dear, For all the kind things that you say, And believe in my heart I shall cherish Your memory forever and aye.

I am growing, I fear, rather tedious, So no longer your patience I'll tax,
But, with love and best wishes, say Farewell,
Yours ever, most faithfully,
St. John, N. B., March 13th, 1880.

A BATCH OF RECIPES.

BAKED COD OR HADDOCK .- Take a cod or haddock of BAKED COD OR HADDOCK.—Take a cod or haddock of five or six pounds; keep the head on the fish; do not have it opened too deep; make a stuffing of half a pound of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of very finely divided parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of ground pepper, a half teaspoonful of dried mixed thyme and pepper; a hart teaspoontul to three mixed tolyme and marjoram; take two eggs, beat them all up together, add a teaspoonful of melled butter, mix all thoroughly, and fill the fish with a strip of cloth half an inch in width, and of sufficient length to hold it in the pan, but not so tight as to spoil its shape; bake in a moderate oven one hour and thirty minutes,—Dem-

MILK SAUCE FOR FISH.—One and a half pints of milk, two tablespoonsful of flour, one half of butter, one half two transpoons to hold, the had to duter, one had of a small onion, two sprigs of parsley, one heaping teaspoonful of salt, a speck of pepper. Put a pint of milk on to boil with the onion and parsley; mix the onion to a smooth paste with part of the half pint of milk. Then add the rest to make it thin, and when the milk boils stir this into it. Let it boil ten minutes longer, then add butter and salt, and strain.—Manual of Cookery.

stir this into it. Let it boil ten minutes longer, then add butter and salt, and strain.—Manual of Cookery.

ROAST DUCK.—Select the linest pair of ducks from the game bag; dispose of the feathers as suits your convenience or inclination; put the ducks for a few minutes into boiling water to loosen the skin, which must be peeled entirely off in order to be tender. Wash them thoroughly inside, and wipe the outside with a dry cloth. Now put an onion and a piece of salt butter, equal to it in bulk, inside each bird; tie a piece of buttered paper or a slice of bacon over the breast. Roast half an hour, basting frequently with melted butter. Ten minutes before they are done, remove the paper or bacon and sprinkle the fowl freely with salt. Garnish with thin slices of broiled bacon, rolled up.

BREAD SAUCE FOR GAME.—Two cups of milk, one cup of dried bread-crumbs, one quarter of an onion, two tablespoonsful of butter, salt and pepper. Dry the bread in a warm oven, and then roll out into coarse crumbs. Now sift them and the fine crumbs which come through the sieve, and which make one third of a cuptul. Put on to boil with the milk and onion; boil ten minutes, then add one tablespoonful of butter, and seasoning. Skim out the onion. Fry the coarse crumbs a light, crips brown in one tablespoonful of butter, which must be very hot before the crumbs are added. Stir over a hot fire for two minutes, being careful not to burn. Cover the breasts of the roasted fowl, and serve with it.—Manual of Cookery..—"The blessing of a house is goodness.

the breasts of the state and of Cookery.

HOUSEKEEPING.—"The blessing of a house is goodness. The honor of a house is hospitality. The ornament of a house is cleanliness. The happiness of a house is contentment." In remembrance of these, keep your house and do not let your house keep you.

REBECCA.

—A New Haven paper contains an advertisement calling for "a well-trained 'cat-dog,' one that is kindly disposed to the human family, but has a decided antipathy to cats and favors their complete annihilation. For such a dog a reasonable price will be paid. Address, naming breed and price, "D.," box 852."

and price, 'D., 'DOX 502.

—One Staten Island dog whipped another Staten Island dog the other day, and the owner of the whipping dog for damages. It was decided to introduce the two combatants in evidence, and the belligerent brutes were accordingly brought into court. While the Justice was scruting-with the second to the property of the property o court. While the Justice was scrutinizing their respective points they broke loose, and within about two seconds that court-room was an apparent dog-pit. The dogs dashed and leaped and sprawled about, the lawyers and spectators climbed up on to the tables, a stampede ensued, and finally the dogs were parted, while their owners were ordered to pack off and sottle their differences elsewhere.

Hew Advertisements.

SPORTSMAN'S RESORT & SUM-MER BOARDING-HOUSE.

TWENTY miles of good trout streams; easy access from house; good place for dog and gun in scason. References given. ISAACM. BRADLEY, Eldred, Sulliyan Co., N. Y.

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CRICKETING, Foot Ball and Lawn Tennis out-fitter to the Army and Navy, begs to inform Secretaries of Clubs, Colleges and Schools, that his new and enlarged illustrated Price List, for Beason 1889 is now ready, and will be sent post-free upon application. Address IICHARD DAFT, No. I Lister Oate, Nottingham, England.

To Agents: Goods can also be had from Mr. A. J. REACH, Philadelphia, Pa.



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ARE THE VERY BEST.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE SHIRTS, only plain seams to finish. 6 for \$7. KEEPS CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, MADE TO MEASURE, 6 for \$10. Fit guaranteed. An elegant set of extra heavy gold-plated buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.

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BEST GINGHAM, Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each. Warranted Fifty per cent stronger than any other umbrella. REGINA AND TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS.

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Stockings, full length of leg, any sized foot, per pair, Pants, reaching nearly to the armpit, Heavy flax ground sheets, weight 6-12 lbs.; size 71-2x41-2 ft. each,

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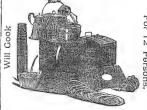
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ADay's Grout Hishing in Ireland.

PICTURE to yourselves, O long-fleeced and much enduring victims of American hackmen, the face of one of these unsurpassed extortionists, on being handed 12 cents for the conveyance of yourself and baggage on a dark night the distance of one mile into the country from a railway station in the respectable time of 5.30 The same unsophisticated Paddy, that one April night, two or three years ago, landed me at my friend Jack's hospitable door in - County, Ireland, is possibly now mounted in state upon the box of a gorgeous New York chariot, waiting wearily at the Cunard landing stage for the occasional and unsuspecting Briton who, in the innocence of his heart, calls lightly "for a cab."

Many of my readers have been in Ireland, and will remember that the rapidity with which they were conveyed at 6d. per mile along the excellent highways of that interesting island was as a rule in inverse ratio to the progressiveness of the country through which they passed. This, however, is a ticklish topic. The political state of Ireland, Mr. Parnell and the famine will be upon us if we do not, in the words of my friend Jackwho is a shining light and a "first-flight man" in the thunder and turf hunt—"haste back" to the shelter of that hospitable roof where he himself keeps bachelor hall, as the last representative of a long line of worthy Irish gentlemen, who in due succession "pinked" and "winged" their neighbors or made targets of themselves; performed unparalleled exploits among the claret bottles and bumpers of rum shrub kept or supported the county hounds, and in old days sat in the Irish Parliament to the detriment of their purses and their paternal acres.

One of these gentry was so passionately devoted to the field of honor that it is said, on one occasion when acting as second he was reminded by his vis d vis, a personal friend of his own, that his principal's spare pistol which he held in his hand was, contrary to ctiquette, cocked, "Well, cock your's and be d--d, and let's have a slap at you in the meanwhile," was this bellicose individual's reply, and tradition says that shots were actually ex changed, pour passer le temps, between the seconds.

More pacific thoughts, however, circled round the time-More pacific thoughts, however, circled round the time-honored mahogany upon that April night. Anything but gouty limbs were stretched beneath it, and the grim gentry from their canvas on the walls must have looked down with contempt at the dull circulation of the de-canters upon the table, under which doubtless during life they used to fall with nightly regularity, hopelessly and gloriously drunk. Contempt would certainly have been the uppermost feeling in their manly becomes had they been able to listen to the enthusiasm with which their degenerate representative and his guest discussed old angling experiences and planned expeditions to the banks of streams that to them had been but landmarks of the chase.

The Irish squire is for some reason or other not nearly The frish squire is for some reason or other not nearly so much addicated to trout fishing as his English or Scottish brother. It may be that the abundance of salmon has generated an indifference to the capture of smaller fry, or more probably that the impulsive nature of the Hibernian character finds in the hunting-field and the Hibernian character finds in the hunting-field and the race-course something more congenial than in the contemplative sport of the angler. Our side of the Atlantic can offer something of a parallel to this in the nost total obscurity under which fly fishing south of the Potomac, till the last few years, remained.

When old times had been fully discussed and old scenes in other lands had been revisited, we laid our plans for the following day, or rather Jack did, and a river, as every brook in Ireland is called, was fixed upon, lying some seven or eight miles distant from the house. April maintains parhans its traditions more consistently in the

some seven or eight miles distant from the house. 'April maintains perhaps its traditions more consistently in the south of Ireland than in more fickle latitudes—I should say its English traditions—for what do the anglers of Nova Scotia and Now Brinswick, of the White Mountains and the Adirondacks, of Michigan and Minnesota, know about that balmy, sweet-smelling month that Transatlantic fishers love? We in Virginia are among the privileged few upon this side to whom the long, gradual dawn of spring gives, in common with our British cousins, an ideal April, or even a superior one to their's for angling purposes.

dawn of spring gives, in common with our British cousins, an ideal April, or even a superior one to their's for angling purposes.

As the dog-cart rolls along the smooth and well-graded Irish turnpike everything bodes well for a successful day. Sort showers fall, sparkling in the fittul sunbeams that burst now and again through the rolling clouds, and light up the vast expanse of soft green sward that rolls uninterrupted save by still greener banks, bristling with yellow gorse, to the low-base mountains whose swelling outlines cut the horizon; a landscape in which the shades of green vary only with the shadows of 'the clouds that flit across them. The red or brown fallows, over which the harrow drags its slow course, hidden among clouds of dust that in the springs of other lands form such a prominent object to the angler's earlier pilgrimages, are here scarcely to be seen.

The ivy hangs in thick clusters and festoous from gray stone bridges, hoary with age, that lift us over sparkling streams whose amber color bespeaks their boggy source. An occasional mill-dam, skirted by velvety meadows and fringed by willows, reflects on its broad surface the changing skies. We miss the stalwart teams, whose belies go tinkling down the roads of the sister island; but in their stead pass long rows of donkey carts, which (pardout the reliable) is represent the one-horse system of agriculture here in vogue.

bells go tinkling down the roads of the sister island; but in their stead pass long rows of donkey carts, which quardon the "bull") represent the one-horse system of agriculture here in vogue.

Now we are rattling through the streets of the little market town, where Jack officiates in the dignified position of a Justice of the Peace, to the chagrin of the insurance company who are interested in his life. Here, too, at the outskirts of the town, rises the Church of England, proud and forlorm—a relic, Mr. Parnell, I suppose, would say, of the tyrannies of the past, and where on Sunday mornings Jack unfailingly takes his solitary seat in a great square pew beneath rows of nurble tablets on the chancel walls that commemorate the sainted deeds (Heaven save the mark!) of those illustrious progenitors who transmitted to him, as he says, with a peculiar comic expression, the undoubted blood of Brian Boruhm, Jack was educated across the channel, and, unlike many of his neighbors, is able to judge of social importance from a national rather than an obscurely provincial point of view, and is fully able to appreciate the strained ideas of the untrayeled Irish gentry as to their own importance, so inimitably satirized by Thackeray.

The rector himself, whose congregation may on fine days number thirty all told, is one of the now scarce clericals whose performances behind the hounds or round the mahogany are more brilliant than when clad in his sacerdotal robes. He is standing at the rectory gate as we pass, and I can see the old gentleman's eyes sparkle as Jack shouts out an invitation to dinner in the evening—not that it is by any means the rarity of a good dinner that causes those clerical orbs to kindle, for our parson is not only an aristocrat (being first cousin to Lord Ballicanny, the ex-Putron of the living), but also well clothed with this world's goods, both by property and by the defunct Church of Ireland, No; it is that famous old port laid down years and years ago by Jack's father, and over which the parson and

and shouts out an injunction to his old friend's son as to the color of the seal and the exact spot in the cellar to lay his hand upon the treasure. Well do I remember that courtly gentleman, Jack's father; as a lad I dinad with him on four different occasions, at the Adelphi Hotel, in Liverpool, in as many years. He took to drinking port instead of claret strangely enough in his old age, and accompanied the pergrinations of the bottle with a look that amounted in the case of guest almost to compulsion. I don't mean to say it was a fierce look. Not at all—kind-liness and hospitality beamed in his cyes—but there was something in that stately old gentleman's manner of starting the decanters on their round which seemed unable to comprehend even the idea of a half empty glass, and the rapidity with which those decanters circulated was to a modern stomach something too awful to contemplate. and shouts out an injunction to his old friend's son as to

template.

But here we are at our destination, a stone bridge—a famous meet of the thunder and turf hounds—and the old horse, once a hunter, pulls up of his own accord and pricks up his ears as if in quest of the gay cavaleade h has in former days so often upon this spot awaited the accorded to the second of approach of.

Before us the mountains swell gradually upward, col-

Before us the mountains swell gradually upward, col-orless, except for the bright green patches of grass that here and there dash their sides unid the waste of dead heather and ferns. Beneath us the river, in splendid fishing order, dashes against the buttresses of the bridge, its gravelly bed being just visible through three feet of clear amber water.

fishing order, dashes against the buttresses of the bridge, its gravelly bed being just visible through three feet of clear amber water.

Looking up stream a long, wide, level valley stretches—a valley one would expect to see traversed by a dult canal rather than a sparkling irout stream—and leaving Jack to begin at the bridge I walk a mile or so up the bank, so as to give myself plenty of water before coming on his leavings.

Fishing down stream was always a manin of Jack's, All Irish fishermen, I believe, do fish down stream, while Englishmen and Scotchmen hold the reverse as their creed, though they do not always follow it. With discolered water early in the season and open banks, I have not much choice, and feeling a trifle lazy gladby gave in to the national eustom on this occasion. The surroundings would in January, I must confess, have been somewhat dreary; more so in many warys than the most savage highland glens; more so than the drearriest of lowland moors of Weish mountains. The verdami flush of spring, however, softened to a great extent the

ies of lowland moors or Welsh mountains. The verdant flush of spring, however, softened to a great extent the harshness of those patches of rushes and stretches of long through whose wiry grasses even the April zephyls whistled. The yellow gorse, covered with gorgeous dress the broken and dilapidated fences, while the triumphant strains of the skylark counterneted the sad cries of the curlews that circled round our head. Civilization had invaded these solitudes at one time, but apparently had "gone West," not altogether, though, for here by the side of a solitary grove of Scotch firs is a son of Erin, with a long-handled shovel, throwing up a turf bank around one of the very "humblest cots" it has ever been my lot to see inhabited by man, and I have seen some tolerably humble ones among our mountains. If

around one of the very "humblest cots" it has ever been my lot to see inhabited by man, and I have seen some tolerably humble ones among our mountains. If Wordsworth had come across such a cot he would have written pages upon pages on it. If Mr. Parnell had been able to exhibit it to us this winter, he might have been a success as an agitator—who knows?

But I must stop this, as I am upon the property of one of Jack's cousms (which is a state of matters, however, apparently normal during my peregrinations in — County), and that worthy angler will justification on the property of the country of the property of the property of the country of the property of the country and that worthy angler will justificated in a state of matters, however, apparently normal during my peregrinations in — County), and that worthy angler will justificate on appealing to the bog-trotter, already immortationed, his astonishment at my ignorance of the whereabouts of such a famous domicile is so genuinely intense, that he has apparently only just presence of mind to jerk his thumb in the direction of a clump of woods, through which the outline of a large square house can be descried. The woods in question put a stop to the open character of the fishing, as on approaching I find the river enters or rather emerges from their shades. So having plonty of forest fishing at home, I feel inclined to make the most of the luxury of open water, and determine to make a start at this point. My readers will, I am afraid, think I have been a long time in getting under weigh, and that the beading of this paper is a fund and a deutsion. Still further delay is occasioned by having owing to a miscalculation of the supplies of my fly-book, to sit down on the bank and tie a cochy-bonda, a fly that, upon principle, has been my permanent leader upon every water and under every clime. While doing so, recollecowing to a miscalculation of the supplies of my fly-book, to sit down on the bank and tie a cochy-bonda, a ly that, upon principle, has been my permanent leader upon every water and under every clinic. While doing so, recollections of stories I had heard Jack tell about the particular cousin in question came into my head, and I remembered that he was a "Sunday man." This, gentle reader, does not imply that he has any particular veneration for the Sabbath day, as he has so much for the bailins, and had for twenty years held them in such constant awe, that the first day of the week was the only one on which the laws of Ireland rendered it safe for that unfortunate gentleman "to take his walks abroad." Judging from an English standpoint, on which model his establishment

had evidently been framed, there was at first sight a decided look of five-thousand-a-year about it; but if five hundred found its way into the mansion house coffers, his nearest relations did not know how it could get there, as the land had long been under creditors' management. This did not prevent two or three annual meets of the hounds on his lawn; and I have myself seen champagne flow like water on such occasions, and watched with inward wonderment the sons and daughters splendidly mounted, and fautlessly got up, leading the pursuing field, as the never-failing Roynard sped swiftly from the groves and shrubberies that surrounded the imprisoned paterfamilies. There is a way of working these things in the Emerald Isle, however, which we foreigners are mable to fully understand. I could, perhaps, throw a little light upon the subject; but fly-fishing, once more, is our theme, and not the domestic economy of Hibernian squires.

is our theme, and not the domestic economy of Hibernian squires.

As our flies make their first sweep in the air, and fall in that unsatisfactory and "kinky" manner that is always the case with a dry cast and a first throw, one of the welcome and oft recurring showers comes lightly pattering on the leaves of the trees, we have just turned our backs upon, and dimpling the surface of the swirling-pool before us. Responsive comes the flash of a yellow-belly, and the inexplicable tremor that, electric like, communicates uself to the rod's point, and he is fast dashing in every direction through the clear brown water. Another, and another find their way into the basket, now falling a prey to the cochy-bonda, and now succumbing before the equally fatal allurements of the woodcock and orange on the grouse-hackle. While upon the subject of flies, I must confess to being to a great extent a mocker—a state of opinion born rather of personal Woodcock and using both the globs-marks. Whe don't hos subject of flies, I must confess to being to a great extent a mocker—a state of opinion born rather of personal experience and observation than of theory. Being at one time an ardent fly-tier, and laboring under the delusion for many years that he who fished with hought flies was only half an angler, I was at last forced by the even run of success that season after season, with an increasing disregard for winged nature, attended the standard flies, that I gradually reduced my stock to a rather uncommonly diversified experience of every kind of water and every species, and every nationality of the trout family. A fact, which rather clinched my unbelief, was that my steps for two or three years followed frequently along the same river banks that were being, at that time, trodden by the late Mr. Stewart, whom I used occasionally to meet at those historic trysting places that are scattered along the banks of Tweed and her tributaries. That gentleman, continuously the most successful trout fisherman in Scotland, that land of piscators, was, as his book still testilies, a very complete scoffer. It was difficult to the standard of the stiller, a very complete scoffer. It was diffi-

That gentleman, continuously the most successful trout fisherman in Scotland, that land of piscators, was, as his book still testifies, a very complete scoffer. It was difficult to refute such evidence as that, though it was with something like a sigh that I saw my favorite sport shorn of its entymological mysteries, old fogyish though they were, trampled out successfully by the incontestable evidence of baskets filled to bursting from unpreserved and much-whipped streams, with that constancy that distinguishes the champion hisherman of the North Country in those days, even above the army of skillful fishers that this portion of the world produces.

Mr. Francis Francis, of the Field, the mightiest angler of Southern England, from his gently-flowing, willow-bordered Hampshire streams, shouted forth, I recollect, his defiance at these new heresies: but Mr. Stewart and his followers fished on, and slew their thousands of the wariest brook trout in the world, in the teeth of scientific indignation, with their black hackle and their woodcock all tied on that small hook that distinguishes Scottish flies above all others. Could, after that, a poor augler be expected to rush, waist deep, into the stream, and pursue, vainly, perhaps, every winged midge that came stilling past him, and spond precious minutes, when rout are rising, seated in a bed of rushes, and surrounded by a paraphernalia of dubbing and feathers, of silk and mohair, of hooks, and thread, and scissors, and pincers, and goodness knows what, endeavoring to make a feeble imitation of the insects whose place above the surface of the stream has in the meanwhile been supplied by some distant relatives of a decidedly superior flavor?

surface of the stream has in the meanwhile been supplied by some distant relatives of a decidedly superior flavor?

Have you ever seen, dear reader, one of those fore-fathers' ancestral, those hereditary, fly-books, that our ancestors, at any rate in the old country, contrived somehow or other to carry along the river bank? In the days of my youthful ardor, fired by constant contact with an elderly relative of the "old time" angling school with a desire to surround myself with the cumbrous appurtenances of a bygone age, and imbued with a contempt for the more concentrated conveniences of the modern fly-fisherman, I took the old gentleman's fly-book, which had ever been to me an object of admiration, and enlisted the services of all the ladies of the family in the manufacture of it, upon what I may call the Sir Humphrey Davy style. It was an awful book; the inside game pockets of a shooting jacket were completely filled by this bulky volume. For years, I am assumed to say, I hore this bundle to the river side. It was the admiration of all youthful aspirants. The young gentleman who had more money than brains—a would-bragortsman of the Cockney order—offered me twenty dollars for the old bundle of parchment in its red leather case, without the contents. It made immense impressions severy where, I can assume you.

Nothing could have been prettier than the variety of water offered by the I rish stream. The foaming cascade of hi her and sterner regions was not there, it is true; but rapid and pool, sparkling in the occasional sunbeams and ruffling in the western breeze, alternated with that exact proportion of each that the angler loves. For two miles no tree nor bush impeded the full backward weep of the line, and the foot trod incessantly on velvet turf.

As regards the trout, too, we were in luck, for the yountimed to rise, with little cessation, for three hours or

As regards the trout, too, we were in luck, for they As regards the trout, too, we were in luck, for they continued to rise, with little cossation, for three hours or more—tine, plump little fellows occasionally, but not often reaching half a pound; a triffe suntty in color in the higher waters, from their peaty character, but getting more silvery as we descend the stream, and more like our Allegheny trout, which is surparsed in gameness, appearance and flavor by the inhabitants of no rivers in the old country, and surpasses those of the majority that I have had experience of; and this latter—I mention it for the sake only of the comparison—has not been either cursory or occasional, but thorough and varied.

About one o'clock, just as the basket-strap begins to feel a little tight round the chest, Jack comes strolling up to meet me, as before settled, for luncheon, with his heavy Irish rod towering above him and his three ponderoils Irish flies streaming from his coat. We used to have a joke against him in old days about the weight of his tackle, wherein it was insimuated that he used to single out his fish as they were feeding near the surface, and steer them with his leader. Our baskets, oddly enough, contain exactly the same proportion of fish to one another as they used to do in former days, making a trifling allowance for Jack's knowledge of the water, which is as it should be, and seems a pleasant tribute to pleasant memories. We count out, if I recollect aright, seven dozen trout between us.

Why is it that in writing a sketch of a day's fishing, or of a day's shooting, too, for that matter, the sporting chronicler invariably pulls up, as if he had reached some longed-for half-way haven, at the everlasting, hackneyed, threadbare-worm midday smack? The English writer, whether in Europe, Africa or Asia, pauses to sing, as if it had never been sung before, the noonday delights of the invaluable flask of Kinahan, and moralizes a little before resuming his sport amid the fragrant clouds of Mr. Wills' Bristol bird's-eye.

His American cousin, though his menu is perhaps more varied, still finds it hard to get through without assuring the public that his inner man did not suffer in any way from want. As for myself I cry "peecavi" as loud as ever. My pen can no more help pausing at that eventful period of the day than can my appetite refrain from the basket of luxuries, which Jack's little groom emerges with from behind a neighboring wall—to my intense amazement, and shall we say also satisfaction. I say amazement, for Jack and I had always rather done the frugal on our sporting expeditions upon principle, and

amazement, for Jack and I had always rather done the frugal on our sporting expeditions upon principle, and I had supposed the boy had driven the carriage back and that Jack had a bite in his pocket for us both. However, for once in a way the cloth was spread, and beneath a thorn bush white with blossoms and amid the cries of the curlews and the screaning of the lapwings, the popping of corks resounded.

the curlews and the screaming of the lapwings, the popping of corks resounded.

What wonder, then, that after such good things fresh vigor attended our evening efforts. The wild moorland scenery was left behind, and our river carried us through scenes which, though peaceful enough, were more redo-leut of life than the barrens behind us. The trout continued to rise, and every dark pool and bright eddy yielded its tribute. We had to be less reckless now in the manipulation of our lines for tall trees. Willows, poplars, mountain ash and beech threw at intervals their lengthening shadows on the stream and on the meadows,

yielded its tribute. We had to be less reckless now in the manipulation of our lines for tall trees. Willows, poplars, mountain ash and beech threw at intervals their lengthening shadows on the stream and on the meadows, that grew greener and brighter in the light of evening. Here upon the bank, in a sheltered nook of woods, is aganekceper's cottage, picturesquo in its thatched roof and latticed windows. Here too a busy mill with its long deep pool full of big overgrown, not-to-be-tempted trout that the miller doubtless takes wholesale annually. Ruins there are, too, in plenty all through the country, from yonder ivy-covered tower that, four centuries ago, was the stronghold of some petty chief, in whose recesses the pigeons from generation to generation have reared their young, to the stependous remains of the famous Castle of Ballynagar, that crown the summit of a green hill hard by—immense and solid relies of an age that Irish history can scarcely throw light upon, and which played, doubtless, an important part in those din and distant days when the haughty Normans, under Fitzgrisebert and De Lacy, wrested from the kings of Leicester their savage kingdom.

But it is time to wind up both our reel and our story. We have a mile to walk to the bridge, where the boy is waiting with the trap, and six miles to drive home, and Jack is getting nervous about the parson, who, like many of those venerable caters and drinkers still extant, would have a fit if he were kept waiting ten minutes over the regular dimer hour. Both of us agree we have never known fish rise so constantly, without cessation, as on the present occasion, for though we started late and it is yet barely sundown, we count out thirteen dozen trout as the result of our joint efforts, which for a river that is poached at will in the dry summer months, and is reckoned only as a second rate stream at the best, is a very fair haul. Devout thankfulness is uppermost in our breast that we did not—as affireh had been our intention—send home the carriage, and tr

its rigid regularity, may not be so remunerative at first, but will pay in the end, if the public is honcetly dealt with, as seems to be the determination of the present Board of Managers.
We noticed several sporting characters on the train, as

We noticed several sporting characters on the train, as divers gun cases and heavy satchels gave ample evidence. Upon making a judicious houiry, we found two gentlemen, Messrs. J. S. Mundy and J. W. Phillipe, from Newark, were bound with us for "the Sportsmen's Retreat," or more familiarly called "Bill Lane's." Others got off at Moriches, Westhampton and Atlanticville—all noted places for good shooting. We found Johnny Lane with his vehicle at the station, and after a ride of twenty minutes were landed at the Retreat, and heartily velcomed by mine host. We found several sportsmen there, and had the satisfaction of learning the geese were moving, some twenty having been

Retreat, and heartily welcomed by mine host. We found several sportsmen there, and had the satisfaction of learning the geese were moving, some twenty having been killed the day before, and that the prospects were good. After a hasty ablution we were called in to supper, and such a supper! Who that has ever visited that celebrated spot does not hold in reverential memory Mrs. Lane's clam fritters? Were there ever anywhere slee such fritters? As plate after plate disappeared, and the cry was still for more, until nature cried aloud; and that coffee, and those roast ducks—not market ducks, but fresh killed from the bay, and roasted to—but hold! we can do the subject justice only at that ample board, and not on paper. The evening was pleasantly spent in the gunroom, telling shooting stories, loading shells, etc., preparatory to an early start on Monday.

Lane never goes out of a Sunday, both because he is a law-shiding man, and also because he says that the ducks and geese, as well as man, need a rest, and more satisfactory work is done from the lay over, hence Monday generally gives the best results of the week. A law is about being urged, and probably will be passed by the Supervisors of the county, allowing only three days in the week to gun ducks, say Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This if not applied to goose shooting would be a desirable thing, but including them, we think, as they fly only in certain weather, and do not stay, would be rather hard, and would not work.

to gin dicess, say autousy, wetnessay and rinary. Insi if not applied to goose shooting would be a desirable thing, but including them, we think, as they fly only in certain weather, and do not stay, would be rather hard, and would not work.

Upon retiring, your correspondent found coming over him one of his old attacks of rheumatism in his right foot. Were he an English nabob, or a generous liver, it might be called gout. It is very painful, and the long night of agony in that corner room of Lane's will not soon be forgotten. But morning came at last, and hobbling down to the lounge in the gun-room, he lay there all day swathing the swollen member with hot applications of soda in the devout hope of being able to get out on the following day; but alas, Monday morning found it not much better and he saw Bill and George, with Mundy, Phillips and Shepherd start with stools across the bay. It proved an excellent day for goosing. Before reaching the bogs, where were the boxes, a large flock of goese, some 500 in number, arose and flew back and forth, until some more flavored party to the west blazed away and sent them off. But others were coming in, and but a short time after the setting of the decoys, the guns could be distinctly heard telling us that the fun had commenced. Your correspondent having propped himself up before the window, with a good field glass could easily see the different flocks as they came in and approached the point where the shooters were concealed, and could see the white puffs of smoke and he sauden descent of the falling bodies, and as they struck and threw up the water in the bay, ah! what aggravation—what a situation for a sportsman—nursing a burning, throbbing foot, every movement of which was worse than ten toottaches, listening to thought abad word, just your support of the day is hooting, how as still determined. And the stories they told of this one's making that double shot, and of the long shot, one of Mundy's, with his 40-inch Long Ton, 100 yards as they all agreed. (About how a

an old country night has fallen before the lights aro sent twinkling from Jack's library windows, within which his anxious imagination paints the hungry parson restretlessly perambulating, with his eyes on the clock and his thoughts upon the soup. A shout at the lodge, a short spin over smooth gravel and through dark laurel shrubberies, and the light shines from the open door in oraces, and over the smooth lawn, and on the cascade that leaps down it, darkened only by the portly figure of that pillar of the church, who, as anticipated, is there to great which, it is needless to add, is speedily removed by the mellowing influences shortly brought to berr upon that kindly bon vicunt.

A DAY AT LANE'S.

SCIENTIFIC GOOSE SHOOTING.

WE took the ferryboat at Thirty-fourth street for Hunter's Point at 3.15—an earlier one at James' Slip would have done as well—on Saturday, the 21st ult, eatching the 3.30 train on the Long Island Railroad, for Good Ground and Shinnecock Bay. The train was off on time, and we were pleased to recognize the faces of two of the oldest conductors of the olden time, before elevated roads were known, and when to be a conductor was not to bury all the courtesies and instincts of the gentleman of the public. Its system of low fares and freights, with

come in sound of his honker and his companions they rarely fail to come down. It seems taking a mean advantage of the bipods. But Lane's decoys seem to understand it so well, they enter into the spirit of the whole thing so humanly, so to speak, that when a flock flics over they will call out vociferously, "Come down here." "Come dear ones and see us." "It is all right." And when the guns crack and their fellows do come down they rise up and cackle and shake themselves, and evidently laugh out "Ifa, ha! that's a good one." So well does Lane study his geese that when he takes out a new one and it acts badly or gives out a wrong note, he has been known at once to leave his box, go out and deliberately cut its throat, saying that that goose is not good; he would not only keep away the wild ones, but as "wil communications corrupt good manners," would ruin his whole school.

The next thing, and a very important part of a success-

whole school.

The next thing, and a very important part of a successful rig, is to have a good "swimmer" of geese. This is the man in the boat that goes off down the bay and around the flocks if there are any settled therein, and by judicious and careful sailing endeavors to drive them within sound of the voices of the stools. This requires at within sound of the voices of the stools. This requires at times great judgment and perseverance and a perfect knowledge of the points and bars of, the bay. It takes hours sometimes of careful maneuvering to get a flock in the right position for a big shot. If geese can be induced to swim up to a blind, a far better shot can be had than to have them fly over or settle among the decoys. One of the best "swimmers," if not the very best in the bay, is George Lane—as yet a boy, but with a man's head on his shoulders—as thorough water dog as all these bay men are. An instinctive talent to take in at once the emergencies of the occasion and a muscular activity to turn that knowledge to instant account, make him the equal among many who are good; and but a few more years of experience will help him to far outrank the best of them.

egual among many who are good; and but a few more years of experience will help him to far outrank the best of them.

Having set our decoys, settled ourselves in our respective boxes, feet toward the stools and guns cocked, we awaited events. George had started off eastward, where the geess sometimes feed when they come in at night. Soon Bill (who could hold his head higher than we were allowed to, his brown cap and florid round face looking, as some one remarked, "so much like a bunch of sand, that the birds couldn't tell the difference," whispered, "Here comes a bunch, keep low," and low we were. Our honker tuned up, and was answered down the bay; the flock joined in, the he-onk came back multiplied largely. Soon the rush of wings fell on our ears, all was still. "How is it?" "There are nine in all; but only about half of them right yet. Wait until they walk out clear of the stools. Don't shoot until they rise. Now give it to them." And as we arose, there was an astonished lot of geess—and how they did scrabble to get off! But those steel tubes were too much for them. Five out of the nine remained kicking in the water—two of them only being wing tipped. Then came a scene of excitement, and the high rubber-boots came in play, for a wingedgoose is not an easy bird to get, nor even to shoos, as they throw their heads and almost entire bodies underwater, and go off at no slow pace. The undersigned was not in raching condition, but Shepherd and Mundy each took after a goose, shooting as they ran through the water, and go off at no slow pace. The undersigned was not in raching condition, but Shepherd and Mundy each took after a goose, shooting as they ran through the water. Mundy soon got his; but "Shep," with his short legs, could not go so fast, and in his excitement run in over his thigh-boots and lost his bird after all—but fortunately George came up and shot the goose from the boat. It is not necessary for me to give the particulars of our different shots; how the undersigned, ourselves, made a becautiful doub

The wind came up sharp and cold, and, as no birds came with it, we eat our lunch—how good a lunch tastes out there on the bay, especially if you have had luck. Toward 4 c'elock a large flock, some forty or fifty, came in and settled on a bar about three-fourths of a mile east. George was soon around them and commenced driving. His tactics were admirable, and the way he managed that flock was superb. Not too near, nor too far; tack here, off there, and the flock in long line came slowly swimming toward us. A half hour passed. Still nearer; another quarter lour—they were doing splendidly; another quarter, and they would be within sight and hearing of our decoys.

"Steady! Keep down there! Don't show your nose even! Geese have tremendously sharp eyes. Keep cool!

steady! Keep down there! Don't show your nose even! Geose have tremendously share eyes. Keep coo! Oh, what a shot we'll have! We must get twenty this time. Aim at their heads if they are well bunched. You, Mundy, take the extreme right; you next, Phillips; Jacobstaff, you look out for the center; Shepherd and I will 'tend to our end." These were the orders of General Lane.

Another twenty minutes. "Where are they now? They ought to be pretty near here. What in thunder is the matter? They have stopped, and are going off eastward. Where is George?" George was gone—had left the geese, and could be dimly seen off Ram Pasture Point. "What has happened? How could he leave those geese when in such splendid shape. It must have been something very serious, or George never would have acted thusly."

thusly."

"Some d—d fool tipped over, I'll bet," grunted Lane, in great disgust. And so it proved. One of the inhabitants, returning home afters tarry at the hotel at Pon Quogue, loaded to the muzzle (we mean he was, not his boat), in und ortaking to round the point with no reef in his sail and in that wind, over he went, his mast rammed into the mud. Having crawled on top of the upturned boat, he was yelling like a loon, and, but for George's turning back, would have frozen to death, sure. Well, all praise should be given to George. A human life is of far more value than many geese, but the anathemas on poor whisky were loud and deep.

Of course, all this time, as the geese were in sight, we had to lie close, and I tell you it was cold work—no chance to stir or shake yourself; we shivered and growled. Having dug the mast out, and righted and sailed out the boat, an our was given the obtuscated in dividual, and he was told to paddle ashore. And George once more started for the geese, but the sun was only twenty minutes high. It was too late swim them. The only chance was to put them up, and they might come our way or might go to sea. Soon they arose. Oh, what a flock! "Some d-d fool tipped over, I'll bet," grunted

"Which way are they going?" "Can't tell 'yet."

"Here they come." "We'll have a shot yet." "Give tongue, old boy!" to the gander, and as he spoke out the reply came back, "Here they come: 1ay low."

There they go over our heads. Yo gods! how big they looked. All passed and lit on a bar to our left, two or three gunshots off. Too late to wait for them to come in to-night. There they sat, forty or more, cackling and pruning their feathers. No chance; what a shame! Blast that confounded fool that upset!

"But hold, here are four right in front of us. How are they, free from the stools?" Lane asks, as he could not see from his box. "Yes," we replied; "right out in the open." "Then it is our only chance; give it to them," and we arose and fired. Three ont of the four lay over, the fourth going off with a broken legt odie at sea probably, for he would not be able to rise again after having settled in the water.

the fourth going on what a viscous ably, for he would not be able to rise again after having settled in the water.

And thus ended our day at Lane's, having bagged twelve in all. We soon were homeward bound. Lane says the prospect for goose shooting was never as good as now, and he expects it will continue by until May. "So

mote it be."

Auong others whom we found at Lane's were Messrs. Albort Peltzer and Hermann Scheibler, two very intelligent Germans, from away in Crefeld, Rhenish Prussia. Having been in the country but a few weeks on business, and ere taking the Saturday's White Star steamer, they had taken a run down to Lane's (the FOREST AND STREAM giving the hint). They each, we were informed, own preserves at home, where they shoot the fierce, grunting wild boar, and have thousands of partridges, hares and such like; but this killing ducks out of a box, and the ducks zoing at the rate of seventy miles an bour, rather such like; but this killing ducks out of a box, and the ducks going at the rate of seventy miles an hour, rather took them. However, on Monday they had good sport, and, considering the circumstances, did well. They got some 150 shots. We will not say how many birds they bagged, but they were wonderfully pleased, as the chanpague corks on their return to the gun-room will testify. They proved themselves right good fellows, full of humor as well as enthusiasm. We hope to meet them again. In the party we had the pleasure of joining this time (and we have been down there many times and always found agreeable gentlemen, and have made some lasting friendships) we found in Messrs. Phillips, Mundy and Shepherd three as courteous gentlemen and good shots as one would want to lie beside in a shooting-box. All had their stories and reminiscences, and the days and evenings were short indeed that we spent with them. May we all meet at Lane's and have as good a time again (barring the gout), is the hearty wish of

Matural History.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BIRD OF THE FAMILY TURDIDÆ FROM THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA, W. I.

BY GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

Margarops dominicensis.

Margarops herminieri, Lawr. nec. Lafr.—Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. Vol. I., p. 52.

MALE.—The entire upper plumage is of a rich dark brown, the crown is darker and has the edges of the feathers of a lighter shade; tail and quill feathers of a darker brown than the back; axillars tail and quill feathers of a darker brown than the back; axillars and under whip-coverts white; the lores are blackish brown; the feathers back of the eyes and the ear-coverts have narrow shaft streaks of pale rufous; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the breast are of a warm dark brown, those of the chin and middle of the throat with light rufous centers; those of the lower part of the breast have also light rufous centers, but in addition each feather has a black terinfinity printing centers, but in month each realizer has a most formulal spot; on the lower part the breast, and on the sides the feathers have white centers, bordered strikingly with brown; the markings of the breast feathers are squammiform in shape; those of the sides, lanceolate; the abdomen is white, a few feathers on the upper part are very narrowly margined with brown; under tall-coverts, brown, terminating with white; outer feathers of thighs, brown, the inner, whitish; "irs, tea color," there is a naked space around the eye; bill, yellow, with the basal half of the upper mandible dusky; tarsi and toes pale yel-low. Length (fresh): 9 in.; wing, 5; tail, 3}; tarsus, 11; bill, from front, 15-16; from gap, 1½.

Type in U. S. National Museum, Washingt

Mr. Ober sent five specimens of this form from Dominica, all males, and closely resembling each other; it is probable, as in the allied species, that the females do not differ in plumage materially from the males.

Mr. Ober's collection from Dominica contained three species of Margarops, which I never had seen before; these were referred to known species, two of them I think correctly; but the one which is the subject of this article I now find was erroneously considered to be M. herminicri, Lafr. I supposed these species would be the same as those recorded from the neighboring islands, as they agreed well with the descriptions given of them, and there were no available specimens to compare with.

As soon as I had finished the examination of the birds of each island collected by Mr. Ober, they were placed in a box by themselves and not disturbed again except for an occasional comparison. The collection from Guadeloupe, containing specimens of the true M. herminieri, was not received until more than a year after that from Dominica. These specimens I labeled M, herminieri, Lafr., as a matter of course, they being from the locality of the type; the difference between the birds from the two islands was not observed at that time, as no comparison was made.

This winter, having occasion to review the species of Margarops, I got the specimens from the different islands together for the first time, and at once saw that the species from Dominica was quite distinct from the Gua-

deloupe bird. It differs from M. herminieri, Lafr., in being less in length, of a more robust form, the bill stouter and the tail shorter: the brown coloring throughout is much darker and of a ruddy cast, instead of olivaceous ; the centers of the feathers on the throat and upper part of the breast are much more rufous, and have black spots at their ends; the abdomen is pure white, whereas in *M. herminieri* the lower part of the breast and the abdomen are covered with lanceolate-shaped markings, which are very striking, each feather being white with a strongly-defined brown border; only a very small space on the lower part of the abdomen is white: M. hermin ieri has the white ends of the under tail-coverts edged narrowly with pale brown; in the new species they are white without borders, and it has the tarsi and toes stronger and paler in color than those of M. herminieri.

Amphioxus Lanceolatus.—In two valuable papers which appeared respectively in the January and February numbers of the American Naturalist, Mr. Henry J. Rice has given a very full account of his "Observations on the Habit, Structure and Development of the curious Lancelet" (Amphioxus lanceolatus), a creature about whose true position in the animal kingdom there has been and still is so much discussion. The author of these papers during the summer of 1878, while engaged in laboratory The author of these papers work at the Chesapeake Zoological Station, succeeded in obtaining two males, a ripe female and about twenty young of these species, and it is on this material that the present papers are based. Previous to this the young or Amphioans had not, we believe, been taken in America. The young remained alive for nearly two months, and thus gave the observer an opportunity of making a series of most interesting observations not only over their habits, but also on their growth and development.

Mr. Rice's most interesting account of the habits of both adult and young of Amphioxus is supplemented by a very full and valuable essay on its anatomical structure, to which we can here only allude. The paper as a whole is a valuable one, and throws light on a number of points hitherto in doubt.

White Blue Herons.—Dedham, March 14th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Last year while in Florida I caught three young white cranes, just hatched, and was able to raise one of them. When I let him South last fall he was about eighteen inches high and finely feathered. He is now turning blue. Is it the "nature of the beast" to chauge color? Have often heard that they did, but thought it a hear. If you can give any information on the subject it will greatly oblige me.

C. W. RANTOUL, JR.

The bird, from what you tell us of it, is no doubt Ardea carulea, a species which is sometimes white and sometimes blue. Audubon, who had good opportunities for observing this species, regarded the white birds as young, and the blue ones as the adults. This species is often found curiously motttled in its change from the white to the blue plumage.

the blue plumage.

PILEATED WOODEKKER.—Springfield, Mass., March 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice in your last number "J. J. B.", Ontario, Canada, asks about a bird, and I should judge it is the same kind I shot about three years ago. The man that stuffed it said he had stuffed birde over forty years, and never stuffed out one before. I am not much of an artist, but I inclose a sketch of mine; it is the exact size, for I taid my bird on the paper and marked around it with a pencil, and then put in the colors in water colors. I did it in about twenty minutes; but I hope it will give you an idea of what it is.

C. M. Stedden.

The inclosure mentioned by our correspondent, is an admirable sketch of a pileated woodpecker (Hylotomus pileatus), which we!presume was the bird referred to by

pileatus), which welpresume was the bird referred to by "J. J. B."

REULLA.—I have submitted specimens of this curious marine animal to a scientific friend in Boston, who gave it the above name, and stated that it belongs to the cords, family Pennatulidae, and is allied to the sea-pens and gorgonias. As this creature has some interesting peculiarities, which I have discovered by keeping them alive in a jar of sea water. I will usesribe it: It is found in muddy bottoms at very low tides; it is shaped like a leaf of the English violet, about two inches or more in diameter, anchored in the mud by a tube five or six inches long; the leaf is covered with innumerable minute tubercies, and is of a reddish-brown color. This leaf, for it exactly resembles one, and is called by the fishermen "the mud leaf," has a certain power of locomotion, and withdraws itself into the mud when irritated. I collected some of them, and placed them in a jar of sea water. In about half an hour, when they had become quiet, I was surprised to see protruding from these tubercles, tentacles like those of the Actinia, about an inch in length, and surmounted by a crown of waving white plumes. The animal became distended with water, and assumed a beautiful purple hue. At night, with the room darkened, the creature on being touched emitted brilliant flames of phosphorescent light, illuminating she whole jar of water. I kept them for two days, when, probably owing to a want of mud to burrow in, they died one by one. Perhaps with an aquarium, properly fitted up to meet their wants, they might be kept aire; and certainly it would be one of the most interesting inhabitants of the aquarium—beautiful by day, and brilliant flames of phosphoreseen tid described in American books, though "Nicholson's Manual of Zoology," my triend tells me, mentions a European species, Irmantula phosphorece, found in similar localities in England, which has this phosphorescent qualities.

Spring in Northern New York.—The last winter in Buffalo has been one of unprecedented mildness. In consequence of this curious subversion of the laws of nature, the movements of the migratory birds have been several weeks in advance of their ordinary dates of arrival. A killdeer was killed within the city limit on the 26th day of February, and a pintail duck was shot on the Niagara the following day. The latter species has never before been observed to remain here during the winter months, as happens occasionally in case of the bluebill and redhead, and must therefore be regarded as a fresh arrival. Robins, bluebirds and meadow lurks arrived on Feb. 25th, and fully two weeks ahead of the earliest comers on record during the past twenty-five years. A red-headed woodpecker was seen on the 27th of February, although this species has sometimes been known to remain the winter in this vicinity. The red-winged starling and crow-blackbird arrived a little later, during the first days in Mauch, and only about ten days ahead of the first comers during ordinary early springs. There are no signs of any Wilson's siphe, although some sanguine sportsmen have bearen along carefully over some of their favorite spring haunts. The vegetation is also keeping pace with this extraordinary development. The white maple men have besten along carefully over some of their favorite spring haunts. The vegetation is also keeping pare with this extraordinary development. The white maple shows here and there, whenever protected against cold winds, an occasional open blossom, and if the mild weather continues, it promises to be in full bloom on the 12th of March, or over three weeks ahead of last year. There is no ice anywhere on Lake Erie, and, in fact, nowhere as far as reported along the chain of the great lakes, the Straits of Mackinaw included, which have been known to be ice-locked as late as the 15th of May. Facts of this nature seem to militate against the theory of fixed narivals of our earlier migratory birds, although the latest, including the chimney-swallow, the night-hawk and the Baltimore oriole have thus far always made their appearance here within the close time of a few days.

CHAS. LINDEN.**

Buffalo, New York

n few days. Bugalo, New York.

Buydab, New York.

Signs of Spring.—Charles City, Ia., March 10th.—The weather has been variable and unpleasant for some weeks back. Several times spring was thought to have fairly opened, but as often the return of cold weather has put an end to our anticipations for the time being. The birds seem to be no better weather prophets than we featherless bipeds. As early as the 15th of February 1 saw a pair of robins in the woods, although I have never previously seen this species before the 1st of March. Since then I have seen only a single individual, which made its appearance on the 3d of March, uttered a few notes of greeting, or possibly of warning, although they were not so interpreted, and retired to the woods, if not to the "sunny South."

Wild grees (white fronts, I believe) passed over, northward bound, on the 25th of February, and ring-billed and buille-headed ducks cane into the river about the same time, but not in any considerable numbers.

None of the above, however, are considered such certain prognosticators of fair weather as the bluebird. This hardlest of the gaudy-plunnaged nigrants arrived on the morning of the 6th; not merely a single straggler, but five or six individuals were seen at different times during the forenoon, all at a considerable height, moving northward, and uttering their plaintive notes of welcome. The single small flock, just before dusk, flying toward the north. All this seemed to portend the near approach of spring, in the usually accepted sense of the word, but for once the birds themselves were duped by the brightness of the sun, for the weather ever since has been cold and wintry, and the harbingers of fair weather have failed to show themselves. show themselves.

to show themselves.

It was reported a week or two since that the mealow hark had arrived, but I think the shore lark has been mistaken for that bird. The latter species is quite common here, and resident, or nearly so. It is our earliest songster, being heard this year on bright days, even in January, and it nests earlier than any other bird with which I am acquainted, except, perhaps, the crow and one or two of our owls. Even now they are mating, as I saw two rival males pursuing a female in rapid zig-zag course through the air, some time since. I have known a pair of these larks to nest so early in the season that their young were destroyed by a storm of snow, which covered them to the

the air, some time since. I have known a pair of these larks to nest so early in the season that their young were destroyed by a storm of snow, which covered them to the depth of two or three inches. Some birds would have perished with their young rather than leave them, but in the present case only the numerous tracks on the snow above the nest gave evidence of the mother's solicitude. I have seen no snow-birds this spring. This bird hardly deserves its name, as it rarely remains here during the winter; arrives in the spring but little earlier than the bluebird and robin, and sometimes, although only in rure instances, stays with us throughout the summer. A bird much more deserving of the title is the tree sparrow—a species as fearless of cold as the little timouse himself. But I started to write of spring birds, and if I begin to discuss our winter visitants I shall not know when to stop.

From Hudson. Ohio, under date of March 1th.

From Hudson, Ohio, under date of March 14th, our correspondent 'M. C. R." sends us the following notes. We suggest that the occurrence of the bobolink at the date mentioned is certainly very remarkable, if quite

authentic:

Jan. 25th—Saw a robin to-day and two yesterday;
both days warm; no frost on the ground or ice in the

both days warm; no frost on the ground of acc more ponds.

Feb, 1st—Day cold; wind blowing hard all day; saw a number of downy woodpeckers, bluejays, tree sparrows and robins.
Feb, 15th—Saw a flock of wild geese to-day flying low from west to east; ground covered with snow, and weather cold.
Feb, 16th—I saw a number of Bohemian waxwings (Ampelis garratus) to-day in a flock of cedar birds; day cold and blowing hard.
Feb, 25th—I have seen a number of robins and bluerids to-day; saw two flocks of pigeons flying high; did not stop; heard a killdeer flying over to-night.
Feb, 26th—Saw two snall flocks of pigeons flying high this A.M.; two flocks of geese were seen flying from south to north to-day; one flock lit in a wheat field one-quarter

Feb. 20th—Site two finds of geese were seen thing room south to north to-day; one flock lik in a wheat field one-quarter mile east from town.
Feb. 27th—Six wa few purple grackles, a few crows and flock of pigeous to-day.

Feb. 28th—A flock of wild ducks was seen on Twin akes to-day; saw a killdeer to-day. March 1st—I saw a meadow lark to-day. March 2d—Saw a bobolink to-day [?].

March 1st—I saw a meadow lark to-day.
March 2d—Saw a bobolink to-day [7].
March 3d—Saw a redwing blackbird to-day.
March 5th—Saw some turtle dovesto-day.
March 5th—Saw some turtle dovesto-day.
March 6th—I saw a few ducks on Twin Lakes to-day,
but they were wild; saw a number of grackles, redwing
blackbirds, turtle doves and kildeer.
March 8th—A brant goose was shot on a small pond
to-day by a farmer near town.
March 10th—Saw a crane flying over to-day.
The pigeous have not stopped with us at all this spring,
but have been flying hard and high, though the woods
are full of mast. By referring to my notes of past years
I find pigeons thick in 1876, none in 1877, a few in 1878,
none in 1879, and none have stopped as yet in 1890.

none in 1879, and none have stopped as yet in 1890.

I have heard that a snipe or two have been seen, but have not found any as yet.

"Flint," writing from Warrenton, Va., dated March 18th, 1880, gives us these dates, which are interesting :-

Feb. 27th—First appearance of pewee.
March 2nd—Heard of Wilson snipe to-day; first of the

season. March 7th—House sparrow singing nesting song, although the ground is covered with snow.

March 17—Sun shone out first time in nine days; heavy fall of snow, succeeded by copious rains, generally at

might.

March 18th—Snow gone: little ice; fresh and bracing: three flocks of wild goese passed over this morning, pointing due north.

Sea and River Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; Land-locked Salmon

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In sensing reports for the Foliast And Fireday Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County: means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

"NEW DISCOVERIES IN NATURAL HISTORY."

"NEW DISCOVERIES IN NATURAL HISTORY."

Editor Forest and Stream."

The valuable "o'fishial" contribution of your correspondent, "Fish and Furs," in your paper of the 26th of February, toward "New Discoveries in Natural History," induces me to send you some further incidents toward that end. Knowing that your esteemed correspondent is thoroughly reliable, and being further convinced by the correborative testimony of his "o'fishious" man Coffin, I for one am disposed to give full cruelence to his discovery of the male Salmo salar hooking on to the caudal "narrative" of the beaver so as to ascend to waters into which the unassisted efforts of its own caudat appendage could not elevate it. Theoretically, however, I think "Fish and Furs" has mistaken an otter for a beaver. In the salmon rivers of Scotland there is known a combination of lish and furs that goes by the name of an "otter." This makes me think that perhaps it is in the rivers Spey, Dee, Tweed and Blackwater that we must look for Mr. Seth Green's scall yhybrids.

Leaving for the present the many new discoveries in natural history that "Fish and Furs" and myself are prepared at short notice to present to an astonished scientific world, I beg to bring to your notice a discovery that does not rest for corroboration on the testimony of any man called Coffin, but on the assertion of a real live baryonet, of George the IVth's creation, at present a clerk in the Public Nuisances Department, and therefore thoroughly reliable.

buronet, of George the IVth's creation, at present a clerk in the Public Nuisances bepartment, and therefore thoroughly reliable.

It was on the Danube, The time, the year 1879, which has so recently dritted into the abyss of the ages. Not "the beautiful blue Danube" of sorg, because the Danube at the locality to which I refer is as yellow as the Tiber or as Bass' XXX' "pel-lel." My baronet rriend was fishing for huro (query, sulmo?) with a Jock Scott and a brown hackle for a dropper. Above were the gaunt and gray ruins of a castle of the early Byzantine era, grin and weird in the Sclavonian moonlight. The silent-sailing white owl floated in and out of the ruined towers. Frogs, with their melancholy squawk, hymned to the evening star; and afar off in a copse of play ozone sang the nightingale.

At a certain bend of the bank a kind of a beaten track led up the steep from the river to the ruined vaults of the decaying stronghold. The angler of whom I speak was astonished to notice that this track was strewn with fish bones. Following it up to the heights be found it led to an excavation, den or cave under the old ruins. My friend the baronet (of George IV,'s creation) is a man at once brave and practical. Lighting his pocket lantern he peered into the hole. He has since assured me that the older that emanated therefrom was powerful—not even to be excelled by a kingfisher's nest. In fact, being not

the baronet (of George IV.'s creation) is a man at once brave and practical. Lighting his pocket lander he heered into the hole. He has since assured me that the door that emanated therefrom was powerful—not even to be excelled by a kingfisher's nest. In fact, being not only a baronet but a great trav-ler, he characterized the perfume as "a most fatal stink." but then you see from his position in the Public Nuisances he was a judge of his active and had been, aforctime, conversant with the five-and-forty smells of the city of Cologne. Cautiously advancing his lantern on the point of his fishing-rod as davancing his lantern on the point of his fishing-rod as far as he could into the cave, he there saw a huge mornister in the act of devouring a Hero dambidists. The creature, somewhat in the shape of a scalene triangle, bore a rough resemblance to a usea-horse [2-40 marinus] of most colossal dimensions, which appeared to have immense fluttring wings or vans on its shoulders, where the pectonal rays usually come in. The fact at one dawned on my friend that he saw before him one of the supposed-extinct Saurians—one of that kind that was alone the pectonal rays usually come in. The fact at one dawned on my friend that he saw before him one of the supposed-extinct Saurians—one of that kind that was slain in the pleasant legend of St. George and the Dragon, a representation of which forms the symbol of the most of use Canadians vainly spend our lives in trying to be decorated with. Overpowered by the magnitude of his "New Discovery in Natural History," my friend Sir Simeon Sillibub hurried down hill to the hostelric of the

village of St. Itchen, where the landlord and the boots and all the boatmen and pessants agreed with him that a Saurian had its noisome haunt in the vaults of the ruined castle of Blunderbuggsteiner. Can this be a surviving specimen of the Drago wantleyi? But that is a matter for Professor Baird.

The new field of scientific record opened by your talented correspondent. "Fish and Furs." presents a vast

The new nead of scientific record opened by your tar-ented correspondent, "Fish and Furs," presents a vast-area of research. The number of fish stories that might be subjected to analysis are really multitudinous, and a good deal might also be done in beaver and other tails. For what saith the oriental poet Saadi:

Fish and fur tales narrated by a traveler Require the Stream and Forest for unraveler. TIERCEL GENTLE.

"SALMON ROE" IN TROUBLE.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

JACKSONPORT, Ark., March 22d.

Editor Forest and Stream:— One of the first books placed in my youthful hands by an anx-lous teacher was "The Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties." I remember nothing of that book but the title; that accurately expresses my predicament ever since. I have counted the fin rays expresses my prequentment ever since. Have confidence and analysis of a strange specimen hare-headed in the lot sun, and have burely succeeded in finding out how many there were of them, in time to eatch the hast glimpse of my hat as it sank to rise on more. I have tried the Bshing in a strange lake, to find my last book in the tough Jaws of a "grintle," cavorting around, with chances ninetynine to nothing in his favor. But now I am in the worst scrape Some time ago I ventured to inquire who John A. Grindle was

Some time ago I ventured to inquire who John A. Grindle was and what he had done that so scaly a fellow as the amic catta should bear his name. In an editorial comment you intimated that I was "up" in fish lore, and that my real object doubtless was to bestow a little invective upon the fish. In an unlucky moment I cenied the soft impeachment in writing over my own signature, and now you "get after" me in an editorial, in which you inform your readers that "Salmon Roo"—a name hitherto untarnished—is a lawyer, and not the unpretending angier he assumes to be—a wolf in sheep's clothing as it were. If this nearly took my breath away, imagine, if you can, my nortification when in the very prave offense! And that offense consists of having conmitted a very grave offense! And that offense consists of having conjectured that Mr. Grindle was a member of the legal profession, and thus placing myself under obligation to vinsists of having conjectured that Mr. Grindle was a member of the legal profession, and thus placing myself under obligation to vindleate him. For to quote our eact words: "Every lawyer owes \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to his profession to prove either that Mr. Grindle was.... an homorable man, or eise that ha did not belong to the har." That won't do for the lawyers. The utmost they can do is to "weed out." unworthy members when found out, and they are not always quite successful even in that. Why it is as much as thus small sprinkling of the "salt of the earth," the brether of the angle, can do to vindicate their entire membership. As well wight you say that, being an American, I must either prove that

that small sprinkling of the "sait of the earth," the bretared of the angle, can do to vindicate their entire membership. As well might you say that, being an American, I must either prove that Benedict Arnold was not a member of the Hevolutionary army, or give him a charactor. You have probably erred in this by ascribing to the profession of the law a code of ethies based upon the "higher law" of the editorial fraternity.

In all scriosaness, I did not conjecture that Mr. Grindle was a lawyer because I deem it a bad thing to be a lawyer, but from the fact that the mase of lawyer is always given to the this in connection with that of Grindle, and I have even heard the fish in connection with that of Grindle, and I have even heard the fish called "Lawyer Grindle" to his very teeth. It is very evident that this name was not bestowed by way of compliment to either fish or man, as in the case of Salme clarkfil for instance, or the more recent one of Lattzamus blackfordit; but, on the contrary, quite the reverse. Thus I deduce my conjectures he to the Character of the man—a reasonable and fair conjecture, based upon an impression that It will "take evidence to remove."

Now if I were only clear of the second count in your indictment, I could once again be happy and a quiet man. But I camou rest under the imputation of having played have with the rights of the say evergier States of Mississippi, Illinois and "possibly Indiana." Now, Mr. Editor, it is not necessarily any discredit to a

Now, Mr. Editor, it is not necessarily any discredit to a Imiana. Aoy, Mr. Edini, tris indirectors in any account of State that indifferent fish or had men have found a syluns or even had nativity within her borders. The reason upon which I base my enajecture as to locality is this: Mr. Grindle must have lived where the fish abounds, or It would not have been malurial steething. This fish is most pientifful in small lakes in low allurial steething. This fish is most pientifful in small lakes in low allurial steething. where the fish abounds, or it would not have been insmed after him. This fish is most plentiful in small lakes in low alluvial bottoms, such as those of Mississippl, this State, Louisiana, Illinois and a part of Indiana. Now had he lived in this State or Louisiana, or in any other locality where the fish is common except those named, I should have found it out in all probability. To not by way of opproprium, I assure you. That a very bad, greedy, grasping sort of a man might live in a locality is really no reproach to it, when you reflect that such a man would make very poor headway in a community, all or a majority of whom were of his own sort. So far, I think, my defense is "reasonable and just," and ought top revail. But I fear the worst is to come. I should not be astonished if in your very next number some gentleman were to call me to account for intimaling that Mr. Grindle was "possibly a politician." Then—woe's mel—some of Mr. Grindle's friends might want to know why! made the remark; what defense should I make or what reason could I give? This is the weak point in the whole business. I am sorry I said if.

SALMON (OR.

P. S.-Please keep up the inquiry till we find out who

—An English scientific journal relates that while the sailors of H. M. S. Faraday, added by the new system of electric illumination, were one night lowering a cable, they noticed an immense number of fishes of all sizes and shapes, gathering around the spot. By promptly throwing out nets they were enabled to make an extraordinary haul. The electric light may doubtless be employed to advantage by fishing boats.

Fish Culture.

JAMES WOOD MILNER.

BY BARNET PHILLIPS.

[A paper read before the American Fish Cultural Association.]

[A paper read before the American Fish Cultural Association.]

The sad duty devolves on me of announcing to you the death of Professor James W. Milner, who, at Waukegon, Ilh, on the last day of December, 1879, passed away from this world.

Many of you here must remember what interest Professor Milner took in our proceedings. Thoroughly grounded in all the scientific data, perfectly at home in the practical details of fish culture, there were no questions of an icthyological or ether character we could put to him, that he did not respond to at once, in a singularly terse and clear manner. He had the power of stripping the husk off of matter, and presenting you the perfect grain. This society owes a great deal of its prosperity to the labors of this man. Many of its plans, and especially the widening of its scope—the effort to make it more than local, to extend its influence, were suggested by Professor Milner. If ever any one had his whole soul in the work, it was that man, whom death has now taken away from annong us. His quick, nervous manner, his intensity, the power he possessed to make any question lucid, his easy method of explanation, we can hear no more. His place will be one, in this Association, not easily filled. Fully trusted by the Smithsonian Institution, he took charge of some of its most important missions, and there are here some present who can testify to the thoroughly conscientious manner in which his task was fulfilled. There are, in this world, many ways of doing one's duty. It was Mr. Milmer's ambition to leave no stone unturned that might be an obstacle in the way of scientific progress. You have often heard that saying, that "if war has its heroes, so has sentence its marty rs." The repetition of this has perhaps become trite, but its none the less true. It was as method in such an untimely way his days. Brinful of his work. I have seen anything cles; an excess of zeal which, early in Milner's life, as late in his career, shortened in such an untimely way his days. Brinful of his work. I

lia entitusticam, and quitie possibly the cold he had taken some time before was augmented by the chill dampness of a New England fail.

I can but briefly describe this useful life, Mr. Milner was born in Kingston, Ont., January 11th, 18tl, and came to Chicago when he was five years old. As a boy he was a hard student, and developed early in life a taste for natural history. He was but a lad when he traveled through Mimesota making collections. At the breaking out of the war he volunteered in an artillery company, and served with distinction to almost its close, having been noted for conspicuous courage and gallantry. After an honorable discharge, he obtained a position in the Chicago post oflice. Still retaining his love for natural history, he thoroughly filled his position, but, combining with it the study of his favorite topics, this double work became too much for him, and his health broke down. Retiring from his postal duties, he made explorations in the peat beds, and exhumed the skeletion of a moose, which he supposed belonged to an extinct species. Having written to the Smithsonian Institution in regard to it—describing the remains of this creature—the singular terseness and scientific instinct displayed in his letters attracted the attention of the Smithsonian Institution. This led to Mr. Milnor's services being engaged by the Smithsonian. He was first employed by Professor Baird, in 1872, to gather together the statistics of the fish of the Great Lakes. Shortly afterward he joined the United States Fish Commisson, in Washington, and was in their employ up to the day of his death. Successive publications of the Fish Commission, in Washington, and was in their employ up to the day of his death. Successive publications of the Fish Commission fully attest Mr. Milner's work and services. In addition to this, he was in close communication all the time with the present distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian in collecting general statistics, and arranged the literary material for fish propagation in the

very methodical in everything, and as keeper of that portion of the archives under his charge was a notable example of industry, care and precision."

There is some information more than touching, which I have received, descriptive of Milner's last days. He was so enthusiastic in his work, that he went beyond his strength. He believed that with such a mission as was his, that he was invulnerable to the attacks of malaria or overwork, under which so many of his friends had succumbed.

When adviced by the second of t

hen advised by Professor Baird, in the summer of When advised by Professor Barrd, in the summer or 1878, to seek his home and take a needful rest, he still lingered at Washington, perfecting his plans for the steamer Fish Hawk, which he never was to see afloat—which vessel was the great triumph of American fish culture, and was only called into commission last month. Coming at last home to his wife, he refused to be thought even ill. In a month he was again at his post at Glou-Coming at last home to his wife, he refused to be thought even ill. In a month he was again at his post at Gloucester, entirely forgetful of himself; absorbed as he was in his work. When his task there was concluded he became so ill that he was forced to take to his bed. As soon as he could travel, he hurried on to Washington. Though confined to bis room, still, with untiring energy, he conducted the business of the shipment and planting of the California salmon into Michigan waters, by means of the telegraph. His cough continuing, his physician ordered him at once to Aiken, S. C. But finding he could do no work there, but slightly improved in health, he went to Western Florida. Mrs. Milner having met him in New Orleans, she informs me that any idea of rest was even then the furthest from his mind. Florida might do him good, but that was secondary to the fact that be was even then the furthest from his mind. Florida might do him good, but that was secondary to the fact that he might conduct some work in Florida—there were collections to be made there. Mr. Milner remained in Florida until May, but was no better. It was with a terrible struggle that he then gave up the hope of future usefulness. I cannot imagine any more dread conflict than that which is sometimes warm! between many more dread conflict than that which is sometimes warm! between a many solice. stuges on the series of the se

some are count not near to think that his work might stop with him forever.

A bare chance of life was possible. It might be found in Colorado. Thither he went last September; still he refused mental rest, for life was to him as worth nothing save enhanced by work. He rallied for a while, but then became more physicially feeble. The vitality in the man was immense. If he was too weak to write letters, he dictated them. When, in October, the doctors told him that his time was short, then his resignation was supreme. Even then he remembered many of his friends, members of this Association present here to-day, and wanted to send them his hast word and greeting. He said—these are his very words: "I am dying without a feeling of ill-will toward any man"; and could—(writes to me, Mis, Miner)—"could you have seen his loving kindness toward all who came under his notice, you could better understand the noble qualities, the untold goodness of this man."

of this man."

Let us then, respect the memory of James Wood Milner, who was not only of singular service to this world, but who was honest, sincere and endowed with many wonderful gifts. It is to the disinterested efforts of such a sterling man as was Professor Milner that we are beholden for the present position we enjoy, and though he be lost to us, I am hopeful that the memory of one of our leading officers will always be reverenced by the American Fish Cultural Association.

The Bonnel.

BREAKING DOGS WITH COLD LEAD

Editor Forest and Stream.—

Whitehall, Va., Feb. 23d.

Editor Forest and Stream.—

Through the kindness of your correspondent, "Ringwood," I have occasionally the pleasure of perusing your paper. In your issue of the 12th inst. I notice a letter signed "W. F. Steel," deprecating the use of "cold lead" in breaking wild dogs, and, in short, declaring it to be perfectly useless. I decidedly disagree with hun. My experience of dog-breaking extends over a period of twenty years, and during that time, it may easily be supposed. I have had some pretry wild ones, and I cannot call to mind but one instance in which a dose, or doses of shot, followed by a sound "hiding," have not loses of shot, followed by a sound "hiding," have not loses of shot, followed by a sound "hiding," have not lose effectual. That instance, by the by, was very effectual in its way, for the shot killed the dog, and perhaps, like the doctor's patient, he died cured. I do not mean to say that the shot gun should be part of the regular recognized tools of the dog-breaker—on the contrary, it should only be resorted to as a fordorn lone. At the same time, I repeat I have never known it to fail, if applied at the proper time, to effect at least a radical improvement. No doubt there are serious objections to it. Some might say it is cruel—though scarcely more so than a series of unmerciful whippings—then one is apt to injure and sometimes kill the dog; but after every other mode has been tried in vain, I would have no hesitation in using it, the more so as a dog which you cannot control is worthless. At this moment have a living monument to the good purpose to which a shot gun in dog-breaking can be put. Shortly before Christmas, "I), I came into possession of a setter dog which had never been broken, though he had been hunted a little by his former owner, who declared him quite unmanagable. He was a very fast dog, had a good nose, would stand steady enough to birds for say five minutes, but the moment the covey was flushed he was "all over creation," a

try him. Let me say here he was two and one-half years old. My first step was to get acquainted with him. My next to, in a general way, make him obedient—not an easy task—but he was not sulky, and came, in to hand nextly well. Then I took him out hunting without any gun, but with a steady dog of my own. Well, it was the same old thing. He flushed every covey of birds he found. Then he would not "back stand," and disgusted my setter, "Alb," by taking his point and flushing his birds. Then, worse than all, though quite obedient at home, returning when called (he was always very attentive to the whistle), and ever "down charging." He paid not the slightest attention to whistling, calling, or even stronger knoquage, I regret to say. I beat him unmeritally as soon as I could catch him, and tried again. Presently Alb, found a rabbit in a bust, I called Porter, who came with perfect obedience, there being no birds on the wing. He made a faint attempt to "back stand," rushed past. Alb to put up the birds and was exceedingly disappointed—there weren't any, and, in fact, looked very foolish, Just then Mrs. Rabbit, who did not understand this fooling, bolted, and so did Porter, notwithstanding he had just "received a tremendous beating for that same thing, and that I did ny thoust to restrain him, even to throwing stones at him. This satisfied me there was no resort left but the shot gun. Two or three days after the occasion just referred to I took him out again, his time by himself—I, armed with my choke-bore. We soon found birds. Bysbouting to him and running as fast as I could, I got within anout gain, this time by himself—I, armed with my choke-bore. We soon found birds. Bysbouting to him and running as fast as I could, I got within anow it has been been also been been done and we went out for a short time, taking the dogs. Porter hunted first rate, but flushed the first covey he found, which was also the first we found. Fortunately I was not far off, and "ha I you Porter, hie back sir," stopped him in time. He came b and made much of him. From that moment he was a conquered dog. Of course he was no little trouble afterward, and I was more than once on the point of giving him another dose, but happily refrained. Now he is the fastest, steadiest dog I have owned for many a day. This is only one in-tance of many wherein "cold lead" has done good service.

SAPIENS QUI ASSIDUUS.

"CLASSIFICATION OF THE COLLER AT THE NEW YORK SHOW.—Jersey City, N. J., March 18th.—I wish to call the attention of the Westminster Kennel Club to the injustice done the breeders of the Scotch collie in classifying the dog and blitch of that breed together at the Fourth Annual Bonois Show. Heretofore it has been customary to class them separately. There has been a great interest taken in the collie since the last bench show, and a number have been imported especially to exhibit at this coming bench show. I do not see why the kennel chus should make any distinction in the classification of non-sporting dogs, as none are more useful than the collie. Appletons: "American Cyclopædia" states as follows: "At the head of the list of the domestic canines of temperate Europe stands the shepherd's dog, having been trained from tine immenorial to the care of flocks; its peculiar faculties seem to be instinctive, and its sugacity, fidelity and courage are not excelled by any species of dog." I think for the above reasons the collie should at least have a chance, similar to other non-sporting dogs, and I ask the kennel club to make two classes instead of only the one, for if they are exhibited separately I know of at least five bitches in this State that will be entered. I think it is the duty of the kennel club to do all in its power to encourage and promote the breeding of such valuable dogs. Look at the English Bench Show and see the great number of collie dogs that are exhibited; in fact, they are taking the lead over all other breeds. By opening a class for bitches separate form the dogs the kennel club in insure a larger number of entries and finer specimens of this breed than has been heretofore exhibited in fais.

As regards classification, the points of the male and country.

As regards classification, the points of the male and female collie are so much the same that no injustice is done the bitches as far as the judging is concerned. question, therefore, is only one of prizes, and in making up the premium list the committee were governed to a great extent by the entries in various classes in previous years. However, we observe that a special club medal has been offered for the best collie bitch, providing a bitch does not win first prize, which makes five prizes in all for this breed,

ENTRIES FOR THE DERBY,—New York, Murch 23d.—Be kind enough to publish in your paper the following entries for the Field Trial Derby: Lad Lincohr-Daisy Dean), white and orange setter dog; Dashing Plover (Dash II.-Phantom), white and black setter bitch; Bino Queen (Tam O'Shanter-La Prince), blue Belton setter bitch; Bue Princess (Tam O'Shanter-La Frince), blto Belton setter bitch; Luc white and orange setter d'em-Nora), black and who (Dash II.-Norm), blue Bentered by the Monty

(Dash IL-Norma), blue E-entered by the Monty Prince Albert (Brussel-ticked setter dog—ente-dianapolis, Ind.; Lady I and white setter bitch-New Castle, Ph.; Dick and white pointer dog and white setter dog burg, Pa.; Pashion of setter dog—entered l interdog:

An internation at Haarlein, in Pla

MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUE.—This organization was incorporated Dec. 12th, 1877, at Boston. The following are the names and addresses of its officers for the present year: President, J. Fottler, Jr., Esq., 26 South Market street; Vice-Presidents, F. B. Greenough, M. D., and J. F. Curtis, Esq.; Treasurer, T. T. Sawyer, Jr., Esq., 7 Exchange Place; Secretary, Edward J. Forster, M. D., 28 Mosnyant Source. Marke, and J. 22 Monument Square.

New York Dog Show.—A special prize of a gold-neck chain, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., valued at \$50, has been offered by H. W. Livingston, Esq., No. 133 West Forty-second street, for the best pointer or setter (dog or bitch) of any strain owned and exhibited by a lady. No entry fee for special prizes.

Forty-second street, for the best pointer or settler (top or bitch) of any stram owned and exhibited by a lady. No entry fee for special prizes.

Salt for Distemper.—Indianapolis, Ind., March 23d. In your issue of June 30th, 1878, you published, with editorial comments thereon, a letter from a gentleman in India to a friend in Ireland, giving the former's experience in using salt as a cure for distemper in dogs. I have been a close reader of your excellent paper for years, but overlooked this at the time of its publication, or I should have added my testimony before this. Permit me to say to the numerous readers of the FOREST AND STREAM that common table salt is almost an unfailing remedy for this so-called terrible disease. I say "almost," in order to be on the safe side, as it might fail, although I never knew it to do so, and I have used it numerous times, and know many other gentlemen whose experience has been the same as mine. I have never used Epsom salts in connection with the common salt, and doubt the advisability of so doing. My mode of administering the dose has been to make a bolus about as large as a walnut, composed of beef suct and salt. This is easier for the dog to swallow than clear salt, and does not cause a burning and painful sensation in the throat cause a burning and painful sensation in the throat cause a burning and painful sensation in the throat and stomach. Three doses I have found sufficient to effect a curre of distemper in any stage. This simple and effective remedy will not find favor with that class of men who base their claims to superior knowledge of the dog on the knowing manner in which they dose him with drugs, regardless of the dictates of common sense and good judgement. Neither will it be adopted by that other class, including good men like "Citizen Von Cuila," whose writings on distemper would "shingle a meeting-house." But to those gentlemen of simple habits, who are satisfied with a good thing when they find it, regardless of whether it is backed by the opinions of sc

—The Sporting Dog and Field Trial Club (Limited) has sold within the last fortnight a pointer dog to Hungary, £50: a pointer bitch to Scotland, £25: a fox terrier in England, £30, and a brace of Gordon setters to America for £225—in all £350 for five dogs, being an average of

ONE WAY TO CURE THE MANGE.—Couldersport, Pa., March 23d.—I will give you a recipe for the mange, although it may not be new to you. Our tannery man has a very fine Newfoundland dog, and, when he was seven months old he had. I think, the worst case of mange I ever saw. He tried several prescriptions, but the dog kept growing worse, and finally, as a last resort, he commenced bathing him in the tan-vat, every day. In a very short time he was completely cured; since then he has cured three cases.

We cannot recommend this treatment as a greatification.

We cannot recommend this treatment as a specific remedy, no matter how successful the cures may have been as above described-

"A FLEA IN IIIS EAR."—Munfordville, Ky., March 24th.
—I notice that correspondents often write to you asking what they must do for their dogs which are constantly shaking their heads and flapping their ears. Frequently you answer, saying, that they have canker, and giving them a prescription. Now while they may have a sore in the head, sometimes a flea may have crawled into the dog's ear and may be crawling around. I have relieved my dogs instantly by washing out the ear with a little warm soap-suds, which brings out the flea. HART.

KENNEL NOTES.

CORRECTION .- Psyche-An absurd typographical error having CORRECTION.—Psycho—An absurd typographical error having appeared under this head in last week's issue, we republish notice corrected.—Mr. William M. Tileston's English setter bitch Psyche (Col. Fernley's Frank-Rhoda) whelped on 10th inst. at West-minster Kennel Club Kennels, Babylon, L. L. five puppies (two dogs and two bitches living); sired by Mr. Godefroy's Decimal Dash. Psyche was imported in utero. and her dam Rhoda is litter sister to Mr. Macdona's celebrated dog Ranger.

Fairy's whelps were stred by Mr. Tileston's Clumber spar Trimbush, not Trembuck, as printed.

Zill is the property of Edward J. Forster, M. D., Secretary of the M. K. C., of Boston, not of the Massachussets Kennel Club.

SALES.-Fan-Mr. Garrett Roach, of this city, has sold his white pointer dog Van to Mr. H. Courtenay, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Duke and Mone-Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, has purchased of Rr. G. Jamison the black and tan setters Duke and Mona, for importation to America.—The Live Stock Journal.

Mona, for importation to America.—The Lite Stock submission.

The Con-blosk Litter—Mr. J. B. Harrington, of Buffalo, N. Y., has disposed of his Con-Floss litter of cocker spaniel pupples, whelped Feb. 6th, as follows: To William D. Southar?, Peckskill, N. Y., a dog; to George H. Van Vleek, Buffalo, N. Y., a dog; to Frod Masten, Buf a'o, N. Y., a bitch; to Dr. Wygant, Peckskill, N. Y., a titch; to the title stop is the presented to William M. Tileston, New York, a bitch; presented to Chas. Battey, Buffalo, N. Y., a dog (for use of sire).

Presented to Unis. Battey, Buffalo, N. Y., a dog (for use of sire).

Starlight-Lelaps Pupples.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York, has purchased from Mr. H. W. Durgin, Baugor, Me., three Liewell in setter bitch pupples, by Lelaps (150, N. A. K. C. S. B.), out of Starlight (515, N. A. K. C. S. B.).

ODBATH.—Mr. J. J. Jordan, Winchestor, Va., has lost by typhoid ingumonia his pointer dog pup Consul (Orgill's Rush-Livingston's 1888).

nouna 196

BRED,-June-Bow-St. Louis Kennel Club's June has been bred

Queen-Bow-Mr. W. H. Linn's (Decatur, III.) Queen to Bov Clite-Dash-Mr. Charles T. Brawnell's (Mount Pleasant Kennel New Bedford, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Clite, to his prize-win

ning setter dog Dash Maud-Lash-Mr. Charles Brownell's (Mount Pleasant Kennel, New Bedford, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Maud to his Dash.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Blue Beard—Mr. J. C. Bishop, of Monson Mc., claims the name of Blue Beard for his blue and tan fox hound, whelped June 12th, 1879, out of Littlefield and Bishop' Fan, by Chase. This puppy, with mate, had eight foxes killed in front of them this winter, and on March 17th, the first time Blue Heard was run alone, he caught and killed an old fox after a three bours' chase—not so bad for a youngster nine months old. Prairie Slar—Mr. C. O. Brigham, of Toledo, O., claims the name

FIGURESHT-MR. C. O. Brigham, of Toledo, O., claims the name of Prairie Star for Jemon and white dog puppy, by Afton, out of Prairie Queen, received from the kennels of Mr. G. H. Whitman of Chicago, Ill.

Fan-Mr. Garrett Roach, of this city, claims the name of Yar for white pointer dog out of his Queen II., by Sensation.

Ray and Rip Van Winkle .- Mr. Henry Pape, of Hoboken, N. J. lay and 14p 14n 11mac.—Mr. Henry Fape, of Nobokel, A.S.-chims the names of Ray and Rip Van Winkle for a pair of red Irish setter pupples, whelped Sept. 7th, 1879, and purchased from Mr. Max Wenzel, of Hoboken, N. J. They are by Lincoln & Hellyar's Arlington, out of Mr. Wenzel's Doe.

Lilly—Mr. J. H. Bauman, Tappahanuock, Va., claims the name f Lilly for pure Laverack setter bitch pup, out of Princes Nellie, by Carlowitz,

WHELPS.—Zanka—Mr. W. H. Gotting's (of this city) daschunde bitch whelped on March 1st six pupples, by Mr. William Scheely's Dan.

Arghern.

THE AIM AND VALUE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

HE most important event in the annals of American archery E most important event in the annaisor American arriery for the season of 1880 will be the meeting of the National tery Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 13th, 14th and 15th of July. For some unexplained reason, the idea has predays of July. ed among Eastern societies that the National Association valid among Eastern societies that the National Association was to be a Western organization, and managed in the interest of Western clubs. Perhaps such a supposition may have arisen from the fact that the first great meeting was held at Chicago, and the Executive Committee was, for the season of 187a, composed mostly of Chicago archers. The reason why the first meeting was held at Chicago, was simply from the fact that that city the composition of the committee was the committee of the committ offered greater inducements than any other, and necessarily the outere greater inducement's tunnary outer, and industry state Executive Committee must be largely composed of archers who reside at the city where the meeting is to be held. When Buffalo was chosen as the place for the meeting of 1880, a majority of the members of the Executive Committee were chosen from Buffalo toxophilites. No one can know how necessary this is who has tracophilites. No one can know how necessary this is who has not borne a part of the burdens of the arrangement of such a meeting. The aim, the only aim, of the National Association is to build up archery into one great, innocent, healthful and exhibiterating pastime of America, wherein cultured and refined ladies and gentlemen may combine pleasmatassociation with that honest omulation wherein archery has no rival. The founders of honest emulation wherein archery has no rival. The founders of the Association have done much good work, and by the ceaseless

the Association have done much good work, and by the conseless labor given to the cause have built up the Association into a powerful and compact society. No pastime can ever be firmly fixed and successfully practiced in any land until the societies unite themselves in such a central general organization.

Archery "flourished," according to all writers, throughout Great Britialn from 1765 to 1844, every county having powerful clubs—one uniformed and drilled society having eight hundred members. During that time they had no National Association, and Hausard tells us with pride of that "incomparable bowman' Anderson, who actually once succeeded in getting a score of 31 bits, 135 score, with 75 shots, at 100 yards! He further tells us that at a match shot between three of the best clubs in England one archer succeeded in getting receding the founding of Sourchers stond for those fifty years preceding the founding of archer succeeded in getting 70 lits out of 20 shots, at 100 yards; So archery stood for those fitty years preceding the founding of the Grand National Archery Society in the year1844. Within ten years after its inaugural meeting there were three hundred gentlemen in England who would easily have beaten the "incom-parable bowman" with a ten per cent, discount. Archery at once parable bowman." With a ten per cent, obscure. Afteney at once began to be practiced upon correct principles. It was studied scientifically. Ladies joined in the matchless sport, and while at the first meeting there was no lady competitor, yet in the year 1860 there were minety-nine Dianas contesting for the national medal at Bath, and since that date about the same number have annually paid ten dollars for the pleasure of competing with their rivals drawn together from the four quarters of the kingdom. rivals drawn together from the four quarters of the kingdom, Even forty-four brave-hearted ladies faced the tempest that raged throughout the two days of the meeting on Doncaster Moor in 1877. While in 1819 Mrs. Calvert won the lady champion's medal with a score of 161 at the Double National Round of 96 arrows at 00 yards and 48 arrows at 50 yards, yet in 1873 Mrs. Horniblow curried off the same cublem at the same round with a score of

carried off the same emblem at the same round with a score of 761. While a score equal to 42 points won the gentleman's medal at the first meeting, yet in the year 1857 Horace A. Ford bore of the trophy with a score of 1.251.

Mr. Ford truthfully says that this amazing advance in archery was due to the formation of the National Archery Society. Not only was this advance noticeable in a few archers, but the mass of shooters so greatly improved that in the year 1857 the average of the twenty beats erores at the national meeting was 64, or fifty points higher than the score of our champion at Chicago, and 182 points higher than the score of the first English champion. Such a result could never have been approached by the desultory practice of archery by societies without the guiding hand and tempting prizes of the National Association. So deeply bas the love of

tice of archery by societies without the guiding hand and templing prizes of the National Association. So deeply basthe love of the annual meetings of the National Association grown in Great Britain, that it is one great event in the history of each season although three other great gatherings of archers occur each year—at Leamington, at the Grystal Palace and at Teigmmouth. In America the founders of the National Association have freely expended their time and money to make the pastime a facture in the hearts of the American people. They desire that every society, regardless of its locality, its number of members, or the degree of skill they may possess, shall be enrolled in the ranks of the National Association. The cost of admission—\$10 for each club—is very small, and for the first year the ree is no other cost. After the first year the only cost is the annual dues of \$1 from each male member of the club. If a society does not expect to be

present at any of the national meetings it should have sufficient interest in the general upbuilding of the gentle pastime in our land to give so much support to the organization which is struggling to bring archery to the measure of success in this country, ging to bring archery to the heaster of success in his country, to which its merits entitle it. There are, however, very few societies in which there is not some members who are ambitious to join the great host of skilled archers who naturally gravitate to the annual meetings of the National Association, and for the sake join the great host of skilled archers who naturally gravitate to the annual meetings of the National Association, and for the sake of these members the society ought to attach itself. It cannot surely be the cause of any society remaining out, because of the mere pittance of cost, and one cannot well conceive any real objection that could be urged against a general coalition of all the societies in the United States. No doubt such a result will be reached in future years, but it seems certainly desirable that the day may be as soon as possible. I have heard many objections urged, and have received hundreds of letters from archers outside of the accordance in which chievings were under to make the residence of the state of the same processing in which chievings were under to make the residence of the same process. day may be as soon as possible. I have heard many objections urged, and have received hundreds of letters from archers outside of the association in which objections were made to many features of the national meetings and the plan of conducting the association, but none of the objections urged were based upon anything more than some mere technicality or some peculiar theory of the writer or speaker, and I have yet to hear an objection from a lady. Let me beg of the lady archers throughout the country that they use their potent influence to bring their several societies into the National Association. The Eastern Archery Association, the Pacific Coast Association and the several State associations are in the right direction. They will do wonders toward building up the pastines, and if they will crown their labors with the addition of their several societies to the roll of the National Association, they can rest assured of the hasting memory and gratitude of the archers of coming years. They should preserve their own organization and annually held their great meetings, as the English associations have done at Leaning-ton, Telgamouth and the Crystal Palace; but once in every year they should meet at the great "gathering of the clans" and contest for the highest honors that archery can give.

If the writer has one unselled feeling it is that the greatest.

they should meet at the great "gathering of the clinis" and contest for the highest shonors that archery can give.

If the writer has one unselfsh feeling it is that the greatest good may come to the greatest number of our whilely scattered archers, and to that end he has given more time and money than he would care to mention here, and if he now knew of any handgues strong chough to impress deeply upon the mind of every archer the duty of assisting those who are working heedfully in the cause of archery, his assistance and support, by urging his society to at once join the National Association, the writer would be glad indeed to speak it. Feeling so deeply and carnestly upon the subject, he can only say to archers generally that the welfare of the cause depends more upon such a general attraction to the central organization than upon all other questions agitated in archery councils. Before the list of May every society in the country should attach itself to the National Association, and have at least one representative at the Buffalo meeting.

WILL II, Thompson.

WILL II. TROMPSON.

New York vs. North Side.—According to a notice in our last issue, a team of this club shota match with the North Side Archery Club, of Chicago, at their hall, last Saturday evening, March Zith. Nowlinkstamding the state of the weather quite a number of visitors, besides a full attendance of the club mombers, were on hand, and enjoyed watching the team as they shot. As archery is a sport that needs almost undivided attention upon the part of those shooting, besides its being necessary that one should feel perfectly well, or otherwise must run the risk of making low scores, we regret the indisposition of both Mrs. Dr. De Luna and Mr. Sutton—the former; generally making the highest scores among feel perfectly well, or otherwise must run in ersk of manual low scores, we report the indisposition of both Mrs. Dr. De Luna and Mr. Sutton—the former, generally making the highest scores among the ladies, feeling so hadly as to almost determine to stop shoot-ing at the last round. While not making any excuses for the shooting, it seems as though, to test two teams, the conditions of light, etc., should be equal. The light Saturday evening seemed to play the New York team false.

The following are the scores of the New York team; distance,

30 yards; 90 arrows:-

 1st Round.
 2d Round.
 3d Round.
 Hits.
 Total.

 118
 143
 156
 82
 412

 115
 110
 67
 70
 282

 178
 170
 160
 90
 750

 177
 162
 167
 88
 498

 149
 178
 160
 89
 457

 149
 178
 160
 89
 457

 15
 149
 177
 41
 421
 Miss E. T. Morton... Mrs. Dr. De Luns... Jas. W. Auten, Jr... S. S. Roper... W. N. Frazer John W. Sutton... 857 918 833 560

BROOKLYN.-An interesting private match was indulged in by

HOYL. 40 265 190 190 588
Mr. Pearsall being the victor by 10 points. Capt. Hoyt made
three golds in succession at two ends. That is right—keep up the
practice at short range until you can got out to the long ranges in

the Park.

MULTNOMAH ARCHERY CLUB.—Portland, Oregon, March 18th. MULTENMAH ARCHERY CLUB.—Portland, Oregon, March 18th.—The love for archery has reached this far-distant land, and there are those here who will some day claim at least an bonorable mention in the columns of your paper among American archers. We take the liborty to ask of you a mention of our club and of the best score of one of its members in your valuable paper. Our club was formed late hast fall with twelve members, under the name of the "Multinounah Archery Club." Ou March 2d. Dr. Henry, shooting these rounds of 39 arrows at 40 yards, made in the first round, 182; second round, 182; and in the third round 208. Total, 372. His average for the last five days, shooting 21 rounds, 24 arrows, each at 60 yards, has been 61 3-7 to the round J, R.S.

ILLINGIS—Highland Park, March 22d.—Our archers here are improving daily. O. W. Kyle, Esq., is gaining day by day, and will roll up a good average this month. Wish I could say the same Skokke.

Cricket.

MACHINE-MADE BOWLERS, WICKET KEEPERS AND LONG-STOPS MAGHINE-MADE BOWLERS, WICKEY KEEPERS AND LONG-STOPS.—
A new invention has recently been produced in England by a Mr.
Jeffery. It is yeleped the "Eag." It has been interviewed by
Alfred Shaw, who is "of the opinion that it will be invaluable to
cricket," and the specialities of the machine are stated to be as
follows: 1. It will return balls to bowler. 2. It will pick up and
return shooters. 3. A bowler can practice during winter and keep
his form secret. 4. A batsman can practice without the inconvenience of going back to the net to return balls. 5. It will be inexpensive. 6. On wheels it can be moved. 7. A box can be made
numberment by story cricket zoods. 8. Though he ball may hit the venience of going back to the net to return bails. In this of merpensive. 6. On wheels it can be moved. 7. Abox can be made underneath to store cricket goods. 8. Though a bail may hit the stump "dead on," it will be returned. 9. The village curpenter can make it. 10. Another game for the playground of a school. Thus this automaton wicket-keeper and long-stop has been putfed into notice, but. like the famous chees players of the tall-ented Mikkel, it is evidently to be worked off on the public by a

Years ago-it must have been fifty-Mr. Felix sugplayer inside. gested the application of the Roman catapult to the purposes of gested the application of the Roman cataput to the purposes of propelling the cricket ball, and Caldecourt, several years later, simplified the machine. Again, a newly invented cataput has been rigged up on the turf, the inventors and patentees being J. Wieden & Co. This is alauned to be "the most effective substi 3. Wisen & Co. This's claimed to be "the most energy substi-tute for the professional bowler." At the time of the debut of this automaton many differences of opinion arose respective the real merits of the instrument as a bowling substitute. The author of "The Cricket Field" waxed sarcasite over it, and the "profa" of the day went about scretching their heads with fewer half growns the day went about serkiching their heads with lewer half crowns to fingle in their pockets, and wearing an unusually thirsty look. The press of the time then came to their rescue, and from the two following extracts the reader was supposed to be able to draw an opinion for himself: "The catapulta is accredited to draw an opinion for himself: "The catapulta is accredited to Mr. Felix, who, according to his own showing, borrowed the idea from the resources of the belenguered Archinedes and irresistible Marcellus for the more friendly encounter of the cricket field, diverting the attacks from which 'tower and temple went to the ground,' to the more humble task of lowering obstinate. wickels. Though not quite as good practice as a first-rate howler because a ball does not certainly come from it in quite the same manner as it does from the hand, still it is not without some advantages over the services of a good hired bowler. It never tires vantages over the services or a good hrea constr. The over the signerer il, and it can adapt its pace without spoiling its pitch.' Another writer, in the Sporting Magazine, 1838, says: "I alluld to the catapulta, a convenient instrument, which will make any man with eyes in his head a bowler. Let them have a railroad for the ball to run upon, and the thing is complete. As to the faver-tion, I doubt not the incennity, but I sincerely hope it will never supersede nature's catapulta—a free shoulder, with its proper ap pendages, a strong arm and a steady hand;" and right well he might have added, a supple wrist and a sufficiency of brains.

Lastly we come to the machine-made long-stop, in whose meshes the long tally of byes finds its source; we refer to the stopping-net. Whence this came, and when it was first introduced on the oricket field, it matters little, but it has been an importation, in our opinion, that has done great harm to American cricket. Fortunately it is the only one of the three labor-saying machines which we have recapitulated that has taken out its naturalization papers, and one is certainly enough. Good bowlers, good wicket-keepers and good long-stops are not such a drug in the American market that we can afford to let machines take part in our practice. If we are to fight our way up in the cricket world we must leave these lim-cracks and innovations alone.

CRICKET AT PORT HOPE IN 1846.—The game was firmly established at Port Hope, Canada, over thirty-five years ago, and we have records of their club playing against Cobourg in the above-named year. It would really be a pity if one of the oldest ordering anizations in the Dominiou should be disbanded on the eve of a prosperous senson.

American Cricket.—New Fork, March 27th.—it is characteristic of Americans that they are always sighing for "something new," as something different from any other nation, consequently it is not surprising that they want a new game of cricket, or rather American cricket, with American rules; and hence we see the Cricketers' Association and hear of the "average system" and "revolverism" both quite unknown or unheard of in any other country where cricket is played. These advanced ideas may be good enough for some, but are they acceptable to the majority: Do they promote the noble game? This is a very important question, and should be well considered by all cricketers, now that cricket seems to be going ahead in this country; therefore let American cricketers decide whether cricket is likely to advance more rapidly with the new ideas or the old.

G.

THE AUSTRALIAR ELEVEN.—A Melbourne correspondent informs us that the Australian icam for England and America is nearly complete. They made a start on New Year's Day, and are about to play a strong fitteen of Sydney. The list is as follows: Spofforth, Bonner, C. Bannerman and Murdoch from New South Wales, and Alexander. Blackbam, Beyle, P. M. Donnell, Palmer and Slight from Victoria. The two extra men will probably be A. Bannerman and Evans or Kendall. Bonner is said to be the hardest and cleanest hitter ever seen in Australia. He stands six feet six inches; can run like a deer, bowl like a catapult, but with plenty of break, and throw a cricke ball 131 gards the first try—altogether rather a "nai-r." They have had some weather out there, too, one day cold enough for overcoats and two days afterwards 106 in the shade and 148 in the sun. In South Australia it wont as high as 175 in the sun.—Fondon Sportsman.

—Mr. Chas. W. Bance, of the Staten Island and St. George's clubs. of this city, who has been spending Easter in Hamilton Ont., was hospitably entertained by Alderman R. Kennedy, of that city, the jovial Captain of the Hamilton Cricket Club, whe visited New York and Philadelphia last summer. Captain Kennedy is in hopes the St. George's, Young America and Stater Island teams will visib Hamilton this season and promises thems 'gay old time,' both on and off the field, and will then pay thom another visit next season.

The Critoretees' Association of the United States.—Philadelphia, 903 Walnut street.—The third annual meeting of the association will be held at 903 Walnut street, April 9th, at 4 P.M. Delegates must present credentials properly certified, each club being entitled to one vote.

John P. Green, Sec'y and Treas,

—The Germantown Cricket Club is to be governed somewhat differently in the future, and expects a large increase of monbership this year.

-The Manhattan Cricket Club will have a strong eleven in the field this season. It has several new members that can play.

—The Hargreave brothers, so long identified with the Germantown Club as its bone and sinew, have joined the Girard Club, of Philadelphia, which is composed mostly of Englishmen, and they will make it a match for any organization in the country.

-We call attention to an article on "American Cricketers an Foreign Trip" in another column.

-George Lane, professional Staten Island Cricket Club, has engaged passage from Liverpool, England, 15th inst.

-Now that it is positively known that the Philadelphia boys are not "going foreign countries for to see," the Hamiltonians will have to look out, for Captain George will surely be after them.

—The Australian eleven, which is to visit England early in May will, it is expected, return home via Now York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

-Secretaries of clubs are requested to send in their full addresses at an early date.

—Mr. James Byre, of the Staton Island Cricket Club, has been presented by that organization with one of "Cobbett's best" in recognition of his bowling three of the Young America wickets in three successive balls—Young America 20, 12. Staten Island 20, July of last year. "Our Jim" is bappy.

Answers to Correspondents.

EN A number of answers are crowded out this week, and will appear in our next issue.

L. P. B., Houston, Tex.-Read our advertising columns.

A REATER, Fredericton, N. B.—The address is New Smyrna

H. K.- Address of Commodore Jersey City C. C., is Charles E. Chase, 2% Broadway.
W. L. L.-Sand to Manning's Yacht Agency, 53 Beaver street.

N. Y., for yachts in the market. W. P. S.—Address Commodore W. D. Lintz, Poughkeepsie C. C.,

Poughkeepsic, N. Y.

C. O., Erie, Ph.—You will find Jordan's "Manual of Vertebrates"

the thing you want. See our issue of March 11th.

G. G. G.-Geljon's anti-fouling paint for yachts is to be had of Gelien & Co., 155 Maiden Lano, N. Y.

C. G. H., Montreal.—A preparation of paradine dissolved in haphtha or benzine, is used for waterproofing fish lines.

naphtha or benzine, is used for waterproofing fish lines. C. F., Montreal.—Chas. Reiche & Bro., Chatham street, New York, can supply you with the birds, and is thoroughly reliable.

H. S. H., Bellefonte, Pa.—Will you be kind enough to tell me where I could purchase some live quall? Ans. We cannot tell you.

**Recuration of Mantreel -- We will give the desired information if

you will send us more specific particulars, the kinds of fish you have in ac unrium, etc.

RAGE HOUSE, TEXES.—The fastest mile time on record is that of

Ten Broeck, 1.391. Your other query we cannot answer, as there is no official time recorded.

E. W., Pekin, N. Y.—A letter addressed to you has been re-

turned. We should advise you to consult the editor of the Jacksonville (Fil.) Sun and Press.

W. H. C., Haverford College, Pa.—Can you tell me the date of

W. H. C. duration of the Were sketches of the Eastern Archery Meeting? Bazaar No. 44, vol. XII.

W. R. B., Orange, N. J.—Unable to give you Mr. George Hecker's address or the pedigrees of the Laveracks Zip and Naomi. We will be pleased if any of our subscribers can.

Naomi. We will be pleased if any of our subscribers can.

An Inquirer, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Your horse is not an unusually beavy grimal. Whether or not he is fitted for saddle use can best

bedy mining by actual experiment. Saddle hun and try it.

RIFLE, New York.—Which model Winchester did Mr. J. E. Stetson use when he won the modal presented by Schulger, Harriey

Gerham, July 22d, 1876, for rapidity and accuracy? Ans. Model

of 1872.

C. N. K., San Francisco.—R. Valentine, Janesville, Wis., did have wild rice for sale. If he has sold it all, your best plan is to order in wi nance either of him or of Mr. Charles Gilchrist, Port Hone. Out

NARGULL-You may purchase the pipe of F. Kaldenburgh & Co., Fulton street, New York. There are several recappers, the comparative merits of which depend upon the use for which they

C. A. G., Tom's River, N. J.—We cannot discriminate by recommending one brand of shot as superior to another. The various makers claim special advantages, and the merits of each have already been set forth in our columns.

H. W. P., Weyauwega, Wis.—The treatment for your hound should be the same as recommended to H. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., in this column. We make no charge for receipfs, and feel ropaid when we can be of real service to our brother sportsmen.

J. A. H.—No ilrm manufactures waterproof canvas for boats. Use 8 or 10 ozs. duck, and apply following: Boil 6 ozs. hard yellow soap in 14 pints water, and add half yound patent driers, 5 lbs. boiled linseed oil, or take reduced proportions. If color is wanted, add paint as desired.

W. J. R., Roxbury Station, Conn.-1. For map apply to the Coltons, William street, New York. 2. The rifle sight is highly spoken of. 3. We bave repeatedly refused the advertisement of the firm. As to their reliability apply to Dun, Barlow & Co., New York, or to any other mercantile agency.

T.H. R., Poughkeepsie.—Is there no way of preventing the passing if a bill now before the Legislature permitting persons to fish with nets in the Walkill? The bass fishing there is very good, and now they propose to ruin it. Ans. Post your representatives at Albany and secure their intervention to defeat the bill.

M. P. B., New Haven, Conn.—Mr. Vero Shaw, in his excellent "Book of the Dog," stacks, in a special chapter devoted to the "getting up" of dogs for shows, that "curity coat which should be fiat are sometimes fromed out," and "band rubbing is most efficacious as a means of both drying and flattening down the

It. W., Cypress Mill, Texas.—For instructions to a novice in the various mades of fishing we commend Hallock's "Gazetteer." The pages devoted to ity fishing, trolling, care of tackle, etc., are exhaustive and explicit, and leare little to be said. Dr. Henshaw's book on the "Black Bass," we may premise, will also be a valuable work; worthy of the study of even experienced angiors.

G. H. E., New York.—I have a Winchester Express rifle of .50 cal., shoots very well with the light bullet, but I would rather use solid builets of about .500 grains, and .90 grains Hazard powder. Would ask your advice whether the rifle would about well up to \$50 yards 7 has. The gun lass slow twist and shallow rifling, and made only for short, light ball; will not shoot with a heavy, long ball.

Partifice, Dover, N. R.—1. For scroll saws write to R. Simpson, 132 Nassau street, New York. 2. The National Guardman is defunct—"ideal on the field of honor." 3. For a work on medical botany write to William Wood & Co., publishers, 27 Great Jones street, New York. 4. We did not publish the scores because they could not be obtained, although promised. 5. Beadle & Co., New York, publish penny songs, and there are other firms engaged in the some turniness.

F. G. C., New York City.—I. We know nothing of the guns. You may be assured of square dealing if you go to any one of the several gun dealers whose names appear in the advertising columns of this paper. The customer has in their long-established reputation a sufficient guranty. 2. There are some good trout streams in Sullivan County. Go to I. M. Baadley's, at Eldred, where, later reports say, there are plenty of fish.

R. H. E., New Jersey.—Your attention is called to our notice at the head of this column. In issue of March 18th we commenced a series of articles on dog breaking, which may interest you. To get your dog, under proper command use a check-cord. It is not necessary that your lessons should be confined to your house or yard, as you can carry the cord with you in your walks and pursue your instruction in the open fields.

T. D. New York.—I. I have a Sharps military ride, Borchardt's model, and will go to Wyoming Territory for a couple of years, Do you think this arm a good one for large and daugerous game with the service charge? 2. Could I use a 450 or 500-grain bullet in a Ballard Credmoor ride, 450 al., 105 grains powder, Everlasting shell, with reduced charge of powder, say 85 grains? Ans. 1. Yes. > Year

P. H., Bloomsburg, N. J.—A friend's dog has a large swelling on under jaw; red blotches all along the jaw. It has broken open in one or more places. Dog seems very much affected. He also has small red blotches on forelegs. The dog is a well-bred setter, but from his appearance will not last long. Ans. If the swelling is an inflammatory or painful one, would apply poulties of flaxseed meal. Give a single dose of castor oil and from two to three grates of quining three times a day. Write further if there is no improvement.

J. W. B., Pueble, Colorado.—In Colorado the killing, snaring or having in possession of "partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, prairie hen or grouse" is prolibited, save between Oct. Ist and Nov. 18th. Protessional taxidormists are allowed to kill birds and animals for specimens in unuscums. No person shalt kill or entrup elk, buffato, deer, fawn, anticlope, mountain sheep or bison between Jan. 1st and Sept. 1st; and then only in reasonable quantities for food. Apply to the Governor or to the Secretary of your State for a copy of the law.

M. B. COUNCIC, Americus, Ga.—I soo it stated in a Philadelphia paper that a catamount was killed near that city, weighing over fifty pounds. What is the difference between this species and our wild cat? Sixteen and eighteen pounds is an average weight of wild cats here, and twenty-six pounds is the heaviest I ever saw or heard of. How many species of catamourt, or wild cat, are there in the United States? Ans. There are three species of the Felidar in Eastern America: two of them small, Lipux rulus and L. canadensis, and one large, Felia concolor. The one mentioned in the paper was probably a young one of the last named species.

D. McG., Rutherford, N. J.—I have two hound pupples three months old. One is badly bow-legged and can hardly walk. He seems most afflicted in the first joint and walks on the outside of his feet. I have kept them in a large dog house, locked up, with hardly any exercise. The other puppy is all right. Ans. All dogs, and especially pupples and growing dogs, should have their liberty and be allowed to run about and take plenty of exercise. The larger breeds of dogs should not be kennelled in barrels, as it is apt to crook the legs. If your pupy's condition is such that bandages or loggins can be adapted so as to afford temporary strength, it may be well to give them a trial.

strength, it may be well to give them a trial.

M. L. V., Savannank, Ga.—I. My Trish sector has lost all the hadr around her eyes, and her frequent scratching keeps the parts sore; she has also two sore spots behind the ears. What shall I do for her? 2. I have been advised to keep her from a litter of puppies, only four or five. I sit necessary to do so in order to insure success in raising the puppies? 3. What is the best food for a bitch suckling pups? Ans. I. Examine carefully for the presence of lice; if found apply a small quantity of kerosen oil, and then thoroughly rub in an abundance of lard or lard-oil. Leavo on twenty-four hours and repeat if necessary. 2. A well-conditioned bitch should nurse satisfactorily five or six puppies. 8, Mixed food containing small quantity of meat. If your bitch is sleldy secure a young and healthy bitch as foster-mother for her

H. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.—I have a setter puppy about eight monthsold: he has just had the distemper, and though he is apparently recovered from that disease, still he seems to have been troubled ever since the attack with a sort of spinal paralysis. He has great difficulty in raising himself to a standing position, and seems unable when standing to set himself in motion. By letting me know what would be beneficial for list dog you will greatly oblige. Ans. Yours is only a typleal case and one of the common results of distemper. Administer two grains of quinine with one-sighth to one-quarier nux vomica three times a day. The quantity of uux vomica must be governed by the resulting symptoms, which will manifest themselves principally by twitchings of the muscles. When this takes place the dose of nux vomica must be reduced. If you prefer, you might give a large teaspoontul of cod liver oil twice a day in place of the quinine. Feed liberully, and write result later on.

crully, and write result later on.

PAUL, West Boylston, Mass.—My setter died last week, eight
nonths old, in the morning he was lively and playful. In the aftermonth noticed that he was inclined to be alone and very queit,
his hair coming out by handfuls, not caused by shedding, as he was groomed every day and had been combed and brushed same morning. I watched him all the afternoon, and he showed r gn of sickness than disinclination to move; nose cold-ulse regular. About six he commenced to champ other sign of steames that distribution to move; nose cold and moist, pulse regular. About six he commenced to champ his teath and froth badly. After doing so for about ten minutes, he threw back his head and had a fit, which lasted but a few mo-ments; he was then quiet for nearly an hour, when he had mother fit, and so on until two next morning, when he died-the another it, into so in that two least morning, when he died—the fits coming oftener toward the last. When I saw the first fit com-ing on, I prepared an injection of sulphuric ether and laudanum, same as I have used in other cases of fits, and gave injection once same as in about half-hour, none being returned, but did no good. After death opened him and found nothing in stomach or intestines ocause the lits. The liver was motting in stomacn or intestines to cause the lits. The liver was mottined; spots about the size of a pint howl—about eight times its natural size. Can you tell me what alled him, and what I should have done different in treatment? Am a little anxious, as I have a number of other dogs, and the rather sudden death and sickness troubles me. I wish to save the rather suntien death and sloateds at others, if possible, although I may never have a similar case.

Ans. From the description which you give, it is impossible to say precisely what was the cause of death, because you omitted to state the condition of the brain and spinal cord. In all probability state the continuou of the brain and spinit cord. If his probability the disease was chiefly in the heart, which you state was retry much enlarged. It is not unlikely that "the fits" were due to the plugging of the blood vessels of the brain membranes with clots, or something firm from the heart. Whatever treatment was adopted, it should therefore have been in the direction of stimulations. adopted, it should therefore have oeen in the direction of stimu-lating the heart to increased action. For this case the simplest treatment would have been whisky. If this fails, nothing can do any good. But heart disease should always be reconticed by a careful breeder, because it is exhibited by panting and a weak pulse, even if it chances to be regular, which it usually is not. The "shedding of coat" and "mottling of the liver" have probably nothing to do with his sudden death. It was for cases like hly nothing to do with his sudden death. It was for cases like yours that we arranged with the Columbia Veteriary College, No. 217 East Thirty-fourth street, of this city, to receive all specimens and furnish a complete diagnossis free of charge, providing that the express charges were prepaid. Had you awailed yourself of our liberal offer, the case would have been covered most thorrows.



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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and he addressed to Foirest axis when All Funishimo Communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts, Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Nothing will be sidmitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of maliscrytee if money remitted to us 18 heavy.

REMOVAL .- On or before May 1st the Forest and STREAM will remove into its new offices in the Times building, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Row.

-We have received a copy of the constitution of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, the preamble of which sets forth the objects of the organization to be "to secure the propagation and protection of fish, game and birds by the recommendation and enforcement of judicious laws prohibiting the killing and sale of game and fish during improper seasons, and their wanton destruction by unsportsmanlike means; also to foster genuine social spirit and unison of action among the several clubs of Long Island and their members, and encourage

skill in the use of the rod and gun."

On two points the new association has taken a most commendable stand. One point is the mutilation of pigeons in trap shooting, concerning which the sportsmen of Long Island say :-

This association denounces the mutilation of birds as un-

manifice and burbarous, unworthy of gentlemen and calculated to bring trup shooting unjustly into disrepute. And we pledge curselves to do overything in our power as an association and as individuals to prevent such practice and punish its perpetrators.

The other movement, which seems to us to be judicious and likely to result in good, is the invitation extended to the farmers of Long Island, who may be in sympathy with the objects of the association, to become honorary members of the body. This is in direct sympathy with the course which we advocated some weeks ago of securing the cooperation and friendship of the proprietors of farm lands. A mutual understanding of their mutual interests by farmers and sportsmen will result in more efficient game preservation than we can ever hope to attain by piling up laws on the subject. The Long Island Sportsmen's Association has a ground field before it. Rightly fulfilling its mission it may stand as a worthy model for all other organizations of like aim. It has an excellent constitution; we hope that it may live up to the principles therein. Now, as a further step in the right direction, let the delegates who go from Long Island to the State Convention next June infuse their spirit into the other clubs which they meet there.

Paymaster L. G. Billings, who went out in the Irish relief ship Constellation, last Sunday, is well known among the sportsmen of Brooklyn and vicinity as an expert shot, and the owner of some very handsome

-Read the advervisements. This will save much postage, work and paper, now consumed in writing for information there given.

THE ANGLER'S ANNIVERSARY.

HE old definition of fishing-"A rod, with a string and worm at one end of it, and a fool at the other -has an unpleasant indorsement from the Legislature in the fixing by law of April 1st as the beginning of the open season for trout-fishing in this State; especially does the most earnest and devoted lover of angling feel the apparent truth of the definition when he awakes on the 1st of April to find the ground covered snow. No man will acknowledge, even to himself, that he is a fool; but some of us are free to admit that we do sometimes look like fools. And, on the first of last April, when we were trudging along a country road on Long Island, with trout-basket slung to our side, and rod in hand, we did feel, that the urchins who met us and asked us where we were going, and how the skating was, etc., etc., had altogether too much reason for their jeers than was pleasant.

The past winter (is it past?) has been so open that there will be an unusual number of trout, and they will be fat. There having been so little ice, it has not been possible for that most destructive of all poaching -fishing through the ice-to be carried on at all. unusually high temperature has also prevented solid freezing of brooks, and thus there has been no destruction of spawners, or eggs, or young fish, or infusoria. These circumstances combine to insure plenty of fish two years hence, and fat fish this year. The preserva tion of spawn and infusoria insure good fishing two years hence; and the preservation of spawners and young fish insure fat fish this year.

But we think the fish will be harder to take this year than usual. First, because a warm winter generally means a late and cold spring. Unless the first of April is warm and fine, the fish will be loath to come to the surface to take the fly. By using good-sized rather bright flies and letting them sink a few inches trout may be induced to take hold, that would never take otherwise. The second circumstance that will work against a full creel is the very fact of the warm weather we have had during the late winter, The trout will not be so hungry; they have had far more feed than usual, and the angler need not expect to find them ravenous.

The number of anglers who will cast a fly on the fish this season will be greater this year than ever before. The crowd of ithem that we see replenishing their stock of tackle at the best shops indicate the pleasant fact that the lovers of this fine sport have participated in the profits of the present boom. The sales of the larger fishing tackle establishments show that inot only more people are buying than ever before, but that the demand for the best goods is altogether unprecedented. No doubt the same thing is true of smaller stores.

IS THERE A SAFE BOILER?

HE increasing frequency of boiler explosions, and the loss of life and property which is invariably coupled with them, is a subject which deserves more attention from our busy inventors and the owners of mill property, and certainly those who expose life and limb to these dreadful sources of power. The latest horror is that which occurred in Frankford, Ind., by which the entire staff of employés of a flax mill were killed while in the act of warming themselves. The details of this frightful accident are almost too shocking to read. The widowed mothers and fatherless children thrown help lessly on to the charities of the public is a part of the sad story, which accords well with the rest of the whole sale devastation, and the utter demolition of the mill finished well the record of death, suffering and loss,

Now it is about time this sort of thing were stopped, and some means taken to prevent such frightful occurrences We have had enough of such dreadful details of suffering and loss. Where are our boasted brain-workers, whose labors have given a world-wide reputation to our country? Where is the humanity of our moneyed men, whose factories of various sorts cover the land, and whose operatives form the bone and muscle of our manufacturing and commercial industries? Why do these men found an extensive plant, and place therein a boiler which at any moment may blow the whole structure to atoms, scattering wide death and destruction? Although there is a mystery affecting the causes of boiler explosions, still enough is known concerning them which ought at once to condemn that class of boilers (comprising three fourths of those in use) which contain a large amount of water heated to such a degree that when the shell ruptures, which it is always liable to do from a number of causes, the water in it changes its condition into steam instantaneously, and with immense force. When a boiler is new it may be tested to far above the steam pressure it is expected to carry; but sufficient allowance for the weakening of the shell by age, rust, action of the fire, undue strains arising from imperfect settings, bad construction, or careless attendance, is not provided for. Let this subject be well ventilated. Let the inventors and manufacturers of so-called safety boilers prove that their produc-

tions are really safe, and that they will work as economically as those in more general use, and their universal adoption is assured with like benefit to the builders and the public safety. With such a boiler a new field would also open to vachtsmen, devoted to the mechanics of an engine. There are eight characteristics a boiler for popular marine use must conform to for successful competition with the death-dealing traps of the day. They are: Absolute safety against anything but local failure at the worst; light weight; small space; economy in first cost; repairs and attendance; the highest efficiency in evaporation; capability of using salt or fresh water, and burning effectually various kinds of fuel; long life. Where is there a boiler any man could "run," and no man could blow up if he tried?

THE AMERICAN FISH CULTURAL AS-SOCIATION.

THE ninth annual meeting of the American Fish THE minth annual meeting of the Directors' Cultural Association convened in the Directors' rooms of the Fulton Fishmongers' Association, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 30th and 31st-Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, President, in the chair. There were present Mr. George Sheppard Page, Vice-President; Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, Treasurer; Mr. James Annin, Jr., Recording Secretary : Mr. Barnet Phillips, Corresponding Secretary Mr. Seth Green; Mr. Livingston Stone, United States Assistant Commissioner of Fisherics: Dr. W. M. Hudson, Fish Commissioner of Connecticut : Mr. Asa French, Fish Commissioner of Massachusetts; Mr. Hugh D. McGovern, Mr. S. A. Kilburn, artist; Mr. Theodore Morford, Dr. J. P. Trimble, the entomologist : Mr. Samuel Wilmot, the oldest shad fisherman on the Hudson; Mr. James Benkard, Mr. J. S. W. Thompson, and many others, whom, owing to the neglect of the meeting to call the roll, cannot be named.

The first business of the meeting was the reading by Mr. Barnet Phillips of a memorial paper on Professor James W. Milner, which we publish to-day. Mr. Roosevelt followed with a paper detailing the experiments at the New York State Hatchery in crossing various species of fish, the successful experiments having been: Salmon trout with whitefish; salmon trout with the brook trout; brook trout with fresh water herring, with California salmon, and with the California mountain trout; shad with striped bass and with herring.

Mr. Seth Green's report on the introduction of the California salmon into New York State was also read by Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Livingston Stone's discussion of the practicability of the transportation of fish was one of the most important papers of the day, the author contending that the mortality of fish while in transit was always due to some cause which it is possible to remove by added experience and increased facilities.

One of the most interesting episodes of the meeting

was the practical demonstration, by Mr. James Annin, Jr., of the process of stripping the fish in artificial propagation. A number of gravid trout had been provided, together with the necessary tubs and pans. Mr. Annin, taking the female trout, pressed out the eggs into the pan, and then deposited upon them the impregnating milt, pressed from the out male. The interesting fact was here brought out that the eggs of the trout are always of the color of its flesh. Upon being questioned as to how he determined the females from the males, Mr. Annin replied, "By general appearances;" and it was conceded by the rest of the practical trout culturists present that while a man who was accustomed to the fish could readily distingush the sexes during the spawning season by the increased size of the gravid fish, and the quicker movements of the males, there was still no absolute mark which might guide the novice. The old theory of the lighter color on the belly was long ago exploded.

Mr. Charles Hallock presented a very entertaining picture of the cod fisheries along the coast of Labrador. Then followed a discussion of the spawing habits of the land-locked salmon; the resulting opinion being that these fish go to running water for the purpose of spawning, because in running water they find a clear, gravelly bottom upon which to deposit their eggs, and that if such a spawning ground is to be found in a lake or confined body of water the fish will spawn there.

Mr. Phillips read a paper prepared, by Mr. George Lamphear, detailing the number of pounds of fish annually sold in the wholesale department of Fulton Market, the exhibit showing, from the tables, that from March, 1878, to March, 1879, of fish belonging to American waters and sold in Fulton Market, 33,529,600 pounds were sold, and from March, 1879, to March, 1880, 31,276,666, were sold, showing an increase for the latter year of 646,700 pounds.

Other papers read were: "Do Grilse Spawn?" by Mr. Bottman, of the Fisheries Commission of Holland; and on the "Pound-Net Fisheries," by Mr. Theodore Reinecke, of Sandusky, O.

Wednesday morning the Association listened to a most valuable paper by Professor W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, on the nutritive properties of fish. This essay is the result of a very exhaustive series of chemical analyses of the ingredients of the flesh of different fishes, and an exhibit of the relative values of each species as an article of diet. A revised copy of the paper will be prepared by Prof. Atwater for publication in the next number of the FOREST AND STEFAM.

Among the other papers read yesterday was one by Prof. Brook, of the John Hopkins University, on the propagation of the lobster.

All the papers read before the Association will be published in the FOREST AND STREAM. The convention has been an interesting one, from which the members have gained new knowledge by the interchange of their experiences, and the stimulating effects of those discussions are seen in the increased interest manifested by the public in fish culture and in all that pertains to the industry.

The members met at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening to partake of the annual dinner. These banquets are always delightful, and that of last night was no exception to the rule.

THE TROUT OPENING.

N EXT to the pleasure of a trip to the trout streams toclaim), is that of a visit to the exhibition of trout by Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, at his stand in Fulton Market. These annual displays have become one of the pleasantest features of the season in New York and vicinity. Started in a small way some six or seven years ago, to show some of the practical results of artificial trout culture, these exhibitions have long since outgrown this original design. Now, instead of a limited number of specimens of trout, Mr. Blackford collects on his marble slabs the kings of the brook from all over the world; and in place of the few interested fish culturists, dealers and anglers, great throngs of ladies and gentlemen in an unnumbered multitude, fill the market and press around the stands, where lie in cold and silent state the 1 oyal monarchs of the trout streams.

To-day and to-morrow, as the very tasteful and elaborate invitation cards promise their recipients, the display is superior to that of any former year. Mr. Blackford has been for months securing, through his agents at home and abroad, choice specimens from various parts of the world. On one stand are trout from the streams of England, Scotland and Ireland, and by a happy coincidence the reader of the Forest and Stream is enabled to-day to see some of the fish of which "Ringwood" writes so entertainingly on our first page. These were secured by Mr. Blackford's agents in the London market. Elsewhere are specimens of trout from France, secured through the courtesy of Capt. Truedelle, of the French line of steamers. Canada is represented by fine specimens of sea trout from the Restigouche, and by some beautiful fish-the finest wild trout in the Dominion-from Three Rivers and the Quebec district. New York State supplies choice specimens of Salvelinus fon tinalis from the preserves of the South Side Club, Long Island, who have the finest facilities for raising trout of any establishment in the State. Mr. Hugh McGovern, from his ponds back of Brooklyn, sends live trout in aquaria; and live specimens are also exhibited from the establishment of Mr. A. Rackow, Foster's Meadow, L. I.; dead fish from Mr. W. E. Robinson, Patchogue, L. I., and from Mr. Ira Hoyt, Halsey Valley, Tioga County. The New York State Hatching-house at Caledonia sends a complete series of the different varieties of brook trout, California salmon and salmon trout, California brook trout and the McCloud River, California, trout; also a display of young fry from one month to one year old. Mr James Annin, Jr., who has gained much credit among fish culturists for the invention of a method of shipping eggs to Europe in a way which requires no attendant, and who is becoming known as a close observer and a successful fish culturist, will contribute a handsome display of brook trout eggs in the hatching-jars, showing the process, and also a fine collection of wild Caledonia Creek and cultivated brook trout.

From New Jersey, Mrs. Slack sends specimens from her ponds at Bloomsburg. Pennsylvania's quota is fur-nished by Mr. Jeremiah Comfort, one of the veteran trout culturists of the State, a friend of Thad, Norris, and to whose pond Mr. Norris used often to repair. These fish were brought up and nurtured under the shade of a Quaker brim, and those who know say that while they have lost none of the game qualities possessed by other artificially grown trout, they also have a peculiarly fine flavor, rightly attributed, we surmise, to their placid disposition. From Wisconsin come the specimens contributed by Mr. H. F. Dousman, of Waterville, one of the largest and most successful trout culturists in the United States. Mr. Frank Clark, of Northville, Mich., sends brook trout and California brook trout : while Commissioner B. B. Redding, of California, supplies specimens from the McCloud River and from Truckee River; also from Denver, Colorado. In close proximity to these strangers from the Pacific, the New England visitor to the Fulton Market will find some of the mountain brook trout from the dashing streams of New Hampshire; these are sent by Mr. Geo. H. Dierckerman, of New Hampton.

N. H. From the Cold Spring Trout Ponds, Charlestown, N. H., come trout raised by Mr. Livingston Stone; and the same gentleman also sends some whitefish fry hatched from eggs which were imported from Switzerland. There are also to be seen some young land-locked salmon, which were started in jars on Mr. Blackford's stands.

From this brief catalogue of the specimens now on exhibition, it will be seen that Fulton Market is well worth a visit to-day and to-morrow.

AMERICAN CRICKETERS AND A FOREIGN TRIP.—Although a great deal has been said in Philadelphia during he last three years about sending a team of American cricketers abroad, and a number of plans have been outlined by great admirers of the game, it is a fact that nothing at all has been done by the men who would be likely to go as players. At the annual meeting of the Young America Club, Mr. Vaux offered a resolution that Mr. George M. Newhall be authorized to take such steps as he should see fit toward taking a team of Philadelphians to England this summer, and authorizing the Secretary to correspond with the other Philadelphia clubs on the subject; but the whole thing was intended to be discretionary with Mr. Newhall, and he has done nothing at all.

From conversations we have had together during the past few years on the subject, and from what we have heard of his saying to others, we feel sure that he has not seriously considered the subject, for the following excellent reasons:—

First, all the matches for the season are arranged in England early in the winter, and though, no doubt, our team could have had plenty of matches on short notice, there is no certainty that our team could have played on the best grounds, like "Lord's" and "The Oval," without which a trip to the Old Country would be a failure. Second, on many other accounts the time was too

Second, on many other accounts the time was too short to map out a satisfactory programme, and have it all arranged with some good and responsible party on the other side.

Third, so far as we know, the men who would be needed have never been asked whether they could get away or not.

Mr. Newhall's modesty has prevented him from being very enthusiastic at any time over the idea of playing in England, but we hardly agree with his reasonings on the subject, and doubt if many of our cricketers would. All he says is true enough, but does not, in our opinion, constitute an argument against playing over there. The idea of winning is not of vital importance in our mind, and we would very much like to see a representative team of Americans go over and try their luck, feeling sure that it would make a fine showing, and do the game good. But any team that decides to sally forth to the enemy's country must be no scratch team, but the very best, and unless it is led by Captain Newhall it will resemble the play of "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. Let us remind Mr. Newhall, however, that over five and twenty years have sped since we used to watch together the "rise and progress" of the game from the sharp edge of a rail fence over Camden way, and that he owes it as a duty to all American cricketers to lead the first invading van to a foreign shore, before his hand loses its cunning, and there is a creaking noise in his knee-joints. nothing can be done this year, we shall look forward to the next with a very Micawberish eye for something

Notes.—The New Jersey amended law provides that no woodcock shall be shot before the 1st of September; and many of the sportsmen of that State are in doubt whether or not the law has jurisdiction over the deeds of a proprietor on his own estate. The game on a man's farm, they argue, is his individual property; the State has no right to say what he shall do with his woodcock any more than it has a right to say what he shall do with his cow. If this reasoning be correct, it would seem that the New Jersey legislators might be engaged in more profituble business than framing game laws, for the public lands alone of the State are hardly extensive enough or rich enough in game to warrant much legislation.

It happens in Jersey that when a gunner shoots a woodcock he generally shoots it on some one's land. If the bird be the property of the man upon whose land it is killed, the person who shoots it and carries it off is as much a trespasser and a thief as the person who steals a man's horse in the night time. Are the advocates of the principle of property in game willing to go so far as this in their arguments?

We should like to see the legality of some of the game enactments tested by a man who would stand the cost of the experiment. For instance, it would be an interesting, and not altogether a profitless undertaking, to get the decision of the highest tribunals as to the right of one State of this Union to debar non-residents from shooting the game, except upon payment of a considerable fee; or the legality of a statute making it a misdemeanor to shoot a pigeon. Without at all questioning

the good results likely to accrue from a non-resident prohibitory law, or the motives leading to its enactment, we are inclined to the belief that in their commendable zeal in game prohibitions some of our legislatures may have lost sight of some of the fundamental principles of our government and society.

We publish in our Natural History columns to-day the description of one of the new birds collected by Mr. Fred. A. Ober, in the Antilles. This bird, as Mr. Lawrence tells us, was before erroncously referred to a known species, but was afterward found to be quite distinct; and we are much gratified to record this addition to the rich results of Mr. Ober's expedition. The Margarops dominicensis is the twenty-first new species discovered by our enthusisastic correspondent. Mr. Ober is one of those naturalists who are happily born with a taste for adventure and exploration in new fields. While yet a boy, he had a complete collection of all the birds of his New England home; and later he spent some months in Florida-not the Florida of the conventional touristbut the Florida of Seminole fastnesses and rare birds and animals, whence he wrote the letters which first made him so pleasantly known to our readers as "Fred, Beverly."

In 1876 he applied to Professor Baird for an "undiscovered country," where he might pursue his favorite study upon ground not before investigated by natural ists. Among such fields presented to his notice was the one chosen, and which has yielded him such satisfactory results. The work which he accomplished has already been published in these columns, and was of such a character as to excite attention among naturalists everywhere; more interest has been manifested abroad than here; and there Mr. Ober has won much credit for his work. The experiences of the two years among the islands were embodied in the volume "sub-Tropical Wanderings," which was published last fall by Lee & Shepard, Boston, calling forth from the poet Whittier a very complimentary letter to the author.

Mr. Ober is again in the field, collecting farther material for a proposed history of the birds of the Lesser Antilles. While it is unlikely that the present trip will be as notable for the number of new discoveries as was the last, there is still much to find out in the matter of the natural history of the species already secured. As before, we shall publish papers from Mr. Ober's pen, the first of which has already been received, and will appear next week.

Dr. Gordon Stables, of Twyford, Berks, England, who is to act as one of the judges at the Westminster Bench Show, will be in thiscity from the 23d inst. to the end of the month, and letters may be addressed him in care of this office. Dr. Stables has added to his several works already published a book shortly to be published on "The British Bloodhound"—a subject which is practically new, and to the treatment of which the author has brought the aid of the best breeders of the day, as well as of many old manuscripts and sketches and unpublished documents.

Owing to an unusual pressure upon our space this week, much late news and many other matters have been necessarily and reductantly deferred. We ask the indulgence of our friends, promising them all attention in due time.

Clarksburg, Montgomery County, Md., has a foxhunting club, of which Col. T. H. S. Boyd, author of the "History of Montgomery County," is one of the chief promoters and the President.

The annual parade and tilt of the Charleston Light Dragoons is held to-day, April 1st. This is one of the parades of Charleston which is always anticipated with much pleasure.

GAME PROTECTION.

—Commissioner Redding has been instrumental in the introduction into the California Legislature of a bill providing an appropriation of \$2,500 for the importation of song and game birds into that State.

UTAIL.—The Utah Game and Fish Protective Society of Salt Lake City has been organized with the following list of officers and directors: President, John Sharp, Jr.; Vice-President, Bolivar Roberts; Secretary and Treasurer, L. S. Hills; Board of Directors, M. H. Walker, Geo. A. Meears, LeGrand Young, H. J. Richards, Salt Lake City; W. W. Cluff, Coalville, Summit Co.; Albert Miles, Peoa, Summit Co.; Aaron Farr, Logan, Cache Co.; W. B. Richards, Menden, Cache Co.; W. B. Richards, Menden, Cache Co.; W. B. Richards, Menden, Cache Co.; John Adams, Co.; J. M. Browning, Ogden, Weber Co.; John Adams, Corinne, Box Elder Co.; Wm. Seegmiller, Richfield, Sevier Co.; Joel Grover, Nephi, Juab Co.; J. W. Turner, Provo, Utah Co.; Jos. R. Porter, Porterville, Morgan Co. The society has been established for the

furtherance of game protection and the improvement of the game laws of the Territory. All persons are earnestly invited to coop rate with it in securing these ends.

The close seasons in Utah are: Quail, partridge or grouse, Mirch 15th to Aug. 15th; wild ducks, April 15th to Aug. 15th; beaver and otter. April 1st to Nov. 1st; imported quail or other imported birds are protected for a period of five years; elk, deer, mountain sheep and antelope, Dec. 1st to Aug. 1st. No fish can be taken save with a line (except in Bear and Utah lakes between Sept. 15th and March 15th.)

The society have sent out placards and posters, and are

society have sent out placards and posters, and are in various other ways making the law known

WALLA WALLA.—The game laws of the counties of Walla Walla and Columbia, Wash. Ter., provide the following periods of protection for game: Deer and elk, Jan. Is to Aug. 15th; quail (Bob White), is always protected, except what may be trapped for propagating purposes; blue grouse, pin-tailed grouse or prairie chicken, ruffed grouse or pheasant, from June 1st to Aug. 15th—trapping of these birds is prohibited for purposes of propagation. Other sections provide for fishways, against netting, and against taking in any way whatsoever salmon salmon trout, bull-trout, or trout, except in the Columbia River, between Oct. 1st and April 1st. There is a most sensible provision which declares it a misdemeanor for any one person to kill more than twenty blue grouse, pheasants, or pratire chickens in one day. pheasants, or prairie chickens in one day,

PENNSYLVANIA—Bellefonte, Pa., March 27th.—Our association has been growing rapidly since the organization, and it seems to be in great earnest concerning the protection of game and game fish.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL. Wild Ducks, Goese, Brant, etc,

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Came and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations: Game and its Season: Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

New York.—Oxford. March 24th.—Norwich, N. Y., is the county seat of Chenango County, located on the Chenango River, eight miles from Oxford. It contains many sportsmen, wing-shots and some fine rifle shots. Their club turns out in strong numbers, and they hold the championship cup of Chenango County at glass-ball shooting. They are to have a rifle range this season, and will do some fine shooting, I think. W. E. L.

—Duck shooting is now in order at South Oyster Bay one hour and twenty minutes from Hunter's Point, via Long Island Railroad.

Shinnecock Bay.—New York, March 25th.—When spring directs the flight of the migrating goose and duck from their winter home in the sunny South toward their breeding place in the far north, it also implants in the bosom of the sportsman a desire to meet and salute the specific place in the first production of the sportsman and since the sportsman and salute the specific place of the specific pl spring directs the light of the linguants gloss and dock from their winter home in the sumply South toward their breeding place in the far north, it also implants in the bosom of the sportsman a desire to meet and salute them on their way. This desire was implanted so strongly in the bosom of the writer and his friend S., that they started for Capt. Lane's famous resort on Shinnecock Bay, on the 13th inst. We found the Captain's house, as usual, full, having representatives from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Germany. The usual luck of sportsmen attended us during our stay—contrary winds, stormy days and the "if's" that so often stand in the way of a "big bag." The bay is unusually full of redheads, black ducks, brant and geese, but owing to a change in the feed since the new ielet has been running, there are not so many broadbill as heretofore. From this tim's until about the middle of April the shooting will be first-class, providing, of course, the fore. From this time that about the middle of April the shooting will be first-class, providing, of course, the elements do not interfere. The Captain can accommodate quite a large party as he runs three batteries, with the necessary decoys, and two rigs of live geese stools. Mrs. Lane still conducts the cuisine in a way that tempts the appetite of the most fastidious; fish and fowl from the bay, as served by her, are not to be had in this or part other its.

Mrs. Lane still conducts the cuisine in a way that tempts the appetite of the most fastidious; fish and fowl from the bay, as served by her, are not to be had in this or any other city.

There are two things that will effectually ruin the shooting on Shinnecock Bay, if not stopped. The first is "dusking," especially the black ducks on their feeding ground. I am credibly informed that the crew of the Government Life-Saving Station, No. 18, practice it almost continually. By the way, it is commonly reported that the whole of that crew are oftentimes found on the mainland, although it is contrary to rules for more than one man to leave the beach at a time, and then only for the purpose of getting the mail. The second is, the use of butteries in shooting ducks; they serve to make the birds wild; they are expensive, requiring two gunners, and are also uncomfortable; they do not compare with shoro or point shooting. The Captain informs me that before batteries were used on the bay, that the average bag for a day was much larger than it is now, although with a battery there are times when heavy bags are made. Another thing against battery shooting is that the sportsman has to lie still and see his bird float off before the wind, whereas almost the whole pleasure of shooting lies in handling and examining a bird after it is shot. Some of the gentlemen who own country seats on Shinnecock Bay are agitating the subject of having a law passed similar to the one regulating the shooting at Havre-de-Grace, viz., only three days in ache week. It is my opinion that it would be much better to abolish batteries and allow shooting every days except Sunday. The elements take very good care that on the average a person cannot shoot more than three days in each week.

I have just heard from Lane's the result of the shooting on Monday and Tuseday, Anser canadensis, 30; Tuesday, Anser canadensis, 30; Tuesday, Anser canadensis, 30; Tuesday, Anser canadensis, 30; Destard

NEW JERSEY .- Stockholm, March 23d,-We have had the greatest amount of woodcock here I ever saw. The mountains seemed alive with them. You could go any mountains seemed anye with them. You could go any-where on the warm side of the mountain and find birds. We have no sporting club in this county at all. The game and ilsh laws should be printed on cloth or on paper, placed in a cheap frame and nailed up in every hotel in the country. The landlords would be glad to get them.

get them.

The First Snips at Newark, N. J.—Of the 1,123 "gunners" that patrol the Newark meadows, there is one disciple of the "shot gun" whose main object in life seems to be the recording of the first snipe of the season. For many years he stood without rivals in his path, but of late other "hunters" have also aspired to the same honor; and early in February the mud holes and sewer mouths are religiously trodden out. For this year, however, the old sport is safe, for he has got to the windward of the boys by putting in a claim of the early bird on Feb. 2d. As it is impossible to go back of this return, it may be expected to hear of the "fust English" on New Year's day, 1881.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Wilcox, March 20th.—I am out here now trying to secure a lot of wild pigeons for trap-shooting. The weather has been so cold and stormy for the last three weeks that they are very hard to catch.

last three weeks that they are very hard to catch.

Duck Hunto Ne Lik River.—Christiana, Pa.—By invitation from our friend Charles Ullery, we spent part of ten days gunning for ducks on Elk River, Md., my first experience with "sink-box." Monday morning found us anxiously looking for the sloop to return from a trip to Havre de Grace with supplies for the coming week, and we were made glad by its appearance about 1 P.M. We at once started for the Bahanna Flats. This is a noted place for ducks on their way North in the spring; and as we sailed up this river we saw ducks by the thousands. We soon came to anchor and launched our "sink-box," and we were soon ready with about four hundred decoys, when the sloop sailed away, leaving us in the "sink-box," not alone, as is generally the case, this being a double one for two persons—a decided improvengent, as you can have an experienced person by your side, and earn learn to call and not shoot at another's duck, as many green horns do: and, beside, it is more sociable. Soon we had twenty ducks down, very good luck for our first ten hours' shoot. So we returned to Mr. Ullery's. Wednesday being our next shooting day, as the wind was threatening, we did not get on the duck grounds till after 9 o'clock, and soon had lively work. At 5 o'clock we took up with a soore of sixty-eighth, all red-leads, which were very fine, weighing five pounds to the pair. So ended a most enjoyable hunt.

I vill just say, Mr. C. Ullery will be fully equipped to take parties out the coming season, and if they per away disappointed it will not be his fault. I found Elk River lined on either shore with pond nets, which I think the Fish Commissioners of Maryland ought to look after, I saw one lifted, and they say it is common to get eight or nine barrels at a time. The one I saw contained about DUCK HUNT ON ELK RIVER .- Christiana, Pa.-By in-

rish commissioned so Lazar and common to get eight or nine barrels at a time. The one I saw contained about nine bushels, and the net was full of spawn. The amount taken is yearly growing less; and, if continued, will shortly depopulate the river.

TENNESSEE QUAIL SHOOTING .- Mr. Jerry Cockrell, at TENNESSEE QUAL SHOOTING—AIT, JOTTY COCKER, at Brighton, lately killed a wild albino, or snow-white hare, a remarkably beautiful animal. Recently, in one day, at Colonel Charles D. McLeau's plantation, near Rossville, in Fayette County, four Memphis gunners bagged 25, 30, 50 and 50 quail and snipe (one woodcock), and all agree they were treated by Charlie and Jim the very "best in the world," Our friend "Guido" was one of the four.

the world." Our friend "Guido" was one of the four.

ILLINOIS.—Lacon, March 24th.—Ducks have been more plentiful on the Illinois River this spring than for several years. Immense quantities have been killed, and the shooting is yet good and probably will be for the next three weeks. Bags of 100 in a day, to 183 in a half day, mostly mallards, by one of our local Nimrods, have not been uncommon. Twenty to fifty in a half day is common work for ordinary shots. But the killing of ducks on the Illinois River is an art, a trade of itself. The tyro is more apt to freeze his fingers and get a ducking himself than to bag many ducks. But there is now and then a day that the ducks appear to delight in being killed. They come right in and light right down among the decoys and wait patienty for killing. These are the days I kick out. Capt. Henry Fisher, of our gun club, killed with one gun, in about seven hour's shooting last week, 183 ducks, mostly mallards; 125 another day.

INDIANA — Wushington, March, 23d.—Duck shooting.

INDIANA.—Washington, March 23d.—Duck shooting INDIANA.—Washinglon, March. 23d.—Duck shooting has been pretty fair around this place this month. Last Monday Jim Mulligan and W. D. Bynum bagged twenty-five, and the day after a party of four got a good many. There are very few snipe at present, and I have not heard of very many being killed. W. P. R.

Mr. D. B. Wier, of Bacon, Ill., has been contributing some seasonable notes to the Peoria Transcript about the merits of the several species of ducks finding their way to the market there. His papers have been so much appreciated that the dealers report a sale of twenty birds now to one bird before the articles were written. Mr. Wier's hints on cooking the fowl are reproduced in another column.

GAUGES .- Cincinnati, March 23d .- I have owned ten GATGES.—Cincinnati, March 23d.—I have owned ten guns; two 12 gauges, four 16-gauges and four 1-l-gauges. The hardest shooting gun that 1 ever saw was made in Berlin, 14-gauge, 30-inch, laminated steel barrels; about 7 pounds in weight. With this gun 1 have killed woodcock at 70 yards, also squirrels at 80 yards. With the same gun 1 once broke a mineral water bottle at 75 yards, but like your correspondent I would make some unaccountable misses with it. This gun is still in use. C. S. S.

HUGE GUSS.—Williamsport, Pa., March 25th.—As the conundrum "Who invented choke-boring?" has so often been propounded in vain, I think the following, taken from Bechtel's "Technologische Encyclopædie," published in Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, A. D., 1835, may interest some of your readers:—"A good many sportsmen claim that a slight contraction of the bore toward the muzzle keeps the shot closer

together, consequently many shot guns are made that differ in this respect from a cylinder-bore," Further on the author says that "some makers rub out the inside of barrels with powdered glass." and that "it has lately been proposed to out them with a slight spiral thread," as the friction caused in this manner would prevent the shot from scattering and would increase the penetration. However, I do not advise my sporting friends to try this experiment with their fine breech-loaders. To quote further: "The diameter of the bore (called caliber) of a shot gun is chosen of such a size that twenty-two exactly fitting balls will weigh a pound; the caliber of double-barrel shot guns and pistols are usually of such a size that twenty-eight to thirty-two balls go to the pound." This latter quotation is not very clear, but the author probably meant that single guns were made 22-coliber, and double guns 28 to 32-caliber. The length of barrel used was from three to three and one-half feet. The author goes on to minutely describe the various methods of making guns barrels and guns, and they do not vary as much from the to minutely describe the various methods of making gunbarrels and guns, and they do not vary as much from the processes of the present day as most people would think. It strikes me that the average Jäger of that day, who used a 32-gauge 42 in barrel gun, was no "slouch" if he could make successful snap-shots at a rabbit batteau, or knock over quail, partridges, or hazel grouse with such a weapon.

Bodolink,

A DISMAL STORY OF CURRITUCK.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Merch. 1880.

HAVING some spare time a friend and myself selected Curriuck Sound N. C., for a week's gunning. We received a letter from a gentleman living there that "birds were plenty and shooting good." We left our good city of Gotham on March 6th, at 3.39 p.m., riz., the Pronsylvania R. R. to Buttman, thence by boat to Norfolk, arriving there on Sunday the 7th inst. No boat left for Currituck until Monday at 6.30 A.M. Spent a dreavy day in Norfolk, thinking and dreaming of geese, swan and red-heads, etc., time passing heavily on our hands waiting for our trip on the great side-wheel stemuboat Signet. Trik about boats! Why, the Bristol and St. John dwindle into the dark ages of the past in comparison to this great bont and it is simply impossible to speak of the table. We left Norfolk on Monday, sth, at 6.30 A.M. viz. the Chesapeake and Albermanle Canal, the trip through the canal being dull and monotonous, occasionaly a peach tree in full bloom, relieved the dreary and rainy day of some of its unpleascatness; in passing out of the canal we came into the Fiver that leads to the Sound. On each side of which were the finest snip marshs I ever saw, and I was told that there were alundance of the birds there but we were not after solpe. At I P.M. we came into the Sound, my friend Jenkins looking ahead, and seeing a long, black bank rising up out of the water and the boat heading directly for it, spoke to the Captain, asking him if he was going to run into it. "Why," said he, "my friend, that ere bank you see, why, bless yer soul, them's read-heads.

"Whew," says Jenkins.
"I say," says the Captain, "I guess, stranger, you haven't seen nany lirds, have ye. Why, pshaw, man that's nothing; that no-counts for our running so slow, (think of it, six hours going about thirty miles) we might run into them and damage the load." "Ah, indeed," replies Jenkins. "Be carefol, Captain; let no accident happen to mar the pleasure of this glorious trip."

accident happen to mar the pleasure of this glorious trip," "Bon't you think the scenery is charming," chimes in the Capt. Speed now, five knots. "Wonderful," says Jenkinš. We now began to see birds in great flocks, geree, swan, black ducks, etc. As we extend into the sound we see little bays or coves here and there, the perfect paralise of freeling grounds for birds, but why don't the birds go there? Simply because they can't get there, for in one small cove we counted some twenty-five out-blinds, which are bushes stuck up in the water so that a man can put a bout histide and two hundred decoys around it, and you can well see what chance birds have to come and feed. Now while I believe in all fair means of shooting. La as a sootismun, am absoliver in the first means of shooting. La as a sootismun, am see what chance birds have to come and feed. Now while I believe in all fair menus of shooting, It as a sportsman, am absolutely opposed to all such methods as out-blinds and batterles for the shooting of game, as will be shown before I am done. They are, and have been, the greatest curse to all water that have allowed them that can be mentioned. But to continue our trip. Soon we came to the first club on the Sound, the Monkey Island Club. Now we are at Churche's Island, but we did so not see any churches, but we did see numerous out-blinds that were there, Birds still plenty but flying sby of these monumental structures out in the Sound, and so on we go, until, att.30 P.M., we arrive at our destination, Van Sheck's Landing, after being twelve hours on the boat, and travelling in that time about seventy-five nitles. We were completely worn out. On stepping out the dock we were met by our friend (who by the way is a New York State gentleman) who has moved to this county and gone to farming. tleman) who has moved to this country and gone to farming, melons being his chief crop, having last year forty thousand plants in the ground. He introduced us to the proprieter of plants in the ground. He introduced us to the proprieter of van Slack's Landing, Mr. Nye. Mrs. Van Slack, having worried of liv-ing alone, has taken to herself another partner. We found by the display of birds hanging at the house on the dock that the buttery had done its work, 104 red-heads having been killed within a quar

ter of a mile of the seamboat landing.

Monday and Thursday being steamboat days, and the mail arriving only on those days, it brings together quite a number of the inhabitants of this most intelligent country. Our baggage being taken ashore we are asked to step into a two-wheel cart, before which was a quadruped called a horse, which was caparisoned in a rope-bead stall, wooden collar tied together, with rope, and wooden collar tied together, with rope, and wooden collar tied together, with rope, and wooden collar tied together, with rope, and wooden collar tied together cart, the whole putting one in mind of the third century in some heathen country ting one in mind of the tripa century in some heathen country instead of this enlightened country of ours. Arriving at the house of Mrs. Nye, all the guests having left some time ago, Mr. Nye ushered in our two guides, in the person of D. W. Lindsey and Joseph S. Parker; and here let me say, that in them we found two as good men as one wishes to have, being sober and attentive and working for the most game. For the morrow, the marsh shoultened being streams of the country of the most game. ing not being very good, we were advised to shoot out of a battery ing not being very good, we were advised to shoot out of a battery. Being opposed to battery shooting, after some tilk we were told that the law allowed shooting in this manner, and so we consented. Tuesday, the 6th, strose and prepared to go a hooting, but it commented to rain very bard, but blowing a gale from the east could do nothing but say in doors all day. In the afternoon we were kindly informed if we attempted to shoot out of a battery we were study into mean we accumpted to shoot out of a battery we would be arrested, simply because we did not reside in the Shate, Now I would like some of our wise law-makers to answer this question. Can one State make a law granting to its citizens priviges which a citizen of a sister State cannot come in and enjoy? If so, one State could pass a law prohibiting a citizen from doing ousiness in another State, simply because he ousness in another State, simply occurse he was not a resident. I do not believe that the Constitution of the United States holds any such doctrine.

Of course we had to shoot from the marsh. Being a guest of

Mrs. Nye, our men selected a point where where the birds we

in the habit of feeding, and put our decoys. Soon, what do in the habit of feeding, and put out our decays. Soon, what do we have but four of those gunners of that homorable and liberal minded place come out with two batteries and plant there within three hundred lyrards of us, and the result—not a bird to our stool; batteries killing nincty-four in about three hours. So the first day was spent and only eight birds killed, and we returned at night to our hotel disgusted with our first day's sport. Thursday, 10th, started for the beach at four and shot from the marsh in a hard rain. Returned to hotel still more disgusted than ever, to find that the battery had another big day. From the result of three days of shooting, if kept up as it now is by the out-blind and battery men, there will in five years be no shooting in Currithree days of shooting, if kept up as it now is by the out-blind and battery men, there will in drey pears be no shooting in Currictuck Sound worth naming. The 'same results will follow there that have followed in the Great South Bay of Long Island. Now, what are the inducements to go to Currituck after I tell you how the old thing works? 1. We have the Monkey Island Club, (2) The Light-house Club, (3) The Currituck Club, and (4) Mrs. Nye's. Now these four parties have leased or bought all the available marsh, both on the upland and islands. Next, the professional gunners, with their hundreds of out-blinds and batteries, what chance is there for a party of gentlemen who whished to take a week's cruise through the Sound in a yacht? They could not gun out of a battery because they were "non-residents." not gun out of a battery because they were "non-residents," they could not shoot from marshes for they do not belong to any club, or do not put up at the hotel of Mrs. Nye, which would insure them the privilege of shooting upon the marshes. I leave

sure them the privilege of shooting upon the marshes. I leave my readers to draw the conclusion.

Let me state a few facts gained from a very intelligent gentleman on our way home, in relation to the professional battery shooter. At the end of the year they stand worse off than when they started, the majority of them having to mortgage their boats, batteries and decoys for their summer subsistence.

We arose on Friday, the 12th, at 4 A.M., and started for home, bringing with us about fifty birds of different kinds, each one costing over \$2 a piece; and we were economical at that.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MASSACHUSETTS-Walnut Hill, March 24th.-Third glass-ball

| match, under aus pices of the massachusetts kille Association : | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|----------|-------|--|--|--|
| | Single. | Rotary. | Double. | | | | |
| E. Woodbury | , ā | 10 | 5 | 20 | | | |
| Re-entry | 5 | 9 | 5 | 19 | | | |
| John Curtis, 2d | | 9 | 5 | 19 | | | |
| Re-entry | | 10 | 4 | 18 | | | |
| J. Claus | | 8 | 5 | 18 | | | |
| F. B. Cornell | | 9 | 4 | 18 | | | |
| Re-entry | 4 | 8 | 5 | 17 | | | |
| R. I. Page | 5 | 8 | 3 | 16 | | | |
| Re-entry | 4 | 9 | 3 | 16 | | | |
| G. H. Bent | 3 | 7 | 3 | 13 | | | |
| Re-entry | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 | | | |
| M. H. Sewins | 4 | 6 | 2 | 12 | | | |
| Re-entry | , 5 | 4 | 3 | 12 | | | |
| Bellevue Range, March 27th.—Ra | ymond S | Sportsma | n's Club | Match | | | |
| at alone halle | | | | | | | |

| L | unune. | motaru. | |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Trap. | Tran. | Total* |
| H. Dutton | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| W. Charles | 19 | 19 | 38 |
| Re-entry | 20 | 17 | 337 |
| W. B. Witherell. | 19 | 18 | 37 |
| Re-entry | 37 | 15 | 32 |
| K. P. Gleason | 18 | 18 | 35 |
| Re-entry | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| D. Kirkwood | 14 | 20 | 31 |
| J. C. Smith | 15 | 18 | 33 |
| O. Dearborn | 15 | 16 | 31 |
| Re-entry | 14 | 16 | 60 |
| C. J. Goodale | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| G. Edwards | 15 | 13 | 28 |
| A. A. Skinner | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| | | | |

New Haven Gun Club.—New Haven, March 27th.—The New Haven Gun Club held an all day's shoot on Fast Day. The day was not very pleasant, owing to a cold northwest wind. A number of sportsmen from out of town were present, and the day was very much enjoyed by all present. The club served hot coffee and lunch for both the sportsmen and spectators. The main feature of the day was the sweepstake shooting. A very good score was made by soveral who shot only for the balls. Mr. Robert Penn well deserves the laurels of the day. In three consecutive sweepstakes and the ties he shot off he broke fifth-three consecutive sweepstakes and the ties he shot off he broke fifth-three consecutive shot; and as Homer Merwin mode a clean score the badge was presented to him. Merwin is a new beginner, and broke yesterday his twenty straight. It looks now as if the badge could V HAVEN GUN CLUB .- New Haven, March 27th .- The New posterior with twenty straight. It looks now as if the badge could be seen among the coots at Merwin's point the coming season. Nothing would please us better through the months of July, August and September, when we desire to visit Merwin's Point, to take a view of the laurel and stroll around the grounds of one of the finest places on the sound, to see Homer, the proprietor of the badge, as well as the point and hotel :-

| Sweepstake No. 1.—Dogarous rules; three trans:— | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Woodbridge 1 1 1 1 0-4 Ives 1 1 1 0 0-3 | | | | | | | |
| Gains 1 1 1 1 1 1-5 Beagdon 1 1 1 1 1-5 | | | | | | | |
| Folsom | | | | | | | |
| Goodrich 1 1 1 1 0-4 Jorev 1 1 1 0 1-4 | | | | | | | |
| Leete 1 1 1 1 1-5 Downing 0 1 1 1 0-3 | | | | | | | |
| On ties, five balls to decide :- Gains won first money; Wood- | | | | | | | |
| builded won second money: I was went think a second | | | | | | | |

ridge won second money; I ves won third mor Sweepstake No. 2.—Bogardus trap and rules;

| Gains 1101111110-8 | Woodbridge, 1011111111-9 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Hauson 111111011111-9 | Jorey 11111110110-8 |
| Penn 1011111111-9 | Ives 11111111111-10 |
| Goodrich 11111111111-10 | Langdon 0111111011-8 |
| Folsom 1111111110 9 | Bragdon 0111111111 9 |
| Downing 11111110111-9 | Lane 10110111110-7 |
| Goodrich and Ives divided first | money. |

First miss and out on ties :- Folsom won second money; Lang

| Sweepstake No. 3Card trap :- | _ | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Gains 0100001001-3 | | |
| Hanson 01111111101-8 | Jorey 11111111100- | 8 |
| Langdon 10101111101-7 | Ives 0111111010- | 7 |
| Goodrich 1110011101-7 | Woodbridge 01111110011- | 7 |
| Folsom 1111111111-9 | Bragdon 11111111011- | 9 |
| Bunson 1000110010-4 | | |
| Five balls to decide the tie:- | -Brandon won first: Jorev an | ď |

o bans to decide the he;-Bragdo

| manson divided; woodbridge w | on third, |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sweepstake No. 4Bogardus t | rap and rules :- |
| Moore 11111001111 8 | Howard 0111011011-7 |
| Hanson 11111111111-10 | Langdon 11111111101-0 |
| Bragdon 11111111111-10 | Woodbridge, 11111111111-10 |
| Jorey 1101111111 - 9 | Folsom 11111100011 7 |
| Penn 11111111111111-16 | Ives. 1111110100-7 |
| Armstrong 10100111111 7 | Bunson 1110111111 9 |
| Gains 1101101111-8 | |
| Five hells to decide ties I | Conn mon flast. Tours aver- 3 |

| Moore, third. | and man mine, corej, become, |
|--|------------------------------|
| Sweepstake No. 5.—Bogardus tr Woodbridge, 101111111—9 Hauson | Jorey |

Five balls to decide ties :- Penn won first : Woodbridge, second Jorev took third.

| Sweepstake No. 6Bogardus | trap and rules:- |
|--|-------------------------|
| Folsom 1011111001-7 | Woodbridge, 1111101111- |
| Arms:rong., 1110100101-6 | Gains 11110101111- |
| Hanson 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Moore 0111101101- |
| Thompkins 0110111011-7 | Tucker 1111011111- |
| Langdon 011110111 1-8 | Beers 1100000100- |
| Jorey 11111111111-9 | Penn |
| Shuman 1901011011-6 | Goodrich 11111111111-10 |
| Howard 0110001101 5 | Bragdon, 10111111110- |
| | |

Five balls on ties: - Penn won first: Woodbridge, second: Lang

| don, third. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|--------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Sweepstake No. 7 | Car | d t | rap, | and almost dark :- | | | | |
| Woodbridge 0 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-3 | Thompkirs 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 - |
| Gains 0 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Tucker 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-5 | Bragdon 1 | . 0 | - 0 | 1 | 1. |
| Penn 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-4 | Hanson 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| Laugdon 1 1 | . 1 | 1 | 0-4 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

Fucker, first; Penn and Langdon divided second; Bragdon and Woodbridge divided third.

Woodbridge divided third.

MILFORD GUN CLUB.—Milford, Conn., March 20th.—The Milford
Gun Club reorganized to-day and elected officers as follows:—
President, Wm. Weavers; Viez-President, A. S. Wakely; Secretary and Treasurer, Jas. Padley; Board of Directors, Wm. Weavers, A. S. Wakely, S. Woodworth. A few of us that had our guns
at hand tried the glass bulls with the following result; revolving
trap; Is yards rise, wind blowing extremely hard from left to

| right:- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| Jas. Padley 1 1 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1-8 |
| S. Woodworth 1 1 1 0 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 - 7 |
| Wm. Weavers 1 0 1 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 0 1 | 1-6 |
| A. S. Wakely 1 1 0 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1-8 |
| | | | - 4 | l. S. | ŵ. |
| CENTRAL GUN CLUB.—Cohoes, N.Y., March 281 | h | -T1 | nird | mo | nthly |

medal match: 10 glass balis: 18 vards Alden... Pickering (23 yards)..... Paul ering... Barkley
J. Titcomb
T. Curley
Charles McDonald
James Tubbs
O. Dexter
C. Pluckrose N. Lewis Bartholomew Hancock, Edward Lansing, Dr. Hawley William Degolier

BROWN VS. ARROWSMITH,-Match at Brooklyn Driving Park March 25th, between L. P. Brown, Long Island Shooting Club, and H. Arrowsmith, Matuwan, N. J.; 25 single birds; single ground trap; 25 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; L. I. Club rules;

excellent lot:ment. 106:-
W. Wingert, 1 1110, 1 0111, 11111, 0 1010, 0 1101, 0 1111, 0 1, 1 1 111, 1 1010, 1 1101, 0 1111, 0 1, 1 1 1101, 1 1101, 1 1101, 1 1101, 1 1111, 1 1001, 1 1101, 0 1, 1 1111, 1 1001, 1 1101, 0 1, 1 1111, 1 1101, 1 1111, 1 1101, 1 1111, 1 1101, 1 1111, 1 1101, 0 1, 1 1111, 1 111, 1 1 111, 1 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 0 1, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 11, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 111, 1 11, 1 11, 1 11, 1 111, 1 11, 1 11,

| 1001,11111,11111,01110, | mined bo t miss. | 200 | |
|---|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| C. W. W. | INGERT. Killed. | Missed. | Total |
| arterers to the left | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| arterers to the right | | 1 | t |
| rivers | | 9 | 26 |
| comers | | - | 2 |
| Totals | | 11 | 50 |
| H. C. V | THITE. | | |
| uarterers to the leftuarterers to the rightrivers | 10 | 4 5 5 | 10 15 25 |
| conters | | ï | - 2 |
| Totals | 25 | 15 | 50 |
| Referee, M. V. Bayliss. | | | |
| | | | |

wilson vs. "JONES."—Borgen Point, N. J., March 28th.— Match between two members of the New York Gun Club; \$500 a side; 100 birds; 30 vards rise; 5 traps; 12 oz. shot; American-Hurlingham rules:—

Mr. Wilson, 1.0 11, 1.1 110, 01110, 01010, 01111, 11111, 011110, 010110, 01111, 11111, 1111, 011110, 01111, 11111, 11010, 01110, 010110, 01111, 110100. Killed, 6i; missed, 39.

Mr. Jones, 110 01,11110,1010 0,0011111111,1110,1010 0,10011,11111,11101, 1011,01101,11111,11101, 0011,0110,11111,01001, 0011,0110,0110,010001,10101,111001. Killed,64;

THAT CLUB CLOCK .- The clock that was contested for so bravely THAT CLUB CLOCK.—The clock that was contested for so bravely by two members of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club now graces the walls of their club-room, and it reflects credit both upon the taste and liberality of the donors. It is a very handsome calendar of the pendulum kind, and, in due deference to Heritage's known gallantry and admiration for the fair sex, has several portraits of fair beauties on its face. It is not only an eight-day clock, but it is emphatically a club clock in every sense of the word. It denotes precisely the different days for the club prizes to be shot for, the days the club shoots with the Palisade and Essex clubs, and tells, it is said, the very day the Heights boys are to vanquish the last-manded club (that is if they can spell the word). It also strikes and alarms, and tells the boys when to break up and go home. It only needs a few more slight improvements, words, I take struck and analysis, and techs are only a wear of other words, and the provided as few more slight improvements, like keeping game correctly without cheating, and occasionally ordering up the liquids, to make it a perfect article.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Northumberland, March 20th—Weekly shoot of the Susquehanna Sportsman Association; Card trap, 18 yards

| Chas. Nesbit. 0010010101-4 | Z. Ta | vlor. | | 101 | 01 | 1. | 11 | 11- |
|---|---------|--------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| J. H. Everard. 1011110001-6 | Geo. | Smith | a | 01: | 11(| 0 (| 01 | 10- |
| Practice shoot; Card trap, 18 ya | ards ri | ise, M | arch | 22d | : | | | |
| S. D. Burk. J. H. Evernrd. M. A. McFarland. W. E. Taylor. Geo. W. Smith. Geo. Fleweg Z. Taylor. Geo. Savidge. Chas. Keshit. | 1 | 1 1 | 1 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1- |
| J. H. Everard | 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| M. A. McFarland | 1 | īī | 1 1 | 0 | ñ | î | î | Ĭ |
| W. E. Taylor | 1 | 1 1 | 1 6 | 1 | Õ | î | î | î_ |
| Geo. W. Smith | 1 | īí | 0 0 | î | ĭ | î | î | î |
| Geo. Fiewer. | 1 | 0 1 | 1 i | i. | î | î | î | ñ_ |
| Z. Taylor | î | ő ő | ñ î | i | î | î | î | 1- |
| Hea Savidan | | 0 1 | 0 1 | î | î | î | ô | ñ_ |
| Chas Nosbit | 1 | ññ | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | î | ñ | 15- |
| The state of sections 70 and | | - 20 | 0 ,1 | | .1 | 1 | U | 0 |
| Practice shoot; card-trap, 18 ya | | | | | | | | |
| J. H. Everard | 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| W. E. Taylor | 1 | 1 1 | î î | î | î | î | î | 0- |
| J. H. Everard. W. E. Taylor. M. A. McFarland Geo. W. Smith | 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 1 | ñ | ĩ | 1 | 0- |
| Geo. W. Smith | 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | ô | ĭ | î | î | 0- |
| Ton Assulant | ñ | ññ | 1 1 | 7 | ń | ñ | Ť | 1 |

Northeast, March 27th,-A two-days' shooting tournament will Amineas, Marie Sall.—A two-days should fourthment will be held here under the auspiese of the Fur, Fin and Feather Club April 13th and 14th. The matches will be open to all comers; six contests are provided for, with purses aggregating \$70. The managers are Messrs. John Scoulier, O.W. Davis and J. J. Graham. L. B. Cushman, Secretary.

Ballefonte, Pan March 27th.—Score of shooting from rotary trap

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1- | |
|----|------|----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|---|--|--|--|--|----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1- | |
| T | i) (| υ. | . τ |)e | se | h | 13 | e: | r | | | | | ٠. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- | -1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1- | |
| S. | 7 | ۲. | F | us | 16 | r | | | | | | | | | . 4 | J | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | 1 - | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | J | ١. | D | . G | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

LYCOMING SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.-Williamsrort, Pa., March 28th ores were at glass balls; Card rotary trap; 18 yards rise; by nine members of this club: regul

The club now numbers 53 members, and is in good condition financially. J. W. P.

WASHINGTON D. C. March 20th -A nigeon and glass ball shoot-WASHINGTON, D. C., Marri, 21th.—A pigeon and glass ball shoot-ing tournament took place here on Saturday the 21st inst., which was very largely attended by those interested in field sports, and was participated in by some of the best shots of Baltimore and was participated in by some of the best shots of Battimore and this city. Messrs. Acklen, Finley, Poehler and Kenn, members of Congress, participated in the shooting, and, as it will be seen by the scores, they are not novices at the trap. The wind was strong from the northwest, making the shooting difficult and carrying many birds out of bounds, which otherwise would have been scored. First match \$2 entrance; 3 birds; 26 yards rise; one

Finley... 1 1 0 - 2 Wagner. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 10 Wortsner. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 10 Ritter. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 1 Second match—\$2 entrance; 5 birds; 21 yards; ties 26 and 31

yards; 3 birds

Won by Wagner.
Third match—\$1 entrance; 3 birds; 25 yards;— Third match=\$i entrance; 3 birds; 25 yards:—
Ritter. 11 1 0 1 1-5 | Wick.
Rawls. 1 10 0-2 | Mills.
McCrae. 11 11 0 0-4 | Finley. |
Reddy. 1 0-1 | Caso.
Fourth match=\$i entrance; 3 birds; 26 yards:— 1.0-1 withdrew.

Mr. Acklen first prize; Mr. Poehler second prize. Sixth match—\$5 entrance; 5 birds; 21 yards:—

Acklen 0 Mills 1 Poebler 1

Finitey. 1 1 1 1 1-5
Wagner first prize, and Mills second.
Seventh match—Same conditions:
Acklein. 1 1 0 0 1-3
Wagner 1 1 1 1 0-4
Mills 1 1 1 0-4
Ritter 1 1 1 1 0-4
Ritter 1 1 1 0 1 1-4
Pochier 1 1 1 0 1 1-4

Wagner first prize and Pochler second prize.
Eighth match—glass balls; \$1 entrance; 10 balls; rotary trap:

Kenna... 111011001 - 7 Stumph...1010110 w. Ritter..., 11111111111- Contson... 01011110 w. Ritter..., 111111110 u.

Tenth match—\$2 entrance; 10 balls; ties 25 yards:

In the three matches Mr. Mills broke 44 balls straight, missing his 45th.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., March 20th.—The

following is the score:-Peck.
H. King
T. E. King
Nagle
Have
Stoddard
Woodbury
Sheppard
Eldridge
McKelden

Illinois-Lacons, March 10th.—Regular monthly shoot for

David Lester. 1
W. Shaw 1
D. B. Weir. 1
F. D. Shoper 1
The tics shot off at twenty-

fair work.

D. H.

JULIER GUN CLUE.—Dubuque, Ia., March 25th.—Match at 5 ten

First Jurds rise; H. and T. traps:—

F. Miller, 5; J. Raup, 2; F. Cox, 5; G. Warham, 1; J. Hartig, 5

H. Van Vlek, 5; C. Gregoire, 2; S. Cox, 3; W. Bissell, 3; J Gregoire, 4; J. Reed, 5; E. Munsell, 4; C. Turner, 3; W. Cox, 4; T. Dol-

on, o. Second match; 15 birds; 21 yards; H. and T. traps; and 7 birds,

| | K'd. | K'd. | | K'd. | |
|-------------|------|------|-------------|---------------|------|
| To Million | . 14 | 5 | S. Cox | . 13 | - 6 |
| J. Raup | . 10 | 1 | W. Bissell | . 11 | - 6 |
| F. Cox | 30 | 6 | J. Gregoire | . 12 | 6 |
| G. Warbam | 3 | 3 | J. Reed | 12 | 7 |
| W. Rodgers | | | E. Munseil | | 2 |
| W. Roogers | 11 | | C. Turner | | 4 |
| J. Hartig | 7.1 | 6 | W. G. Cox | 10 | 4 |
| H. Van Vlek | 0 | | T. Dolson | | ti |
| C. Gregoire | V | 2 | 1. Doison | I I I I I I I | 1287 |
| | | | | | |

* Birds gays out.
—Carver is out with a challenge to the Frenchuen. He wants to shoot with the best pigeon shooters that France can produce, for a purse of from 10.000 francs to 20,000 francs a side, 100 pigeons. If no Frenchman will accept this, he is ready to meet ten men; they to shoot at 30 birds each, and he at 500.

The Rifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, March 27th.-The competition in Everybody's Match took place to-day at Walnut Hill. The at-tendance was large, there being 105 entries. The morning opened

S. Sumner.
Nichols.
B. Souther.
Tyler (military) Tyler (military)
J. Cram
R. Griffing
S. Harris
F. Brown (military)
C. Arthur
B. Underhill

A. B. Underhill.

At 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4-40

THE BOSTON GALLEHTES.—Hommoth Rifte Gallery.—The Consolation rifte match closes on March Sist. April 1st begins the new rifte match called the Classified rifte match. Competitors will be divided into two classes, the first comprising all who have won prizes in the gallery prior to March 1st, and the second class, all others. The extra prize of \$40 for the highest number of clean scores is also offered. The match is open to all comers, with any 22 cal, rifte, 3-lb, pull; eight shots; the best five shots during the month to win. The following is the standing of the several comscitors in the Consolation match; 150 feet; rounds, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, possible of the consolation of the several cometitors in the Consolation match; 150 feet; rounds, 8; possible

| | | First (| Hass. | | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------------------------|---|
| E. F. Richardson. 40 W. H. Harrison 40 N. W. Arnold 39 | $\frac{40}{40}$ | 40 - 120 | J. Merrill | 39 | $\begin{array}{c} 40 - 118 \\ 39 - 117 \\ 39 - 114 \end{array}$ |
| | | Second | l Class. | | |
| H. R. Share. 38 L. W. Farrar. 38 GordonMcKenzie. 38 P. D. Swift. 38 J. W. Frost. 37 G. C. Arthur. 37 E. F. Brooks. 36 E. F. Bassett. 37 | 38 38 38 38 38 37 37 | 38-114 38-114 38-113 38-113 38-113 38-112 38-111 | A. H. Carsley 36 F. J. Bonney 35 S. E. Ring 36 M. E. Pratt 36 E. Shumway 36 Col. Nat Wales 31 E. H. Matthews 35 | 36 36 36 36 36 37 | 37—110 38 109 37 -109 37—109 37—108 36—108 37—108 |
| Magnolia Gallery | Th | e third w | reek of the Classified | ma | tch has |
| | | | | | |

proved the best since the match opened. The summary gives the leading scores; 10 rounds; 100 feet; off-hand:—

| | | First Class. | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|
| F. Hollis | 50 49 | 50-150 C. D. Harrison | 48 48 | 47—142 47—142 |
| | | Second Class. | | |
| W. H. Farnham 48 H. Lawience 48 E. F. Brooks 47 | 47 48 47 | 49-144 A. B. Thomas | 46 | 47 - 138 |
| | | Third Class. | | |
| B. Taylor | 47 49 47 45 | 48-142 F. Dudley | 45 | 45 - 134 |

At a meeting of the Magnolia Rifle Club, of Boston, last Friday ALL meeting of the Magnonia Kine Ciut, of Boston, last Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year President, J. J. Ross; Treasurer, S. F. Malbon; Secretary, N Sawyer; Executive Committee, E. Bennett, J. C. Barrett.

Gardner, March 27th.—The following are the scores made by nembers of the rifle club at Hackmatack Range to day; 200 yards; two scores of ten shots each; using the inch ring and

| Creedmoor target combined:- | R. | C. | R. | C. | -To | tals. |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| S. B. Hildreth F. E. Nichols | 91 80 | 46 45 | 75 81 | 43 | 166 161 | 89 90 |
| G.JF. Ellsworth I. N. Dodge | 77 | 43 | 81 71 | 43 42 | 158 151 | 86 88 |
| Charles Merritt | 00 | 40 | 60 | 42 | 115 | 82 |
| A strong east wind and blindi | ITI LP | snow-s | mros | preve | meu (| ингин |

the shooting.

Medford, March 27th.—'The Medford Amateur Ritle Association held their first competition in the classified series at Believue range to-day. The weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable. Mr. Winship made a score of 47 out of a possible 50. There were

| F. A. Winship. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Đ | . (| 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 46 |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|------|-----|------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|--------|
| 13 T Charm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 4 | - 4 | 4 | ä | 4 | 73 | - 5 | 4 | - 4 | - Es | 4 44 |
| W. Charles | | | | ٠. | - | | | | | | | | | | . : |) : | 1 | ò | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4-44 |
| E. Whittier | | | | | | | | | * | | | - | | | - 4 | | ž. | 9 | 2 | 9 | 9 | D | 4 | 4 | 4-43 |
| A. B. Archer. | | | | | | ٠. | ٠ | | | | | , | | | . 4 | | 9 | ė | 9 | Đ, | 4 | 4 | - 4 | 4 | 4-43 |
| C. H. Russell | | | ٠ | | * | r | ٠ | | | | | | * | | - 1 | 1 1 | ž. | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 9 | * | 9 | 4-42 |
| H. Davis R. Sawyer | | | ٠. | ٠. | + | . , | | • • | | | | ۰ | ۰ | | | , , | , | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 5 40 |
| A. W. Webb. | | | | | | ٠. | ۰ | ٠. | ۰ | | | | | | - 2 | | 2 | Å | Ä | Ä | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4-20 |
| A. W. Webb | | | | | | | ٠ | • • | | | | | ۰ | | . 2 | ٠. ١ | ۳., | , ×. | | | . 1 | Ţ. | -7 | 77 | 4-90 |
| F. A. Winshi | p w | OI | ιŧ | 'n€ | 9 | ge | 31 | 16 | 3, | :a | Į, | Ţ |)1 | 1 | ze | 10 | τ. | ne | nr | st | cra | ss, | ь, | WE | utter |

in the second, and A. W. Webb in the third.

Springseld, March 26th—The Rod and Gun Rifle Club met to-day for their usual shoot. The day was one of the worst for good results. The wind blew a perfect gale, and kept down the scores. Following is the summary, 200 yards:—

| LOHOMINE | L.Cli | * | ** | | 6.3 | ** | • | - | ••• | •• | ~ . | | | | | • | | μ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---|----|----|-----|----|---|---|-----|----|-----|---|-----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|----|---|-----|-----|
| Chapin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ţ | | | | | | | | 4 | õ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ō | ā | 4- |
| Bumstead. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | - 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Arms | | * | • | | • | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠. | • | | • | • | | | | | ٠ | | | | | i. | ä | ä | Ā | 5 | 1 | 5 | ã | 5 | 4 |
| Arms | | * | | | ٠ | | | • | | | ۰ | * | • • | | | | | ۰ | | | | | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2 | v | | 7 | ï | ž | 7 |
| Van Black | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | | | | ٠ | Ð | 4 | 4 | 0 | ō | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3- |
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| Barnes | | | | ٠. | ٠ | • | | * | • | • | | | ٠ | • | ٠. | | | | | • | • | ٠. | ā | Ä | Ä | 4 | à | Ä | ř. | 4 | - 5 | 1 |
| Barnes | ٠. | ٠ | | ٠. | ٠ | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | | ۰ | | | ٠. | | 7 | - 2 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 4 | ñ., |
| Dayton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | - 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5- |
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| Lewis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | :1 | - 3 | -5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4- |
| Kniel | | | | | • | | ٠ | * | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | ā | - 2 | d | 5 | ä | ā | Ä | 4 | 4- |
| Kniel | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | | ٠ | | | | | ۰ | | | | | - 4 | - 4 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | * | 7 | - | i |

Club at Bellevue Range, Medford, to-day, was largely attended.

The day, although bright, was cold, and the wind blew a perfect gale. The shooting was good, but not up to the previous efforts

| of this well-k | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|--|----|-------|--|--|---|--|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| W. Charles | | | | ٠. | | | | , | | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | G | 5 | 6 | 6 - 56 |
| E. James | | | | | _ | | | | | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 - 51 |
| E. J. Cram | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kirkwood | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. F. R. Schae | fei | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 53 |
| I. S. Bennett . | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | Ď. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 - 44 |
| H. Dutton | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 - 37 |

CONNECTICUT-Collinsville, March 24th.—Canton Rod and Gun Club; Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; Creedmoor rules: wind blowing a gale from the north:

| O. B. Hull 11 7 | 10 10 | 11 11 | 11 11 | 10 | 11 103 | 48 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|----------|------|---------|--------|
| J. Laubenstein 10 10 | 7 12 | 7 9 | 30 11 | 9 | 10 95 | 42 |
| J. D. Andrews 7 11 | 9 30 | 9 11 | 10 5 | 9 | 11 92 | 45 |
| J. Pfister 7 9 | 8 9 | 6 6 | 9 9 | 9 | 10 82 | 38 |
| G. Case 8 10 | 7 5 | 9 6 | 10 8 | 5 | 7 75 | 37 |
| On March 26th, Fast D | ay, the | best sc | ores we | re:- | - | |
| O. B. Hull 9 11 | 13 11 | 11 12 | 12 12 | 12 | 12 113 | 45 |
| J. Laubenstein 9 9 | 9 12 | 11 11 | 11 10 | 10 | | 4.5 |
| Bridgeport vs. Stratfor | d.—A r | eturn | match | 1795 | shot at | Sher |
| wood's Park, March 26th | | | | | | 201102 |
| | | | | | | |
| BRIDGEPORT TEAL | | | | | | |
| A. Adams | 9 | E. B | enjamir | 1 | | 5 |
| A. Dean | 8 | Tom | Vooris | | | 4 |
| C. Tousey | 4 | E. B | eardsie: | 7 | | t |
| Al. Laws | 8 | A. B | urton | | | |
| H. Nichols | 10 | F. T | nompso | n | | t |
| | | | | | | |

HELVETIA RIFLE CLUB .-- Practice shooting was held March 18th at Hellwig's Gallery; 100 feet at reduced Creedmoor targets; time shooting with Ballard rifle; 3 minutes allowance:—

Total

.....39 Total ...

| | Shots fired. | Hits. Pe | in |
|---|--|----------------|----|
| , | M. Hellwig. 37 A. Meyer. 26 A. Krongi 24 | 28 | |
| | A. Meyer 26 | 26 | 1 |
| | | | |
| | M. Dorler | 25 | |
| | M. Dorler | 21 | |
| 5 | Ph. Klein | 23 | |
| | A. Weidmann | 12 | |
| | R Roethlisherger 14 | 12 | |
| | C. Mattmann | 17 | |
| 1 | M. Hacfeii | 15 | |
| | C. Mattmann | by multiplying | 1 |

shots fired, hits, and points.

-Companies C and D 23rd Regiment, N. Y. S. N. Y. held their sing drill and promenade concert at their armory in Brooklyn. Monday evening, 29th inst.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, March 21st.—The usual match was shot at the club grounds this morning, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The following is the score; military arms:—

| William Arms | | Yaras4 | | | | 4-20 | |
|---|--------|----------------------------|---|---|----|--------|---|
| THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON | 1500 | yards4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4-191 | |
| Dudley Selph |) 200 | yards2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3-16 | |
| Dudies Beight | 7 500 | yards4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-21 | |
| H. M. Bradford | 1 200 | yards3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4-18 | |
| H. M. Diamordia | 1.5(K) | vards 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-10 (| |
| P. Michel | 1 200 | yards2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4-17 | |
| F. MICHEL | 500 | yards 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5-18 | |
| Geo, W. Charlton | 1 200 | yards2 yards4 yards5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3-19 | |
| Geo. W. Charleon | 1 500 | yards3 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4-15 | |
| R. Villarubia |) 200 | yards | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3-20 | |
| II. Viliatubia | 7 500 | yards2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0-121 | |
| John Miller | 1 200 | yards2 yards3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 419 | |
| | 1.500 | vards | 0 | Ω | -3 | 3 - 91 | |
| A T Dowle | 1200 | yards3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-19 | |
| A. J. Pardo | 1 500 | yards 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2-2 | í |
| Manual Transport Managed Th | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

New Jeasey.—Newark.—The monthly tournament of the New-ark Central Rifle Association, which was held during the last week at the Range of the Freilinghuysen Rifle Club came to a week at the Range of the Frolinghuysen follo Child came to a close on Friday eve, having lasted five days, the Amateur Child leading with a score of 480 out of a possible 500. The clubs repre-sented were the Essex, Amateur, Washington, Plymouth, Fre-linghuysen and Barnard, and the second teams of the Essex, Fre-linghuysen, Washington and Amateurs. Distance, 65-frt, iBallard ride, 22-cal., 10 rounds per man, with the following scores:—

AMATEURS. ESSEY. W. Dutcher.
A. Crane.
J. Dutcher.
Jas. Doon.
John Heugle.
W. Felts.
John Doon.
A. Wilter. Harrison Hill.... McLeod. 449 Total. WASHINGTON. PLYMOUTH. PLY
E. Schiller
H. Marsh
C. Baidwin
J. L. Sonnaers
A. Ludeke
U. Leibe
W. Bechicht
W. Egbert
G. Townsend m. Watts. m. King. B. Clark. Bayer Townsend Beckley. Wolfe. 484838 F, Roberts. O. Herman R. Brinton Total BARNARD. ERRITNORUVEEN nds. Simmonds...
Dooner...
Mensinger,
Van Dorea.
Van Buren.
A. Baldwin.
McAvoy...
Lamb...
Woods... Geo. Zimmer... R. Beach.... W. F. Lynn H. H. Wyman. SECOND TEAMS. WASHINGTON. AMATEUR. Garrigan... Garrigan... Locker... Walters... Carmichel... Van Zandt... E. B. Day 44 37 35 40 43 34 35 40 35 40 Freche..... Schakelford.

.365 Total.

F. Hebring...... G. Crane.

G. Crane.
E. Ward
D. Thomson
E. A. Adams.
J. G. Shaffer.
W. H. Smith.
L. Huber.
N. Deathrick
A. T. Smith.

Wm. Dennis. John Rose A. Fussell. R. S. Layton. Geo. Schunck. E. Butler. C. Champlin. Theo, Hedenburg. The next tournament will take place at the range of the Washington Club, Broad street. A. C. NEUMANN,

34

Wachting and Canoeing.

AN EASTERN BRANCH OF THE N. Y. A.

SALEM, Mass., March 22d.

HE convention for organizing the National Yachting Associa-A tion, which met in New York City, March 3d, 1889, resolved that the United States be apportioned into districts or departments, in which the yacht clubs belonging thereto should have control of the National Union Regattas held in such districts pectively. The carrying out of this plan necessitates the formation of

action in each district of yacht clubs therein to secure united action in the management of such union regattas, and such aux-lilary associations will greatly aid in securing the objects of the National Association.

National Association.
The territory comprised between Eastport, Mc., and Cape Cod
was, by the resolution in the National Yachting Association Convention, assigned as one department. The clubs belonging to the
National Association in that department up to the present time
are the Portland Yacht Club of Porthand, Mc., and the Salem Bay Yacht Club of Salem, Mass.

Yacht Club of Salem, Mass.
The undersigned, delegates of these clubs, by and with the approval of the clubs, respectfully beg leave to bring to your notice the proceedings of the National Yachting Association Convention as set forth in the report of the Secretary and the copy of the constitution herewith inclosed.

And we hereby cordially invite you to unite with us in organiz-ing an auxiliary association for our department of the country, and to unite with the National Yachting Association to carry out the purposes of that organization.

The purposes of such auxiliary organization will be the same,

1. A more intimate acquaintance of yacht clubs with each other. Uniform sailing regulations and rules to be adopted for the general use of yuchts and yacht clubs at their option. 3. Aiding in the collection of correct lists of members of vacht

clubs and their yachts, together with dimensions and description and a correct and official collection of records.

4. The best and most suitable method of classification and time

5. Superintending the conduct of national union regattas in this Superintending the conduct of national afficients and the granting of official certificates to the owners
of yachts winning prizes in such regattas, when sailed under the
rules of the National Yuchting Association.

rules of the National Yachting Association.

6. The establishing of prizes for competitors in seamanship who enter their yachts to compete for such prizes under the rules of the National Association.

If will be perceived from the above that the advantages of the National Association, as felt through the auxiliary organization proposed in this department, are great, and will be of permanent than the solution of the proposed in this department, are great, and will be of permanent than the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the proposed in the proposed in the solution of the proposed in the p

benefit to all yach clubs unling in the movement here.

A regatta of, the National Yachting Association will be held by the clubs belonging thereto at some time during the coming season in this department, at which prizes will be offered for competing yachts worthy of the occasion.

yachts worthy of the occasion.

We have no desire, however, to confine the competition for these prizes to the Portland Yncht Club and the Salem Bay Yacht Club, or to confine the benefits of the National and Auxiliary Yachting Associations in this department to those clubs. We therefore respectfully request that you may unito with us in the movement by sending delegates to a convention to be held in Boston, Muss, on Briday, April 36th, A.D. 1880, at 7.30 o'clock, P.M., at Young's Hotel, to organize the Auxiliary National Yachting Association for the Eastern Department, and take part in the management of regattas and advantages of the association in this department. department.

department.

It will be seen that the joining of this or the National Association by any yacht club does not impose upon it the necessity of adopting the National rules and regulations upon all occasions, or in all regatus of the club, but only in such as the club may decide upon. It is hoped and intended that the rules of the National Yachting Association will be such as to commend themselves by their futuress and equality, and thus insure their adoption by the respective clubs. It is hopeless to attempt by any more local association to accomplish these benefits unless it is connected with a national association of permanent character, because such independent local association must be of temporary duration, and it can provide no independent tribunal of appeal to duration, and it can provide no independent tribunal of appeal to which disputed questions may be referred and the decision be universally acquiesced in. On the other hand, the rules of the National Association will be

On the other hand, the rutes of the National Association will be such as to encourage true scannanship and sea-worthy yachts, and its Executive Committee as a tribunal of appeal will command the respect and confidence of yachtsmen universally, because, selected from the entire yachting fraternity, its decisions cannot be suspected of any partially from local prejudices. A call has been published in the newspapers from the Dorches-

A call has been published in the newspapers from the Dorches-ter Yacht Club looking to a local organization for obtaining some of the benefits above mentioned, but as neither the Salem Bay Yacht Club nor the Portland Yacht Club have been included in the call by receiving a copy of the same, or in any other way, we cannot respond to such call, and we believe its limits too circum-scribed and its purposes less definite than 'those of the National Organization, or of an auxiliary association connected with it. It is perfectly practicable, however, to unite these movements, since, so far as published, their purposes are identical. Will you favor us with a report of the action of your club upon this mat-ter and gravity billion'.

ter, and greatly oblige?

nications should be addressed to George W. Mansfield, nt Secretary of National Yachting Asso We have the honor to subscribe ourselves.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, WM. P. PARKER, DAVID HALL RICE, GEORGE W. MANSFIELD, National Delegates Salem Bay Yacht Club.
WM. SENTER, JR.,
WM. WILLIS GOOLD,
GEORGE DOANE RAND, National Delegates Portland Yacht Club. G. W. MANSFIELD Assistant Secretary National Yachting Association

N. B.—This letter is forwarded to the following clubs: Boston Yacht Club, Eastern Yacht Club, Dorchester Yacht Club, Bunker Halli Yacht Club, East Beston Yacht Club, Lynn Yacht Club, Berserly Yacht Club, Haverhill Yacht Club, Newburyport Yacht Club, Provincetown Yacht Club, Nahaset Yacht Club, Jeffries Yacht Club, Duxbury Yacht Club, Quincy Yacht Club, Quxbury Yacht C

CONGRESS AND THE VACHTING LAWS

Editor Forest and Stream

I would like to call the attention of yachtsmen through your columns, to a bill relating to yachts now before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, as it may not be thrown generally that any such legislation is in progress. I draft of the bill is as follows:—
"In the House of Representatives, March 1st, 1880. Read twi

referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Amos Townsend (Rep., Ohio), on leave, introduced the

A bill to amend Section 4,214, of the Revised Statute, relating

to yachts:-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

"Belt enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:— "That Section 4.214, of the Revised Smithles of the United States, be amended so as to read as follows:— "Sec. 4.214.—The Secretary of the Tressury may cause yachts, used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, if built and owned in compliance with the provisions of Sections 4.133 to 4.135, to be Ilecused on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the United States and by sea to foreign ports, without entering the United castes and by sea to loreign ports, without entering at the Custom-house. Such license shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The owner of any such vessel, before taking out such license, shall give a bond in such form and for such amount as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, conditioned that the vessel shall not engage in any unlawful trade, nor in any way violate the revenue laws of the United States, and shall comply with the laws in all other re Such yessels, so curolled and licensed, shall not b to transport merchandise or carry passengers for pay. Such vessels shall have their names and ports legibly painted on some conspicuous portion of their hulls. Such vessels shall, in all re-

spiculous portion of their diams. Such vessess shall, in an re-spects, except as above, be subject to the laws of the United States, and shall be liable to sclaure and forfiture for any viola-tion of the provisions of this title. "Sec. 2.—That the said original Section 4,214 be, and the same is hereby repealed

Sec. 3.—That this Act shall take effect from, and after its

passage."

The vital differences between this and the old Section 4,214 r The vian dimerences between this and the oil section 42H relating to yachtis, are that the now law will apply to go dial classos of yachtis, small ones, as well as those "entitled to be enrolled as American vessel" (i.e., of twenty tons and upward). And in list that the new law requires not only the name, but that of the port also, to be displayed on the buil of the yacht. No yachtsman will object to the name, but everyone will be disposed to use bad language when compelled to carry the port also. Much trouble has been inflicted upon yatchtsmen already by the attempted enforcement of a statute intended for vessels engaged in commerce, which required hall-boards on bow or stern. This provision of the new law is not only useless, but vexatious."

By a recent decision of the Treasury Department, all yachts un-der twenty tons liable for any non-compliance to the laws relating and were you hable for any non-compliance to the laws relating to just dues, hisping one consideration with another, a yachts-man's lot was quite a happy one," if his craft was under twenty tons

is new law will now put an end to his term of blissful inde This new new with now put and control refer not observed in near pendence, and compel him to decorate some conspicuous portion of his 2011, during with her name and port in three-inch letters. If imagine the small yacht owner would be better pleased with no law, and give up the so-called "benefits of enrolement." Howlaw, and give up the so-called "benefits of curolement." How-ever, provided the part relating to the name of port were stricken out the new law will doubtless prove a benefit and an improve-ment on the old one. It is a great pity that Mr. Townsend did not also embody in his bill a clause exempting yachts from com-pulsory pilotage, and if not too late it might be done now. Cossi-wise vessels are exempt: but suppose we cruise constwise to Savannah, Ga., thence to Bermuda, thence to Fernandina or Key West. On entering say Key West, which is as easy is do without a pilot as "rolling off a log," a pilot halls you; you refuse his offer of midutage, veryou are obliged by law to my for a service you of pilotage: yet you are obliged by law to pay for a service you of pindage; jety out are onigeneasy as we pay for a service year do not want, and that has on been performed. I know of an instance water as welves a know for an instance water as welves a know for you know for the property of the pay of the property for what was taxed to have been so being obtained to pay dearly for what you don't want and don't got lei too pain pable one and you further illustication.

Mr. Pownsond's bill is the effort of a true sportsman to assist and manly sport, and if not too late he will without doubt he can to improve what he has so well begun. Any suggestions to this end from yachtsmen would probably receive attention they deserve from him, for if a bill is to be passed for the benefit of yachts, all yachtsmen must be interested in having

the beneal of yacutamen muss of uncreased in having it cover the ground thoroughly and satisfactorily.

In regard to the present form of yacht licenses we are obliged to procure from the Custom House a yearly renewal. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club is about forwarding to the Secretary of the Wanniag thou standard to the want yacht clubs in all parts of the country, asking that a yachting license extend during ownership, and when a yacht is sold the new owner to give bond and take country, asking that a yacating needse extend during ownership, and when a yacht is sold the new owner to give bond and take out his license to extend during his term of ownership. The re-quirements of the law will be quite as well fulfilled by this nethod as by the old way, and yachtsmen be saved an immen-mount of trouble and bother every year. O. E. CROMWELL, amount of trouble and bother every year.

The probabilities are that the common nuisance of "compul ory pilotage" will be abolished, ld, dried-up harmon There is no reason why a set of sory photage. Will be abousted. There is no reason why a set old, dried-up barnacles should fasten themselves as beneficiar upon the community because they happen to be pilots any mo than a set of cobblers because they happen to peg leather. The many pilots for the business, and their charges are outrageously, heavy. American commerce, and is purely class legislation. Foreigner justly surprised that we submit to the exaction of such

HEMP OR WIRE?

Editor Forest and Stream:-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
This being a slack time of year with yachtsmen, and consequently the best season for the interchange of opinions, I avail myself of your kindness to us brethren of the wave to moot once have the fort discussed question of hemp ersus wire for the strongs of yachts. I may premise that I have tried both, but constituting with the production of the sheeping that the production of the sheeping that the production of the sheeping that the sheeping the state of the sheeping that the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping that the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping the sheeping that the sheeping the sheepin fess to being still undecided as to the absolute merits and de tess to being still undecided us to the absolute incrits and de-merits of clither. There has been a great deal written on the sub-ject, and where Jearned authorities so widely differ, I do not pre-sume to offer an opinion. I will merely ask the many practical yachtmen who read your paper to contribute their share of in-formation. I am much interested, both as a critising and racing man, in litting myyacht in the most perfect manner, and what I

want to get at just now is the experience of men who have made

and to get at use now is the experience of men who have omparative tests of the value of hemp and of wire shrouds. Of course, we all know that wire shrouds are stronger in ortion than hemp, and can, therefore, be used of much less stronger in 1 inch wire rope being equal to 21-inch home only half the sense were rope being equal to 32-mea morp only and the weight per fathom. There is, then, a decided saving in weight aloft, and, swing to the reduced size, a diminution of wind-drught—two important considerations. The rigging can also be under neater—a point worth noting. But—there is a "but"—wire requires to be set up taut, or it looks sloven[y; and slovenlines. is finadmissible on a yacht. Hemp shrouds, on the other hand, while heavier and catching more wind, require to be set up very much offener, and indeed must be looked after constantly, as they stretch and take up a great deal, according to the weather. is a decided disadvantage to the Corinthian, who, perhaps, keeps but one paid hand, and in this respect wire is more likely to give satisfaction, not stretching nearly as much. Now, the elastici of hempen shrouds, it is claimed, is of great value as a help speed, as it prevents the binding up of the boat, while the wire ties her up, unless the lanyards are made very long to compensate for the loss of elasticity, or spring or india rubber relievers ed for the same purpose. In conversing with seame at consensus of opinion was, I found, in favor of rigging for speed-a conclusion diametrically opposed to the ther axiom that the flatter the sail the faster will the yach travel. Personally I incline to wire rigging set up taut. I know this is almost heresy, but, authors to the contrary nothwithstand-ing, it seems to me that unless the mast is made so stort as to bear up under the strain of the sail without buckling—as is the case of some of the Newfoundland fishing boats-well set up ioring is absolutely necessary to obtain flatness of mainsail rigging is absolutely necessary to obtain natures of mainsail. I hink it will be found that the advocates of slack rigging have their yachts' masts pretty stout, and consequently heavy. Brett, in bis "Notes on Yachts," devotes a whole chapter to a comparison of hemp with wire, and decides in favor of the former

on all counts, having evidently a strong prejudice against the latter; but since Brett's day a deal has been learned about wire rigging, and its use has become much more general than was an-ticipated. "Vanderdeeken," in his "Yachts and Yachting," long a standard work, and even now a most useful book of refere a standard work, and even now a most assent book or reference acknowledges the splendid performance of vessels fitted with wire shrouds, while voting for hemp in a "weak-built vessel, whose hull works and springs even moderately," Marcti does not touch on rigging in his book, and Frazar's "Boat-Sailing," the only American hand-book on yachting that I know of, also passes over American tandows of securing that I among a second of the subject in his valuable "Yacht and Boat-Sailing." He quotes Mr John's report to Lloyds, on the dismast'ing of ships, in proof of wire-rigging set up taut, and of the considerable stretch of wire At the risk of being lengthy I quote his words, as his book of, though it should be, in the hands of all your readers may not, though it stoum be, in the minds of all your readers. "So far as the requirements of match sailing go, there can be no foult that the more rigid the rigging can be kept the better are the results. The old-fashioned theory is that the rigging should the results. be very elastic, and that the masts should have plenty of play he very ensute, and that the masts should have plenty of pay. This curious fallney has been maintained by still more curious arguments and theories; and we have known some sailing-masters to slack up the rigging to give it the required clasticity. It is obvious that the mast would have to supply the clusticity under such circumstances, as the strain would not come upon the rig. ging until the mast had been very considerably bent—perhaps at most to the breaking point. We need not dwell upon the bad effects of slack rigging and a yielding mast further than to say that anything which tends to render the application of the propelling force intermittent, or to absorb any portion of it and re luca its effect, must in some measure detrimentally influence the ance its effect, must in some measure detrimentary influence speed of a vessel; and if rigid rigging is necessary for the go-performance of sailing ships, it is equally necessary for the atta-ment of the highest results in competitive yacht sailing."

I might fill a column-only you would not thank me-with in-stances of the reported good effects of slacking up the rigging in a ruce. It is only the other day that, discussing the point with a friend, whose yachts are noted for their speed, he told me he always slacked up his shroud lanyards before starting ha race, and this with Russian hemp shrouds. At this rate I do not see what the shrouds are there for, especially as I know his masts are very the strongs are the refer to, especially as I alone was massed are ref-stout in proportion to the size of his crafts. But I am open to conviction, and during the coming season I shall endeavor to test carefully the advantages of slack rs. And rigging, and meantime should be glad to hear what others have to say on the subject.

We incline to the opinion that there is nothing in slack shrouds, but prefer setting them up taut as a bar. The idea of slack shrouds should be classed with bellying sails. There is no danger in wire being set up "taut as a harpstring," and there is nothing like turn-buckles of large thread to do it with, in place of the everlasting trouble of casting adrift lanyards to get a pull on them, and then lose all you gained while seizing them off, leav ing shrouds in a bight worse than before—an operation we have witnessed more than once. There is danger, however, in setting up hemp like a bar, especially with light rigging, for when wet it will shrink and either buckle the mast, draw down the deck about the partners, lift the sheer or telescope the houndband. The trouble with hemp is, there is more stretch than elasticity to it. Practice seems to indicate strong preference for wire, as in these waters it has about superceded hemp altogether for yachts of all tonnages.

MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Let me briefly state my reasons for (so far as I have investiga-ted) believing that the cubic contents of the circumscribed par-allelopipedon of a yacht's bull are an adequate and fair measur-of her capacity in comparison with the same cubic contents from any other yacht. No vessel ever exceeds in cubic contents 70 per it, of the cubic contents of her circumscribed parallelopipedon cent, or the entire contents of her architectured particlephysical and no vessel cent has less than say 40 per cent, of it. For yaching purposes no vessel can vary more than about 10 per cent, of it, and I don't whether, practically, our modern yachis yary more than 5 per cent, taking into account the necessities of structure which are found to be ossential to speed. Ispeak, of course, of chts. And the same is true of center-board yachts com pared one with another. Fractically, therefore, the tents of the parallelopipedon is in a certain ratio to contents of its yacht in all cases, because he who departs from that ratio is put out of hope of competition. Hence, as all "cubic contents" measurement is but an approximation to the actual

cubic contents of the yacht, length, breadth and depth will practically give about as near an approximation with those of modern build, since it makes no difference in comparing two yachts whether we adopt the actual cubic contents, or the cubic tents of larger solids which bear the same ratio to the actual of

Again, looking at it in another way, length is a factor of power and speed, breadth is also a factor, depth is also rator of power and speed, breadth is also a factor, depth is also a factor, demons sense says, estimate all the factors in comparing one with another, such allow the buller to make use of all other dimensions within those factors as he pleases. These three factors are necessary and fixed. All others are arbitrary and optional. The natural laws which govern naval architecture will compel a certaking have wine a govern man irrentecture will compute a certain approximation to uniformity between them to subserve the best of the builder once he free to find these proportions of the properties of the proportions of length, breadth and depth to meet some jeckeying rules, and we shall see our builders turn their attention to those proportions of shall see our builders turn their attention to those proportions of shall see our billious term there which will lead to true propertions of form, aside from those, which will lead to true progress and improvement in naval architecture. So much for my present progress in the study of the subject. Finally, the measurement which includes the three dimensions. If not absolutely portect, is so fur ahead of all others as to leave them out of the ou

DAVID HATT BYCE

MOTORS FOR LAUNCHES.

Editor Forest and Stream :

A short time since, a street car made a trip over the Third avenue line of some sixteen miles with the usual load of passen-gers and making the customary stops, propelled by a pneumatic engine with but one charge of compressed sir. Why could not the same means be used in operating small steam-r launches, thus doing away with all smoke, steam, coal-dust and

launches, thus doing away with an smoke, steam, cont-aust and danger of explosions?

The air compresser could be located at a convenient place on the docks, and the boat call for a charge when wanted.

CONSTANT READER

THE CANOE CONGRESS

THE call for the Canoe Congress to be head at Caldwell, head of Taken for the cambe conjects to be mad at Candwen, nead of Lake George, August 3d, 4h, 5th and 6th next, states that it reposed to organize a National Canoe Convention, that dub, the membership of which shall be composed entirely of idents of the United States. It is also stated that English and Canadian canocists will be invited to attend, with their canoca as Canarian canocists will be invited to attent, with their canocis, aguests. It has been suggested, and with good reason, that the proposed organization is bould not be exclusively a United States canoc club, bould be, in the broadest sense, The American Canoc Association, to membership of which any canocist, behove the state of Canada, United States, or Mexico, ist, on e.g., or suc, residents of candidat, United States, or Mexico, shall be eligible. There is certainly no reason for excluding our Canadian cousins; they are canoeists to the paddle born and they can be counted by thousands. They are cruising canoeists and can make valuable contributions in the way of cruising notes to the canoe paper that it is proposed to publish. I am assured that the canoeign continues in Canada, who have been consistent. that several gentlemen in Canada, who have been consulted amm several generation in Catalana, who may be been consusted warmly second the move for the American Canoe Association, and that many Canadians will attend the congress. Such an association, it is confidently believed, may be formed with a membership of at least 250. In the United States the double-bladed parts dle is generally used; in Canada, the single-bladed. Canoes are is generally used: in Canada, the single-based. Canoes for one person are as rirely seen in Canada as canoes for more than one in the States. These differences and the great variety of models in this country have brought out the questions as to what constitutes a canoe and as to what the classification should be. The division into satting and padding canoes is established. The definition of the word cance has been referred by Mr. N. H. definition of the work came mas been referred by M_i , N_i , H_i . Bishop, acting as secretary to the signosts of the call, to the commodores of the three came clubs, and they have spread that: "A came is a boat that is sharp at both ends and not more than B_i -in, beam. She must be a craft that may be effectively propelled by a doubtle-bladed patidle, and she may be propelled either by the single or double-bladed paddle, or by one or more sails. No ans of propulsion can be used."

means of propulsion can be used."
The question, "what is a cnone?" is frequently asked, and fo that reason this definition has been given. There is no reason why canoes may not be sailed or paddled by one, two, four, or eight men, nor why there should not be single and double paddle sees. So long as the craft is a cance, and the conditions time for each contestant, it matters little what the co

287 Broadway, New York.

YACHTING NEWS.

NEW JERSEY YACHT CLUB .- The annual meeting for the electhey raises of the New Jersey Yacht Club was held last even-ing at their club louse, foot of Eleventh street, Hoboken, which resulted as follows: Commodore, W. H. Dilworth; Vice-Commo-dore, A. Jeannentt; Recording Secretary, Geo. Gartland; Treas-uer, Chas. Rogers; Financial Secretary, Ed. Ketchm, Jr.; Cormer, clais. Rogers, claimical Secretary, Ed. Retenam, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Paliner Campbiell; Messuret, Harry Tchanan. Regatta Committees (eo. Gartiand, Frank Dilworth, John Peters, Trustees: Ketcham, Dilworth, Rogers, Jeanneutt, Tchanan. Delegates to National Yachting Association: Theo. Rogers, E. Ketcham, W. H. Dilworth. The annual reports of the officers for the past year exhibit a very flourishing condition. the past year exhibit a very hoursaing condition. The treasury shows a handsome balance in its favor. The members are harmonious and social; the club house is large and commodious, and beautifully located on the bank of the fluxion in the Blysian Fields. The membership comprises about forty gentlemen, most of whom are engaged in business in New York and Hoboken. They are, with scarcely an exception, ardem lovers of the sport, and by just claims to seamanship of no ordinary character. They and my just cannot be scannars my or no occurry carefully own no very large yachts; but among the squadron of open boats, varying from sixteen to thirty-six feet in length, may be found some of the fastest and best that ever floated in New York Bay. The Constitution and By-Laws were carefully revised some time since, and have just been issued in neat form, a copy of which uld be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary to any gentleman o might desire to join the club.

THE N. J. Y. C. is in reality the oldest Corinthian yacht club in country, having adopted limited crews and fixed ballast since It should receive the support of all amateurs in its neigh-

borhood.
SALUM BAY YACHT CLUB.-Commodore, Wm. G. Saltonstall SALDN BAY YACHT CLUB.—Commodore, Wh. C. Salto sloop Arladne, Salem; Ylce-Commodore, Wm. P. Parker, sch Creel, Salem; Rear-Commodore, David H. Rice, schooner Cap, Lowell. Directors: President, Henry A. Hale, Salem; chester Smith, Boston; Frank A. Brown, sloop Coquette, Salem; I. W. Dodge, sloop Mignon, Beverly; E. Lamson, sloop Coming, Lowell: Treasurer, Geo. W. Mansfield, sloop Dolphin, Salem : Secretary, Chas. W. Richardson, Salem: Measurers, Joshua Brown and W. T. Servy. Regatta Committee: C. A. Benjamin, E. C. Browne, E. B. Dudley.

NICEREGATTA.—Owing to the unfortunate prevalence of the counsels of landsmen in the arrangement of the races, the entries were rather meager for the liberal prizes offered, and only a beterogeneous lot of big and little were found willing to start Thursday, March 11th, in what ought to have attracted the flower of the world's racing fleet. Englishmen were naturally disguisted with the idea of subordinating sport to the gratification of une grande foule ashore, and so the races lost in east and degenerated prame place issuers, and so the races has in task into degenerates somewhat into une grands spicefred for the hotels and floating population of the pretty little French scaport. It is always ob-jectionable to mix rowing and sailing races. We have learned something of late in America, and the menageric features are no longer disproportionately prominent at most races. Our French cousins will have to learn as we did, by experience, that a circus and a yacht match are two different things and won't mix.

Vox Populi.-From the letter of a well-known yachtsman we extract the following as a sign of the popularity of this jour-nal and the high estimate assigned it by its constituency drawn from the highest social ranks:—"The time has quite gone by when FOREST AND SZIRAM required testimonials of its value. I am glad to say it is becoming more popular every day, and nothing is more remarkable than the success of its yachting columns one the American Field, and a higner compliment l could not pay it.

could not pay it."

The Canix Locker.—Blacking for tarpavlins: Eight pounds black paint, well ground, one gallon tinseed oil, one pound beeswax, one half pound itharge and one pint spirits of turpentine. Spurs: Scrape thoroughly, sandpaper and apply Cocket's spur composition, late on thin, Illing shakes and seams with "wood filter," to be had of leading paint houses. Ground coats: There is nothing like lead color for the jurpose. Put it on thin, so that subsequent coats can dry.

Yacht clubs can join the National Association on the same terms as those now participating any time before the meeting of April 14th. After the constitution has been ratified, their admission will be subject to a vote the assent of a majority of the clubs being necessary to admission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE DOG .- By Vero Shaw, B. A., Cantab., Assisted by the Leading Breeders of the Day, Illustrated with colored plates drawn from the life. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 598 Broadway. Complete in thirty parts: price, 40 cents per part,

parray; price, we come per part.
The Cassells have added to their large stock of books valuable to the sportsman, this mot excellent work by Mr. Vero Shaw, whose extended experience as a breeder and exhibitor of dogs, amply qualifies him to write about them in an eminently authority. tative manner. From an examination of the eight parts already issued, we are warranted in speaking very highly both of the author's method and of the admirable way in which the plan of the book is carried out. The earlier portions of the book rightly deal with the fundamental and elementary details of kenneling and general management, and then take up the various topics of rearing, breaking, working, feeding, exercise, dealing, judging, buying and selling, grooming, hygiene and diseases. In each one of these branches the reader will find full and explicit instructions, written in a plain, straightforward way, and in a style de-

void of cockneyism and familiarity.

The various breeds of dogs are described, with instructions for the care of each, points in judging, etc.

The illustrations are numerous, being portraits of typical dogs,

The illustrations are numerous, being portraits of typical dogs, taken from the life. Of the colored plates we cannot say much, the book would be much more pleasing without them. The woodcuts, on the contrary, are generally excellent and all that could be asked. The book is hand-somely printed, and will, when completed, form a volume which all breeders and dog owners may protitably add to their bibaries. We are always glad to see a firm with such unlimited resources as those possessed by the Messrs. Cassell, Ferter, Galpin & Co., devoting themselves to extending the public information in respect to our animal friends.

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine for April has its customary excellent selection of material. Leading off wit a theoretical investigation on the "Strength of Retaining Walls, Leading off with a theoretical investigation by Wm. Cain, C. E.; then quotations from the leading engineering journals on "Compound Armor," "Sanitary Construction of Dwelling-houses," "Bridging Navi-

gable Waters of the United States," "The Panama Canal from an English Point of View," "Engineering Progress During the Last Fr(ty Years," the timely subject of "Dynamo-Electric Machines," and much general news, this magazine affords an excellent index and review of the principal transactions in the engine cering world.

THE TAXIDERMIST'S MANUAL .- By Capt. Thomas Brown,

F. L. S. Twenty-eighth edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 182 Fifth avenue. 1879. In issuing an enlarged and improved edition of this standard ork the Putnams have added a useful and valuable contribution to the extensive interacture of the subject. Taxidermy is an art which is constantly gaining now popularity among amateur students of the several various branches of natural history, more especially among students of to ornithology; for the birds are the especially among students of ornithology; for the birds are the favorite sublects of out-of-door study. The first edition of Capt. Brown's book was published many years ago, but the directions contained in the volume before us are by no means uscless because of this. In 1819 the author was sent by the Edinburgh University to inspect the splendid nuseum of Mons. Durtesne, clief of the preserving department of the Jardhi des Plantes, Paris. of the preserving department of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris. The intimacy then and there formed with M. Dufresne afforded ample opportunity for Capt. Brown to learn all the practical details of the different processes employed in the preservation of animal specimens. To the knowledge thus acquired were added he fruits of personal paractical experience, and the result is the manual before us, which now having reached its twenty-cishth edition way, be call thouse fairly acquired a place in the taylors. edition may be said to have fairly earned a place in the taxider-

The eight chapters treat generally of skinning and preserving quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, fishes, and spiders, worms and in-sects; preparing skeletons; the manner of collecting different animals; recipes and directions for the various articles used in taxidermy, and lastly of instructions to travelers.

"Krick's Guide to the Turf" is a manual which is

absolutely indispensible to horse owners, and those who are in-terested in the turf. Its author and publisher, Mr. H. G. Crick-more, of the World, has a wide reputation for the accuracy of his information on all turf matters. The book is published at No. 25

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Brown's Gun Cleaner has been recently tested by the officers of the United States Regulars at Fort Steele, Wyoming Territory, and recommended to the Government for adoption by the army.

[From Hon. Andrew Cornwall, ex-member Legislature, New York State.]

York State.

H. H. Warner & Co.:—Gents—I have been troubled with kindney difficulty for the last three years, and in October last had a very severe attack. I then commenced taking your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and obtained relief at once. I have used two bottles, and feel as well as ever, and I shall always keep a supply of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in the house.

Yours truly,

A. Cornwall.

—Among the notable manufacturing establishments of New York is that of Keep's, the manufacturer of Shirts and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Some years ago Mr. Keep devised a method of supplying people with partly-made shirts, that is garments which are all cut and ready to be sewed together. Thus, by reducing the cost of what are substantially wholly-made shirts, proved a most successful business undertaking. Keep's partly-made shirts are now sent to every State in the Union, and from a single salesroom on Broadway the manufacturers have moved into a large building, which is now entirely occupied by the various departments. There is nothing so satisfactory in the shape of dress as a well-fitting shirt. Keep's shirts fit well and wear well. We can heartify endorse the man, the shirt and the way in which he does business. -Among the notable manufacturing establishments of

HUNTING THE ALLIGATOR.—Kingston, N. Y., March 2d.

—From what I had read of alligators I was led to believe that they were exceedingly dangerous, but closer acquaintance has dispelled that illusion. I now regard them as thorough cowards, except when they are defenging their young or are met with when on their land journeyings; then they are dangerous, and must be approached with caution, keeping the line of retreat open

in case of emergencies. The best alligator hunting is found in lakes and creeks where they have not been much disturbed. Such places can be found almost everywhere along the 8t. John's River, Florida, within a short distance of hotels and landings. Good sport may yet be had on the 8t. John's River itself by hunting from land instead of water. Almost any deep cove remote from the steamer channel is good ground, and the morning of a warm sunny day is the time. The proper weapon is a .40 or .44 sporting rifle. I have been most successful with a .44 rm-fire, using the long cartridge. I have killed a fifteen-fooder stone dead at .50 yards with the short .44 cartridge. I have used a .50 caliber rifle, but the lighter rifle will kill just as many and is much the most pleasant in use. When the alligator is floating on the water the eye is the most prominent feature and is the only vital part. When on land or lying on logs a shot behind the fore leg will be effective. If a "igator" is shot in deep water he sinks and is lost. The skinning of a "igator" is a difficult task, especially if the capture be a large one; but the neophyte generally wishes the skin of his first "igator" as a troply, and can obtain it by making longitudinal cuts from the head to the tail on each side, just under the large bony plates of the back, then cutting a slit down each leg to connect with the cuts on sides. Commence stripping at the tail. The skin may be preserved by salting and drying. Small alligators may be skinned without trouble. If the head is buried a few inches in the earth for a week the teeth may be extracted without from the other hands of the tail on each side is similar to the bellow of a bull. "To produce their music they sit upon their bind legs, support the body in an creet position with the aid of the tail, open the mouth to ist greatest capacity, and vocalise their amorous lays. Alligators as pets. A tub of water with a stone in the center for them to crawl on makes a good home. For food a few minnows or a little raw meat,

A BEAR DOG IN A CAGE, -Messrs. Chas. Reiche & Bro. of this city, recently received from Berlin, Prussia, the wild beast belonging to an exhibitor, who recently died in that city from injuries inflicted by a royal Bengaltiger. Among the animals thus received were some unnaturalized Polar bears:

It is known that the mere presence of an animal in a This known that the mere presence at an animal must cage of others of different species, no matter how savage or wild they may be, will sometimes provent them from fighting. Why this is so animal tamers can offer only theories in explanation. It is said that tigers and lions in the jungle will run from the presence of a dog as lions in the jungle will run from the presence of a dog as they do from that of a man, unloss presend by hunger or standing in defense of offspring. Mr. Rice, before his death, as an experiment, and without much hope of success, introduced a large dog, a cross between a mastiff and the bull-terrier, into a cage containing two entirely untamed Polar bears, and a Russian black bear. The effect surprised him. The dog instantly asserted a mastery over his companions, although any once of them could have killed him in two minutes. He seemed to feel the necessity of preserving the upper hand, and of not letting any one of them imbrue his teeth in warm blood. As soon as trouble threatens, the peacemaker has but to show his teeth and growl in order to restore harmony. Mr. Reiche says he does not know of any other case where the native fierceness of a Polar bear has been quelled. Mr. Reine says no does not know of any other case where the native fierceness of a Polar bear lias been quelled. Mr. Rice, before his death, used to enter the cage with this happy family and perform with them, though he did not dare to do so before the dog was introduced. The lour brutes traveled in the same cage across the Atlantic

Advertisements.

BAYLISS' NICKEL PLATED RE-CAPPER AND EXTRACTOR.



THIS IMPLEMENT is used for 10 or 12-gauge one implement. Promounced by Capt. Hogardus, Tinker and others, the best implement tray ever used. Price 32 Liberal discount to the trade. H. BAYLISS, Sole Agent and Manufacturer, 45 Western st., Providence, R. L.

SUGAR MAPLES.

A CHOICE COLLECTION of these or namental trees, from 4 to 14 inches in circumference, root prunct and ready for immediate planting. Also overgreened fruit trees for sale by CHISHORY Trees are provided to the control of the control

KEEP'S SHIRTS ARE THE VERY BEST.

KEEPS PATENT PARTLY MADE SHIRTS, only plain seams to finish. 6 tor \$7. KEEPS CUSTOM SHIRTS, very bost, MADE TO MEASURE, 6 for \$10. Fit guaranteed.

An elegant set of extra heavy gold-plated buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.

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the very best, plain or embroidered, 80c. to\$1.25
per pair.

KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.

BEST GINGHAM, Patent Protected Ribs, each. Warranted, Fifty per cent, stronger to any other umbrella. REGINA AND TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR for spring and summer wear, 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1, 31.25, \$1.50. Very best. Pepperell Jean Drawers,

KEEP'S COLLARS AND CUFFS in all the latest styles; also

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the United States;

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Special attention is called to my SPANISH YEW-BACKED BOWS and footed peacock feathered Arrows.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Archery and Lawn Tennis.

E. I. HORSMAN, 80 & 82 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

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FOR SALE-A high-sided, very able HOM SALLE—A Dign-sided, very able and fast sloop yacht, built by Lennox, tw years old, 35 by 15, drawing 3; feet. Own cruised along coast all hast summer with safet. Cabhr roomy; is sound and strong in all respects, so that owner, if deelred, will give leg warranty to bess represented. Cabhr plainly funished, Price \$1.500. Inquire at 50 BitOAI WAY; thom i. If desired, a good main to blarge.

A BARGAIN.

A BARUATIN.

FOR SALE—Price \$39—an American-made 12 bore; 28-inch shot grin; weighs' about 8 lbs; choke-bore; rebounding locks; extension rib, and snap fore-stock; made to order last full and sold for want of use only. It is a good shooter and a plain, but durable gun. Address X., Forest and Stream office. Mar25-tf.

FOR SALE—A fine second-hand double Wesley Richards breech-loader, 12-bore, 81b., price \$100, by HORACE SMITH, No. 31 Park row, New York.

FOR SALE—160 acres selected land, Nobles County, Minu, at \$5 per acre, just half price; small house, ince settlers, choice game. It is an undeniable bargam. Also a Colt revolving shot guu, with case, at \$15; cost \$80. W. H., IW North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Philadelphia.

DUCK SHOOTING, -35,000 acres of beautiful marsh on the Detroit River, four hours from Detroit by steamer. A share in above for sale. Apply to C. MACDONALD, 52 Wall street, New York.

Manted.

AUDUBON'S BIRDS.

A NY GENTLEMAN having a set of Audubon's hirds, half size, in good order, which he would like to soll for \$75, will please at the to file.

OWLS WANTED.
50 cts. each paid for the dead birds dollvers in good condition at my address. W. KNOWLTON, 188 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. Febl2-2m.

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Herersink Lodge Kennels

The following celebrated Dogs are in the stud.

noca!

St. Bernard dog "Marco"; rough coated, two years old; a magnificent animal—Hev. J. Cumming Macdona's stock—second prizes Hanover Show and Rochester.

New Foundland dog "Keeper"; four years old; first prize was "Crucieth"; liver and white; one and a half years old; out of Lord Sefton's renowned stock—one of the handsomest pointers in the United States. Second prize in the Hanover International States.

New Foundland States and States are conditioned to the Hanover International States.

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fted:
Irish setter, "Rover II"; pure red; son of Mac
donu's champion "Rover." Never exhibited
English setter, "Ranger II"; a pure bred Lav
ernek, son of Macdona's celebrated "Ranger,"
His get won first at Hanover and Paris shows, an
second at Puppy Stakes in Eastern Field Trial
EGR. second at 1 2. 1879. Stud fee, \$25.00.

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The get of the following thoroughbred

The get of the following thoroughbred ElitoPiocs.

St. Bornard "Braunfels," rough coated, out of Prince Solin's celebrated stock; a magnificent bitch, in whelp to "Marco," lst prizes in Handers of the prince Solin's celebrated stock; a magnificent bitch, in whelp to "Marco," lst prizes in Handers of the prince stock of the p

PINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am pre
pared to take a limited number of dogs,
either setters or pointers, and train them thoroughly. I give my puppies sever months work
the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Prices, \$50 and \$75, according to length of time I keep the dog, with
discount to parties at long distances. A
WINTER, Cairo, Thomas County, Georgia,
Oct \$4.0

ENGLEWOOD KENNEL

To Sportsmen.

I AM prepared to board a limited num-ber of dogs. Setters and pointers thoroughly field broken. Address C. C. TOWNSEND. Feb 12-3m.

FOR SALE—A large black and beautiful pointer from Gillespie's Black Sam; well broken, knd, but waterind; three years old; pr ue \$12. Also Roper breech-loading shot gun, with 45 steel shells; price \$30. Address G. EL-LOTT, McEwensville, Northumberland County.

OR SALE—Chesapeake Bay dog, 13 m inthe old; trained and shot over by myself this series of the control of the c

FOR SALE-The red Irish setter bitch PUK SALE—The red Irish setter bitch pup out of her by Mack (Plunket-Carrie), ten weeks old; the bitch is all red, the dog red and white, price 50 each; one dog pup, same stock nine months old, all red, very large and promising, price 500; both dam and sire have pedigrees regulared. Address P. DUNHAM, Locds, Mass April 1-12.

POR SALE—Good pedigreed, line-collos, nearly broken, and has been shot over. Address BEACON KENNEL, 23 Myrtle street, Boston.

NOTICE.-A DOG TRAINER.-The un-NOTICE.—A DOG TRAINER.—The undersigned, now prepared to take a limited number of dous for thorough handling and breaking, respectfully offers the following well-bardt, & William street, New Y. Mr. Schunderst, & William street, New York, Mr. Chas Heath, Newark, N. J., Dr. W. S. Wobb, & Walterter, New York, Mr. Chas Heath, Newark, N. J., and Mr. Edward Leverch, Ill Reade street, New York, S. T. E. SMITH, Stockholm, N. J. Mar. 25 it. T. E. SMITH, Stockholm, N. J.

\$66 a week in your own tewn. Terms and \$5 out free. Address H. HALLET & CO.,

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free, Address P O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.



\$1 50 Per doz. 2 00 " 2 00 " 3 00 " 4 00 " Large : " trolling on double gut, -

Any of the above flies tied with jungle cock shoulders and golden pheasant crest tails at 50 cents per dozen extra. Salmon flies according to pattern, - - - \$3 OO to 6 OO Per doz. The celebrated "Corduroy" (silver or gold) trout and bass flies, \$3 00 per dozen.

We have over three hundred patterns in stock, and can tie any pattern to order. Prices are given per dozen; we do not sell less than one dozen, but will give any assortment in the dozen. All our flies are tied on our celebrated Spring Steel Sproat Hooks.

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J. B. CROOK'S Lancewood and Lumonwood Bows, \$7.50.

J. B. CROOK'S Newport Bass Rods, suitable for Trolling and still Baiting for all kinds of salt water fishing, eight to nine feet, German Silver Mounted. Peoper Cane second Joint and two tips, \$18.

Send 25 cents for Illustrated Catalogue for 1880, giving Hints on Archeys med Rike Blooding and the Rules of Cricket, Foot Ball, Lawn Tennis, Glass Ball Shooting and a Synopsis of Fishing, giving a Generation of Fishing, when to go and what Tackle to use.

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Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Dors handled with skill and judgment.
Dors have daily access to salt water.
N. B.—Setter and Pointer pupples; also, broken dors for sale; full pedigrerees. Address H. C. GLOV Bit, Toms likyer, N. J.

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M. P. McKoon, Franklin, Delaware Co., N. X.
KEEP ONLY COCKERS of the finest
strains. I seli only young stock. I granante
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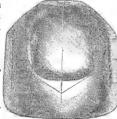
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A Day in the Woods.

SECOND PAPER.

T was unreasonably early the next morning when Henry awoke me out of a short but peaceful slumber. Indeed, so soundly had I slept that scarcely did it seem half an hour since we parted, and left the few smouldering embers dying on the hearth below.

"It's four o'clock," said he. "You 'rouse the boys. I'll leave the candle here lighted, and there's water in the crock. I'm going down to prepare the coffee. Collect your wits, Harry, and make haste. Oscar will not lose three minutes waiting for us."

I thought he still lingered within the small attic room when I had become conscious enough to answer him, but he had slipped out with the stealth of an Indian. Though Jack Lary, Nevill and the mil! yere yet fresh in my dreamy mind, quail shooting, which was to be the sport of the day, was the one thought prominent. Aye, there stood reclining the London double twist, and dangling from the muzzle could be seen the quaint powder-horn and shot-belt, and there, too, hung the short, cozy velvet shooting jacket and the cap staring me in the very eyes from all portions of the room.

Showly raising the little dormer window until it caught the funder. The first crescent of the moon had wasted for

Slowly raising the little dormer window until it caught the button, I peeped out into the darkness: it was still as death. The faint crossent of the moon had waned far to the westward, and was slowly sinking behind the woods; a few stars yet glimmered in the heavens, and below my window, (which was even so miniature as to afford scarcely a scant observation) lay Thompson's Pond, as placid as a mirror. Nor can I expel from this phantom-like recollection, for I get it even now—the dank, odorous breath of that autumnal dawn, as it lingered yet awhile ere it gave birth to another sun to to shine upon a beautiful world.

"Come, boys, look lively if you mean to have a good day's sport. You'll feel more like sleeping to-morrow morning. Thorpe's up this half hour, and the coffee has sent its aroma all through the house. There, I've lit your candle for you. Come, Bob—come, Charlie, jump up, Nowey more property of the prop

sent its aroma all through the house. There, I've lit your candle for you. Come, Bob—come, Charlie, jump up, will you?"

A few hasty moves placed the trio in quite a respectable appearance, for hunters, and with coats and other accountermonts under our arms we repaired to the room below, partook of a light breakfast of coffee and biscuit, and then not leaving on our own accord, but actually chased by this same Henry out through the back door out into one of the blackest mornings I ever saw in all my life. We left like the Tenth Russars under Lord Cardigan, i. e., one arm in a sleeve.

gan, i. c., one arm in a sleeve.
"Uncouple them crazy hounds, Fen," said Henry:

they haven't ceased howling since they saw the light in the window."
"I'd like to know if the poor beasts are as crazy as you

"they haven't ceased howling since they saw the light in the window."

"I'd like to know if the poor beasts are as crazy as you are, to bring a chap out this time of the morning to shoot. Where have you the unfortunate devils, anyway?"

"They're beyond there in the corn cribs. Just whip out the pin from the staple, and you'll see them."

Scarcely were the directions from his lips when I let out the dogs, who, hungry as hyenas, ran wild everywhere, and finally finding the gate on their hook, got out into the road, and were everything but manageable.

Knowing the affair to have been a concocted job, I let Henry laugh to his heart's wishes, and walked silently across the lot to Ocarr's shanty, where the low, dismal ficker in the eight-squared window gave evidence that that worthy was up and astir, and upon entering we found him endeavoring to forage for himself and dog. Surprised indeed was he at our inopportune visit.

"You see I have to feed the whole barn-yard before I can go qualiling. I reckon you chaps slept precious little last night. The Wilson's ain't got around yet, either, cause it's too early. "Twon't be light enough for a whole hour to come, 'less it happens that you fellows want to murder the dear little creatures in their beds. And even at that, I'll bet all I shoot this season ye's couldn't find one of them. Yes, dark for an hour yet," and he raised the window to substantiate the truth of his assertion, at the little reatures in their beds. And even at that, I'll bet all I shoot this reason ye's couldn't find one of them. Yes, dark for an hour yet," and he raised the window to substantiate the truth of his assertion, laterial at him and sing the precious little last a him and sprovender beside the hearth. But that "good dog," lie continued, placing a tin pan containing that animal's provender beside the hearth. But that "good dog," lie continued, placing a tin pan containing that animal's provender beside the hearth. But that "good dog," lie continued, placing at him pan containing that animal's pr

"Like parting friends who linger while they sever, Enforced to go, though seeming still unready."

Highly pleased at having such a companion, I well knew that the only part now left for me to play was to shoot. Whether I should do so indiscreetly in the excitement of the moment, or cool and collectively aim and kill to a certainty, was a question solved only when the time came.

"He's got one; casy; I ll flush the bird," whispered my companion, and they rose to my utter mortification. He smiled at my waywardness of shooting too quick, in doing which I did not ruffle a feather. He scored his bird handsomely—a fine, well-matured cock-quail.

"No great or uncommon coincidence, that one naturally timid should miss the thirs shot of the season, Oscar, cansidering the game, too—a bird who, rising with such a startling wing, is a put to throw the shooter in a quandary. They are, in my opinion, the most difficult bird to kill at that."

"Oh, no, no, Harry. A grouse is fifty times more dif-

"Oh, no, no, Harry. A grouse is fifty times more dif-

*They are there now—three extremely tall, dead poplars, which have stood unmovable since the days of the Noyack Indiaus, and which have refused to succumb to the wild, sturdy northwesters of many wildters.

ficult to stop, and when you get in the timber lands tomorrow you'll remember every word of what I say; and
as for myself, I consider quail shooting child's play to
that of stopping a grouse instantly, for that is the way
to do it. Now 'keep cool,' as Bob continually says, and
you'll get the next one sure; the place is alive with
them. Did you count that bety?"
"Count them? They might have been a flock of one
thousand for ought I know; but I'm loaded, and let's
move on, though I expect to go reeling at my next shot.
I poured the pellets into this burrel regardlessly."
But the dog was gone, and despite the numerous cries
for "kink, Rink," and whistles without number, it took
us some minutes to find him; and actually there he was,
like a cast statute, dead on a point—a skirmish on his
own hook.
"I'll warm him for that," whispered Oscar, in the

own hook,
"I'll warm him for that," whispered Oscar, in the
same breath ordering my position, which I took beyond
a tall cedar. They rose, and again I missed, and again a tall cedar. he scored one.

a tall cedar. They rose, and again I missed, and again be scored one.

"You get that bird, Fen. See it over there? And come here, kink." The dog curled his beautiful tail between his legs and gave a backward look. "Here, I say, Will you, will you, will you ever do that again?" and as he laid heavily the chastisement upon the wayward and skulking brute, a series of howls rent the woodlands far and wide.

"You should have called him from the point, Oscar, and chastised him there and then; he does not know now, exactive why you flogged him."

"Yes, that would have been the better way; but I don't think at all times—charge! you reckless villian; lie down there! I've taught him better than that. I' used to let him flush the birds himself, but had to break him from the habit on account of his chasing them so.

till the down there! I've taught him better than that, it used to let him flush the birds himself, but had to break him from the habit on account of his chasing them so, him from the habit on account of his chasing them so, He'd run a mile at times, as if the very devil was in his wake. Charlie's dog Tip inherits the same traits from its mother. The first day I had him up here to break, I thought actually, when I fired the first gun, that the fool had run clear back into Kings County."

"Gun shyness, Oscar. The next dog you have to break, and you discover any symptoms of a similar timidity, just lash the animal to a cedar—out here upon the grounds where you intend to teach him—and waste a dozen shots or so over him, and I'll guarantee a speedy cure."

the grounds where you intend to teach him—and waste a dozen shots or so over him, and I'll guarantee a speedy cure."

"I shall really try the scheme, Harry, but George's dog, Major, did that art most beautifully—the very finest I ever did see it done. Did you ever see Major flush a bird, when George would say 'whist?"

"Yes, I witnessed the event many a time last autuum, and was struck with the beauty and thoroughness of that animal's education. I like that acquirement in a dog; but the great trouble is that few dogs can be taught the trick; and then the accomplishment, to be permaent, necessitates the whaling of half the life out of the poor brute. By the-bye, where did George get that dog?"

"Some one gave it him. It was but a common mongrel setter; but Oscar, such a dog. George had him educated up to the teeth—the effects of his overflowing kindness, I'll wager anything."

"Do you really believe so? I have an idea; and, as for me, personally, I should not desire a dog whose ancestors could be traced back to the flood, or, beyond that, as some dogs are, so long as he was a good dog, and could out-tramp me. And do you believe Major's death was an accident, or an outburst of George's temper?"

"Ah! yes, Harry, purely an accident, if ever there was one. George never got angry in his life, to such an extent as to be driven to do any such desperation as that, Not George; he would not have parted with Maj, for his weight in gold; indeed, he feels quite sorry about the affair. You should have seen his interment up in the cook's lot, right where the wigwam was burned, Harry, that's where he lies."

"Well, there are some dog's qualified for the acquirement of no one possible art. In fact, the only thing that can be driven into them is a load of shot, and that's the

that's where he lies."

"Well, there are some dog's qualified for the acquirement of no one possible art. In fact, the only thing that can be driven into them is a load of shot, and that's the end of them. It was the queerest accident I ever did hear of, and doubted it at first, George made me laugh so with his drollery; but he's one of the best boys in the world, take him all in all."

"Well might you say so, Harry, and he's often—"

"Hold! Rink has a care, are you ready?"

I nodded in the affirmative and fired simultaneously. From a bery of perhaps a dozen, one dropped to my left quarter, and two succumbed to the deliberate, steady and inserring aim of my companion. I had my bird in my hand long before the dog could have hoped to mouth him; and as he lay there liteless, a beautiful cock-qualit, with a patch torn from his side, from whence the blood trickled and clogged upon his, alas! forever helpless wing, a feeling of regret stole o'er me.

"Did you get him?" inquired my friend, after the dog had retrieved his two birds.

"Yes, I got him, but I'm sorry I shot him. I have a spark of humanity lingering somewhere in me, and, if I know myself aright, I believe I never shot one of these little 'Bob White's 'but that I did not entertain some feeling of remorse after the deed was done. Not that

I pondered over the moral question of the sport, but somehow the sorrow was sure to creep intrusively into my conscience. It may however come home to me a lit-tle closer than to other gunners, whose love for the pas-I pondered over the moral question of the sport, but somehow the sorrow was sure to creep intrusively into my conscience. It may however come home to me a little closer than to other gamers, whose love for the pastime has spring up within a few years. Mine has been lifelong, and those centered bevies mow paining their melancholy requiem below in the hollow were the companions of my boyhood. I cannot forget their connection with my happy but errant days, when, a reckless youth, how far would I wander into the daisied and clovered mendows of summer time and listen to the incessant 'Bob White,' and 'Ah! Bob White,' frequently to be lulled to sleep beneath a cooling shade by the perch pond, and awakening to find the float which I left bobbing upon the stream gone, line and all gone. The recollection of those pleasant, haleyon days steal in upon me now, as their many fanciful and sportive scenes have long been obliterated by the light of civilization. The woodman's axe has ceased for many a long day in the Chestnut groves, and the heavy trunks which bore their mantling shade have been taken out one by one from the woodpile, until their last flicker has vanished from the broad hearth. Ah! so long ago, it seems so long to real nideed, great avenues now strotch and cross the heath where I used to ramble. I cannot forget them if I would, Oscar. How I would find the quall's nest in the spring time, go to watch it every day; and finally, to go some hazy summer and find all gone, mother and chicks. They were companions in whose courts I were ever willing to sejourn, were it possible, even now and then; and then there were wild schoolmates, few were they indeed to strangle them. They are nearly all gone, sorrowful to say. I I hove the heetic flush of autuum—her pallid akies; her scumbled copee and woodland, and even the weird music of her tinkling leaves. The killing of a few innocent birds is a secondary matter with me. I am sorry I shot him.

weird music of her finking leaves. The kining of a few innocent birds is a secondary matter with me. I am sorry I shot him.

"Well," added he, with an atheistical swing of the head, "if we all thought down here the way you do, why, the fact is, we'd starve. It's bread and water for us, though we cannot, for the time being, forget the sport attendant. There's no one willing to deny that fact, whether he pursues the quall, woodcock, grouse, ducks, geese, hares, deer, or bears, if necessary, the pursuer cannot forget that the act is accompanied with sport. Now I have, as you know, many nights to spear cels in the creek, and the thought has often struck me that it was not the nicest way to catch a fish-to drive a spear through him the way I do, and leave him squirming in the boat; but Harry, I'm thinking of my breakfast, it's a necessity, man. Now as you have broken the spoil by your first quali, look quick and mark down every well mark down any in the ceder rotte. Hence and into the open buckwheat fields, or the fellows will best us sure; they have fired full thirty shots now. We could not very well mark down any in the ceder patch, Guess you don't feel well this Wo.'!! Ever feen, this corner Harry and well mark down any in the cedar patch. Guess you don't feel well this morning, though you should; it's a beautiful morning. We'll start from this corner, Harry, and try all along the fence and then quarter the field; dare say we'll get a few among the heaps of wheat. Brace up, a full bag is a glad heart to the sportsman. "Eight are enough for me for a day's sport, though some men whom I know would shoot eight hundred in a day if they could be found." "You're a queer coon, Harry, I do believe that if you were to meet a bear in the forest, or a Bengal in the jungle, you'd try to persuade him from his hunger sooner than satisfy him with the smell of powder."

Bengal in the jungle, you'd try to persuade him from his lunger somer than satisfy him with the smell of powder."

"Enough, Oscar, don't you remember how some of the woodcock which we shot last July could not be used on account of the putrefaction which set in despite all our efforts to save them? Have you never read how the curse of the Almighty came upon the Israelites when they gathered too many quail, and how they stunk and bred pestilence? I'm not preaching now, understand me correctly, I'm simply giving an illustration. Some men shoot twenty brace of quail in a day and cannot use the half of them, and if they do not find their way into the trash burrel, they are offered at "so much" per head, and not unfrequently do they turn out to be market-shooters. I have known such cases. Its a disgrace, to be plain and explicit upon the subject, there will be a limit ere long to a day's shoot. Let the dog in there and I'll show you that I can kill a quail." We proceeded, making first a circuit of, and then quartering Bennet's lots, knocking over the stragglers from their retreating flight, and finally reached a piece of swampish land, a first-rate woodcock ground for mid-summer shooters. We'll catch a rabbit or two here if the dog is smart enough. Walk down there a short pace. I put up a woodcock in the middle of winter about where you stand."

"Indeed, a queer time of the year for the long-billed

stand."
"Indeed, a queer time of the year for the long-billed beggar to be in this climate. Did you shoot him?
"No, I waited too long. I wasn't mistaken though, it was a woolcock."
"Well, honestly, Oscar, I'd rather shoot them in January was a woolcock."

ary than in July. Even evading the moral and humane view of the subject, there's far, far, more sense in it if the birds could, or if they were so constituted as to be in season at the period."

the birds could, or if they were so constituted as to be in season at the period."

(D. striata). The nests of these species were found on the season at the period."

(D. striata) and yellow warbler (D. maculosa) was found only on and yellow warbler (D. maculosa) was found only on and yellow warbler (D. maculosa) was found only on the main island. The yellow-rumps chose for the location of their homes the edges of clearings on the borders of a brood of the main island. The yellow-rumps chose for the location of their homes the edges of clearings on the borders of some old wood path, rarely breeding in the low swampy growths so congenial to the black-polls. By the slaughter. They breed nearly at the same time; they're not half grown; but every fitth bird is matured; they are a fitty of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs of the former were already half fledged, though eggs were also found far advanced in incubation. With the solid three of us, cannot be prompted by any love for the sport, and I cannot see, for the life of me, what pleasure there is in worrying yourself and your dog half to death. Molest them not until the 15th of September, Ill conceded that for, and from that time on, until lato in a rustling October,

don't want to shoot him then. Haven't you quail, grouse, myriads of ducks, hares, etc. Fishing is a gen-

grouse, myriads of ducks, hares, etc. Fishing is a gentleman's pastime for the summer months."

"Well, I'll have a talk with you some other time upon that subject. I want to get a rabbit and then we'll make tracks for home. I'm going to take the boys out on the bay this afternoon, and we must have dinner over by one at the least."

We get the "pumpia" and baying half an hour to be.

tracks for home. I'm going to take the boys out on the bay this afternoon, and we must have dinner over by one at the least."

We got the "bunnie," and having half an hour to loiter on the way, we made tracks homeward. As we trod the moist, sombre sod, by leafy combs which bordered the swamps, the scenery became picturesque. The warm rays of the sun had dissolved the white frost into millions of pearly drops, and had also brought out myriads of piping robins and screaming blue-jays. Presently we gained the hill-top, and far off could be seen the tiny white gables, among them, Bill Simpson, and there also towered, like great ghosts, the three poplars. Constantly did we hear the soft, distant crack of the fowling pieces of the other parties; now three or four smothered bangs and then a lull, while the faithful dogs were in quest of other bevies.

Proceeding languidly toward the poplars an incident cocurred which I think of sufficient importance to chronicle, never remembering recording it before. We flushed a bevy of quail whose instinct led them to our right quarters, where graw some cedars, leaving us in an awkward position on account of their close proximity. I marked them down in a hollow among a patch of sweet ferns and bay-berries. Coming upon the spot where I had surely marked them down, strange to say, the dog failed to make a point, though we made him quarter every yard of it. My friend insisted that they had ran off after alighting, but I entertained different thoughts, and ordering off the dog proceeded to trample the low scrub, my companion standing ready to shoot. It was not long before a brace got up, and then a single bird exactly from my feet. Satisfied that the birds were there, I remained at my work, which was amusement to me, until I had cleared the patch of eight birds, which number I was perfectly satisfied did not exceed the quantity which arose at first ways any addid not exceed the quantity which arose feetly satisfied did not exceed the quantity which arose

as nrst.

The birds were evidently a portion of some bevy that had been previously fired into that morning, and having been put up the second time became frightened and withheld all affluvia, leaving an insurmountable task for the

dog. "Well done, Harry; I'll inform the boys of the fact; but we are behind time now; we must hurry." Chaining the dog we were soon at the poplars, later to

be sure.

be sure.

Bob saluted us by holding up a rabbit by the ear, cutting such a figure—his prey so small and he so voluminous—that I am enforced to laugh even when I think of it, to this day,

"Well," proceeded Oscar, "count the bags, boys. How yanny, you, Henry?" "Eight." "George?" "Ten." "Bob?" "Six and a rabbit (still by the ears), "Will?" "Ten," "Charlie?" "Five." "Fen?" "Six." "And I eleven and a rabbit."

"Good. And now eat like wolves, and Will and I will get the boat ready and sail on the ducks." At the information the boys set up a jollification, the horn blew for dinner, and they separated.

HARRY FENWOOD.

HARRY FENWOOD.

Matural History.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A T the meeting of the Linnean Society of New York, held March 6th, the annual election of officers took place, resulting as follows: Mr. E. P. Bicknell, of Riverdale, New York City, was reëlected President; Mr. R. F. Pearsall, of Brooklyn, was chosen Vice-President; Mr. C. H. Eagle, of New York City, Secretary; Mr. N. T. Lawrence being reëlected Treasurer. Since the last report, printed in these columns, several interesting meetings have been held, and papers presented, notices of some of which follow: Mr. Robert Lawrence, of Flushing, gave a list of some additions to his cabinet during recent years, among which the following were recorded from near this city: Oyster catcher (Hæmatopus palliatus), New York harbor; yellow, and little black rails (Porzana noveboracensis and jamaicensis); red phalarope (Phalaropus fulicarius), and the gyr-falcon (Falco sacer), all from Long Island; black vulture (Cathartes atratus), from Sandy Hook, and also the great grey owl (Syrnium cinereum), from the Adirondacks.

Mr. Pearsall read a paper on the breeding of certain warblers at Grand Menan, and the Rangeley Lakes, Maine. At Grand Menan the most common warblers were the yellow-rumped (Dendræca coronata), and the black-poll (D. striata). The nests of these species were found on the small outlying islands, while that of the black

worms of the same family as silk producers was also discusse(l.

A paper by Mr. T. S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, Minn., was read by Mr. F. Benner, describing the eccentricities of a pair of phospe birds (Savornis fuscus) in their choice of a nesting place. A striking instance was given of a pair of these birds choosing for their nesting site the second floor of an unused house, only accessible from a broken window pane on the lower floor and after passing through several rooms. Here they attempted, though unsuccessfully, to construct their nest on a narrow strip of wood nailed to the wall, covering both it and the floor with quantities of moss and mud. In this connection Mr. Pearsall spoke of a nest of this bird built on the horizontal limb of a willow, after several unsuccessful attempts had been made to place it in a slied.

A. communication from Dr. A. H. Atkins, of Locke, Mich., read by Mr. Mearns, spoke of the occurrence there in January of the red-bellied and golden-winged woodpecker (Centurus carolinus and Colaptes auratus), also the robin.

At the meeting of Feb. 21st Mr. Ingersoll spoke on the distribution of the ovster along our Atlantic seaboard. The habits of this animal and its enemies were alluded to, and various interesting points in oyster culture touched upon. Remarks on this topic elicited the fact that both black and green oysters-not shells-were of occasional occurrence.

At the same meeting Mr. Bicknell remarked on the development of ferns.

A paper read by Mr. N. T. Lawrence on the greater long-beak (Macrohamphus scolopaceus, Say) will appear in the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club; so it will be unnecessary here to more than allude to the fact that the author brings forward some new points bearing on the relations between the bird and M. griseus, which may agaist in clearing up the uncertainty which has long attached to them.

The migration of birds was treated by Mr. C. H. Eagle, in a paper dealing primarily with the facts of this wellknown phenomenon, and incidents bearing upon them, The paper provoked considerable discussion,

Mr. Bicknell reported the following items from Riverdale bearing on the advance of the season before its re-The flowering of the wild plants indicated cent relapse: the season to be over a month in advance of that of last year, and between two and three weeks ahead of the remarkably early season of 1878. Of trees and plants eight species were in flower before the 1st of March, and up to the present time fourteen have been observed. The liver leaf (Hepatica triloba) was in flower as early as Jan. 11th, and skunk cabbage (Symplocurpus) the last week of Feb-Tadpoles were to be found at almost any time during the winter, and frogs (Rana clamitans) noticed. and peepers (Hyla pickeringii) heard, in every month. The first snake found was on Feb, 29th (Eutænia sirtalis), always the earliest. Immature individuals of what were unquestionably Spelerpes bilineatus - a salamander were found every month; numbers of newts (Diemyctylus viridescens) were secured Jan. 4th. Other salaman-ders found were Plethodon erythronotus, Feb. 15th, and Amblystoma punctatum was abroad Jan. 25th, spawning March 7th. The phoebe bird (Sayornis fuscus arrived March 5th, nearly two weeks earlier than usual. Mr. Pearsall reported having seen the bird on Long Island on the 22d of February.

A CHAT ABOUT OWLS.

HAVE always had a weakness for owls, and scattered over the pages of my note books for the last twenty years are many anecdotes relating to these birds, for I have shot and stuffed, trapped and petted owls in many lands. One of my first recorded adventures with these hirds was as follows :-

In the belfry of a village church in the east of England, a brown owl had reared its young. The church stood in an old park, near a hall where resided the old Squire-lord of the manor and owner of the whole village. Everything around was antiquated and venerable. Again I see, in my mind's eye, the ivy-clad oaks, the mossy fences, the park strewn with decaying timbers that no one was allowed to touch. No boy dared to pluck

for in at the back door walked the old sexton with the owls. He had gone straight to the barn, and there were owls. He had gone straight to the barn, and there were the birds in a barrel. I accompanied the party to the church tower and saw the birds safely replaced in the muss of filth that had served as a nest—probably for years. There were birds and mice, frogs and snakes, young hares and rabbits, and even fish lying all round in various stages of decomposition. The old owls hissed

mys of hith that had served as a nest—probably for years. There were birds and mice, frogs and snakes, young hares and rabbits, and even fish lying all round in various stages of decomposition. The old owls hissed and snapped round, but finally, though they had been away three days, came and sat near and caressed the young, to the Squire's intense delight. The sexton, who was also assistant gamekeeper, shook his head and said: "Don't you think they be a leetle too hard on the hares, Squire's' but the kind old geatteman, with a spirit worthy of Unule Toby, answered: "Nevill, there are plenty for them and for us too," It is needless to add, the owls were no more disturbed.

Among the strange styles of head gear affected by ladies, one of the most fashionable lately, has been hats trimmed with owls heads and wings. Faust refused to dance with the young witch, because "there sprang a red mouse from her mouth," Somehow, the association of ideas brings this passage to my mind when I see these mouse-exters on a liat. It is curious to observe what favorite material for head decoration feathers are, both with civilized and uncivilized nations. I have seen in various islands in the South Paolito head dresses made of feathers, as elaborate as those of Paris or Now York. A gaudy feather, or bright wing, is easily attached to a head, whether the owner is the possessor of a hat or not. I shall not discuss the propriety of destroying by whole-sale, beautiful and harmless creatures, sacrificed because fashion with doubtful taste demands it. I must, however confess a feeling akin to horror—a feeling that every true naturalist must experience, at any enormous waste of animal life, whether it be thousands of buffaloes, slain for their hides, or bright-hued birds, for their feathers. Owls, not being generally gregarious, are hardly likely to be exterminated by the million, yet they must be destroyed in considerable numbers to supply the demand.

leating likely to be exterminated by the million, yet they must be destroyed in considerable numbers to supply the demand.

The fashion of wearing owls' heads is by no means new. I saw an Imperial hunting fete at Versailles, when the Empress Eugenie was in her glory—bright, beautiful and, I suppose, happy. The ladies and genthemen both wore owls' heads on their hunting caps. The fashion spread, and owls of all kinds, from 'Le Grand Duc' (as the great horned owl is called) down to the little sparrow-owl, were in great demand. A kind-hearted naturalist protested against their destruction, urging that they were the best friends of the agriculturist, and should be protected. However, fashions changed in the spring. The owls had their day, and poor Eugenie ladd hers; the owls still hoot and blink round Versailles, but the Bonapartes have departed, perhaps never to return.

Manymay say they are lords by day.

Many may say they are lords by day, But the king of the night is the hold brown owl.

When the boys in Europe wish to rob an owl's nest of the young, and cannot reach down the hollow tree, they the a worsted stocking to a stick, and poke it down. The birds turn on their backs and grasp the stocking with their claws, and are easily drawn up, as they possess the faculty of holding on in a high degree, as my torn clothes and lacerated hands could frequently testify. Owls are easily tamed, and sometimes make interesting pets, although there are more differences in individual tempers than most people would imagine. I have living at this time three snowy owls, captured this winter. One was wounded with a rifle ball; one was trapped; the other attacked a hen in mid-day, but was in turn knocked over lay a gallant game-cock; the farmer saw the circumstance, ran and threw his coat over the owl and secured him. All my birds are very tame, and will submit to be coaxed on the lead, and will take food from the hand at my time of the day or night. I think I may say the

him. All my birds are very tame, and will submit to be coaxed on the head, and will take food from the hand at any time of the day or night. I think I may say the snowy owl is an exception among rapacious birds in the quality of its desh, as it is really tender and well tasted. I have known it eaten on several occasions, and pronounced excellent. One was served up incog, at a public dinner, and was greatly relished.

The voices of some of the small owls are very peculiar. During the France-Prussian war I was at Chantilly, and on several evenings, as I walked along the race-course, I heard a strange cry from the chestnut trees near the most. Kend kend kend rang out loud and clear at regular intervals. I asked one of the chasseurs what it was an omen—a bad sign—a bele noir.' I appealed to the lodge-keeper; that worthy not only concurred with Pierre, but sagely added "it betokened war, and his wife's fatter had heard it before every revolution." However, I watched attentively for a couple of evenings with my gun; my patience was rewarded with a pair of the aver, I watched attendively to a couple of evenings with my gun; my patience was rewarded with a pair of the pretty little scops owl, and the noise was heard no more. The augury was fulfilled, however, for in three months the German army was eneamped on the course.

The singular cry of the saw-whet, or acadian owl, was a puzzle to oratichologists for a long time. It was attributed to several species before the right author was discovered.

puzzle to ornithologists for a long time. It was attributed to several species before the right author was discovered. This small owl is moderately common near Lake Ontario. I have met with it there at all times of the year. I captured two hardly fledged young on a stump in June, 1877, one of which I lost through the curiosity of a lady, who opened the satchel in which they were. The birds looked up at her so quaintly that she dropped it in alarm, and one scrambled out and got lost. I kept the other nutil it was well feathered, and then killed it for a specimen, as it was in the white-fronted immature plumage. The present winter it has been common. I have myself obtained four fine specimens and seen several others. It is by no means ashy bird, although it can see very well by day. Its food seems to be chiefly insects; its castings invariably contain the elytra of beetles.

During the fall of 1878 I was staying at a farmhouse where a very tame and sagacious crow was kept, a gift from myself by the way. The chickens had been sadily thinned by the hawks and owls, and I always kept my gun in readiness. One night when the guinea fowls were lausually clamprons I got out of bed, took my gun, and

thinned by the hawks and owls, and I always kept my gun in readiness. One might when the guinea fowls were unusually clamorous I got out of bed, took my gun, and walked barefooted to the garden, just in time to see a large owl make an unsuccessful dash at one of the watchful sentinels. I waited some time in vain for a shot, then went to bed again—only to be aroused by a terrible cawing just outside my bedroom window. I opened the sash, and there was poor Jack—the crow—and a large owl on the ground engaged in a regular rough-and-tum-

ble fight. I could not shoot for fear of killing the crow. ble fight. I could not shoot for fear of killing the crow, which was a great favorite, so I ran out round the house. The owl escaped in the shadow of the orebard, but I saved poor Jack, though he was the worst frightened bird I ever saw. The next norning I found evidence enough to prove the identity of the robber. Jack had defended himself bravely, for a unmber of the owl's feathers were scattered around—it was the barred owl. S. nebulosum. The enmity between the owl and the crow is popular in Hindoo tradition. Kākāris, or enemy of the crow, is one of the Sanskrit names of the owl. Aristote also says "the erow fights with the owl, whose eggs it destroys at midday, while the owl on the other hand eats the crow's eggs at night." The Italians use the expression, "the owl amounts the crows." in udicate a serious dan-"the owl amongst the crows," to indicate a serious dan

crow's eggs at night. The itanans use the expression, "the owl amongst the crows," to indicate a serious danger.

The common screech owl is one of the most andacious of the family. One in my neighborhood last winter made three attempts at a canary that hung near a window; it dashed at the glass with such force as to knock itself down every time. When the canary was removed the owl went and bestowed its attention on the tame doves, six of which were found dead and their heads partly caten next day. The owl had not only killed the rightful owners of the dovecot, but had taken possession. There he sat and snapped defiantly at the hired man, who would have wrung his head off at once, but the lady wished it to be sent allye to me; it however escaped in transit. I have one, however, that was caught in a dovecot, where he had killed and partly caten four doves. Another in my possession didn't escape so easily, for it killed a female dove and attacked the male, a large, strong bird, and during the struggle the dove broke one of the owl's wings by the vigorous flapping of its own. If any person wishes to know what opinion small birds have of the owl'they have only to fasten one on a pole in a gardon in the breeding season and they will hear more ornithological abuse than ever was expressed on the spar-

a guided in the breeding season and they will near more ornithological abuse than ever was expressed on the sparrow question. A robin had built its nest on the window-sill of an out-house in my garden, and when the young were nearly fledged, during the absence of the parents, I placed a stuffed seveced owl by the side of their nest. When the robins returned the effect was ludicrous; the found come first unstancing a carnet with the scatter. female came first, unsuspicious as usual, with a mouthful She didn't notice the owl until close to it, of food.

female came first, unsuspicious as usual, with a mouthrui of food. She didn't notice the owl until close to it, but then dashed back screaning and in such confusion that she struck herself against the house. The male bird was soon on the spot, and such a chink-chinking was kept up that one would have thought half the robins in the country were there assembled. I removed the owl after a time, but it was torn to pieces and the robins didn't recover their equaninity that day.

The great Virginian owl is the worst enemy of the quail, much more so than any species of hawk, as I have had good proof. My owls are almost ifrantic to get at my tame quails, and the sight of a stuffed one is sufficient to keep the latter wakeful an hour. The disagorged pellets give unmistakable evidence that they prey on these birds in preference to others, and whenever the quails are found in plenty I have always discovered the owls. I have had for several years a fine female red-tailed hawk, reared from the nest and very tame. I had the owls. I have had for several years a fine female red-tailed hawk, reared from the nest and very tame. I had a male Virginian owl that I kept in the cellar, until he knocked down too many things to please the housekeeper. I then put him in the hawk's house; there was plenty of room, and they didn't fight, but they kept a constant watch upon each other. At every movement of the hawk the owl would bristle up as big as a lager beer keg, and at night when the owl moved the hawk would scream with terror. After a week I was obliged to separate them, for although they were both enormous caters, neither had touched a morsel of food since they had been together.

The hawk owl I have met with but once. I was hunt ing in November, 1877, and while crossing a rough, stony lot, always a favorite resort for the marsh hawk in sum lot, always a favorite resort for the marsh hawk in summer and the snowy owl in winter, an owl rose from behind a stone pile with a mouse, intending to alight on the stones. He saw me and rapidly changed his mind, but too late. I fired, and was delighted to find I had secured a very fine male hawk owl. I received one the same winter shot by a friend on the Canada shore of

Lake Ontario

Lake Outarno.

Many superstitions respecting owls have provailed from
the earliest times to the present day. Birds of ill omen
generally in all countries, they have yet the reputation
for superior wisdom among the feathered tribes, and cerfor superior wissom among the feathered tribes, and certainly if blank, inexpressive gravity is characteristic of this quality, the owl who "nightly asks who's who, and pauses for a reply," is entitled to all the honors. One belief of the ancients regarding these birds has not descended to our time. At least I have heard of no practical illustration. I think it must have escaped the researches of the apostles of Teetotalism. It is, that the excessed in owl drawl for thread again vision parts drawled.

cal illustration. I think it must have escaped the researches of the apostles of Teetotalism. It is, that the eggs of an owl drault for three days in wine make drunkards abstendious. Philostratus says that no one can ever like wine after eating an owl's egg.

I will conclude this rambling paper with an account of my first experience with the Virginian owl. When I arrived in the States a few years ago one of my first inquiries was respecting this bird. Soveral friends promised to procure one for me. On returning home one day I found a splendid newly-killed specimen lying on the floor of my room. I was examining my prize, when in came my office boy, cook and general factorium. "A man brought it," said he. "He heard you wanted one; but I am afraid I paid too much for it." ("On, no, you didn't," I replied; "how much did you give?" "Five dollars," said Ted. "Oh, well! that is rather—well, tis a beauty. Here is the money, and there is a quarter for yourself. Many thanks for buying it. "I skinned and preserved my specimen that evening. Some weeks after that we were out hunting together, and I shot an owl of the same kind. I incidentally mentioned our first specimen. "Well." said Ted, "I behaved real mean about that bird. I have often wanted to tell you, and now I must. I only gave a quarter for it."

Percorne.

A Shower of Worms.—Washington, D. C., Murch 5th.—The Baltimore Sun of this date contains a short notice of a "shower of worms" in that city yesterday morning. The fact that the worms could not have come up through the solid Schillington pavement was cited as evidence that they nust have fallen from regions above. The same phenomenon was noticed here this morning.

The worms were to be seen in great numbers on the concrete pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue, through which, of course, they could not have made their way. The street railway on the avenue is bouldered, and the side-walks are of brick and stone. But in these places there were no indications of borings through the interstices to the surface from the soil below. The question is, did they fall from the clouds, and if so, how did they get there. The fifteen puzzle is not a circumstance consequent to the surface of th pared to this J C B

Our correspondent can rest assured that the worms came up out of the ground, and not down from the clouds, The first warm rains of early spring always bring out these animals in great numbers. Probably their appearance at this time is connected with the breeding instinct.

Buried Horns.-Our correspondent "Sycamore," who started the question "Do deer bury their horns?" revive the topic and burls a Parthian dark at his opponents in the following note. He says :-

the following note. He says:—
I was in Druid Hill Park this afternoon taking a look at the deer. In conversation with Capt. Cassell, the Superintendent, we fell upon the burying question. He informed me that they had just ploughed up a piece of ground, and had unearthed more deer-homs than had ever been found before during the whole fourteen years the deer had been confined in the park. As I am the one who first started the discussion, I feel at liberty to add this last word.

Hish Culture.

PROF. ATWATER'S PAPER.-We have been obliged to defer the publication of Prof. W. O. Atwater's paper read before the Fish Cultural Association last week. will, however, lose none of its interest nor value by the delay. We shall publish it in our next issue.

American Fish Cultural Association,-The meeting last week was harmonious throughout, and the members uniformly expressed great satisfaction at the results attained. The dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, in the evening, afforded an opportunity for discussions and speeches less serious than those of the business sessions, and stimulated by the ever-ready humor of the President. each member contributed his share to the general fund of good things.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows :- President, Robert B. Roosevelt; Vice-President, George Sheppard Page; Treasurer, Eugene G. Blackford; Corresponding Secretary, Barnet Phillips; Recording Secretary, James Annin, Jr.; Executive Committee, F. Mather, G. B. Goode, Samuel Wilmot, Benjamin West. Thomas Ferguson and H. T. McGovern.

A Spawning Eel .- " J. K. O." sends this note taken from "Sub-Tropical Ramblings," by N. Pike, Harper's, 1873, page 271, with the remark that it may be of interest to Mr. Roosevelt :-

One day, when out at some distance from the reefs, I had the rare good fortune of watching an eel exude its spawn. I noticed the creature swimming uneasily about, spawn. I noticed the creature swimming uneasity about, and it excited my curiosity. Although my presence evidently annoyed her, it would appear this was the spot she had chosen to deposit her eggs. After gracefully and slowly circling round, she remained for a few moments perfectly motionless, and then the operation commenced, resulting in a beautiful spiral scarlet string of spawn, nearly ten inches in length and over an inch in width. After all was completed, and the eel had carefully examined with a sudden start it dispensed and began a length and carefully examined with a sudden start it dispensed and began a supplied with the sudden start it dispensed and began and these men. After all was completed, and the bet had carefully examined, with a sudden start it disappeared, and I was unable to capture it. I carefully collected the eggs and preserved them in glycerine, but I am sorry to say they soon faded to a faint yellow. The string resembles, to the naked eye, a delicate scarlet fabric of lace.

Yellow Pike-Perch in Connecticut.—A new fish for our waters was taken in Scantic River, in a net last week, by Mr. George B. Blødgett. It was brought to me alive, and is now in my trough, quite lively. As it was new toour oldest fishermen, I referred to by: Storer's me alive, and is now the way are to our oldest fishermen, I refered to 101, name was new to our oldest fishermen, I refered to 101, name report on the fisheries of Massachusetts, and found in the Rev. J. I went of the content of the Rev. J. I have a full the result of the content of the Rev. J. I have a full the result of report on the fisheries of Massachusetts, and found no mention of it. Neither is it included in the Rev. J. H. Linsley's list of the fishes of Connectiont. Thinking it might have been introduced by our fish commissioners into our waters, I wrote to Dr. W. M. Hudson for information, and received the following reply: "It has not intentionally been introduced by the fish commissioners, andwe have no information of any private efforts to introduce it."

It is remarkable that this section affords such a field

is remarkable that this section affords such a field It is remarkance that this section amoust such a field for rare specimens in ichthyology and ornithology. In 1868 I had brought to me in a tub of water, from Scan-tic river, a compressed turbot (Sola compressa). At that time this was the fourth ever taken so far as known—the the river, a compressed turbot (Sola compressa). At that time this was the fourth ever taken so far as known—the other three had been captured in the Connecticut River and its tributaries. It was so rare that Prof. Baird requested me to donate it to the Smithsonian Institute (which I did), as they had no representative of that species. The yellow pike-perch is even rarer in our waters than the turbot, so far as I am able to bear. It is an exceedingly voracious fish, and is notnew to our western waters. According to DeKay, it is found in most of the great takes and most of the streams and mitand lakes in the western part of New York State. "It is found from the Olio through all the great lakes, and though the rivers of the fur countries up to the 5sth parallel of latitude." Dr. Kirland asys: "It is one of the unsix valuable fishes for the table found in the western waters. It is so abundant in the Maumee river that fishermen take it as an article of commerce."

The body in form resembles a pickerel or pike, but the color and markings are that of a perch, hence its name.

wide, lower jaw received into the upper, two very loug and cospicuous teeth in front of each—those of the lower and cospicuous teeth in front of each—those of the lower jaw received into cavities above. The length of my specimen is twelve inches, but they are taken in the lakes more than twice that length. It is reported that one thirty inches long was found dead on the shore of Chartangua Lake, which had attempted to swallow a duck. The duck's head was thrust though the gills of the fish, and both had perished, attached together.

I have not given a minute and scientific description of this fish, but pointed out some of its most striking peculiarities, so that it can easily be identified.—William Wood, in Hartford Times.

East Windsor Hill, March 24th, 1880

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout, Salvelinus fontinolis; Land-tocked Sahnon.
Salmo alovert; Smeits.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to add

See the notice above of the Forest and Stream Directory, and act upon the suggestions contained it it.

√ The trout of Green's River, Long Island, are famous for their game qualities and a flavor which is unsurpassed, we believe, by the fish of any other stream in the world. A happy combination of favoring conditions unite to give them these qualities. Green's River is one of those Long Island streams which bubble up in abundant springs of clear, pure water, and flow down through watercresses and fringes of thicket directly to the sea. Unlike many of the other streams, its course to the salt water is free from obstruction, and untrammeled by dam or screen. The watercresses, the muddy bottoms and the brush on the banks afford a marvelous supply of choice food for the trout, and to this are added the shrimp and other dainties which the fish find when they go down to salt water. Living thus, partly in fresh water and partly in brackish and salt water, the Green's River fish acquire a flavor which, as we have said, is not to be excelled by the daintiest trout in the world. Add to this, that they are game—every inch of them; that in many places one must cast from a boat, and throw long casts at that-and we have a fish which it is well worth while snatching aday from the round of business to capture.

Green's River, we should add, is private property,

and is protected from the attacks of poachers by a dense growth of thicket along the banks, and a series of mud-holes and treacherous mire, into which a man who does not know the stream, or who is not guided by some one familiar with it, must inevitably fall; and if he falls he is lost. The river has been for years reserved by Messrs. L. H. Abbey and Chas. F. Imbrie, and thither each opening day, with invited guests, they repair with the happy assurance of finding an ample supply of fish for themselves and their guests. Last week these gentlemen went down to Sayville, accompanied by Mr. Joseph Jefferson, who is really an expert with the fly. The success of the party is told in the following note:-

The number of anglers who left this city last Wed-

The number of anglers who left this city last Wednesday was entirely unprecedented. Our party consisted of Joseph Jefferson, L. H. Abbey and myself. None of us had time—but we took it. Jefferson's motto, "Pleasure before business," we found good not only in theory, but also in practice. On our return we felt as if .we had new mainsprings in us.

We went to Sayville, Long Island, and made our quarters at the Foster House, where we always find a good table, comfortable bed, and a hospitable host. On the first we fished Foster's Brook and Green's River above the bridge. In the last hande stream we took lifteen trout. These were taken in a few minutes' fishing, during a short period of south wind. During all the rest of the day we had every sort of wind but south, and consequently could get no fish, for it is a well-known peculiarity of this locality that the wind must be either exactly south, or sou-sou-west, or one cannot take trout with a fity.

stream is shown. Anglers, as well as lovers of pictures, can see for themselves how carefully true to nature this seasonable painting is treated.

The Nepisiguit and Matapedia.—New York, March 30th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—A communication in your paper of the 11th inst. on salmon fishing in Canada is likely to mislead such of your readers as may never have been to the Nepisiguit River, in New Brunswick, but who may desire to cast their fly on its waters. That stream is leased to private parties, like all other salmon rivers in Canada that are worth anything; but the lower division, or what is called the Rough Waters, can be fished by any one on payment of \$1 per day to the Warden. The consequence of this practically open-to-all privilege is a great crowd of anglers, good and bad, and no sport nor pleasure to any one. and no sport nor pleasure to any one.

And much the same result obtains on the Matapedia or

And much the same result obtains on the Matapedia or the lower part of it, which is open at the same price. I can't see any recompenses for a considerable outlay in traveling and other expenses, in threshing waters surrounded by a mob of like foolish and deluded sportsmen. I think that your correspondent also estimates the expense of a salmon trip too light. My experience is to allow for all probable outlay, and then double the amount; and this will be the cost on counting up the expense after returning home.

Maniattan.

Massachusetts-New Bedford, March 24th,-The fish-Massachusetts—New Bedford, March 24th.—The fishing season has commenced here at least two weeks earlier than usual. Many of the fishermen have been putting in their "traps" the past week, and considerable quantities of fish have been taken, mostly herring, although some tautog and a few menhaden, the earliest ever known, have been caught; also a very few shad. Over 7,000 herring were yesterday brought over in the Vineyard steamer, caught the day before.

CONCILA.

Connecticut—Bridgeport, April 1st.—Mr. D. Stirling, this city, this day brought to basket twelve trout— CONNECTICUT—Britagepon, 1, 2000.

of this city, this day brought to basket twelve troutfrom half a pound down. Total weight, 31 pounds; time, 4.11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Of all the articles that have ever appeared in your interesting paper, none have interested me more than "A Day's Trout Fishing in Ireland," by "Ringwood." He is one of the few who know how to J. M. S.

use their pens.

A DRONDACK FISHING.—Indian Lake, March 20th.—A few stray ducks visit our lakes and streams in the spring, but they are very few. Hunting is very good here in the fall, game consisting of deer, bear, ruffed grouse and some woodcock; no quail. Trout fishing is very good here in the right season in some localities that I know of. One great trouble with the majority of sportsmen who come to the Adirondacks is that they come too late in the scason, and sometimes have to return dissatisfied. I always had the best fishing here say from May 15th until June 25th, and I have fished in this country for the last ten years. If a man comes here at that time he will have the satisfaction of getting some very nice trout, but he must not be afraid to rough it to merit success.

If any of your readers wish to come to this place I would be very glad to inform them of some first-class fishing grounds and also hunting grounds in the fall of the year. There is very good prospect for deer nextfall,

Issuing grounds and also limiting grounds in the fall of the year. There is very good prospect for deer next fall, as they have not been crusted this winter, thanks to the small amount of snow that we have had. Three years ago about two hundred of our noble deer were killed in the deep snow within twenty-five miles around by some of our most unprincipled guides and hunters, who should have been prosecuted if the authorities had done their duty. But I have not heard of a case this winter. is winter. O. St. Marie.

The Beaverkill Cille.—No. 99 Nassau street, New York, April 3d.—The Beaverkill Club has been in successful operation for more than two years, and has absolute control, under its leases and agreements, of the headwaters of that excellent trout stream, which have never been polluted by the refuse of either sawmith or tamery. Permit me to say it, your columns, that a few more gentlemen will be admitted to membership upon introduction or satisfactory reference. Gentlemen so disposed are invited to write to, or call upon the undersigned.

THE WICCAPEE SPORTING ASSOCIATION.—The name taken unto themselves by this society of anglers, of the pleasant little village of Fishkill-on-the-fludson, is "Wiccapee" and not "Wiccasee," as some have erroneously given it. We shall hope to hear of some of the red letter days of the clubs.

THE TROUT STREAMS OF ULSTER.—Stamford, N. Y., March 26th.—As every summer tinds me, rod in band, enjoying gentle sport in bright waters, it may not be amiss to tell your readers where I delight to go. I used to haunt the lakes and streams of the "North Woods," so well described in Hallock's Gazetteer and Walconsequently could get no fish, for it is a well-known peculiarity of this locality that the wind must be either exactly south, or sou-sou-west, or one cannot take trout with a fig.

On the second day we fished Green's River below the bridge, and as the wind was right during an hour in the morning and about an hour in the afternoon, we took thirty-six fine trout. Thus our take for the two days was fifty-one in all.

I never passed two more delightful days and evenings that these; not only was the fishing of the right sort, the fish being killed fast enough to satisfy any sportsman, and yet not fast enough to become mere butchery, but the ready wit and kindly ways of Jefferson imparted a zest to the occasion which will give it a most pleasant place in my memory.

—Messrs, Conroy, Bissett & Malleson have on exhibition at their store a very fuithful picture of Long Island brook trout, painted by W. Holberton for a member of the South-Side Club. It represents a couple of trout of about a pound weight on a bed of bright green moss and violets. In the background is a very carefully painted split bamboo rod, and in the foreground a glimpse of the

Rochester, April 8d.—The opening day of trout fishing was favorable to anglers in local waters, and rare sport was enjoyed by several from this city. One man inter-ested in a preserve on the famous Caledonia Creek is said ested in a preserve on the ramous Casedonia Creek is said to have taken seventeen pounds of trout from its waters the first day, and then he returned small fish to the stream. Some unpreserved small streams were built-fished with success, but the anglers were nearly as numerous as the fish; on one stream, about half a mile long, eleven fishers were simultaneously dropping their bait in its few inches of water.

DITING DECOY.

TENNESSEE-Savannah, March 30th.-I caught my first TENNESSEE—Savannan, March 30th.—1 caught my lirst bass for this season last week. Myself and friend took ten, the largest weighed (several hours after being caught) two pounds; average of ten, one pound. We used live minnows for bait. The fish bit rapidly for about thirty minutes in the middle of the day and then about thirty limites in the induced of the day and den-seemed to stop feeding, as we caught only two more dur-ing the afternoon. For their size, they were among the gamest specimens I have ever seen, and afforded us fine sport. Another party, two in number, were out on Fri-day last and caught nine. Did not learn the weights. WILL,

THE CHARMS OF COLEBROOK.

COLEBROOK, N. H., March, 1880. S the days begin to lengthen and the balmy air of spring As the days begin to lengther and the bully are of spring greeks us, the true sportsman begins to long for the woods and streams, the open camp, the blazing bro, the fragrant breath of the bed of in boughs and the sweet and refreshing slumber in the pure air of the forest. He begins in his leisure hours to overhaul his dly-rods and fishing tackle, takes the trusty rifle down from the antiers where it has taken its winter's rest, and anxiously looks it over to find out if resultant rest, and anxiously looks it over to find out if resultant in from the antiers where it has taken its winter's rest, and allowing looks it over to find out if perchance a speck of rust has intruded itself upon it. Often in his mind rises the question; "Where shall I go to reinityorate myself after the toils and sectision of many mouths?" May I intrude uponyour columns so far as to invite attention to my spring and asummer shiping and shootng for the last ten years? In the "Coos," above the "Upper Coos," thirteen miles above

ing for the last ten years?
In the "Coos," above the "Upper Coos," thirteen miles above the North Stratford station on the Grand Trunk Ballroad, neetles among the hills the village of Colebrook, than which none more charming is found in the old "Granibe State." In the beautiful Connecticut River valley, with hold Monadnock Mountain stand-Connectient River valley, with hold Monadnock Mountain standing sentinel over it, the village litself is a resort most welcome to the stranger and nost dear to him who returns to it year after year with fresh pleasure. But as the center of a fine fishing country and a point from which, with easy trips, the sportsman can readily reach places where he can take all the trout he ought to take, it is unsurpassed in northern Maine, or New Hampshire. Tumbling and rippling down from grand old Dixville Notch, the Mohawk River affords to him, who desires to take this case at his inn at night, splendid brook fishing for trout from one and one-haif pounds downwards. Ten miles casterly from the village are the Diamond Ponds, and they are rightly maned. Clear, slivery sheets of water set in their dark forest surroundings; to lovers of nature they furnish quiet and intense satisfaction spart from the sport of the splendid rush and gallant light of the imbaltants of its waters. There are two of these ponds, the smaller about two-thirds of a mile long and half a mile wide, and the larger about six times us great. Although the smaller empties into the larger, thirds of a mile long and half a mile wide, and the larger about six times as great. Although the smaller empties into the larger, the trout seem to be almost distinct in their species. Little Diamond furnishes trout from three pounds down to half a pound, few being taken smaller, and they are short, plump and very gampy, while in "Big Diamond" they rarely exceed a pound in weight, though much more numerous, and the fisherman seldom fails to take all he needs.

Twenty-five miles to the north, up the valley, are the Connections for the proof and the proofs and lake trout. Last year the Fish

Twenty-five inites to the north, up the valley, are the connecti-cut Lakes, abounding in brook and lake trout. Last year the Fish Commission stocked the lakes with land-locked salmon, and they are said to be rapidly increasing in size. Many parties visit these are sain to be ripiny increasing in size. Many platters are as the waters and seldon fall to return again. At First Lake there is a good hotel with reasonable prices, and at Second Lake genial Ton Chester has comfortable earny and agreeably entertains all that call upon him. From this lake there is a path across to Parmachence, which those who desire to take long trumps frequently It is eleven miles and a respectable carry. But to go to pluss. It is eleven mines and a respectator confirm to 80 to Parinachence—beautiful Palmachence—the better way is to 190 through Dixyile Notch to Errol Dam, a distance of twenty mi 60 over a first-rate read, and from thence up the river in the steamer Diamond to Brown's Farm and Fred Flint's camp and thence by

Diamond to Brown's Farm and Fred Flint's camp and theace by beat to "Spotis."

How well I remember the first trip to Panmachence with that rugged, good-natured giant, "Spotif Flint," for a guide. The descriptions in the Forest and Stineau of the fishing in those waters have been read with great interest by those who have been in that country, but I believe the great mistake made by most of the sportsmen going up the Magailoway is their great baste to reach the lake itself, and consequently they pass many points of great interest and leave their praises untold. From the head of Axiscoos Falls at Fred Fint's camp to the Little Magailows were school they my leave and in suring the list lishing is found head of Aziscoes Falls at Fred Fint's camp to the Little Magalloway is about thirty miles, and in spring the first Inshing is found where there is quick water on the river, but the teauty of the river for him who carries the gun is the abundance of deer moose and carlt oo to be found all along its borners. Fadding softly up or down the stream, it is by no means uncommant of mid one of these animals feeding upon the lily-pads growing in the water.

From Sport Fint's camp at Sunday Pond there is a pain to Lincoln l'ond, where is undoubtedly the flucts trout itshing in the Magalloway country. It has been fished but little and is comparatively little known, but I have never seen so unbloamly large lish as have been taken from this pond. The lishing and country

paraticely little known, but I have never seen so unitionally large this as have been taken from this pond. The lishing and country above Sunday Pond have been so fully described by your former correspondent that further con ment is unnecessary, but if your sportsman is not in too great haste to reach the utmost limits of his journey at once, let him turry along the river; let him stop at Sunday Pond camp and go to Lincoin, Little Migalloway and the falls above "Big Eddy;" let him watch for the four-footed game along the river where fewer sportsmen abound, and my word for it, he will be ambly remaid for his time. it, he will be amply repaid for his time.

Good guides to all points, and among them Wm. T. Keyes, of Colsbrook, N. H., can be produced at reasonable prices to any of the points named. Tickets from Boston via Colebrook to Erro Dam, and return over the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, can be obtained for \$12, and the trip will repay any lover of nature, whether he drop a line to the fish, or leave them to "gang

I shall be pleased to give any person who desires any informa-tion in my power as to the sporting facilities in this region.:

D. C. RENWICK.

The Rennel.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREAKERS AND DOG BREAKING.

HAVING decided to break the dog to drop to shot, set about it in this way, still remembering to have the check-cord attached to the plain leather collar. Produce a gun, and allow the youngster, who will now be from eight to ten months old, to examine it after his own fashion. You may begin by firing off a cap, and then a little powder, but great care should be taken not to alarm him. During the firing process the dog should be kept lying down, in order to teach him to "charge." You will at once see whether your puppy is disposed to be come gun-shy, and if so you must at once bend all your faculties to get him over it. To accomplish this your judgment must be brought into play, and he must be handled according to his disposition. While the accustoming of the dog to the sound of firearms, at either a pigeon match or a rifle gallery, may do for some, others can only be conquered by starving, and then feeding at can only be confidence by starving, and then feeding at the report of a light load, the charges to be increased as the dog shows less timidity. Should your pupil prove a tough customer, couple him to another dog which has no such foolish fears, and will steadily "charge." The con-fidence of the one will impart confidence to the other. fidence of the one will impart confidence to the other. Fear and joy are feelings yet more contagious in animals than in man. We have known young dogs to become both gun and whip-shy at sight; in such cases the puppy can be familiarized by being obliged to kennet in close proximity to the article which he holds in dread. One or the other of the above methods will surely cure any young dog of the fear he may have for either the sound of the gun or crack of the whip; later on, however, when the dog has become older and more set in his "tricks and his ways," he will be very difficult to handle. It will then require both patience and tact to eradicate his terror. We would, however, suggest that no breaker give up his require We won require both patience and tact to eradicate his terror. We would, however, suggest that no breaker give up his task in despair without trying a very simple method, that is, of introducing a bitch, which is in heat, to the presence of the cowering subject. Let her be a participant during several lessons, and it will seem astonishing how much powder will have to be burned to produce a content.

retreat.

Until your dog is quite reconciled to the report of the gun, do not take him up to any one who may be firing. He must thoroughly understand that he is to crouch the instant he hears the sound. After a little persevenance you will succeed so well that you will not be obliged to even raise your hand. If habituated to wait patiently at "charge," however hungry he may be, before permitted to take food it.

He must thoroughly understand that he is to crouch the instant he hears the sound. After a little perseverance you will succeed so well that you will not be obliged to even raise your hand. If habituated to wait patiently at "charge," however hungry he may be, before permitted to take food, it is reasonable to think he will remain at the "charge," however hungry he may be, before permitted to take food, it is reasonable to think he will remain at the "charge," however, in the lessons, your young dog has behaved steadily and well, give him a reward. Do not throw it to him; let him take it from your hands. It will assist in making him tender-mouthed, and in attaching him to you. Dispense with the check-cord, and practice the dog in fields in which he is a stranger. Many dogs perform wonderfully well in their own exercise ground, but very indilferently where their attention is distracted by new scenes. For this reason, always insist that a purchase trial be held away from a dog's home. We have seen on their own dunghill many dogs that were considered "wonders," that would beat out a local piece of snipe ground to perfection, moving from each well-known spot to spot, and securing all the points, that were not worth a rap when worked on a new plot in a strange meadow. All dogs, and particularly young ones, should be accustomed to different scenes; thus, in giving your dog exercise, be careful to select different walks in your neighborhood, and at all times when he shall stray away from you make him hunt you up when he has gone astray and misses you. If you should adopt the plan of whistling and calling to him the moment he leaves your sight he will always have your position correctly located.

When the dog has been thoroughly tested as a good "follower," and has gained sufficient courage to run well always have your position correctly located.

When the dog has been thoroughly tested as a good "follower," and as gained sufficient courage to run well always have your opsition correctly located.

When the dog has been

and "on." It is unnecessary that we should state what these signals should be, betheving that they had better be left to follow naturally the orders as you way give them. It is really wonderful how quickly a dog will learn that the exchanation "Hat" is intended to check and correct bim. Few dogs are throughly broken to "heel," many handlors being obliged to repeat the order over a score of times in a walk of a short half mile. A common practice resorted to, to keep the dog behind, is to deal stealthy and Quilp-like back kicks at the poor brute, or swipe at him at unsuspecting moments with the barrels of the gun. A dog thus handled generally has his own way, or, when he does come to heel, follows many avaits behind. A dog should never be kicked or shaken by the ears. When the sportsman is unprovided with a whip he should make the dog lie at his feet several minutes, which the dog, cager for sport, will consider a severe punishment, and it is a sort of punishment not soon forgotten. Correction of this kind is much better for the dog than the thumping of clubs and firing of stones. When flogging must be resorted to, place his head between your knees and whip the after part of his body. The dog should be struck across, not along the ribs; or, in other words, the whip should not be made to lap around his body, but the blow should fall on the whole length of his back. In the above described position the dog cannot bite, and must receive all awarded him. Flogging a strong dog is no easy task; it requires much personal exertion in holding hun for the administration; it will put your nerves in a tremble, and be very

much personal exertion in holding him for the administration; it will put your nerves in a tremble, and be very likely to spoil your shooting. After you have been flogging him, always part friends, and never let him escape while you are chastising him; at least, if he does, do not pursue him, as if he sees (which he soon will) that he is the quicker runner of the two, all discipline will be at an end. Therefore, he thorough as you proceed in your task, end. Therefore, he thorough as you proceed in your tas if you would insure pleasant sport and avoid barbarity

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

THE NEW YORK SHOW.

A S April 12th draws near, the date announced for the closing of the entries, there is a corresponding increase in the labor of Mr. Lincoln and his assistants. Each mail brings such a large number of applications that the managers are forced to admit the very pleasant truth that in all probability the number of entries for this year's show will far exceed any exhibition of the kind ever held in this country. This is not all, for the high standing of the animals to be shown will surpass anything heretofore seen. In the early days, when bench shows were in their infancy, a competent critic could without much trouble pick out the winners in each respective class. This is not the case of to-day, and we predict that many of the leading classes will contain so many really splendid dogs that the judges will have no easy task to center on the premier favorites. The competition in the sporting classes will be particularly close; hence it will be the more interesting, as the dogs will be a rare lot to select from. It is surprising what great numbers of wonderfully fine dogs have been imported during the past twelve months, many of which were the valid of the Ronglish townels and over whose high price.

numbers of wonderfully fine dogs have been imported during the past twelve months, many of which were the pick of the English kennels, and over whose high price there has been no dickering.

Since last issue we have gathered the following items of news. Mr. John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich., was asked if he would act at the show this year as judge, but preferred being an exhibitor, and he has entered four of his erack does and will be wreent during the wide of the ferred being an exhibitor, and he has entered four of his crack dogs, and will be present during the whole of the exhibition. Dr. Jarvis, of Clarement, N. II., will exhibit his great firsh setter dog Elcho. This beautiful animal was bred by Mr. R. S. Greenhill, of the Irish rifte team. Elcho is six years old, and is the sire of Joe, Jr., who rau against Gladstone in the field match in December last. Dr. Jarvis has decided not to place his dog in competition, being satisfied, as well he might, to let Elcho rest on the laurets he has won in the nest.

Dr. Jarvis has decided not to place his dog in competition, being satisfied, as well he might, to let Elcho rest on the laurels he has won in the past.

Mr. Godeffroy, the enthusiastic proprietor of the Neversink Lodge Kennels, of Guymard, N. Y., has subscribed for fifty entry blanks, and purposes sending down a large delegation from his excellent varieties of stock. His pointer, Croxteth, of which we spoke in a recent issue, is said to be in fine trim for the coming contest. From the West the finest selection of large pointers in the country will be sent by the 8t. Louis Kennel Club. Bow is an old favorite, and winner of 1878. Faust is well known, and the bitches are said to be grand.

The Baltimore Kennel Club have promised to enter their well-known English and Irish setters and pointers. Mr. F. R. Bevan, of the English Kennel Club, who has judged with Mr. Lort, and also in the English field trials, is on his way here with a number of English setters and retrievers, described as being very handsome animals.

The setter Grouse-Dale, which won first in the puppy stakes and second in the brace stakes, at the recent Eastern field trial, was among last weed's entries.

The class of colleys will be a very fine one, thirty animals having been promised, the majority of which were imported during the past year. It is to be very much regretted that the Central Park Commissioners have refused to allow the colley, or sheep dog, trials to take place in the park, as they would uncolubted by have been and the park was the would uncolubted by have been and the park and the place in the park, as they would uncolubed by have been and the park was the place in the park, as they would uncolubed by have been and the park was the place in the park, as they would uncolubed by have been and the park was the park would uncolubed by have been and the park was the park and the park was the park went and the park was the park the park was the park the park was the park the park the park the park the park the park the park the park the p

regretter that the Centar 1 at a Commissionism and the fused to allow the colley, or sheep dog, trials to take place in the park, as they would undoubtedly have been an additional attraction to this year's slow.

Mr. Gibson, of London, Ont., the great short horn cattle-breader, will send a number of his recently imported

fox-terriers.

No special prize list will be sent out, as all dogs entered

No special prize list will be sent out, as an observered in the regular classes are eligible for the specials. Where the special prizes require separate entries, they can be made during the first day of the show.

Messrs, W. T. and J. Messereau, of Newark, N. J., present a double link, triple silver-plated collar, lined with russet leather and dotted with gold-plated cones, and a nickle-plated chain, or lead, which is to be awarded to the best pointer degor bitch, and is to be compated for to the best pointer dog or bitch, and is to be competed for

to the best pointer dog of bitch, and is to be competed for by winners in the open and champion classes. Messus, Battens & Ricc, of this city, offer an elegant silver cup, valued at \$300, to be awarded for the best col-lection of dogs owned and exhibited by one person or kennel club, both quality and quantity to be considered. Dogs from England and Scotland, from Canada to Texas, and Missouri to Massachusetts, have been entered, and the show, thanks to able management, promises be a grand success.

THE EASTERN FIELD TRIAL CLUB,—New York, March 30th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—A meeting of the

Eastern Field Trials Club was held March 9th. The constitution and by-laws of the club, as revised by a committee of three appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting, were read, and, after slight alterations, adopted. The action of the club, raising the initiation fee from five to ten dollars, was reconsidered, after long discussion. It was decided that until September, 1850, all persons desiring to become members, being duly proposed and seconded, would have to pay to the Secretarry, within thirty days of the date of their election, the sum of five dollars initiation fee, and on Sept. 1st five dollars additional for annual dues. After Sept. 1st, 1850, the initiation fee will be raised to ten dollars. Mr. C. H. Raymond read his report as last year's Treasurer of the club, and it was moved by Mr. Billings, and carried, that the statement be accepted, with the thanks of the club for his services. It was moved that the Secretary should receive a yearly salary of \$100, pay-able quarterly; resolution carried. Mr. Pentz proposed that a state amount should be paid for the use of Robin's Island; motion referred to Finance Committee. The Committee on Field Trial Rules had not finished their revision, and it was decided to receive their report at the mext meeting. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting; Dr. Aten, Messrs, Colburn, Greene, C. H. and G. B. Raymond, Herzberg, Ryer, Holmes, Billings, De Rongé, Coster, Mouroe, Morris, Pentz, Von Lengerke and Hall. The following gentlemen were proposed for membership, and will be balloted for at the next meeting of the club; Messrs, A. H. Moore, Garrett Roach, Georre Van Wagener, Charles Richards, H. E. Hamilton, W. H. Holabird and R. Lamb. Holabird and R. Lamb.

ENTRIES FOR THE FIELD TRIAL LERBY.

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB. From March 25d to March 39th, 1880. (Entries closed April 1st, 1880.)

ederick Stanelifie's May Morn, black, white and tan setter

Jos. J. Snellenburg's Dick Laverack, blue Belton setter dog, by Thunder Peeress: born June 19th, 1879.

y thunder recress: born June 19th, 1873. Jos. J. Snellenburg's Daisy Laverack, lemon Belton setter bitch, y Thunder-Peeress: born June 19th, 1879. Jos. J. Snellenburg's May Laverack, black and white setter

bitch, by Thunder-Spot; born May 11th, 1879. Closs. H. Peck, Jr.'s. Blarney, red setter bltch, by Erwin U.-Dora; born April 10th, 1879. J. Hopkins Smith's Jack, red setter dog, by Elcho-Mog; born

J. Hopkins Smith's Jill, red setter bitch, by Elcho-Meg; born July, 1879.

L. D. Rumsey's Nimrod, black, white and tan setter dog, by Lei--Nellie: born May Sth, 1879. -lo's Morgan, white setter dog, by Joo Jr.,-Campbell's Fanny;

orn July 3d, 1579.

Guido's Joe III., red setter dog, by Joe, Jr.-Campbell's Kata: orn April 27th, 1879

orn April 2(th, 1873. Guido's Kemp, red setter dog, by Joe, Jr.-Hugh's Ida; born let. 19th, 1879. D. C. Sanborn's McDuff, white and black setter dog, by Leices-

ter-Nellie; born May 8th, 1879.

D. C. Sanborn's Rosalind, blue Belton bitch setter, by Leicester-

D. C. Samborn's Little Boy, black and white dog setter, by Dan HL-Roxey; born July 12th, 1879. D. C. Sanborn's Little Boy, black and white dog setter, by Dan HL-Roxey; born July 12th, 1879.

Dash III.-Roxey

D.C. Samborn's Little Lady, back and white biten soliety by Dash III.-Roxey.

Capt. Patrick Henry's Dick, black, white and tan dog setter, by Pride of the South-Lorna Doon; born Aug., 1879.

Capt. Patrick Henry's Lorna, black, white and tan bitch setter, by Pride of the South-Lorna Doon; born August, 1879.

Chas, H. Raymoni's Dodo, white and lemon bitch setter, by Roderick Dhu-Mina; born May 19th, 1879.

E. C. Lamontagne's Rienter, orange and white dog setter, by Macdona's Ranger-Macdona's Moli; born May 20th, 1879.

E. C. Lamontagne's Ripple, orange and white bitch setter, by Macdona's Ranger-Macdona's Moli; born May 20th, 1879.

Wh. A. Melitosh's Glyde, red dog setter, by champion Elcho-Gipsey Queen; born Sept. 19th, 1879.

C. E. McMurdo's Rahnee, black and blue bitch setter, by Gladstone-Frust; born Aug. 25th, 1879.

Win A. Strother's Frost's Lean, Lumon and white bitch setter, by Gladstone-Frust; born Aug. 25th, 1879.

by Gladstone-Prost; born Aug. 25th, 1879

by Gladstone-Prost; born Aug. 25th, 1879.
E. P. Stoddard's Patts Dottivar, red dog, by Eleho-Rose (Dr. Jarvis' setten); born April 20th, 1879.
E. F. Stoddard's Lady Janny, liver and white bitch pointer, by Tory-St. Louis K. C.'s Jannty; born April 15th, 1879.
D. Bryson's Peep of Day, white, black and tan bitch setter, by Gladstone-City; born April 25th, 1879.

D. Bryson's Veep of Day, white, black and tan bitch setter, by Gladstone-Clip; born Appl 28th, 1879.

W. L. McDonald's Bruce, Jemon and white dog setter, by Gladstone-Clap Lee; born July 1th, 1879.

P. H. Bryson's Count Gladstone, white, black and tan dog setter, by Gladstone-Clip; born April 28th, 1879.

M. Von Gulin's Carmot, blue Belton dog setter, by Carlowitz-Princess Nellie; born July 15th, 1879.

M. Von Gulin's Carmot, blue Belton dog setter, by Carlowitz-Princess Nellie; born July 15th, 1879.

Dr. S. Fleet Spior's Fascination, black, white and tan birth setter, by S. Elmo-Maidat, born Aug. 15th, 1879.

H. Hall, Jr's, Glen, Jemon and white dog pointer, by Snapshot-Glipsy; born May 29th, 1870.

L. D. Rumsoy's Nimrod, black, white and tan dog setter, by Leicester-Sanborn's Nellie; born May 8th, 1879.

Lackester-Sanborn's Nellie; born May 8th, 1879.

Isaac H. Tyler's Linda, white and Lemon bitch setter, by Lincoln-Daisy Deun; born Oet, 1, 1879.

Thes. M. Aldrich's Zulu, black, white and an bich setter, by Rows's Peg's Boy-Hannele; born Agn 121, 1879.

Chrence K. Deane's Lucille, Jenon Belton blich setter, by Clancy Spy Queen; born Sept. July, 1879.

Chrence K. Deane's Lucille, Jenon Belton blich setter, by conserved to the Pains Pann Wades 1 beg 12th, 1879.

Clarence K. Deane's Lucille, lemon Belton bitch setter, by own-

er's Lotty Falls-Fanny Mende; born Dec, 11th, 1879. Clarence K. Deanes's Disting Countoss, blue Betton bitch softer, by Dash III.-Rowe's Gitt, born Sept. 1, 1879. Clarence K. Deane's Peg's Boy's Girl, blue Belton bitch sotter, by owner's Peg's Boy-ttowe's Blanche; born April 21, 1879.

R. F. Green's Rowell, red dog setter, pedigree not given; born

April 5th, 1880 (slc) periata, 1899 (86). John Davidson's Abbess, white, black and tag blich setter, by tion-Fannie; born April 6th, 1879. Arnold Burges' Queen Dido, lomon Belton bitch setter, by Druid-

Nilsson; born April 20th, 1879.

James M. Nelson's Chiquot, red dog setter, by champton Elcho-Rose; born April 20th, 1879.

S. B. Dilley's Superlative, liver, white and ticked bitch pointer, by champion Ranger-Freet; born June 27th, 1859.

S. B. Dilley's Karones, liver, white and ticked dog pointer, by champion Ranger champion Royal Fan; born July 13th, 1879.

George Lowe's (London, England) Lady Catherine, white and blick flecked bitch setter, by Tam o' Shanter-Young Kate; born

April, 1879.

George Lowe's (London, England) Robbie Burns, black and white fleeked dog setter, by Tam o' Shanter-La Reine; born Au-

S. B. Dilley's Ranger Boy, liver, white and ticked dog pointer by champion Ranger-boy, iver, while and ticked dog pointer by champion Ranger-champion Royal Fan; born July 13th, 1879.

Albert G. Sloo's Roi, black and tan dog setter, by Grouse-Grace; born June 20th, 1879.

Albert G. Sloo's Reine, black and tan bitch setter, by Grouse-

America, 3005 refine more and the bitch series, by ordere-frace; born June 20th, 1879.
Albert G. Sloo's Brant, black and white ticked dog setter, by Lelecster-Nellie; born May 8th, 1879.
R. B. Organ's Maksawba, red dog setter, by Silsby's Dan-Organ's

Clio: born June 2d, 1879.

Clio; been June 2d, 1879.

George B. Clason's Trix, black and white bitch setter, by Dash
III.-Bowe's Gift; born September, 1879.

R. B. Morgan's Dashing Poker: blue Belton dog setter, by Dash
III.-Rowe's Gift; born Sept. lst, 1879.

Dr. J. W. Downey's Lady Vartry, dark red bitch setter, Irish,
by Hilliard's champion Count-Nattall's champion Maybe; born

June, 1879.

Isaac Yearsley's Vixen, black and white dog setter, by Leices-

ter-Sanborn's Mellie; born May 8th, 1879. J.P. Henrian's Dolly Edmund, liver Belton bitch setter, by King Edmund-Cartrue; born Oct. 25th, 1879.

dmund-Cartrue; born Oct. 25th, 1879. A. W. Gore's Ella. blue Belton bitch setter, by Fred-Gypsy; born

A. W. Gore's Elia, once near a state of the defending of the C. Higgins' Lincoln II., while and lemon dog setter, by Jahn C. Higgins' List, blue ticked bitch setter, by Lincoln-Petrel II.; born Aug. 234, 1879.

J. B. Bowers' (London, England) Bessie, black, white and decked bitch setter, by owner's Bandil-Madge; born May 234h, 1879.

J. B. Bowers' (London, England) Bessie, black, white and decked bitch setter, by owner's Bandil-Madge; born May 234h, 1879.

J. B. Bower's (London, England) Fred VIII., black, white and decked dog setter, by Sim's Dash-Maid of Honor; born May 23d, 1870.

M. A. Low's Lady Fan, liver and white bitch pointer, by Slea-

and A. Low's slavy Fain, note and white older pointer, by Sea-ford-Waddell's Neille; born June, 1879.

A. C. Waddell's Fame, black, white and tan bitch setter, by Belton-John Roller's Breeze; birth not given.

Edmund Orgill's Riot, lemon and white dog pointer, by Rush-Romp; birth not given.

Edmond Orgill's Romp II., lemon and white bitch pointer, by

Rush-Romp; birth not given.
Edmond Orgill's Rhona, lemon and white bitch pointer, by
Snaphot-Rose; birth not given.
Benl, P. Clark's Mex, red bitols setter, by champion Elcho-Rose;
born April 20th, 1879.

Mcg, red bitch setter, by champion Elcho-Rose;

KENNEL NOTES.

Whethes.—Biddy—Mr. H. P. Dortch's (Goldsboro', N. C.) imported red Irish setter bitch Biddy (Red Gauntlet-Peggy) whelped on March 15th ten pupples - six dogs and four bitches—by owner's imported red Irish setter dog Rou. Three of the bitches de stroyed.

stroycu.

Pansy—Mr. H. P. Dortch's Pansy (Joe-Gussie) whelped, on March 18th, five pupies—one dog and four bitches—by Rou Bitches destroyed.

Daisy Jones—Mr. H. P. Dortch's Daisy Jones (St. Elmo, out of

Daisy Jones—Mr. H. P. Dortch's Daisy Jones (St. Elmo, out of Pelcre's Thj) whelped, on March 20th, five pupples—two dogs and three bliches—by Rou. Bitches destroyed.

Bellmati—Mr. W. L. Bradbury's imported beagle Bellmatid whelped March 2d six pupples, by owner's imported beagle Major,

Mayote—Mr. Adolph Nolson's (Portsmouth, N. H.) red setter blitch March 28th, twelver pupples—nine dogs and three bitches—by Eloho III., Eloho-Rose. Five of the dog pupples without a white hair. This is a somewhat remarkable litter, as it is the first time the bitch has whelped, and she saw the dog burden.

and she saw the dor but once.

Mugenta—Mr. W. N. Callender's Magenta (Gypsic-Dash)
whelped, on March Tith (St. Patrick's Day), five puppies—three
dogs and two bitches—by Rory O'More.
Pulbas—Westminster Kennel Club's pointer bitch Pallas

whelped,on March 26th,nine pupples-five dogs and four bitches-

NAMES CLAIMED .- Jack and Jill -Mr. J. Hopkins Smith, of Kitt-NAMES CLAIMED.—Jack and JIII.—Mr. J. Hopkins Smith, of Kitt-rell, N. C., claims the names of Juck and Jill for his brace of red Irish puppies, dog and bitch, by Dr. Jarvis' Elcho, out of owner's Mex (imported Milo, Imported Biddy). Katrima—Mr. William Bradbury, of Nason, Orange County, Va., claims the name of Katrina for his red Irish setter bitch, out of Dr. J. W. Downey's Imported Kathleen, by the Baltimore Ken-nel Club's imported Derg, whelped March 12th, 1830. KWRomp-Mr. W. N. Callender claims the name of Kilkenny for his red Irish setter bitch puppy, by Rory O'More, out of Hilt's Louise Elsho Elis!

Lottic, Elsa-Firt.

Frusta-Dr. Allen B. Clayton, of Chatham, Ont., claims the name of Fusts for his black, white and tan English setter bitch puppy, whelped Dec. 27th, 1879, by champion Leicester, out of Mr. J. N. Dodge's imported Rose.

SALES .- Carlowitz-Mr. M. Von Culin, of Delaware City, has reurchased Carlowitz.

purchased Carlowine and Nollie Plunket.—Capt. M. L. Norton, of Greenbush, N. Y., has purchased from Mr. W. H. Finck, Kingston, N. Y., two puro red Irish setter bitch puppies, Bessie O'Moore and Nellie Plunket, whelped Sopt. 27th, 1879, out of his Queen

and Mellis Finither, whether Spil, 21th, 26th, 2

BRED.-Regent-Bow-Mr. E. F. Stoddard's imported bitch

BRED_REGISTROWN. R. F. Stoudard's Imported birth gent to champion Bow. Erin Erin II.—Mr. Whitford's Erin to Mr. Lucas' Erin II. Mr. J. W. Wilkinson's Irish bitch to Mr. Lucas' Erin II. Lady Sensotion-Inch—Mr. J. II. Flichet's Lady Sensation to

—The Live Stock Journal of March 19th contains our article "Judges and their Critics," with this excellent indorsement: "The following remarks appear in Forest AND STREAM, and as they exactly represent our views of the case, we reproduce them for the benefit of our

Wachling and Canocing.

Meeting of the National Yachting Association, Wednesday, April 14th, at the St. Denis Hotel, New York; 8 P.M.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

A SSUMING that some definite conclusion has been reached Assistant that some dentine conclusion has been reaction as concerning a rule of measurement, the next step is to construct a table of the amount of time to be allowed by one yach another under the provisions of the rule. In this we can only be guided by the teachings of practice. There is no theoretical way out of the difficulty, no mathematical expressions by which we ean be guided. In short, the times allowed consist altogether of a compilation of observations in practice, a general mean of

| 6. 200(3), 8(0) 50, 0 (22) 18(25) 7 14(6) (3), 5 15, 28, 18 (3) 1825 5 170(134, 1), 2 10, 4 31 18375 5 170(134, 1), 2 10, 4 31 18375 10 220, 17, 0 3 34, 6 132 18500 10 220, 17, 0 3 34, 6 133 18525 11 21(6), 8, 6 3, 44, 6 133 18525 11 21(6), 8, 6 3, 44, 6 133 18525 11 21(6), 8, 6 3, 44, 6 133 18525 11 21(6), 8, 6 3, 44, 6 133 18525 11 21(6), 8, 6 133 | 122.1 15 122.4 15 132.6 15 132.9 15 133.1 15 133.4 15 133.6 15 133.9 16 144.1 16 154.1 16 155.1 16 156.1 | 45 0 47.2 49.6 91.8 51.2 56.4 |
|--|---|---|
| 15 | 59.5 d. 19.6 d | 44.2 2 50.8 45.2 50.6 52.5 55.4 56.8 58.4 56.5 55.4 56.8 58.4 56.2 58.4 56.2 58.4 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.2 56.2 |

which will be most likely to prove acceptable. It is customary to limit the observations to the differences in sailing between two limit the observations to the differences in sailing between vachts varying sufficiently from each other in the cloments upon

which the measurement rule has been founded, and from it to dee by ratiosa table of sufficient range to cover all yachts likely

which the housesteement that we have to cover all yachts likely to enter for a race.

It is certain, therefore, that the most equitable allowances will be obtained by referring to a long series of sailing matches between yachts differing as little as possible from each other in type, because in such matches extraneous advantages due to model or rig are climinated to the greatest degree, and the speed of one vessel over another, due only to differences of measurement, stands out in bold relief the least affected by irrelevant influences. With this in view, we are justified in citing British practice as a precedent, for in British waters racing has been developed with a finesse in detail and accuracy against which we have little to offer of a reliable and available sort in American oxperience. Our racing has been as yet too desultory in its nature, and records are very imperfect and too much influenced by local coloring to be accepted as a standard from which to draw fair and records are very imperfect and too much induceded by local coloring to be accepted as a standard from which to draw fair comparisons, excepting, perhaps, among the smaller craft, whose matches have been more frequent, and among boats of very similar model and outfit. Whatever may be urged against the tongage laws of the British Yacht Racing Association, no one has ever seen any grounds for questioning the accuracy and equity of their time allowances, either abroad or at home; nor do we think they would vary from the best experience in America. As something tangible to work from, they will serve our purpose as well, and perhaps better, than other more empirical standards.

aris. The Y. R. A. scale of allowances is computed upon the principle that the allowance of time given by a larger to a smaller vessel should be directly proportionate to the distance smalled, and increasing proportional to the size of the vessel—that is to say, if a larger can allow a smaller vessel ono minute on a particular length of course, she can allow her two minutes on a course of twice the length. Further, with regard to size, the assumption is that if a vessel of fifty ions can allow a smaller one any given time per ton of difference, a vessel of twice the size, or one hundred tons, can allow any latfice them.

These two relations will be expressed by the formula:

 $t = \frac{k l}{2l}$, in which t is the allowance of time per ton in seconds; k a

number whose value in the table has been taken as 30, on the supposition that a vessel of 30 tons can allow one of 20 tons one second per mile; I the length of the course in miles; and T the tennage of the vessel.

For a course of 20 miles, the formula, for example, would

read: $t = \frac{30\pi 20}{4}$. To apply this to the case of two yachts of 30 and 32 tons over a 40 mile course, we find from the formula, $t=\frac{30 \times 40}{31}$ 33.7 sec. as the allowance between 39 and 31 tons; and $t=\frac{30 \times 40}{32}$ 37.5 sec. as the allowance between 31 and

tons; and $t = \frac{0.0840}{32} = 37.5$ sec. as the allowance between 31 and 32 tons. The sum of the two will be the allowance of 32 tons to 30 over a 40 mile course, or Im, 16.2 sec. Having calculated the allowances for a difference of one ton by the formula as applied to vessels of all toningses from 5 up to 409, the difference of time for a greater interval than one ton has been tabulated by adding all the intermediate ones, so that ready reference can be made to the table.

We have arranged the accompanying scale to apply to the "three dimension" rule advocated in these pages, by the addition, in the second column, of the circumscribed solids equivalent to the toninges of the Y. R. A., and, further, in the third column, of the corresponding lengths on water-line of the average American yacht.

To apply this table, let us assume two wachts of 42 and 40 ton.

yaeth.

To apply this table, let us assume two yachts of 43 and 42 tons
or other corresponding elements of the measurement rule in
force, sail a race over a twenty-three miles course. Find the time
opposite the tonnages—the difference will be the allowance for
irm unles; multiply by 23 and divide by 10 for the course of
twenty-three miles:—

| GHtJ-times minos. | 2 | II. S. |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------------|
| 49 tons | | 10 58.8 10 20.0 |
| Allowance for ten miles | | 29.8 23 |
| Divide by 10 | 10) | 894.4 |
| Allowance for twenty-three miles- | 1m | 29.24s. |

The tables above can be elaborated and expanded for practical use up to any tournage, and for any length of course by carrying out the simple work of multiplication and division at will, as in

MEASUREMENT.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

In response to your inquiry about the position we should take In response to your inquiry about the position we should take with relation to measurement of open bonts, it seems to me that we should follow the "Engitsh Corinthian Yacht Club" plan, which, as I understand it, is a measurement upon length only. In fact, there can be no great harm in this, because, as you say, open race-boats, which are built so as to get the greatest amount of speed out of them in smooth water, must always have considerable beam, so that they are essentially of one type. Length measurement when applied to one type is not unfair, and therefore no difficulty can arise in practice in applying it to open boats, from which nothing but speed is expected or demanded. It is invessible to use any other type of boats on many of our instruments. boats, from which nothing but speed is expected or demanded. It is impossible to use any other type of boats on many of our inland rivers, and when used in such places I am inclined to think that shifting ballast is a necessary sell. For instance, in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia and above that point, there are so many bars and shoals that open yachts with shifting ballast, as I know from experience, are best for a day's sail on the river, as well as in many other places—for example, at Albany, N. Y., or Haverhill, Mass., the same must be true. We ought to have some uniform measurement rule based on length for this particular type of yacht, and the National Association can be of benefit to them in that respect, because a uniform length

nave some unnorm measurement rate onsett on length for this particular type of yeach, and the National Association can be of benefit to them in that respect, because a uniform length measurement does not yet exist in this country.

I consider a yacht intended for river navigation only, and entirely open, or with the deck running a short distance abaft the mast, as in some respects safer with shifting ballast than with that which is fixed. I can remember, in my own experince, when, through the stupidity of a negro and his fright during a squall, I was overturned in an open yacht on an inland river in South Carolina. Had my ballast been stowed and secured I should have gone to the bottom, but ask twas shifting—consisting of sandbags, etc.—the ballast went overboard, the yacht floated, and we were saved without even wetting ourselves to any great cattent. It is not a year since a small open boat in Salem Bay, went down so quick, on account of fixed ballast, in a sudden squall, that two worthy young men were drowned, although help resched the spot within fixeen minutes.

I conclude, therefore, that while shifting ballast and great com-

parative beam and little depth may be best suited to much of our inland and smooth water navigation, and in such cases more or less shifting ballast may be desirable on the score of safety, yet the same characteristics would be as absurd for a sea-going or deep water yacht as a considerable draught of water would be for sailing in a river filled with sand-bars. The National Association can be of value to our river clubs as well as to our sea or lake clubs, and no small part of its value will be in the establishing of rules which will mark the distinction between these classes of yachts, and give to each that measurement and those regulations which shall be adapted to yachts used in different kinds of waters, justs as these yachts have been adopted by experience on account parative beam and little depth may be best suited to much of our which shall be adapted to yachts used in different kinds of waters, just as these yachts have been adopted by experience on account of the necessities of the waters which they are to navigate. In addition, auppose the open river yachts are to have a measurement based on length, and are permitted shifting ballast, a regulation should be used that they have no booming out of ballast or men to windward of, or outside the limits of, the hull in a race. This would prevent the development of a type of river yacht which is good for nothing. It would render such river yacht sufficiently seaworthy for the waters in which they are to sall, in the same some that a yacht which is good and the property of the waters in which they are to sall, in the same some that a yacht which is to unavirate ones and done which is good for nothing. It would render such river yachs which is good for nothing. It would render such river yach sufficiently seaworthy for the waters in which they are to sail, ir the same sonso that a yacht which is to navigate open and deep water would be rendered seaworthy by being debarred from using shifting ballast, having reference to the waters which she is to navigate

One thing must be always remembered in looking to English rules and experience in yachting. They have no such extent or shoal water navigation as exists upon our scaboard, and therefore they can afford us but little assistance in devising regulations for

they can afford us but little assistance in deviaing regulations for yachting in such waters.

American yachting originated in such waters, and developed a class of boats and system of measurement adapted to them. It is only when the extreme of this type of yacht and horrules of measurement are attempted to be used in going to sea, that their incapacity for such service manifests itself, and it is only in the latter case that a new type of yacht, or rather a modification of the former type, together with a system of measurement which induces the apparature of a system of measurement when induces the construction of such modified yacht, becomes desirable and necessary.

DAVID HALL RICE.

Boston, March 29th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Having read with much interest the discussion in your column on the subject of yacht measurement, I feel constrained to add my mite to the general fund. In the first place, it seems to me that a universal rule of measurement for keel vessels and centerboards would be unjust; and further, the same rule could no boards would be unjust; and further, the same rule could not be fairly applied to large schooners or to small sloops, the former, say of five tons and up to thirty, and the latter from eighty tone and upward. The keel boat depends on ballast for her stability to a much greater degree than does the cenier-board craft, hence we have entirely dissimilar qualities to deal with. Therefore depth should unquestionably form one of the dimensions of keel vessels, and the formula for measurement should include length breadth and depth, a tolerably fair and easily worked rule for what is already in existence—that is, for measuring small craft. So with regard to small center-boarders, the existing walk for So with regard to small center-boarders, the existing rule (or a all events the old rule of the English Yacht Racing Association namely, length and beam, has been found to be very satisfactory in these waters. In this class of craft it would not do to measure depth, as thereby a dangerous style of "skimming dish" would be called into existence, and by the consequent tendency of such depth, as thereby a way, and by the consequent tendency of such machines to upset easily, the sport would be rendered unpopular and cease to be what it now is, namely, a most valuable school in naval architecture. As to large vessels, it does not seem reasonable that, as under the present New York Yank Club rule, a premium should be put on unscaworthiness by penalizing free-board. The rule, length, breadth and depth, with the provision that the provision of the depth shall be taken from the load-water line only, would, it board. The fuller, breasti and depth, with the provise that depth shall be taken from the load-water line only, would, it seems to me, put all on a fair footing and prevent the building of any more Mohausks, or the unjust penalizing of such fine craft as Intrepl. Cubic contents is perhaps the fairest plan of all in theory lat that failed in practice, being not only too complex, but, as was abundantly demonstrated in your columns unfair and calculated to invite disasters. The methods which I propose have at all events the advantage of being so simple that any measurer can east up a reasel's tennage in a few minutes, and they would have the further advantage of allowing buildors. to model as they chose—whether cod's bend and monkered tall, o eel's head and catalia stern—without pensity. In fact, tit would free modelers from a threldom which now cripples their effort, and result in an improvement in modeling-skill which certainly has not developed much in the United States for the last birty.

As to the idea of length measurement. I say it is simply ridion. use and unworthy of consideration by any intelligent person the knows anything of the subject.

Believille, Ont., March 28th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of the 18th inst. you state a very plain, mathematical problem that seems plausible on the whole, but I take excep-tional objection to it. If all yachts were measured by cubical contents there are many that would be certainly handicapped by

nch a rule.

The sloop Gael, by her queer shape and light displacement, would be allowed time by smaller boats who now by our classification do not sail in her class at all, or if they do it is by invitation or by accepting the limit of size that the class calls for

accepting the limit of size that the class calls for. There certainly would be an injustice in this case and many others of similar kind. No matter where you go, you will always find people trying to evade the rules that are used at the present day for allowance of difference of size. Builders recognize the importance of a few extra inches of length and are not sle importance of a few extra mones of length and are not slow to take advantage, whon their reputations are at stake, even at a loss to their pockets. I have been conversing with pretty level-headed yachtsmen, and I find none but what admit that length gives speed. If we adopt your method you certainly will revive the skim-dish model for racing. There are no laurels to be won in skim-dish model for racing. There are no haurels to he won in cruising unless they are created hereafter. Lots of people who own fast boats do not care to drive them on a cruise. The light sails are usually discarded as incumbrances. These very same people will allow you to pass them in ordinary sailing and set you down as a nonentity if it is reported ashorey.

In England, if I understand their rulings, here are classes made

by tonnage. This may seem fair, but still it is not if a man de-sires to race. One person might desire to have plenty of free-board, a little more beam, and less length; he finds after his boat board, a little more beam, and less length; he finds after his boar is built that she is comfortable and speedy; tons perhans 5 50-100 is built that and is comfortuble and speedy; tons perhaps 5 50-100. Another one, envious of the laurels that have fallon to the skill and pluck of his predecessor, figures and maneuvers to get a longer beat of the same capacity; which he result. He comes out in the spring longer, a little wider, cut away considerably to make light displacement, and to look at is considered a poor sample of a yacht. He finds on trial that his boat is cranky and un. safe in fresh winds, but is a skimmer in light zenbyrs. He bauls ner up and puts a ton of lead on the keel and he finds that he an now carry more sail on his phantom ship. She wins prize after prize during the season. Why? Because our races are sailed in pleasant and calm weather usually.

sailed in pleasant and calm weather usually. If I were so fortunate as to own a 10-ton cutter and I considered her so perfectly safe at sea as we read of, I would turn her head for the open sea, and I would sink the land from sight and prove her qualities if it took a week to do so; but I am digressing from my subject. From what I have illustrated above, do you

my subject. From what I have illustrated above, do you not think that "length, breadth and depth" mensurement would force us into the same trouble—say building cranky boats? By our present "Hore-shoff" table a man can build comfortable, weatherly boats and not be handlenpped by a skimming dish. The only obstacle to fight is shifting bullast; when that is done away with there will be more serviceable yachts and better

Yacht builders in this country are no fools. If they are left to heir own conclusions they will not use excessive beam nor gedisproportionate depth. They will invariably do their level best

unsproportionate depth. They will invariantly do their level best and produce some very fine workmanship.

As I have said in my previous letter, give a man for classifica-tion extreme length and restrict him to nothing but shifting by dead-weight. That is the fairest method, and a man's fault will lie in himself if he does not get a proper construction, and not in is neighbo

neignbor. 98lon, March 29th.

We are afraid our correspondent is going to work the wrong way. Practice has shown that length measurement encourages abnormal beam and handicaps easy models to such an extent as to drive them out of existence. In what manner has already been shown in these columns.

NEW BEDFORD VACHT CLUB

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Thanking you very much for your interest in, and kind notices of, the New Bedford Yacht Club, perhaps a few words concerning our proposed future movements may be of interest to the yacht-

our proposal future movements may use of interest to ing fraternity. I take the liberty of forwarding the sai Contracts have been signed for the erection of a pile two-story club-house from the south side of the brid to Fairbayen, near Pope's Island. The building will be 40ft, by 25ft. will have double piazzas eight feet wide on the east, south and with investigate plazers eight feet when of the east, south and weets sides, from which a clear and unobstructed view down the river and across the bay to the Elizabeth islands will be had. A tower, 13:12, on the southwest corner, with ample look-out windows, 40ft. from low water mark, will probably enable us to see over Clark's Point all vessels entering the bay from the west ward. The lower story will be conveniently arranged for reward. The lower story will be conveniently arranged for recep-tion-rooms, lookers, row-boats, etc.; so that the upper hall will be wholly available for club uses. A plank walk-way across the bridge will have cars passing our doors on the north side, with an unobstructed sea view on the south, and on all sides free chan for cooling breezes. We think our location cannot be surpassed

on the coast.

We propose showing from our signal staff two (horizontally placed) red lights as a guide for all who, arriving at night, may wish to anchor off the club-house, where nine feet of water may be found at low tide

or found at low tide.

Our club have added thus far this spring 150 new members, making a total of 250, and we confidently look to a membership of 250 by the middle of the yachting season.

We propose to keep open house for all visiting vachtsmen and We propose to keep open house for all visiting yachtsmon and their friends, and hope they will all consider this a special invita-tion "to make themselves at home" in our now quarters, where all information conductive to making their stay in our waters agreeable will be cheerfully given. By the opening of a new channel through Wood's Hole, yachts from the esstward of left, draft can safely pass through into Buz-

and a making a good and expeditions run into this zard's Bay, thereby making a good and expeditions run into ome harbor without the necessity of going west to Quick's Hole. When our house is built and we obtain the necessary ranges I will take the liberty of forwarding them to you, so that our yacht ing friends may be fully posted as to anchorage off club-house. if befogged. ACESHNET.

In point of membership the New Bedford Y. C. now leads ever other club in America. For enterprise displayed in the right direction its management is an example for others, and conclusively shows that the material can be found for the formation of strong clubs, with income enough to make themselves felt as an element of the community at large. New Bedford, through the exertions of its yacht club, has now become the yachtsmen's paradise "down East."

IMPORTED VACHTS.

or Forest and Stream :-

Allow me to add another bit of information to that given by you In your sensible remarks on "Imported Yachts" in last issue You say: "We have received, through the kindness of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following authoritative announcement an observance of which virtually denies imported yachts over 2 denies. tons the right to fly the American flag, and compels them to take out papers, etc., from the Old Dominion, hall from abroad, and sail under the protecting blue of II. M. Colonies of the North. Now the imported yachts could not even manage to do that un-less their owners belonged to the only yacht cituk [Hritish) on the lakes holding an Admiralty warrant, viz., the Royal Canadian and even then the Admiralty would not grant the special warran that each yacht must carry unless the owner were a British subnt to fly the blue ensign on an imported yacht was refused ject and in a Briesh port. I know that an application for a war-rant to fly the blue ensign on an imported yacht was refused on these grounds by the Admiralty. As every yacht owner cannot be expected to go to the trouble and expense of getting a special ast of Congress, as Mr. J. G. Bennett did for the Jeannette adora), the only remedy is what you suggest, a change in the Not a very great concession to yachting surely.

ROUGH CROIX.

STEAM MANTRAPS.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

The cutter being dead, and I trust (as probably do most of your yachting readers) forever buried, my interest in the nondescript has ended. In fact, this cutter-sloop discussion ceased possessing charms for me when I realized the fact that it had degenerated from seemly debate into a meaningless wrangle and abuse

from seemly debate into a meaningless wrangle and abuse of the two types of boat. Regulac (culter) in pace!

By the by, I notice that "Qui Vive's" cats caught fits (in an editorial way). Well, they have probably recovered their equilibrium by this time, andiat any ratto I suspect they will be as able to sewatch for themselves in the future as they have done in the

And now I would like to say a few words on a subject which I And now I would like to say a few words of a subject which is think has been but lightly touched upon in your widely-circu-lated paper. Our "steam launches" are dangerous mantrapa; there's no denying it; and something should be done to remedy there's no denying it; and something should no done to remedy the evil, as they are a class of bost for which there is a constantly growing demand on our waters. I have reason to believe that the evil has aften something in the following way: A gentleman de-sires a launch, goes to the builder, asks his price, and at the same time says "my boat must be very fast."

The builder knows that he will lose his customer if he names a

price that will honestly build a room poat, which shall be sea-worthy and fitted with power sufficient to get speed out of a safe eraff. So he takes the work at a figure that retains his customer, and in order not to lose money, yet at the same time desiring to produce speed, he designs a model too deep to be anything but

produce speed, no designs a model too deep to be anything but cranky and too narrow to be either confortable or seaworthy. Yet there is not the least trouble embraced in producing a steam launch or yacht that shall be fast, reasonable in price, seaworthy, as any sulling yacht of her size, and with all the extra comfort that breadth of beam gives. Who, then, is to blanne for the fact ant our yechtsmen are imposed upon by the unseaworthy shells ulled launches? Think it over.

THOMAS CLAPHAM.

Answers to Correspondents.

W H B. Verseilles Conn -Indeing at the New York Rench

W. H. B., Versalies, Conn.—Judging at the New York Bench Show will commence on the first day, April 27th. H. D. H., Hollidaysburg.—May a well-bred hound have dew-daws? Ans. Dow-claws are objectionable, and are supposed to claws? Ans. Dew-chaws are op-point to a faulty pedigree.

On Bulledelphia.—For choke-boring apply to Wm. R. Schaffer.

M. See our adver-

Gus, Philadelphia. For choke-boring apply to Wm. R. Schaffer of Boston, or to Clark & Sneider, Baltimore, Md. See our advertising columns for their more particular addresses.

C. H. E., Hudson, N. Y.-Mr. Macdona is not in the country at present, and it is not known for certain whether he will be at the New York Dog Show. His address is, Cheadle Rectory, Cheshire,

. We are not authority on cards; and cannot undertake to setthe disputes over games. The hund-books on the subject are sufficent sources of information; and to them we respectfully refer those who do not understand the intricacies of the subject.

Luose who do not understand the intricacies of the subject.

J. S. A., Guba.—You may address F. R. Grote & Co., 14 Bast Fourteenth street, New York, or F. J. Kaldenberg, £25 Fulton street, New York, both of which firms deal in ivory. A perfect skeleton of the Manatce would find ready sale among our nuseums. CANNONIER, Boston, Mass.-Please give me the names of Irish

Setter dog imported by Governor Sprayne, of Ithode Island, and Irish setter bitch imported by J. B. Moor, of Hartford, Conn.?

Ans. Cannot find the information. Perhaps some of our friends can do so.

F. L. M., New York.—Is eighteen pounds too lightfor an Irish setter bitch puppy four months old? Ans. The weight of pup-pies varies very much, depending upon the condition of the bitch, general health, care and feed. Eighteen pounds is light, twentyo being about the standard.

C. R. C., Philadelphia. - I have a setter dog three years old, he G. R. C., Frinducijana.— I navo aserter tog inter years on, he is very mopish and sleepy, he has vomited once or twice, and has had the diarrhea. At times when reclining he breathes heavily, and he is quite thin; his nose is dry. Ans. Give one or two doses of castor oil and landanum, table spoonful of former, half the dog is not better write more fully. This is the most we can advise from your description of the case.

A. K. S., Merion, Mass.—My dog, sky years old, has worms; been feeding him on corn mush. What shall I do for him? Ans. You neglect to state breed of your dog, which prevents us from specifying exact treatment. Common table salt injected is recommended for pla-worms. Calomel in small closes, after the dog bas een fasting twenty-four hours, is excellent for round worms, Male ferm or Kausso, for tape worms. Areca nut has been very successfully used. See notice of same in advertising columns.

REFEREN.-A and B make a match and decide upon C as referee. REFERER.—A and B make a match and decide upon C as referes. Codelares A the winner. B objects on the ground of partiality and irregularity. I. Has A won the match? 2. Should the stake-holder pay him the money? Has B any appeal, and if so, to whom? Ans. I. As we know nothing of the merits of the ease; it manifestly would be folly for us to answer. 2. If B thinks that the referee's decision was unfair and prompted by irregular motives, he may appeal to his own back-bone to stand out against the decision. the decision.

ne decision. A. W., Georgia.—I have two dogs, one a Gordon scate A.W., Georgia.—I nave two does, don't corror source frice years old and one an Irish sotter blich one year old, that have acquired the habit of eating dirt; symptoms, loss of appetite, languor and emackation. I feed on most both, well cooked, and thickened with Indian meal und sait. I have purged thoroughly, which seems to have relieved them temporarily; but as soon as languor and emacation. I reco on mentiona, wen coosed, and thickened with Indian meal and sait. I have purged thoroughly, which seems to have relieved them temporarily; but as soon as they are out of sight they return to the dirt. Aus. Your treat-ment has been all right enough as far as purgatives are conberned. Remove meat diet for a few weeks entirely and give exercise, allowing dogs access to grass fields which contain the couch, or dog grass.

Nona, Cincinnati, Ohio.—I. Your bitch is evidently suffering

from worms. After twenty-four hours of fasting give her dose of freshly powdered areca nut, two grains of nut to each pound of dog. Follow several hours later with dose of castor oil. Follo ours fasting, and the We would then sugnext morning give second dose of castar oil. rest giving the bitch a tablespoonful of cod liver oil once or twice

gest giving the bitch atablespoonful of cod liver oil once or twice a day after feeding. This will build her up and put on Gesh. 2. Have requested Mr. Charles Lincoln, Superintendent, No. 141 Pulton street, this city, to send you prosper carry blanks for the New York Show. 3. Yes, register your dog.

SPOITSMAN, Washington, Ind.—I want a dog for water-fowl shooting and for retrieving unland as well as water. I have read several articles in your valuable paper on the rocker spaniel. To be sure, the cocker's more beautiful and makes a nice per for the ladies, but I have an idea that they are not fit for cold or hard, wet work. Ans. Procure an I rish water spaniel by all means; he is peculiarly fitted by temperament and by a water-resisting cont for the arducus dittes required by a sportsman whose proclivities. for the pronous duties required by a sportsman whose prochfor the artificial of the section of wild-fowl shooting. Of course, the Irish water spaniel will retrieve on land. The cockers are charmingly clover and busiling merry fellows, but not fitted for long, cold and wild days of shooting.

CONGRATULATIONS.—They begin to come already. The Germantous Telegraph is the first to speak: "Forest AND STREAM is about having a fine new office fitted up in the New York Times building, whither it will take up its quarters on the 1st of May. Prosperity go with it.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEX AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

-AT-

No. 111 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK. POST OFFICE BOX 2832.7

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Advertising Rates.

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, ff

possible. All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

*Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST ASD STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be All communications whatevor, intended for publication, must be tecompanied with real name of the writer as a quantity of good faith and he addressed to Forest Ann Stiegar Peninshina Contant, Nines will not be published it objection be made. Anonymus content promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. We cannot be responsible for derelletion of maliservice if money removed the proposed of the paper and the proposed of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

REMOVAL .- On or before May 1st the Forest and STREAM will remove into its new offices in the Times building, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Row.

WILD RICE.—We have received from Mr. Chas, Gilchrist, of Port Hope, Ont., a sample of the wild rice secured by him, and furnished for sowing in ponds, as was noticed in these columns some weeks since. The seeds are plump, well developed, and evidently in excel-lent condition. As the success of the undertakings to introduce this cereal into ponds is becoming more generally known, the demand for the seed is largely increas-ing. We are in receipt of several inquiries for the supply of the same; and as the harvests gathered by our friends have long since been exhausted by the orders received through their advertisement in this paper, we can only counsel patience until a new supply can be secured next season. We hope that those who have the facilities will make special efforts to gather a quantity which may prove sufficient.

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL STUD BOOK, VOL. II.-In another column we notice that the entries for this much needed record book will close May persons owning well-bred setters, pointers, mastiffs, Newfoundlands, terriers, colleys, greyhounds, spaniels, St. Bernards, pugs, beagles, foxbounds and all prize-winners or well-bred household pets, good field dogs and handsome canines of every description, will find advantage and satisfaction in entering them in the National American Kennel Club Stud Book. For future reference these entries will be invaluable to dog owners and breeders, as they constitute an official record, which may always be referred to as authoritative, and will be especially advantageous in tracing the pedigrees of the posterity of the dogs entered as of the present year. All entries should be addressed to Mr. Charles De Rongé, Secretary, No. 51 Broad street, New York.

-Mr. Fred. Mather has permanently left the paper with which he has for some months been connected as editor of the fish and fishing department.

-At the meeting of the Directors of the N. R. A. on Tuesday last, the Palma conditions were altered to permit shooting by a British team only. It was also agreed to send a team of six men to Ireland to resume the Irish-American matches. No spring meeting will be held this year. A full report of the action taken, with amended conditions of the "Palma," will appear in next week's Forest and Stream.

TROUT AND TROUT.

WHEN good Father Prout, of blessed memory, wearied of his Lenten diet, he cast a ham bone into the sea and drew it forth again; and by that token, forsooth, the flesh land become fish, for whatever comes out of the sea is neither flesh nor fowl, but fish. Now, no one for a moment supposes that by this ingenious bit of strategy the worthy old priest tried to deceive, or did deceive, his palate as well as his conscience. Such a feat of gastronomy and imagination has been left to our own day of wooden nutmegs and artificial trout ponds. We cast liver into the water and haul it out as trout; but, not stopping here, we rush to the market slabs, where lie in ignominious rows the alleged Salvelinus fontinalis, scooped and netted from the ponds, pay a royal price for the scaly prize, and then, perpetuating the delusion, roll the insipid morsels about in our mouths with the costatic and pitiable fancy that they taste good. Prout was ingenious, so far as ham goes; we are far ahead of him.

We are aware that we are preaching old fogy and unfashionable doctrines-sentiments which will find little sympathy among the deluded fish-eaters, who fancy themselves epicures, judges of what is what, and think that they know a trout when they taste it. They never did cat a real trout, or, if they did, it was so long ago that they have really forgotten how the fish ought to taste. But the books say that trout is a delicacy; the dealers affirm that these speckled monsters are trout; hence, logic is logic, and they smack their lips with satisfaction, and discourse over their glasses of the glory of America's

This liver-fed sluggard, intrenched in his pond, is gaining ground; he reckons his blind adherents by constantly growing legions. And the true trout—the fish that you and I know, reader—is being pushed to the wall by this fat-bellied parody. The wild streams are becoming "fished out;" even the rainbow-hued fellows in the streams, which only we two know of, by and by, when another shall have stolen our secret and our fish with it, even they will be supplanted by the great, coarse black bass-"the fish of the future," they call him.

Yes, we are undoubtedly on the losing side; but here let us make a stand, utter a word of protest, and linger, even though but a brief moment, over the trout as nature made him. Some of us have met him in his native pool, years ago, before men knew anything about these adulterated abominations, these animated masses of hashed liver and deception. This fish has been for years battling in the fierce struggle for existence; he has gathered strength and muscle and bravado from a thousand tussles with the dash of the waters; what he has eaten he has worked for, and the constant exercise of looking for his dinner has hardened his body and made it compact and firm of texture; the natural food provided thus for him has been transformed into juicy, sweet-flavored flesh; and now, in the pride of his strength and years, he is a fit subject for your costliest tackle and the best skill you know how to put forth. If you have been for years learning how to take a trout, so has he been for years unwittingly preparing for that battle, and you may count on a test of your patience and of your line and rod and wrist, before he will lie panting in your basket, conquered and captured.

It is mortifying the flesh if, when you come back at night, you pretend that such a fish as this was not born into his mountain home just for your own platter and palate. "Catch your hare before you cook him" is good advice for Simple Simons, but it means more than the bare advice to an idiot that the first essential to a dish of rabbit is the rabbit. It means that to enjoy the flavor of a trout you must catch the fish yourself; this adds a delicate taste that the most ingenious chef, with all his skill, cannot command; a satisfaction that money cannot buy,

THE NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.-Gilt-edge gallery practice has been the aim of the New York Rifle Club, and those who wish to see the simple feat of popping the bull's-eye reduced to a fine art may visit the rooms recently fitted up at No. 211 Fourth avenue, in this city, and inspect a pair of target tunnels of the very best description. It is a club in earnest, with a club room. and all made subservient to the main object of the club, which is the culture of its members in the art of off-hand shooting. On entering, the visitor is in a parlor, or re ception room, with its piano and soft, yielding carpet, its heavy window curtains, claborate chandelier, bronzes and works of art displayed on the walls. Adjoining this is another room, scarcely less sumptuously furnished. Done up in the obtrusively naturalistic Eastlake style, the room suggests use without fear of consequences in breakage and scratching. This is the shooting room, and from a platform in the corner the marksman may look into the gaping mouths of a pair of tubes of sheet iron, about a yard in diameter, and suggesting a gigantic binocular. These are elevated above the floor, so that the entire floor space may be utilized. After about a dozen feet of iron tubing the shooting tunnels change to a square focus, with three feet a side, interior measurement, and so stretch away out from the back of the building until ninety-six feet is reached from firing point

to target station. The target rests in an iron frame, just large enough to seize the pasteboard sheet on all its edges, so that the bullet passes directly through to a slab of lead fixed behind. This target frame is fixed upon a small car, and by winding a small winch below the tunnel frame the car is brought up abreast of a small door on the side. This door is made to swing toward the firing point and to the interior of the target. Sheathed with iron, it will stop any bullet fired from the gallery end while the door is open. Diaphrams prevent low firing and hit-ting the tramway car, while the smoke of the firing is drawn off by a smokestack, made to communicate with the chimney near by.

With only thirty members on the roll now, the club will no doubt soon reach its maximum of 100 members. Even now the rooms have become the center of rifle news in the city, and a very popular, pleasant place the club-room has grown to be.

NATIONAL AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB DERBY,-We publish in our Kennel columns the full list of entries to the N. A. K. C. Derby stakes for puppies born after April 1st, 1879. Over one hundred entries have been made, with their forfeit money of \$5 each. We congratulate the managers on such a rousing send off for their first puppy Derby.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO SWIMMERS,-Prof. Marquis Bibbero, of the Royal Polytechnic, London, Eng., gave an exhibition of swimming on Friday last at the Central Park Bathing Establishment, this city, which probably has never before been equaled in this country. His programme contained nine parts, the majority of which were full of instruction, and contained many new and useful suggestions to both tyros and experts, treating of 'How to act in case of shipwreck," illustrated; "How to undress on the surface of the water," "Useful swimming," showing the different variety of strokes; "How to breathe while swimming, and how non-swimmers may save their lives;" "Easy ways of turning in the water on back and chest," was the Professor's amusing way of showing a "learner's difficulties without a teacher;" "Ornamental swimming," "Swimming with hands and feet bound." Parts 7 and 8—"Submarine feats," "How to save a person from drowning," "How to break away from the grip of a drowning person," and "How to restore the apparently drowned"-were the most useful parts of the exhibition. The Professor, using his attendant for a drowning person, showed that a single lock of hair was sufficient to draw the floating body ashore with, if the person retained sufficient presence of mind to keep quiet. If the person struggles, as is usually the case, he should be approached from behind, his head held on the rescuer's breast, and both go ashore on their backs, drowning person frequently grasps his rescuer, and endangers both their lives. In this case, if his head can be got under the surface again for a few moments it will confuse him, and breaking away is comparatively easy. Should he grasp his rescuer by the wrists, a quick wrench of the arms will break his hold. Should he grasp him from behind, his hold must be loosened by wrenching back his fingers, as in ordinary cases. When the drowning person gets his arms firmly clasped around his rescuer's neck or around his waist, or gets any other dangerous hold, the rescuer may instantly free himself by putting two of his fingers to the drowning person's nostrils, and thus forcing his head back. This will make a man loosen any hold, in the water or out of it. drowning man cannot keep his grip when this plan is resorted to.

WOODMONT ROD AND GUN CLUB.-The Woodmont Rod and Gun Club, of Washington, D. C., have purchased the well-known tract of land bearing that name on the Potomac, near Dam No. 6. The estate secured there consists of 2,000 acres, and affords magnificent cover, which abounds in turkeys and pheasants, and every variety of smaller game. There are also some deer on the property, and these will be protected for a few years. The grounds front on the Potomac, and on the Virginia side of the river the mountains rise abruptly, and these are full of deer and turkeys, which cross over to the club's grounds to feed. Here, too, is the finest black bass fishing on the Potomac River.

The Woodmont Club, which has been recently organized, has a membership limited to twenty-five, and on its rolls are the following names of prominent gentlemen in Washington: President, A. H. Evans; Vice-President, Gen. T. C. Drum; Treasurer, Major J. O. P. Burnside; Secretary, J. B. Church; Admiral Ammen, U. S. N.; Commodore Earl English, U. S. N.; Parker H. Page, R. K. Evans, Commander R. D. Evans, U. S. N.; Commander Henry Taylor, U. S. N.; Major Marcellus Bailey, J. M. Tinker, W. H. Doolittle, Assistant Commissioner Patents; Gen. A. E. Paine, Commissioner Patents; Major Frank Taylor, U. S. A.; H. A. Seymour, B. E. Ellis, H. S. Nyman, B. F. Guy, A. W. Crossley, M. C. McIntire, Judge L. Hill, Major Justus J. McCarty, Thomas Russell,

Notes .- We made mention sometime ago of the interment of a favorite dog in the owner's private lot in Greenwood Cemetery, a proceeding which attracted some attention at the time and much unfavorable criticism. So many written and verbal remonstrances were made to the trustees, and so much intensity of feeling was manifested on the subject, that hereafter the interment of any brute animal in the cemetery will be prohibited. This is altogether sensible; the holiest and most solemn of all human experiences should not be parodied by sentimentalists

A most seasonable publication is the "Traveler's Official Guide" map, which is furnished as a supplement to the standard hand-book, now put forth by the Na-tional Railway Publication Company, 46 Bond street, New York. This map shows the railway connections of the whole country so clearly that one may plan out his route with a moment's glance. We have had the "Official Guide" in our office for years, use it constantly, and have never yet found its information erroneous. turn to it as often as to the City Directory, and always find what we are looking for.

Prof. Tarleton H. Bean, of the United States Fish Commission, will go to Alaska next month, charged with an investigation into the character and value of the cod fisheries of that coast. This mission is undertaken at the instance of Prof. Baird, who thus proposes to determine the relative values of the Alaska fisheries, as compared with those of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Thomas Bell, the English naturalist, who was the auther of numerous works, among them the "History of British Quadrupeds" and "British Reptiles," has just died at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Mr. Bell's home for some years had been at Schorne, and in the very cottage occupied by Gilbert White. Mr. Bell took great delight in making himself familiar with the haunts of the kindly old historian of Selborne, and was never happier than when pointing out to appreciative friends the grounds-preserved so far as practicable-just as White had left them.

"Jacobstaff's" admirable description of decoy goose shooting, published last week, is one of the most graphic and intelligible papers on the subject in print. Even should a gunner return luckless and duckless from a trip to Good Ground, he would be more than repaid by the study of the tame geese, which display a cunning and duplicity worthy of those human creatures known among men as "stool pigeons,"

BARRUDA.

AN IMMENSE GAME PRESERVE.

St. THOMAS, W. I., March, 1880.

HAVE taken the little island of Barbuda, in latitude 17 deg. 30 min., for description, and my readers must nagine themselves transported backward some two years to the time of a former trip in the month of August, 1877.

This island is one of the northern Caribbees. as it is, and having no communication with the world save by small sailing vessels, it is one of the most attractive spots to a sportsman in the West Indies. Its fame is world-wide, and hardly a British man-of-war has visited the Lesser Antilles without making up a party from its officers for a week's sport at Barbuda. Like those other English islands so closely resembling it in name -Bermuda and Barbadoes -- Barbuda is of coral formation, and possesses the barrier of reefs of the second, but not the open bays of the first.

At the river landing where you disembark is a martello tower of solid masonry—a relic, it is supposed, of Spanish occupation centuries ago. A flag is hoisted upon this tower when a vessel arrives, and you await the arrival of horses from the village, three miles from the landing. They come galloping down the lane in charge of a daredevil darkey, and you mount and ride up to the house through a wilderness of sea-grape and beach-plum, and between great fields, in which graze herds of horses and cattle. Wild pigeons flutter up from the scrub, and wild guinea fowl fly across the fields, causing one to indulge in pleasant anticipations of sport on the morrow, the house you are ushered into a hall so profusely adorned with guns, rifles and hunters' equipments that you are prepared to receive the warm welcome extended by the burly Yorkshireman, Mr. Hopkins, and later that of his copartner, Mr. Cowly, the clergyman. The house overlooks a vast lagoon, called "Flamingo Flash," on the shores of which are the battlemented ruins of the dwellings of the first proprietors, having such a Spanish, or Moorish aspect, as to suggest the idea that there were dwellers here before the English occupation. Circular towers flank the fortress-like structure, pierced, like the latter, with loop-holes. Notwithstanding, it may have been built by the good Col. Codrington, upon whom the island was bestowed in 1680, and who was later the founder of a college in Barbadoes. For many generations this island remained in the Codrington family (it has

the best they could to develop its resources, and spent vast sums of money in their endeavors to make it a fit place of retreat for an English nobleman, is abundantly evident. There are fields a mile square, surrounded by solid walls so high that even a deer cannot jump them, with gate-posts of masonry, square and massive. Heveral of these fields, once well cultivated and yielding good crops of corn and cotton, are now abandoned to the goats and guinea fowl. Only in the days of slavery, when labor was cheap and abundant and crops remunerative, could even a wealthy family like the Codringtons build in this sequestered island such durable inclosures. living evidences of the thrift and foresight of the early Codringtons in the multitudes of cattle, horses and deer that roam in the vast fields and browse in the scrubby tracts. Barbuda is noted for the excellence of its horses many of which are sold in the neighboring islands. Tt is related that the original stock was from a noble strain of blood, that the great-grandsire of the hundreds that now roam these fields was a pure Arab stallion. This may be well believed after an examination of some of the horses and colts here to-day, for though smaller than the ideal horse of the North-owing to the mixture of native blood-they are perfect in shape and full of fire and energy. The deer that may now be numbered by thousands doubtless originated from fallow deer imported from England rather than from the Maxican vari-This I judge to be their origin from those that I examined, shot while I was there, and from a collection of antlers and skulls sent by me to Washington. the original stock they have multiplied until they cover

Not the least attractive, to a sportsman, are the wild guinea fowl, which, escaping from captivity at an early period, have increased so that they now roam the island in large flocks, and undoubtedly are much more numerous than the deer. With their freedom they have regained that wildness peculiar to them in their native African jungles, and more wary birds, keeper of sight and ear, have never been hunted.

The island, though small, is so well covered with thick scrub that it is difficult to hunt through it, and hence every animal that has been introduced for domestic purposes has run wild, and there are, besides deer and guinea fowl, wild goats, sheep and hogs. These, with the large flocks of plover, curlew and duck that visit the island in the winter season, and the great number of doves and pigeons resident throughout the year, added to the great variety of fish to be caught in the lagoon, make life here almost to realize the sportsman's dream of delight-the elysium of his happy hunting ground. The two good Britons holding the lease of this island are worthy rep resentatives of their country. Mr. Hopkins had passed several years stock-farming in Australia, and was well calculated to conduct successfully an enterprise like this, and make remunerative his little kingdom, with its area of seventy-five square miles and nearly a thousand sub-There are but three white men resident on the island, though there are about eight hundred colored and black inhabitants, who gain a livelihood by cultivating the fields of the proprietors, fishing and wrecking.

The morning after our arrival, at daybreak, we each found a little darkey waiting at the gate to conduct us They led the way past the negro village to the fields. and over a wide common to the first inclosed field, where we separated, my friend taking the lane and myself the wall running toward a thick wood. We had covered several miles before we saw the first flock, a dozen or more feeding in the thin grass. Noting the direction they seemed to be taking, I crept carefully from bush to bush, crawling close to the ground after the most approved style of bushwhacking : but when I ventured to raise my head they were two hundred yards away in another direction from the one I was pursuing. They saw me, too, as I arose, and were on the wing in an instant, sailing over the field like meteors. Then we made a long journey through abandoned fields to the woods, where were little inclosed gardens-the "grounds" of the negroes—where they raised what some Americans would call "garden sass." Here the style of hunting was dif-Here the style of hunting was different, and I thought I should certainly avenge myself with great slaughter, for I had only to keep perfectly still, crawl up to a chink in the wall, and, if there were any birds there, arise and fire as they got up. But I had first to find the fowl (no easy matter, as they run and hide like quail), and then to drop them as they arose (no casy matter either, as they get up in such a hurry that it is a wonder they don't leave their feathers behind) Three times did I approach three different walls, and six times did I discharge my gun at the up-darting forms of as many guinea fowls, but without saving even a feather. In despair I looked at my gun, the same gun with which I had shot turkeys and quail, ducks and ployer and spine in past years, and everything in these islands from a humming-bird to a wild hog, and which had never failed me before. I sat down and looked at it. There it was, the same symmetrical stock of walnut, the broad-breeched barrels, twelve-bore and twenty-eight inches in length; the perfect mechanism that opened and closed the breech so tightly did not admit the escape of a particle of gas. lately been returned to the Crown); and that they did It was as good a gun as Fox, of Boston, could make me

for my work, and I knew the fault must lie in me or in the birds. I tramped back to the house with a heavy heart; nor was I at all mollified when, meeting my friend with a brace of fowl, I missed another shot at a single bird which went sailing by, Not this alone, but my companion, a quick-eyed shot, dropped the same bird at I saw then that I had been shootforty vards distance. ing behind the birds, their large size and velocity of flight deceiving me.

Barbuda is so nearly level, in all except the eastern portion, that a heavy rain floods the surface at once. But the water is soon absorbed into the porous lime stone; and during the dry season, there being no springs nor streams. there are few ponds or even moist places. In these ponds the water is brackish; but to them flock all the birds for miles about, at certain times of the day, to drink. One of these shallow ponds, known as the "Bull-Hole," was the favorite resort of doves and other birds, and I rode out one afternoon with the proprietor to collect dovos for specimens and for pies. At 8 o'clock they commenced to come in, and we dropped them one after another until there were forty to three guns; and many more could have been shot.

Toward sunset, one evening, Mr. Hopkins ordered horses, and rode out with me into the scrub to watch the guinea fowl as they went to roost. For an hour before dark they commence to come in from all directions, concentrating in the copses of high trees, and even roosting in single trees in the open fields. They keep up an incessant calling to one another, and one might think it the easiest thing in the world to pot any number of them at that time. But let it be remembered that they keep their ears open as well as their mouths; and the wider they stretch the latter, the more they open the former. With a well-trained dog, they are as easy to capture as the ruffed grouse, for they are at once driven to tree; and if the dog pursues and barks continuously at the foot of the tree, they give him their whole attention. hunter has only to creep within shot and single out the lowest one of the flock and fire. It is said that he can sometimes secure half a flock in this manner, as it is related ruffed and spruce grouse have been obtained before the balance take the alarm. He must, however, be securely hidden, as, though their ears are sharp, they depend mostly upon their eyes. The guinea fowl had begun to assemble, but so wary were they that they would invariably discover us and dash out on the opposite sides of the trees before we could obtain a shot. At last, long after the sun was gone, I heard one calling. Carefully working my way through the dense thicket I approached him. There he sat, with his small head and neck outstretched, some fifty yards away. I could get no nearer; the remembrance of the morning's defeat and the afternoon's indignities could not urge me through that thick, thorny scrub with sufficient caution to escape his sharp eyes and cars. So I watched a chance, when his head showed against the sky (though his dark body could not be distinguished from the leaves), and fired. I did, brother sportsmen; I potted that bird in the most contemptible manner. And you would have done the same, had you spent two thirds of a hot day in August (a West India August day, at that) in chasing his brethren over scorely ing fields, and wasting your powder and adjectives in firing two feet behind every one you put up. nothing but exultation in my heart as I picked up that bird at the foot of the tree, and worked my way back to

Soon it was late in the evening, and the brilliant moon east black shadows beneath the trees in the field. All was silent and hushed. Suddenly there burst out of a tree near by a roaring, rushing body, which made off across the pasture with confused cries. It was a flock of guinea My companion, more used to their tactics than myself, dropped one of their number before they had got out of range. We approached the next clump of trees cautiously. I even dismounted and carefully examined every limb, the bright light from the moon rendering everything visible, so that we could see, we thought, every knot on the branches. Like a whirlwind from the ocean, there came out of that tree a flock of screaming, cackling fowl, a score or more, which appeared as though evoked by a conjurer's wand from space. That they were in reality veritable birds of flesh and blood, and not shadowy forms, was quickly proved by two hurried shots, which fully established a beloved gun in favor again, Shooting at ghosts is about as satisfactory as guinea-fowl shooting by moonlight, until you have learned that, to get the last one of a gang of a dozen, you most throw up at the foremost, or, to drop a single one, you must sight about three feet ahead of him. On the table, they proved toothsome and tender; and after one initiation the board was kept well supplied. They are rapid runners, restless and uneasy in feeding, and some fields would be deserted in the afternoon that in the morning contained several flocks. "Dey is so roam," said my sable friend-"Dey is so roam ; dey is bad to fine."

At 4 o'clock, in the darkness of a morning in August, I was awakened by a rap at my door, and knew perfectly well that said rap proceeded from the black deerslayer, William Jack, Hastily dressing and going into outer air, I saw, by the light of the stars, that William Jack awaited at the gate, and that he held in

William Jack awaited at the gate, and that he held in leash nam's most faithful friend, a hound, of the genus our and species mongrel. Seeing which animal, crouching in a posture that betokened fear of his noble master, so abject that his indrawn tall tickled his nose with its tip; so emaciated that his ribs seemed asking for air—so mangy that he was sealy withal. I inquired for what purpose he intended this heast. William Jack replied that it was to track the deer of the forest that he had secured this dog, to aid in the search for the fallow deer of the fields. William Jack then strode along, after hitching the leash to his girdle, and as W. J. was a tall man, a long-legged man, and the cur was a small cur, a short-legged cur, there was a difference in their gait for which the dog's powers of locomotion could not compensate. But W. J. did not so much as give the cannie attention, but strode on with mighty strides, which, the dog perceiving, did his utnost to prevent. He was not accustomed to trotting along behind a man, held by a restraining rope: he tiked to jog along leisurely, to make side darts at lizards and grashoppers, to scratch his mangy ribs once in a while, and search out the lair of an annoying flea. Consequently he sat down and hos led—or rather he tried to sit down and essayed to howl—but he could not seem to find a suitable place to sit, and the complaint he fain would utter was promptly choked by the cruel rope. But every dog has his day, and this one somehow drew his head from out the noose and galloped off with a derisive yelp. Seouring the filed he first attacked a herd of goats and then an old bull, and made noise enough in half an hour to frighten away all the deer in a two-mile circuit, which sufficiently explains why deer were not captured that morning. After having his fill of fun and revenge he came back and submitted to be tied; and the drubbing that W. J. gave him was as balm ton my spirit. It was about 9 o'clock, and I was riding a horse that had been sent to me, sitting carelessly

In the evening William Jack came to me, saying he wished to show me deer "fo' sure," as he knew where they fed every night. Mounting the horses we cantered down the lane balf way to the river landing, where we turned into a wood and hitched the beast. William had stereotyped notions about deer-hunting and was a good hunter when he had with him tho trained dogs belonging to the proprietors; but in still-hunting I was of the opinion that American ideas were in advance of his. Those dogs hunted in a peculiar manner; they had been trained to point the deer. Instead of plunging into the bush and skurrying through the thicket like mad, these dogs quietly walk along shead of the hunter, occasionally looking over their shoulder to see if he is following. When on a fresh deer trail the dog comes to a halt and winks at the hunter to be silent and cantious; then he steps shead carefully and finally stops before a thicket which is pretty sure to contain a deer. the evening William Jack came to me, saying he

sure to contain a deer.

Barbuda has been the cause of the loss of many

manner to be shell and candons, when he steps attack carefully and finally stops before a thicket-which is prestry sure to contain a deer.

Barbuda has been the cause of the loss of many vessels, and it is upon the reaf bordering this end of the island that most of them go ashore. In years past, these wreeks were the chief reliance of the people, and it is presumed they may be acquitted of any other than laudable desires for gain, if they taught their children to pray, like the wreckers of Bermuda, for a good far wreck: "God bless papa and mamma, and send us a good wreck in the morning."

Near "Two-foot Bay," with a living the with the Parson, is a large cave inhabited by bats, from which, as from another "bat cave" in Antigua, good stores of hat guano have been taken. More valuable than this, however, are the phosphatic cliffs near, which might possibly pay as well as the little rook, Redonda, at ween. Nevis and Montserrat, from which an American was the company owning it a mine of wealth. Near the cave was a barren tract covered with cacti; Turks-head cactus sprang up everywhere, and tail candelabra prickly-pear, and baif a dozen other species or intributed towards—making the trail through this tract a thorny path. But they were agiow with favored and mong them were deer trails in abundance, and man gheap, sepecially such as lare been nearly covered by shifting sands, may not other to the casual observer even a hint of attracted and broken shells, thrown together in apparent confusion, speak to us as voices from the dead; they are sometimes the only remains of an unknown toner. We dug into these shell-heaps and soon came to charge a secretae. I have not some the secretae of the past of the word of the power of the past of the

next day, the Sabbath, I listened with enjoyment to the earnest ulterance of the Parson as he exhorted his at-tentive flock to stricter observance of their duties. The little church (Anglican) is neatly furnished, and chancel

rearriest intervance of the Parson as he exhorted his abtentive flock to stricter observance of their duties. The little church (Anglican) is neatly furnished, and chancel and altar, brought over from England, of oak elegaulty carved. A congregation of three hundred attentive listeners reward the good man's labors, well-drilled in responses and in song.

"Flamingo Flash" is the name bestowed upon a part of the broad lagoon, on the banks of, which is built the "Castle," whose ruins are the resort of numberless bats. Large as doves were some of these bats that had their haunts here. By day they would remain concealed in the nooks and crannies of the ruined walls; towards sunset they would sally forth by one or two at a time, followed by a vast throng as night drew near, and from their tenements would issue such squeakings as from a host of bats, unsurpassed, I think, by those of the multi-tude evoked by the "Pied Piper" of Hamelin. One of them, which I shot as he swept above the ruins, measured twenty-four inches in extent of wing and was four and one-half inches in length; his wing was four inches in breadth. As I walked down to the shore in the cool of Monday morning, the Parson was actively engaged in superintending the distillation of some bay oil, fragrant heaps of the bay filling the air with sweet odor. The tree grows abundantly in the scrub, and is a profitable article when the large price of the oil is considered.

Inclosed by a rim of mangroves is a little island on which the frigate pelicans breed; as we approached it in our boat they arcse in a cloud and sailed up into a higher atmosphere; a few lingered a little lower and a little longer than was good for them, and soon were fluttering their wide-extended wings in dying struggles upon the water. They measured seven feet in stretch of wing, and were the same species that inhabit the southern coast of the United States, the Frigata agaila. Upon the island we found some young, nearly fiedged, and a few eggs. Brown pelicans (Palecanus fuseus) breed here

in the lone islands and extends northward to the Florida Keys, but is only an occasional visitant of the mountainous islands and extends northward to the Florida Keys, but is only an occasional visitant of the mountainous islands south of Antigua. It breeds here in Barbuda, and also in Antigua, and resides here throughout the year, with perhaps local migrations among the islands. It is about the size of the American passenger pigeon, though with shorter tail, and is fully as excellent when on the table. The season bad bardly commenced, but the pigeons were there in such numbers that we secured sixteen in the short space of one hour. Other birds feed on the sea-grapes, and they are as delicate and tempting in a pie, as graceful and innocent in the field. There are two species of doves, the larger, Zenueda martinicana, the smaller, Chamaepeleia passerina. I found them in every island of the group, but in none so abundant as here; the smaller species fairly swarming about the pools and mud-holes. At a shot, they would arise and settle in such numbers along a branch that a dezen could have been swept from it with one charge.

branch time a wavel scale of one charge.

At the end of a fortnight, every week-day of which was passed in some such manner as I have in this article described, I bade adieu to my hospitable hosts and crossed the channel to Δntigua, though I would gladly have accepted their invitation, off repeated, to prolong my stay.

FRED BEVERLY.

GAME PROTECTION.

GAME PROTECTION.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION,—Boston, April 3d.—The annual meeting of this association was held last evening at the headquarters 608 Washington street. The anual report of the Treasurer showed a hallance of \$360 47 on hand. The present membership is over 200. Sir Randall Roberts of England briefly addresed the meeting on the subject of fish hatching in Great Britain; The association voted to invite him to address them on the 28th inst. The following officers were elected: President, Walter M. Brackett; Vice-President, Hon,Thos, Talbot, Hon, Daniel Needham, Hon, Chas, Levi Woodbury, Col. Henry Smith, Agustus T. Perkins, Esq. J. Lewis Stackpole, Esq., William Emerson Baker Esq., Treasurer, L. M. Chase; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Edward S. Toboy, Jr.; Libravian, E. M. Messinger; Executive Committee, W. S. Hills, John Fottler, Jr., C. W. Hersey, F. R. Shattuck, C. T. Jenkins.

WOODCOCK IN New JERSEY.—Editor Forest and Stream:—If "many of the sportsmen of that State are in doubt whether or not the law has jurisdiction over the deeds of a proprietor on his own estate" asstated in your Notes last week, it must be because they have very slight acquaintance with the law. The new law referring to woodcock is only an amendment of the general game law passed in 1874. That general game law had a section which exempted from its provisions and penalties proprietors killing or catching game upon their own property, but that section (30) was repealed in 1876, and the game laws of the State are of general application, like other statutes which define crimes and prescribe penalties. In specified seasons, to kill game is a misdemeanor, and during these seasons in "proprietor" has any more right to take the life of a game bird, fish or animal, on the plea that it is "on his own estate," than he would have to take the life of a horse or a mat that had strayed upon his premises. WOODCOCK IN NEW JERSEY .- Editor Forest and upon his premises.

labors. Until dark, we limited carefully for deer, but, though the Parson was an excellent hunter, we searched in vain and returned to the house bootless, save our birds and Carib relies; but I enjoyed it just as much the naturalist in me predominates over the hunter, and I delight in new birds and scenes more than in sport obtained by the shedding of blood; so we jogged along happy and content, the Parson in the consciousness of having given me pleasure, and I in the serenity of the hour.

To this day there comes back to me the calm atmosphere of that perfect evening, with the perfume of acacia blossoms, that time has not robbed of its strength. And

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild Ducks, Goese, Brant, etc.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to of sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Came and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value; State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other secommodations; Game and its Senson; Fish and its Sonson; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

FISH AND GAME RESORTS,-We again invite attention to the Game and Fish Directory, of which mention is made above; and we urge our friends to send us such information as they may possess for the general fund.

-A. fox was captured in Trinity Cemetery, New York City, a few weeks ago. They caught one in Greenwood in 1878.

-An engineer on the Mobile and Obio Railroad ran down a buck in the Mississippi pine woods a fortnight ago, breaking both of the animal's hind legs. Venison was served in the caboose that night.

GODBOUT WINTER SPORT,-A late letter from our correspondent on the Godbout, Canada, tells of the winter there -

there:—
There is little to be done here this winter. Trapping is very poor all along the Labrador Coast. The full hunt is one-third less than usual. Winter seal shooting, which used to be pretty remunerative, is a complete failure. Small game is, with the exception of ducks, scarce. Up to date I have not seen a single partridge (ruffer grouse). The ptarmigan, which used to be abundant on the north shore, has disappeared. We have not seen any for the last three years. To make up for this, ducks have been and are still unusually numerous. The kinds we have at present are the common eider, long-tailed duck, or old squaws, the Iceland golden-eye and the whitewinged gullemot. I have killed any amount of them since last November; in fact I supplied the five families of Indians here with as much as they could eat, which is a good deal; of course they taste a little fishy, but that makes no difference.

There is, however, one great drawback to winter duck shooting, and that is the intense cold. One must be a born gunner to enjoy it. I was out very often for five or six hours in my little cance among the drifting ice when the thermometer stood at 30 deg, below zero, and even under that sometimes. My best bag was thirty-four oiders and two golden-eye ducks in one morning's shooting (Dec. 30th).

MANITOBA'S ATRACTIONS.—Emerson, Manitoha Manal.

ing (Dec. 30th).

MANITOBA'S ATRACTIONS.—Emerson, Maniloba, March 25th.—It may be interesting to some of the readers of Forest and Stream to hear a little of the shooting to be obtained in this Province, or more especially that to be met with near this point, Ducks and prairie chickens are our principal game, but numbers of swans and geese may be killed within easy distance of Winnipeg. Almost every variety of duck is to be met with, but the mallards exceed others in point of number. There is good decay shooting in spring, say about middle of April, and in the fall no better light and canoeing sport can be obtained than that to be had either at Lake Manitoba, distant eighty miles from Winnipeg, or at the Marshes at the mouth of Red River, that is to say, where the river runs into Lake Winnipeg. Last fall the ducks and prairio chickens were very numerous, and a friend and myself had capital sport at Rat River, distant twenty-five or thirty miles from boundary line, and right on the route of the Penbina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railread. Any party coming through from the States in shooting-car can be landed right on the ground, so to speak; and I feel justified in saying, that they will in every way be delighted with the duck shooting. October will be the best time for them to come. At either Lake Winnipeg or Manitoba, Indians can be hired by the day, together with their canoes, at a cost of \$1 per day or thereabouts. Good camping grounds can be found, and, if desired, a steam tug can be chartered at Winnipeg which will carry the shooters to their happy hunting grounds. For prairie chickens I most strongly recommend the country round Hallock, Minnesots, some twenty miles south; but, as a general rule, they are met with it most localities. Last fall on several occasions I killed from eight to seventeen, within half an hour's walk of our railroad station. Manitoba's Attractions. - Emerson, Manitoba, March railroad station.

We are all strong believers in small shot, using nothwe are att strong believers in small sind, using notified larger than Tathanis No. 7 chilled all the year round. For any own part, 1 load with 44 or 5 drs. of Dupont's No. 1 ducking powder and 1 oz. of No. 7 shot, and 1 find that this charge, when properly directed from one of Greener's 10 lbs. chock-bores, does far better execution

Greener's 10 lbs. choke-bores, does far better execution than I have ever done when using larger shot.

In conclusion I may say, that if any of the readers of Forest and Stream think it worth their while to pay this Province a visit, I am one of the Custom officers at the boundary line (and as they come through they can't help but meet me). I shall only be too happy to furnish them with any information as regards shooting grounds, etc., that I can give, free gratis—for nothing. E. G. S.

ing.

NEW YORK—Rochester, April 3d.—Woodcock have been here for weeks past, but no snipe have yet put in an appearance. Some of our sportsmen have had good sport with the ducks on Cayuga Lake and the Seneca River; none worth speaking of have been bagged much neuter Diving Dirox.

NORTH CAROLINA—Raleigh, April 1st.—I give you result of some shooting by myself during the last winter with a 20-gauge, muzzle-loading, double-barrel shot gun, about thirty hours from New York, in a country where birds are plentiful and the shooting good. The prople do not post their lands nor object to your shooting, though farming lands can be bought cheap here. I shot ten days in Docember and bagged 58 hares, 315 quail and 1 snipe. During months of January and February 1s lot mineteen days, bagging 64 hares, 789 quail, and 2 snipe. Had I

been using a brocch-loader, as I generally do, my bags would have been, I think, at least a third more. would have been, I think, at least a third more. The woods used were very limit, at least a third more. The dogs are the interest of the state of th

address R. S. Kirkland, Raleigh, N. C. QUAL.
QUAINT OLD WINGHESTER.—Winchester, Va., March
10th.—Your good paper finds its way here and is read by
many that never take the field with dog and gun. Quaint
old Winchester has its past and present history. It has
Fort Lowden and the well, 150 feet deep, dug by Washington to supply the fort with water; its Braddock
street, through which General Braddock and his army
marched on their way to the famous Braddock's defeat,
and of the last war to's many relies remain to enumerate.
On the crest of yonder hill lie 10,000 soldiers that gave their
lives for the gayse—in two inclosuress of 5,000 ach. One On the crest of yonder fall he 10,000 soldiers that gave their lives for the cause—in two inclosures of 5,000 each. One is cared for and made beautiful by the Government; the other is watched over by kindred hearts that drop their tears and flowers believing they are honored dead. "Quaint old Winchester," said one of Virginia's oldest and most accomplished matrons to me the other day, "was, before the war, the very center of good society and culture." and culture

Sportsmen are not as numerous as before the war, from the fact that they have not the means nor the time to indulge. Shooting is good all over the State and in the Shenancoah Valley wild turkeys, quail, partridges and deer are found in fair quantities enough to make good sport. Sportsmen are born, not made; and the mere killing of game, to the true sportsman, is but a small part of the enjoyment of the field. The beautiful scenery of this valley will largely compensate for a moderately sized bag at night, and porhaps, after all, the sportsman will feel as much at peace with himself and all the rest of the world for having had a day out in such a delightful country, as he would have been in a fungle all day slaughtering.

The wild turkeys are plenty here, and I think most of those who have given their attention to this bird will agree with me, that they are the wildest and the tamest. Sportsmen are not as numerous as before the war

agree with me, that they are the wildest and the tamest, the most cunning and wary, and the most stupid and foolish of all birds. The first two or three times starting him, he will put himself into the air the moment he heave or sees you, if half a mile away. Shoot at him every time you see or hear him, and he will soon become demoralized and then find some tree-top, or place to hide, and if his head is out of sight, all right, he will permit the dog to point him, and be kicked out within fifteen or twenty steps of the hunter.

The past season has been very favorable for sportsmen, and that most respectable citizen, "the oldest inhabitant," says he never saw such a mild winter. To-day the air is soft and balmy; like a bridal vail upon the brow of a young maiden, the bluish purple haze hangs upon the mountain, inviting spring to come and woo and wed.

mountain, inviting spring to come and woo and wed. Catching the inspiration, the woods are resonant with the songs of birds trooping their way northward, and redolent with the perfume of swelling buds and flowers.

Indianola, March 21st .- We are having very wet spring, and game of all kinds is very scarce, although I have not seen as many fowl as there were this fall for many years. They all left after Christmas.

all for many years. They all left after Christmas.

OMAHA Sportsmen's Club—Spring Hunn,—Omaha, Nob., Murch 37th.—The members of the Omaha Sportsmens' Club had their annual spring hunt on Thursday. Owing to the scarcity of game it was not quite as successful as previous spring hunts. Those who wont out were divided into two parties, or sides—one being chosen by Capt. Hathway and the other by Capt. Henry Homan, and they hunted man gainst man. The President of the club, W. H. S. Ifughes, made the smallest score, killing a poor little lone bald-headed snipe, giving him a count of one. The Vice-President, George Mills, didn't do much better, as he only killed a bald-pated duck, giving him a count of two. The killing of a different kind of a bird from that which was secured by Hughes was a stroke of luck which made his count one better than that of Hughes. It is said by some of their friends that owing to their official position they didn't want to carry off the honors of the hunt, and therefore generously concluded to make the smallest possible score; others intimate, however, that they did their level best. J. W. Petty brought home a handsome string of ga ase, having made the largest count, 203; Gen. Crook, J. W. Petty and Honry Homan hunted on the Platte River, near Forest City; Zack Taylor, who hunted around Missouri Valley Junction, in lowa, didn't find much to shoot at, and gave up in despair at about 10 colock in the morning; Dr. Peabody was out in the vicinity of Horsenberg Lake, but hunted only half a day J. Windheim took in the Elkhorn; William Krug scouted along the Platte, near Fremont; Messrs. Hathaway, B. E. B. Kennedy, Preston and Sackett hunted around Missouri Valley; W. H. S. Hugees, M. W. Kennedy, George Mills, Z. T. Spring, Mr. Blake and Goodly was out in the vicinity of Horsenbea Lake, but hunted only half a day J. Windheim took in the Elkhorn; william Krug scouted along the Platte, near Fremont; Messrs. Hathaway, B. E. B. Kennedy, Preston and Sackett hunted and Missouri valley; W. H. S. Hugees, M

wing teal, 3; 1 pintail, 2; 1 bald-pate, 2; 1 gadwall, 2; 1 bulle-head, 1; 6 redheads, 12; 6 white-front goese, 48; 3 snows, 16; total, 95. Dr. Peabody; 28 redhead ducks, 56; 1 canvas-back, 5; 1 scaup, 1; 1 bald-pate, 2; 1 gadwall, 2; total, 97. Withnell Brothers: 1 Hudsonian goose, 8; 1 merganser, 5; 4 gadwalls, 8; 3 bald-pates, 6; 5 redheads, 10; 3 green-wing teal, 3; 1 scaup, 1; total, 41. Cant Hutherman, 5:32, 5.

8; I merganser, y; 4 gadwalis, S; 3 locaup, 1; total, 41. Total count, 647.

Total count, 647.

Capt. Huthaway's Side.—S. R. Hathaway; 2 canvasbacks, 10; 2 bald-pates, 4; 2 gadwalls, 4; 1 shaneder, 1; 2 green-wing teal, 2; 1 bullie-head, 2; 4 scaups, 4; 11 redheads, 22; 1; yellow-shank, 1; total, 50. Z. T. Sprigg; 10 redheads, 20; 4 gadwalls, 8; 5 bald-pates, 10; 3 can-vas-backs, 15; 2 scaups, 2; 1 merganser, 5; 2 pintails, 2; 1 mallard, 2; 1 bullie-head, 1; total, 66. G. Booker; 1 scaup, 1; 1 gadwall, 3; 1 hawk, 5; total, 8. Wm. Preston; 3 redheads, 6; 3 gadwall, 6; 1 pintail, 2; 1 golden eve, 2; 5 scaups, 5; 4 bullie-head, 1; total, 18. Wm. Preston; 3 redheads, 6; 3 gadwall, 6; 1 pintail, 2; 1 golden eve, 2; 5 scaups, 5; 4 bulle-placed, 1; 1 kill-deer plover, 1; total, 27. M. W. Kennedy; 4 gadwalls, 8; 1 bald-pate duck, 3. Fred Blake; 1 hawk, 5; 4 shanerlers, 8; 1 bald-pate duck, 2. Fred Blake; 1 hawk, 5; 4 shanerlers, 8; 4 bald-pates, 8; 1 gadwall, 2; 3 redheads, 6; 1 wood-duck, 2; 1 shandleim; 1 canvas-back, 10; 5 gadwalls, 10; 2 redheads, 4; 2 bald-pates, 4; 4 pintails, 2; 1 wood-duck, 2; 1 shanerler, 1; total, 33. H. B. Sacket; 4 redheads, 8; 1 merganser, 5; 1 pintail, 2; 1 spounbill, 1; 1 gadwall, 3; 1 bald-pate, 2; 1 scaup, 1; 1 sandpiper, 1; total, 22. B. E. B. Konnedy; 5 redheads, 10; 1 canvas-back, 6; 1 gadwalls, 4; 5 green-wing teal, 5; 1 bald-pate, 2; 1 scaup, 1; 1 total, 24. B. Sacket; 4; 1 shandle pate, 2; 1 scaup, 1; 1 bullle-head, 1; 2 jack-snipes, 4; total, 32. William Hughes; 1 killdeer snipe, 1. Total count, 292. count. 292.

CAMP BEDS

BY AN OLD CAMPER.

BY AN OLD CAMPER.

"H. Z.," "an old camper," in your issue of March 4th, wants to know how to secure a comfortable camp bed? That depends. I have known fine-huired campers with expensive and elaborate outlifts, trains of wagons, horses and servants, who set in arm-claims to eat from tables that groaned under their loads of good things, and slept on spring mattresses with snowy sheets and lambs'-wool blankets, and yet they imagined they were not entirely comfortable. I have seen poor devils, ragged, dirty and foot-sore who were glad to improvise a bed that was luxury to them from an armful of cornstalks or two or three fence rails laid side by side in the nucl. Comfort depends upon spirit and circumstance. Luxury is entirely a relative quality. Beds of down and the nectar of the gods may not suffice for one, whilst another may revel in bliss with a cup of water and a crust of bread if a dirty blanket is added for his bed. I have passed a very comfortable night on a bleak mountain side between two fires that had to be replenished every half hour to keep from freezing, without coat or blanket and with the butt of my gun for a pillow, because the labors and the hardships of the day had prepared me for it. Discomfort diminishes the exactions for comfort.

of my gun for a pillow, because the labors and the hardships of the day had prepared me for it. Discomfort diminishes the exactions for comfort.

I once know a little frail preacher, whom fortune cast into the wilderness, where he got lost, His entire baggage was the framework of an India-rubber pillow, about the size of his ear, which he thought was necessary to his comfort wherever he was. After he had run himself down, and when the dusk of evening was closing in, he thought of his pillow, fished it out of his pocket, blew it up, and, placing it at the foot of a spruce tree, went to bed. After his wild race—"go as you please"—the new position was positive and absolute comfort. That was a camp-bed for you! But before he had closed his eyes a mountain lion appeared on the scene, and discomfort succeeded. The preacher broke down the mountain at such speed that the lion made no attempt to keep up. By and by he met a solitary traveler leading a mule, of whom he excitedly asked, "Where am 1? Which way am I going?"

am I going?"

But this is getting a long way from "H. Z."

whom he excitedly fascu, "Where an Al Thurs and yam I going?"
But this is getting a long way from "H. Z.'s" bed. The best bedding for camping use is blankets. If not enough, take more blankets.

It is a fact that if a man can be sufficiently comfortable during the night to sleep well he can stand almost any degree of hardship and hard labor during the day, and the day may be pretty long. But if his rest is spoiled by cold he is illy fitted for the day's work. If transportation facilities admit, a good, light, narrow hair mattress, with rubber or oil-cloth on the under side, is the best artificial formation for a bed. But if carrying capacity is limited, confine yourself to blankets. They will, for given space and weight, give more comfort than anything else. The foundation for a bed can almost always be improvised. Fir or spruce boughs, properly cut and placed, make the best bed for one night in the world. Straw, hay, grass, leaves, willows, or any other slender brush, palmetto leaves, moss, pine needles, all make good beds; only if the material is ccarse it should be placed evenly and parallel with the position of the sleeper. Tho only question then is sufficiency of blankets to equalize the inequalities. If there is liability of rain or snow, and your bed is in the open air, the top covering should be water proof. It is always best to get on the ground, unless in a very warm elimate, because the temperature is more equable. Cots, bedsteads, scaffolds, hammocks, etc., never give the solid comfort of mother earth. Night air changes are almost sure to bring chillness from beneath. A bed on frozen ground or on snow can be made much more comfortable with the same bedding than it possibly can be in a wrayon, cot, or anything else that is off the ground so that air circulates beneath it.

Bear Hunting in the Yellowstone Country.—Yellowstone River, Montana. Feb. 5th.—Since bear lumting has become popular, I will relate an adventure Mr. Hiram Stowart and I had in 1877 on a small stream that empties into the Yellowstone known as Fly Creek. We struck camp at the mouth of said stream to try our skill on wild geese, but after one day's hunt only killed four, and we concluded to go after buffalo. So early next morning we packed our camp on four jacks, mounted our ponies, and started up Fly Creek, which runs south-west of the Yellowstone and heads near the Big Horn Mountains. After two days' travel we came to a large band of buffalo, which versus a large band of buffalo, which we found of buffalo, which we found guietly grazing in a small valley. We

had wandered off north of our watering place, and after looking at the large herd of cows and calves, we concluded to go and look up a good camp, secure our pack animals, and come back and attack them in good style. After we had traveled several miles we saw in the distance a small clump of box-elder, which always denotes water. We soon landed and found to our entire satisfaction a splendid stream at the head of the ravine. As our long-cared packers showed signs of uneasiness, I took a circle around the ravine to look for fresh signs of Indians, as they are easily alarmed at the redman of the forest. Once around, I could see no cause for the fright. So I dismounted and went down close to the water to soe if there had been any zame there during the day. When I as they are easily alarmed at the redunal of the forest. Once around, I could see no cause for the fright. So I dismounted and went down close to the water to see if there had been any game there during the day. When I was within about three hundred yards of Balaam, I came to a bear track not over three hours made: but the size of that track would scarce any jack, to say nothing of the bear that made it. I let my pony go to camp and started on the trail, following it into a dense red-willow thicket, somewhat anxious to try my faithful Winchester on bruin. I crawled on, and, after about twenty yards, I was greeted with a noise between the roar of a fion and the growl of a tiger. As the chances were against my retreat with any speed, I soon got out on clear ground. I looked after him for some time, but could not find him. I called to my friend Stewart, who has had twenty-five years' experience in the mountains with all kinds of game. He came at once, but on the other side of the ravine, with his Sharps. A4 cal., forger, bowder, one leg two inches shorter than the other, large white hat, and a buckskin suit. "Well, what have you here?" "I don't know just what, and I don't care about going too far in those willows to find out; but from the looks of this track I would call it an elephant's, if they inhabited this country." There was a trail coming down the bank just opposite me, and I felt sure that it passed near his lair. S. came down this trail until I could see his large hat. I told him he had gone far enough I thought, as he must be very near the spot where I heard it he music; but we were both anxious to get first blood. He kept moving down until he was full half way down the bank, when all at once I heard the charge, followed by the deafening crash of his rifle, then a howl. I could now see S. scrambing toward a projecting rock, but the hear I could not see for the bushes; but I had not long to wait, for the bear was within twenty feet of him. Quick as thought I fired—struck him in the lungs. The report had s crossed the hollow by crawling under the bush, and found him seated by the bear with death stamped on his countenance; his face was like that of a corpse; under his cyes were a dark-yellow shade. After some conversation, I learned he tried for a second shot, but the shell failed to explode; and on drawing the shell the ball stuck in the grooves; so all he could do was to give legibal, which in that case would not have lasted long. On butchering the bear we found his ball had struck the brute in the breast, and went down about ten inches between the skin and flesh and lodged there, doing no harm at all, although the ball was mashed flat as a large copper. This bear weighed twelve hundred pounds. We took all the fat to camp and had one hundred and seventy-six pounds of rendered oil, which we sold for fifteen cents per pound for cooking purposes. My companion would not have the robe at all; he said I had saved his life, and I should keep it as a token of his respect toward me. When staked on the ground it would square nine feet. This was a grizzly; and in his charge at S. he tore up two willows, three inches in diameter.

Stewart died a few months after. I think this scare had some permanent effect on him.

W. A. Allen,

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MARLBORO VS. MIDDLESEX.-Marlboro, Mass., April 1st.-Match between teams of the Marlboro Sportsman's Club, and the Mid-dlesex Sportsman's Club, of Cambridge :—

MIDDLESEX SPORTSMAN'S CLUB Rotary. Three Trap. Govo....l Newcomb.1 Morse Total ... Glesson... 1 1 1 1 1-5 Fay.... 1 1 1 1 1-5 Heaudry... 1 1 1 1-5 Howe.... 0 0 1 1 0-2 Marshall... 0 0 1 0 1 0-2 Johnson... 1 1 1 1 1-5 Howe.... 1 0 1 1-4 Leighton. 1 1 1 1 1-5 'hamberl'n 1 0 1 1 1-4

DEXTER PARK-Jamaica Road, L. L. April 5th,-Third monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for a gun presented for competition by the club, shot for at 7 birds each, from 5 ground traps, handicapped rise, 80 yards boundary, L. I. S. C. rules:

| | Yards rise. | | | | Killed,Missed |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|------|-----|---------------|
| W. Mills | | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 7 |
| W. Lemken | :3 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | G . |
| Dr. B. Talbot | 25 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 6 |
| J. Ackhuist | 22 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 6 |
| G. Gillette | 25 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 6 |
| A. Appleyard R. Widwij | 23 1 | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 | G |
| R. Widwill | 23 1 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 5 5 |
| E. H. Madison | 25 | 0 1 | 1 () | 1 1 | 5 : |
| H. Peterson | | ()* () | 1 1 | 1 1 | 5 5 |
| D. Kittridge,. | . 25 | 0.1 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 5 5 |
| J. Metcalf | . '1 1 | 0.1 | 1 1 | 0.1 | 5 5 |
| Dr. Morton, | ; | 1 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 | 5 5 |
| J. Henry | 21 | 1 0 | 0.0 | 1 1 | 1 : |
| W. Wynn | . 25 (1) | 1 0 | 0 1 | 1 1 | 4 3 |
| H. Atkins | 25 | 1 1 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 3 |
| | | | | | |

RECREATION GUN CLUB.—New York, March 28(h.—At a regular meeting of the Bergen Point Amateur Gun Club, on the 22d inst., it was unanimously resolved that the club mame be changed to

the "Recreation Gun Club." It will continue to hold forth on

s native heath, 4. c., Bergen Point. We are negotiating for a suite of rooms in a new building which we are negociating for a sure to cross as, a new containing when k-now in the course of erection, and expect to have a big "lamboree" on opening night. More of which, anon. There will be no change in the officers, who are: President, Fed Day Voorhees; Vice-President, Chas. II. Davis; Secretary, Walter Southard: True. Beapoolde.

GREECE VS. PARMA.-West Greece, N. Y., March 27th.-The match was shot from Card's revolving trap at West Greece. The was very unfavorable for a large score; it rained nearly all GREECE.

| | Yards risc. | |
|------------|--|--|
| J. Lewis | | 1110010111-15 |
| B. Stowell | , 21 11111111111 | 111111110-19 |
| A. Rickman | | 111111111-18 |
| F. Kirk | , 21 01111101011 | 110011111-15 |
| J. Kishlar | | 111001017-15 |
| F. Pierce | 21 01011111111 | 111100111-16 |
| M Flynn | 21 11111111111 | 111011111-19 |
| Total | | |
| | PARMA. | |
| | | |
| Pickett | | 110111111-16 |
| Pickett | | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-13 |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 11011111111 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 J-19 |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 110111111111 21 11110111011 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 - 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 19 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 - 15 |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 11011111111 21 11110111016 21 01010000016 | $\begin{smallmatrix} 0.0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & 0.0 & -13 \\ 1.1 & 1.1 & 1.1 & 1.1 & 1.1 & 1.1 \\ 1.0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & 0.1 & 115 \\ 1.0 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 1.1 & 08 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$ |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 110111111111 21 111101111111 21 01010000010 | $\begin{smallmatrix} 0.011111100-13\\ 11111111111-19\\ 1011111011-15\\ 100101110-8\\ 1111111101-17 \end{smallmatrix}$ |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 1101111111 21 1111011110 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 - 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 19 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 - 15 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 - 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 - 17 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 17 |
| Haradine | 21 01100111111 21 11011111111 21 1111011110 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 - 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 19 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 - 15 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 - 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 - 17 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 17 |

Atgonouin Gun Club.-Wechawken, N. J., March 29th.-Semimonthly shoot at grounds for a silver cup, to be won three times 25 balls; 18 yards rise; Bogardus traps; 10 yards apart:—

| Jas. Dunseith* | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ĺ | 1 - 18 |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Titree C MoToon | n | 1 | 1 | Ω | n | n | 0 | 1 | - 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 13 |
| 12 Depunder | 1 | n | 1 | 1 | a | 1 | 1 | η. | 0 | 1 | n | 1 | 1 | -1 | (1 | Т. | n | 1 | () | 1-13 |
| 13 Troleginin | -1 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 41 | -1 | -1 | 1) | -1 | -1 | -1 | () | -1 | 0 | 1 | 1 12 |
| Clas Wallow | 11 | 1 | n | 1 | 1 | n | 1 | 7 | 0 | n | Ð | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | n | 0 | 1 | 1-12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honny Griewold M D | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | | -1 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | -1 | - [| | () | - 0 | 1 | 0 12 |
| John Mole | -1 | () | 41 | 1 | 1 | () | | | U. | 11 | | 1 | u | -1 | t | 1 | () | 0 | U. | 0-11 |
| Doby Andd | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | n. | () | 1 | 1 | () | 7 | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | () | () | 1 -11 |
| Tohn D Trlor | 0 | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 63 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | () | -1 | | | 11 | () | (∤ | 0 - 10 |
| Louis Brenner | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 1 | 0 | 0-9 |
| #35 Dungoith handican | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H. M. B., Secretary COAXEN CLUB .- Vincentown, N. J., April 2d .- Second match to

| day for glass-ball badge; Card's rotating trap; | 18 ya | rds:— | |
|---|-------|-------|-----|
| J. W. Haines | 0 1 | 0 1 0 | 1-7 |
| S S Dutterworth | 0 1 | 1 1 1 | 1-8 |
| W. D. Haines 1 1 1 1 | 0 0 | 0 1 1 | 0-6 |
| R. H. Irick 0 0 0 1 | 0 0 | 0 1 1 | 1-4 |
| F. S. Hilliard 0 0 0 0 | A 1 | 1 0 1 | 1-4 |
| W. S. Hilliard. 0 1 0 1 W. J. Irick 1 1 0 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 0 |
| W. J. Irick | 1 1 | Y 1 I | 1 |

Ties shot off at three balls. W. J. Irick won tie with 2 out of 3. Ties shot off at three balls. W. J. frick won the with 20 th Of 3.

Badge to be again shot for the coming month. Sheddhare.

North-East Tournament, under the auspices of the Pur, Fin

Pal, Shooting Tournament, under the auspices of the Pur, Fin

and Feather Club, are filling in. The dates are Tuesday and Wed-nesday, April 13th and 14th. L. B. Cushman is the Secretary.

nessay, April 3d and 13d. D. A. Casamad stocked the Captral Cart Gun Clum.—Washington, D. C., April 3d.—Regular practice of this club at their meeting this afternoon. On account of the threatening weather the attendance was small. The match was at 20 balls each, from Card rotary (tap.) is yards rise the double ball shooting, same trap: 16 yards rise; 10 balls each. The double out a should be Double balls:-

SEABOARD SHOOTING ASSOCIATION, -- Portsmouth, Va., April ERMOARD SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.—Portsmouth, Va., April 3d.—The third weekly contest of twelve members of the Seahoard Shooting Association occurred at its grounds yesterday, with fair shooting. The following is the score shot at glass balls, 21 yards rise, from Card's rotary trap, Hobdy winning the hand-some gold medal, which he will retain until some other member of the club is the winner:—

| Riddlok | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
|----------|---|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Butt | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| Friedlin | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 8 |
| Williams | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-12 |
| Baird | 0 | () | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1-8 |
| White | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 10 |
| Carr | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | į | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 |
| Watts | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | U | 0 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| Ives | ł | ı | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | į. | | | | | -10 |
| Hobdy | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ĭ | 1 | Ī | i | Ţ | Ţ | 1 | i | 4 | 1 | Ų | 111 |
| Binford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ì | 1 | Ţ | į | 1 | Ť | ï | 0 | 1 | 0- 9 |
| Johnston | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | U | U | 1 | 0-11 |

CHEROKEE GUN CLUB.-Rome, Ga., March 30th.-The following cores at glass balls were made to-day by members of the Chero-kee Gun Club, at their first weekly practice of the season. The shooting was done against a strong wind, and the balls were thrown from a Card rotary trap at 18 yards rise; Bogardus rules;

| | R. L. Hampton-101110111111111111111110001 |
|---|--|
| | 0 1 1-23. |
| | C. L. Omberg-1111111111101001010111101011111 |
| 1 | 1 0-22. |
| | Albin Omberg-0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 |
| 0 | 1 119. |
| | T. W. H. Harris-010011111110101010101011110111 |
| 1 | 0 1 1-20. |
| | Jos. E. Venl, Jr11111111111101100011111111-16. HAL RAGNET. |

-Inthuque, March 30th.-Pigeon shoot held to-day. shot at 21 yards; H. and T. traps; tame birds; favored with strong

| wind:— C. M. Carter1 | 0.1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 (| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.1 | 0 | -17 |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|---|-----|------|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|
| W. Wormood1 C. Myers0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L. Van Vleek1 S. Cox1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| m O Wrott 0 | 1.0 | 11 | -1 | 1 1 | () | 1 | 1 1 | _ 1 | U | 1.1 | i | ô | ĭ | ĭ | ĭ | i | -18 |
| 1. Ballou 1 F. Stout 0 | 11 | 10 | -0 | 1.1 | 0 | 1 | 0 1 | - (1 | Ŧ | U | | | | | | | - 7 |
| 1. Drout | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | JE | LI | EN. |

IRELAND—Dublin—The marksmen of Dublin have takenup gallery practice and have formed the Dublin Miniature Rifle-Club, and at the annual general meeting, held Jan. 224, the following were elected as committee and officers for the season:—A. Traili, J. G. Pollock, J. K. Millner, A. W. Panton, Hugh Gabbett, R. Simson, J. Rigby; with E. E. Knox, Honorable Treasurer; W. R. Joynt, Honorable Secretary.

The club meet at the gallery, 24 Suffolk street, every Thursday from 31 to 9 r.M. until July 1st. During the club hours the members have the exclusive right to the use of the gallery; rides, targets and attendance are provided free, and amunition can be obtained by members at a reduced rate. During the season of 1870 prizes to the amount of £31 were offered for competition, IRELAND-Dublin.-The marksmen of Dublin have takenup

The Rifle.

THE "PALMA" CONDITIONS.

BOSTON, March 26th. Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I am pleased with the friendly exchange of opinions among riflemen, that the discussion of what to do with "Palma" has brought out in your columns. I know that the Committee of the N. R. A., who have this matter in charge, will be thankful for any suggestions from us, that will help to remove any obstacle to the success of a match with Great Britain.

Sir Henry Halford has said "that a team will nover come over with the present conditions." Whether they will come if we change the conditions requires the seen. "Polyury is most the

with the present conditions." Whether they will come if we change the conditions remains to be seen. "Palma" is most dechange are commonly remains to be seen. Falling is most oc-oldedly a national trophy. We might just as well permit different States of America to enter the contest, as different States of Great Britain. We began wrong; let us acknowledge our error, and start right. We look to the N. R. A. to use every exertion to bring about a match. The conditions were modified, when it suited the gentlemen who controlled the affairs of the N. R. Δ . In the interest of the Δ sociation. Now let us have then modified in the interests of riflemen, and all future contests to be with

After we upon our part have done everything to make it pos-After we upon our part have done everything to make it possible for a match with Great Britain, removing all cause for a possible excuse, and they fail to appear, we shall know the reason why. I can bardly agree with Col. Clank and Capt. Terry. Much as I like individuality in rifle shooting, it would lower the dignity of a national contest to make it an individual one. Our team system is nearly perfect, and in great contests let us stick to it. Working in harness I know is very irisome to a good shot. Is it not worth the sacrifice, whom we know the great stake? I think that should four of the best individual shots in the country be selected, and given an assistant or coach of equal merit with themselves, their aggregate would be five per cent, better as a team than as individuals. But they must practice as a team to shoot than as individuals. But they must practice as a team to shoot their best. Last fall witnessed the want of team practice in the Massachusetts State Team—four men who stood first, second, fifth and ninth in the great individual tournament beaten out of sight when they came together as a team, because they had not practiced as a team. Let us refer back to the famous Spirit of the Fracticed as a cash. Let us refer that to the amounts first or Times Match. We find the great team men, who have just beaten Great Britain, way down in the list. Why? Because they have sunk their individuality in the team, and have had no practice to sunk their individuality again. That they were the best indi-recover their individuality again. That they were the best indi-vidual shots in America is evident, else they would not have won their places upon the team. Thus we see that team and individual shooting are different, and both right. I prefer for my own pleasure individual shooting.

The only improvement that I could suggest in our team-work

The only improvement that I could suggest in Our tealar-work would be to give their grand (total, and not the Individual scores, as it is not individual work, but the whole team. Four men may be nearly equal as individual shots, but in team-work one may be called upon to risk a shot oftener than the others, for the safety of the team, and his name is placed at the foot of the list, and the one who receives the benefit of this risk is extolled to and the one win centers the electric of the land, when he is no better than his brothers, and perhaps not as good. It would be, prob-ably, almost impossible to accomplish such a change. I think the men would work together better under such conditions. We have done splendidly in our team-work, and I think we need fear

no derest.

I wish to speak one word for the greatest benefit of the indi-vidual rifleman; that is, an annual tournament. The success of the hasty arrangements last fall, goes far to prove that the rifle-men will well sustain an annual meeting. Let the Directors of men will weil sustain an annual meeting. Let the Directors of the N. R. A. take this matter into serious consideration. The gate-money will not foot up like an international match, and the gentlemen will not have quite so good a time, but the great body of riftenen all over America will be benefitted, and the target capacity of Creedmoor will soon have to be increased. When the foreigners are here they can join with us, and when we are not to see them we can have a most interesting time among

The great mistake about the fatigue of the three days' contest The great mistage about the raigue of the three days contest could only be entertained by those so ignorant of rifle practice, that the least they said about the matter the more we would think they know. I deny that a man in practice is fatigued by a three or four days' match. Men who shot through the fall meeting of the week previous will bear me out in this denial.

We leave the matter in the hands of our Directors; may this secret means the confidence that we have in the present Beard.

season prove the confidence that we have in the present Board.
W. H. JACKSON.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, April 3d.-There was a good attend-MASSAURESTIP-Decon, and a America was a good account ance of members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at the regular meet to-day, at Walnut Hill range. The weather conditions were good, a light wind from south to southeast prevailing. There were eighty entries, and the following are twenty of the best scores made at 200 yards:-

| Ŕ. | F. Ri | eha | rd | 18 | D1 | n | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Ď | 5 | 5 | 5 |
|----|--------|--------|-----|----|----|---|--|--|----|----|-----|--|---|--|------|----|---|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|
| ١. | M Lo | 2100 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-4 |
| 1 | Miche | nle. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | ä | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-4 |
| Ń | . Chai | rles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-4 |
| V | . H. J | ack | SO | 71 | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 4 | ō | ñ | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ٦. | R. Gr | ·iffi: | BR | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4-4 |
| ē. | 12 So | 22 f b | OY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | Ð | 4 | ō | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | B. Os | sbor | 'n. | | | | | | | | , . | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5- |
| 7 | E So | rece | mi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | -5 | - 5 | 4 | - 4 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 5 | 4-4 |
| 1. | J. Pa | ge. | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The match closed with this, and the following list shows . The match closed with this, and the following list shows the names of the winners and their highest individual socross; W. H. Jackson, 50; J. S. Summer, 50; W. M. Farrow, 50; W.m. Gerrish, 49; E. F. Richardson, 49; O. M. Jewell, 49; W. Charles, 40; N. W. Arnold, 40; F. H. Holton, 48; L. Fitz, 48; S. C. Noyes, 48; E. W. Law, 48; F. L. Winship, 48; D. Kirkwood, 48; J. Nichols, 48; H. Tyler, 48; T. Hubbell, 48; C. H. Todd, 47; J. Cram, 47; C. R. Griffing, 47; E. B. Souther, 47; A. B. Archer, 47; J. B. Soborn, 47; H. L. Max, 47; E. Bennett, 40; J. Borden, 46; C. H. Russell, 40; H. S. Hurris, 40; .— Davis, 40; H. Kimball, 46; F. Hollis, 46; E. Froolce, 48; L. L. Hubberd, 46.

The aggregate prize winners are as follows, with the total of their five best scores; W. H. Jackson, 249; J. S. Sumner, 244; W.

M. Farrow, 231; W. Charjes, 235; E. F. Richardson, 239; J. Nichols, 238; N. V. Arnold, 237; W. Howard, 236; H. Tyler, 238.

A new match, under similar conditions as Everybody's Match, will be communed on Fast Day, in which there will be cash prizes to the amount of \$185 offered, and supplementary prizes to the amount of \$15.

Boston.—The third week at the Magnolia Gallery, in the classified match, has shown the best hooting of the season. The at-

tendance has been large. Below we give the details of the week's shooting; rounds 10, 100 feet:-

| FIRST CLASS. | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| F. Holls. F. Hall. J. M. Smith. W. Henry. C. D. Harrison. N. James. E. Wales. | 50 50 50 50 47 47 47 | 50 50 50 49 48 48 | 50-150 50-150 50-150 50-149 48-143 47-142 47-142 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | |
| W. H. Farnham H. Lawrence C. F. Brooks S. Forg J. J. Ross E. Sears | 48 48 47 45 46 | 49 48 47 48 47 48 | 48—145 48—144 48—142 47—140 47—140 46—140 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | |
| II. Taylor. II. Davis. P. D. Swift. A. J. Green. F. Dudley. O. A. Gross. E. Junes. E. Junes. W. F. Savage. V. F. Savage. A. L. Howe. | 46 45 45 43 43 43 45 45 | 46 45 45 43 44 44 44 43 | 50-145 48 149 46-141 49-140 48-140 46-136 45-135 45-131 44-131 44-137 48-130 42-13 |
| Boston, April 1st.—The Consolation Rifle | Match, | at the Ma | muoth |

Ritle Gallery, for March, is ended, with some of the most wonderful shooting ever done in the gallery. W. R. Harrison has made soventeen clean scores, twenty-eight shots each. This last week he made fourteen clean scores, twelve in one day; he made twenty-six consecutive bull's-eyes, which is the highest number ever six consecutive bull's-eyes, which is the highest number ever made in this gallery; the next highest is E. F. Richardson, with eighteen consecutive bull's-eyes. Mr. Harrison made three clean scores in succession, and two more bull's-eyes on his next score; which made up the twenty-six consecutive bull's eyes. Mr. Richardson made seven clean scores during the month; Mr. N. W. Arnold made two, and Mr. J. Merrill two, making in all twenty-eight clean scores. In the second class the competition has been lively. L. W. Furrur, of Abingdon, heads the list. The new rilde match for April has commenced, and the indications are that it will be any popular as its prodecessors. The following are the prize winners, with their scores in detail. 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40; three scores to win:-----

| W. H. Harrison | | \ 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 120 | |
|------------------------|--------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|--|
| E. F. Richardson, | | \ 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 120 | |
| N. W. Arnold | | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 119 | |
| J. Merrill | | } 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 119 | |
| | Second Clo | .88. | | | | | | | | |
| L, W. Farrar | | | 4 5 4 | 5 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | ${5 \atop 5}$ 115 | |
| Gordon McKenzie | | 55 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 | $55 \\ 55 \\ 115$ | |
| Gordon McKenzie | | 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 4 4 | 4 4 5 | $\frac{5}{5}$ 115 | |
| II. R. Shaw | | }5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 55 | 5 114 | |
| J. W. Frost | | 14 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 113 | |
| N. S. James | | $$ $\begin{cases} 4 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{cases}$ | 44 | 4 5 5 | 5 5 4 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 113 | |
| | | | | | | G | EO | . I | S. R. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medford, April 2d.—The | e second cor | npelit | ion | in | th | 8 8 | ubs | ser | iption | |

glass ball and rifle matches was contested by the Raymond Sp man's Club at Bellevue range to-day. The weather condition

| Wele execut | ent, | LONG | WITTE | 19 (11) | o reamir | THE THE TIME | a combenu | 011: |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|------------|--------|
| D. Kirkwoo | od | | | | 6 | 5 6 6 6 | 6 5 6 6 | 5-57 |
| W. Charles. | | | | | | | | |
| C. M. Gruth | | | | | | | | |
| E. James | | | | | 6 | 5 5 5 5 | 6 5 6 6 | 3-52 |
| C. P. Glease | | | | | | | | |
| W. F. Webs | ter | | | | 4 | 5 3 6 6 | 5 3 5 6 | 5-48 |
| J. C. Smith | | | | | 5 | 5 3 5 4 | 4 4 4 4 | 4-42 |
| C. I. Goodal | le | | | | 0 | 6 4 5 5 | 4 5 3 5 | 3 - 40 |
| H. Dutton. | | | | | 2 | 0 4 3 3 | 3 3 6 5 | 0-29 |
| Mr. Kirky | rood | 11077 | the i | first e | special | prize and | W. Charles | s the |
| | | | | | | | | |

second. The scores made with the shot gun were:

J. C. Smith
J. R. Smith
W. B. Withereil
D. Kirkwood
H. Dutton
B. I. Fiske
C. I. Goodale
W. F. Wobster
L. E. Meson
A. F. Robinson
A. F. Robinson
The obly will shoot riess balls with the Rotary. 36 36 36 36 36 31 24 21 20 13

The club will shoot glass balls with the Lynn club on Fast Day. Medford, April 3d.—In the second competition in the "classified scries." at Bellevue range, to.day, in the Medford Amateur Rifle Association there were seventy-two entries. The weather conditions were quite favorable. Appended are thirteen of the best

| | | s:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|-----|------|-----|---|-----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|-----|---|------|--|---|---|---|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------------------------------|
| H. | К | im | ba | П. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | ő | 5 | 5 | 4 | -5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4-47 5-45 5-45 4-45 |
| Α. | В. | . A | rel | he: | г. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| G. | W | - 8 | οu | 3.6 | t | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 45 |
| Α. | J. | Gr | ee | ne | ٠. | | | ٠, | | | | , | | | | | . , | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 45 |
| A | 7.0 | | VP | dil. | ١. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | -4 | - 4 | - 4 | - 4 | - 5 | - 15 | 5-44 |
| E. | W | hit | ti | er. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-44 |
| C. | H. | . R | 118 | sel | ł. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-44 |
| H. | 11 | ith | in | gt | O. | u | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 44 |
| C. | R | ich | ar | ds. | | | | | | | | ÷ | | | , | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5-44 4-44 4-44 5-43 |
| R. | Λ | bbo | it | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 43 |
| J. | w | . v | in | ing | ۲. | | | | | | | | | , | , | | ٠. | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4-42 4-41 |
| J. | Ed | 377 | ro | ls. | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 41 |
| J., | В. | Ri | eb | arı | la | 0 | 11 | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 40 |
| - | | | | r 1 | - 1 | | - 1 | | | _ | _ | | 41 | ш. | | | _ | _ | | | | | 4 | | | | | - 1 | | 4 7 |

Mr. H. Kimball won the general prize in the first class, a Archer in the second class, and A. W. Webb in the third class

Springfield, March 30th—Score of the Rod and Gun Rific Club made to-day at their weekly practice, 200 yards; off-hand; possible 50:—

| Arms | | | | 5 4 5 | 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 5 5- |
|-----------|---|------|------|-------|-----|-----|--------|
| Mayott | | | | 5 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 4 5 5- |
| Bumstead | | | | | | | |
| Buck | | | | | | | |
| Chapin | | | | 5 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 4 5 4- |
| Barrett | , | | | 5 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 4- |
| Lewis | | | | | | | |
| Dr. Young | | | | 4 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 4 4- |
| Van Vlack | | | | 1 5 1 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 3 4 4 |
| Dayton | | | | 4 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 3 4- |

Wakefield, April 3d.—The seventh competition of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association in the shot gun series was shot this

almost a gale. There were about given eight of the principal scores:-

| E. F. Richardson 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 -32 S. B. Dearborn 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 -31 George Powle 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 3 5 4 -30 William Lewis 5 4 4 5 3 5 4 -30 |
|--|
| CONNECTICUT—Bridgeport, March 30th.—At a regular shoot of the Bridgeport Rifle Club, at Sea Side Range, on Good Friday af- ternoon, the winning scores were as follows:— |
| Silverware Match, 200 yards, re-entries allowed:- |
| H. Carstorsem 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 3 3 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 |
| Rifle Match, 200 yards, no re-entries :- |
| Harry Nichols. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 |
| Record Match, 200 yards, no re-entries:- |
| D. E. Marsh. 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 |
| D. N. Congar. 4 3 5 4 3 4 4 1 3 5 -39 Harry Nichols 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 8 -39 |

afternoon. A bad light prevailed, the wind blowing at times

The club is in very good condition and quite an interes fest.

Collinsville, March 31st .- Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riv-Range; practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand; 3-lbs, puli; 10

|), B, Hull 9 | 11 | 12 | ~ | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9-09 | 43 | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---------|-----|--|
| . D. Andrews 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 12 | 7 | 9-97 | 43 | |
| F. F. Lewis | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 - 96 | 43 | |
| Geo. Case | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 8 | อี | 8 | 1093 | 423 | |
| E. Fancher | a | 9 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 8 | | 11-91 | 41 | |
| Laubenstein 9 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 ს0 | 42 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

EIGHTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB, NEW YORK .- The club of the Eighth Regiment has arranged an excellent series of matches for the year 1890, and if every command of the National Guard showed a suitable energy there would be a better showing in the official returns. The sonson's matches opened on Tuesday last and will continue every Tuesday hereafter until the last Tuesday in No

1. Beginners 'Match.-Weekly competitions; open to all begin-

- ners only; 200 and 500 yards.

 2. Short-Range Match.—Open to all members of the club; first
- 2. Subtr-tange santon.—Open no tal memoers of informer, instant third Turesdays in every mouth, das June 22th; 200 yards.

 3. Mid-Range Match.—Open to all members of the club; first and third Turesdays in every mouth as June 22th; 500 yards.

 4. Champloos' Match.—Open to all members of the club; second and fourth Tuesdays in every mouth, also Alng, 34st; 230 and
- 5. Aggregate Match.—Open to all members of the club; weekly competitions; distances 200 and 500 verde; polar a 200

range rifle.

All prizes, except that of the Aggregate Match, become the property of the member winning the match the greatest number of times during the season. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score to decide. The uggregate prize is to become the property of the member making the highest aggregate score during the season

Members who have made centers five times in any club match will be handicanned as follows:-

| Short-Range Match | 2 points. |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Mid-Range Match | |
| Champions' Match | 5 points. |

New York—Suracuse, April 1st.—Second Ward Amateur Shooting Club contest for gold medal, which must be won three con secutive times before it becomes the property of the winner. A the first shoot, which was held on Tuesday, March 20th, the tro as won by P. Heyser. 'The second score was:

| P | . Smith | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1-8 |
|---|------------|-------|----|-----|---|----|------|-------|---|-----|---|----|------|---|---|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|------|
| E | . H. Mann. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
| J | Gebhardt | | | , . | | ٠. | | , | , | | | ٠. | | | ٠ | Ţ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0~-8 |
| S | chultz | | ٠. | | | ٠. | , | | , | , . | | | | | - | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | į. | 1- 7 |
| 1 | anger | | | ٠. | | ٠. | ٠ | ٠ | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ļ | 1 | 1 | 1- 5 |
| L | indemeyer | + | | | | - | | | ٠ | | | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | ٠ | Ť | Ť. | Ţ | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0- 9 |
| 1 | . Mullen | | | | | | | , | | | ٠ | ٠ | | | | 1 | Ŧ | U | (1 | 1 | 0 | U | U | 1 | 1- 0 |

After the medal shoot two sweepstakes were shot at ten ball each. Mr. Mullin winning both by breaking nine and ten balls re spectively

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB .- New York, April 4th .- The sixth com tition of the Zettler Rifle Club for the Brown Medal, was shot at Guttenberg to-day; 30 shots; 200 yards; ring target; any rifle; scores as follows:-

| C. Judson | 642 | M. Dorler |
|--------------|-----|-------------------|
| W. M. Farrow | 641 | B. Zettler 577 |
| H. Oehl | 638 | P. G. Fenning 57- |
| J. H. Brown | 629 | L. Manning 558 |
| M. R. Engel | 615 | F. O'Neil 510 |
| D. Miller | 612 | F. Fabarus |
| G. Joiner | 607 | D. Culhane 527 |
| | | N. D. W. |
| | | |

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS. - The New York Schuetzen NEW YORK SCHICETZER ORBER.—THE NEW YORK SCHICETZER COPPS held a regular monthly meeting April 1st, Capt. George Acry in the Chair. It was decided to hold the regular summer's festival during the 7th, 8th and 9th of June at Union Hill, Schuctzen Park. Mr. T. C. Banks, of the FOREST AND STREAM, was then proposed, and by acclamation made an honorary nember of the Corps. Practice shooting will take place during April and May, the programmes for which will appear in a few days.

and smy, the programmes for which with oppear has the vays.

INDEPENDENT SCHUSTZEN,—The N. Y. Independent Schuetzen,
Capt. J. J. Diehl, also held a monthly meeting, the 3d inst., at
Walhalla Hall. H. H. Hancock was in the Chair, and Mr. Conrad
Geib acted secretary. This Corps abandoned the idea of going
to San Francisco this summer, but instead will start the 2th of
June with wives, children and music for Lake Hopatcong, N. J.,
and will remain there four days and shoot at a big bird, beside
having some other fun and entertainments, as fishing, bathing,
dancing, etc. The whole programme will soon be given out.

| miuutes:- | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| | hots Fired. Hits. Points. |
| Wm. Hahn | 32 30 108 |
| Alb. Mayer | 31 28 95 |
| Wal. Stander | 34 10 37 |
| A. G. Heliwig, | 25 20 71 |
| F. Landolt | 28 25 90 |
| A. Knopfli | 20 19 73 1 |
| R. Faber | 14 13 56 |
| | |

Secretary, F. B. Suppleer: Vico-Secretary, Hy, Rinniker: Treastrer. Hy

Davenport, Iowa, has a shooting association 150 strong. The following are its officers: President, F. T. Blunk; Vice-President, John C. Boehl; Recording Secretary, Chs. H. Meyer; Corresponding Secretary, John Metchert: Treasurer, John Brodow: Shooting

Masters, C. H. Plambeck and H. Hoffman.

Portland in Oregon also has a ribo club of twenty-eight active
members. President, A. Schuhmann; Vice-President, A. Staenmembors. President, A. Schulmann; Vice-President, A. Staender; Secretary, Julius Dilg; Shooting Masters, A. Ruppel, E.

New Jersey,-The Stockton Rifle Range Association of Camden, N. J. issue an inviting programme for April. At 100 and 200 yards military rifles, used as such, without cleaning, will be allowed one point over sporting rifles with open sights, and two points over sporting rifles with gens gistles. At any distance over 200 yards military rifles will be allowed four points over sporting rifles. The programme includes :-

over sporting rifles. The programme includes:—
April 10th, Inter-State Military Match—Teams of ten from any
organization of the National Guard or militia of any State. Prize
a silver trophy, value \$50, presented by Gen. E. Burd Grubb; 200
and 500 yards; Tshots at each; any military rifle.
April 10th, Sharps Match for Military Rifles—The eighth of
fitteen competitions for fifteen Sharps military rifles; aid concers;
200 yards; 10 rounds; any military rifle, without cleaning; reentries permitted. To the highest score in each competition a
Sharps military rifle, Borchard pattern. After fifteen competitions the person who has made the highest score in the greatest
number of competitions shull be entitled to a Sharps now midnumber of competitions shall be entitled to a Sharps new midumper of competitions shart be entitled to a Sharps new line-ange rifle, value \$60. April 10th, Union Metallic Cartridge Company Match—Prize 50.

April 10th, Union Mctaline Cartridge Company Maten—Prize abl rifle cartridges, suited to any ride as desired, presented by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; all comers; 200 yards; 7 shots; any rifle; re-entries permitted. April 12th, Winchester Repeating Rille Match—The sixth of lifteen competitions for lifteen Winchester repeating rifles; all comers; 200 yards; 10 rounds; any rifle; re-entries permitted. Prize, to the highest score in each competition a Winchester re rrze, to the inguest score in each competition's windowsky petiting ridge, model 18-3, round barrol, value \$35. After the competitions the person who has made the highest score in greatest number of competitions shall be entitled to a Wine terrepeating ridge, model 18-76, value \$32. April 14th, Al-Comers' Match—100 yards; 10 shots; any ridge. After fifteer

April 16th-First competition for a Creedmoor rifle, value \$100

all comers; 200 yards; 10 shots; any rifle except muzzle-loade rifle to be won three times before becoming the property of the winning the same.

April 17th, Sharps Match for Military Rifles—Ninth competition April 19th, Winchester Repeating Rifle Match-Seventh compe-

April 21st. Edward K. Tryon, Jr., & Co. Match—Prize a Derringer revolver; value \$35; all comers; any rifle; 100 and 200 yards; 7 shots at each; re-entries.

April 23d. Sweenstakes Match—All comers: any rifle: 200 yards:

April 24th, Sharps Match for Military Billes—Fighth competition.

April 24th, Sharps Match for Military Billes—Fenth competition.

April 24th, Sharps Match for Military Billes—Fenth competition.

April 28th, Time Match-All comers: 100 vards: re-entries alwed. Any rifle within the rules, magazine or repeating rifles, be loaded and fired as single breech-loader. At the call of Fire" by the scorer the competitor will commence firing, and at the expiration of one minute the scorer will call time. Any competitor firing a shot after time is called will have five points depentior firing a shot after time is caree with factory points of ducted from his score. Ritles may be loaded before "Fire" is called. There is no restriction in manner of taking cartridge except that no competitor can receive any assistance from any one while firing this match.

April 30th, Champion Marksman's Badge of 1880—For the Second April 30th, Champion Marksman's Badge of 1880—For the Second Brigade, National Guards, S. N. J.—Open to all members of the Second Brigade, National Guards, of New Jersey; 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each, with the military ritle in use by the State. A fac-simile in gold of the Marksman's Badge will be awarded to the competitor who, at the close of the season, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tel, the highest aggregate secre of all the competitions participated in up to that time,

April 30th, Directors' Match-Open only to directors and life members of the Stockton Rifle Range Association; 200 yards; 5 rounds; any rifle. Prize, the Directors' Gold Badge, shot for anqualty, and held by the winner during the year.

LOUISIANA-New Orleans, March 27th.-The following we're the

| scores made at the rifle range to-day :- | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|---|------------|----|
| H. M. Bradford 1200 yards | 1 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 -20 / 43 | Ŀ |
| p Villambia 1200 yards | 1 1 | 4 | 3 | 4-19 40 | l. |
| 1500 yards | 1 5 | 4 | 4 | 5-20 1 | l |
| Dudley Selph 500 yards | 5 4 | 4 | ŝ | 4-20 (40 | ١. |
| William Arms | 3 | 0 | 4 | 5-16 33 | |
| H. M. Bradford. 220 yards 150 yards | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4-18 33 | 1 |
| Geo. W. Charlton 200 yards | 1 1 | 4 | 4 | 5-21 (32 | ľ |
| 500 yards | ; U | 3 | 5 | 4-19 00 | |
| John Miller 500 yards | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0-11 (30 | ١ |
| A. J. Pardo 1500 yards | 5 5 | 3 | 3 | 0-11 27 | |

Indiana-Elkhart, April 1st.-On last Tuesday G. W. Swartzell, ANDLANA—BURGAT, APTRUST.—OU BIST TUESDAY G. W. SWARTZELL, a member of our Rifle Club, of this city, slot with a Billinghurst rifle, globe sights, and muzzie rest, at a distance of forty rods, a string of six successive shots, which were all inside of a 2½ inch office, and necessared inches.

If any of the readers of your interesting journal can place that number of shots in a smaller cited and measure less estimated.

number of shots in a smaller number of shots in a smaller circle and measure a less string would like to hear from them through the Forest and Stream TARGET.

CALIFORNIA-San Francisco, March 28th.-The division cham

ple: Secretary, A. D. Laughlin: Treasurer, A. L. Justice: Execu-John H. Burnett, Geo. L. Div.

-Early in the season ten men of the Roxbury City Guards Company D, First Regiment, will have a telegraphic rille match with ten men of the Oakland Guard, California.

—During the spring and summer season the Sacramento Rille Club will hold regular practice and contest matches at the Tivoli, on the first and third Sundays in each month.

Archery.

ARCHERY FROM AN EASY-CHAIR.

WE are on the eve of the most exciting campaign that has been participated in by the American archer, and those to have the best interests of the cause at heart are trying to old mistakes that may mar the work of the coming year.

This, like all other campaign work, begins at home, in the prim-This, like an other campaign work, begins at home, in the primaries—in other words, in the cituls of the towns and cities. The best beginning we can make is to "let well enough alone," and not commence the work of changing and readjusting everything that comes in our way—at least until we are reasonably well acquainted with its workings and value in its present condition. We had better spend more time in trying to figure our arrows We had better spend more time in trying to figure our arrows into the gold of the present target, and less in trying to figure the poor shots that land in the black and white, up to a higher rela-tive position than they now occupy, or than they are entitled to by their extreme distance from the objective point of the target.

If the white becomes so important that its salary must be raised, If the white becomes so inpot that has salary must be raised, we shall next be waited upon by a delegration from surrounding space, with its "bill of rights" and grievances, with its millions of wounds to 'bill of rights" and grievances, with its millions of wounds to 'bill of rights' in any of us be awful size increased to be afful size in the sky looking bile. Or the sky looking bile.

Next after not doing this every club should evert itself for Nox after not doing this, every culp should exert itself for the aggregate more than for individual scores one over another; in promoting the first the second would occur as a matter of course. But an individual may keep his or her score up to a certain point, and at the same time exert such an influen

tain point, and at the same time exert such an inilicence on at least a portion of the other members, by timely hints and triendly belp, that the score of the whole will be greatly increased and the standing of the club improved.

One trouble, in country clubs at least, is that some persons can make better scores than others. There should be no chagrin over small scores—every one has been forced to make them in his or her early ipractice. Individuals will over have different degrees of advancement; do your best, think more, raise your score a little every week, help those less favored to come as near your level as may be, and remember that in a club every one countable numerals from 1 to 0, and without the I you can never make 609 count 1 000. 999 count 1 000.

Ford did not exhaust the possibilities of archery, yet he so Ford did not exhaust the possibilities of archery, yet he so nearly annihilated the probabilities of equaling his explots, that to this day his name stands without a rival. Yet the Thompsons can enjoy their favorite pastime, with Ford's luminous score shining upon them from afar, and the Grays and Carvers and many others can make just as large a score as though the Thomp-sons could not surpass them; and so, in turn, the lesser lights may shine all the brighter for the reflected light of the larger

Happily there are many of us, although making but smail scores, that can enjoy the glorious pastime, improve our physica condition—making life's cares lighter and longevity more prob-uble—glad that others can do better so long as it does not add to our shortcomings, but shows us the possibility of something

If the National Association of archers would remove the bars If the National Association of archers would remove the bars from archers whose clubs do not join the National, at fair rates of entry, it seems to muny it would be better for all parties. Where clubs have one or two members that bave the means or skill that would warrant their attendance at the National meetings, they refuse to join, thus barring all. The private practice club seems to be on a more impartial basis, with one exception, than anything yet brought forward, and I expect to hear a good account of the future. We want to see the secores—not of individuals alone who are phenomenal shots, but of ordinary every-day archers, who can miss the target clean and are not too thinskinned to own it. Let us know how the least expert get on—what can the whole club secore? We want something of this kind-down within reach—lo lean against while tyewing the occasion. -down within reach-to lean against while viewing the occu —down within reach—to lean against while viewing the occasionally miraculous scores that take one's breath away—they are so unlooked for—and so unrelieved by any score from the balance of the club where they occur; they are like huge comets, shorn of their tails, blazing through the archer's firmament searching in

value for their loss appendages.

Let us have Jonahs, by all means—immonse, colossal Jonahs—but let us also have an occasional glimpse of the whates, that we may judge of their capacity.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.-Mr. Arthur Hope was pres SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. Arthur Hope was present at the North Side Archery Range Wednesday evening and agreed to shoot at thirty yards, allowing his score to be marked in advance for each thirty arrows, and subjecting himself to a forfeit if he failed to make the exact score. Three times his score was marked for 900, and each time he made exactly thirty hits—900 score. Then for a fourth round of thirty arrows his score was put down for 320, which it was thought would be a stumper. With this dillicult amount to make he shot with great care, and with each of twentre-sore arrows but twentre-sore hirs—230. with tims difficult amount to hake he shot with great care, and at the end of 'twenty-seven arrows had twenty-seven hits-233 value. With his next three arrows he needed to make but seventeen to complete the 230. The first arrow was a gold, the next a rod, and then he shot low, intending his arrow should drop in the white; but there was the slightest miscalculation, his arrow outting both the white and black, scoring therefore as a black, which

ting both the white and black, scoring therefore as a black, which made his total score 252.

On another occasion we have seen Mr. Hope set out to make a score of 120 at blirty sards, to be made of blues and blacks only, and to come within two points by making sixteen blues and fourteen blacks, all the hits being within a space smaller than the red of a four-foot target. How difficult this is to accomplish those only can tell who attempts, Mr. Hope is an enthusiast on the subject of archery, having devoted much time to its the ry and practice the past year, and has given our archers here many valuable hints in regard to the manner of shooting and care of weapons. He belongs to no club, but prefers shooting with his friends uable mats in regard to the manner of shooting and care of weap-ons. He belongs to no club, but prefers shooting with his friends ons. Ho deoings to do citil, but prefers shooting with an indus-in his private range for his own anausement and exercise. Mr. Maurice Thompson's delightful work on the "Witchery of Arch-ery" and Will H. Thompson's charming letters in your paper on hunting with the long how, have so captivated him that he is hav-ing alot of hunting arrows made for his use in the woods the

coming season. We shall hope that your readers will be favored before the year is over with many interesting sketches of life in the woods, not only from Hope, but also from many other archers who will learn to love this rare sport. Who can tell us what "T. A. L." signifies?—ED.

NORTH SIDE ARCHERY CLUB.-Following is the score of the team which shot a match with the New York Club, March 27th :-

| Roun | d. Round, Round, Hits. Intal. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mrs. J. O. Biake | 7 134 123 78 344 |
| J. Witkinson | 3 202 208 90 626 |
| H. B. Wilkinson 198 | 6 198 202 90 596 |
| Totals | S 1,084 1,101 523 3,233 |

CORTLAND ARCHERY CLUB .- Cortland, N. Y., April 3d .- The CORTLAND ARCHERY CLUB.—COTTANA, N. Y., APIN 32.—The usual regular Wednesday afternoon and evening practice of the Cortland Archery Club was varied this week by a match among the ladies of the club. Three prizes were contested for. Distance, 30 yards; 90 arrows. First prize, a raw-hide backed, low; second prize, three best footed arrows; third prize, the arm guard. Miss Sarah Keator won the bow by a score of 501; Mrs. A. Mahan. Geoond, 33; Miss Sue Ingalls, third, 299. The other members of the club who were present made the following scores. 30 yards:

| Dr. F. O. Hyatt | 210 | 212 | 216 | 638 |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|--------|--------|
| Willis Cloyes | | 216 | 212 | 636 |
| A. Maban | 208 | 198 | 194 | 600 |
| B. E. Miller | 172 | 178 | 193 | 512 |
| Frank Turner | 186 | 163 | 176 | 510 |
| Dr. G. H. Smith | | 164 | 174 | 498 |
| | | | | A. M. |
| NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB | New | York, April | 3dEdit | or For |
| | | | | |

est and Stream: According to promise, I give you herewith, a copy of the resolutions relating to membership in our club, and making up of teams for matches, which were unanimously

mining up of contains for march 3 st. They read as follows:—
thereas, We believe that it is essential to the future welfare
prosperity of this club that it shall be composed of persons
up no allegiance to, and having no affination with, other archculus, therefore

owing no allegiance to, and maxing no animono area, once are yellos, therefore are distributed. That no proposals for admission to membership in this olds from members of other archery clubs be received. Resolved, That members of other archery clubs whose names are now upon the roll (if any), shall bereafter, and so long as they shall roughly members of said other dubs, be ineligible for places upon teams selected to represent this club.

Again, we have amended our constitution so as to read: Applications for membership * * * * * and identification with * * and identification with "Approximation for memorisms and identification with monother archery club, except the Private Practice Club, being necessary qualifications for admission."

Thus your readers may see exactly what the New York Archery

Club has done; and while I do not propose to enter into any dis-cussion here at this time, it seems to us all that we have taken a course that other clubs will be compelled to follow, and which has the support of those that have experienced the trouble we foresaw we would have. Besides, with your extensive experience, we are pleased to remember that you have always advocated ence, we are picased to remember may you may early shavocated such measures. Should a club be young and wealt, they might omit such decided measures; but when a club is as extensive and strong as the New York, needing no support, only that of its own members, it becomes a necessary step in order to preserve the interest of its members. No good can over come from those who have heart with their original club, and only attach who have heart with their original cuto, and only attent themselves to another for the benefits it offers over and above the other for that time being. At our last meeting the club elected James E. Morrison, Esq. an honorary member. The Park Commissioners have given their permission to the

club to use the Sixth-fifth street Lawn in the Central Park, and we shall probably commence to shoot outdoors about May Ist.

JAS. W. AUTEN, JR., Secretary.



THE ONTARIO CRICKET ASSOCIATION,

The most important event that has occurred for many years in The most important event that has occurred for many years in the Canadian cricket world was the holding of a convention on March 27th at Torouto to regularly organize what, in the fature, will be known as the Ontario Cricket Association. In compliance will be known as the Ordano Craw Resolvation Toronto, Handi-ton, Whitty, Port Hope, Ottan Persent from Toronto, Handi-sound, Singston, Brantford, Park, Asylum Club (Poronto), Carl-ton Club (Toronto), St. Catharjes, Cobourg and Barron The Inneading, which was very largely attended, was held larned The parlors of the Rossin House, and besides the club delegates there

pariors of the nosan Hones, and bessets to two teleparts and were present reliebeters from different parts of Ontario.

Mr. H. Totten, of the Toronto Club, was called to the chair, and
Mr. W. Lowrey, of the Carlton Club, to act as Secretary. On motion of Dr.E.W.Spragge of the Toronto Club, seconded by Mr.Chas. of Whitby, it was resolved that the meeting organize itself an association, to be called the "Ontario Cricket Associa-"Mr. Merrit, of St. Catharines, spoke briefly, explaining to c present that the object of the proposed association would be to bring the different clubs into closer and more intimate and friendly relations with each other, and the advancement of the interests of the game throughout the Province. Communications were read from Clinton and St. Catharines and from the well-known cricketer the Rev. T. D. Phillipps, of Ottawa, heartily in-

known encaster the test, 11.52. Inthips, of Ottawa, nearthy indersing the objects of the meeting.

It was decided that the officers of the association should consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Committee of fifteen, the officers of the association to be ct-office members of the third committee, and that five members of the committee, with the Secretary, constitute a quorum. On motion of Dr. Spragge, of Toronto, seconded the state of the second Mr. Simonds, of Hamilton, it was resolved to invite His Ex-llency the Governor-General to become President of the association

The following officers were then elected:

Vice-Presidents-Mr. Thomas W. Swinyard and Mr. F. W. Cum-

Secretary-Tressurer-Mr. W. H. Merritt, of St. Catharines.

It was decided that the Executive Committee for the current car be made of delegates from the cities and towns of Ontario, follows:-Two from Toronto, two from Hamilton, two from as follows:—Iwo Hold Follows, wo John Admirols, we John Oltawa, one from Port Hope, one from Robourg, one from Whitby, one from St. Catharines, one from Paris and Gall, one from Peterboro' and Lindsay, one from Chathau and two from Owen Sound, Meaford, Collingwood, Barrie, Orilla, Novmarket Owen Sundy, metarts, Grinse gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to the various citus throughout the Province for approval: Mr. Kennedy, of Hamilton; Mr. Kirchhoffer, of Fort Hope; Messrs, Tot-

ten and Spragge, of Toronto, and Dr. Lett, of the Asylum Club-

The following remarks appear in the New York Herald of April d, and 'as they represent our views, we republish them at this

'At last the much-needed and long-wished-for Canadian Crickcters' Association is a certainty, and in the future the annual international match between the United States and Canada elso cas will, in all probability, fully represent the strength of each country, which up to this time has not been the case. While this excellent result has been brought through the agency of such old and well known Canadian cricketers as Alderman R. Kennedy, of Hamilton; Dr. E. W. Spragge and Mr. H. Totten, of Toronto, and the Rev. T. D. Philipps, of Ottawa, yet the credit of suggesting and showing the necessity for such an organization and persist. and showing the necessity for such an organization and persis-culty keeping the matter before the cricketing public of Canada is due to the Forest and Stream, of this city. Heretofore the Cuited States-Canada match has been played at uncertain peri-ods, although the system of playing the matches alternately in each country has been adhered to. The selection of the teams on either side has never been representative, until the formation two years ago at Philadelphia of the Cricketers' Association of the United States, since which time the American eleven has been chosen from the clubs of the association, and has proven to be as representative a one as possible. After the so-called interna-tional match played at Ottawa last August, the advantages to be derived from baving a regularly systematized organization like the American association were apparent to all those who had the love of the Canadian game at heart, as without one it was simply impracticable to place an eleven in the field that could ever expect to hold its own. Canada of late years has not done herself justhee in the cricket field, but now, by careful management and wise selection, she will be able to bring to the fore the men she has so long hed in reserve. Her players should be chosen without rear or favor, and, under good captaincy, this year's match will probably be a very close one.

"Although the new association cannot be said to strictly repra "Attnogn the new Association cannot obtain to strictly represent all Canada, yet it justify covers all the important and principal cricketing centers of the Dominion, only leaving out Mon-real and Hulifax, N. S. The former city was not represented in last year's match and the latter place is too distant to be counted tyear's intended and the factor place is to distant to be controlled on. Cricketfor several years has not been played at Quebec at many of the old cricketing towns in the same Province, is year's United States-Canada match will be played in this city or Philadelphia.

Notes.-Cricket in California.-The Western Addition Laurente Cricket Clubs have Joined under the name of the Merion ricket Club. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. L. Mathieu; Vice-President, A.M. Cox; Captain, A. Theobald; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Hill; Librarian, J. Ruggles, and Sargeant-at-Arms, L. Burnett.

THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) CRICKET CLUB held an informal meeting on March 27th, and it is thought that there will be considerable interest taken throughout the Buckeye State this senson.

THE PENINSULAR CRICKET CLUB, of Detroit, held its annual meeting on the 5th inst. Full particulars in our next issue.

The Germantown Chicker Club, of Philadelphia, on March 25th held a special meeting at Wilson Hall, Germantown, which was largely attended. The Constitution of the club was re-vised, twenty-one now members elected, and a Committee Report read, stating that through Richard Data a first-cliss Nottingham professional has been engaged for the season. The following is the list of officers for the season. President, Mr. Thos. Mc. Kean; Vice-President, Mr. Sam'l Welsh, Jr.; Secretary, Mr. F. M. Bissell, 243 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Mr. Alex. W. Wister; Directors, Messrs. Ellicott Fisher, Alfred Cope R. Nelson Caldwell, Francis E. Brewster, and T. W. Kimber.

WHITRY CRICKET CLUB .- At the annual meeting of the above Glub at Kly's Hotel, Whithy, Ont., recently, the following gentl-men were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Judg Dartnell; Vice-President, Mr. J. E. Farewell; Scoretary and Trea prer. Mr. F. W. Trousdell; Executive Committee, Messrs. S. Ray J. B. Laing, C. Neurse, C. Sarney, and H. J. Campbell.

JUNIOR ST. CATHARINES .- The Junior Cricket Club of St. Catharines met last week and elected the following officers: Captain G. Speight; Secretary, E. Miller; Committee, R. McDonald, A Masquir, E. Miller.

THE MERITON CRICKET CLUB, of Ardmore, Pa., at a meeting held March 3/th, unanimously agreed to purchase from two to four acres more of ground to add to the presont ground of five acres. Thirteen new members were elected. It is, proposed also to add large additions to the present club house, and the new rounds are intended not only to increase the size of the cricke bund, but to give ample room for lawn tennis. The Merior this techtically "booming."

GEORGE WRIGHT writes us, that cricket promises to be lively in Boston and vicinity this season, and the chances are that he will give up base-ball, attend to his new store, and take up cricket

THE TRENTON CRICKET CLUB, of New Jersey, will organize for the season this week. It intends playing a series of games with the Orange, Newark, Paterson, Camden and other clubs in the State during the summer.

THE HAMILTON CRICKET CLUB held its annual meeting on the 5th inst. The prospects for a good season were never better, and already a considerable amount of speculation is going on regardresults of the next games with the Young America and Staten Island Clubs.

The report that the Hargreave brothers have joined the Girard Club is unfounded, as new business arrangements w for the present, prevent them sparing enough time to play

THE GAMEIN AUSTRALIA.—At the cricket match on the Sydney Cricket Association's ground, on Feb. 21st, Alberts vs. Newtons, Alberts scored 311 first lunlings, with a loss of eight wickets. A. Gregory made 131, A. Docker 72, and Massic 55.

THE MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB has been trying to arrange fixtures with all its antagonists of last year. Out of a long list, the Merion and Belmont are the only two that have replied.

THE OTTAWA CRICKET CLUB will hold its annual election for officers on the 12th inst.

SEAFORTH CRICKET CLUB.-A meeting was held on March 15th SEATORTH CRICKET CLUB.—A meeting was held on March 15th for the purpose of re-organizing the Grescent Cricket Club of Seaforth, when the following officers were elected, for the ensuing year: Patrons, Mr. M. P. Hayes and Mr. A. H. Ireland; President, Dr. Coleman; Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. J. Gerdlestone and Mr. F. Holmsted Captain, Mr. J. S. Roborts; Secretary, Mr. J. L. Harcourt; Treasurer, Mr. A. Wilson; Committee: Messra, H. Cameron, G. Baird, R. J. Gerdlestone, J. L. Harcourt, T. E. Joslin, J. Watson nd A. W. Bleasdell.

-Horan was the wickets about ten hours for his 230 mc out.

-Horan was t the wickets about ten hours for his 250 not out.

-Committees would do well to consult Richard Daft's notice in another column

-The Portsmouth Cricket Club, of New Hampshire, will be pleased to hear from all clubs in this vicinity that intend visiting Now England during the coming season. The P. C. C. is a young organization and should have the encouragement of the older clubs. The secretary is Mr. Samuel Emery, P. O. Box 1,271, Portsmonth, N. H.

-If the letter signed "Cricket," in your issue of the 4th inst., is supposed to be an answer to my letter of Feb. 9th, I should think supposed to be an answer to my letter of Feb. With I should think your intelligent readers will consider it a miserable failure as well as a misconstruction. "Cricket" seems to have gone of "half-cocked" like a rusty gun, the shot hitting ione of the "game" in my letter whatever, If "Cricket" can read plain English, he will see it was the FORENT AND STREAM that tremmrked: English, ho will see it was the FOREST AND STREAM that remarked: "This reform was much needed to protect one or two kindred organizations in this city," and not my humble self. Presuming a "Revolver." (Colt's barred, of course), is one who belongs to different clubs, I should judge at least three-fourths of all the cricketers in existence, are "Bevolvers." The Staten Island Cricket Club has its share, in fact, I think it was started by two or three "Revolvers," Messrs. Moore, Stevens, etc., although I think the latter is only an ex-revolver; then there are Messrs. G. Moore, Bance, Filmer, Jones, J. and McEyro Sprague, Marsh, Haughton, Woolston and I dare say many others, all revolving Hauguion, Woodson that I area say many oners, air recording "lights" of more or less brilliancy, but according to "Cricket," they are each and every one calculated to dim the luster of the Staten Island Club, and therefore it is opposed to revolving. What bosh! Judging from the above I should imagine the Staten Island Clubwas very muchin favor of revolving—o is any loverof the game, I have no doubt overy cricketer in the Marylchone Club the game. I have no doubt overy cricks for the saxy senous crisic (the fluest cricket organization in the world), is what we Ameri-cans call revolvers, and it is my private opinion the more revolvers the better, and more matches the result. Look at Philadelphia with all her cricket; how many first elevens have ventured as far as New York in the last three years? And what is a more serious question, how many have gone from New York during the same period? Echo answers: "How?" I think a "Revolving" club would be a very valuable addition to the cricketing fraternity of the United States; they could then

revolve all summer and shake up the anti-revolvers, and what would be the result, think you, beautiful or otherwise to "Cricket?"

A MEMBER OF MANY CLUBS.

Woman's Column.

PAPERS ON BOTANY .- We are pleased to announce that we shall shortly begin the publication, in the Woman's Column, of a series of papers on field botany, which we are assured will be found entertaining and practically useful by our lady readers.

useful by our lady readers.

LADIES AT THE SCORE.—Jamestown, N. Y., March 27th.—Yesterday afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Burns' Gallery for rifle practice. One of the gentlemen, Mr. S. N. Ayres, presented as a prize to be shot for by the ladies, a pair of gold bracelets. The terms were fifteen shots each, at Creedmoor target reduced to gallery distance, position off-hand; possible score 75. Five ladies took part in the contest, whose scores were as follows:—

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

-The smoke-target ball, we understand, has gone into new hands, and a company has been formed ar Titusville, Pa., for their manufacture and sale. The advantages claimed for this ball are cheapness, the absence of debris and the impossibility of lisputes about the score.

The conical-base shell, an advertisement of which will be found elsewhere, has been tested by a great many sportsmen during the past year, and has, so far as we learn, met with their approval. The steel-headed shells are safe, and much cheaper than the ordinary make.

-The Collender billiard tables are generally asknowledged to be the most perfect manufactured. The number of tables made specially for private use is largely increasing.

Advance sheets of H. P. Hubbard's "Newspaper Directory of the World," published by him at New Harvan, Conn., show that there are 0.131 A merican (United States and Cunada) news-papers. The total circulation of a single issue of each of these papers, reaches the enormous aggregate of 29.67,335 copies. This is an average of 2.941 to each paper for a single issue, and taking all issues of the whole for one year a grand total of 1,836,473,592 all issues of the whole for one year a grand total or 1,859,475,592 copies. Taking ordinary forty-pound newspaper at its average measure of 4,000 sheets (solid) to the foot, one issue of all these plied up would measure 5,107 dect (mearly a mile) in height, or for a whole year 459,119 feet (over 87 miles) high. Placed end to cad, one issue would extend 13,300 miles; for one year 1,185,374 miles, or over forty-seven times around the earth, and five times the or over forty-seven times around the earth, and live times the distance from the earth to the moon. In a thoustand cmis of type there are nearly 2,000 different pieces, and in an average fourpage eight-column paper, set in solid brevier type, there are 148,000 cms (about 459 pounds), or 296,000 types in one newspaper. To print one issue of 1be total 10,131 papers of this average size, there must be handled nearly five million pounds of type, or 2,983.75,000 types. The total number of editions of all these dailies, weekles and monthlies for one year would make 724.708, and to print them occasions the handling of 2,173,499,899,696,600

A \$1,000 GUARANTEE.—Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes; and it is guaranteed that it will also cure 99 per cent, of other kidney diseases, 55 per cent, of all liver diseases, and will help in every case without injury to the system, when taken according to directions, and the sum of \$1,000 will be paid to any person who can prove that it has failed to do this,—H, H, Warner & Co.—[Adv.]

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KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY MADE SHIRTS, mly plain seams to finish, 0 for \$7. KEEPS CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, MADE TO MEASURE, 6 for \$10. Fit guaranteed. An elegant set of extra heavy gold-plated buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.

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REST GINGHAM, Patent Protected Ribs, \$1 each. Warranted-Fifty per cent. stronger than any other umbrella. REGINA AND TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS.

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for spring and summer wear, 50c., 60c., 75c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Very best. Pepperell Jean Drawers, 60c.

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Is Indorsed and Highly Recommended by Maurice Thompson, Father of Archery in this country; H. Thompson, Eq., Champion Archer of the United State y. D. Carver, Eq., Press's of the National Archery Associal Foremail, Ed., Pressident of the Eastern Archery Associal Foremail, Ed., Pressident of the Eastern Archery associal

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POR SALE—A high-sided, very able and fast sloop yacht, built by Lennox, two years old, 35 by 13, drawing 34 feet. Owner cruised slong coast all last summer with safety. Cabin roomy; is sound and strong in all respects, so the boar very careful Cabin painty furwhight. Price \$1.50. Inquire at 56 BHOAD-WAY, Boom 1. If desired, a good man to take charge.

A BARGAIN.

A BARGAIN.

POR SALES-Price 393—an American-made 12 bore; 28-inci shot gun; weighs about 8 hies; choke-bore; rebounding locks; extension rib, and snap foro-stock; mide to order last fall and sold for want of use only. It is a good abooter and a plain, but durable gun. Addirect set and Stream office.

Advantage of the description of the state

ROR SALE—A fine second-hand double Wesley Richards breech-loader, 12-bore. 81b., price \$100, by HORACE SMITH, No. 31 Park row, New York. April I-2t.

FOR SALE-A 25ft, keel yacht, with comfortable cabin; excellent and safe boat for crulsing; fully fitted; ready for commission. April 8-2t. F. B., Forest and Stream office.

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April 8-11.

POR SALE—House at Brookhaven, L. I., containing 15 rooms, and overlooking the east-ry part of Great South Bay; shout two acres of good land, and very healthy; a fine place for a summer boarding-house, or for a summer house, for a family of children; good fishing and shouting in omainquant of grine \$2,000; terms easy. Address A. C. H., this office.

April 8-1t.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. HALLET & CO.,

The Inventors and only Manufacturers of Genuine

Leaders, of which SETH GREEN says: "I have tried them and found them to be the most perfect I have ever seen," "MIST COLOR"

"FINE QUALITY," which are superior to any made by any other manufacturers.

| ١ | LENGTH. | TROUT. | Bass. | EXTRA HEAVY BASS. | SALMON. | VERY HEAVY SALMON. | HEAVIEST SALMON | Per Doz. |
|---|-----------------|--------|--------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| 1 | Three feet long | \$1.75 | \$2,25 | \$3.00 | | | | |
| 1 | Six feet long | 8.25 | 4.25 | 5.50 | | **** | - 10 | 64 |
| 1 | Nine feet long, | 4.50 | 6.25 | 8.00 | \$10.00 | \$12.50 | \$18.00 | " |

"HIGHEST QUALITY," which are made expressly for experts who demand the best that is, or can be manufactured,

| 25 | LENGTH. | TROUT, | Bass, | EXTRA HEAVY BASS. | SALMON. | VERY HEAVY SALMON. | HEAVIRET BALMON | PER DOZ. |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | Three feet long Six feet long | \$8.50 4.00 | \$3.00 5.50 | \$4.00 7.00 | | | | 64 |
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ABBEY & IMBRIE, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

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AUDUBON'S BIRDS.

A NY GENTLEMAN having a set of Audubon' birds, half size, in good order, which h would like to sell for \$75, will please ad dress at this office.

OWLS WANTED.

OWLS WANTED.

On the dead birds delivered in good condition at my address. W. J. KNOWLTON, 168 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—One pair ferrets.
H. B. LOW, Orangoville, Col. Co., Ps.

WANTED—A situation by 2 young man as shooting attendent with a gentle-man, to take care of shooting outling togs, etc., good wing shot; hest of reference given. For particulars, call or inquire for TIOS, MOONEY, 45 West 125th street, New York. April 8-31.

WANTED.—An elk skin, full-grown male, with or without the horns.
A. J. COLBURN, 31 Boylston st., Boston.

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The following celebrated Dogs are in the stud.

DOGS:

St. Hernard dog "Marco"; rough coated, two years old; a magnificent animal—lev, J. Cumming Macdona's stock—second prizes Hanover Show and Rochester. New Foundland dog, "Keeper"; four years old; arst prize Westminster Kennel Show, 1579.

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Row Handland Show, 1579.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

Volume 14-No. 11. (No. 111 Fulton Street, New York,

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WAY back among the "50's," on a bright Novem-A ber afternoon, I was sitting on the porch of the palatial residence that stood back some two hundred yards from the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite the then large and fertile Island No. 10, cleaning my new double-barrel gun, after a previous day's duck shooting on the lake, when my attention was called to a sharr "Hallo!" at the front gate. I went through the hall opened the front door, and found the rotund figure and smiling face of old Major Lewis sitting on his horse. who saluted me with "Hallo! Alex., where is Wyatt? I answered, "Down at Nolan's." He remarked, "All right, I am on my way there and will see him. I am no-tifying the boys of our deer hunt to-morrow. Ed. Nevel's is the place, and seven, sharp, the hour. See that you are not behind time." With that he cantered away, immediately went about my preparations; cleaned the old man's gun, filled our flasks with powder, put fresh caps and a dozen buck cartridges into each of our shooting coats, and then settled down to steady my nerves for my first experience on the morrow at a first-class deer stand. The following morning was bright, calm and frosty

Old Aunt Cheney had us up to an early breakfast, and six o'clock found us in the saddle, our horses in a lively canter down the Bend toward Nevel's plantation. had scarcely made a mile, when the distant notes of a horn came vibrating through the woods from the direction of a neighboring plantation. "There," said the old man, "that is Ed's Horn." The last notes had scarcely died away, when the sound was taken up in a louder and longer blast away down to our right. "That is the Major's," I remarked; and our horses pricked their ears and voluntarily increased their speed. They had made but a few leaps, when a new and clear blast came quivering down on our left. "Who can that be?" queried my companion. "That is Dick Donaldson's new horn," I re marked. By this time we came in sight of Mr. Hind's plantation, and found Uncle Sandy H. at the gate equipped and ready for the chase. We had just formed three abreast and given our horses the bridle, when we were greeted by the faint echoes of a horn coming trembling on the

frosty air from away down in the lower end of the Bend." There, by-gad," said Uncle Sandy, "that is Billy Isler's

"There, by-gad," said Uncle Sandy, "that is Billy Isler's born."

We were soon at the rendezvous, and found the company riding up in pairs, until ten of us were gathered to getlier. N, was leading his horse through the gate, having his well-worn 10-gange thrown across his shoulder. A blast or two of his horn brought the snarling pack to attention. He mounted, turned down the long lane, followed by the cavalcade two deep, then through the woods and the canebrake toward Reelfoot Lake.

After a brisk ride, and many a sharp cut with the whips at the eager dogs to keep them in check, a halt was called, and by mutual consent N, was chosen leader. That veteran huntsman surveyed his followers, mapped out his ground, and said, "I will go with the dogs my-self, Major, you take the lower stand on the lake shore." Then, turning to me, "Alex, you want to kill something; I will give you the Big Sycamore stand, so come with me. You, gentlemen, remain here until I come back." I followed him some distance through the canebrake until we emerged into an opening some forty feet across, a well-beaten path running across its center, and a large sycamore tree standing on the left side. "Here is your stand (pointing at the tree), keep your eyes and cars

back." I followed him some distance through the canebrake until we emerged into an opening some forty feet across, a well-beaten path running across its center, and a large sycamore tree standing on the left side. "Here is your stand (pointing at the tree) keep your eyes and ears open; have your gun in hand ready; and, when the game runs along the path, aim a little ahead and fire. He turned and left me, adding, Keep cool; don't get excited."

Two long weary hours passed as I stood by that tree, gun in hand, my eyes fixed on the opening in the brake, and my nerves strung to their very highest tension; no deer appeared. Shall I overforget that trying time? How much I have learned since then! Listening attentively my ears began to drink in the sweet nusic of the hounds in full cry miles up the lake shore—faint, very faint at first, but growing louder by degrees. On they came, awakening the echoes on the further side of the lake. Oh, how it turilled my nerves, sending the warm blood coursing through my veins on a double-quick! Even now while I write I live the exciting moments over again. One boom was followed soon after by a second and a third; then two more in quick succession told plainly that more than one gallant buck had run his last race. On the dogs came, apparently right toward my stand. You ask me how I felt; well, it is useless to deny it, I trembled like an aspen leaf, and I don't think I could have hit a barn-door, to say nothing of a deer. Bang went the Major's gun, some two hundred yards to my right, and with it the course of the hounds was turned back up the lake shore. This gave me a little time to regain my composure, and at the same time threw me off my guard. I stood my gun up against the tree, took one step from behind the cover, folded my arms across my breast, attentively listening to the receding chase, when in an instant, without a moment's warning, out trotted a huge black bear right in front of me, and not more than ten paces distant. Discovering me it stopped, raised itself slowly on it

THE DOGS' HOME, OF LONDON, ENG.—The nineteenth annual meeting of this institution was held on March 27th at 105 Jermyn street, Col. Burdett in the chair. The report showed that during the past year the Battersen institution had found homes for 5,280 dogs, being 598 more than in the previous year. Twenty-four new compartments had recently been made, other erections had been completed at the cost of about £800.

COSTLY PERCH.

THIS perch inhabited the waters of Lake Richmond.
Lake Richmond is situated in the town of Richmond, Berkshire County, Mass., about twenty-two miles cast from Chatham and three miles west from Pittsfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad. To this point the grade is up, hence it is called by the railroaders. "The Sammit." The lake covers an area of about one hundred acres, and was once quite famous for pickerel fishing, and a favorite resort for fishermen.

ite resort for ishermen.

Five winters ago a party of Chatham boys, ten in all, resolved upon an excursion to this lake. The time was to be fixed by Ken, who is esteemed, by common consent, as the "boss" fisherman in the place. No party is complete without Ken for a leader. He is a thorough believer in the "signs." Ken is as familiar with the zodine as the schoolboy is with his alphabet. Among his fishing paraphernalia is always to be found a "Farmers" Almanac," which must be consulted. To the impatient ten the time seemed long, the sign was so slow petiting round to the old man's neck. Finally Ken pronounced the sign right, and the boys must be off the next day. All was nade ready by night. Wodinesday morning dawned with every promise of a perfect day. The air was keen and motionless, and the sun, as is rose above the crest of the hills that skirt our village on the rast, seemed to smile approvingly upon the enterprise. Before 8 o'clock we were all on board the train, and off for Richmond. We found the conductor very obliging—our number being so respectable, I suppose. So he waived the ceremony of taking us to the station, a mile beyond, and dropped us out at the nearest point to the lake. A party from Pittsfield had arrived there before us. Among them was Dr. — As we filed out of the bushes upon the ice, one after another, ten in all, tho Doctor looked amazed, and as the tenth man emerged from the bushes the Doctor exclaimed, "Good Lord! are thero any more of you in there?" When we assured him that there were no more, he seemed relieved, though I noticed a deep shadow seemed to rest on that man's hopes, until the winds were unbottled and swept. "The Summit" like a burricane, which dispersed the Doctor's hopes alto-gether, and even the Doctor himself, for soon he and his party vanished out of sight for that day.

The plucky Chatham boys determined to weather the storm, menution hoping that its fury might abate, and bring some luck. Ken watched the signs and published weather reports. When there was a little fu

have a sign that never fails: If a tisherman leaves the cars on the depot side, good luck; if on the other side, bad luck. And with us the question is not "Did you eatch anything?" but "On which side of the train did you get off?" The next day we balanced accounts with the following result: anything?" off?" The r ing result :-

The only trouble with the astrological genius of "Hix's" story is that he is by several conturies out of his place in history. He should have lived and fished in the days of the Roman Empire, the times of augurs and auspices, when the citizens of the City of the Seven Hills feared to appear in public, to cat their dinners, or even to bathe, without having first carefully consulted the almanac to ascertain the position of the planet Mercury, or how far the moon was from the Crab.

Matural History.

LETTERS ON THE SPARROWS.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUITON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

At an early period in the sparrow controversy I ven tured to play the dangerous part of prophet to the extent of predicting that the time would soon come when it would be found advisable to offer a reward for killing the obnoxious birds.

The following paragraph appeared in the Washington Evening Star of March 24th. I do not know the author, nor the circumstances of the case, and therefore cannot be suspected of having anything to do with fulfilling my own prediction :-

own prediction:—
"War on the Sparrows."—English sparrows are becoming a great nuisance, and citizens are complaining of them greatly. They drive all the singing birds away that feed upon the fruit-destroying worms and insects, and feed themselves upon the very fruit buds that the other birds protect. While the ground was covered with snow a short time ago one gentlemen living in the First Ward had five choice pear trees stripped of their buds by these birds. The boys will be delighted to know that the Alexachria (Va.) Game Protective Association, with a view to taiming out the breed, has offered a reward of \$1.50 per lundred for the heads of the birds complained of.—Gazette. Gazette.

Allow me to add that every position I have taken and maintained during this controversy has been fully established. With regards, yours truly, ELLIOTT COUES.

Which can we best dispense with, our delicious fruits or the English sparrows? It must be one or the other. Owners of fruit trees in this locality are beginning to have their eyes opened by the depredations of Passer domesticus, and there's "blood on the face of the moon" that forbodes ill for the prolific imported nuisance. The action of the Alexandria Game Protective Association, which has offered a reward of \$1.50 per hundred for the heads of the birds, is the first step in the right direction that has come to my notice, and no doubt will be good news for a majority of your readers.

If the horticultural and agricultural societies-whose interests appear to me to be more directly affected than the sportsman's-throughout the States infested by the sparrow can be induced to put a premium on the heads of the birds, as the Alexandria Game Protective Association has done, great good will be accomplished in a short time. Of course, in localities where the bird is protected by law, hostilities cannot commence till the law is changed.

I have another, though similar, plan to suggest, which I think will work admirably. It is that in towns or counties several prizes be offered to the boys. prize to boy bringing in the greatest number of heads in a stated period; second prize to next largest number, etc. Nearly every boy is familiar with devices for capturing small birds, and they would enter the contest spiritedly.

Now that the ball is started in earnest, let it be kept

going till Passer domestiens shall indeed be a rara avis. Washington, D. C., March 27th.

As an instance of the value which is placed upon the English sparrow in Germany, where it is most plentiful, I quote from a report by a prominent official of Saxony Herryon Langsdorff. He says: "A scientific investiga-tion of humerous sparrows' stomachs has shown that those plebeians of the feathered tribe live exclusively on grain during a time of eight or nine months; not to enlarge upon the further fact that the sparrows by their raids on seeds and growing vegetables, cherries, grapes, ripening grain, etc., frequently cause considerable damage," The Board of Agriculture for the Kingdom of Saxony requested Government to abolish the laws protecting sparrows

A high scientific authority, A. E. Brehm, who formerly had defended the sparrow as a bird rather useful than otherwise, has changed his opinion lately upon convincing evidence, and now declares that "this parasite, which lives at the expense of man, does not deserve protection."

Other writers state the sparrow is driving away the most useful birds, and place the damage caused by a pair at from fifty to seventy-five cents annually.

It will be seen from the opinions quoted, that "the in-nocent little fellow" (see Forest and Stream, p. 105) is looked upon as a little pest by the Germans, and, from my personal knowledge, I cannot but share that opinion.

RICHARD W. (Texas.)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2d.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A private letter, recently addressed to me by Sir Ferdinand von Mueller, K. C. M. G., the Government Botanist at Victoria, Australia, shows that the European sparrow is regarded with as little favor there as here, by those competent to judge. The publication of the communication may interest your readers, and be of use in showing that the sparrow becomes a pest wherever introduced The history of the nuisance in this country repeats itself in every quarter of the globe. Says the Baron :-

The history of the nuisance in this country repeats itself in every quarter of the globe. Says the Baron:—

It may be of some interest to you, dear Dr. Coues, to learn what my Australian experiences are, regarding the introduction of the Passer domesticus; hence these few lines of a stranger to you. Nothing can be more regretted than the introduction of these intrusive birds into this part of the globe, where it has not to cope with cold winters, where it breeds all the year round, and drives away from our domiciles the native insectivorous birds. One swallow will, I think, do a thousand times more good than a sparrow in destroying insects, though everyone is aware that this bird will carry lots of small grubs to its young in the nest. But that does not compensate for the mischief done to the buds of our trees, the fruits of our gardens, and the harvest of our fields, by the sparrow. Nearly all kinds of orchard fruits are destroyed or damaged through the sparrows preying upon them, more particularly in centers of population, where they are more safe against larger carnivorous birds. I was personally against the introduction of the sparrow into Australia, having noticed that in Denmark and Germany, during my boyhood, agriculturists endeavored to keep down the sparrow; and anticipating the disproportionate multiplication of this irrepressible bird in a clime like ours in the warm, temperate zone, I should regard it a favor if you could inform me of any advisable measures, which, in your part of the world, have been adopted to check the inordinate increase of these birds; and whether the old observation of Bradley is there borne out, according to which a single pair of sparrows will destroy 3,300 grubs in one week while feeding their young? Would you advise to introduce Collurio horealts into Australia, with the view of waging war with the sparrow?

With every feeling of respect, I remain, dear Dr. Coues, Yours,

I regret to add, that I shall be obliged to inform the Baron that in this country, in spite of the warnings and protests of those competent to judge, maudlin sentimnt and pig-headed stupidity have fostered and encouraged instead of exterminating the pests. Your truly,

ELLIOTT COUES

While standing in the front part of the store the other day, looking across the street, my attention was called to the action of a large rat, which stole out from under the curbstone across the way. Slowly and stealthily he crept along, and I soon saw that his attention was fixed on a flock of English sparrows that were regaling themselves with much vociferation on the sweepings from a restaurant, which had lodged themselves in the gutter. Arriving within leaping distance, the rodent made a sudden spring, seized a fat hen sparrow, and disappeared under the wall. It strikes me that a consummation devoutly to be hoped for has been reached, when vermin prey on EDW. M. SCHUCHART. vermin.

Dansville, N. Y., March 28d.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

I never have known a question pertaining to the aninal kingdom that has perplexed me as that relative to the English sparrows has. I believe in giving the broadest liberty and amplest protection to all the birds of the air and all the beasts of the field, consistent with human affairs. I feel that naturally the Passer domesticus is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but he certainly gives us as little in return for care and pro-tection as any living thing. He never sings, never utters a note that is not annoying, is fighting half his time, and when compared with his lovely congener, the songsparrow, is an unmitigated nuisance. However, in this note I only want to refer to things, not discuss them. With Dr. Coues here in striking distance, so to speak, one has to be very careful how he talks ornithology, and especially how he touches upon the sparrow ques-

The following extract from a letter to Col. Rhodes, of Quebcc, takes the other side of the question :-

Quebec, takes the other side of the question:—

Ary Dear Colonel—I have given orders to one of the men to keep a sharp lookout, and to shoot the shrike. The poor sparrows had a rough time of it during the last cold snap. We picked up several frozen stiff and stark. However, the flock that frequents this part of the city has increased greatly in numbers during the last two years. I put up a house for them outside my window some years ago, but the swallows drove them away from it every summer, and took possession, and now they won't come near it. I always thought as parrow could lick any bird of its own weight until I saw the masterly manner they were handled by the swallows. A. H.

FALCO SACER NEAR MONTREAL.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have three specimens of Falco sacer which were brought into our market at Montreal, and must undoubtedly have been killed within a few miles of the city. These specimens are very fine and are of both sexes. The habitant who sold me the specimens had not himself killed the birds, but had purchased them along with come wild duels from another works.

shimself killed the birds, but had purchased them along with some wild ducks from another party.

A typical F. sacer (determined by Mr. Robert Ridgeway from a photograph sent to him) was also killed by Mr. E. O. Damon, of Northampton, Mass., in the carly part of February last, 1880. According to this gentleman the bird sat or perched very erect, and when alarmed "dropped like a bolt." It was shot while thus stooping. It is my belief that this species is less rare than is generally supposed. The resemblance between the F. sacer and the race designated F. labradora is very cless; but in the case of the latter, F. obsoletus, is the name under which the first specimen procured was described and which consequently should henceforth be recognized.

Montreal, March 21st.

See in this connection FOREST AND STREAM Vol. xiv.

See in this connection Forest and Stream, Vol. xiv., No. 3, p. 44.

New Testimony on the Mink Question.—Your correspondent's yarn about a mink remaining tenhours under water reminds me of a tale I heard on board ship. A Cape water reminds me of a tale I heard on board ship. A Cape Cod fisherman, with his wife and boy, were out in the boat one day, when the old man and woman disagreed about something. The old fellow, enraged at her abuse, struck at her with his oar; in endeavoring to avoid the blow, she fell overboard. The fisherman, now thoroughly alarmed, called to the boy to catch hold of her when she came up; but after waiting a short time, she didn't make her appearance.

but after waters a constraint picter!" said the old man, "she won't come up if she thinks we are waiting for her; let's row away a spell."
"Wall," said the boy, "her'll have to come up to blow before long, any way."

Peregrine.

Hish Guliure. FISH AS FOOD.

BY PROF. W. O. ATWATER, OF WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Fish Cultural Association.—

The subject to which your attention is invited this morning is the study of the food values of some of our different sorts of fish, as shown by chemical analysis. The field of investigation is comparatively new, and, as respects American fishes, hitherto almost unirodden. It is, nevertheless, important.

At the instance of Prof. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and United States Pish Commissioner, through whose interest in the matter an appropriation for the purpose has been secured, I have been engaged, with my assistants, for some time past in the analysis of samples of our more common food fishes. From a preliminary report of this work, soon to uppear, the following figures are taken. Before giving the results, however, permit me a few words by way of introduction.

Pish constitute one of our most valuable sources of nourishment. They live upon matter dissolved or suspended in the water or found on the bottom of streams, lakes and the ocean, and thus gather for us autitive material, which without them we could not have. And since cheap and wholesome food is fundamental to the material prosperity, culture and even the morality of a people, it follows that fish culture may be made an important factor of our national welfare.

I deem myself particularly fortunate in the opportunity of presenting this topic to an Association which has done, and is doing, so much to further the good cause of fish culture.

THE TASTE FOR FISH,

of fish culture.

The taste for fish.

I think, is a thing that advances with the advance of civilization. The tastes of different civilizations vury, however. We read of Roman nobles who were in the way of paying twenty-five hundred essterces (one hundred dollars) for a single lampey, and twelve thousand and even twenty-five thousand sesterces for a six-pound mullet, and considered only the livers and gills of these fish fit to set before an emperor. We are told that they sent ships to foreign lands for fish; that they built reservoirs for breeding them at home; that they built reservoirs for breeding them at home; that they fed them with veal soaked in hunan blood, and even with the flesh of slaves sacrificed for the purpose. But this was part of an imperial shoddyism that would devote four hundred thousand sesterces to a single banquet whose guests were content with gross cooking and grosser accompaniments if they could be regaled with peacocks' brains and singing birds' tongues.

The fish to please the taste of the members of this Association would be served with less splendor and more wholesome sauce. We of to-day ask for palatable and nutritious food, and, with the increasing culture of our palates and consequent call for variety, we demand more and more kinds, and larger and larger quantities of fish, the first of the fish.

THE FLESH OF FISH,

The flesh of fish does not differ essentially from that of mammals. To the epicure it is more dainty, while the poor man can purchase nutritive materials in dried and salt fish for only a fraction of their cost in ordinary

meats.

In general, fish has somewhat more water and less In general, fish has somewhat more water and less solids than the beef, pork, mutton and other common meats. Like the latter, the fatter it is the less water it contains. The amount of fat in the flesh of different species of fish, and in the same fish at different times, varies widely. Cod, bass and bluefish have usually but little fat, while the flesh of eels, shad, trout and salmon, in their season, is very fat. With the leaner fish we use butter or oil to make up the deficiency of fat.

For the best apprehension of our subject, it will be well to devote a few minutes to

THE CHEMISTRY OF FOODS,

We cat meat and fish, milk and bread, to build up our
bodies, to repair their wastes, to supply heat to keep ourselves warm, and strength with which to work. This i:

the common way of putting it. Speaking as chemists and physiologists, we should say that our food supplies, beside mineral substances and water, albuminoids, carbohydrates and fats, whose functions are to be transformed into the tissues and fluids of the body, muscle and tendon, blood and bone, and by their consumption to produce heat and force. That we may fix more clearly in our minds the nature and functions of the food materials, allow me to call your attention to the table before you, in which I have tried to condense some of the more important facts respecting foods and nutrition:—

NUTRIENTS OF FOODS.

ALBUMINOIDS, CARBOHYDRATES AND FATS.

ALBUMINOIDS OR PROTEIN COMPOUNDS.

NITROGENOUS.
Contain Carbon, (Expen, Ilphrogen, and Nitrogen.
In Plants.—Albumin; Casein; Fibrin, e.g., in gluien of wheal.
In Animal Body.—Albumin; e.g., in blood serum and white of

CARROHVIRATES

NON-NITROGENOUS.

Ousist of Carbon, Oxygen, and Hydrogen.

In Plants.—Sugar; Starch; Crllulose (in woody fiber). In Animal Body.—Inostre (sugar). In Milk.—Milk Sugar.

FAAR.
NON-NITROGENOUS.
Consist of Carbon, Orygen, and Hydregen.
In Plants.—Vegetable Fats and Olls; e. g., linseed oil, plive

In Animal Body.-Fars; e.g., fat meat, tallow, lard, etc. In Milk,-Far (butter).

FUNCTIONS OF FOOD INGREDIENTS IN NUTRITION.

NUTRIENTS OF FOODS OFFICES IN BODY

ALBUMNOIDS. Large Street Stree

CARBOHYDRATES. Serve chiefly for Fuel.

PATS: Serve Chiefly for Fuel.

PATS: Serve Chiefly for Fuel.

CALBOHYDRATES, e.g., in meat and butter.

CALBOHYDRATES, e.g., in lik sugar.

CALBOHYDRATES, e.g., in lik sugar.

CALBOHYDRATES, e.g., in lik sugar. FATS. Att.

All. Contribute to the production of Muscular Force (7).

This schedule seems somewhat complicated at first sight, as well it may when we consider the amount of painstaking and costly scientific investigation, some of whose main results it attempts to summarize.

If the time and place permitted, I should be glad to tell you something of the ways in which the facts, as far as we know them, have been found out; of the thousands of chemical analyses of vegetable and animal substances that constitute our foods and the tissues and fluids of our bodies; of the years and years of labor of many men that have been devoted to the experimental study of the ways in which the food is used, the body built up, and its tissues consumed again; of the wonderfully complicated and yet beautifully simple instruments and operations by whose aid the utmost ingenuity of science has sought to discover the subtle processes by which the transformations go on in the body and flesh and fat are stored and heat and force produced. Suffice it to say, that the research of the past fifteen years, especially, has taught us much of the fundamental principles of nutrition, though we are still in the dark as to many of the details, as the interrogation point after the last word in the schedule implies. So let us return to our subject—the nutrients of our foods and their function, in murition. Leaving out of account the water and mineral substances which, though essential to nutrition, me not to our present purpose, we have three classes of nutrients in our foods—albuminoids, carbohydrates and fats.

A little short of a down year are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the owner are a name of the o

ALBUMINOIDS, PROTOPLASM.

ents in our 1000s—albummoids, carbohydrates and fats.

Albummoids, carbohydrates and fats.

A little short of a dozen years ago, many earnest-minded people on both sides of the Atlantic were startled by an address from Prof. Huxley, on "A Physical Basis of Life." This "formal basis of life," this soulless substance in which vital phenomena were centered while vitality, as a force, was excluded, was protaplasm, a material containing "the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, in very complex union. . . . To this complex combination the name protein has been applied, and if we use this term with such caution as may properly arise out of our comparative ignorance of the things for which it stands, it may be truly said that all protoplasm is protinaceous, or, as the white or albumen of an egg is one of the commonest examples of a nearly pure protein matter, we may say that all living matter is more or less albuminoid."

As the schedule indicates, we have albuminoids in plants, as in the gluten of wheat; and in the animal body, as in the fibrin of muscle, in eggalbumin (white of eggs), and in the casein (curd) of milk.

The albuminoids are the most important of the nutrients of foods. Not only do they share in the formation of the fatty tissness and in the supply of material for the production of animal heat and muscular power, thus performing all of the functions of the other food incredit-

production of animal heat and muscular power, thus performing all of the functions of the other food ingredients in the body; but they also have a work of their own in the building up of the nitrogenous tissues, muscles, tendons, cartilage, etc., in which none of the other ingredients can share.

THE CARBOHYDRATES,

THE CARBOHYDRATES, of which we have familiar examples in sugar, starch and cellulose, differ from the albuminoids in that they have no nitrogen. They have, according to the best experimental evidence, no share in the formation of nitrogenous tissues in the body. It is lardly probable that they are transferred into fats to any considerable extent; their chief use seems to be to supply fuel for the production of animal heat, and very probably of muscular power. They are very important constituents of foods, but much less so than the albuminoids and fats. They occur in only minute proportion in meats, fish and like animal foods. We are well acquainted with

THE FATS, as they occur in vegetable fats and oils, like linseed and olive oils, in fat meat, tallow and lard, and in butter.

TABLE I. ANALYSIS OF FISH. INGREDIENTS OF FLESH AND OF WHOLE OR DRESSED VISH AS TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS,

| Kind of Fish and Part Taken For Analysis. | Water | Solids | las dillamin- | tients Nutrie | of so. Mineral matter. | Waste, bones, skin, entraits, | E Water | Allam- | Portio Fals | 'Mine | Holl of the solutes and Act to ma- |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 Flaunders—Entrulis removed. 2 Heilbut—Posterive partien of body. 3 Ifaliant—Section of body. 4 Ifaliant—Section of body. 5 Co.1 Head and entrulis removed. 5 Co.1—Head and entrulis removed. 6 Co.1—Head and entrulis removed. 7 Alewives. 8 Shad—Whole (Habon River, hist of secson). 8 Shad—Whole (United that River, hist of secson). 9 Shad—Whole (Dameetlent River, hist of secson). 10 Stripped bass—Whole (Commerciant River). 12 Mackerel—Whole. 13 Mackerel—Whole. 14 Mackerel—Whole. 15 Mackerel—Whole. 16 Porgrec—Whole 16 Porgrec—Whole 17 Ifadolock—Shirtuis removed. 18 Stripped Shirtuis removed. 18 Stripped Local—Entrulis head, skin, etc., removed. 20 Brook Four Entrulis, bead, skin, etc., removed. 11 Red Snapper—Entralis, head, skin, etc., removed. | 83.45 70.41 75.70 80.33 64.53 78.66 79.61 77.23 74.23 75.15 66.41 19.69 80.63 68.69 69.59 | 2) 61 30 74 16.155 29.56 21 30 56 35 31 21.31 22.39 22.18 25.85 20.39 21.31 21.31 24.30 30.41 | 17.3 19.05 15.44 15.90 18.60 18.80 18.80 19.80 19.80 19.33 19.12 19.33 19.12 17.51 18.03 19.12 19.13 | 1.56 2.70 2.70 2.71 1.25 1.25 1.46 0.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1.26 1 | 1.10 1.15 1.26 1.24 1.00 1.46 1.30 1.42 0.95 1.37 0.95 1.24 1.10 | 59,51 11,59 85,40 81 83 23 99 50 45 51 55 47 37 57 49 80 18 54 49,66 61,73 56,60 50,40 60,40 | 61.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26.26. | 16. Sa 9 97 10. 86 14 937 8. 95 10 42 7 937 8. 91 11. 61 8. 91 15. 96 8. 84 1. 67 9. 95 9. r>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 | 0 20 1 63 9 29 0 18 0 27 7 48 1 195 5 22 7 48 1 15 1 32 1 3 21 0 0.56 0 5 30 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0.53 0.88 1.03 0.82 0.58 0.68 0.73 0.48 0.57 0.57 0.57 0.59 0.59 | 7.12 15.65 27.18 10.99 22.41 12.04 14.86 18.68 9.62 11.10 25.14 7.89 13.56 14.56 13.56 9.70 |

Il Red Sauprer—Entraits, head, stan, etc., removes...

The fats, like the carbohydrates, are destitute of nitrogen. The fats of the food we ent are stored in the body as fats, transformed into carbohydrates, and serve for fuel, but do not form nitrogenous tissue. They are more valuable than the carbohydrates, because they are richer in carbon and hydrogep, the elements which give value to (tuel, and because they supply the body with fats.

The albuminoids are often spoken of as the "flesh formers," and the caroohydrates and fats as "respiratory" substances. It was formerly believed, too, that the albuminoids alone can be transformed into the nitrogenous tissues of the body. The functions of respiration and production of muscular energy are in all probability shared by all the nutrients.

To resume briefly—asking your pardon for the repetition—the aluminoids, the nitrogenous constituents of foods (albumen, fibrin, etc.), which make the lean meat, the muscle, the connective tissues, skin, and so on, are the most important of the nutrients. Next in importance come the fats, and last, the carbohydrates—sugar,

the muscle, the connective tissues, skin, and so on, are the most important of the nutrients. Next in importance come the fats, and last, the carbohydrates—sugar, starch and the like. One reason of the inferior position of the carbohydrates is the fact that they have no nirrogen. The albuminoids can do their own work and all the work of the carbohydrates and fats as well, while these latter can only do their own. With lean meat alone, we might make a shift to get on for a good while, but with carbohydrates and fats alone we should speedily starve.

starve.

Now, the flesh of fish, like other unimal foods, consists mainly of albuminoids, but has more or less of fats, and contains very little of the carbohydrates. Vegetable foods, on the other hand, consist largely of carbohydrates, and contain less of the albuminoids and fats. Science and experience unite in testifying that a proper combination of all makes the most wholesome, as we know it gives the most agreeable, diet.

Lot us, then, note some of the maing facts concerning

THE CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FISH,

Let us, then, note some of the maing facts concerning The CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF FISH.

Table I. herewith gives the results of a number of analyses as samples of fish, some supplied through the courtesies of Mr. E. G. Blackford, of your Association, and some purchased at the fish markets in Middletown, Coma, where the analyses were made. Some of the samples were entire fish, others had been dressed. All were taken as they are ordinarily sold in the markets. Each sample on its receipt at the laboratory was weighed, then the flesh (the ceitible portion) was separated as carefully as practicable from the skin, bones, entrails, etc., weighed and prepared for analysis.

The figures in the table show, first, the composition of the flesh (the ceitible portion), freed from skin, bones, entrails, etc.; and second, the calculated composition of the whole fish—that is, of the whole sample as received, including, in some cases, the entire fish, and in others, the dressed fish.

Taking the flesh (the ceitible portion), one of the first points that strikes us in looking down the rather cumbrous columns of figures, is the difference in the amounts of water in the different samples.

In one hundred pounds of flesh of cod we have eighty—three of water, and only seventeen of solids, while the flesh of the salmon contains only 60\(\text{p} \) per cent. of water and 33\(\text{p} \) per cent. of solids. That is to say, about one-sixth of the flesh of cod and one-third of that of salmon consisted of solids, actual nutritive substances, the rest being water. The figures for some of the samples are:—

est being water. The figures for some of the samples

| In Flesh of — | 1 | l'aler, ner cent. | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Flounder | | 89.8 | 17.2 |
| Cod | | 83.1 | 16.9 |
| Cod | | 82.4 | 17.5 |
| Striped Bass | | 78.7 | 21.3 |
| Striped Bass | | 79.6 | 20.4 |
| Blue Fish | | 78.1 | 21.8 |
| Halibut (lean) | | 79.4 | 20.6 |
| Halibut (fat) | | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Mackerel | | 77.8 | (3×3) 10 |
| Mackerel | | 74.2 | 23.8 |
| Shad | | 69.3 | 30.7 |
| Shad | | 64.5 | 85.5 |
| Eels (salt water). | | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| Whitefish | | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| Brook Trout | | 75.7 | 24.3 |
| Lake Trout | | 68.7 | 37.3 |
| Salmon | | 66.4 | 33.6 |
| | | | |

A good quality of beef, lean meat, free from bone, tains about 75 per cent. water and 95

A good quality of beef, lean meat, free from bone, contains about 75 per cent. water and 25 per cent. solids, while the fat beef may have as low as 55 per cent. solids, while the fat beef may have as low as 55 per cent. of water. The fish arc, on the whole, rather more watery than beef. Still the difference is not very great.

One of the samples, I confess, has disappointed me. With an enthusiastic sportsman's appreciation of both the game qualities and the flavor of the speckled trout, I had looked for a higher percontage of solids in the flesh of that most respected lish. The sample stands well, to be sure, but not at the top of the list. But I take consolation in the fact that this is only a single analysis, and perhaps future results will show that it is below the averago. The sample was a cultivated trout, and until we are assured to the contrary, we can assume that in his native streams he would have as solid flesh as his only superior in the sportsman's eyes, the salmon, sportsman's eyes, the salmon,

If now we consider not simply the flesh, the edible portion, but whole sample, as sold in the markets, either in the entire fish, or that which is left after it is dressed,

FLESH -EDIBLE PORTION. WHOLE OR DRESSED FISH.

bortion, but whole sample, as sold in the markets, either in the entire fish, or that which is left after it is dressed, we have, of course, different figures, just as the percentage of edible solids in a roast of beef would be less than in the meat without the bone.

Looking down the last column of Table I, we find that the sample of flounder contained 7.1 per cent, of edible solids; cod, 10.5 do.; mackerel, 11.4 do.; hatibut, fatter, 27.2 do.; shad, 14.8 do.; shall, 18.7 do.; lake trout, 13.6 do.; shalmon, 25.6 do. I ought to say that these figures are based upon our separations, in the laboratory, of the fresh, uncooked fish. It is not as easy to get the lesh off clean from the bomes in this way, as it is after the fish has been cooked. So in the very bony fish more of the flesh went to waste than would be the case at the table in an economical household. Such fish therefore appear at somewhat of a disadvantage in the figures above. I should add that many of the details of the analyses, such as the percentage of so-called "extractive matters," albumen, gelatine, phosphorous, suithur and other ingredients are omitted from the table. Some of them, however, an very important. We all know what a useful article \(\text{c} \) commerce is "Liebig's Meat Extract," which is prepared from the flesh of cattle shaughtered in South America and Texas. Fish can furnish an extract of equal value in every way. There is a fortune for somebody, I mistrust, in the extract from menhader in every way. There is a fortune for somebody, I mistrust, in the extract from menhader in every way. There is a fortune for somebody, I mistrust, in the extract from menhader in every way. There is a fortune for somebody, I mistrust, in the extract from menhader in every way.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUES OF FOODS.

THE NUTHITIVE VALUES OF FOODS.

This subject has of late begun to attract very general attention. The chemico-physiological research of the past two decades has brought us where we can judge with a considerable degree of accuracy, from the chemical composition of a food material, what is its value, as compared with other foods, for nourishment. The bulk of the best late investigation of this subject has been made in Germany, where chemists and physiologists bave already got so far as to feel themselves warranted in computing the nutritive values of foods and arranging them in tables which are coming into popular use.

The valuations are based upon the amounts of albuminoids, carbohydrates and fats.

| | | In_0 | redici | its. | | 1 |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| COMPOSITION AND VALUATION | Water. | Aiban | Fals. | Extractive | Mine | cith m |
| of | | nimop. | | ctive | rul In | whip. |
| ANIMAL FOODS. | | Aibuminouls, Protein | 1 | Matters | Mineral Ingredients | hed- |
| (Flesh free from bone.) | | tria | | 2 | nts | Nutritive valuation compared |
| Beef, lean | 78.7 | 1120.61 | 1.50 | _ | 1.18 | 01.2 |
| Reof, medium Beef, fat Veal, fat | 70 27 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 | 5 21.39 6 16 90 1 18 88 | 5.19 27.23 7.41 | 07 | 1.17 1.08 1.33 | 100.0 112.0 92.4 |
| VenisonHenDuck | 75.7 70.6 70.8 | 6 19 75 6 18 46 2 22 65 | 1.92 9.34 3.11 | 1.42 1.26 2.33 | 1 13 0.91 1.00 | 88.8 93.9 101.0 |
| Cows' milk, stimmed Cows' milk, stimmed Cows' milk, steam .a Butter Cheese, skimmed milk Cheese, fat Cheese, very fat Hens' cggs. FISH. | 190.0 66.4 14.1 48.0 46.8 | 3 04 1 3.70 4 0.80 12 32.65 2 27.68 | 0.79 25.72 83.11 8.41 20.54 | 1.77 3.51 0.70 6.80 1.97 | 0.75 0.63 1.19 4.12 3.05 | 18 5 56.1 121 0 159.0 151.0 |
| Frounder Hallbut Hallbut Hallbut Hallbut Kels Kels Striped Bass Mackerel Bluedsh Salmon Lake Trout Unock Trout Whitelish Med Saapper | \$2.83 74.35 76.09 76.09 76.00 | 5 15, 24 11 18, 20 11 18, 20 14 18, 66 15 19, 19 33 17, 58 22 18, 28 23 18, 28 24 19, 72 33 18, 03 34 17, 70 30 19, 12 30 19, 12 30 19, 12 30 19, 12 31 19, 12 32 18, 23 34 19, 12 35 19, 12 36 19, 12 37 19, 12 38 19, 12 38 19, 12 39 19, 12 30 19 | 0.62 6.38 0.80 12.51 2.51 2.71 0.15 12.71 0.15 12.71 0.15 12.71 0.15 12.71 0.15 | 111111111111 | 1.29 1.12 1.55 1.00 1.35 1.14 1.09 1.27 1.10 1.16 1.85 1.36 1.61 | 65 0 88.0 68 0 95 0 79.0 79.0 85 0 85.0 101.9 78.0 91 0 102.0 97.0 |
| Salt Mackerel. Dried Cod Smoked Herring | | | | | 16 27 1.56 1.24 | 111 0 314.0 104.0 |

From one by Dr. König, who has given more attention to this especial subject than anybody else, I cite a number of analyses and valuations of meat, milk, etc., and add corresponding computations for some of the samples of fish reported above. (See Table II.) The analyses of

cured fish, however, are from Dr. König, our work having extended, as yet, only to fresh fish.

This table will help us to a very fair idea of the comparative composition of some of our more common animal foods. The percentages refer to the fresh substance, except as when especially stated as "dried," "smoked," etc. In the meats and fish the bomes are excluded, the calculations referring only to the edible portions. The "extractive matters" are essentially the carbohydrates, which in the fish are of little moment, and omitted in both tables. These must not be confounded with the "extract" referred to above, which includes nitrogenous and mineral substances also.

Looking down the first column we see that while medium beef contains 72 per cent. of water milk contains 874 per cent. Roughly speaking, beefsteak is about three-fourths, and milk seven-eighths, water. A pound of beefsteak would thus contain four ounces of solids, and if we asume a pint of milk to weigh a pound, a quart would contain four ounces of solids also; that is, a pound of steak and a quart of milk contain about the same weight of actual nutrients. But we know that for or dinary use the pound of beefsteak is worth more for food than the quart of milk. Thereason is simple. The solids of the lean steak are nearly all abbuniond, while those of the milk consist largely of fats and milk sugar, a carbohydrate.

The figures in the table are, I think, worth looking hyd

The figures in the table are, I think, worth looking The figures in the table are, I think, worm howing through with some care. Remembering that those for meat and fish apply to only the edible portion, let me call your attention, first, to the varying proportions of albuminoids and fats in the second and third columns. On the whole you will notice that the fish average about the same percentages of albuminoids as the meats, but have rather less fats.

rather less fats.

RELATIVE NUTRITIVE VALUES OF THE ANIMAL FOODS.

The figures in the last column are intended to show how the foods compare in nutritive value, "medium beet" being taken as the standard. They are computed by ascribing certain values to the albuminoids and fats and taking the sum in each case for the value of that particular food. The ratio here adopted, which assumes one pound of albuminoids to be equal to three pounds of fats, is that assumed by prominent German chemists. Taking medium beef at 100, the same weight of milk comes to 23.8; butter, 124; mutton, medium, 36.6; fat pork, 116; smoked berf, 140, and so on. The different samples of fish run from flounders, 65; cod, 69; shad, 39; whitefish, 103, to salmon, 104, while dried cod leads the list at 346.

These figures differ widely from the market values. RELATIVE NUTRITIVE VALUES OF THE ANIMAL FOODS.

These figures differ widely from the market values. But we pay for our foods according, not to their value for nourishing our bodies, but to their agreeableness to our palates.

CHEAP VERSUS DEAR FOOD,

Taking the samples of fish at their retail prices in the Middletown markets, the total cdible solids in striped bass came to about \$2.30 per pound, while in the Connections base same to about \$2.30 per pound, while in the Connecticut River salmon, whose price—thanks to our Fish Commission—was very low, we bought nutritive material at forty-four cents per pound. The cost of the nutritive material in one sample of halibut was fifty-seven cents, and in the other \$4.15 per pound, though both were bought in the same place at the same price, fifteen cents per yound cross weight.

bough in the same place at the same place, freen cens per pound, gross weight.

It makes very little difference to the man with five thousand dollurs a year whether he pays twenty-five cents or five dollars a pound for the albuminoids of his food, but it does make a difference to the housewife,

cents or five dollars a pound for the albuminoids of his food, but it does make a difference to the housewife, whose family must live on five hundred dollars a year. And a little definite knowledge of this sort will be of material help to her in furnishing her table economically. The cookbooks and newspapers have occasionally something to say upon these points, but their statements are apt to be as vague and wild as in the lack of authoritative information they might be expected to be.

Of course the nutritive valuations above given are only approximate, since they are made with very imperfect knowledge of either the digestibility of the foods or the influence of palatibility and other factors upon their untritive value, and also because they are based upon very few analyses. But it is certain that we need to know more about these things, and that such investigations, as more about these things, and that such investigations, as I have been telling you about, may help us toward that

I have been telling you about, may help us toward that knowledge.

Before closing I ought perhaps to refer briefly to the very widespread but unfounded notion, that fish is particularly valuable for frain food, because of its large contents of phosphorus. Siffice it to say, that there is no evidence as yet (though we hope to have more data before long) to prove that the flesh of fish is especially richer in phosphorus than other meats, and that, even if it were so, there is no proof that it would be on that account more valuable for brain food. The questions of the nourishment of the brain and the sources of intellectual energy, are too abstruse for speedy solution in the presence.

nourishment of the brain and the sources of intellectual energy, are too abstruse for speedy solution in the present condition of our knowledge.

In conclusion I have to say, that I should be very sorry to be understood as implying that the facts I have given you exhaust, or even begin to cover the subject we have been considering. They are only the very feeble and imperfect beginnings of a kind of investigation, which, if sufficiently encouraged and rightly carried on, may hereafter bring knowledge of the greatest value. And, let me add, that while scientific research does so much to promote our material welfare, its highest value is in what it does for the culture of our minds.

NEW FACTS REGARDING CALIFORNIA SALMON.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, we have received the following interesting correspondence, which details certain facts regarding the habits of the California salmon, not generally known :-

California salmon, not generally known:—
Lower Soda Strenge, Shasta Co., Cal., March 21.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner
Fish and Fisheries.

DEAR Str. Since my last letter to you, Mr. Geo, Campbell has made, by accident, what we consider a wonderful discovery in the way of young salmon.

Mr. Campbell has a fish-pond stocked with trout, and
he was engaged hauling gravel from the Sacramento
River to put into his runway-for his trout to deposit their
spawn in, In shoveling up the gravel in the shallow

water, he discovered a great quantity of young salmon; many of them were deposited two feet deep in the gravel. After making the discovery, Mr. Campbell devised a plan to procure a large quantity of the young salmon by using line wire tacked to strips of wood. One man would place in owire tacked to strips of wood. One man would place the wire sieve below the spawning beds, and one man, with a shovel, would scoop up the gravel, when the young salmon would wash down against the screen, and in that way he caught about thirteen thousand, which he has put into his ponds. The young salmon are roore than one inch long. Occasionally he would find a half dozen or more that were dead, owing, I suppose, to the compactness of the gravel, so they could not extricate themselves. The salmon spawn in the Sacramento River in September. Hence, they have lain there ever since. Mr. Campbell informs me that he has seen young salmon in his ditch, which is led from the river, for the last six weeks. The Sacramento River is very low, and has been during the winter, which, I suppose, accounts for the young salmon still remaining in the spawning-beds.

Mr. Campbell proposes to try an experiment with the young salmon by confining them in his ponds. He tells me that they are very lively, and take their feed with a retish.

relish.

I think, from my own observations for more than twenty years, that the most of the young salmon go to the ocean during the spring freshets. However, there are a great many that remain during the summer, but leave in the fall. I have caught a great many during the months of July and August, angling for trout. I am, very truly,

WASHINGTON BAILEY. very truly,

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., April 5th.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Commissioner
Fish and Fisheries.

Dear Sir: Yours of March 30th, inclosing Mr. Bailey's

letter about young salmon being found in gravel, is

Ceived.

I have long been aware of this habit, which young salmonidas have of living in the gravel beds of streams. In fact, they are born there, and, I suppose, remain there for safety. They have surprising muscular power for their size, as you well know, and can work their way through any compact gravel with great facility. It is my opinion that when they are persecuted by larger fish in the river above them, they live and travel long distances, like the Christians in the catacombs, through the honeycombed ground below their enemies, which they find far more easily traversed than is generally supposed. In some instances, of course, they get imprisoned and crushed to death, but I am certain that it is a very tight place that they can't get out of. In some other instances, as they are always heading up streams in the gravel, they get into tight places, having no outlet at the upper end, as they are always heading up streams in the gravel, they get into tight places, having no outlet at the upper end, where they starve because they have no room to turn around and get back again. They are very fearless, however, about venturing into a bank of gravel, and I have often known young trout to work their way through an embankment that you would suppose no living creature exolution through.

embankment that you would suppose no living creature could get through.

Mr. Bailey is undoubtedly mistaken in thinking that the salmon fry go to the ocean with the spring freshots. True to the habits of the salmon, they go up stream with a rush of water, and not down stream, very likely availing themselves of the opportunity which the freshet gives them of passing unnoticed by their enemies from their gravelly fastnesses to their summer retreats. At all events it is certain that they could not do this in low their graveny fastnesses to their summer retreats. At all events, it is certain that they could not do this in low water with the least chance of safety, for the trout are all the time watching over the gravel beds like cats at a mouse hole. Very truly yours,

LIVINGSTONE STONE.

Sea and River Fishing.

EISH IN SEASON IN APRIL

Speckled Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri; Smelts.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, Country; means of access; flotic and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its season: Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

-Mr. Geo. E. Call is credited with the capture of a four and a half pound trout in the Nissequague River, Long Island, last Thursday. The fish measured twenty one inches.

BLACK BASS FISHING IN WEST VIRGINIA.-The Green brier River, West Virginia, has been stocked with black bass, and will afford magnificent sport in the coming season. They can be taken at Greenbrier, Ronceverte and Talcott, reached via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also at New River Falls.

Connecticut.-Two monster trout, weighing respect ively three pounds rud two pounds and litteen and a half ourses, were caught in a Putnam pond, near the Rhode Island line, April 5th,

Connecticut—Bridgeport, Conn., April 9th.—Mr. D. Sterling and myself this day brought to creel twenty trout; total weight, four and a half pounds; time of fishing, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. The last account I sent you was of twelve trout from half a pound down; total weight, three pounds; time, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. While dressing trout yesterday we discovered several hundreds of fine worms about an inch long and size of pins, color white, in a bunch, near the heart. We have caught many fish, but never saw anything like it before. J.U.S.

CONNECTICUT .- Putnam -On the 4th inst., Mr. A. F. F CONNECTICUT.—Futham.—On the 4th inst., Mr. A. F. Sheldon caught three trout which weighed nine pounds, one ounce; they were as large as shad; he caught them in the saw-nill pond in East Thompson, near Keach's store. They were sent to New York by Mr. Goodhue and were seen in Fulton Market. There are once in a while

some very large trout caught in this pond. They were some very large trout caugin in this point. They occur caught in fifteen feet of water, fishing with worms from the dam. Large trout are often seen there, but few taken. A very large one, soid to be four feet long, was seen, but would not bite; also a very large one was hooked, but got away.

New Jersey—Newark, April 12th.—The Essex Fishing Club have elected the following officers: President, Abra-ham Johnson; Vice-President, Wm. H. Lyle; Secretary, John H. Huegel; Treasurer, David Thompson: Captain, Wm. H. Cleveland. Meetings of the club will be held semi-monthly at their rooms, 326 Bank street.

A BLIND TOMCOD.—John McKay, of Carmansville, N. Y., while fishing for bass off the old Bennett dock, at Fort Washington, last week, caught a little tomcod. On examination the fish was discovered to have no eyes. Yesterday it was dissected by a number of scientific experts, who failed to find any trace whatever of optical organs.

organs.

A PARIOTIC SPORTSMAN.—Eagle's Nest, March 20th.—

Editor Forest and Stream:—"I hope I don't intrude,"
but I do want to say a word to native sportsmen about
native industries. There are people who believe no article,
and scarcely any animal, is first class without it is imported. I am not one of that class. I have an American
shot gun, two American rifles and three American flyrods, and I defy anyone to produce better of foreign
make. I have a fly-book fairly stocked with American
flies (made by Abbey & Imbrie; Conroy, Bisset & Malleson), and have just ordered another fly-rod and a full
summer stock of flies from Charles F, Orvis. So you see
it is deeds as well as words with me. Why should not
we, whose woods and waters cannot in all the world be
excelled for game, fowl and fish, and whose annals give it is deeds as well as words when he we, whose woods and waters cannot in all the world be excelled for game, fowl and fish, and whose annals give proof of sportsmen second to none in the wide, wide world, be able to supply those sportsmen with all the material for use and wear in the field, forest and stream? Why can we not raise as good stock as we can import? I say we can, and as a full-blooded native, counting over two centuries back, I mean to stand by native industry as long as I draw sight over a gun-barrel or handle a rod. Yours, in the faith of Walton and woodcraft, Nep Buntling.

NED BUNTLINE.

FISHING IN IRELAND.—The Killarney correspondence of the London Field has the following account of an Irish method of fishing, which our correspondent forgot to mention in his entertaining sketch last week: "This gentleman has a novel way of landing his fish, which your readers may not find uninteresting. A garl he dispenses with altogether, the substitute being a well-trained spaniel, which at a signal from his master plunges into the water, and never fails to kand his salmon in much less time and a great deal more security than his master could with his gaff, having sometimes to divo to the very bottom of the pool before being able to secure his prey."

The Hennel.

All communications asking advice in regard to the treatment of sick dogs, should reach us before Tuesday of each week to insure a reply in the issue of the follow-Thursday.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREAKERS AND DOG BREAKING.

THIRD PAPER.

N this country, where our shooting grounds are for the most part in wild sections, and are either intersected by unbridged streams, or the land is portioned off by sluggish ditches, which, to our cost, we find have no bottom, it is absolutely necessary that both pointer and setter should be broken to retrieve. Unless you have taught your dog to fetch and carry at home, and he has been thoroughly broken to retrieve on both land and water, you will leave many birds behind you eutangled in the grass and thickets, and many more just across some unjumpable strips of water. If there is one thing more annoying than another while out shooting, particularly if birds happen to be scarce, it is to make a rattling good shot and then be unable to bag the bird. rattling good shot and then be unable to bag the bird. How frequently do we see our fellow-sportsmen in this sad plight. The bird has fallen in open sight, on the far side of a wide ditch, and during the first five minutes is contemplated with longing eyes. The next five minutes will be spent in walking up and down the bank, in unsuccessful attempts to wade across, and scrambling back on the bank again. Five minutes are then employed in pointing the bird out to the dog; twice that time in conxing him to venture in a step, and intelligently requesting the dog to "Go fetch him, old fellow." It then invariably occupies many minutes more in looking for a log or renor earl. The time consumed for the remaining scenes in the pantomime depends somewhat upon the temperament of the sportsman. Turn where he will, he surely comes back again and again and looks at the bird. In turn, the luckless brute is threatened and cajoed, and the curtain often falls on seeing him take a flying visit into the middle of the pool.

If one would enjoy the perfection of a day's shooting, he must allow no disturbing element to enter into his sport. Dogs that are but carelessly and imperfectly broken, or half broken, are unworthy field companions, as they cannot give the proper satisfaction. A dog that does not perfected the proper satisfaction. A dog that does not perfected the proper satisfaction and the retrieve on their first acquaintance with game in the field; but we have never heard one sound reacen advanced why they should not be taught to fetch and deliver into your hand anything soft you many occasionally throw for them. Therefore, the next lesson to your deg should be to perfect him in seeking a ball or glove that you may throw for them. How frequently do we see our fellow-sportsmen in this

or drop for him, and having him fetch it to you, and then sit up and hold it until, bidden by the command "loose," to drop the article into your hand. Almost all pupples will run a short distance after a ball when rolled along the ground, and discover that to bring it back means to have it thrown again. Commence teaching your puppy to "fetch!" by shaking the ball or glove at him, and encouraging him to above the ready of the property of the commence of the property of the p couraging him to sieze and drag it from you. Then throw it a yard or two off, gradually increasing the distance, and the moment he delivers it to you give him something palatable. Should he have no inclination to romp or play with the glove, and if you should not be able to persuade him to pick it up between his teeth, cause him to grasp it by tightly pressing his jaws together, speaking all the while impressively to him; scoold him if he is obstinate and refuses to take hold of the glove. After a little time rotire a few paces, keeping one hand under his mouth to prevent his dropping the glove, while you lead or drag him with the other. When you halt be sure not to take the glove immediately from him; obligo him to continue holding it for at least a minute, lest he should learn to relinquish his grip too soon, before you make him yield to the command "loose," then bestow a reward. Should he drop it before he is ordered to deliver it, replace it in his mouth and again retreat several steps before ordering him to "loose." He will soon learn to follow with it at your heels.

This is all so readily learned that it is not necessary to dwell longer on it. Make it your endeavor in these lessons to have your puppy look upon the whole proceeding as a game introduced solely for his pleasure, and after he has acquitted himself rightly roward in which he has acquitted himself rightly roward in him with caesess and pieces of soft food. Let it be your aim to leave off at a moment when he has performed entirely to your satisfaction, that you may part friends, and that the last impression made by the lesson may be a pleasing as well as a correct one. Carefully avoid persevering too long a time, lest he become sick and tired of the lesson. Beware of using harsh treatment or compelling your dog at first to hold the ball in his mouth much longer than a minute; later on you can gradually increase the time as to hear by snaking the barr or give at him, and en-couraging him to sieze and drag it from you. Ther throw it a yard or two off, gradually increasing the dis-tance, and the moment he delivers it to you give him

ware of using harsh treatment or competing your avenue first to hold the ball in his mouth much longer than a minute later on you can gradually increase the time as first to hold fie bull in his mouth much longer than a minute; later on you can gradually increase the time as you may deem expedient. Do not allow your dog to acquire had habits, such as running off with the ball, mouthing it or dropping it near you. Should he do this, walk quietly away, until he learns to come instantly to you and drop the ball into your hand, for, let a dog retrieve ever so carelessly, still while on the move he will rarely drop a bird. Most probably your puppy will be unwilling to relinquish the ball to you at first; it is therefore well to teach him to sit up in front of you the instant he returns. By this you will have proper control over his movements, which will prevent him from turning or dodging away from your hand whon extended over his morements, which will prevent him from turning or dodging away from your hand when extended for the ball. Teaching a dog to sit up is readily done by taking the flows or chaps in each hand and pressing the dog back upon his haunches, at the same time commanding him to "sit up." Do not let him leave the position until the word "on" is given, which will be after the ball has been delivered into your hand. Do not attempt to pull the ball from his mouth, as he will naturally resist and try to squeeze and bite it, but teach him at the word of command, "loose," to open his mouth wide enough to let the article drop from it. This is done by grasping the nasal bone with one hand, and with the fingers and thumb pressing the flows sharply against the teeth, as this will be flows sharply against the teeth, as this will mand, "loose," to open his mouth wide enough to let the article drop from it. This is done by grasping the nasal bone with one hand, and with the lingers and thumb pressing the flows sharply against the teeth, as this will force him to drop his under Jaw; then withdraw the pressure, saying "loose," and the ball will drop into your other hand. Always repest the word "loose" while the dog feels the rubbing of his chaps on his teeth, and it will not be long before he will learn to drop whatever he may hold. All hard-mouthed dogs should be handled in this way.

way, one articularly the large, powerful ones, any dogs, particularly the large, powerful ones, a radly hard mouthed; it is therefore necessary thogs should be taught to fetch something soft, do to reason that sticks and stones must tend to ple a "hard mouth," and the fetching of these, later than the mouth misery. Some breakers may Many dogs, naturally hard mouthed; it is therefore necessary that all dogs should be taught to fetch something soft. It stands to reason that sticks and stones must tend to produce a "blard mouth," and the fetching of these, later in life, may cause him much misery. Some breakers make a young dog fetch a round pin oushion, or a cork ball, in which sharp pointed wires are securely and judiciously buried; nor is it a bad plan, and there need be no cruelty if well managert. We have found a bunch of small keys an excellent article to induce a tender mouth. In time the dog should be accustomed to bring moderately large and heavy, flexible things; this will prepare him for retrieving the large varieties of game when occasion requires. With perseverance you can soon teach your dog to be an excellent retriever, and to carry with a light mouth articles of different sizes. Col. Hutchinson says that he knew in France a fenoing master who had instructed his spaniel to take up the smallest needle. This performance we do not recommend, of course, but simply mention it to show to what perfection an intelligent animal can be brought. It has been our experience to see, in many years of shooting, but comparatively few well-trained dogs. There is too great an inclination on the part of owners to "away to the merrie green woods" before their dog has been even taught the simple rudiments of discipline at home. It is in these outings that the dog contracts the worst faults. The disposition to let the animal commit the most flagrant errors, provided the one dead or wing-proken bird is secured, is witnessed every day in the field. For the sake of one wretched bird many a fine and shout-hearted dog has been almost ruined, and many a dozen head of game lost in the future. Both pointers and setters, especially those brea by practical field dogs, are susceptible of being trained to exhibit what nature has already provided them with—a wonderful intelligence. In our opinion, there is not one sporting dog in a hundred that is educated up to his proper

The educational standard of the sporting dog in America has been placed entirely too low; for he is capable of being by constant and intimate companionship brought to perform many acts in the field that are now narrated as isolated exploits, as belonging only to the phenomenon. Does it not stand to reason that if a hybrid trick dog can be taught to exhibit in rotation, with absolute certainty and under the most distracting circumstances, a large number of tricks, many of which are contrary to all the rules of nature, that a well-bred sporting dog can be broken to do more than use his nose, approach his game

without flushing it, and retrieve it in good style? Take, for instance, the trick of walking and jumping on the fore feet. It is, perhaps, the most difficult and wearisome act in the programme. As the back-spring is to the tumbler, so is this to the trick dog, for but one dog out of twenty has the natural balance; and yet there is not a troupe of performing dogs that has not three or four animals that can step off this trick to perfection. We would have the breaker aspire to something higher than to produce a mechanically broken dog. Let his aim We would have the breaker aspire to something higher than to produce a mechanically broken dog. Let his aim be toward intellectual perfection, which he can only accomplish by the establishing of unbounded confidence between himself and his four-legged friend. Make it a study to impress upon your dog that there is a reason for everything he is commanded to do. Thus, in your lessons in retrieving, let him become conversant with every article of your apparel, and with whatever you usually carry about you, so that, should you accidentally drop anything, the observant animal will be almost certain to recover it. Allow him to see you deposit your glove in some place, and send him back for it with the orders, "dead" and "fatch;" also hide the glove where he has "and "fetch;" also hide the glove where he has ecustomed to find it, and in a variety of ways exbeen accustoment to find it, and in a variety of ways e-ercise his intelligence and test his power of scent. Va-your lessons in as many different ways as possible, ha ing him to stop before retrieving the glove, as we di-scribed he should at the command "toho," then to "fect ove, as we de-then to "fetch" scribed he should at the command "toho," then to "fetch" it, "charge" with it in his mouth without dropping it, and practice him in these orders as you will have to do when you introduce him to the field.

When you are assured that he is perfect in these lessons, and has reheared them at various places in your exercise walks, and in the presence of some steady old

exercise walks, and in the presence of some steady old dog, you may then draw on your wading boots and bagin working your dog in a spot which is a "sure find" for snipe. Common sense and practice will then decide the fate of your dog; whether bad or good, depends upon yourself. If you handle him carefully, as we have described, he cannot go far wrong. And if you would have a dog to depend upon, and one that will make your holidays both delightful to pass and look back upon, remember that to err is but doggy, and that your puppy cannot have too much good, solid work, for it is practice that makes perfect.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE prediction of the managers, as published in last week's issue, has been verified, and the coming show, on the 27th, 28th and 29th, will be, beyond all question, the largest dog show every held in either Europe or America. As announced, the entries closed on Monday last, but the mail still continues to bring in a large number of applications. Therefore, it is impossible as yet to form an exact estimate of the number of entries; but we are informed by Superintendent Lincoln that they will reach close upon 1,200. Taking these figures, and comparing them with those of previous New York Bench Shows, we find it an increase of about 230 on last year, the exact number of dogs exhibited in 1879 being 933; an advance of over 375 in 1878, when 834 were entered, and 325 over the first show in 1877, when the catalogue contained 874 names. Never in the past has there been anywhere such the first show in 1877, when the catalogue contained 874 names. Never in the past has there been anywhere such a largo number of sporting dogs exhibited as are now booked for the coming show, the pointer and setter classes alone amounting to over 600. It is therefore unnecessary to go further to demonstrate the wonderful interest which is taken in sporting dogs in America than to again compare this year's entries with the last, this time, however, selecting the Birmingham Show—the crack exhibition of England—of last year, when only 160 pointers and setters were shown out of the usual limited entrance of 1000 does. We are not sure that the above does not coint tien of Engiana—10 last year, when only 100 pointers and setters were shown out of the usual limited entrance of 1,000 dogs. We are not sure that the above does not point out the necessity of yet framing more stringent laws for the protection of game and for the absolute punishment of all offenders of the same.

f all offenders of the same. Since last issue many of the principal kennels in of all offenders of the same.

Since last issue many of the principal kennels in the country have sent in their entries, noticeably that of Mr. A. If. Moore, of Philadelphia, whose twenty entries are said to contain a number of recent importations. Among his other well-known dogs, Mr. Moore will exhibit the old favorite Leicester, formerly owned by Mr. H. L. Smith, of Strathroy, Ont.; the Irish setters Berkley and Duck, and the little pointer bitch Rose, once the property of Mr. Edmund Orgill. Mr. W. B. Wells, Jr. (Big Point Kennel Club, Chatham, Ont.), sends his champion Irish water spaniel Mike, which, to our knowledge, is in excellent condition; and his English setter bitch Dido, Druid-Star. Dr. S. Fleet Spier, of Brooklyn, has entered his English setter dog St. Elmo, the well-known winner of last year, both on bench and in the field, and a host of other dogs from his fine stock. Col. Braddey, also of Brooklyn, will show two magnificent greyhounds, bred by DeWolf, of Manitoba, from stock obtained from the Indians, and originally imported by Gen. Custer. These dogs are lineal descendants of the ramous English clampion Master Magrath. dogs are lineal descendants of the famous English champion Master Magrath. Among the recent additions are Mr. J. Forman Taylor's dog Turk, and the Toledo Kennel Club's dog Grouse and bitch Bee; these two have never been exhibited here. Mr. Howe, of Brooklyn, has entered his pointer Rex, winner of first last year. Mr. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, has secured a stall for his English setter bitch Floss. Mr. M. A. Stearns, of Rochester, ends his English setter bitch Pearl, and Mr. Mercillot his English setting british extens bitch.

ter, sends his English setter bitch Teart, and Mr. Ameroiloth his English setter bitch Grace.

The steamship Arizona, which arrived here on Tuesday morning, had on board Mr. James Watson, the representative of the London Field. He had under his charge about six dogs in all, including two terrier bitches, one a black and tan and the other an Irish (which, by the

one a black and tan and the other an Irish (which, by the way, whelped four fine puppies just as the steamer passed Staten Island), a splendid Gordon setter bitch, the property of Mr. Wm. Graham, of Belfast, Ireland, and a remarkably fine bred Scotch colley dog, which, was consigned to the owner, Mr. James Lindsay, of Jersey City. The judges, Mr. Hugh Dalziel—who will represent the Live Stock Journal and not the Field, as previously stated—and Dr. Stables, sailed yesterday from Liverpool, both having a number of dogs in their care. Sir William Vernon will sail to-morrow on the Britannic, from same port, and among the splendid bull-terriers he will bring with him is the famous bull-terrier dog Tarquin.

Two new special prizes have been offered during the

when him is the ramous bull-terrier dog Tarquin. Two new special prizes have been offered during the week. Mr. deo. C. Sterling gives an engraved glass lemonade set of thirteen pieces, valued at \$25, for the best English setter, native or imported; animals receiving a

V. H. C. to be entitled to compete. Messrs. Thompson & Sons give a fine loather gun-case and an ammunition-case for the best English setter, dog or bitch; to be competed for by the winners in the champion and open lasses, both native and imported.

Dogs for the New York Show .- Exhibitors will do well to avail themselves of the following hints for marking the boxes or crates in which their dogs are shipped to New York. The address should be as follows :-

Sent by (name) Express Co.

Feed and water. eliver immediately on arrival.

Also put on a return label as follows :-Also put on a return lauel as follows:—
Return by (name) Express Co.,
To Name of Exhibitor. Address. Feed and water.
Deliver immediately.
To which also sign:—
To which also sign:—
To which also sign:—
To which also sign:—

OTTO'S PARINTAGE.—Hemphis, Tenn., April 4th.—
Cotto's Parintage and Stream:—A recent issue of your
paper contains an article headed: "A Gladstone Puppy,"
and is highly laudatory of said Otto, no doubt desered.y. But only one parent is mentioned—Gladstone—and
this note is to say that Otto had a mother, even the
mother of Joe, Jr., and of the field-winner, Campbell's
Fannie; and grandam of Tom III., winner of the 1878
Nashville Nursery Stake. Buck is also half-sister of field
champion Tom, and his full-brother, Night, who won a
field championship also at Memphis, Tenn., his brother
and sister, Tom and May, winning the brace stake the
next year, all native setters of same strain. Hence I
claim Otto got a fair, full share of merit from his unmentioned dam, Buck, Jr., who beat Gladstone, in 1878,
for a purse of \$200, at Nashville, as her son Joe did (for
the third time) in December, 1879, at Florence, Ala., then
for a purse of \$1,000. As it takes a grand dog to beat
Gladstone, do not forget Otto had a ma.

Guido.

Breaking Dogs with Cold Lead.—Evington, April 5th.—Etitor Forest and Stream.—Apropos of several letters that have recently appeared in your valuable columns on breaking dogs with cold lead. I should like to make a few remarks. To teach a dog he is not to do anything, the punishment ought to be administered while he is in the act; or still better, just as he is about to commit the offense. Shooting a dog, therefore, while in the act of classing must be correct in principle, but it is dangerous and sometimes cruel, and therefore objectionable. To cure a confirmed old chaser I would recommend the following plan: Put a common twenty-five yard cord round his neck and teach him to "down charge," in doing so let every cut with the whip be accompanied with the word, "down; "drill him at this for a few minutes at a time, as often as convenient for a few days, till he immediately drops at the command (also, of course, hold up your hand). After this take him among game, with a steady dog. Do not let him out of your reach, but try and get him to forget that he has on the check-cord. As soon as your steady dog has found game take hold of the cord and watch till your wild friend finds out the fact, upon which immediately call out. "Down!" Ten co one the excitement of the moment will be too much for him, and forgetting all your instructions he will rush forward. Now (never mind your hands), give him such a jerk as will send him head over heels; go up to him and give him a few sharp cuts, not forgetting to use the word, "down" as before. This plan will soon cure him, While on the subject, let me remark that it is useless to punish a dog for chasing after he has committed the offense, except in the case of a trained dog that know he should not do it.

PENNSYLVANIA FOX HUNTING.—The East Marlborough Fox-Hunting Club, with headquarters at Dugdale, Pa., have just completed their organization, and elected the following officers: Fresident, E. G. Cloud; Secretary have just completed their organization, and elected the following officers: President, E. G. Cloud; Secretary, and Treasurer, Louis Eldridgo; Master of Hounds, J. H. Baily; with a chatter membership of sixteen, each of whom contribute to the fund to pay keeper of the company's kennel and furnishing of meat for hounds.

KENNEL NOTES.

IMPORTED DANDIE DINMONTS .- In our issue of March 25th we published a notice sent us by a correspondent that Mr. Robert Hume, of Lastville, Northumpton County, Va., had just returned from England, bringing with him a pair of Skye-teriers. Mr. If writes us that the terriers, dog and butch are Dandle Diamonis, not Skyes; and that he will exhibit them at the coming New York show. The dog won in the puppy class in Edinburgh, 1878, and the bitch is said to be equally as time.

THE TRUFFLE Dog .- Mr. Vero Shaw's serial, "The Illu Dook of the Dog," contains the following information: The truffie dog is nothing more or less than a bad small-sized poodle, and is never, or very rarely, met with under the designation truffie dog. Its cultivation is due to the existence of truffee, which it is employed to discover whon they are lying in the ground by the help of its acute nose. Any credit, therefore, attained by the truffe dog is certainly due to his better-bred relative the poorlie, as the main distinction between the two lies in the for acr being the legsier dog of the two, and therefore further remarks on the points of the truffe dog would be super-

Intyre, Pa., claims the name of Neilie Hattrick for his red Irish setter bitch, by Dirk Hattrick out of Tyke, bought of Mr. E. J.

Robbins, of Wethersfield, Coun.

Red Dash.—Mr. Ches. Georges, of Moboken, N. J., olsims the name of Red Dash for his puppy, by Lincoln & Hellyar's Ar-

magnon one of Wittenley Doe. Victor Hugo.—Mr. J. M. Haynes, of Wilmington, Ohio, claims the name of Victor Hugo for his black, white and tan puppy whelped becember 24tk, 1878, by Fown (Rock-Fussy) out of Magie Rob Roberts.

SALES.—Delta and Lottie-Mr. Henry W. Livingston, of this olty, has purchased from Mr. Geo. C. Sterling the black and white ticked English setter bitch Delta, Belton-Floss, and the lemon Belton bitch puppy Lottie, Lofty-Maud Muller.

BRED.—Clylie-Faust—St. Louis Kennel Club's Clytie to Faust.
Lucy-Victor.—Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) English hare
besgle bitch Lucy to Victor, April 6th.
Glipy-Jercy Duke.—Squire Smith's Gipsy to Mr. Von Lengerke's
English setter Jersey Duke, April 10th.
Beraic-Jacro.—Mr. W. B. Shattne's St. Bernard bitch Bernie to
Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's Marco.

Whelps.—Bridget—The Big Point Kennel Club's (Chatham, Out.) Irish water spaniel Bridget has whelped eight puppies, two since dead, by Champion Mike. This famous dog will be exhibited at this year's New York Show.

at this year 8 New York Show.
Silk.—Mr. A. E. Godefroy's blue Belton setter bitch Silk has whelped four pupples by owner's Decimal Dash.
Flirt.—Mr. E. Francis' (Newark, N. J.) Gordon setter bitch Flirt

hus whelped eight puppies, four dogs and four bitches, by Dr Aten's Glen, A particularly fine and healthy litter. They will be exhibited at the coming show.

Arghern.

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

MARCH SCORES.

WE THINK that a comparison of the scoring of the members We fit THNK that a compactson of the scoring of the members of the club for the months of February and of March will convince any one of the benefits to be derived from membership. No arother, however diligent, will get so much practice when there is no incentive to shoot in any and all sorts of weather as he will who feels that he is so situated that it is scarcely honest to wait for fine days to shoot, while his adversaries are facing wind and cold. Indeed, if the writer can judge from his own experience, there is a keen delight in tempting the most boisterous weather, if only to see how near one can come to conquering it. March was certainly as rough, rainy and windy a month in northern Indiana as has ever been known, and despite that fact the writer both more arrows than he ever before shot in one you one month. He managed to get some practice upon the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 28th, 30th and 3fst, in all sixteen different days. In finds from the reports sent to him that many of the other members have been equally adventursome, and yot unfavorable as the opportunities have been, they canned any temperature of the more come, and yot unfavorable as the opportunities have been, the that many of the other members have been equally adventure, and yet unfavorable as he opportunities have been that some, and yet unfavorable as he opportunities have been that average of most shooters have been wonderfully. Nothing so soon convinces an archer of his true degree of skill as the paration of every score shot. Nothing offers a stronger argument for careful and patient practice than the discovery that he does not average nearly so high as he supposed he did. We all make good scores at times, and are prone to overestimate our skill. The Private Practice Club reports may cut our pride a little, but the result will be more care, more patience and rapid improvement. That archerice Club reports may cut our pride a little, but the result will be more care, more patience and rapid improvement. That archerice are davanting in skill throughout the whole country there can be no doubt, and it is safe to say that there will be more than a dozen scores of over 500 points at the Dutuble York Round at the Buffulo Grand National Meeting.

The Private Practice Club will be one of the most powerful influences by which such a result will be promoted. Because patient practice lets the only road to success in archery, it must not,

Round at the Buffulo Grand National Meeting.

The Private Practice Club will be one of the most powerful influences by which such a result will be promoted. Because patient practice is the only road to success in archery, it must not, however, be taken for granted that the greater the practice the greater will be the improvement. The evil results of over-puractice are well known to many of us, and in order to thoroughly test the limit of safe practice in his own individual case the writer has made a great many caroful experiments, the result of which thoroughly proves that in his case not more than ten Single York Rounds per month can be shot with steadiness. Whenever that limit has been passed the evil effects of over practice have made themselves visible in feeble and unsteady shooting; nearly always under such circumstances a poor score to the number of hits being recorded. The effects of foo much practice appear in the scores of several members for March. In the writer's record will be noticed a score of 41-127 at one hundred yards. Such a score clearly betrays a feeble and unnerved condition of the shooter, which in this case was wholly due to too much practice. Of course some difference should be made for the physical and nervous power of the archer, and the weight of low used, but it is safe to say that no archer should shoot over 1,500 arrows in one month. It is true that one may shoot, but wo hazard the remark that no archer can score well who does it.

The Secretary again begs to call the attention of members to the fact that many scores are still reported to him incorrecity. Thus one score appears: 17 hits 86 score, and many similar one appear. Of course an odd number of hits cannot possibly make an even number in score, and rice ersa. In all such instances the Secretary has corrected the impossibility by deducting one point from the score. He also requests of archers to make as few, fractional scores as possible. If a few arrows only can be shot upon one day at a certain rauge and the shooting is le

averages of each shooter easily made.

The record of the month of March exhibits some very fine performances at each of the ranges of the York Round. Mr. Sharpe, who has for twenty years reported the archery of Great, Britain, lays it down as a rule that fine scoring begins with a score of 140 at one hundred yards, with 150 at eighty yards, and 120 at sixty gards, or a single York Round of 440 points. This rule, be it remembered, is suggested as the measure of excellence for such verterans as Fisher, Everett, Claire, Walrond, Paldiret, Rimington, Fryer and others of the trained veterans who annually contend for the Medal of Championship of the United Kingdom. While it would be over hold to institute any comparison as yet between our own scoring and theirs, yet the March record of the Private Practice Glub exhibits some very remarkable performances. At the one hundred yards range the equal scores of 38—157, between Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus and Will H. Thompson, pass the line fixed by the English authority, le points, and may be considered creditable work for any archer. At the eighty yards range the record of Mr. Poddinghaus of 31—184, shot March 20tf; the three scores of 33—172, 39—16, and 33—177 by Mr. Maurice Thompson, abot on the 17th, 29th and 20th days of March; that of Mr. O. W. Kyle of 33—108, and that of 41–217 shot by Mr. Will H. Thompson,

March 20th, may be considered excellent work. At the sixty yards range the line drawn at 120 has been passed by Mr. Edwin Deval once, with score of 131; by Mr. O. W. Kyle twice, with best score of 139; by Mr. E. T. Church, once with 127; by Mr. L. L. Ped. dinghaus five times, with hest score of 145; by Mr. Will H. Thompson nine times, with a best score of 153, and by Mr. Maurice Thompson twelve times, with a best score of 167. This last record is the highest ever attained in America, and but one higher is the highest ever attained in America, and but one higher score at the same range has ever come to our notice among the achievements of the veterans of Great Britain. Mr. Horace A. Ford once accomplished the feat of scoring 24 hirs—188 score, with 24 arrows, at sixty yards—and, so far as we know, no other score has ever so nearly rivaled his wonderful performance, as this by Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson's averag; of 110 13-23 comes within less than one-half of a point of the line of "high scoring."

Several other members who did not pass the 120 limit, scored.

Several other members who did not pass the 120 limit, scored work was a very fine one, when we consider the fact that worse weather could not have been imagined.

weather could not have been longings.
The record gives ample proof of the rapid advancement of skill
among all the members, and we predict even better averages for
April. Will H. Thompson, Secretary Private Practice Club.

Ford P. Hall, Highland Park, III.—48 arrows at 89 yards.—19-73, 1-101, 27-93, 17-51, 13-27, 31-123, 27-87; average, 70-47, 24 arrows at yards.—16-7, 17-71, 10-72, 21-109, 22-100, 18-72, 11-75, 27-15

9. D. Patterson, Lawrence, Kansas—24 arrows at 80 yards.—6, 8-36; average, 401. 24 arrows at 60 yards.—15-37, 12-48, 11-33, 1, 16-58, 9-33, 14-46, 12-60, 16-72, 16-72, 10-50, 11-43, 18-84, 20-88, 18-71;

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.:-

| 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| March 15 30-110 | 36-160 | 20-102 | 86-372 |
| March 17 24-102 | 26-172 | 24-120 | 84-394 |
| March 18 20- 90 | 28-132 | 24-132 | 72-134 |
| March 20 34-136 | 36-176 | 24-126 | 94-438 |
| March 22 30-116 | 34-134 | 22-126 | 86-376 |
| March 29 27-83 | 33-177 | 23-119 | 83-319 |
| March 30 39-129 | 31-131 | 22-156 | 95-419 |
| Additional scores, 72 au | Tows at 100 yards. | 31-121. | |

. 24 arrows - 8-93 Additional course, 8-93 Additional course, 8-16, 24 arrows at 60 yards, -23-121, 21-115, 21-124, 19-10, 22-14, 21-15, 21-16, 21-16, 23-110, 23-123, 21-128, 21-Additional Course, 21-16, 21-16, 21-16, 23-124, 21-16

4, 24-116, 22-112. Average York Round, 3902-7. Average at 130 yards, 110; ; av-rage at 80 yards. 142; ave-age at 60 yards, 110 12-23.

| | YOR | K ROUNDS. | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| | 100 Yards. | | 60 Yards. | Total |
| March 10, 13 | 22- 63 | 19-87 | 20-86 | 61-2- |
| March 13, 15 | 22- 78 | 22-50 | 17-73 | 59-23 |
| March 13, 22 | | 20-91 | 17-17 | 69-2 |
| March 20, 22 | 30-112 | 27-87 | 17-85 | 74-2 |
| March 24, 29 | 18- 72 | 17-53 | 17-73 | 52-1 |
| 72 arrows at | 100 yards23-87 | , 26-91, 29-121 | , 13-59, 1%-60. | 48 arrov |
| at 80 yards.—25 | -77, 15-61, 20-68, | 18-74; 34 sho | ts. 12-50. 21 | arrows a |
| | 11 00 10 50 19 | | | |

at 80 yards.—25-77, 15-61, 29-68, 18-74; 34 shots, 12-50. 23 urrows at 0 yards.—15-66, 14-69, 16-79, 18-8; 4; 18 shotts, 9-33. Average at 87 ork found, 244-15. Average at 100 yards, 73-5. Edward B. Weston, Highland Farancia (100 yards, 73-5). Edward B. Weston, Highland Farancia (100 yards, 73-5). Edward B. Weston, Highland Farancia (100 yards, 73-6). Average York Round, 162. 17-55. 15-77. 46-12; Average York Round, 162. 17-55. 15-77. 15-77. 15-78. 16-79. 18-79

| | YORK I | ROUNDS. | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------|
| 100 3 | Fards. 50 | Yards, 60 | | Total. |
| March 15 41 | 1-127 3 | 5-131 | 23-133 | 99-391 |
| March 17 35 | 5-129 3 | | | 88-338 |
| March 19 31 | 1-129 3 | | 21-105 | 84-380 |
| March 20 3 | 3-133 2 | | 22-108 | 84-350 |
| March 23, 34 | | | 21-113 | 81-309 |
| March 29 32 | 2.112 4 | | 21-121 | 94-450 |
| March 30 32 | | | 24-116 | 94-438 |
| March 31 38 | 8-156 3 | 4-172 | | 94-411 |
| Additional score | s at 100 yard: | s, 72 arrows.— | -32-120, 33-125, | 36-146, |
| 33-129. | | | | |
| | | | | |

25.193.
 Additional scores with 48 arrows at 80 yards. —28.148, 30,176, 35.146, Additional scores with 24 arrows at 60 yards. —28.148, 30,176, 35.147, Additional scores with 24 arrows at 60 yards. —24.112, 23.107, 21.12.
 22.189, 24.102, 12.12, 25.242, 26.104, 27.97, 27.148, 18.90, 25.117, 22.128, 24.121.
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| | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Fards. | Total. |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| farch 8 | . 26-118 | 28-120 | 20- 98 | 74-326 |
| farch 9 | | 22-104 | 21-105 | 66-294 |
| darch II | 19- 83 | 28-128 | 22-116 | 69-247 |
| 72 arrows at | 100 yards.—21 | -77, 20-66, 29-12 | 9, 23-95. 48 | arrows at 80 |
| ards14-58, 3 | N-122, 29-115, 15 | -53, 23-73, 29-12 | 27, 21-83, 24 | arrows at 60 |
| ards15-59, 1 | 8-82, 22-96, 21-1 | 111, 20-78, 17-83 | , 19-87, 17-73 | , 20 ·78, 20-88, |
| 2-04. | | | | |

22-94, Average York Round, 239. Average at 100 yards, 53 2-7; average at 80 yards, 93 3-10; average at 80 yards, 89 1-7; average at 80 yards, 89 1-7. The Hassey, Dos Molnes, Iowa,—81strows at 81 yards, 22,72, 22,77, 22-9, 27,88, 29-15, 29-119, 27-80, 22 105, 24 arrows at 67 yards, 19-16, 23 2-16, 18-7, 18

yards, 464.

O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, III.—48 arrows at 80 yards, 19-59, 20-123, 23-168, 23-67, 19-55, 25-121, 27-75, 29-149, 27-135, 24-84, 31-16, 20-123, 23-168, 23-68, 25-17, 17-185, 25-184, 27-186, 25

| Edwin Devol, | Marietta, Ol | 110:- | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | YO | RK ROUNDS. | | |
| | 100 Yards. | So Lards. | 60 Yards. | Total. |
| farch 2 | . 20-88 | 28-116 | 19- 95 | 67-299 |
| farch 4 | . 15- 77 | 22- 56 | 17- 71 | 54-231 |
| farch 5 | 25- 81 | 29-145 | 19- 89 | 73-315 |
| Jarch 6 | . 30- 96 | 23- 93 | 22-118 | 75-307 |
| March 8 | | 32-126 | 21~109 | 80-336 |
| March 9 | 21- 73 | 25~ 81 | 19- 97 | 65-251 |
| Jarch 10, 15 | 19- 79 | 51-155 | 24-134 | 74-368 |
| March 15 | | 19- 79 | 20-102 | 70-294 |
| March 30 | 25- 75 | 28-108 | 20-102 | 73-285 |
| 72 arrows at | TOD vurds - | 17-81 (22 shots) | . 5-17. 48 arro | WS OF BU |
| | | | | |

2 arrows at 100 yards.—17-69 (22 81018), 5-15. 45 arrows at 10 48.—28-85, 25-97, 30-110, 12-50, 19-77, 20-108. 24 arrows at 60 dx, 21-85, 18-80, 18-86, 21-97, 22-86, 19-77, 19-95, 15-63, 14-54, 20-76, 5, 17-85, 29-19, 12-77, 20-12, 21-85, 21-104, 17-75. v.v.enge York Rounds, 298 7-3. Average at 100 yards, 82 2-11; range at 80 yards, 1037; average at 60 yards, 91 7-27.

| Al A Tedujuguaus, Mari | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|
| | YORK ROUND | S. | |
| 100 Tards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Total |
| March 4 33-101 | 34-128 | 23-119 | 90-2 |
| March 6 28- 38 | 35-148 | 20- 91 | 86-3 |
| March 10 126-106 | 29-155 | 22-114 | 77-3 |
| March 1L 30-126 | 41-150 | 24-136 | 95-4 |
| March 15 31-121 | 30-112 | 20-108 | 81-3 |
| March 17 32-114 | 34-102 | 22-101 | 88-5 |
| March 20 28-181 | 30-151 | 21-119 | 85-4 |
| March 22 20- 72 | 31-1(5 | 22-116 | 73-3 |
| March 25 38-156 | 33-121 | 21-139 | 92.4 |
| March 26 19-113 | 20-112 | 23-145 | 62-3 |
| Murch 29 | 23_153 | 93 137 | 76-4 |

Parm. S. De Graff, Charlotte, Mich.—24 arrows at 50 yards.—21-99, 21-45, 20-44, 20-83, 20-60, 21-89, 24-112, 21-90, 18-82, 21-89. Average at 60 yards, 95 11-14. C. G. Slack, Marietta, Ohio:-

| | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 6) Yards. | Tutal |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | 16- 2 | 10~ 38 | 14-64 | 40-15 |
| March 6. | 8-18 | 12- 42 | 15-57 | 35-11 |
| March 10. | 20-74 | 24- 86 | 16-58 | 60-218 |
| March 17. | 17-57 | 26-114 | 17-73 | 60-24- |
| March 18. | 11-49 | 16- 52 | 17-89 | 44-190 |
| | | 31-111 | 12-60 | 56-218 |
| March 22. | | 18~ 66 | 15-61 | 54.180 |
| March 23. | 20-52 | 18- 68 | 16-64 | 54-18 |
| March 24. | 16-60 | 17- 85 | 19-77 | 52.00 |
| March 30. | 19-65 | 25- 73 | 17-75 | 61-213 |
| March 31. | 20-78 | 22-108 | 20-64 | 62-250 |
| 48 arrov | vs at 50 yards.—20-6 | 8, 14-40. 21 ar | rows at 60 ve | rds 18-68 |
| 11 39, 13 5 | 3, 21-75, 16 82, 19-77 | , 15-45, 11-36, | 14 46, 15 51, 3 | 20 98, 19-71 |
| | | | | |

93, 15 35, 21 76, 10 3., 13 71, 13 73, 11 75, 11 75, 11 15, 15 11, 15 28, 11 14, 15 16, 16 76, 18 86, 21 81, 13 71 11, 12 78, 20 91, 21 79, 19 77, overage Vork Round, 199 1-11. Average at 109 yards, 55 : average at 50 yards, 70 23-23. The following report of a member of this glub for the month of

The following report of a member of this dub for the month of February reached the Secretary too late to appear with the other scores which were published in the Forest and Stream on the lith of March, and it seems proper to insert the scores in this re-

Charles E. K. Baxter, Charlotte, Mich.—24 arrows at 60 yards 11 37, 15 45, 14-60, 14-42, 14-58, 19-75, 14-52, 12-50. Average at yards, 524 CLASS III.

CEASS 111.
Clement C. Moore, Sing Sing, N. Y.:—
VOICE BOURDS,
VICTOR 100 Yards, 80 Yurds,
Jarch 2 9-23 9-23
Jarch 3 8-26 11-40
Jarch 15 4-12 13-53
Jarch 15 4-14 9-29 | 100 | 100 | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

C. Granville Hammond, Highland Park, Il.:-

| 100 Yards. | | 60 Turds | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| March 26 5-15 | | | 31-1:5 |
| March 25 6-20 | 11.31 | 13-47 | 30- 18 |
| 24 arrows at 60 yards. ~ 10-52. | 13-61, 15-81, 1 | 5-57, 12-60, 14-60 | 16-74. 17- |
| 37, 14-69, 11-49, 11-54, 14-46, 12-6 | 84, 15-57, 11-45 | , 16-66, 15-69, 17 | -73, 10-36. |
| 17-72, 12 52, 18-66, 15 65, 6-30, 7- | 27, 12-56, 13-5 | 5, 14-50, 12-52, 12 | -44, 18 53. |
| 14-52, 13-61, 18-78, 11-33, 8-32, 12 | -40, 16.72, 13-5 | 7, 18-70, 13-53, 8 | -18, 11-46, |
| 19-63, 16-82, 13-57, 13-47, 16-84, 1 | 18-64, 19-91, 13 | 1-57, 18-98, 18-78. | |
| Average York Round, 1111. | Average at | 100 yards, 171; | average |
| | | | |

E. F. Wells, Marietta, Ohio :

| | YOR | K ROUNDS. | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Total. |
| March 4 | | 22 - 65 | 17- (2) | 54-200 |
| March 10 | 21-69 | 19- 57 | 21-105 | 61-231 |
| March 22 | 14-48 | 27-111 | 21- 13 | 64-632 |
| Merch 23 | 14-60 | 21- 75 | 17- 81 | 50-216 |
| March 24 | 17-57 | 11- 51 | 18- 68 | 46-176 |
| 72 arrows at | 100 gards | 18-52. 48 | arrows at 80 | Vuryle - |
| 25-99. 24 arrows | at 60 yards. | -24-78, 15-7 | 8, 18-88, 15-61, 13 | 7-77, 17-83. |
| IS-81, 21-107, 19-103 | , 20-108, 19-100 | 5, 20-105. | | |
| A signature Visle ht. | SHIP A 111 A | MORAGEO SE TO | Orl transfer Teta u. | |

ige Vok Round, 211. Average at 100 yards, 581; average at is, | 764; average at 60 yards, 86 14-17.

J. B. Devol, Marietta, Ohio: YORK ROUNTS,

| | 80 Yards. | Fards. | Tota. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| March 2 12-36 | 19- 67 | 38-86 | 49 18 |
| March 4 19-77 | 13- 55 | 17- 79 | 49-21 |
| March 6 14-76 | 25-107 | 22- 96 | 61-27 |
| March 8, 9 19-71 | 26- 90 | 18- 96 | 63-25 |
| March 10, 15 19-83 | 313 - 91 | 18- 86 | 59-26 |
| March 15 16-44 | 24- 92 | 19- 57 | 59-19 |
| March 25 14-52 | | 18-164 | 56-26 |
| March 31 10-34 | 14- 50 | 22-113 | 46.30 |
| 48 arrows at 80 yards,-17-73 | , 20-86, 23-87. | 19 -67, 19 75, 5 | 0-78, 21-8 |
| 15-75. 24 arrows at 60 vards. | -20-72, 17-89. | . 18-62, 20-74, 2 | 1-91, 23-10 |
| 16-66, 18 74, 19-61, 16-88, 20-78, 2 | 2-80, 19-69, 17 | -77, 15-65, 21-8 | |

Average Vork Round, 231. Average at 100 yards, 504; average at 80 yards, 80 5-16; average at 60 yards, 814.

at 80 yrates, 603-16; in verified in 60 yrates, 544.

Wakeman Holberton, New York, N. Y.

Wakeman Holberton, New York, N. Y.

100 York Roth Nos.

100 York Roth Nos.

100 York, 7560

14-46, 15-50, 13-48, 1348

1541, 13-40, 16-66, 15-50, 13-68, 1348 Average at 100 yards, 23; average at 80 yards, 62; average at 80 yards, 531.

Gricket.

CRICKETERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The third annual meeting of this organization was held at Philadelphia on the 9th inst. The Executive Committee were instructed to arrange a match between the members of the clubs forming the Association for its benefit. The match will probably be Philadelphia vs. The United States, and will in all likelihood be played in this city early in the spring. The secretaries of the different clubs of Philadelphia will meet to-morrow afternoon at the rooms of the Association, to arrange the schedule of the matches to take place this spring.

THE CANADIAN ELEVEN.

The following is the list of the twenty-three matches already The following is the list of the twenty-three matches already arranged to be played by the Northwestern Cricket Eleven during their visit on the other side this senson: West of Soctland, at Glasgow; Humslet, at Leeds; Marylebone and ground, at London; County of Kent, at Maidstone; Stockport, at Stockport; Longsight, at Manchester; Sunderland, at Sunderland; County of Derbyshite, at Derbyshire, at Derbyshire, at Derbyshire, Dowsbury; at Dewsbury; Stombridge, at Stourbridge; Somborough, at Scarbarough; North of Ireland, at Belfast, Keighley, at Keighley; Crystal Palace, Sydenham, at London; L. H. G. Co., at Leeds; Welch Team, at Cardiff; Bowling Old Lane, at Bradford; Royton, at Royton; Birmingham, at Birmingham, Halifax, at Hullfax Swansea and District, at Swansea; and County of Leicestershire, at Leicester. at Leicester.

at Leicester.

The team will sail from Portland on the 39th instant. In our nextissue we will publish list of players and full particulars of the trip, including list of additional fixtures.

-The Oswego Falls Cricket Club has secured the services of a crack English bowler, who has just arrived. It is said his bowling has an immense "break." If this is the fact, the Onondagas will have to look out for the artful this season.

-The Hamilton Cricket Club, at its annual meeting on April

5th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year; Presidents, Mr. George Roach; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. J. Hope, Alex, Harvey and R. A. Lares; Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Hope; Secretary, Alex, Harvey, Jr.; Committee, Messrs. R. Kennedy, R. K. Hope, J. H. Park, H. C. Simonds and Dr. Woolverton. Fifteen members were elected, namely; Messrs. H. A. Mackelenn, A. H. Brown, H. Roper, T. Bagwell, V. A. Robertson, V. A. Plumner, T. Simson, G. A. Palmer, J. O. Keni, L. H., Brocks, C. Widdow, M. T.Stinson, G. A. Paimer, J. C. Ront, L. H. Brooks, C. Widdow, J. Wilmof, Prico Crerar, A. McClean and T. R. Christian. Mr. Park read a letter from Dr. Spragge, of Toronto, in reference to the meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association, recently held in that active indexing the rules proposed to be adopted. Mr. Hopomoved, which is a country in the count

EXERTOGE CRICKET CLUB .- A meeting of this organization was UNRIDGE CROKET CLUB.—A meeting of this organization was held in the Plank House on March 30th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Wheeler, Esq.; First Vice-President, T. Bolster, Esq.; Second Vice-President, I. J. Gould, Esq.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edwin R. Rogers, Esq. Committee: Messrs. Z. Hemphill, H. Bolster, W. H. Hamilton, R. W. Gliphin and C. H. Widdifield. A good ground has been secured for the season, and matches are to be arranged at an execution. early date.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CRICKET CLUE.—We are indebted to Mr. J. B. Thayer, Jr., of Philadelphia, for the following interesting remarks regarding college cricket: "We have no matches arranged as yet, but intend making fixtures with Chestinutines arranged as yet, our intend making interies win clust-nut Hill, Belmont, Germantown, Columbia and Haverford Col-leges. There is an unusually large number of men, especially Freshmen, practicing on the campus every afternoon, and we intend forming a second cleven from this material. At our next meeting I intend making a proposition to have a series of matches arranged between Columbia and Haverford Colleges and the Uni versity of Pennsylvania; these to take place on one of the Phi delphia grounds about the middle of June."

THE COLUMBUS CRICKET CLUB, which now numbers about thirty members, held its annual meeting on April 3d, when the thirty members, noto its annual meeting of April 30, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Captain, F. C. Hubbard; Assistant Captain, J. M. Milne; Director, G. W. Rhodes; Secretary, Bryan Collins; Trensurer, W. P. Little, Standing Committee: E. A. Dawson, C. T. Tyler, F. S. Knox, H. B. Hutchinson and the Secretary.

II. Hutchmson amenta the Secretary.

Young Amenta Churker Club.—Milicaukee, Wis., April 3th.—
Ten years ago, just before base-ball became popular, there was an organization which maintained a successful eleven, known as the Milwaukee Cricket Club. It disbanded when base-ball became popular, but in 1876 it was reorganized and poved victorions in matches with Chicago, Grand Rapids (Mich.) and Racine clubs. In 1871 the principal players having left the city, the interest in the game llagged, nor have we had a good eleven since. In cet in the game flagged, nor have we had a good eleven since. In 1878 there was formed the nucleus of an adult eleven named the Willow, and adult and junior elevens known as the Young America Cricket Club, also the Bay Yiow Cricket Club, in the suburbs. The latter club was several times defeated in 1879 by the Young America Cricket Club, as was also the Willow. This spring the Bay Yiew has reorganized under better auspices, which is the property of the transfer of the property of the prope spring the Bay view has some and the members of the former local clubs have been, by coalition, made members of the Young America Club. This year, for the first time, we have rented exclusively the only inclosed ball-park in the city; it is not a very level one, but much better than none at all. There are more young men interested in the game park in the cuty, 1920 Man plant in the game than over before, and though our players are mostly novices, yet with a little financial aid we shall consider our prospects very encouraging indeed. The President for the ensuing year is the Rev. E. R. Ward, and Mr. John I. D. Bristol, Vice-President.

GEORGE OXDENION, Secretary and Treasurer.

Rev, E. R. Ward, and Mr. John I. D. Bristol, Vice-President.
GEORGO CNROBLOW, Secretary and Treasurer.

DORLAN CRICKET CLUB.—April 8th.—The cricket prospects for the coming season at Haverford College are good. As each senior class leaves and takes with it some of the old stand-bys, it always seems as if the college would hardly be able to play against the strongest reams of the Philadelphia clubs, but as old members leave the college campus new ones are found to take their place, so the ancient standard of the Dorian Cricket Club is kept up. During the last season the first eleven played seven matches, of which it won four and lost three, namely, against:—Old Haverfordians, lost by ten wickets.
Chestnut filll, won by 18 runs.

Philadelphia, won by five wickets.
Merion, won by one innings and 10 runs,
Germantown, lost by 89 runs.

University of Pennsylvania, won by ten wickets.
The second cloven played three matches persys the following second elevens: Old Haverfordians, Belmont and Oxford, and won them all. Of the first cleven Newfirth and Mason led in the hattling averages, each securing an average of 12A. The former

won them all. Of the first cleven Newkirk and Mason led in the batting averages, each securing an average of 12.4. The former obtained 19 and 9 against the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15 against the Young America Cricket Club and 20 against the Merion. Mason scored 71 against the Chestnut Hull, and 19 and 18 ts. Young America Cricket Club. Lowry and Crotic also did some good work for their team, the former proving himself to be a warmatherly before the some contractions. Materica Criekes Caus. Dowry and Corbit also did som work for their feam, the former proving himself to be valuable bowler. A.

PENINSULAR CRICKET CLUB, of Det oit .- The annual meeting

PENINSULAR CRICKET CLUB, of Det oit.—The annual meeting of this club was held on the 5th inst, when the following named officers were duly cleeted:—
President—Recurye E. Hand. Vice-President—R. B. Ridgley.
Treasurer—Thos. Calvert. Secretary—C. B. Calvert.
Managing Committee—C. C. Hinchman, Fred Bamford, Joseph
Taylov, F. Lable, Win. White, Thos. Morphy. Match Committee
—Ford D. G. Hinchman, Frank C. Livrice, Goo. Heighto.
Mr. Calvert writes: "We think cricket will 'boom' on our new
grounds of eighteen acres. The club—house, grand stand and furface all in fine order. These improvements cost about \$6,000 last

year.
"The club has over one hundred members, and has made arrangements with the Recreation Park Association for the use of the heautiful grounds and club-house for a term of years. A

of the heautiful grounds and club-house for a term of years. A number of Canadian teams will yist Detroit during the summer, and we trust elevens from New York and Philadelphia will give the Peninsulars friendly calls this season."

GALT CHICKET CLUE.—The annual meeting of the Galt Cricket Club, of Canada, was held on April 1st, when the following officers were elected for 1899: President, Lieut.—Col. Peck; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. R. S. Strong and W. A. Dickson; Secretary, Mr. George P. Simpson; Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Meredith. Match and Ground Committee: Messrs. T. Pock, G. P. Simpson, J. S. Meredith, F. Parkins, J. M. Fleming, W. V. Onslow, F. G. Hughes and Thomas J. Blain.

—Frod Norloy's 'Sprother' has arrived in New York, and hee-

-Fred Norloy's "brother" has arrived in New York, and has been engaged by the Manhattan Cricket Club.

—The Port Hope Cricket Club expects to be able to renew its case and continue to shine in the future as it has done in the nast.

St. CATHARINES CRICKET CLUB.—This club was organized for the season of 1890, on the 25th ult., when the following officers were elected: President, James A. Miller, Esq.; First Vice-Presiwere elected: President, James A. Miller, Esg., First Vice-Tesi-dent, John Rifordon, Esq.; Second Vice-President, W. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.; Secretary, C. H. Connor, Esq.: Trensurer, J. C. Eccles, Esq.: Field Captain, B. B. McConkey, Esq.: Executive Committee, Messrs. Hamilton, Towers, Taylor, McKay, Crombie, Ingersoll and Cumberland; Match Committee, Messrs. McConkey, or, Boswell and H. C. Eccles.

REVOLVING IN CRICKET.

NEW YORK, April 9th

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
May I claim sufficient space in your valuable paper to reply to
the communication in your issue of April 8th, signed "A Member of Many Clubs?" I destrict to do so sumply to enlighten the
writer of the communication in question in regard to the definition of the technical term "revolver." He seems to consider
every cricketer a revolver who is a member of two or more clubs.
I do not so interpretit. What I have always regarded as a "revolver" is a player who one day is found playing in one club
eleven in a match game, and another day is to be seen in another
eleven in a match game, and another day is to be seen in another
eleven in a match game, and another day is to be seen in another eleven in another club contest. The mere fact of a player belong eleven in another club contest. The meer car of a player encour-ing to half a dozen clubs, just to get practice in their club field work, is one thing; that of only playing in club matches as first eleven players, is quide another matter, in my opinion. Quoting the Marylebone Club as a sample of a revolving club is what the writer characterizes by the term "bosh"—that is, it is

is what the writer characterizes by the term "bosh"—that is, it is no argument at all, as every English circketer knows that that club is in every respect an exceptional organization, and one that always plays what may be called a picked eleven. The English papers for the past two or three years—notably the Field and Land and Water—have been exclaiming against the custom of baving revolvers in club clevens—that is, players who are never seen on the club ground except in match games, and then play in the A cleven one day, the B eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next, and the C eleven the next and the C eleven the next and the C eleven the next and the C eleven the next are of entablished to a leave which is unto by the content to the content of t posed "revolving" for is, that it is a system which is their questructive of emulation in a club, a system which destroys the club spirit, and which prevents young players from having opportunities to be raised from second clevens to first elevens. At any rate, that is how it has always worked in metropolitian clubs from the time that Sharp joined the old St. George Club while still in the time that Sharp joined the old St. George Club white still in the old New York eleven, up to the time that visiting clubs would find, after playing the St. George's eleven in one match, that three or four of the same eleven composed the then young Staten Island eleven. The writer I refer to says: "Look at Philadelphia with all her clubs." Well, look at Philadelphia, and what do you see? Simply the strongest club in the country, the Young America, flourishing as no other club does, on the anti-revolving

If the revolving principle is good for cricket it is equally go for base-ball, and where would base-ball be if it was run on the revolving principle? They tried it among the professional clubs rovolving principle? They tried it among the professional clubs here some years ago, and what was the result? New York his not had a professional team since. It is surprising to read such purrile arguments as the revolving people bring to bear in favor of their peculiar views. Indeed, it is searcely proper to apply the term "argument" to some of their talk. What I claim for one thing in this revolving business is, that the use of revolvers in club devens—that is, in availing yourselves of the services of a first-class St. George's man to play him in a Staten Island or other club elevens to help win the match—thereby keeping out of your own eleven some young appirant who desires an opportunity to distinguish himself—nevents all the credit a victory would other. distinguish himself-prevents all the credit a victory would otherwise yield, and dampens the arder of your young players greatly against the interests of the club.

Anti-Revolves.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. L., Camden, Ark .- Should not advise you to choke-bore the

A READER, Philadelphia.-We have hauded your letter to the right party.

W. E. B., Indianapolis, Ind.—The shells are safe but they are ant to stick.

W. G., Ballimore.-The pattern is poor. See table of patterns published by us.

J. D., New York.—The 2 1-10 inch shell holds 70grs FG powder, or 80gr, without the lubricator.

II. S. B., Union Springs, N. Y .- Write to the Commissioner

J. W. W., Columbus, Ga.-We have written to the secretaries of various clubs for the desired informatio

M. R. Madison, N. V.-See advertisements of sporting rifles arms are preferred by different parties.

A. G. T., King's Point, Mo.—For a book on fishing procure fallock's "Gazetteer;" sent from this office postpaid, \$3.

VET, Indianapolis, Ind.-1. We know nothing of the firm. Me re the stock from the front trigger to center of the butt

B. Greenville, Pa.-We call attention to last week's issue where ocure wild rice. Have mailed you the address of a deater in

pugs F. O. D., South Berwick - Cap I shoot BBB shot in a choke-hore gun, without chambering, safely; gun is a medium choke. Yes, if your gun is a good one.

A. S. S., New York.—The army revolver should throw a ball 200 yards. In loading a 44 cal. Winehester repeating rifle cartriage use 23grs. powder and 262grs. lead.

J. G.-To remove varnish from boat or batch-combings, use a scraper and pummice stone; or apply the following: Soda, 21bs.; soap, Ilibs.; boil together and use while hot.

G. B., Lefever Falls.—The shot concentrators in common use re Kuy's, Elcy's and the thread-wound cartridges. You can

procure them of any dealer in sportsmen's goods. A. M. Atem, Holyoke, Mass.—The chess department of the Forest and Etheam was discontinued because of two good reasons : first, we had not room for it; second, it did not pay

S. H. F., Itrackettyille, Tex.-Special machines are made for removing the dents in gun barrels. You may send your gun for such repairs to Mr. Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Contlandt street, New

S. B., Deadwood, D. T .- We would advise you to purchase a

Western broken dog; therefore, look for one in your vicinity, We mail to you the addresses of several parties to whom you may

H M . Colores, N. V -Do you know of any stain for fishing rods except aniline that will stain a dark red, or any other color that will look well? Ans. There are several stains. Try dragon's blood.

CHAS, G. S.—Would it be safe to rebore a 15 bore gun into a rarger gauge? Ans. That depends upon the thickness of the arrel. Take the gun to Win, R. Schaefer, 61 Elm street, Boston. larger gauge? Cost, about 87.

L. P., Son Francisco, Cal.-We never did the "IS, IA, I5" puzale, never knew of any one doing it and can give you no assistance. The transposition from horizontal rows into vertical columns is not a solution of it.

Ego, Worcester, Mass.—In a match at twenty balls, P being handleapped at 19 and Hat 18 yds, such get their handleap and ato ordered to shoot off atten bells each. Both get nine balls. Which wine? And Neither: it is a tie.

E. G. B., Vineland, N. J.-I have a good shooting gue, 12 bore, siths, 30m, which makes a good target at 50 yads with No. 7 or smaller shot. Can I load it with a larger size shot so that it will be a serviceable gun for duck shooting? Ans. Yes.

Boston, New York.-Have been informed that the wreck of the Boston, New York.—Have been informed matthe where we Black Warrior was a good place for fishing. Please give rat for finding the same? Ans. The wreck is in the Lower Bay; a good spot; but you must apply to some of the Ishermen for ranges.

W. E. A., Morris, Minn .- 1. What is the largest weight that has been put up at arm's length, one arm? 2. Also the heaviest weight lifted breast high? 3. When are pike in scuson? Ans. 1. 65 lbs. 2. 270 lbs. 3. In midsummer. Taken by trolling and by still fishing.

A. J. H. C.—To waterproof cunvas canoes, steep the canvas in the following solution: Hgals, water, Ilb, fluely powdered alum, and Zozs, finely powdered sugar, of lead. Steep for ten hours. Or simply paint and varnish the canvas. Put the paint on sparingly, a will add to the weight.

or you with add to the weight.

S. R. U.—Would advise a cruising cance for general use. For books, see "Baden Powell's Canoe Cruise in the Baltie;" "Canoeing in Kanuckia." Cance and flying prot. or for heavy stilling cances, see new edition of Dixon Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing," just out. Can procure either for you.

G.L., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The revolving shot guus are no longer manufactured. They proved very dangerous weapons. It frr-quently happened that when the gur was fixed more than one of the charges went off at the same time, and those which did not go through the barrel went through the shooter's hand,

Though the barrer work through the shooter a main.

"Longshore.—We know of no formula for distributing the peak hallfard blocks. The strain will equalize itself on all parts in inverse proportion to the number of sheaves in use. To sweet up the peak easily, the masthead should be long, and the ment lead of the peak well out on the raft—about 6) per cent, from the laws.

Jaws.

S. H., New York City.—Your deer-hound is affilted with rhou matism. Rub the shoulder with a good stimulating liniment, such as is used for horses. Give internally a small teaspoorful of baking solad, dissolved in a little water, three times a day, Kennel the dog in a warm, dry place, and exercise at regular

times, W. W., Williamsport, Pa.—On page 125, March Is, IsSJ, you make mention of white deer killed in Virginia. Can you inform me where I would be likely to find a doe and one or two fawns, and the probable cost? I desire them for a park. Ans. It is not likely that you can obtain them at all; but it is possible that an advertisement might help you.

J. A. P., Atlantic City, N. J.-I have a fine setter dog about two gars od, he had the distance atoms from two parameters of another two paras od, he had the distance atoms, and it left him with a wheeling in his throat, which you can bear one hundred yards ways. Please inform mowhat to do for him? Ans. Such cases are rarely ever cured, it is akin to "coaring" in the horse; time and good care sometimes bring about, some improvement.

FORESIGHT, Brooklyn.-1. Will 5drs. strong powder be too much for a Tibs, muzzke-loading Parker? 2. Will a soyer, shell hold powder sufficient to throw a M call, story to hillet with force and precision up to 600 yards, and would it amswer for bearrand buffale. 3. How can I cast builtets free from flaws? Ans, h. Too leavy; use 4dr. 2, Yes. 3. Difficult. Heat your builet model hot when nouring in the lead.

O. B. M., Raleigh, N. C.-1. Tin coated shot are soft shot with a O. B. A., ratiegh, N. C.-1. The coarse shot are soft shot with a hardened surface made by plunging them into a hard of lin. Chilled shot are hardened by a secret process of the manufactures. Neither are injurious to guns. 2. To determine whether or not your gun is choked, it a wad and push it through the burrel. 3. A purpy's that should be docked when the animal is young. Two years and a half old is too late.

W. E. H.-I have just varnished a Calcutta cane rod with oan W. B. H.—I have just various or the first cane for with carriage variish, and I find that the surface feels griftly to the touch, and looks as though sand were under the variish. Ans, It is probable that fine particles of dust, floating about in the room where the work was done, became mixed into the variish. Great care must be taken to provide not only against pulpable dirt, also against the invisible particles of dust in the air.

W. B. R., Welland, Ont. -1 have a setter five years old, in good health, but has a great tendency to fatness. Can you point out a cure? Ans. Close confinement and injudgious and excessive feeding are among the causes of obesity. Give plenty or vizorous exercise, feed lut once a day, and avoid fattering food. Should the tendency increase in spite of these observances, a small dose of iodine may be given along with an occasional aperient.

apecient.

G. B., Columbus, O.—Out of a litter of seven setter puppirs, only two are living. They are five weeks old, and lime o been fed on milk about a week of which they end but little. They have no control of their legs and fall over very easily. Both are fat cough, but seem do liand do not play. The whole of the previous litter was affected in the same way and I hast them all. Ans. The pupples seem to be hally nourished. Why does not the mother nurse them? Good food and pure air ane your lost

G. C., Au Sable Forks, N. Y .- The principal cause for different G. C. All SHOP FORS, A. Z. "The pinnensh cause for different shades in flesh of brook trout is the variety of for a fruit by Henry. Fish in the same stream, even where different parts at the stream are diverse in character, may ofter a sufficient variety of food to cause such a variation in these coner. The Au Eublic, with its atternation of swamps, notely bottom, etc., is a roce in point. Other causes are difference of condition, approach of spawning



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FUELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, PISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECEISATION AND STUDY!

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if

possible.
All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.
Noadvertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.
**Pånny publisher inserting outenion thereto, and sending marked before the companies of the properties of

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

To Correspondents

All communications whatever, intended for publication, mu

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a quaranty of good to the property of the property

mited to us is lost.
Trade supplied by American News Company.

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. servance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

REMOVAL .- On or before May 1st the Forest and STREAM will remove into its new offices in the Times building, Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row.

LONG ISLAND,-The claims of Long Island as a summer residence for New Yorkers have been again and again set forth in these columns; and we are pleased to note that these claims are beginning, year by year, to be more generally appreciated. One important evidence of this fact is found in the increased attention paid to the facilities of travel, particularly by the Long Island Rail-road, which, under the able management of Mr. Thomas R. Sharp, seconded by Mr. W. M. Laflin, General Passenger Agent, is fast acquiring both favor and confidence. The road-hed has recently been put into the most perfect order, and the comfort of the cars themselves vastly improved. Another sign of advancement is the constant mprovement in real estate carried on along the East and South shores; especially in the vicinity of Bay Shore, Oakdale, Sayville, Bellport, etc. At Oakdale and Sayville, we noted the other day, large wooded parks are being laid out, and many acres of land are now newly cultivated. This is right in the center of a trout country; within a circuit of five miles are no less than six streams; and then there is the Bay fishing for bluefish, Spanish mackerel, sheepshead, kingfish—and sharks, Ducks, geese and snipe are abundant, with rabbits and quail, if one knows just where to look for them.

-Records of successive long-distance pedestrian trials show the same advance in the character of the performance that has been exhibited in every branch of newly stimulated athletic exercise. In the match closed at Madison Square Garden, this city, last Saturday night, Frank Hart, one of the negro competi tors, scored for the six days 565 1-10 miles, being twelve miles more than the score of Blower Brown, made in London last February. Hart has at least demonstrated that in a long-distance race the black man may sometimes lead. The second man, Pegram, was also a representative from the Dark Continent, his score being 5433 miles. The other records were: Howard, 534 miles; Dobler, 530; Allen, 525; Krolme, 516; Williams, 509, and Hanwaker, 450.

Long-distance walks would appear to have lost none of their attraction for the New York population. The cash receipts are reported to have been \$27,030.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.

T seems assured now that an American team will visit Ireland during the present season to renew once again that charming Irish-American match over the The Palma match, from all appearances, longranges. must lapse for yet another year, with very good chances of its resumption in 1881, as according to the letter received by Col. Bodine within the past three days from Sir Henry Halford, the opinion is conveyed that there is but the slightest probability of a match in 1880, and in the same letter the English rifle leader says he will set about securing the team of 1881 at once. For the present, then, the National Rifle Association has the single task of getting together six men, with the necessary reserve, who are willing to go over to Ireland, undergo the temptations of Irish hospitality before the match, shoot there with the eyes of all America upon them, and come back with a good account of themselves. The men can be secured, and if the right men are chosen the result is assured. It does not appear that the Irish riflemen have either forgotten anything or learned anything, and woe betide the American team who should now permit any break to come in the series of American victories with the rifle. With our rifles, beyond argument the best now made, and a team system which should equal if not excel that shown in previous years, there should be no sort of doubt of the result as against the each-man-forhimself style of the Irish team and their muzzle-loaders beautiful samples of workmanship though they may be, With, then, the result so well assured, if the men from the United States be properly presented on the Irish range, the work now is to select and equip the team.

There is a ring of fairness in the open-competitionstyle of sorting the men which is very popular and very problemetical. Theoretically it should produce the best men, but this survival of the fittest does not always follow here, however it may do in other spheres of action. Flukes are constantly occurring, and one which may send a poor man to the front in a competitive selection would bind the committee to him if they took the risk of selection by a certain round of scores only. This may produce the best men and it may not. When all the men are untried and it becomes a groping among a lot of unknowns, then this plan is as good as any, but we here have passed that stage. We couldname a dozen men, offhand, who could be molded into a team which would beat a foreign team with the certainty of fifty to one Our columns each week spread to the world the doings of our riflemen, and a man is good for his average either in or out of a match. When a marksman swings along at 200 and over, and can, in a series of contests, average well up in the teens, he is a safe man to put on a team, surely, against one who can, according to his own statement, run up a score of 224, and then, when brought into an immediate prospect of a trial of his merit in open competition, turns tail and runs off.

The steady shooter is worth more than the skyrocket shot in a match of moment, and a strong team pulling together is almost sure to vanquish a company of meteors and sticks. With this principle in view, the selection of the American team seems to take the character of a partial competition and a partial selection, and there are no better ones to make the selection than the men who have won for themselves places on the team already. It is not to be supposed that they will take team fellows who are not fit in their opinion to bear their share of the contest. In former years the mixed plan was tried with good success, and with the limited time for the gathering together of the team at this time it would seem specially desirable that some such plan should be adopted in this case.

Another part of the work of the committee having in hand is the provision of a sum of money the matter sufficient to carry the team to Ireland and return. The sum total for this work is not a large one, and the committee of the Association should find no difficulty in raising that sum. The plan proposed of having each man pay his own expenses, or even of looking to the club or section from which he comes to take charge of his financial backing, is a false one, and sure to produce discord and break up that unanimity which is essential to a perfect team system. The men should go out from these shores as the representatives of the nation, and it is the duty of the National Rifle Association to see to it that they go out properly organized, with a measure of accountability to that Association. The opportunities should be given, if need be, to every American citizen to assist in sending this team to Ireland. It is a plan which may be kept up year after year, and it will be a bad precedent to have a team of independent gentlemen going over simultaneously and whose only bond of union is a similar desire to win the match. They should be recognized abroad as direct agents of the United States, or from its people, sent there by its people and on their behalf, and this can be done most thoroughly by placing the financial conduct of the team in the hands of its captain, and in that way giving him the complete control necessary, if he is to be held fully accountable

itself free when called upon at all times to criticise fully and sharply what may appear to be amiss in the aims and work of the committee.

NIAGARA AS A NATIONAL PARK .-- For the benefit of the individual tourist, as well as for the credit of the two Governments concerned, it is to be hoped that the scheme of rescuing the Niagara Falls from the pitiable condition of their present surroundings, may be put through, until we shall see the river and the Falls as they were before the era of mills and board-fence obstructions and patent medicine desecrations. This plan was first broached by Lord Dufferin, when Governor-General of Canada, and was approved by Gov. Robinson, who brought the project before the attention of the New York Legislature. The Commissioners of the State Survey, to whom the task was intrusted, have just made their report, which recommends that the State of New York and the Dominion of Canada respectively acquire possession of the banks of the river above and below the Falls, clear them of their present obstructions, and so restore them that the observer shall see nothing but the water, the sky, the earth and the vegetation. That means to abolish paper mills and disgraceful buildings on Bath Island, and the long-standing eye-sores on either side of the Among the names which are appended to the stream. memorial on this subject are those of Ruskin, Carlyle, Lonfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Parkman, Sir John Lubbock, Lord Houghton, Max Müller, Alexander Agassiz, Horatio Seymour, Thurlow Weed, Charles Francis Adams, and a powerful array of the chief dignitaries of America and England.

We have the Yellowstone and the Yosemite insured to ourselves and to our children's children; with the Niagara Falls likewise set apart, America would possess a trio of the most magnifient parks in the world.

"GOOD IN EVERYTHING."-So seemingly an unpoetic thing as the sting of an insect was long ago utilized by the poets in the Greek story of Io, metamorphosed through the jealous wrath of Juno into a heifer, and driven hither and thither in frenzied flight over the earth, pursued and tormented by the unrelenting onsets of a gad-fly. And now it appears that even the maligned and universally execrated black fly may yet hold a dignified place, if not in the tales of the poets, at least in the philosophical systems of the day. Discussing the origin development of barbaric customs, in his new book, "Ceremonial Institutions," Mr. Herbert Spencer comes to the discussion of the question why savage races paint their bodies and faces; and he accounts for the practice as follows :-

"In tropical countries the irritation produced by flies is a chief misery in life; and sundry habits, which in our eyes are repulsive, result from endeavors to mitigate this misery. In the absence of anything better, the lower races of mankind cover their bodies with films of dirt as shields against these insect enemies. Hence, apparently, one motive for painting the skin. Juarros says: 'The barbarians, or unreclaimed Indians of Guatemala . . always paint themselves black, rather for the purpose of defense against mosquitoes than for ornament,' And then we get an indication that where the pigment used, being decorative and costly, is indicative of wealth, the abundant use of it becomes honorable."

According to the time-honored story of the schoolbooks, Sir Isaac Newton was led by observing the fall of an apple to investigate the law of gravitation. It may not be hazardous to suggest that Mr. Spencer wrote this passage in his discussion of sociology after an afternoon's battling with the pests of the trout stream. However that may be, the Adirondack angler, who tinds tar and oil unavailing, may forget the sting of the fly in the consolation afforded by philosophical speculations upon that insect's proper place in the development of the race,

WOODCOCK OUT OF SEASON.-There is much indignation in Hartford, Conn., at the flagrant violation of the game laws of Connecticut, and the defiance of public opinion in the matter as exhibited by some of the members of the leading social club in the city, the Hartford Club. Report has it that some twenty-two woodcock were sold to and bought by Sherman & Cook, of Hartford; that a part of these were bought and served at the Hartford Club, and others were used at private tables. proof is said to be ample. This is about as wicked and senseless a violation of law and decency as can be in such a matter. The shooting of woodcock on the spring-flight, preparatory to nesting, is a new and outrageous proceeding, anyway; and the eating of the birds at a season when they are absolutely unfit for food, heavy with eggs (as some of these birds were said to be), or devoid of fat, due to the nesting season, is an offense against the table as great in the view of an epicure as was the violation of law in the killing or purchase of the birds.

If there is now opened a warfare on these birds on their passage north, as well as the illegal killing in the summer, to be followed by the more legitimate but sefor a good record of the trip. The FOREST AND STREAM vere depletion in the fall, then good-bye to these birds will do what it can to help on the work, but will feel This whole thing is an outrage on law, decency and appe vere depletion in the fall, then good-bye to these birds! tite. Bah? Let the Hartford papers ventilate the matter; and if there are any game clubs in Connecticut, or any prosecuting officers, whose duty it is to attend to such matters, let the punishment be meted out to all concerned, no matter what may be the social standing of the parties. Shame, that ought to follow exposure, would to any decent person be punishment enough, if not obliged to pay heavily besides. And any careful club would expel any member who used the organization in violating the laws or in tempting others to do it by pur-

There used to be a very strong and effective game club in Hartford. If it now exists it had best make itself felt; and if disbanded, let it be brought to life again. lieve it would have the support of every club in the country, and every fair-minded man, in pushing this matter uncompromisingly.

FISH AS FOOD .- Prof. Atwater's paper, published in our Fish Culture columns to-day, will be found instructive reading for all who are concerned in providing for themselves and others a nutritive diet. It is well worth careful study, for it is the result of a painstaking scientific investigation, and the results obtained are of the highest importance.

When the writer says that fish food is not, as is generally supposed, especially productive of brains, he strikes at the heart of long cherished belief. But there is hardly any subject concerning which there is so much current misconception as the different qualities of various arti-When the doctors and the scientific experts disagree on these points, it is as well for the layman to eat what is put before him, without regard to anything save the gratification of his own individual palate,

PONKAPOG .- Ponkapog, the home of Thomas Bailey Aldrich. is a little village, which, although only twelve miles from Boston, has been almost unknown to outsiders, save to a few anglers and gunners who yearly re sort to its excellent fishing and shooting grounds. The queer name is of Indian origin, and signifies "Sweet Water; "besides the name there are many momentoes of the Red Men in the form of arrow-heads, sinkers for fishing, and other relics. There is a plenty of fish in the streams, and of game in the woods and fields; and Mr. Aldrich often goes out for a day of genuine, hearty sport,

Assumed Names .- "Nick" has roused out of a long retirement, and with the revival of his favorite long-range work finds something to say apropos of false names on scoring blanks. The FOREST AND STREAM can utter a hearty amen to all of his conclusions. Bogus names are distasteful at all times and in every pursuit. They are entirely unnecessary on the range, and the argument of those who want practice, that they must perforce shoot in matches of public record, is simply ridiculous, and they presume very much in expecting that the press should become participants in their deceit.

Dog Show Catalogues.—We wish a catalogue of each of the American bench shows. If any one of our correspondents, who may have duplicates, can furnish us with the same, the favor will be appreciated.

EXCELLENT PUBLICATIONS .- We are constantly being asked what are the most comprehensive works on the dog, the rearing, breaking, working, feeding, exercise, judging and diseases. In answer we can now refer our readers to Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.'s publication, noticed in another column,

-A potato from "Piseco, "of which more anon,

GAME PROTECTION.

ONONDAGA COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, -Syracuse, N. April 7th.—A meeting of the Onondaga County ortsmen's Club was held last evening at their rooms in Kinber Block. The following officers were elected esident, John Bedford; Vice-President, D. W. Peck. Sportsmen's Club was held last evening at their rooms in the Kimber Block. The following officers were elected President, John Bedford; Vice-President, D. W. Peck Secretary, John Stedman; Finacial Secretary, Edwin Lodder; Treasurer, Thomas Kimber, Jr.; Executive Committee, Geo. Lodder, G. C. Luther and H. Ayling. Mr. Bedford and Mr. Stedman have been members of the club since its organization, some fifteen years ago, and Mr. Stedman has always filled the office of Secretary.

FOREST AND STREAM ASSOCIATION .- Danbury, FOREST AND STREAM ASSOCIATION,—Danbury, Conn., April 2d.—We have recently organized a fish and game club under the above familiar name. It will be our aim to have the laws relating to fish and game enforced, and we shall also look to the stocking of our ponds and fields. The officers are: President, A. P. Sturges; Vice-President, Andrew Hull; Secretary, T. G. Wildman; Treasurer, Geo. B. Benjamin, Jr. The members of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company have been elected honorary members of our club.

A. P. S.

—The Delaware Game Association sent a number of California quail down the State last week. German quail will be distributed also.

—A number of woodcock have been killed on Second Mountain, back of Orange, N. J., within the past few weeks. The Orange sportsmen should up and at the lawbreakers.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL

Wild Ducks, Geese, Brant, etc.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Game and Pish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and Its Season; Fish and its Season: Boats, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address.

-The following epitaph is to be found in the churchyard of Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. The spelling would indicate that the stone must now be crumbling and covered with the stains and moss of many years, but the warning is by no means antiquated :-

y no means antiquated:—
Here Lieth the Body of
BENNAMIN BRINKLEY
Who Though Lustic and
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NEW HAMPSHIRE-Colebrook, April 6th.-Spring is NEW HAMPSHIRE—Colcorook, April 6th.—Spring is here, and the winter has been a favorable one for game; very light snow-fall. A few deer have been killed near Diamoud Pond, ten miles from here, but in the Connecticut Lake region I fail to learn of a single moose or deer having been taken contrary to law. Very few instances of fishing through the ice. Cariboo are seen frequently of fishing through the ice. Cariboo are seen acquired of late on the lakes sunning themselves. The ruffed grouse have not been winter killed. Forty million feet of spruce will be floated toward the sound as soon as the ice is out of the river.

EDW. NORTON.

ice is out of the inver.

Manchester R. Sido 7ilso Club.—Manchester, N. H.,
April 10th.—The annual meeting of the Manchester
Shooting Club was held at the Haseltine House, 6th inst,
and was very fully attended. The report of the Treasurer
showed the club to be in a good condition financially,
there being quite a sum in the treasury. The following
officers were elected for the ensuing year: President,
Leuj. F. Clark; Vico-President Geo. F. Elliott: Secrethere being quite a sum in the treasury.

officers were elected for the ensuing year: President,

Benj, F. Clark; Vico-President, Geo. F. Elliott; Secretary, Julius E. Wilson; Treasurer, Chas. L. Harmon;

Executive Committee, Ira A. Moore, Chas. J. Darrah

and Moses Wadleigh. Thirteen new members were

elected, making the total membership sixty-four. The

club was organized for the purpose of holding glass-ball

and pigeon shoots (pigeon shooting not allowed in New

Hampshire at present time), that its members might ac
quire proficiency in wing shooting—the matter of game

protection, fish propagation, etc., being well looked after

by the New Hampshire Game and Fish League, an or
maintain devoted wholly to the above named objects. by the New Hampshire Game and Fish League, an or-ganization devoted wholly to the above named objects. The Shooting Club raised a sufficient sum of money last The Shooting Chib raised a sufficient sum of money last winter by contributions to send an order for 300 migratory quail, which will be liberated in this vicinity, and the club will endeavor to protect them. The grounds formerly occupied by the Manchester Base-Ball Association have been secured, which will afford members of the club a place for practice within easy access.

J. E. W.

CONNECTICUT—Hartford, April 10th.—A friend and myself shot three snipe yesterday (April 9th) within the city limits. 1 have found by long experience that the first snipe generally reach here on the 8th of April. W. M. H.

NEW YORK—Hayt's Corner. April 4.—Wild ducks have been more plentiful here on the west side of Cayuga Lake than usual for the past two or three weeks, so I am informed, though I have not been out shooting. I think a few days' good shooting could be obtained near Cayuga, six miles south of the New York Central road, by stopping off at the bridge, or Bridgeport. There have been a number of geese seen going north, and some have been killed in this county, while they stopped to feed on wheat.

killed in this county, while they stopped to feed on wheat. FAR ROCKAWAY GUN CLUB.—A meeting of the Far Rockaway Gun Club was held at Delmonico's on Monday evening, April 2d. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George S. Greene, Jr.; Treasurer, Ernest C. Lamontagne; Secretary, Chas. A. Lummis; Governing Committee—Geo. S. Greene, Jr.; Ernest C. Lamontagne, Chas. A. Lummis, John D. Cheeren, Newbold T. Lawvence. New grounds have been engaged at Lawrence, L. I., and a club-house and other conveniences are to be crected immediately.

reniences are to be crected immediately.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Seneca Fulls, N. Y., April 9th.—The Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Fulls, N. Y., under whose auspices the State Sportsmen's Convention is to be held, met at a regular meeting April 7th. Seven new members were elected, and names of five others presented. The club is in a prosperous condition, and the managers are actively engaged with matters pertaining to the Convention. The Bird Committee are in correspondence with different parties in regard to pigeons, but in my judgment the contract will be given to either Phillips, of Detroit, or Stagg, of Chicago, both reliable dealers, who would furnish good birds. The matter will be settled probably in a few days. The Prize Committee have been both active and successful, and when the programme is published I shall be mistaken if the sportsmen of New York State do not pronounce it the best prize-list ever offered at a convention. The Parker Brothers, with gramme is published 1 suan to the best prize-list of New York State do not pronounce it the best prize-list over offered at a convention. The Parker Brothers, with their accustomed generosity and energy, have already forwarded their prize gun. Parties who have examined it pronounce it a superior gun to any before given the Association. The finish is superb, and good judges say it is a perfect gem. Other prizes will arrive about May 1st, and be placed on exhibition. The Committee on Grounds have not as yet positively decided upon location, but one will be secured which will be desirable and convenient. Every thing promises an early meeting of the Convention.

AN UNIQUE VISITOR.—Brooklyn, N. Y., April 2d.—his morning about 7 o'clock my daughter Nellie opened ne basement door to take our daily supply of milk. As

she did so she jumped back in some excitement and called "Papa, come and look at this thing!" I passed quickly into the room from the kitchen, and there, under the theorem the careful a benuiful male woodcook. I "Papa, come and look at this thing!" I passed quickly into the room from the kitchen, and there, under the sewing-machine, squatted a beautiful male woodcock. I essayed to catch him, but he darted past me into the kitchen, with his tail spread out like a fan, past the eat, who was very nuch surprised; and as soon as he saw the window filled with the house plants he took to wing and flew with great force against the glass. He was momentarily stunned. I picked him up and found he was slightly injured in the left wing, probably by striking against a telegraph wire or similar obstruction while on his midnight flight to his breeding grounds on the island. He is a beautiful specimen of last year's brood, and I determined to have him stuffed. I once saw one alight on the chains that support the smoke-stack of a ferry-boat when entering the Fulton Ferry slip, New York side, and have heard of one paying a visit to a city yard up town, but never heard of one seeking shelter in a dwelling-house.

New Jersey-Ocean Countu. April 9th.—Shipe yery.

New Jersex—Ocean County, April 9th.—Snipe very scarce.
The best bag I have heard of to one man was seven. Meather too cold for them. Lee formed last. Ducks plenty in the broad bay, but do not stool well. I have seen large flocks of carvas-backs this week moving north. Woodcock have come in large numbers, and are preparing to breed. Quail are plentiful, owing to the mild winter. Good shooting may be expected next fall.

expected next fall.

KENTON COUNTY CLUB.—Cincinnati, April 2d.—The Kenton County Shooting and Fishing Club, of Covington, Ky., met last night at Auditor Orr's office, where the organization was completed, and the following prominent gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, A. D. McPherson; Vice-President, J. A. P. Glose; Secretary, E. S. Studard; Treasurer, J. S. Sandford; Directors: J. D. Hudson, George Perkins and John Leathers. The club, which has been incorprated by the Kentucky Legislature, has nincteen charter members. The general purposes of the club art to grove the game laws of that State, and to promote the favorite pursuits of its members. It is the intention to prurchase a house and grounds near the Latonia Springs and Greenwood Lake. They will also be near grounds where their shooting tournaments will take place.

Tennessee Quail Potting .- Cincinnati, March 31st. TENNESSEE QUALL POTTING.—Cincunati, March 31st.—The following article I clip from the Commercial of March 29th, and send for you to judge whether the birds were shot legitimately or not. I certainly consider the article of no credit to the shooter, and also believe most of the 1,800 were potted. Here it is, dated March 25th, 1880.

1880:—
"Mr. David Holt, of this vicinity, from September 1st, 1878, to March 31st, 1879, killed 1,800 partridges. He killed fifty-four in five shots; killed eight on the wing at one shot. Of 321 shots he felled 311. He rarely misses a shot. A gentleman who thought he was a crack shot went out to shoot against Holt one day. Two birds flew up and Holt knocked them both down before the other fellow got ready to shoot. He did all the shooting with a small 36in, muzzle-loader. How is that for high?"
And I, myself, add the same exclamation. W. E. S.

The five shots, averaging 10 4-5 birds to a shot, were very fair-as ground covey shooting goes. Other men shooting in the same way have excelled it; however, it is difficult to give statistics, because the persons who do this kind of shooting do not often tell of it in print. The "eight on the wing at one shot" part of it is a figment of the imagination of a man who never saw a bird in the

of the imagnation of a man who never saw a bird in the field.

Spring in Florida.—Titusville, Fla., March 25th.—Just returned from a trip to Banana River, the great game resort of this region. Found raft ducks, or blue-bills, very numerous, but wild. Those that we shot we found to be poor. Found also a good lot of black ducks, here called English ducks (Anas obscard), and shovelers, or spoon-bills (Spatula clippeata), in the marshes. The widgeons and pintails seem mostly to have left this locality on their northern migration. The Florida gallimites, here called coots, are very numerous, swimming in immense solid phalanxes, often several hundred yards longight or ten feet wide, and so close together that thy touch each other. A sailboat can generally sail within twenty or thirty yards before they start to fly, and generally analy to be distinguished from rabbit. The great white pelicans seemed to have all gone north, but in their place was an immense army of shore birds, godwits, stills, killdeer, peeps, etc.

The numerous varieties of heron which swarm on these marshes are now beginning to nest, and are in full plumago. The crackof the plume hunter's gun is heard in all directions; the white heron plumes bring from 20 to 30 cents apiece, and several hundred can be secured in a few days at the rookeries, which, by the way, at always in the wildest and most inaccessible places, are always in the wildest and most inaccessible places.

We found no deer, although a few weeks ago they were numerous. This is owing to the fact that the does are lying concealed in the hickets with their young fawns. The bears are now partoling the river shore nights for horse-sinc crabs. In a few weeks they will walk the ocean beach for turtle eggs, and then their capture is comparatively easy.

Louisiana—New Orleans, April 11th.—Messrs, O. P. Glessner and fit. Hall Tragge, of this city, were in York effective and the search of the fact in the tip of the feet search and it. Hall Tragge, of this city, were in York effective and the searc SPRING IN FLORIDA. - Titusville, Fla., March 25th. - Just

ture is comparatively easy.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, April 11th.—Messrs. O. P., Glessner and fl. Hall Treager, of this city, were in York County last week on a snipe-shooting expedition. They were joined by Mr. Albertus Hiner, of that county, and Sergeant Adam Elsesser, the prospective candidate for Representative. The weather was cool, will a very strong northerly wind blowing, which, together with the erratic flight of this species of game, put their shooting abilities to the test. They succeeded in bagging thirty-five birds, which were in "fine order." They report having seen several coveys of participes and numerous scattered birds, which promises plenty of this game next fall.

ARKANSAS—Memphis, Tenn., April 9th.—There have been some good bags of snipe made on the Arkansas prairies. I intend having a turn next week, but it is getting rather late, EDMUND ORGILL.

Оню-Port Washington, April 9th.-I shot a crane

yesterday that measured six feet and two inches from tip to tip of wings, and was four feet and eight inches from toes to point of bill. It is now in the hands of a taxidermist. Ducks are very scarce here. I killed five blue-winged teal last Tuesday. There are lots of quall here, left over from tho winter. The river (Tuescarawas) has been too high and discolored for fishing. I am told there are lots of sulmon in the river besides black bass and perch. As soon as the water is in order I intend to try for the salmon, and will let you know what success I have.

R. O. Y.

OREGON.-Portland, March 20th.-Had a splendid day Oregon.—Portland, March 20th.—Had a splendid day's sport on the 14th with the ducks, the more so because of its mexpectedness. Went to the Columbia bottoms, about eight miles distant, in company with three friends. Result: J. R., 7 ducks; L., 5; B., 2, and your correspondent, 18, making a total of 32, mostly pintails and widgeons. I have hung my gun up for this season, and am now looking over fly-books, lines, rods, etc., preparatory to a descent upon the linny denizons of the brook, and then you will again hear of P. S.—A party of six returned from a shoot last week with six dozen canvas-backs.

Wolf Fluxt—Boston. April 2d.—Bremer County, Ia.

WOLF HUNT.—Boston, April 2d.—Bremer County, Ia., must afford rare sport, according to the account of a recent wolf hunt in Summer, a township in that county. John Bracken, with his pack of hounds, ran down eleven wolves, large and small.

A DUCK "BLIND,"—Vail, March 29th.—Have just returned from the Missaud Bling hotton, miss work.

wolves, large and small."

A DUCK "BLIND."—I'all, March 29th.—Have just returned from the Missouri. River bottom, where we (five of us) have been having a glorious duck hunt. We found ducks quite plentiful, although very wild, which added to the value of those we did kill. Earlier in the month some of the boys tried a new dodge on the ducks: they would place decoys on the ice while it was snowing, wrapping themselves in a white sheet, which made a perfect blind, and succeeded in killing a great many, t. c., something over one hundred for one man in two hours.

E. B. B.

ANOTHER MAN WHO LIKES THEM.—In this vicinity, since game has become so scarce and willy, there has been a great need felt for some device to concentrate shot for long distances. Our choke bores are good, and the dear old cylindrical must give way and make room for this modern improvement. Yet, even with this fin-provement, how often have we seen the need of something by which to bring to bag this or that particularly desirable game, which has hitherto flown, leaped, or swam so safely, yet provokingly near. But now comes that, which, in the writer's humble opinion, will totally eclipse everything of the kind yet invented—the thread-nowledge, and with two or three of these in the pocket, as one has his day's "outling" he may be reasonably sure of, a part of this high-flying and wild running game. Our Western and Southern friends, who reside where game is so plenty that they can easily fill their bags with loose shot, may be made to do good execution at 120 yards, or more. But I think most sportsmen will join me, and hail with delight this very important improvement for long-range shooting. G. W. E. North Andover, Mass. ment for long-range shooting. North Andover, Mass.

A GUN NOT EASILY STOLEN.

A GUN NOT EASILY STOLEN.

THE late recovery in Buffalo of a Fox gun, which had been stolen from the rooms of a well-known sportsman of that city, offers a few interesting and instructive comments which may present themselves in clear light to the many who happen to use this excellent gun in preference to all others. It appeared by the police court investigation that a couple of young boys, of fourteen and seventeen years respectively, entered the room where the gun was kept, and tempted by the neat aspect of it made a profitable investment of their time by appropriating it without any further ceremony for their own use.

One difficulty, however, presented itself, to wit: the successful transportation of the venture down stairs, as the room where it was kept was the topmost of a fourstory building. To accomplish this without any danger of detection it was therefore deemed advisable to detach stock and barrels and convey them separately, well hidden under the sheltering folds of their overcoats, to some place of further safe keeping. This would have been an easy task in case of any ordinary breech-loader, but the Fox gun, by its peculiar mechanism, presents some difficulties which are not well overcome by any one who is provided to detach the barrels, which are not well overcome by any one who is provided to detach the barrels, which can be instantly disengaged by pressure of a little countersunk knoh ingeniously adjusted to meet this requirement. Main strong in strength and the strength of the detach the barrels, which can be instantly disengaged by pressure of a little countersunk knoh ingeniously adjusted to meet this requirement. Main strong in strength and the strength of the detectives, who had a comparatively easy task before them in view of the fact humburship placed in the hands of presson of make tond the pressing demands upon short time and obviate the pressing demands upon short time and towards to the fear of possible discovery. The barrels, now widely pushed sideways, were thus placed across the kne

proper quid pro quo, some detectives, not far off, were quickly summoned, and by their belo the whole

proper quid pro quo, some detectives, not far off, were quickly summoned, and by their help the whole programme was materially changed. The gun, though seriously damaged, was promptly restored, and the House of Correction assigned as a residence of indefinite time to the chief perpetrator of the robbery.

If an accident of that kind had happened to an imported gun the repairing of it would probably run up to a sung little bill. The benefit accruing to the owner of a home manufactured gun, above those made abroad, becomes in this instance manifest, as, by reason of quickly adjusted machine-made duplicates, the slow process of costly hand labor is obviated. While often many dollars are needed to replace any important demolished portions of a foreign-made gun, over and above the long time required to do it, here a couple of hours are sufficient to complete the whole job at an almost nominal expense.

expense.

All things even, shooting qualities and excellence of finsh, it would appear that in case of accidents, violent or otherwise, the owner of a home-made gun has thus certain advantages which distance to the seat of workmanship in the other case does not well afford

SHOOTING MATCHES.

New Hampshire.—Manchester, April 8th (Fast Lay).—The first glass ball shoot of the Manchester Shooting Club for the season was held on the club grounds in 'Squog, this r.m. It was a cold day, with a strong northwest wind blowing across the range; consequently scores averaged poor. Card revolving trap; 18 yards rise; 10 balls each score:—

| | 181 | za. | 30 | 181 | 20 | ätt |
|---------------|-----|--------|--------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| | | Score. | Score. | | Score. | Score. |
| C. J. Danah | 7 | 7 | 7 | C. A. Jackson 1 | 8 | 8 |
| J. E. Wilnu | 5 | 4 | w | F. Dowst 2 | w | - |
| M. Wadleigh | | 6 | 7 | F. J. Dvake 4 | 6 | 6 . |
| H. P. Young | 5 | w | | N. S. Drake 5 | 6 | 6 · 5 |
| B. F. Clark | 8 | 8 | 6 | C. H. Cross 5 | W | - |
| W. H. Vickery | 4 | w | _ | A. Walker 6 | 5 | 7 |
| A. Hall | | 1 | W | L. Huntoon 6 | 4 | 6 |
| C. C. Clark | 5 | 357 | _ | J. E. Dolber 6 | W | |
| P. S. Wiggins | 4 | 0 | 5 | L. K. Mead 1 | 4 8 5 | 3 |
| C. B. French | 10 | в | | Dr. H. Wheeler 4 | 8 | 3 1 |
| G. F. Elliott | 4 | 2 | 7.7 | F. G. Taylor | 5 | 3 |
| G. E. Morrell | 6 | s | 5 | C.S. Masseck | 0 | 1 |
| E. A. Durgin. | 5 | 5 | W | N.A. Robinson — | _ | 5 |
| _ | | | | | J. E | . W. |
| | | | | | | |

MASSACHUSETTS-Worcester, April 10th.-The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the annual meeting of the Sportsman's Club last month: President, A. P. Pond; First Vice-Sportsman's Club last month: President, A. P. Pond; First Vice-President E. T. Smith; Secretary, Stedman Clark; Treasurer, G. J. Rugg; Directors, A. Houghton, Jr., C. B. Holden, John B. Goodell, and M. D. Gillman. Fast Day, April 8th, was very generally observed by the shooting fraternity in this city and environs by glass ball shooting on the grounds of both clubs. The occasion probably brought rogether more shooters than were ever before gathered in this city for glass ball shooting, and considering swift traps and a decidedly cold day, very creditable secres were made. The day's shooting opened with a friendly match of twenty balls (ten thrown from Holden's gonger trap, and five pairs thrown from stationary trap. opened with a friendly induced twenty oaks (left drone from Holden's rotary trap, and five pairs thrown from stationary traps 18 yards rise, between teams of ten face each, selected from the Mariboro Sportsman's Glub, of Mariboro, Mass, and the Sports-man's Club of this city, which was won by the Mariboro team, as shown by the score:

MARLBORO CLUB.

| MARLBORO CLUB | i. | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| H. W. Fauger. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 10 11 11 01 01 61 11 11 01 11 00 10 01 11 11 11 11 11 | 01 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 01 10 11 11 | 00-6 11-9 11-8 11-10 10-8 10-6 10-6 11-10 11-8 | 16 18 18 18 18 14 20 18 |
| Total | | | | _ |
| WORCESTER CLUS | | | | |
| A. P. Pond 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 00 11 14 14 14 18 11 10 01 00 11 61 14 14 11 10 01 10 11 11 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 11 10 | 11 - 8 00 - 8 11 - 8 11 - 10 00 - 4 01 - 8 11 - 10 10 - 8 11 - 7 11 - 9 | 18 16 13 19 11 15 20 15 16 |

number of shooters contested for the prizes in classes 2 and 3 and made very creditable scores.

MASSACHUSETTS-Quincy, April 8th .- The Merry Mount Shooting Club held a glass ball shoot this afternoon, at Bla Quincy, at 25 balls. The following is the summary:at Black's Creek

| | | Double. | Tota |
|-----------------|----|---------|------|
| Thomas Curtis | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| John Curtis, 2d | | 10 | 20 |
| George Monk | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| Albert Keating | | 6 | 19 |
| E. Hardwick | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| H. O. Studley | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| G. H. Bent | | () | 17 |
| Myron Clark | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| Perez Chubbuc | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| C. L. Prescott | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| D. H. Moore | 6 | S | 14 |
| W. W. Mitchell | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| T. E. Fernald | 8 | ñ | 14 |
| Orren Jones | 6 | 7 | 15 |
| W. Nightengale | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| I. H. Payne. | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| | | | |

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB .- March 31 .- Regular contest for gold badge from three Bogardus traps and Bogardus rules; 2

| Wm. Hughes | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 1 |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|-----|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Т. НШ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | i | Ü | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| A. C. Lewis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Cadmus | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 - 1 |
| F. W. Smith | 1 | 0 | 1 | ŧ | 0 | 0 | Û | | 3 | V | ři | tlı | di | 'n | W | n. | | | | | | | | | |
| C. Leroy | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ٩ | 1-1 |
| A. Heritage | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | O | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-2 |

April 7th.—Regular monthly contest at 20 balls; three Bogardus traps; 21 yards rise; for a gun, the member winning it the most times in twelve contests becomes the owner. It having been

shot for nine times and Mr. Hedden and Mr. Hill having won it each three times, it is looked on with great interest with the members, who shall be the winner, for the rest of the members consider

| themselves out of t | therace | : | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| J. Headden | | 11: | 1110 | 11110 | 1111 | 111 | 1 1-1 |
| A. C. Lewis | | 10: | 1111 | 10100 | 1111 | 011 | 1 1-1 |
| T. Hill | | 111 | 1111 | 01011 | 1111 | 0 1 1 | 1 1-1 |
| W. Hughes | | 10: | 1100 | 10111 | 0101 | 100 | 10 - 1 |
| W. Cannon | | 0.01 | 0.00 | 01111 | 0111 | 100 | 11-1 |
| J. Adams | | | | | | | |
| F. Smith | | 0.1 (| 111 | 01010 | 0111 | 111 | 1 0-1 |
| J. Van Gilder | | 0.01 | 011 | 11001 | 0111 | 110 | $0\ 1-1$ |
| C. Leroy | | 111 | 101 | 11111 | 1101 | 111 | 1 1-1 |
| Ties on 18, 23 var | ds rise: | 5 ba | 119: | | | | |
| I Honddon | 1 1 1 | 1 1 | -51 C | Langua | 1 | 1 0 | 1 0- |

P. W. LOVERING, Sec'y New York-Port Morris, April 10th.—Glass ball match on the grounds of the Knickerbucker Yacht Club, for the Gun Club medal; handicap; 15 balls; rotary trap:-F. B. Chedsey 25 W. Potter, Jr. 25 T. N. Jacques 25 W. Fulton, Jr. 23

13 A. E. Miller. 18 12 D. F. Caughian 25 10 G. Donnerlein 25 10 J. Riley. 18

| PENNSYLVANIA-Titusville, April 10thFirst match; 10 smoke | 3 |
|---|----|
| target balls ; 21 yards rise :- | |
| J. J. McCrum 0 1 <t< td=""><td></td></t<> | |
| Charles V. Boughton | j |
| J. J. Wheelock | 5 |
| R. H. Boughton, Jr 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 |) |
| A. Bown 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-1 | j. |
| J. Fleming 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1-1 | 9 |
| In the constituence | , |
| - Second match; 10 smoke target balls; 21 yards rise;- | |
| J. J. McCrum | 3 |
| Charles V. Boughton | ð. |
| J. J. Wheelock | ŧ, |
| R. H. Boughton, Jr 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-1 | ð |
| J. Fleming 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0- | ò |
| | |
| F. Reide 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-1 | , |
| Third match; 5 smoke target balls each; 21 yards rise;- | |
| J. J. McCrum 1 1 1 0 0-3 J. Fleming 0 1 1 1 1- | ŧ |
| Charles V Roughton1 1 1 1 5 1 1 Shattuck 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |) |
| J. J. Wheelock 0 1 1 1 1-4 F. Reide | į |
| R. H. Boughton, Jr. 0 1 1 1 0-3 | |

| H. H. Houghton, Jr., 011110-2|
| CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUIL-Washington, D.C., March 3ist.—Score of the glass-hall practice of this club yesterday, which was postponed from the regular practice day (Saturday last) on account of the weather. The Carl rotary trap was used at 18 yards rise;—Hills.—Hil

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.-Washington, D. C., April 10th .-Regular practice meeting. There was a strong wind blowing during the shooting. Card trap; 18 yards rise for the single ball match of 30 balls, and 16 yards rise for the double ball match of 10 balls each.

| S1 | ngl | e b | ul | 1 1 | | ıt | | n | : | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|------|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|---|---|-----|---|---|----|-----|---|----|----|----|-----|---|---|----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|----|----|------|----|
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| 11 : | I. C. | ho | **** | mil | | | | | | | | | - 1 | | 1 | -1 | - 1 | | Ŧ. | 41 | -1 | - 1 | | 1 | -1 | - 1 | - (1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 63 | - 1 | -1 | -1 | 0- | 3. |
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KENTICKY—Munfordville, March 30th.—Yesterday the Muniordville Gun Club met on their grounds and divided, three on a side; and shot for a silver pitcher. Each shot at 20 balls; rolary trup IS yards rise, with the following score:—

| | E. H. Chap | line | | | 1.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-2 |
|---|--------------|-------|----|------|---------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | William R. | Gree | 11 | | 1 1 | . 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | ł | 1 | 1 | U-J |
| | | Total | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | - 5 | 4 | | | | |
| ì | J. W. Smit | f. | | | 1 1 | 1 | .1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | î. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 5 |
| | II A Score | 0.000 | | | 1 1 | | - 1 | - 1 | n | - 1 | 1 | 61 | 13 | - 1 | -1 | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 1 |
| | R. H. Hug | hes. | | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | ì | 1 | 1 | 0 - 1 |
| | 141 221 7210 | Total | | | | | | ï | | | | ٠., | | | | | | . 5 | 3 | | | | |
| | | 20000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ŀ | A | R | 100 | ER. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Rifle.

"NICK" ON FALSE NAMES.

THE bogus name boxic has once more unde its appearance in the midst of the directors of the National Rifle Association, and strange to say, the first movement of "Old Reliable," John Bodine, in his new seat as a director was to secure the passage of a resolution by which he may be "unreliable". John Smith. The children of older growth in the Board do not appreciate the old motto that a burnt child dreads the fire. Does not the Board recall how at one time a similar resolution was passed, and how flatly and squarely the Journalists (whose duty it is to let the world know what it wants to know about Creedmoor and the doings there) sat down on the plan and refused to be participants in any such misrepresentation? It is selear, simple fraud or worse, and has its entire purpose and excuse in a desire to deceive. If A is a member of a corporation which pays for and has a claim upon his services for certain hours of certain days of the week, he cannot expect to have the National Rifle Association, the staff at Creedmoor and the press, both daily and weekly, to enter into a conspirery with him to defraud that corporation by hiding the fact that A spends his time at Creedmoor while he tries to convey the impression that it is spent in the service of the hiring body. It is the same when a business or professional man sets out to draw the wool over the cycs of a company of his clients. If the office boy is instructed to say that Lawyer Subde is on that very afternoon arguing a case before the Contr of Appeals at Albany, he may do so without any infraction of the office code of morals, though he saw Lawyer 8, start not an bour before for an aftornoon before the Dutits; but it is rather unreasonable to suppose that the life is to be carried out as far as its originator would wish, and the columns of papers to which we look for the record THE borns name bogic has once more made its appearance in se that the lie is to be carried out as far as its originator would pose that the lie is to be carried out as far as its originator would wish, and the columns of papers to which we look for the record of the shooting would be burdened even more than at present with bogue sentries. Another man who has an honest pide in his abilities as a marksman and passionately loves the lavigorating competitions at long range, may necept a public office where for a consideration be offers to perform certain service. He may be a court officer with merely perfunctory duties, yet they are regarded as of value, and it is an infraction of that agreement to assume other duties and participate in other cargus; mosts earliers to the control of th assume other duties and participate in other engagements entirely at variance with them. If there is no fraud intended, no inteution to seek a shield from some consequences unpleasant of

unwished for then why the hiding under a nomile fusily The intention to misrepresent may been in a thousand directions, of which the writer has no fleat but the few cases clied no doubt will serve to indicate how those who wish to evade the plain responsibility for their doings find motive for it.

responsibility for their doings find motive for it.

It can hardly be that there is a desire to slip out of the notoriety
which the newspapers give the shooters, through any idea that
rifle shooting is not quite "the thing," but the parallels drawn in
the Board when the resolutions were adopted would lead to the
impression that something of the sort was entertained.

There may be a delicacy on the part of some who are exper-There may be a delicacy on the part of some who are expert wing shots against shooting birds from arran, howeverill-founded it may be, and the whole body of pigeon shots and the sport itself has been brought into a sort of disrepute partly on account of the practices indulged in at private matches, and in good of the practices indulted in at private matches, and in good measure by the custom, long past the initiative stage, of using false names at trap shoots. It is prima face proof in any business transaction that when a fulse name is given, some fraud is intended, or is to be covered up. Turn and twist it as they may, the rifle shooters who wish to crawl to the range under a fulse name are put on the defensive, and the best justification they can offer is the very poor one that they are seeking a good end by bad means. It is undignified and it is ungentlemanty, akin to the aliases of the police court and the criminal classes. A man who seeks to high his filentity needs to be watched. He may not be a pickpocket, and a train to Creedmoor is not u convoy of felous simuly because the men are not whom they nected to be: but

picknocket, and a train to Creedmoor is not a convoy of felous simply because the men are not whom they pretend to be; but somebody somewhere is to be misled by the subterfuge of a false name, and the rilleman who assumes it knows precisely where he is to profit by the deception.

Nor does the mischief stop here. The N.R. A, sets rules for secres and hundreds of associations throughout the country. Some of these have the bogus name allowance, and Walnut Hill stains an otherwise fair fame by this transparent blot, but on the unfority of the ranges the shooting is fair, open and acknowledged. This resolution permits the record to be deluged with the doines of nominal unrealities, of phart assmal frauds. When the eggen. In resultation permits of phenomenal frauds. When the chickens come home to roost, earth the chickens come home to roost, earth when the members of the N.R.A. will feel ashamed of their progeny.

The ground may a specific be taken the sales, if rifle shooting it to be grounding and as a sport for gentlemen, and is to extend its

Is to be maintained as a sport for gentlemen, and is to extend its operations, that everything shall be open and above board. The first rifleman of this country certainly, and perhaps of the world, has never had occasion to slink under cover, as proposed and permitted by this resolution. When his score was bad he was despondent at his fill luck, and hopeful for the next shot. When the score was finche was justly exultant, but like his namesake. "Old Hickory," he has been, first, last and all the time, true to himself. In the New York body there is a little too much steering within the letter of the law while breaking its spirit, and if the present attempt to revive the old plan of sulterfuge shooting shall ancert, then I mistake very strongly the spirit of the New shall operate, then I mistake very strongly the spirit of the New York press. Hook there for an independence in the matter, and it lake names are given to the world as records I shall begin to think that the young men who "tak'notes" are willfully or carelessly blind.

The PALMA CONDITIONS.—The conditions for the Palma trophy as amended by the special committee appointed for the purpose, and adopted by the Board of Directors N. R. Δ_n were read as follows:

lows:—
Title—International Long-Range Match; for the championship
of the world; open to riflomen of all countries. Teams—Each
team shall consist of eight men; members of the various teams
participating must be native-born citizens and residents of the narticipating must be native-born citizens and residents of the countries they respectively represent, except in the case of teams representing a provincial territory of a government, in which case a residence in the province will be sufficient, provided the member is a native-born subject of the parent country. Rides—Any not exceeding 10 pounds weight. Minimum pull of trigger, three pounds. Distances-899, 900 and 1,000 yards. Number of shots—Thirty at each range by each competitor; no sighting shots; matted to last two days; competitors to fire 15 shots at each distance upon each day, commencing at 800 yards. Position—Any without artificial rest. Entrance Feo-Mone. Previous Practice—Competing teams shall be allowed the use of the range for one week previous to the match, but on the days of this match no -competing teams shall be another that the range of the bag of the week previous to the match, but on the days of this match no person will be allowed to shoot on the range at any of the distances prescribed herein, except us a competitor. Captains of the competing teams shall elect two referees, and the referees so chosen shall appoint an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall

be that.

Prize—The American Contenuial Trophy Paima; such trophy to be shot for in each subsequent year upon the same terms in the country of the team arriving. The recognized head rife association of the country represented by the winning team shall also shad and place at which the next match for the determine the time and place at which the noxt match for the trophy shall be short, and shall be the custodians of said trophy and responsible for its safe keeping. The time and place at which the competitions for the Palma are to be held must be announced at least three months in advance. Sights, targets, marking and scoring in the foregoing match to be according to the printed

secing in the foregoing match to be according to the printed regulations of the National Rifle Association of America.

All teams competing for the Paina shall be organized under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of the organized under the auspices of the National Rifle Association of the countries which they represent, if there be such an association of their respective countries. No home team shall be allowed to practice upon the range designated for a competition until such time as some foreign team may be able to avail themselves of like practice. That such home team to be selected at least six weeks prior to the date fixed for the midel. fixed for the match.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.—At the April meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. R. A. the following letter was read:—

Board of Directors of the N. R. A. the following letter was read:

RISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION

RISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION

**Problem of the Antional Rifle, association of the Rifle Association of the Antional Rifle, association to express on behalf of the riflement of the Rifle Association to express on behalf of the riflement of Ireland regret that the international rifle match between Ireland and America, so in America and Ireland until 1876, has so long been in abeyance. We feel assured that your Association has only to take this mutter in hand and a team well worthy to represent America will come forward to give Irelance another changes of retroving the honors than the results of the Rifle Association confidently expects that their welcome will be no less warm than that accorded to their preducessors. The dear illust, and your feam could visit we include a result of the results of the resu

The feeling was immediate and alimost manimous in favor of the acceptance of the invitation. It had become manifest to many of the Board that there was little chance of a Palma match during

the present year, and it was seen that an Trish-American match the present year, and It was seen that an Irish-American mater would have very nearly the same effect in rousing publicationion and reviewing the lagging interest in rille practice. The matter was referred to a small committee to collect information, and on sday last report was made that the Columbia Rifle Association of Washington could and would furnish one man to the team, and of washington count and wount trans one man to the examina-possibly two. The Massachusetts Ritle Association could do better, for Jackson, Brown and Gerrish had arranged to visit Wimbledon, and would start earlier, so us to take part in the American match in Ireland. The New Jersey Association thought that Frank Hyde would go as their representative. On motion it was unanimously wond go as der representative. On motion it was minimously resolved that the invitation from Dublin be accepted, and a team sent to Ireland. To carry out this resolution Major Henry Fullon, Col. John Bodine, Col. H. G. Litchfield, Col. E. H. Sanford, Gen. Alex, Shaler, Gen. E. L. Molineux and James Grant were made a Anox banes, our E. B. Monted and dame Grate were made a committee to select and provide for the sending of a team, and the committee will at once set to work on the task, employing a mixed plan of competition and arbitrary selection in getting the

"Perry's Green Book" for Scores.—Now that long-range shooting is to be the rage this summer again, and marksmen are getting back to a style of shooting where an exact record of their getting vack to a styre of snooting where an exact record of their work is of paramount importance, Capt. Perry bis done good service in getting out a third edition of his "Green Book." In the early days of long-range there were a dozen sorts and style of recording the work done with all that minuteness requisite to make the study of the secret-book a matter of profit and pridance at future matches. But gradually the compact, reasonable score at future matches. But gradually the compact, reasonable score-book of Capt. Perry supplanted all the others, because it was made by a rifteman who knew what riftemen needed. In it they could muse field-notes, rough and ready, without going through a long course of double-entry bookkeeping while their gun was cooling. The book contains, too, a valuable set of hints on the use of the rifts, enough to make the life of half a dozen unmunis-And all in all, the agreeable "Green Book" is the one which all riftemen of experience secure and use.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

| 1 N. W. AFBOIG | 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 18 |
|-----------------|--|
| Re-entry 4 | 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5-17 |
| G. L. Winship | 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 47 |
| Re-entry | 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 -47 |
| J. H. Williams4 | 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5-47 |
| Re-entry | |
| L. W. Farrar | |
| | |
| Re-entry4 | 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 4-41 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 47 |
| O. M. Jewell5 | 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 47 4-46 |
| Re-entry5 | |
| J. B. Osborn4 | 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5-46 |
| Re-entry | 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-45 |
| C. R. Griffing | 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5-46 |
| Re-entry | 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5-45 |
| W. Howard | 5 5 5 1 4 4 5 4 5-46 |
| Re-entry | 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4-46 |
| J. Nichols | 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-46 |
| Re-entry4 | 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4-45 |
| D. Kirkwood | 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4-45 |
| Re-entry4 | 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5-45 |
| E. B. Souther5 | 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-45 |
| Re-entry4 | 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-43 |
| J. Borden | 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 44 |
| · Re entry4 | 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5-14 |
| D. C. CHILLY | |
| R. A. Blood4 | 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5-41 |
| Re-entry4 | 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 4-43 |
| C. C. Foster4 | 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4-41 |
| Re-entry 4 | 5 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5-43 |
| R. Davis | 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5-44 |
| Re-entry4 | 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5-43 |
| L. E. Ring | 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5-44 |
| Re-entry 4 | 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-42 |
| C. U. Meiggs | 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 3 4-44 |
| Re-entry | 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-43 |
| C. R. Morse 4 | 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4-43 |
| Re-entry4 | 4 4 5 3 4 8 5 4 0 34 |
| 1 1 | |

According to the terms of the match four prizes are awarded to the parties making the best first scores prior to 2 o'clock, and appended are the scores of the winners of these supplementary

E. F. Richardso O. M. Jewell . . J. H. Williams. N. W. Arnold... Richardson

Boston, April 9th,-The new classified match at the Manmoth Doston, April 9th.—The new classified match at the Manmoth Rillie Gallery, which commenced on the 1st of the mouth, has shown (for so early in the month) some excellent shooting, and the match is very popular with one and all. Mr. W. H. Harrison, of the Massachusetts Rille Association, leads in the first class with five clean scores, or the highest possible score in the match, namely, 200. He also eclipsed last month's record. This list week he made thirty-one consecutive bull's-eyes, which outranks his last month's shooting, when he had twenty-six consecutive bull's-eyes. He made the best possible 30, and followed it with three clean scores, which is by far the best record ever made in the gallery, Mr. U. A. Pollard was also successful this last week in getting a clean score. He made Khirtene consecutive bull's-eyes lery, Mr. U. A. Pollard was also successful this last week in get-ting a clean score. He madeEthirteen consecutive bull's-eyes. This is the first time Mr. Pollard was ever successful in retting a clean score, although making 39's with apparent case. In the second class Mr. L. W. Farrar heads the list with 192, closely fol-lowed by Gordan McKenzie with 191, and Messrs. Winship and Swift with 188 and 187 respectively. The shooting is of the highest order, and will rank favorubly with any of its predocessors. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date; 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200:—

| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| W. II. Harrison | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40-200 |
| U. A. Pollard | 38 | 38 | 36 | 39 | 40 - 193 |
| SECOND CLASS. | | | | | |
| I. W. Farrar | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39-192 |
| Gordan McKenzie | 33 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 - 191 |
| F. A. Winship | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 - 188 |
| P. D. Swift | | 37 | 37 | 38 | 88-187 |
| N. S. James | 3.5 | 36 | 37 | 157 | 37-182 |
| F. W. Sharon | 31 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 87 - 179 |
| C. O. Pratt | | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 - 178 |
| H. O. Pratt E. Shumway | | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 - 177 |
| Geo, Estes. | | 31 | 34 | 35 | 36-174 |
| A. C. Staples | 13 E | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 174 |
| H. C. Smith | | 31 | 35 | 35 | 36 174 35- 173 |
| Wm. R. Spark | | 31 | 34 | 35 | 35- 172 |
| Geo. D. Edson | | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35- 171 |
| C. R. Curtls | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31-170 |
| GEO. E. I | LAV | | 130 | Man | 01-110 |

Boston April 10th .- The second competition in the new Every moston apprainth.—The second competition in the new Every-body's match, No. 2, took place to-day at Walmid Hill. The at-tendance was fair and the spectators numerous. Among them was Mr. Clements, from Augusta, Mo. 'The day proved one of the most disagreeable of the season, owing to the high wind which prevailed. It was theroughly idokle, vascillating from 7 to 10 o'clock, and requiring from 100 to 200 points of windage. In clock, and requiring from two to ave points of windage. In t, most of the marksmen were beaten by its force. The sun

was also a drawback, as its intense brightness produced a mirrors was also a drawback, as its intense brightness produced a mirage which danced before the largets in a perplexing manner. The entries were consequently not so large, as many proposed to save ammunition for better conditions. Mr. O. M. Jewell, however, controlled the gale and made the largest score, 49 ont of the 50, which was a brilliant achievement for the day. Mr. Charles, with his military rite, also made a capital showing with his 48, two points being added for a handleap, as it is to all who use this arm. According to the conditions of the match, J. B. Osborn made the best first score before 2 o'clock, for which a prize is offered. The host scores arm given, as fullows:

| | THO Desce | COL | .'S II | 10 | 84 | | UI. | 4. | 57. | 3 | 10 | O1 | ш |) | 11. | 35 | - | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------|------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|---|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|--------|
| ı | O. M. Jen | ell. | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-49 |
| ı | W. Charle | 28 (11 | nit.) | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | ű. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | õ | 4 | 4 | 5 - 48 |
| ı | E. F. Riel | ard | SON | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Ď. | 4-48 |
| | J. B. Osbo | u. | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 46 |
| ŀ | J. H. Will | iam | s (n | nil. | .). | | | | | ٠, | | | | ٠, | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | + | 5 - 46 |
| l | J. Nichols | š | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| F | J. Borden | | | | | | | | ٠. | ٠ | ٠. | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 - 45 |
| ŀ | H. Tyler | mil. |) | | | | | | | | | | | | | , | 4 | 4 | 5 | -4 | 5 | -5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 45 |
| ľ | H. Tyler C. H. Pra | tt | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .5 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 42 |
| ١ | A. L. Bur | t | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-40 |
| ı | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ation's long-range handicap match begins Wednes day, April 14th, and will continue on successive Wednesdays until closed by the executive committee. Open to all comers: 806, 909 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 15 at each distance. Pool shooting at 800 crosed by the executive committee. Open to all concers; say, 899 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 15 at each distance. Pool shooting at 8,00 yards only. Competitors with a record of 296, but not executing 213, will be allowed on each score four points; those with no record above 205 will be allowed ten points. The amount received in excess of expenses will be divided into three prices in excess of expenses with the divided into three prizes, to he awarded to the competitors making the best aggregate of three scores. First prize, 40 per cent, of excess; second, 30 per cent, third, 25 per cent. No competition will be reckoned in which five entry fees are not paid in. Entry fee, for members, \$1; nonmembers, \$125.

The Boston Galleries, April 10th. - Better shooting has never been The Boston Galleries, April 10th.—Better shooting has never been done at the Magnolia Gallery than during the past week. Mr. Hollis has added three more clean scores to his already fine achievement of six full scores, giving him a total up to to-day in the fourth week of the Chassilied March of nine clean scores. On Monday Mr. Hollis made 37 bull's-eyes in succession, the best shooting by far ever done in the gallery. Mr. Hall has already placed to his credit seven clean scores. Mr. Smith has made five clean scores. In the second class Mr. Lawrence has the lead. Distance 160 feet, rounds 10:-

| First Class. | |
|--|----------------|
| 7. Hollis. 150 N. Jumes 7. Hollis 150 E. Walters 1. M. Smith 150 E. Walters 1. M. Smith 150 J. W. Frost 1. W. Henry 149 J. R. F. Schaefer 1. D. Harrison 143 C. Underhill 1. | 42 41 40 |
| Second Class. | |
| J. Lawrence 145 S. Forg I W. H. Farnham 145 J. J. Ross I C. F. Brooks 144 O. C. Pratt I J. B. Thomas 141 F. W. Farrar I J. Seares 141 | 41 |
| Third Class. | |
| 3 Davies 147 () A. Gross 1 3. Tartior 146 E. Janues, 1 1. D. Switze 157 (, Cornell 157 (, Corn | 31 31 31 |

At the Mannmoth Rifle Gallery the new Classified Match has At the Manmon time Gauery the new Classified Match has shown some excellent shooting, and is very popular with one and all. Mr. W. H. Harrison, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, leads in the first class with five clean scores, or the highest possible caus in the first class with revenue scores, or the nighest possible score in the match, namoly, 200. Last week lie made 31 consecu-tive bull's eyes. Last month he had 25. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date, rounds 8, possible 40; 150 feet; five scores to win, or possible 20:— First Class.

W. H. Harrison. 40 U. A. Pollard 38 Second Class Second Class.
192 E. Shumway
191 G vorge Estes.
188 A. C. Staples
187 H. C. Smith
182 Wm. R. Spark
179 Geo. D. Edson
178 C. L. Curtis.
177 W. Farrar.... Gordan McKen P. A. Winship P. D. Swift N. S. James F. W. Sharon

BELLEYUE RANGE.—The Medford Amateur Rifle Association hold their fourth competition in their "classified" series at Belle-vue Range April 8th. The weather conditions were fair. There were 191 entries, Mr. H. Klinball heading the list with a score of 47 out of a possible 59. Appended are the scores:—

| | Tout of a possible of. Appended the file see | ores | - | | | | |
|-----|--|------|--------|----|-----|-------|------|
| | H. Kimball4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 4- | |
| 1 | | 5 4 | 5 5 | 4 | 7 | 5 4 | 11 |
| \$ | N. P. Ames 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 5 | 41 |
| . | H. Davis 4 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | ĥ | 5 | 4 5- | -1 |
| ć | Re-enery 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 5 | 4. |
| 1 | C. H. Russell 3 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 5- | - 4 |
| 2 | Re-entry 4 4 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 4 | 4: |
| - } | J. A. Henderson | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 5- | -4 |
| 2 | Re-entry | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 11 |
| | A. B. Archer 5 4 | 1 4 | 4 5 | -1 | £i. | 4 5- | -4 |
| | Re-entry 4 4 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 4- | -4: |
| - | J. Edwards 5 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 5 | -44 |
| . | Re-entry4 4 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 5 | 4: |
| ; | | 4 5 | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 4 | 4 |
| | Re-entry | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4 | ŏ | 5 4 | -43 |
| 3 | A. W. Webb4 5 | 0 4 | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 4: |
| - 1 | W. Lewis | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 4: |
| 1 | | 9 5 | 5 4 | 5 | 5 | | -43 |
| . 1 | J. B. Richardson | 1 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 5 | | -4; |
| ١. | | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 4- | -4: |
| 9 | F. A. Winship | 5 4 | 3 4 | -f | 4 | 4 4 | 41 |
|) [| Re-entry 5 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 4 | 4: |
| - 1 | Re-entry 5 4 W. P. Metcalf 4 | 4 5 | 3 4 | + | 4 | 4 4 | 45 |
| | J. W. Vining 4 5 | 4 0 | 3 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 5- | -4% |
| | Re-entry | 4 3 | + 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 4 | 4; |
|) | J. S. Bennett | 4 4 | + + | -1 | 5 | 4 4 | 41 |
| 3 | I A. J. Greene s i | 4 4 | * 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 3 | -41 |
| - | R. Sherman 4 4 | 1 1 | 5 7 | 4 | 4 | | -41 |
| , | Mr. H. Kimball won the revolver in the | 404 | - 1 | - | 7 | 2 0 . | ndi. |
| | in the second of the revolver in the | mer | class, | C, | 11. | Russ | Cl. |

in the second, and N. P. Ames in the third class.

THE WAREFIELD RANGE—The eighth competition in the "shot gun" series of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association was shot Abril Stil. The range was open all day, there being an unsmally large number of riflemen present. One hundred and forty entries were made, and below are given fourteen of the best scores:

| David | Ogi | VI | G. | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | f. | 5 | A | 15 | 15 | 4 99 |
|---------|-----------|------|-----|-----|----|------|----|----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simon | Pan | 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | | | - 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | Ü | Ð | 4-000 |
| 1100 | ****** | | | | | | | | • • | ٠ | ٠. | • | ٠. | | | | | | | | - 4 | Ð | - 3 | () | D | 4) | 0-30 |
| lle-e | mus | | | | | | | | | * | | | | ٠. | | | | | | . , | .5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | -4 | 5 | 4 - 31 |
| E. F. 1 | \$L(10) | ις. | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | | | | | . 4 | -\$ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 31 |
| rre-e | HILLA | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | .1 | Ε. | . 4 | | 94 | G 124 |
| D. H. | FF ELLS | CI | | | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | Å | 5 | .4. | .4 | -5 | 6 | 4-21 |
| Re-e | nirv | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | • | • • | | - 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 1 101 |
| Thoma | is Ch | DD | | | | | | | | ٠ | | • | ٠. | | ٠ | ٠. | ٠ | | | | - 2 | - 17 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 4 |
| Ho o | mter. | | | • • | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . э | -1 | 4 | + | 9 | 4 | 0-31 |
| Re e | utry | | | ٠. | ٠. | | | ٠. | . , | | | | | | | | | | | | .4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 28 |
| Georgi | $a \in a$ | .114 | : 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4. | 4 | 75 | .1 | 75 | 25 | 13 1964 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. I | earb | or | 31 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ă | á | 4 | ŝ | 3 | å | 4 (10) |
| Re-e | ntra | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 4 200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Gardner, March 20th .- Following are the scores made by morn ers of the Gardner rifle club at Hackmatack range to-day, two scores of ten shots each. The inch ring and Creedmoor targets were used: distance 200 vards

| | | | | | | | | | | | R. | C. | 18. | C. | Totals |
|--------|--------|-------|------|--|------|----|--|--|----|--|----|-----|-----|----|----------|
| | Ellswo | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 90 | 47 | 179 - 94 |
| | Nicho | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 75 | 45 | 171 - 93 |
| | Pierce | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | 79 | 44 | 168 89 |
| S. Hi | ldrith | | | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | 80 | 44 | 85 | 47 | 165-91 |
| | Dodge | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 84 | 45 | 164-58 |
| | ter Hi | | | | | | | | | | | 4.5 | 78 | 44 | 162 - 89 |
| Willia | вт Ач | stin. | | | | | | | | | 8# | 45 | 76 | 45 | 156 - 90 |
| C. Sh | umwa | Y | | | | | | | ٠. | | 43 | 34 | 67 | 44 | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

New Bedford, April 8th .- The New Bedford Rifle Association had a meet to-day, the attendance being the largest of the season.

The weather conditions were good, as far as light and a beautiful day were concerned; but the wind was on a perfect rampage, and "old Boreas" beat the best marksmen that assembled at Bay View Forty-three out of a possible fifty was the largest score attained, and the maxpie and blackbird were often shown, and even the old goose came ia for a share of the spoils, as tho summary indicates. The conditions were 200 yards, off-handed, ten rounds:

| F. A. Bradford | 4 5 | 4 - | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 - 43 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|--------|
| T. A. Smith | 5 3 | 4 . | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 42 |
| T. E. Almy | 4 4 | 4 . | 4 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-41 |
| George M. Stetson | 4 4 | 4 . | 1 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-41 |
| Ollver E. Gifford | 3 4 | 5 | 3 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 40 |
| George W. Parker | 4 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 - 40 |
| D. D. Briggs | 4 4 | 4 : | 3 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-39 |
| S. P. Richmond | 4 3 | ħ. | 1 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| S. Eggers | 4 4 | 3 | 3 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-38 |
| Charles Bartol | 3 4 | 4 | 5 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 - 38 |
| R. M. Ashley | 4 4 | 4 . | 1 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 - 37 |
| Clifford Baylies | 5 4 | 4 4 | - 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4-37 |
| W. E. Cunningham | 3 4 | 5 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 - 35 |
| Charles A. Gray | 4 4 | 5 . | £ 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| A. E. Smith | 4 3 | 5 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 - 36 |

Springfield, April 8th .- Rod and Gun Rifle Club fifth competition in subscription match to-day scores made—high northwest 200 yards; off-hand; possible 50:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4-47 |
|------|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| . н. | Chi | pi | n | | | . , | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | 4 | 5 | Б | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 416 |
| . Y | un | er ie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | Б | 4-46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | ŏ | 4 | 5 | 545 |
| Mat | hew | 180 | 13 | | | | | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4-45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4-45 |
| . Ar | ms. | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4-45 |
| J. P | nei | 1. | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-44 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-43 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4-43 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-42 |
| Vac | ı V | 110 | k | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-41 |
| | H. S. B. You H. I Mat I. W. Ar J. F. H. I Lew Smi | H. Cha S. Bum Youn H. Ded Mathew I. Wilso Arms. J. Knei H. Barr Lewis. Smith | H. Chapter S. Burnster Young H. Dedeke Mathewson I. Wilson Arms. J. Kneil. H. Barret Lewis. Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bumstea . Young H. Dedeick Mathewson I. Wilson . Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bunstead . Young H. Dedeick Mathewson I. Wilson . Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bumstead . Young H. Dedelek Mathewson I. Wilson . Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | H. Chapin S. Bumstead Young H. Dedeick Mathewson I. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bunstead . Young H. Dedelck Mathewson I. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bunstead . Young H. Dedeick Mathewson L. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin S. Bunstead . Young H. Dedelek Mathewson L. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | H. Chapin. S. Bunnstead Young Young Mathewson L. Wilson Arns J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | H. Chapin S. Bumstead Y. Young H. Dedelck Mathewson L. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | H. Chapin S. Brunstead Young Dedelek Mathewson L. Wilson Arms J. Kneil H. Barrett Lewis Smith | . H. Chapin. S. Bunstead Young H. Dedelck. Mathewson. L. Wilson. Arms. J. Kneil H. Barrett. Lewis. Smith | . H. Chapin . S. Buinstead Young | . H. Chapin. S. Bunstend Young H. Dedelck. Mathewson. L. Wilson. Arms. J. Kneil. H. Barrett. Lewis. Smith. | . H. Chapin. S. Bunstead Young H. Dedelck. Mathewson. L. Wilson. Arms. J. Kneil H. Barrett. Lewis. Smith | H. Chapin S. Buinstead - Young H. Dedecic Mathewson L. Wilson Arms - H. Wilson L. Wilson - L. Wilson - L. Wilson - Wilso | . H. Chapin S. Bunnstead. - Young H. Dedeick Mathewson I. Wilson Arms. H. Barrett. Lewis. | . H. Chapin. S. Bumstead Young Young | . H. Chapin. S. Bumstead Young H. Dedeick. Mathewson. L. Wilson. Arms. H. Harrett. Lewis. | . H. Chapin. S. Bumstead Young H. Dedelck. Mathewson. L. Wijson. Arms. H. Wijson. L. Wijson. L. Wijson. L. Lewis. Smith. | H. Chapin 4 5 5 8 Bunstead 5 5 Young 4 H. Dedelck 4 Mathewson 5 L. Wilson 4 Arms 5 4 Arms 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 | H. Chapin 4 5 5 S. Bunstead 5 5 7 Young 4 6 H. Dedelck 4 4 Mathewson 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 Arns 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 L. Wilson 5 5 S. Wilson 5 S. Wilso | H. Chapin 4 5 6 S. Bunustead 5 5 4 - Young 4 5 6 H. Dedelck 4 4 5 5 Mathevson 5 4 4 L. Wilson 4 5 5 - Arms 5 4 4 L. Wilson 5 5 4 - Arms 5 4 4 L. Wilson 5 5 5 - Arms 6 5 5 - State 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | S. Bunstend. 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 | H. Chapin 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 8 Bunstead 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 | H. Chapin | H. Chapin | H. Chapin | H. Chapin |

BRIDGEFORT RIFLE CLUB.—Bridgeport, Conn., April 10th.—The regular semi-monthly shoot of the Bridgeport Rifle Club was held at Seaside Range, Friday, April 8th, heavy 3 o'clock wind blowing all the afternoon. The following scores were made:—

| | u, 200 yatus, re-entries. |
|---------------------|---|
| D. E. Marsh 4 | 4 5 5 4 4 5-31 A. C. White, 4 5 4 4 4 4-29 |
| | 4 4 4 4 5 5-30 F.S. Stevens 5 4 4 4 4 4 4-29 |
| D. N. Congar 4 | 4 5 5 5 3 4-3) R. S. Bassett 5 4 5 3 4 4 4-29 |
| C. E. Beers 4 | 4 4 4 4 5 3-29 S. H. Hubbard 4 4 4 4 4 4 4-28 |
| H. Carstesen 4 | 4 4 4 5 4 4-29 John Slatcher 4 4 5 4 3 4 4-28 |
| 200 vards : rifle : | no re-entries :- |

| R. S. Bassett | | | | | | | | , . | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4-43 |
|----------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|--------|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| D. E. Marsh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 43 |
| S. H. Hubbard | | | | | | | | ı. | | | | | | | ÷ | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 342 |
| John Slatcher. | | | | | | | | | | | | ÷ | | | | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4-41 |
| D. N. Congar. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 40 |
| A. C. White | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 4 - 39 |
| C. E. Beers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-39 |
| S. V. Nichols | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 37 |
| F. S. Steven | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 - 30 |
| Record Mate | h. | 20 | Ю | ¥ | a | ď | ls | п | 0 | 3 | ·e | - | e | n | t | ric | s:- | - | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mrs. John Slatcher then made 10 shots with her

Mrs. John Statcher then made 10 shots with her husband's rille—4.5 5.2 4 4.5 5.4 3—42.

Regular shoots of the club are on the first and third Fridays of each month. The annual election of officers was held April 2d at the oilice of Judge A. B. Beers, with the following result—
President, Philo M. Beers; Vice President, F. S. Stevens; Secretary and Trensurer, R. S. Bassott. Executive. Committee:
Geo. E. Botsford, Daniel E. Marsh, Harry Nichols, John Slatcher and S. C. Ringman. Shooting Master, John Slatcher. We shall probably have some mid and long range shooting at our next meeting. meeting.

Collinsville, April 7th .--Canton Rod and Gun Club; practice meeting at 200 yards; off hand; 3 pound pull. Heavy north wind:

CREEDMOOR, April 3d .- The opening day at Creedmoor was dull and dismal one enough. The marksmen went down with dull and dismal one chough. The marksmen went down with a storm impending, and before the opening shot had been fired at 100 yards by Mr. D. Banks, with its answering bull's-eye disk, the rain was pouring down. The match was carried through, howrain was pouring down. The match was carried through, how-ever, the wind and rain conspiring to make the shooting more and ad Boult as the men fell back to the longer off-hand ranges

| 200 Yards. | 300 Yards. | Total. |
|----------------|--|--|
| | | 68 |
| 5 4 5 5 4-23 | 2 4 4 4 4-18 | 66 |
| 5 4 4 4 5-22 | 4 4 4 3 5-20 | 65 |
| | | 63 |
| 5 4 4 5 5 - 23 | 3 2 5 3 5-18 | 63 |
| 4 4 4 5 4-21 | 3 4 5 5 3-20 | 62 |
| 4 4 4 5 4-21 | 4 3 4 4 4-19 | 62 |
| | 5 3 4 3 4-19 | 60 |
| | 4 5 0 3 4-16 | 62 |
| | 4 4 3 5 3-19 | 61 |
| | 3 4 4 3 2-16 | 60 |
| | | 59 |
| | -11 | 56 |
| 23 | 13 | 55 |
| | 4 5 5 5 5 - 24 5 4 5 5 4 - 23 5 4 4 4 5 - 22 4 5 4 4 5 - 22 5 4 4 6 5 - 23 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

G. J. Scabury, 22, 17, 17–56; T. J. Dolan, 29, 16, 15–53; C. E. Tayntor, 22, 19, 14–55; J. L. Paulding, 25, 17, 13–55; J. L. Cass, 18, 13, 14–15; T. G. Williamson, 22, 12, 14–16; T. G. Williamson, 22, 12, 14–16; A. M. Miller, 23, 18, 4–41, Donaldson, Mallery, Dolan, Cass and Miller were allowed three points each for using millitary rifles.

April 7th.—Two matches were shot at Creedmoor to-day, but owing to the cold and the westerly gale they failed to develop any great interest, either through the number of competitors or great interest, either through the number of compeniors or merit of the scores. The first was the Ballard Rille Match, at 100 and 200 yards, for a rille worth \$50. It was won by Mr. D. Hanks, with a total of 50 ut of the possible 70 points. The Remington Rille Match, at 201) yards, for a Remington Creedmoor rifle, was won by Mr. J. H. Brown, with 42 out of the possible 50 points.

April 10th.—The first long range match of the season was opened at Creedmoor to-day with the Remington Shot Gun Match at 80, 900 and 1,000 yards. P. H. Holton, with a total score of 192, was the winner. The Off-hand Individual contest at the short ranges the winner. The Off-hand Individual contest at the short ranges
-100, 200 and 300 yards-attracted attention. A. H. Cobb (75 points) was the leader in the score.

NEW YORK AMATSUR RIFLE CLUE.—The eighth annual ing was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, April 6th, President R. H. Keene in the chair. The following officers were chosen for the new year:—President, R. H. Keene Secretary, Joseph Holland; Treasurer, A. Alford; Executive Committee, G. L.

Morse, John H. Bird, J. P. Waters, Gen. G. W. Wingate and C. W. Notice was given of the invitation from the Irish Minor. Notice was given of the invitation from the frish Rife Association, and Major Fulton was authorized to represent the club in the N. R. A. meetings to forward the match. The financial affairs of the club are in excellent condition, while the roll of membership is on the increase. A programme of club matcaes will be issued for the present senson within the next few days. STOCKTOS HANGE_COMMEN, N. J., April 10th.—The opening matches at the Stockton Rifle Range took place to-day. The inter-State military contest, leams of ten men, distance 200 and 500 yards, was won by the Seventh Regiment, N. J. S. M., with a score of \$85 are lated 371 made, by the Sixth Regiment same State. W

of 385 against 371 made by the Sixth Regiment, same State. Stevens won the Sharps Match, for military rifles, 200 yards distance, and George Fox was the winner of the eartridge prize, distance 200 yards. The following are the newly elected officers of the association:—President, Gen. E. Burd Grubb; Vice-President, the association :—resident, Gen. B. Burd Grudb; vice-fresident, T. P. Baldwin; Secretary, John S. Lee; Treasurer, Major Wm. M. Palimer; Ex-Officio Officers, Gen. Gersham Mott, Gen. Lewis Perrinc, Gen. William S. Stryker and Gen. William H. Sterling; Directors, Gen. E. B. Grubb, T. B. Baldwin, Col. D. B. Murphy, Col. Danel Lodor, Gen. William J. Sewell, Major William J. Sewell, Major William J. Sewell, Major William J. Sewell, Major William M. Palmer, Capt. B. D. French, Capt. George Wood, Capt. Joseph Burroughs, John S. Lee, John, W. Hoffman, Alexander M. Van Rensselaer, George Polis and C. F. Arnold.
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 10th.—The Columbia Riffa Association laugurated a series of Flow weekly long range matches to-day.

Five men faced the butte, all thoroughly rusty from their winter's rest, as practice has been completely stopped by the savage weather of the past three months, during which time only one match was shot, in mid February, with poor results. The opening day was un-spring-like, and worthy the windlest Ides of March The air was full of driving dust clouds from the neighboring fields of sand and stubble, and Benning's Race Course lent more than its share to the sand storm. A reasonably constant gale blew across the range with a force of from six to ten points of blew across the range with a torecost from six to ten bound at windage, and the sky was clear until the firing was bound at the last stage. The match was called at 3 o'clock with only five entries, the contestants heigh Col. Burnside, Dr. Scott, Mr. Laird, Mr. Lauritzen and Lleut, Hubberd, of the Artillery, the last a new man. Three of these, somewhat to their surprise, in view of the unpromising day, got above 200. In detail the shooting was marked with the vicissitudes natural to built's eye hunting in a dust storm. At 800 yards the leading shots pulled well together, quitting the built's optic only six times among them. Dr. Scott's tally was the best at this range, with eleven consecutive buils at the clese, footing up 73. Col. Burnside tied him on the total, while Mr. Laird came up smiling with 72 to his credit, but with an unlucky magpie at the end of the string. Nine hundred yards saw a failing off for all but the Colonel, who rolled up 71. Dr. Scott began badly with a black cross and five red birds, but nine buils at the finish gave him a good 68. Mr. Laird had a miss, due to a completely ruptured shell, the framements of which stuck unpromising day, got above 200. In detail the shooting was marked due to a completely ruptured shell, the fragments of which stuck due to a completely ruptured shell, the tragment of which stude to the complete of the fifth and the traction of the match, the traction of the match, by arch tends of the mapple's pending the state of the traction of the across the mapple's but the traction of the traction of the traction of the traction of the across the man of the traction of th Burnside won the match and the subscription entries with a

| Col. Burnside | 800-5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | б | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-73) |
|---------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Col. Burnside | 900-4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | ก | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-71 -211 |
| | 1000-3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-67 |
| Dr. Scott | 800-5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-73) |
| Dr. Scott | 900 - 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-68 > 206 |
| | 1000-4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-65 |
| | 800-5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | õ | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 8-72) |
| Mr. Laird | 900-4 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-65 201 |
| Mr. Laird | 1000-4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Опто-Cincinnati, March 20th, - Score made by the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club, in the eleventh competition for the Baker medal; distance 200 yards; position off-hand; 15 shots at Massachusetts-Creedmoor targets:—

| J. R. Weston | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----------|----|
| Bennett | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 11 | - 6 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | - 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 12-142 | 6 |
| O. Topp | 12 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 9 | - 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | - 8 | 9 | 8-111 | 62 |
| G. Hensen | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | - 6 | 11 | 11 | - 9 | 9 | 6-141 | 63 |
| Doughman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| L. Fender | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| M. Gindelin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 |
| A. Kochler | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 10 | 10 | 10 | - 8 | 9 | 7 | 11 - 136 | 63 |
| W. Hall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| A. C. Toeppert | 2 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 8 | - 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 - 118 | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Cincinnati, April 3d.—The following is the score in the twelfth competition for the Baker medal. Mr. Weston, the holder of the competition for the baser mean. 3r. vesson, in a bouter of the find modal, struggled hard to retain it, but Gindelin carried it off by placing to bis credit the fine score of 150 points Massachusetts, or 17 to ut of a possible 75 Credomoor. Additional interest centered in the fact that Weston had to win it but once more to retain it distance, 250 yards; position, off-hand; 16 shots:—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Masa. Ci | ·ee |
|--------------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----------|-----|
| M. Gindelin | 11 | 10 | 12 | 0 | 11 | θ | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 12 - 100 | |
| J. R. Weston | 12 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 1 - 152 | |
| M.Doughman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. Henson | 10 | S | 7 | - 9 | 12 | - 9 | - 8 | 11 | 61 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12-148 | |
| W. Caldwell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jos. Dann | 8 | - 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | - 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 8-144 | |
| L. Fender | 12 | - 8 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 25 | 8 | 9 - 143 | |
| O. Topf | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 | - 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 9 - 131 | |
| Bennett | 10 | - 8 | 10 | 0 | - 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 6 | - 8 | 8-129 | |
| H. Stickles | 9 | - 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 10 | - 8 | 12 | 7 - 129 | |
| W. Hall | 10 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 6 | B | 0 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11-124 | |

PUBLISHERS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER STILL AHEAD—A FIRST PRIZE TAKEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR BY A ROCHESTER FIRM—The World's Fair of 1879 was held at Sydney, New South Wales, the principal city of Australia. Exhibits were there from all parts of the world, including those from the largest and best known cigarette and tobacco manufacturers. Notwithstanding the many varieties of German, Russian, French, English and American cigarettes and tobaccos on exibition, the display of cigarettes, Vanity Fair tobacco, etc., made by W. S. Kimball & Co., of this city, was awarded the first prize by the commissioners. A cablegram from Sydney vesterday announced this fact. This is a triumph for Rochester and its manufacturing industries. Six first prizes have heretofore been won by Kimball & Co., at great exhibitions, this making the seventh.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.—[Adto.]

—See Messrs. Gibbs & Howard's advertisement of Anti-Rust. It is claimed to be a sure preventive of rust on all metal surfaces. Give it a trial.—[Adv,

WASHINGTON, D. C., 400 M street, Jan. 16th, 1880. H. H. WARNER & CO.—DEAR SIR:—I write to say that after having taken your Safe Pills, and finding them all that is claimed for them in your circular, I cheerfully recommend them as the best pills in the market. JOSEPH PRATHER.

Nachting and Canoeing.

YACHTING NEWS.

THE HERRESHOFF SYSTEM .- By invitation of the builders, we The Arminshoff System.—By invitation of the ouncers, we recently had the pleasure of a trip on board the steam yach! Leila, belonging to Mr. Graham, of Baltimore. The Leila, a cut of which appeared in our columns a short time ago, is 100ft. long, 151ft. beam and 5tt. 9in. hold. Her model is something to look at; for beauty, kulfe-like entrance and run, we have never seen anything like it. She has the Herreshoff stamp all over, not only in the Inconversible feelinging of bull. Just its argentisms down to tilling like it. She has the recreasing samparators, and the incomparable fashioning of bull, but in everything, down to the very fittings, anchors and chains. In all there is evident an independence of thought and an intuitive genius of the most striking kind. The Herreshoffs do not stop half-way; they do not seek simply to improve some ancient arrangement, but toss it aside and begin de novo for themselves and with commendable results, which, we must confess, justify what in most othors would be assumption and sure to end in failure. The engines and boiler of the Lella are similar to those illustrated in this journal, and are a marvel of lightness and elegance. To such an extent has useless metal teen shaved away, that the eye, eccustomed to the ord.nary run of machinery, seems at first sight to detect a decided deficiency of material in their structure, yet practical experience with the ongines is answer enough that something more than mere saving was kept in view, and that the metal has been so well proportioned to the strains it has to bear that they perform as well as any other, and are thoroughly reliable for the it aside and begin de novo for themselves and with commendable so well proportioned to the strains it has to bear that they per-form as well as any other, and are thoroughly reliable for the work intended. Although compound and supplied with inde-pendent cut-offs, they are simple in their working parts, and we question whether there is a bettor vertical engine in the market to-day. It may be off interest to note what the owner has to say of his experience with them:—"The Letla was in constant use of the experience with tuend.— The Letter was in constant the from Oct. 5th to Dec. 5th, making trips down the Chesapeake of ten days at a time; during this period everything worked well, and we estimate that she is safe and reliable and is a good sea boat. This is the third boat the Herreshoffs have bellt for me, soal. This is the proceeding one." But we will not weary the reader with indorsements and tostimonials we have | cfore us concerning the Herreshof coil and engine. Our object is to present to the public an American Invention upon its merits, | | invention which, to America's shame be it said, is to-day bette. appreciated abroad, even in far off Russia and Turkey, than it is in the and of its birth.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB .- The annual dinner of the club took place A pril 8th, at Delmonico's, and was well attended, 150 covers being laid. After the banquot, which was an elegant affair, speeches were in order, and a brilliant season predicted. Com. Kane expressed the hope that fifty yachts would meet for the annual cruise in August.

ROYAL CANADIAN XACHT CLUB.—The annual ball of this club came off March 31st at the Grand Opera House, Toronto, and was a complete success, over 250 couples being present. The supperroom was thrown open at midnight, and ample justice was done to the good things set out by the club.

NEWPORT CASINO COMPANY.—The followers officers have been

NEWTOR CASINO COSTANT—The Jointown Conference of the Cost of the Year:—President, August Belmont: Viee-President, William R. Travers; Treasurer, John N. A. Griswold, Governors, August Belmont, Wm. R. Travers, John N. A. Griswold, Royal Phelps, Levi P. Morton, C. C. Baldwin, Henry S. Fearing, David King, Jr., Pierre Lorillard, James Gordon Bonnett, Honry Ledyard, T. F. Cushing, Hollis Hunnewell, Fairman Rogers, F. W. Stevens and George B. Fearing.

W. Stevens and George R. Fearing.

KNICKERBOCKER YACHT CLUB.—The annual election of officers of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, for 1840, was held April 6th The following gentlemen were elected:—Commodore, Wm. Carter; Vice-Commodore, W. A. Stewart; Secretary, Alfred Varian; Treasurer, Wm. Potter, Jr.; Messurer, Chas. Baker; Steward, 6co. Dennerlein; Board of Directors:—A. E. Miller, D. F. Caughlan, F. Fitzpatrick, J. L. Wells and W. Fortor, Jr. The club will open the yachting season with a regatta on May 31st, starting from the club house at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-second street, East River, Port Morris. We have fitty members, and own three cabin yachts, one catmonaran and nine open yachts.

SKICKEROCKER. OSHKOSH YACHT CLUB.-Editor Forest and Stream:-The au-

on the class of the clection of officers of the Oshkosh Yacht Club was held April 5th, and resulted in the election of Hon. Geo. Club was held April 5th, and resulted in the election of Hon, Geo, W. Bushnell for Commodore; Viee-Commodore, Geo, F. Stroud; Secretary, Geo, M. Hasbrouck; Treasurer, Frank Heilig; Mensurer, S. P. Gary; Fleet Captain, Capt. John Dickerman. Regatta Committee, Robert Brand, G. M. Hasbrouck and Adolph Von Kans. By a unanimous vote of the club, we adopted the constitution of the National Yaching Association, and the Secretary was instructed to remit dues to said Association. The annual cruise question came up, but was passed for future consideration. A resolution was passed to cobperate with the other clubs of the Lake in getting up a series of regattars lasting three days and offering prizes sufficiently large to interest outside competition. tion

A number of yachts are expected here from Chicago, cruising, including Com. Munger's sloop Cora.

A very enthusiastic spirit pervaded the meeting, and a goodly balance in the treasury puts the club in a very flourishing condi-

C. C. M.

WASHINGTON VILLAGE YACHT CLUB.—Officers elected for the year: Commodore, J. W. Mansfield; Vice-Cohmodore, F. A Daniels; Fleet Captain, E. Lanning; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Grose, Jr.; Regatta Committee, J. R. Lanning, F. H. Lincoln, J. R. Murray and J. G. Stewart. Re Sept. 11th, Aug. 14th, and Oct. 9th. Regattas will be held June 26th

Sept. 11th, Aug. 11th, and oct. vin.

Another Venture.—The repeated failures of steam cate, marians do not seem to have deterred others from failing victims to the enticement of high speed, if we are to believe the press dispatches of late, which report Com. Voorhis as expecting great speed from the iron catamaran ho is now building at Nyack-on-the-Hudson. This novel affair will be 2001; long, and consists of two eigar-shaped hulls, each 54ft. dismeter and spread 9ft. apart. The midship portion is of No. 8 from, weighing Tibs. per square feet and the ends of lightly speets shift be presquare for The mindship portion is of 20. 8 non, wogning into perspare foot, and the ends of lightler sheets \$\frac{1}{2}\text{int}\$, persquare foot. Each hull will have four bulkheads as stiffeners. She is to be decked over for 125ft, and saloons are to be bulk on top. The wheel is \$ft. diameter, located about twenty feet abaft midships; dip of blades, \$ft. Shin, and it is intended to make 355 turns per minute: That is, the mechanics of the daily press inform us to that extent. Buckets of 2tt. Sin. dip and 25 turns reads very much like a fairy tale. Hereabod's are furnshing the boller, but are in no wiseresponsible for the undertaking, and small blame to them If they efuse to shoulder the results, which are a foregone conclusion. Theboiler is of the coal type, 103in, diameter, same height, 750ft.

PORT TACK.

of two-inch pipe in inside coil: 23ift, 4in., 70ft, 3in., 35ft, 3in, and 100ft. 2fin. pipe in outside oil; pressure, 1251bs. The catamaran will draw 2ft. 8in., and displaces 38 tons without passengers. Why the Commodore selected such a complicated and expensive engine as the Wells Bahance is difficult to understand. When he comes to settle his repair bills and oil account he may wish he had not. As a single hull weighs less than two, and has less skin. it is oulte certain that for the expenditure of power greater speed is to obtained from such a hull than any catamaran can over afford, the hopes of high speed from this cigar boat are sure to be ruthlessly disappointed; but possibly the Commodore cares more for the deck room, and will be satisfied with as much speed as he can get.

SAFETY BOILERS .- A successful inventor of my acquaintance SAFETY HOILERS.—A SUCCESSFUL INVENTOR OF My Exquantance is making a boiler, which he says possesses over feature described as desirable in your editorial of the 1st inst. I have had some theoretical and practical mechanical experience, and think his olding are well founded. There is but little complication to it; the heating surface is double that of common boilers, weight for weight; no ordinary pressure would burst it, and it is cheap. When it has been tested, I will give you an account of its work-DIVING DECOY

THE NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—The National Yachting Association seems to be gaining ground slowly but surely Formed four weeks ago by delegates from eighteen clubs, the number has been already swelled to twenty, and many more will at their next regular meetings, elect delegates, and formally con neet themselves with the new Association. Our ameter athletes and oarsmen have found it impossible to get along without their National Associations, and the yachtsmen are wise in following the example set by their neighbors of the oar and the cinderpath,-Spirit of the Times.

PAGE.—Spring the Tunes.

FOCDING BOATS.—We have examined and tried Coughtry's folding boats and his new hunter's boat, under the most exacting creamstances. We found the interes, especially, an excellent substitute for a dinghy on small yandis. Light as a feather, buoyant and dry, stiff and safe, they are to be preferred to the usual run of purts and heavy yawis in every respect, and can be folded in life laser may display the property of the of pants and heavy yawls in every respect, and can be fonce in mettle less space than an old-fushioned gingham umbrella. For sports men desiring portable boats to enry under their arm, they are just the thing. The folding boats are somewhat heavier and stronger, and suitable for yachts of a larger size.

YACHTS' HARDWARE.—As the season for fitting out is now close aboard, it will not be out of place to rofer readers to the card of W. & J. Tiebout. At their establishment, 33 Chambers street, will be found a large assortment of hardware and fittings, blocks, chains, anchors, wire rope, etc. This house has been long and favorably known in the trade as the leading one of the kind.

STEAM LAUNCHES .- Mr. Claphum has enlarged his plant, and is FIRST LAUNCHES—SIT. Cliphain has enarged his plant, at propared to build yachts and stean launches of all kinds. Well-known business integrity and familiarity with all class yachts should recommend him to the public. We believe he poses to make a specialty of light drafts for Florida waters. We believe he pro-

CAT-BOATS.-Desmond, of Peck Slip, has finished a couple of finely modeled cat-boats of good depth and moderate beam, which are for sale. They will make excellent hoats for family use

as they are safer than most of their kind.

CANOE FITTINGS.—G. W. Renton, 70 West street, Brooklyn E. D., makes a specialty of cance fittings and boat castings generally. We have in our office a sample of his steering lock for cances, by which the paddle is kept clear of the side, and can be used more efficiently. Renton supplies the trade and retail dealers as well.

YACHTS FOR SALE .- Attention is called to several yachts offered

for sale in another column

SPOINTING BOATS.—The trade in sporting boats of all kinds is reported as very brisk this spring. H. M. Sprague, of Parishville, N. X., and W. W. Parker, of Minneapolis, Minn., have their hands full, their boats being highly appreciated by those who have tried thom.

CONGRESS AND THE VACHTING LAWS.

Editor Forest and Stream :-Attention is called in a recent number of your paper to the pending amendment of Section 4,214 of the United States Revised Statutes, renember to visite the present proposed bill was fattoduced mainly at the fattoduced mainly at fattoduced mainly at the cause of the Cleveland Yachtig Association, it is proper for a member of that body to say a word in reply to lat best of the tricle. A very similar bill was introduced during the lat best of the fattoduced fatting the same properties of the request of an Eastern yacht. the last session of congress at the request of an Eastern yacht club, supported by many of the yacht clubs of the country; but it died in a committee room. The two changes made by the amendment are to make American yachts, irrespective of size, American yessels; and to allow yachts of all sizes to have their name and port painted in any legible manner on any conspicuous part of their hulls, instead of only on the stern in a manner fixed. part of their fulls, instead of only on the series in a manufer axed by stitute. There can be no doubt of the propriety of the first change. For many years all yachis of between ten and utwenty tous burden had to take out liceness as wessels engaged in the coasting trade. Yachts of less than ten ions were not recognized stall. A recent decision of the department holds that yachts of at all. A recent decision of the department noise that years of the less than twenty tons burden need not be licensed. The next year, or next Secretary, may bring a different ruling. Under the present decision yachts of less than twenty tons burden are not American vessels; are beyond the pale of the law. Most of the yachts on the great lakes are in this category, yet they take long cruises. One of our Cleveland yachts, for example, of only ten tons burden, sailed last summer over 2,000 miles, sailed on the retens of all the great lakes except Ontario, and spent much of tons burden, sailed last summor over 2,000 milles, sailed on the waters of all the great lakes except Ontario, and spont much of the time in foreign waters. Other yachts of the same port, less in size, sailed but little less distance. These small yachts wish to be American vessels, enjoying of right and not of sufferance all the rights and privileges of American vessels; to have the right in a foreign port to fly the American flag with the ensign of our club; to their enjoying the consideration always given to yachtsmen worthy of the name. We wish, in American waters, to occupy a position of trust instead of one of suspicion; to legally earry a yacht flag; to share the rights accorded to our larger yacht flag; to share the rights accorded to our larger

brethren.

The clause to which Mr. Cromwell chiefly objects is that as to The clause to which Mr. Cromwell chiefly objects is that as to painting the name and port. If the smiller yachts are made American vessels there must be some change in the present law, or Mr. Cromwell's objection will apply, for the concluding part of the section now in force reads: "Such vessels," meaning yachts, "shall in all respects, except as above, be subject to the laws of the United States." The laws of the United States—Revised Statutes, Sections 4,175 and 4,304, and 18 United States Statutes at large, obap, 467, by 322-require the name and port to be painted on the storn in white on black ground, or in yellow or gilt letters, the letters to be of not less than three inches in length, thus regulating-place, style and size of the lottering. Under this law small

vachts would come if made American vessels, unless the law was changed. I understand these provisions are obnoxious to the owners of large yachts. To change this law the express provision was made in the proposed bill that yachts should only be resion was maid in the proposed out that yacms should only be required to "bave their manes and ports lightly painted on some conspicuous portion of their hulls." The sections above referred to will no longer govern yachts if the proposed bill is passed. The name and port may be, painted in any style or of any size, provided they are legible, and on any part of the built, if sufficiently conspicuous. The laws regulating trading vessels as to place, conspicuous. The laws regulating trading vessels as to place, style and size of lettering will no longer apply to practis, because the latter are expressly provided for otherwise. Of course there is room for a difference of opinion as to whether the name of the possible without boarding or halfing to distinguish the Flettering, of Cleveland, from the Flettering, of Chicago, although both may be of the same size and rig. This is a convocince for the yachtsman as well as for the revenue officials. Again, it might have been difficult to obtain so radical a change as the omission of the name of the port, while it is hoped there will be little difficult to obtain so radical a change as the omission of the name of the port, while it is hoped there will be little difficult to obtain the same size and the promosel bill. culty in procuring the passage of the proposed bill.

Compulsory pilotage for yachts is certainly oftentimes an un-necessary expense, yet it is an oril from which we do not suffer on these likes. We would have included it in the amendment, but first feared lest asking too much we might get nothing, and second, as it was not included in the bill proposed by the Eastern

Yacht Club before refurred to, we thought some reason might ex-jst, unknown to us, for not making the change.

With these explanations we trust that all yachtsmen will feel willing to urge their representatives and Senators to support the pending bill SMALL YACHT.

Cleveland, O., April 5th.

BALTIMORE YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

The Baltimore Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the year 1880: Admiral, William P. Towles; Commodore, Wil-liam M. Busey; Vice-Commodore, James Towles; Captain of Ordnance, William B. Oliver; Secretary, J. William Middendorf; Treasurer, Edward L. Bresce: Measurer, G. Wesley Taylor rgeon, Dr. John Getz

Surgeon, Dr. John Getz.

Yachting has heretofore been entirely neglected in Baltimore.

Now and then an enterprising citizen has purchased a sail-boat to
be used for his family and friends, only to be abandoned after a
few summers, with the conclusion that "yachting don't pay."

The manifest trouble has been that the genius of yachting was
wanting. The zealous and enthusiastic personal interest in all
the details of sailing, which fosters the art as now understood,
and seeks to add the value of intelligent individual experience
and observation to the stock of knowledge already acquired, has on conspicuously absent. Our yachtsmen have been mainly sengers on their own yachts, and have felt none of the enbeen conspicuously absent.

husiasm of a sailor. At the portals of Baltimore spreads the majestic Ch affording magnificent yachting ground for a distance of two hundred miles and an average breadth of twenty-five miles. With dred mines and an average oreant of twenty-ave links. With Old Point Comfort as headquarters, the Atlantie is fairly before one, affording umple opportunity for "blue water yachting" and a safe harboy at a fashionable watering place whonever desired. The Baltimore Yacht Club proposes to inaugurate this splendid

recreation in the Monumental City, and hopes by perseverance and maritime ardor to infuse a love of the mattical in the breass of many-possibly even touching the hearts of some of our many millionaires, whose lives are absolutely petrifying for want of

minionarcs, whose lives are associately perturing for water of active and invigorating exercise.

The new yacht building here by Messrs, Boncham & Brothers has her keel, stem and stern-post in place. She will be a keel schooner, 75tt. long, 21ft. beam; depth of hold, 0tt. 6in. Cabin has four state rooms and large saloon, etc. The club has concluded to name their new yacht the Rena.

W. P. T.

Better cruising waters could not be found than the noble

Detere trusing waters count for the foliation that the force Chesapoake affords, and we are gird to note the efforts now under way to build up a yacht club with Baltimore for its hailing port. Many a time has it been our good fortune to handle the stick of the famous old America, with a crew of "plebs" from the Naval Academy to man the gear, and many a fine-sail have enloyed from Annapolis across to Kent's Island, thence to the

we enjoyed from Annapois across to kent is small, thence to the southways to Lookout Foint, and home again to the sheltered hitr-bor Maryland's capital affords. Years ago we wondered why Battimore could not muster a single yacht on the broad boson of the great bay. Let us hope that the efforts to rouse that growing city from its long sleep to mattical activity may meet with the success the prosolyting energy of the newly-formed club seems to hold in view. The time will come when Hampton Roads will be the rendezyous for a large fleet from the North during fall and spring, and the Baltiore Y. C. can do much to attract attention to the inducement more Y. C. can do much to attract attention to the inducements for yachting, for shooting and for ishing, the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers possess to a degree un. xcolled by any other waters in America. We trust the schooner Rena will be but the fore-numer to a whole fleet with the colors of the club at the masthead, and that the members of the club will not form only a close corporation with these results, but will do all in their contractions of the club will not provide the sementials of the weapons untilled and to power to enlist the sympathies of the general public, and to stimulate the spread of love for the noble art of sailing.

THE KATLE GRAY.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Furest and Stream:—
I should like you to give space to the record for 1878 and 1879 of the facht Katte Gray, the most wonderful ten-tonner on the Lakes or on the continent, for that matter. Katte Gray, center-board sloop, was built at Cobourg by Alexander Cuthbert in 1876. Lakes or on the continent, for that matter. Kana troy, center-board sloop, was built at Cobourg by Alexander Cuthbert in 1875. Length on deck from fore part of stem to after part of stern-post, 26tt. bin; extreme breadth of beam, Ilft.; draught of water aft, 2ft. 6in. She was originally shorter, but in 1877 an addition of ten inches was made to deadwood aft, and quarters raised, which made her much speedler and stiffer. Mainsail, 26tt. hoist; which made her much speedier and stiller. Mainistil, 2011, noist; 1815, gaff, and 381t. on foot, 40ft, on stuy, and 30ft. on leach. Bu carries 3,000 pounds iron ballast, all stowed under floor, as no shifting ballast is permitted in our races Racing canvas includes jib topsail, large balloon jib and moderate sized gaff-topsail. Her record for 1878 is as follows:—

June 20th—Won match at Belleville against Surprise, of Tren-

June 28th-Regatta at Trenton, won first prize, beating Sur-

prise and Merlin, of Kingston.

July 2d-Second in Kingston Regatta-partially disabled; won July 21—Second in Ringston Regarding Parlamy Insanded, won by Kalilken, Yielerine, of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Ihird; Surprise, fourth; Laura, Emma, Zieltia, Maud and Mortin, of Kingston; and Idler, of Brighton, also participated. This race was an anchor start, and Katte Gray got of lists.

Aug. 24—Yon club race at Bolleville, Kelso (Commodore) Cup;

Surprise, second: Kathleen, third: Merlin and Emma gave up.

Sept. 30th—First prize in fall regatta at Belleville; Kathleen second; Gracie, thire; Emma, fourth; Sulvia, last. Her record for 1870 was equally successful:—
June 13th—First prize in summer regatta at Belleville; Surprise,

second : Gracie, third : Sulvia last.

Jully 15th—Beat Ella, of Oswego (21 tons) in match at Kingston for \$250 a side; won by 12 min. 23 sec.

Sept. 6th—First prize and Commodoro's Cup in R. C. Y. C. Re-Toronto; Emma, second; Gracis, third. Gipsy, of Hamitton, Kestrel and Thistle, of Toronto, also competed. Shifting ballast in this race, which was a test between East, and West, and

in which the three Eastern yachts beat their competitors from 25 in which the three Eastern yachts bent their competitors from 25 to 40 min, at their own game. Sept. 234—Second in full regatta, Belleville; Kathleen, first; Emma, third; Surprise, fourth. Gracie, Surprise, Una (Kingston) and Judge Jellett (Picton) also competed.

and Judge Jelect (Fiction) has o compered.
Thus in two years this yacht has won five first and two second
prizes in seven ruces sailed, and in 1876 she also won the GovernorGeneral's silver medal at Toronto, beating all competitors.

Relieville, Ont . April 3d.

REMINISCENCE FROM MY LOG.

In 1863 a young man, now better known as "Captain Jack," In 1883 a young man, now better known as "Captain Jack," called on me to get a yacht built. He desired a sharp, keen, fino-lined boat, finished in the best manner, staunch and stift, and guaranteea to fly. This being settled, the yacht was built and christened the Mardanna. I consulted the youngster as to the size of her sail. 'Give her wings!' said he enthusiastically, "and plenty of them!" The boat was 16ft. long (yacht club size), 7ft, beam and blin, deep. Straight out frame and concave throughout the entire bottom, sharpas a wedge on her harpen and a good deal like a flat from the rolly stability seemed to be in her after body. When in racing trim she had only three mehrs of free board; her deek, however, was like a camel's back. youngel. deat like a matrion, are only stacounty seemed to be in ner after body. When in racing trim she had only three micks of free board; her deck, however, was like a camel's back, reminding me of a Chesapeake sneak-boy. She was covered in, with only space enough for the crew (four men) to stick their feet in; this space, when illied, only held eighteen gallons of water, hardly enough to give an eel a drink. She was, indeed, a miniature still g life-boat. I took first premium at the Franklin institute a few years previous, for a host similar to her. She could be espisized and righted again in mid-river. I put one "wing" (cat) on her, placing the mast directly in the wate of her apron, elongating the heel, straidling the step to get room, for she was as sharp forward as a razor. Her mast was 3fft, long and \$\frac{1}{2}\text{in}\$, at the deck; gatt, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{it}\$, is one, \$25ft. \$\frac{1}{2}\text{it}\$ made her debut on July \$\frac{1}{2}\text{it}\$, with one threst, blowing hard, and, as all northwesters do, veering and squally. Got under way will the feet. At Tuttle's Point a regular snorter struck her and she gently turned over, spilling two, Mayberry and Halnes, into the gently turned over, spilling two, Mayberry and Haines, into the river; making a curve to the windward, with her "tub" full of river; making a curve to the Windward, with her "thib" Thill of water, the outs were soon magentered fit nagain, and she came in second boat at Tacony. On her way home she capsized six times, and was righted each time by placing a man on her enter-board. Captain Jack declares to this day he only "dumped" five times. The distance sailed was eight miles. On one occursion an excurfine distance value was eight limes. On the occasion an exem-sion steamer loaded with passengers was about to pass our cham-pion, when a heavy puff struck his boat and she "turned up." The steamer was promptly stopped, everything worthy of old The steamer was promptly suppeas, everytning worthy of old salts and a first-class humane society, was done to save the perishing crew. Two men from the steamer Jumped overboard, life preservers and everything loses and dotatable was cast upon the troubled waters. While the excitement was at the highest pitch, our "Champion" placed one of his men on the center-board—the over-ready lever—raising his boat quickly on her feet, and sailed over-ready lever-raising his boat quickly on her feet, and sailed out triumphantly with uplifted caps. At a regatta given at Smith's Island by Zimmerman & Gazelle, these gentlemen pub-licly presented Captain Mayberry with a handsome sitver medal, appropriately designed, as the champion boat-upsetter on the river Deaware. The venerable yacht sailor, "Johnny" Wright, had for years enjoyed this title; no one could dive deeper and had for years enjoyed this title; no one could dive deeper and come up wetter, or could turn a yacht up easier or oftenor than he, but alas for greatness, how transitory! The writer as first officer, and the Champion as second, with two others as crew, left Cooper's Point Sept. 28th 1863, for Cape May, in the Mariana. We made the run down to the Cares in 21h. 55m, as the anna. We made the run down to the cance in Zin, Som, as the Cape May Wace of that date will attest. We returned home on Oct. 7th in 2ih, 50m. Doubling the Cape on our return just as the sun rose, a plight boat stood acress our bows, and halled: "Where did you come from?" "New York." "Were you on the coast last night?" "Yes." The—you were." When we remember that we were in a löft. boat, carrying a âift, mast, with only 3in. of free-board, with every man laying out to windward to hold that we were in a lott. look, carrying north mass, who only only of free-board, with every man laying out to windward to hold her up, and on old ocean at daylight, with Christian forbearance we excuse the profunity of the pilot. After this proof of her seagoing qualities, Capt. Mayberry offered to match her against any boat of her length. The celebrated Dager was then in her prime. boat of her length. The eclebrated Dager was then in her prime, and a race between the boats was long talked about, but never culminated, the Dager men eventually declaring they would not sail with a boat that did her best work with her mast-head fly trailing in the water. In short, that when a boat gots "that low," see should be considered upset and ruled out. I have had the good fortune since then to build my old friend Mayberry several "fyers," but he still clings to his old love, and the memories of his early yachting days grow fresher and stronger with advancing time. The Markama still survives; seveneuen years has taken some of the life out of her, but she looks good yet, and as ready as ever to be turned up by her oid commander, on short ready as ever to be turned up by her old commander, o notice R. G. W

BOW-FACING ROWING GEAR.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Some six months since J purchased of William Lyman, of Middiefield, Conn., a boat (made to his order for me, by Mr. Rushton,
of Canton, N. V.) fitted with two pairs of his patent, bow-facing
oars. After going over two hundred miles with them in all kinds
of weather, sometimes in pursuit of game, and sounctimes for exof weather, sometimes in pursuit of game, and sometimes for ex-orcise and diversion simply. I can strongly commend both oars and boat. It is within bounds to say that these bow-facing oars double the attractiveness of rowing. If we could find people who had always walked backward, and at last discovered how they might, with much greater case, walk forward instead, their case would furnish the best illustration of the practical value of the "bow-facing" invention. The frequent turning and twisting the "bow-facing" invention. The frequent turning and twisting of the head to make sure of the course, avoid rocks, trees, or headlands—all are banished perplexities to him who uses Lyman's cors. If one drops the oars quickly to seize his gut, or for any other purpose, they trail alongside with as little interference, outside or inside the boat, as any old-style car. If the oars are to be "shipped," the operation is accomplished with as little difficulty. The introduction of the universal joint gives great free-dom of movement, combined with almost perfect silence in the pursuit of game.

pursuit of game.

Now, as to objections, I have found only a few that are worthy of mention. They involve cost, "feathering," use of oars for purposes of paddle and boat-book, and the time required to attach to, or detach from, the boat. In most cases, and in this case, decidedly, the best is cheapest.

These oars cannot be "feathered," and the objection must stand for what it may be worth. It is best to carry a boat-book with any kind of oars, and It can easily be combined with an ordinary paddle in one article, if desired, I carry a boat-book and a light, ordinary oard. They cost little, weigh little and occasionable are of service.

ally are of service.

The extra time to attach and detach will average from five to ton secands, but this objection is more than counterbalanced by the absence of oar-locks that may be easily lost or "borrowed."

A word about Rushlon's boat. It is by all odds one of the bost for rowing I have seen, and bassome great advantages for hunting. It is EIX, long, weighs #81bs, and carries four persons comportably. It combines safety, speed and confort to a great decreas.

AMATERIA Middletown, Conn., March 29th.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PACIFIC TOURIST. William's Illustrated Guide to the Pacific R.R., California and Pleasure Resorts across the Continent. By Henry T. Williams. New York, 1879. Price,

his hand-book of Trans Continental travel is prepared upon a This mand-nook of Thins Commental rule is prepared upon a scale never before attempted. It is intended first to be useful, and to this end the editor has detailed at considerable length full descriptions of the railroad routes, places of pleasure resort and noted scenery in the far West, information about towns and cities, noted scenery to the far West, internation about towns and clues, routes of summer travel, best focalities for hunting and fishing, and such other topics as make this a complete guide. There are special contributions by Prof. F. V. Hayden, Churence King, Joaquin Miller, and others, with illustrations by Moran, Warren, Snyder, Shell, Troy and Will. We cannot praise too highly either the plan of the work or the admirable manner in which it is put

TWENTY YEARS OF INSIDE LIFE IN WALL STREET. BY William Worthineton Fowler, New York: Orange Judd Com-pany, 245 Broadway, 1889. Ten years ago Mr. Fowler published a book on Wall street, of

which he sold forty thousand copies. It detailed his own personal

which he sold forty thousand copies. It detailed his own personal experience as a speculator, in a series of pictures of Wall street life, which were so proline and truthful, that the merits of his book were at once recognized by the press and the public.

The volume now before us is the old book rewritten and brought down to date. To the narrative of the exciting scenes of ten years ago, has been added a history of the gigantic stock movements of the latter part of 1879. There is much truth in the book, as well as much sensation.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MANUAL OF YACHT AND BOAT SAILING. Dixon Kemp, Field office, London.

Second and enlarged edition. Price in England, \$6.

A CONNECTICUT Doo STORY.—The New Haven Union is responsible for this:—"A Rockwille sporting man, having a fine litter of setter pups—pedigreed stock—was taking special pains to give them a good start in the world, and to this end it was his custom to rise from his bed at short intervals to feed them. It became rather tedious business for him to 'crawl out' during the cold winter nights to attend to their wants, so he tried a new plan. Setting a pan of milk in a warm corner behind the stove, he went to bed, and in the small hours the young canines called for food. Thinking to make one job of it he arose in the dark and carried the pan carefully to the woodhouse, when seizing each pup by the nape of its neck he thrust its nose into the pan, and when all had 'got to their work,' returned to his bed. The next morning he was roused by his wife, who wanted to know what in the world he had done with her bread pan. Investigation followed; his wife had wet up a batch of bread and set it behind the stove to rise; this pan our 'shot' had carried to the pups, and they, after gorging themselves with the dough, waddled back to their warn nest. The yeast was good and the puppies rose, looking like so many muffs, with the head of the animal used for trimming, while their legs and tall resembled warts on an early rose potato."

ONE WAY TO BREAK A DOG.—Boston, March 24th.—I read your paper with much interest, especially the one of March 18th. Real things and real facts we all like—fanciful ones rarely. But I must confess I am fearful of being considered imaginary by most of your readers, when I relate the following about my setter dog, Prince. He is six years old. No one has ever shot over him but

myself. For the last four years I have been in the field with him, four or five months each season, commencing in Sept., in Maine, and ending the 1st of Feb., in Virginia, giving him more practice than one dog in a thousand gets. When he points a bird, I take my position and then say to him, "If I kill this bird, I want you to fetch him as quickly as you can," and he will do it. Again, I take my position and say to him, "No, no, Prince; you must not go after this bird," and he stands like a post and makes no move to retrieve the bird, unless ordered to do so. He never drops at shot, but will stand and mark the bird, if not killed, as carefully and correctly as I can. He is a pure Laverack. I claim that, if you have an intelligent dog to start with, and keep him entirely under your own training, by kindness and lots of good common sense teaching you can advance him beyond belief. myself. For the last four years I have been in the field

The Forest and Stream, about May 1st, will remove to the new office, now being specially fitted up for its reception, in the New York Times building, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Row. The editors seem to have grown weary of gazing at the varnish sign across the street, and desire to exchange this "for an outlook over the Jersey hills, and to the sunset beyond." We have no doubt but that in the future the Forest AND STREAM will be just as readable and just as full of the good things which have occupied its columns heretofore, and which make it the most attractive publication of its kind which comes under our notice.—Insurance Monitor.

Foreign Guns too Chear.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I wish to say a few words through your valuable paper in regard to our American gun-makers. I have been trying to introduce our home-made guns through this city, for I feel that there are as good guns made in America as abroad; but I find in doing so that there are three in every life who can get a discount of some of the manufacturers far below what they claim is their standard price. Now, I call this poor encouragement to the retail dealer to sell American guns, for their discount is small to us. Importers also sell to hardware men, who don't pretend to deal in their goods, as low as I can buy. I, for one, will not attempt to sell more until the manufacturers keep to their retail price. And I want to see other retail dealers stand up for their rights.

A SUFFERER.

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"And here Yorks how less.

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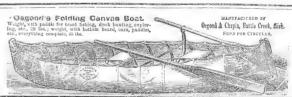
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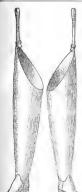
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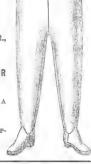
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880,

Volume 14-No. 12. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York,

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ange and Gallery; The Irish-American Match; Noms de Fusil; The Fit of Bullets; Express Bullets; Non-Sticking

A Two Weeks' Camp Bunt.

HAVE been reading the letters of your correspondent from North Park, and cannot resist the temptation of indorsing the candor and truthfulness of his articles, Every one who has studied Nature as she is-stayed with her, not in imagination around a cosy fire in some wellarranged parlor, but in her sleet and snow, days of brightness and nights of gloom, will recognize at once a true picture in "Letters from North Park,"

The novice starts out with the idea that a "camp hunt" in the mountains or on the plains is a life of elysium. He wants no blanket, no lunch, no tobacco, no canteen no stimulants, nothing-but herds of antelope and myriads of buffalo. In about two hours his ardor cools, while his blood gets hot. He wants to know if you brought your canteen. Two hours more, and he would like to know if you forgot your lunch. Two hours more, he wants to know if you have any stimulants about you, and 50 on, till night, when you are compelled to share with him your blankets, and probably sit up with him half the night in the darkness and cold trying to stave off a fit of cholera morbus or some other impending disaster. No one starting out for the first time on a camp hunt should fail to supply himself with every necessary, even to luxury, for at best he will feel the want of home comforts.

On the 7th day of October, 1879, Dr. P. and myself left this place for a two weeks' hunt in the heart of the Great American Desert. We expected to give our attention to buffalo principally, as we had been vaguely informed that from two to five hundred were leisurely roaming about on the plains, somewhere between the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, on the head of White Woman. When we arrived at Lakin, Kan., we found our guide absent, and having nothing better to do we concluded to make a tour twenty-four miles south on the headwaters of the North Canadian. Having secured the services of about as vulgar a specimen of humanity as ever hailed from York we started in a little spring wagon over the Arkansas River and adjacent sand hills. When about fifteen miles out we saw our first antelope of the season, Reaching our camping ground two hours by sun, we con-

cluded to watch the lakes for antelope coming to drink. The lakes were covered with ducks, and a small herd of antelope was grazing about a mile off, but showed no inclination to approach any closer. Near sundown some men, with a herd of over four thousand sheep, coming up from New Mexico, went into camp near one of the small lakes which constitute the headwaters of the North Canadian, or Cimarron. Two antelope came to water in the dusk of the evening, but, as they were nearly half a mile distant, our shot did little else except to frighten them away. Our factotum had gone into camp some three quarters of a mile distant, and as it was now dark, and not finding the camp where I expected it, I proceeded on up stream, and after considerable hallooing finally succeeded in making port. We had only cold lunch for supper, but plenty of covering. We spread our blankets upon the buffalo grass and took a suck of eats for a pillow. The forepart of the night was still and calm, but soon after lying down a frest southwest breeze began blowing, and as the night advanced the wind blow colder and fafter the newly-discovered planet wandering in its mysterious course amid star dust and the shadow of innumerable wordls. Not succeeding very perfectly in my scientific investigations, I turned over and looked at the bloody face of Mars until I fell asleep.

My quondam friend, Dr. P., who is an old timer in

wandering in its mysterious course amid star dust and the shadow of innumerable worlds. Not succeeding very perfectly in my scientific investigations, I turned over and looked at the bloody face of Mars until I fell asleep.

My quondam friend, Dr. P., who is an old timer in camp and field, but new in life, and who had been snoring away all the forepart of the night, now woke up and commenced to meditate. The little dog brought along by our driver, because he could whip his weight in wild cats or coyotes, kept up a continuous barking. Soon the coyotes set up a howl, and the Doctor thought that they were the sheep, but the distant howl came nearer and nearer, and instead of bearing down to the shepherd camp it evidently was approaching our own retreat. There is nothing very pleasant in contemplating the onward march of a pack of hungry wolves, especially when they are mixed up with an occasional gray wolf, one of which had been seen just before sundown. Our fighting dog ceased to bark, which was remarkable, as the Doctor said he could plainly hear the rustle of the grass as the pack seemed to be gradually closing in upon us. We all are apt to think that we would do so and so under certain circumstances, but when an emergency arises there is no accounting for the freaks of human nature. Instead of arousing the whole camp, and giving us some show of self-defense, the Doctor simply pulled the blankets tightly over his head, regardless of a pair of No. 10 boots firmly attached to his distal extremities. What his idea was, or what particular train of meditation his individual succession of the particular train of meditation his mind had taken, no one but himself knows to this day. Probably something like thiss-for the mind, when thoroughly aroused, travels with incalculable speed, as we, in our dreams, cover immense areas of space, and review the history of ages in a moment of time, so now——! will cover up my head. This is my only secure defense. Nature has so taught the ostrich in the perils of his desertation. This pervened everything appeared as plains day. The steadthy tread of carnivorous brutes had simply been metamorphosed into the tread of the old gray mare which helped to bring us hither, and no doubt got a snift of the sack of oats, and hastened for them as fast as her

hobbling feet would carry her, and she was now enjoying a midnight meal of delicious oats, while Dr. P. was sitting up and cooling off, and no doubt feeling very grate-

a midnight meal of delicious oats, while Dr. P. was sitting up and cooling off, and no doubt feeling very grateful for our safe deliverance.

Early the next morning Dr. P. and I started on up the plain, afoot, for the purpose of stalking antelope. Before leaving camp we gave some small change to our Jehn, with instructions to go to the shepherd's camp and procure, if possible, some coffee for our breakfast. We had not gone to exceed half a mile, when we discovered a small herd of antelope grazing, but before we could get within anything like gunshot, they scanpered away. We had now become separated about four hundred yards, a young buck was lying down. The Doctor discovered him squatted and commenced waving his hat. I, at first, did not know what the Doctor meant, but thought that he was beckoning for me, and knowing that his gau would sometimes refuse to go off under the most favorable circumstances, I concluded to hasten to his aid. But the vigorous up and down motion of the old black hat suggested the idea that it was intended for me to "down charge," so I dropped on the grass. This solitary young antelope started toward the Doctor. His step was stately and grand, walking a few paces, then looking—again approaching, until finally he was within sevenity or eighty yards. He stood for a moment; then, with a quick bound, turned and ran away for dear life. When quite out of gunshot Dr. P. let fly one shot after another until his magazine was about empty. I now joined my friend, and sought an explanation of his conduct.

"Well," said the Doctor," "you know that wild animals seeing a strange object are very apt to come near enough to satisfy their senses what it is."

"Yes; but why did you not shoot, when the antelope was so close? It couldn't have been over seventy-five or eighty yards."

"Well, I have heard it said that they sometimes play about first running off, and then approaching even

was so close? The content that electric electric varies."
"Well, I have heard it said that they sometimes play about, first running off, and then approaching even nearer, and I thought that I would try it."

nearer, and I thought that I would try it. The end, however, not justifying the name, we came to be conclusion not to attempt the proof of any more fine spun theories with antelope. We returned to camp and found our breakfast ready, the men with the sheep sending us all the coffee they had, and very kindly re; fusing to accept anything therefor, as they expected to reach a station by night. They also sent us two large California snipe, a bird evidently belonging to the Scolopaa family, but, for all practical purposes, about as palatable as our Western mud-hen. Our driver rousted one over the fire and devoured it with a great deal of gusto first taking a bite of raw onion, and then a bite of snipe, and then a drink of cold coffee. I ate the other bird, but found it "fishy and sedgy."

The Doctor and I now started for the lower lake, about a mile distant, for the purpose of lying in wait for game.

and then a drink of cold coffee. I ate the other bird, but found it "fishy and sedgy."

The Doctor and I now started for the lower lake, about a mile distant, for the purpose of lying in wait for game. We saw seven antelops in the distance which seemed to be working their way to the water. We lay flat down on the grass, as there was no blint to hide us from view for miles around. Nearer and breat a part. I was afraid to move. The Doctor was at the cast side and I at the south end of the lake, some two hundred yards a part. I was afraid to move. I saw at least a dozen places preferable to the one I had, for it seemed as though I was on a little mound. I placed my left hand under my head, resting my elbow on the ground. I kept this position for at least an hour, not daring to move. The doces were now within fifty yards of me, and the Doctor tainking, by my not shooting, that I must be asleep, halloed to wake me. This caused two of the does to stop broadside—one just beyond the other. I could have killed them easily, but then I thought about what we should do for meat next year. The old buck was standing with his head to me two hundred yards away, apparently meditating and oblivious to any approaching danger. But the Doctor's voice, or something else, caused him to look up, then quickly walk lifty yards nearer and stop. Turning broadside he commenced grazing in the direction of our camp. He had espided our teamster, who, contrary to orders, had broken camp and started following su up. I now thought it was my chance, so I took up my rifle with my right hand, and removed my left from under my head cautiously as possible, but found my left arm almost paralyzed from its long continued cramped position. I took deliberate aim on the middle of the shoulder, using Major Fulton's position, and pulled trigger, At the crack of the gun, down went the big buck with a thud, and away scampered the does. Losing all thought about mean for next year, I sent four or live wicked shots after them, but am glad to say, "never touched,"

Not hearing anything from our guide, and it being late in the week, I concluded to take a run up to Colorado Springs, some one hundred and fifty miles further west. As these springs have been so elaborately written up by the versatile pen of "Grace Greenwood." it would be usedess for me to alt mpt to add anything thereto. In fact, I think that everything has been said in their praise that is possible to say, with any regard for truth. We found the springs in a manner descred, that is, about Manaton. Noticing some bills tacked up on one of the awnings over the spring, I pulled one down and read where to go to hear the first proclaimed. An angel lowering in the air had made known a new and Divine revelation to the sons of men. This fact was to be announced and amply verified by some one claiming to be a "latter day saint." I didn't go. I wanted to see the Garden of the Golds.

same a manage, I wanted to see the Garden of the Gods.

I left my antelope head at the Springs to be mounted and hastened back to Lakin. Dr. P. had received a letter stating that our mutual friend, Frank II., would join us on Monday morning. This was good news, for we wanted Frank to accompany us at the start. Frank is one of those polished gentlemen who exhibits good manners at home and abroad—something not always adhered to when the restraints of society are removed. Bright and early Monday morning we were up trying to get a shot at some coyotes, but failed to bring any to bag. The train arrived at 0 o'dock, and sure enough there was Frank, bag and baggage, with a brand-new gun, with double, open and peep sight behind. Now was hurry and bustle. We could hardly wait for breakfast and team. But with all our efforts it was near noon before we started. Our objective point was south of the Arkansso, on the flats, this field giving us plenty of sport at long range, and Frank was over anxious to try his new gun, saying that all our efforts it was near noon before we started. Our objective point was south of the Arkansas, on the flats, this field giving us plenty of sport at long range, and Frank was over anxious to try his new gan, saying that he "just knew how the thing was done." We had not gone far after crossing the triver before we discovered antelope, some feeding and some lying down. They permitted the wagon to come up to within two hundred yards, and Frank got out. As a matter of courtesy we granted him first shot. Ho took a shell out of the case and passed it into the breech of the gun, and finding that the breech-block did not readily close he used some force and wedged the shell so fast that the extractor failed to remove it. Dr. P. now became nervous and wanted to shoot, but Frank asked him to wait, showing considerable excitement and working hard at the hung shell. "Bexar" never had a worse case of expanded shell than this seemed to be. Frank worked manfully and finally succeeded in pulling out the shell and leaving the ball fast in the gun barrel, while our friend fussed and funed until the antelope were niles away. Soon we saw a solitary one, and as it crossed us about a half-nile away I shot in advance of it, the ball raising quite a fog of dust. This frightened the animal so that it wheeled and bore down directly upon us, coming to within a few hundred yards before turning. I gave it another shot, cutting through the brisket, and one of the other guns brooke a hind leg, but not having any way to follow it up failed to get it. Late in the evening I broke the shoulder of another, but failed to get it.

through the brisket, and one of the other guns broke a hind leg, but not having any way to follow it up falled to get it. Late in the evening I broke the shoulder of another, but failed to get it.

On Thesday morning we learned that our guide had arrived from the buffalo range, bringing in five beeves. Everything was now making ready for a regular camp but, our guide assuring us that he would show us buffalo. We packed our traps into two wagons, and went some fifteen miles that evening. Just before sun down we stopped for camp, and I assisted in pitching our tent—the first field tent that I had slept under since the "late unpleasantness." Next day was rather hazy, and turned colder, At 10 o clock we saw a solitary buffalo, evidently awanders. We all gave him a few shots apice, but to no purpose. We stopped for dinner near the head of White Woman, having trayeled near fifty miles since leaving the station. The wind was blowing almost a tornado; the sky was dark and lowering, with occasional claps of thunder. We crept in the crevices of the rocks, which make a solid wall for some distance. We discovered where a temporary fort had been made out of loose rock by piling them up in the open end of a large fissure in the rock. Some party had certainly been hesieged here, as we could see a great many enupty brass shells of the old Springfield 54 and 52 caliber strewn about on the ground. We also found a steel arrow-head.

The clouds parted and the sun came out, but the wind continued to blow. We hitched up our teams and moved on down the river. Some distance from camp we discovered a solitary natelope feeding and watching, and thinking it a good chance to stalk, Frank and I got down in the bed of the stream, leaving the teams, and by stooping and crawling along until almost worn out and getting our boots full of gravel, we finally got up within a hundred yards, and as we peeped up over the hill our little antelope was leisurely grazing, and not aware of any danger. I suggested to Frank that he give the command to fire.

We proceeded down the creel; for a few miles and went farto camp. Had a nice fry of antelope liver for support. The night was dark and cold, so much so that we could not steep with any comfort. About 3 o'clock the Doctor and 1 got up and gathered what fuel we could find and mate a fire. About daybreak we are breakfast and gathered by our traps and started. The sun came up bright is, wood, injuneek and mand nice and the wind had calmed down during the night.

After traveling four or five miles our guide stopped and called our attention to some fresh buffalo sign. Thera were the beds and fresh litter. I got up on top of the wagon seat and discovered six large buffalo lying down. Our guide told us to get ready, and we all felt sure of getting a prize. When everything was ready our guide formed us abreast, locking each other's arms, and told us to march straight up without stopping. We found this hard to do, as no two stepped alike, but all evidently bent on first shot. Just as we came in view, and while yet a long way off, our friends concluded to leave, and they did not stop the run as fur as we could see. There was nothing left for us to do but leisurely follow up the trail with on first shot. Just as we came in view, and while yet a long way off, our friends concluded to leave, and they did not stop the run as far as we could see. There was nothing left for us to do but leisurely follow up the trail with the hope of overtaking them. Two or three o'clock in the afternoon we came in sight again. It was cloudy and a fierce we came in sight again. It was cloudy and a fierce northwest wind blowing. I thought we would all chill to death. We could see that the animals were tired, as they would often stop to look at us and then turn and walk away. We concluded to try a shot at three hundred yards, but failed to do any damage. Soon after the herd separated and we gave them up finally. But while they were still in sight we discovered a sucking calf approaching, whose mother had been killed, no doubt, but a short time. Seeing us the calf started for the teams; our guide told us to go out a hundred or so yards and hay flat down and that it would come up to us. Sure enough, the dumb brute came to within fifty or sixty yards, and Dr. P. said that it was a pity to kill the innocent thing. I told him that I believed that I wouldn't shock. Frank soid, "Well, he had come out to kill buffale and was going to shoot." The Doctor thought that if Frank shot that we had as well all shoot. So we all fired and made a clear miss, when Dr. P. gave it a second shot on the wing, breaking its neck.

We spent another night on the high plain—the coldest, most disagreeable night that I ever spent in camp or field. This determined us to start for home, leaving our guide still in pursuit of buffalo. We made the station about 0 celect that night without any loss and packed up for home next day.

The plains are almost destitute of fuel and water. The

home next day.

The plains are almost destitute of fuel and water. The The plains are almost destiliate of fuel and water. The supply of buffalo chips had disappeared. There does not seem to be much trouble in getting water by digging a few feet anywhere near those depressions that are called creeks. What a great benefactor must be be who would have a few thousand bored wells senttered about over the plains! And then if the Government would only cause a few electric lights to be placed along the railroad every few hundred miles, many lives would be saved.

Sedulia, Mo.

OCCIDENT.

Matural Distory.

SPRING NOTES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MARCH, 1880.

MARCH, 1880.

ROM the 23d to the 27th of February was mild and pleasant, and it seemed as though we were again to have an unusually early spring. The shore larks had appeared about the middle of the month; a red-winged blackbird was seen on the 26th. The snow buntings and Lapland longspurs were in their usual early spring abundance, and the snow had entirely disappeared from the ground. But on the 25th snow fell all day, and March came in with a moderate amount of snow on the ground and the thermometer on the morning of the 1st 2deg. On the 2d and 3d it was again mild, the above zero. thermometer being 52deg, at noon on the 2d. The snow all melted and a bluebird was reported on the 3d. From the 3d until the 21st it was continuously cold, with much changeable and disagreeable weather, and occasional light snow-falls. On the morning of the 14th it was 8deg. below zero, and on the 16th 7deg. below; with frequent readings, morning, noon and night, between Odeg, and 20deg. On the 16th a male long-cored owl (Otus wilsonianus) was shot in a piece of woods where one appears regularly every spring, and the same day I heard the longspur (P. lupponicus) singing for the first time this year. In an old field grown up in grass and bushes I found a large flock of the P. lapponicus. Some of them were feeding upon the ground, while others were sitting in the low bushes uttering their spring song, which improves much as the season advances. Upon starting the whole flock into the air it circled around for a time in the usual erratic manner, and then alighted in the tops of some small oak trees. No sooner were the birds settled than they all started to sing, and although the individual effort is, at this season, neither very full nor continuous, yet the effect of the general chorus was musical and pleasing. A flock of blackbirds often act in a very similar manner. This "congregational singing" of longspurs is their common spring habit, and is as often indulged in while they are sitting upon the ground as elsewhere.

The 21st another bluebird was seen, and on the 22d marsh bawks, a red-tailed hawk, a flock of mallard ducks and a great abundance of longspurs.

From this time the spring birds began to arrive almost daily, and it will be better to give the record in diary form. The readings of the thermometer were taken three

times a day—morning, noon and evening, March 24th, 30deg., 41deg., 31deg.—The first robin. Male ring-neck and hooded merganser ducks shot. Wood

March 25th, 30deg., 41deg., 37deg.—About five inches of snow on the ground, which fell last evening. Three

March 26th, 36deg., 49deg., 44deg.—A kingfisher, rob-ins, wood, ringneck and mallard ducks shot, Wild

March 27th, 44deg., 38deg., 39deg.—Rained all day; the

March 27th, 44deg., 28deg., 39deg.—Rained all day; the first time for many weeks. Another kinglisher.

March 28th, 38deg., 49deg., 37deg.—Clear and pleasant.

March 29th, 30deg., 51deg., 36deg.—Clear axway asand-hill crane flying over. Although at a great height, its loud notes were distinctly andible. Noticed as small flock of crow blackbirds. This bird is occasionally found here in the middle of winter (fan. 7th, 1876), but cannot be regarded as a resident. Waxwings (4. garrulus), bluebirds and robins. Suckers and pickerel are-running in some of the streams.

March 30th, 40deg., 50deg., 48deg.—Clear and warm; windy. Two white-bellied swallows, ruby-crowned and golden-crested wrons, fox-colored sparrows, meadow lark, house pewee, song sparrow and brown crepers. The last species is of accidental occurrence during some winters—(Dec. 10th, 1874; Jan. 19th, 1877)—but it comes in numbers with the early spring arrivals and is then more noticeable than at any other time. Pintail and spoonbild ducks are here. The snowbirds (Jineo) have appeared abundandly in the hedges and bush piles. A large flock of thistle birds (C. tristis). Downy woodpeckers mating. The ice went quietly out of the Mississippi River at this point to-day. Previous to 1878 it was not usual for the river to open here before from the 7th to the 13th of April. Winter held on firmly until the last days of March, when there was a general breaking up—melting of snow and ice, and arrival of spring birds. But during the last three years it has been very different. The break-up has been much earlier, and instead of abrupt has been gradual and interrupted by many birds. But during the fast three years it has been very different. The break-up has been much earlier, and instead of abrupt has been gradual and interrupted by many birds returns of cold weather. In 1875 and 1876 the ice disappeared from the river April 12th, and in 1877, April 7; while in the early spring of 1878 it went out gradually between the 5th and 14th of March; in 1877 on March 29th, and th

March 31st, 42deg., 40deg., 34deg.—The first thunder-storm of the season this morning. It always seems spring-like to hear the roll of the thunder after the long silence of winter. Rained, and at times snowed, most of the day. Several golden-crested kinglets, meadow larks in song and a large company of brown creepers. While standing watching the creepers as they passed from tree to tree through the woods two of them came and lit on my eldthing and after a short examination than to. standing watching the creepers as they passed from tree to tree through the woods two of them came and lit on my clothing, and after a short examination flew to a tree about two feet distant. One of them passed in succession up each of my arms and seemed in no haste to leave. What conclusions they arrived at is beyond conjecture; but they must have been somewhat astonished at the character of the trees in that grove. Fortunately for the writer's feelings the trees at this season of the year show no signs of greenness.

The spring this year is slightly less advanced with the close of March than at the end of the same month in 1879, nuch behind what it was in 1878, and considerably in advance of the average for a number of years previous to 1878.

[To be continued.]

[To be continued.] ----

UNUSUAL NESTING PLACTS.—Cleveland, O.—While out collecting hast year, I noticed a pair of robins building a nest. It was built on a trestle work of one of the railroads leading from this place, the nest being situated on one of the timbers, about eight or ten inches below the rail, over which each day ten or twelve trains passed.

on one of the unuese, the rail, over which each day ten or twenton.

Hero the robins reared their young.

A pair of chipping sparrows built a nest in a hanging basket which was filled with plants, and had to be watered every day. When the hady came to water it the bird would leave its neet, and return as soon as she left. The sparrows finished their nest and reared their young strates.

SEYM. INGERSOLL.

in this situation.

SERM. NOTES.—Our correspondent, "Webb." who writes from Nashua, N. H., under date of March 13th, says: The spring-like weather of last month has been succeeded by cold, stormy blasts, which have driven the "early bird" back to winter quarters. Bluebirdswere with us on the 22d of February; a wood pigeon was shot on the 22d—they are generally among the last to arrive; Phillips mounted a cedar bird which was killed on the 20th, and they are generally among our late arrivals. Robins were singing in the orchard on the 28th, and I saw crow blackbirds and chipping sparrows the same day. Poor birds! they had not seen Vennor's prophecies for March. The streams are all open, and a few ducks have put in an appearance. A flock of geese passed over on the first of the month; it is early for them, but a friend living in Central Vermont tells me he saw a flock of geese flying north the last of January.

Mr. Seym, Ingersoll, of Cleveland, O., contributes the following observations. He writes: I think we may say that spring is fairly open here, as the birds have begun to arrive. The following is a list of the arrivals that I have noted up to April 3d;

Feb. 10th. Saw two white-bellied nuthatch, one redheaded woodpecker and two yellow-hammers.

Feb. 16th. Saw several more red-headed woodpeckers.

Feb. 21st. Saw a rollin to-day.

Feb. 21st. Saw a robin to-day. Feb. 22d. Saw a number of bluebirds and robins. Feb. 24th. Saw a single flock of crows.

Feb. 26th. I noticed an albino robin, but could not get

Feb. 26th. I noticed an attino roun, but could not get him. Feb. 27th. Saw first meadow larks to-day. March 18th. Saw a large flock of ducks fly over. March 19th. Noticed a killdeer plover to-day; also several more meadow-larks. March 21st. Noticed crow-blackbirds, cowbirds, song-sparrows and Carolina doves to-day, for the first time this swing. this spring.

March 20th, Saw a flock of Carolina waxwings to-day.

March 26th, Saw a flock of Carolina waxwings to-day. March 31st. Saw à wood pewee this morning, also a kinglisher, some redwing blackbirds, a chewink and two logger-head shrike; a laso found a nest of the logger-head shrike, which was just finished.

April 18t. Saw several snipe.

April 3d. Saw a few cliff swallows, and noticed a pai

of robins nesting.

Panasites in the Malland.—Belleville, Ill., March, 1880.—I have just read with a great deal of interest the description of the parasite found in a mallard duck, I had the wing and a part of the breast of a mallard duck, shown me several weeks ago, infested with the

The duck was shot near here about four same parasite. weeks ago, and had the same appearance precisely as described by "Mic Mac."

Dodge.

RAYEN NEAR KINGSTON, ONT.—Our correspondent "Al," who writes from Kingston, Ont., notifies us of the recent capture of a rayen near that city. He says :

A friend of mine, Mr. W. Craig, living a short distance from the city, not long since shot and secured, on or near his farm, a splendid specimen of the raven. He has had it monited by Mr. Stratford, our city taxidermist, at whose shop it is on exhibition.

whose shop it is on exhibition.

NOTE ON THE BREEDING OF THE BLACK BEAR.—Boston, Feb. 7th.—The black bear.(Ursus americanus) brings forth her young in the Northern States and Canada in February. The period of gestation is eight months. At two years of age the female usually produces one at a birth, breeding every other year. The second litter consists of two, and when of mature growth sometimes three, and in one instance—well authenticated by the writer—four at a birth. When born the cubs are naked and very diminutive. About the tenth week their fur is grown and their cyes open. It is not unusual for the dam to leave her young for a brief time when the weather is very mild. On the approach of warm weather, in May, they leave the den in search of food, the dam placing her cubs on her back, where they cling and mestle in the long, thick fur. After this the cubs develop more rapidly in size and soon ramble by the side of the dam. When pressed by the hunter, or in danger she keeps her young in front, herself between them and danger, and when suddenly started sonds them to tree and takes herself off at a distance, especially if the hunter is on their trail.

CORPL. LOT WARFIELD.

CORPL. LOT WARFIELD.

WHITE JACK-RABBITS.—Carson, Nev., March 10th.—
Editor Foyest and Stream:—Your correspondent, A.
Lakes, writing from Como, Wy., who is certainly an intelligent observer, makes a grave error, and one which is apt. to mislead Eastern sportsmen, when he speaks of snow-white jack-rabbits. Now a white jack-rabbit does not exist, the jacks retaining the same color winter and summer. There is a species of rabbit in the Western country, however, much larger than the jack, which does become white during the winter months. This rabbit weighs from eight to ten pounds when full grown, and in this section is known as the mountain hare, from the fact that it is to be found only on the mountain sides, or now and then in the foot-hills. There is as much distinction between this rabbit and the jack as there is between the cotton-tail and the jack; and I repeat, there is no white jack-rabbit at any season of the year in any Western State or Territory, and such statements as Mr. L. makes, appearing in a reliable paper like the Forest And Stream, are calculated to lead many into grievous error, especially so when they originate from one who can use all the scientific names so readily. Siyah.

We regret to be forced to differ with a correspondent

We regret to be forced to differ with a correspondent who make such positive assertions as the above. theless we are obliged to take issue with him on the facts.
The so-called jack-rabbit of the plains and the Rocky Mountains (Lepus campestris) does certainly turn white in winter, "Sivad's" statement to the contrary notwithstanding. See Coues & Allen, Monograph of North American Rodentia.

The large hare referred to by our correspondent is very probably the pine or snow-shoe rabbit (L. Americanus, var. Bairdi).

var. Bairdi).

A TAME RUFEED GROUSE.—Worcester, Mass., March 15th.—As it is generally conceded that the ruffed grouse cannot be famed, I will give some facts concerning a bird of this kind. Near the village of Coldbrook Springs, Mass., are the mills and box factory of Mr. D. M. Parker, and near the mills is a tract of sprout land extending almost to the mills yad. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Parker first noticed a patridge (or ruffed grouse) about the premises. The bird appeared remarkably tame and therefore attracted his attention. He began feeding it, and it grew more familiar, until it would eat from his shoulder. He can call it as readily as any farmer can call his chickens; in fact, calls it in the same manner. Mr. Parker has never deprived the bird of its liberty, except on one occasion, whon he kept it in the basement of his house for a short time, but it did not relish confinement, and he let it go. It has, however, continued to stay about the mill. Many persons have visited his place to see this remarkable bird, and Mr. Parker is always ready to leave his business to show off his pet. Any one who is at all skeptical as to the truth of the above statement can call at the mills and see the bird take a piece of apple from between Mr. Parker's teeth.

Sportsmen generally pronounce it a female bird. It is, and always has been so far as known, a perfectly strong, sound and healthy bird. Can it too the fairly claimed.

Sportsmin generally probability as a temperature at a same and always has been so far as known, a perfectly strong, sound and healthy bird. Can it not be fairly claimed that this comes very near being a tame ruffed grouse?

E. S. K.

A very interesting case.

to the tide, so that, when the tide is rising, the water on the river side of the dam is several inches higher than the water on the other side, and flows through and over the loose stones quite rapidly, and the reverse is the case when the tide is falling. Vast numbers of minnows are to be found at all times in the marsh along the river banks, and as the tide rises they seek the runs to be found here and there to avoid the white and yellow perch which prey upon them, and it is while they are making up the creek that I catch the quantity I want. One day, while catching minnows as usual, I noticed a number of snakes, the common water-mecasin, approaching the dam or footway of stones. The water yet lacked several inches of reaching the top of the stoneway, although it was rushing in quite rapidly and carrying with it many bull-minnows and small white perch that were unable to resist it. Watching the snakes, I saw one after another reach the dam and take their station upon it, submerging themselves all but their heads, that were unable to resist it. Watching the snakes. I saw one after another reach the dam and take their station upon it, submerging themselves all but their heads, which were raised about an inch above the water and pointed in the direction of the incoming tide. In this position I counted seventeen snakes, arranged at unvern intervals, in a space of less than sixty feet. I came to the conclusion at once they were fishing, and watched them with a good deal of interest. Pretty soon I saw one head strike forward, going under the water, reappearing in a moment with a very large bull-minnow in its mouth. The snake immediately loosened its hold upon the rocks and swam for the shore, reaching which it disappeared in the bushes; and this was repeated at intervals by each of the seventeen snakes. When they returned from the bushes, having made short work of their "catch," each snake sought his own particular location on the rocks, there being no clashing of interests there.

Now, how is this for reason or instinct? How do these snakes know where to locate themselves, and the particular stage of the tide at which to start on their fishing excursion? How do they know that a number of minnows will be swept over the miniature falls made by the rocks? These are questions that go beyond my comprehension, and I leave them for others to answer. But the facts remain, and any one who will take the trouble may verify them at any time during the summer by a visit to Gravelly Creek.

Fish Culture.

THE BERLIN EXPOSITION,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. [From our Staff Correspondent.]

S school-boys we learn that three-fourths of this globe which we inhabit is water; the fact is stored away in memory's garret with other waste bits of intellectual lumber without a reference being made to it, or anything to recall it in a manner to bring it to the surface as an actual fact, until one sails for days and weeks without seeing anything else. An ocean trip has been written up so often and so well that any attempt to add much to it or to depict its vastness must result in failure still, the experiences of each one show that there are many things which cause trips to be remembered as distinct from each other-the ship, the fellow-voyagers, the cuisine, and, above all, the weather.

It was the writer's fortune to cross to England recently in the North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, which left New York on March 20th, with part of the goods to be exhibited by the United States at the International Fishery Exhibition, to be held in Berlin, and also with the delegation which was selected to represent our country at that Ichthyic congress, and from whom much information was derived by inquiring passengers concerning the importance of our fisheries, the extent of their opera tions, value, the culture of the food fishes, methods of capture, and much other valuable knowledge which, to one who had only considered fishes from the angler's point of view, was a series of surprises as to the vastness of the field and the thoroughness with which it has been worked by Prof. Baird and his assistants. The catalogue of exhibits, proofs of which were to be seen, will be large one, and covers what appears to the visitor everything which could by any possibility be made from a fish or could in any way be connected with it-from the hoats and implements of the angler and the fisherman to the literature of fishes and their culture-an exhibit which cannot fail to be both a credit and an advantage to our country.

The other passengers were an exceptionally good lot, as passengers go, in both cabins, not a man being scen A very interesting case.

**Syake Eating Fisit.—For a number of years past it has been my custom, because unable to find any better way to dispose of my summer leisure, to do a good deal of lishing in the Potomac River, sometimes in the immediate front of the city, sometimes at the Little and Big Falls above, and sometimes at the Four Milo Run below. I have generally used live-bait, there being minnow in any quantity along the edges of the river. Three summers ago I went to catch minnows at the mouth of a small run called Gravelly Creek, situated on the west bank of the river, just at the foot of the Arignon estate. A short distance north of the run is the one quite celebrated Arlington Springs, which is still a place of resort for large numbers of Sunday visiters from the city. To reach the springs, except by boat, it from the city for large numbers of Sunday visiters from the city for cross Gravelly Croek near its mouth, a passage-wey has been made by a kind of loose and of stones. At at full tide it is fully sixty feet and four or five feet deep, The loose stones form quite an impediment drunk on the voyage, a thing which old sea travelers will

without dinning more than a small parties of his costsleeve in your soup is, without doubt, an inherited peculiarity to be accounted for by the fact that the longestarmed second-class passenger in the Ark got the most pepper, and his descendants waxed long of limb and far of reach, crowding out and displacing their shorter-armed fellows, and so have developed a race which when in want of pepper are capable of entirely depending upon their own resources.

The monotony of the trip was broken on the third day out by the discovery of the cabin of a vessel, which told of a wreck, and two hours later we picked up a small boat containing eleven men and a dog, who were the entire crew of the wrecked bark Ophic, of Mirimachi, N. B., with grain, from Philadelphia to Belfast, which went down in a gale on the 21st. Two nights in an open boat, with the spray souking their clothing, had chilled them until they had not strength sufficient to enable them to climb the ladder without the assistance of a rope under their arms; and on gaining the deck but few could walk, while on reaching Southampton a week later the colored cook and another were left in the hospital.

The weather was very pleasant throughout the voyage. and for the five days before reaching Southampton the great ship moved as steadily as a river steamer, so evenly that the water in a tank belonging to the Fish Commission, which was designed to be a sort of self-acrating arrangement, by means of the rolling of the ship causing certain sponges to be first under and then out of water, declined to act at all, and a mere trembling of the surface of the water in it was the only sign of its being in motion. This tank contained some curious creatures, besides many fish, which although our own countrymen (2), we passengers are not at all familiar with, nor is their appearance such as to make one desirous of further acquaintance. The Professors have names for them, which may be correct for all that I can say to the contrary, but such names! There is no need to try and give them, for a slip of the pen would betray my ignorance of scientific nomenclature, always supposing that my memory had firmly grasped them. These beasts are to be shown in the class of "Enemies of Fish and Fish Culture"—a fact which serves to illustrate the assertion made before, that there was a complete collection of everything relating to piscine life, growth and development, whether it may le beneficial or hurtful; the Neckar having thirty tons of material on board for the exhibition, with more to follow from New York, which was only a shipping point for a small portion of the goods, the most of them having been taken by ships of this line from Baltimore. These sccalled tons are computed by measurement, however, much of the exhibit being in the form of large and light articles, which are boxed, the boats being especially large in proportion to their weight.

This exhibit seems to thoroughly awaken the interest of every one who hears of its extent and character; it is the most novel of all exhibitions, that of the fishery industries of the world-certainly one that is of the greatest importance to our people, but which has been ignored or slighted for so long a time that few persons have an idea of its value beyond the fact that we paid five and a half million dollars last year for the privilege of fishing on a small portion of the North American Coast.

Sea and Bivey Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout, Salvelinus fondinalis; Land-locked Salmon Salmo aboveri: Sand-is

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of ame and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; Means of necess; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Sensor; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

"THE NIPISIGUIT AND METAPEDIA."

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In the issue of April Sth of the Forest and Stream a criticism appears upon an article of mine under date of

E Having been there, and also having seen the woods several times in the last twenty years, and having invariably kept a diary and a record of every penny of expense, I thought I knew whereof I wrote. Lean, at all events, give the reason of my faith and regarding the question of

Manhattan" says the streams are leased in part, and the residue is open to "a great crowd of anglers, good and bad, and no sport nor pleasure to myone."

My article did not refer to sections of rivers "open to all." but otherwise, as I wrote, "Permits necessary; charges usually one dollar per day per rod." Fire fishing is usually not worth the waste of time, while all good fishing is under lease; hence, as the Restigouche Division to which I referred is under lease; it is on an equality with all salmon fishing in Canada, and as good as any, and better than many, and is not more crowded than other good streams, nor so much crowded that good fishing may not be had.

In the summer of 1877 I had the pleasure of conducting a small party to the Restigouche.

ing may not be had.
In the summer of 1877 I had the pleasure of conducting a small party to the Restigouche. We arrived June 1st

and spent just one week there. We, however, devoted but a portion of two days of that time to salmon, and although none of the party had ever captured a salmon before, we bore away seven nice salmon. The largest weighed thirty-five pounds, three weighed thirty pounds each, two weighed twenty-five pounds each, and one fit-een pounds. During that time only two other salmon fishermen put in an appearance (and they old habitues of five place), and they captured more than a dozen each while we remained. Mr. Fraser, of the hotel, has a lease of six miles of the best part of the river and keeps it exclusively for his guests, and "crowds" do not spoil the fishing here.

Now regarding expenses. I wish it borne in mind that I am talking of "cstimated necessary expenses for two weeks' trip from Boston to Restigouche," as per my previous article. In this I do not include rods, etc. Nor, from my own experience in the woods, do I suppose that one will fish all the time for salmon. There is good trout fishing, with sight-seeing to be done, which cost less than salmon fishing, which is itemized in my list, and foots §6.50 per day.

my lirst, and foots \$6.50 per day.

Now, as to expenses, 1 give just what our party paid in fact, and all statements are based upon experience:—

| Fare-Boston to Restigouche and return | same | way, | or | via | |
|--|------|------|----|-----|----------|
| Onchae | | | | 3 | 831 - 50 |
| Gleaner Reston to Bangor | | | | | 2.03 |
| (flows monte first day | | | | | 1.50 |
| Curnor todering and breakfast at St. John. | | | | | 2.50 |
| The second words and indefine second day | | | | | 2.50 |
| eig Jave' colmon fishing, hoard, etc26.50 | | | | | 39.00 |
| Two Sundays (making ten days) | | | | | 4.Ut) |
| Four days more, at \$2 (board) | | | | | 8.00 |
| Sleeper, two nights returning | | | | | 4.00 |
| Dicchest and and | | | | | |
| | | | | | 205 00 |

Now, I know whereof I affirm when I say one can make a comfortable trip to Restigouche from Boston for \$100 even money: but as I know how prone one is to spend money when he "goes a-fishing." I gut the estimate at \$150, so that a little indulgence in cigars, etc., might be allowed. The train leaving Boston at 7 P.M. is the one to take; you then reach St. John next night about 6, and resume the following morning at 8 A.M., and stopping over at some convenient place for the night, reach letts pedia at 9 A.M. the next morning. There are no expenses of note except as given, but for incidentals one may add what he pleases. If you stop off at Nipisiguit or Miramichi, and go up river, you will have carriage hire to pay, but if you have a party of four an item of \$2 per day is ample to cover it. My estimate of \$150 leaves a margin broad enough for anyone to go into the woods with, who is not, or ought not to be, under a guardian.

I can now give an estimate for any trip almost in this country. I have noted it carefully for twenty years, and been surprised at its accuracy. "Drummers" will agree with me generally, i. e., \$7 per day from time of leaving home till you return will almost invariably cover necessary expenses of a two to four weeks' trip, or longer. I tested it among the White Mountains, among the Catskills, in Canada, at Niagara Falls and elsewhere. It's much better than guess work and "doubling."

West Meriden, Conn., April 13th.

Our correspondent's practice of keeping an itemized

West Meriden, Conn., April 13th.

Our correspondent's practice of keeping an itemized record of routes, fares and expenses is an admirable one, and at once stamps his information as reliable and practically useful. A former paper by Mr. Fay, giving the itinerary of the Rangeley Circuit has been highly commended by those who are familiar with that country. We need hardly suggest that this plan of a daily record is worth adopting by others, nor to hint to our friends that the FOREST AND STREAM is always glad to get hold of just such records for the benefit of its readers.

of just such records for the bencht of its readers.

New Brunswick.—Millionn,FortSlevens.—I am afraid you may think it a repetition to say anything m your "Fishing Directory" about our little salmon at Grand Lake stream, as most all your experienced fishermen know all about it. The best way to get there is by the International Steampship Co., from Boston or Portland, now running twice a week; in summer three times. Very fine boats go near the land, so you have a good view of the coast. Fare from Boston to Calais, about \$5; from Portland, about \$1; state-rooms, extra, which should be engaged ahead. Connect at Eastport with river boat for Calais; then cars to Princeton, twenty miles, and little steamer to stream. Or can come to Calais by cars, paying twice as much money, and having twice as much discomfort; time, about the same from Portland. Write to W. G. Rose, Lake House at Princeton, Me., or Mr. David Dresser, who will engage Indians and cances if they are wanted. Good accommodations at the stream, or can live in tents.

G. A. BOARDMAN.

New York.—Fine trout fishing can be had at Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. Delhi is reached from New York Gily by the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad. It is a seven-hours' ride. Good ruffed grouse and squirrel shooting can be had in the autumn. There are also a few woodcock and lots of foxes. Good board can be had at very reasonable rates at the Edgerton House, C. B. Griffis, proprietor.

The Adirondacks.—Saranae, Region, April 16th.—
The weather continues still very cold for the season. In
the woods the snow is still quite deep. The lakes are stilcovered with ice, and the prospect is that it will not disappear until about the first or second week in May. I
will inform you when it does, that those very anxious
ones may appear here armed and equipped for trolling.
The prospect for good trouting is highly favorable, as but
few trout have been taken during the past winter, owing
the increasing regard for the law—and I might ado and I might add

few trout have been taken during the past winter, owing to the increasing regard for the law—and I night add fear lest justice should proclaim its power.

I understand that several of the old sportsmen who have visited here for many years have engaged their guides, viz.: Mersrs. M. & T., Col. H., Dr. K., Rev. W. L. B., Mr. H., of New Jersey, and party, and others. The FOREST AND STREAM is always a very welcome visitor, every issue overflowing with interest.

S. S. N.

Westchester Trout Fishing.—There is good troufishing in some of the streams about Bedford, Croto Lake and Mount Kisco, in Westchester County. B_n^{\dagger}

writing to Mr. I. Flewellin, Croton Lake, New York, par-ties can secure all desired information, or, by going directly there, will be well entertained and guided to the fishing grounds.

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, April 16th.—Two men who were engaged in fishing on Dumpling Island, in Nansemond River, caught a rock-fish last Thursday five feet long, sixten inches in diameter, and weigning seventy-five pounds. In going in the fike he got half-way in the mouth of the net, and could not get in or out. They had to run a rope through his gills and mouth, and then it took two men to manage him.

MINNESOTA, -Owatonna. - I caught my first black bass MINNESOTA.—Ovadonna.—I caught my first black bass of the season yesterday, April 14th; very high wind; fished about one hour; took four, the largest weighing four pounds, twelve ounces, the smallest, one and three-quarter pounds. No pickerel biting as yet. The bass pay no attention to minnows. Caught them with a Conroy spinner at head of mill-pond on Straight River. Have caught perch sixteen inches long in same water, Fish plenty.

"Indiana Black Bass Fishing.—Warsaw, Ind., April 14th.—To those desirous of finding black bass in abundance, and who wish to try their skill in Indiana waters, the beautiful little city of Warsaw offers many attractions. It is on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad (Fennsylvania line), 108 miles east of Chicago, and 350 miles west from Pittsburg. There are four very pretty lakes within fifteen minutes' walk from the hotel, and one, Center Lake, bordering on the limits of the town. Eagle Lake, one-half mile from the city, teems with pike and black bass, and of such large size as to quicken the beatings of a true piscator's heart. Mr. Geo. Greene, proprietor of the Kirley House, will take especial pains to provide all parties with necessary boats and guides, and minnows can be obtained at reasonable rates. The bass season opens May 1st.

H. Z.

The Rennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE ENTRIES CLOSE WITH 1,108 DOGS IN THE REGULAR COMPETING CLASSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ENTRIES FOR PUPPIES IN LITTERS.

HE fourth annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at Madison Square Garden (late Gilmore's) on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, will surpass in point of number and excellence of stock anything ever before held in this country. The entry books, which closed on the evening of the 12th inst., show that 1,108 dogs have been entered for competition, not including between one and two hundred puppies in litters, which will be shown with their mothers, and nine pointers of the Westminster Kennel Club, not for competition.

Although the total number does not reach the predic-

tions of Mr. Lincoln, yet it is so far in advance of all pre vious exhibitions of the kind that the result must be highly gratifying to the managers, who have left no stone unturned to make it a success in every way.

To enable our readers to see at a glance the increase and falling off of entries in the separate classes between this show and its predecessors, we annex a classified table of the comparative entries for 1877-78-79 and 80. Before drawing our own deductions, however, it will perhaps be best to give a brief recapitulation of the number of classes with actual entries and total number of dogs included in them of each year; these have been compiled from the official bench show catalogues, checked at the shows of each year, and also from the files of the FOREST AND STREAM :-

First show, 1877-Seventy classes, embracing 864 dogs. Second show, 1878—Eighty classes, embracing 824 dogs. Third show, 1879—Eighty classes, embracing 948 dogs. Fourth show, 1880-Seventy-four classes, embracing 1,108 dogs.

In 1877 we find from the entry books that there were six classes for Gordon setters and two for native black and tans, or black, white and tan setters. As the subsequent shows only classify black-and-tan setters, we have pooled the two above-named classes under the one headng-"Gordon or Black-and-Tan Setters." The Blenheim, King Charles or Japanese classes we have as far as possible separated, and omitted in all the years mention of all classes in which there were no entries; these were as follows: In 1877 the Black-and-Tan Terrier (exceeding eleven pounds weight) Class, in 1878 the Bloodhound and Field Spaniel Bitch classes, in 1879 the pointer puppy bitch (under six months), champion red and white setter bitch, Chesapeake Bay dog and bitch, and Blenheim spaniel, dog and bitch classes, and in 1880 the Blenheim, or King Charles dog and bitch class. But the present year includes the silk-haired terrier, excepting Yorkshire class, which was added to the premium list after the printing of the distributing books, the prizes being for best dog or bitch \$10, and for second best a silver medal. This class has never been opened before. We also have not included in the table the pointers of the Westminster Kennel Club, as they have been entered "not for compe-For 1878 the catalogues show nineteen entries, for 1879 nine, and the same number for this

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF ENTRIES, 1877-78-79-80.

| OMPARATIVE TABLE OF ENTE | IES, | 1877- | -78-79 | 9-80. |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| CLASSES. | 1877. | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. |
| ASTIFFS:- | 25 | | | |
| Dogs and bitches | | 14 | 9 8 | 1B 7 |
| Puppies. | | | 3 | 7 |
| Dogs and bitches | 17 | | 8 | 15 |
| Rough-coated dogs | | 2 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Rough-coated bitches. Smooth-coated dogs. Smooth-coated bitches. EWFOUNDLANDS: Dogs and bitches. | | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Dogs and bitches. | 12 | 223 | 15 | 18 8 |
| Pupp es HERIAN OR ULM:— Dogs and bitches OIXTERS:— | 8 | 11 | 11 | 21 |
| Champion dogs, any weight | . 11 | | | |
| Champion dogs, under fifty pounds Champion dogs, over fifty-five pounds | | 1 | 5 4 | 2 |
| Champion bitches, any weight | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Champion bitches, under fifty pounds Dogs, over fifty-five pounds | | 1 | 3 28 19 | 18 22 |
| Dogs, over lifty pounds | 31 12 15 | 24 8 | 3 | |
| Bitches, over fifty pounds Bitches, under fifty pounds | 15 20 11 | 11 | 15 | 5 20 |
| Dogs and bitches OINTERS:— Champion dogs, over fifty pounds. Champion dogs, over fifty pounds. Champion dogs, over fifty pounds. Champion dogs, under fifty pounds. Champion dogs, under fifty pounds. Champion bitches, and provide the champion bitches, and fifty pounds. Champion bitches, under fifty pounds. Champion bitches, under fifty pounds. Dogs, over fifty-five pounds. Dogs, under fifty pounds. Bitches, over fifty pounds. Bitches, under fifty pounds. Pupples, dogs, under twelve months. Pupples, dogs, under twelve months. Pupples, bitches, over six mouths. Pupples, bitches, over six mouths. Pupples, bitches, under twelve months. | | 11 | 4 | 26 |
| Pupples, bitches, under twelve months. Pupples, bitches, over six months. | 14 | | 15 | 31 |
| Puppies, bitches, undr six months ENGLISH SETTERS:— | s | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Dore | 8 | 3 3 57 | 5 66 33 | 10 |
| Dogs Bitches Puppies, dogs, over six months | | 24 | 33 19 7 | 30 |
| Bitches. Puppies, dogs, over six months. Puppies, dogs, under six months. Puppies, bitches, over six months. Puppies, bitches, under six months. | | 11 12 5 | 14 8 | 29 |
| Imported bitches | 18 13 7 | | | 25 20 |
| Imported puppies, dogs. | 66 | , | | 85 |
| Native dogs. Native bitches. Native, puppies, dogs. | 21 6 | | | 48 |
| Native bitches. Native, puppies, dogs. Native puppies, bitches. OGRON OR BLACK AND TAN SETTERS:— Champion dogs. Champion bitches. Does | 8 | 3 | 0 | |
| | 39 | 26 | 2 7 28 | 6 18 |
| Dogs. Bitches. Puppios, dogs, under twelve months. Puppies, dogs, over six months. Puppies, dogs, under six months. Puppies, bitches, under twelve month- Puppies, bitches, under six months. Puppies, bitches, under six months. | 21 | 18 | 13 | 21 |
| Puppies, dogs, over six months | 7 | 5 | 3 | 13 |
| Pupples, bitches, oversix months. Pupples, bitches, under six months. Red laist Setters:— | | 1 5 | 7 3 | |
| Red Taisk Serrers:— Champion dogs Champion bitches | 6 | 4 2 | 2 4 | 6 2 |
| | | 35 | 37 16 | 2 47 27 |
| Dogs. Bitches. Bitches. Lypies, dogs, under twelve months. Pupples, dogs, over six months. Pupples, dogs, under six months. Pupples, bitches, under twelve months Pupples, bitches, under twelve months Pupples, bitches, ver six months. Pupples, bitches, ver six months. Pupples, bitches, under six menths. Imported dogs. | | 10 | 11 | 27 |
| Puppies, bitches, under twelve months Puppies bitches, over six months | | 3 | 12 | 20 |
| Puppies, bitches, under six menths Imported dogs Imported bitches | 16 | 2 | | |
| Imported bitches. Imported puppies, dogs. Imported puppies, bitches. | 7 | | | |
| Native dogs | 49 19 | | | |
| Native pupples, dogs. Native pupples, ditches. Red AND WHITE SETTERS:— Champion dogs. | 17 | | | |
| Champion dogs | | | 37 | |
| Bitches. Puppies, dogs, over six months. | | | 5 | |
| Puppies, dogs, under six months Puppies, bitches, over six months Puppies, bitches, under six monts | | | 3 | |
| Champion dogs. Dugates. Dugates. Puppies, dogs, over six months. Puppies, dogs, under six months. Puppies, bliches, over six months. Puppies, bliches, over six months. RESAPRAKE BAY DOGS:— Dogs and bliches. | 2 | | | |
| Dogs Bitches Bitches Bitches Dogs and bitches. | | 2 | | |
| | 4 | | . 8 | |
| Bitches. RETRIEVING SPANIELS:— Other than pure Irish, dogs and bitches | 5 | 2 | | |
| Dogs CLUMBER SPANIELS:- | | 5 | | |
| CLUMBER SPANIELS:- Dugs and bitches COCKER SPANIELS:- | ļ | . 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Dogs and bitches | 19 | 5 | 11 | 18 |
| Dogs. Bitches Pupples, dogs ος bitches. FIELD SPANIELS:— Dogs or bitches. | | | 7 8 | 11 |
| | . 13 | 1 | | |
| GREYHOUNDS: | . 18 | 23 | 15 | 15 |
| Degricultures Dogs or bitches | . 9 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Dogs or bitches | . 6 | | | |
| BEAGLES:- | . 14 | 45 | 9 | 0 |
| Dogs and bitches. HARRIEGE: Dogs and Bitches. DASCHUNDE:— | . 2 | 4 | 13 | |
| | . 16 | | . 8 | 9 |
| Bitches | | . 6 | | |
| Dogs and bitches | . 13 | 8 | 17 | 17 |
| Burnies dogs or bitches | . 12 | . 10 . 13 | | 19 |
| Bitches | 1 | 5 | ů | 13 |
| COLLIES:— Dogs or bitches. Dogs Bitches | 4 | 11 5 | 9 | 22 |
| Puppies, dogs or bitches | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Dogs. Bitches. Puppies, dogs or bitches. Puppies, dogs or bitches. Dogs and bitches. Dogs and bitches. BULL TERRIERS: Dogs and bitches. | . 10 | 10 | 1 8 | 20 |
| Dogs and bitches Bull Terriers:— Dogs and bitches | 11 | 20 | 31 | 24 |
| Puppies, dogs or bitches | | . 20 | 5 | 0 |
| Dogs and bitches | 27 | 13 | 13 | 13 12 |
| Pupples, dogs and bitches, | | . 11 | 2 | 8 |
| Dogs and bitches | . 23 | . 12 | . 15 | 16_ |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| CLASSES. | 1877. | 1578, | 1879. | 1880. |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bitches SCOTCH TEHRIERS:— DAS BARDHILLERS:— DOS BARDHILLERS:— DOS BARDHILLERS:— DOS BARDHILLERS:— DOS SAND bliches, over five pounds. | 11 | 5 8 3 | 11 3 22 | 3 6 16 |
| Dogs and bitches, under five pounds SILE-HAIRED OTHER THAN YORKSHIRE:— Dogs and bitches TOY TERRIERS:— Dogs and hitches | ***** | 20 | 14 | 3 18 |
| BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS;— Dogs and bliches. Dogs and bliches, under eleven pounds Dogs and bliches, over five pounds. KING CHARLES and BLENKEIM SPANIELS; Dogs and bliches. | 13 | 20 | | 9 |
| Japanese Spaniels: Dogs and bliches. Italian Greyhounds: Dogs and bliches. Poobles: | 4 | 7 | 5 9 | р 10 |
| Dogs and bitches. TRICK DOGS:- Dogs and bitches. MISCELLANROUS:- Dogs and bitches, | 3 1 7 | 2 | 28 | 40 |

The first year of the show was the only one in which there were imported English setter puppy classes for both dogs and bitches, and imported and native red Irish setters, dog, bitches and puppy; staghound, poodle and trick dor classes.

In 1878 the St. Bernards were divided into two classes. rough and smooth coated, and the imported and native English setters were judged under one heading, as were also the red Irish setters. The spaniels were separated into classes of the different breeds, and many classes were opened for both dogs and bitches under their respective headings.

In 1879 the red Irish setters were divided into two classes, namely, red Irish setters and red and white setters, and the imported and native English setters still remained under one heading.

We now come to the present year, which we consider has the simplest classification yet arrived at. The English setters have again been divided into imported and native classes; the red dogs of the previous year are to be found bunched together.

Referring to the account of the first show, given in the FOREST AND STREAM of May 17th, 1877, we see that "the actual entries, including specials, were 1,195, and allowing for puppies and collections covered by single entries. there were probably 1,200 animals on exhibition," In the next year, as shown, there was a falling off in the entries, but the interest revived again during last year, as there was a large increase in the total list, and particularly in the sporting class, which is shown in a carefully prepared table further on. The decrease in entries for 1878 was mainly due to the number of diseased dogs exhibited in the initial show, and this would point to the necessity of not only a thorough but a competent examination of every animal that is sent to the Garden of this year, as the dog-owning public cannot be expected to enter its valuable stock if it is not to be in every way protected. Last year the managers having found this out, took every precaution against the entrance of animals suffering from either mange or distemper, and we have reason to believe that the same systematized precautions will be doubly in force this year.

The Forest and Stream of April 3d, 1879, in its concluding remarks regarding the last exhibition, says that "it was an unprecedented success in the annals of the dog shows in this country, and as far as the sporting classes were concerned the number was believed to be greater than had ever been shown in England,"

The following is a recapitulation of sporting dogs en-

| tered in this and in previous sho | ws : | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Pointers | 1878. 83 | 1879. 128 | 1880. 135 |
| Setters | 122 64 108—294 | 157 73 | 234 71 |
| Chesapenke Bay dogs. 2 Irish water spaniels 4 Spaniels other than Irish 37 Greyhounds 18 Deer-hounds 0 | 4 4 27 23 4 | 159—389 8 31 15 | 135—443 7 43 15 |
| Stag-hounds 6 Fox-hounds 14 Beagles 6 Harriers 2 Daschunde 16 | 45 5 4 11 | 9 15 | 13 9 |
| Total614 | 504 | 608 | 680 |

We believe that the above needs no comment, the only We believe that the thore needs no comment, one only item really calling for particular attention being the entries in the English setter class; this is found to be a large increase on previous years, which is mainly due to the opening of a separate class for native dogs.

As we propose giving a full description of this interesting exhibition in subsequent issues, we have decided not to allude further at this time to the individual entries, we have found the proposed of them as expecting we have seen.

ing exhibition in succeedant issues, we have use and the colline for the all this time to the individual entries, until we can speak of them as something we have seen. It may, however, be interesting to our readers to state that the entries are from almost every State in the Union, including New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maine, California, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, from England and Ireland, and from the following points in Canada: London, Toronto, Montreal and Chatham.

The two foremost competitors for the special to be awarded for the largest and best collection of animals owned and exhibited by one person or club, are Mr. A. E. Godeffroy,

of Guymard, N. Y., who sends twenty-six, and Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, whose contribution aggregates twenty. The arrangement of the Garden will be entirely differ

twenty. The arrangement of the Garden will be entirely different from that of former years. There will be no stalls around the outer edge of the floor. Six double rows will be run the entire length of the building, beginning at the rows of pillars at either side, except that space enough will be left at the Madison avenue side for a large oval ring, in which the sporting classes are to be judge1, and a broad asise through the center from Twenty-sixth to the Twenty-seventh street side. The aisles between the stalls will be ten feet wide, and that around the ellipse thirteen feet wide, which will give ample room for spectators, and at the same time enable the managers to provide for all the dogs on the floor. A platform for the judging of the non-sporting classes will be erected in the recess formerly occupied by the cascade. Where the soda water stand formerly stood Mr. A. E. Godfroy will have a house twelve feet square, containing stuffed specimens of all the game birds and fur-bearing animals of America. In it will also be exhibited four otter-hounds now on the way from England, and the first ever imported to this country. The wants of the dogs will be looked after by forty-three attendants, who will be uniformed in white caps and brown hunting coats. Many of the exhibitors have announced their intention of draping their stalls handsomely. The Garden will otherwise be decorated with flowers and pictures, and will present an the exhibitors have announced their intention of draping their stalls handsomely. The Garden will otherwise be decorated with flowers and pictures, and will present an attractive appearance. An entirely new set of stalls has been contracted for. They are now being constructed. The carpenters will begin putting them up a 11 o'clock on next Saturday night, and the work is to be completed at midnight on Sunday. By Monday night, all the dogs from a distance will be housed within the building.

POINTS IN JUDGING.

FOLLOWING are the scales of points for judging each C class. We republish them for the convenience of visitors at the show, who may wish to judge for themselves the comparative merits of the dogs on exhibition next week :-

MASTIFF.—Head, 20; eyes. 5: ears, 5; muzzle, 5; neck, 5; shoulders, 5; loin, 9; chest, 7; legs, 5; feet, 5; color, 5: cont, 5; symmetry, 10; stern, 5; size, 5. Total, 100.
SKYE TERRIER (Lord and Prick-Eared)—Length, 15; texture,

10: color, 20: head, 10: ears, 10: length of body, 10: carriage of tail,

10; coint, 32; head, 10; ears, 10; length of body, 10; carriage of tall, 10; symmetry, 15. Total, 10. Head, 5; jaws and (eeth, 5; eyes, 5; ears, 5; neck and shoulders, 10; chest, 10; loin, 10; legs and feeth 10; coat, 5; color, 25; tall, 5; symmetry, 5. Total, 100.

"DALMATIAN," OR OAGEN DOO.—Head, 10; neck, 5; body, 5; legs

and feet, 10; tail, 5; symmetry, 10: coat, 5; color, 10; marking

otal, 100. Bull Dog.—Skull, 20; stop, 5; eyes, 5; ears, 5; face, upper jan and nostrils, 5; chop, 5; mouth and lower jaw, 5; ncck, 5; shoulders and chest, 10; back, 5; tail 5; fore legs and feet, 5; hind legs and feet, 5; size, 5; coat and color, 5; symmetry and action, 5.

DASCHUNDE.—Skull, 10; jaw, 10; ears, eyes and lips, 10; length of hody, including neck, 15; legs, 15; feet, 7½; stern, 10; coat, 5; color, 7½; size, symmetry and quality, 10. Total, 100.

color, 7‡; size, symmetry and quality, 10. Total, 100.

BEAGLE.—Head, 15; neck, 5; shoulders, 10; chest and back ribs,
10; back and lofn, 10; hind quarters, 10; elbows, 5; legs and feet,
20; color and coat, 5; stern, 5; symmetry, 5. Total, 100.

Hrish Striten.—Skull, 10; nose, 10; cars, lips and eys, 4; neck,
6; shoulders and chest, 15; back, quarters and stilles, 15; legs, elbors and backs, 12; foot, 10; nose, 10; cars, lips and stilles, 15; legs, elbors and backs, 12; foot, 10; foot, 1

or shounders and cheet, 15) (sichs, quarters and stiles, 15); riggs, cibows and hors, 12; feet, \$1 mg, \$1 m GORDON SETTER .- Skull, 10; nose, 10; ears, lips and eyes, 4;

GORDON SETTER.—Skull, 10, nose, 10; ears, 1ps and cyes, 4; shoulders and chest, 1fs; black quarters and stifles, 1fs; legs, elbows and hocks, 12; neck, 6; feet, 8; flag, 5; symmetry and quality, 5; texture of coat and feather, 5; color, 5. Total, 100.
YORSHIRETER.—Symmetry, 15; clearness in blue, 15; dle-tinctness and richness of tan, 15; length of coat, 10; texture of coat, 10; straightness of coat, 10; ears, 10; tall, 5; condition in

coat, 10; straightness of coat, 10; cars, 10; tail, 0; countion in which shown, 10. Total, 10; cose, 5; moles, 5; mask, vent and wrinkles, 10; trace, 5; color, 10; coat, 10; neck, 5; body, 10; legs and feet, 10; tail, 10; symmetry and size, 5. Total, 100.

BULL TERNIER.—Skull, 15; face and tecth, 10; ears, 5; neck, 5;

boulders and chest, 15; back, 19; legs, 10; feet, 5; coat, 5; color, 5; tail, 5; symmetry, 10. Total, 100. ENGLISH SETTER.—Skull, 10; nose, 10; cars, lips and eyes, 4; neck, 6; shoulders and chest, 15; back, quarters and stifles, 15;

legs, elbows and hocks, 12; feet, 8; flag. 5; symmetry and quality, 5; texture of coat and feather, 5; color. 5. Total, 100.

5; texture of coat and feather, 5; color. 5. Total, 100.

FIELD STANIEL AND MODIEN COCKEH.—Head, 15; cars, 5; neck.
5; chest, back and loins, 20; length, 5; legs, 10; feet, 10; color, 5; coat, 10; tall, 10; symmetry, 5. Total, 100.

CLUMBER STANIEL.—Head, 20; cars, 10: neck, 5; length, 15; shoulders and chest, 10; back, 10; legs and feet, 15; color, 5; coat, 5; length, 15; length, 15;

shoulders and chest, 10; macs, 20; m

of coai, 3; color, 5. Total, 100.
Sr. BernAnp.—Head, 30; line of poll, 10; shape of body and neck, 10; size and symmetry, 20; legs and feet, 10; dew claws, 5; cemperament, 5; color, 5; coat, 6. Total, 100.
Newfoundland.—Head, 20; cars and eyes, 5; neck, 10; chest, 5;

back, 10; legs, 10; feet, 5; size, 10; symmetry, 10; color, 5; coat, 5;

Dack, DJ; [1928], DJ; [1945], SJ; SJ; DJ; SJ; SJ; GOLOT, S; COLOT,
non and back risk, 15; lind quarters, 20-12es, 15; can 3, sont and coat, 5. Total, 100.

Dres-Hound.—Skull, 10; nose and jaws, 5; ears and eyes, 5; neck, 10; chest and shoulders, 10; back and back ribs, 10; clows and stifies, 10; symmetry and quality, 10; legs and quarters, 7; feet, 71; color and coat, 10; tail, 5. Total, 100.
FOX-HOUND.—Head, 15; neck, 5; shoulders, 10; chest and back

FOX.-HOUND.—Head, is: neck, o; shoulders, 10; enest and blee ribs, 10; back and loin, 10; hind quarters, 10; elbows, 5, legs and feet, 20; color and coat, 5; stern, 5; symmetry, 6. Total, 100. feet, 20; color and coat, 5; stern, 5; symmetry, 6. Total, 100. hind quarters, 5; neck, 5; shoulder and obset, 15; hack and loin, 10; hind quarters, 5; stern, 5; legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; color, 5; stern, 5; legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; color, 5; stern, 5; legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; color, 5; stern, 5; legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; color

COLLEY (Rough as well as Smooth) .- Head, 10: muzzle, 5: ears Colley (cough as well as smooth).—Trend, w. Intract, b; ears, nd eyes, 5; shoulders, 7; chest, 7; (bin, 10; legs, 10; feet, 10; coat, 5; color, 10; tail, 5; symmetry, 5. Total, 100.

Dandle Dimmont and Scotch Terrier,—Head, 10; eyes, 5;

DANDS DESCRIPT AND SUPERING TERRIDAT—THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE ATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THOSE DO THE STATE AND STREET, THE

MARYLAND FOX HUNTING

CLARKSDURG, Md., April 13th.

IN no State in the Union is fox hunting enjoyed to such a degree as in Maryland. A number of clubs have been formed and are steadily on the increase. Especially are the Baltimore, Howard and Anna Arundel clubs popular, their meets being looked forward to with great it terest, especially by the ladies, who take great delight in following the hounds. The first regular meet of the Montgomery Club since the receipt of their chlu uniforms, which by the way are quite handsome, consisting of red coats, white pants and top boots and blue riding-cap, came off last Saturday in Pleasant Valley, midway between Clarksburg and Darmascus.

By 10 'clock over forty members of the club had arrived on the grounds, accompanied by fadies, who desired to participate in the classe, which has been the theme of conversation for the past week. Several hundred spectators were present by invitation of the club.

The pack of dogs amounted to about forty; the most of them had arrived the day before and were confined in a large tobacco house, presenting a lively and attractive appearance. Some splendid specimens of the rish hound were noticeable, especially Hot and Buck, owned respectively by S. T. and J. F. Williams. These dogs are veterans in the chase, and are well known to the lovers of this sport as reliable and faithful footers.

The Burdettes introduced a splendid pack of twelve, including Speed and Fannie, by Carl Burdette; Seot and Bell, by Thos. A. Burdette; Charmer and House Carroll, by Basil Burdette; Bell and Forman, by Morton Burdette; several by John Ed. Burdette, Dr. Burdette and Dick Austin, showing some fine specimens of the English fox hound, and exhibiting in the run fine points during the day.

Mr. George Pope's entry of four, were noticeable for

the day.

Mr. George Pope's entry of four, were noticeable for

Mr. George Pope's entry of four, were noticeable for their clean and shapely appearance and staying qualities; also James King's and Clem. Barbour's pack of five, that gave evidence of being thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the occasion.

The fox was a splendid specimen of the red Reynard family, which was captured about ten days previous by Carl Burdette on Ten Mile Creek, near Boyd's Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and preserved for this occasion.

Battimore and concasion.

When the horn was sounded and the hunters assembled on the open plateau, facing "Parr's Ridgo," and enabling all to see the start, the fox was given his freedom in the open meadow, and soon gave evidence that his late capitivity had not caused him to forget his usual cunning thirty had not caused film to forget his usual cumming ad advoitness. After running a short distance he crossed the stream of

After running a short distance he crossed the stream of water that forms the head of Big Seneca and noved up the slope of the hill leading through the orchard, and finding that he was not pursued, he stopped and took a long survey of the surroundings. The outlook proving satisfactory, he indulged in a good roll and then started for cover in the direction of Clarksburg. It had been decided to give him a half hour start before turning the dogs loose, allowing him ample time to recover from his late confinement and get a good start.

The riders mounted and the dogs were released from their confinement, and immediately took the trail, filling the air with their musical notes as they bounded along over hedge and fence.

The members of the club and invited guests and horsemen joined in hot pursuit; owing to a break in the dogs,

The members of the club and invited guests and norse-men joined in hot pursuit; owing to a break in the dogs, the company parted, and some of the best riders were deceived by a false dog, and were thrown entirely out of the run. But to those who had horses equal to the task and took the low scrub oak on the north side of the ridge and rode close up with the leaders, the run was a fine

The fox made directly for his old haunts on Ten Mile The fox made directly for his old haunts on Ten Mile Creek, crossing the Frederick road, just below Clarksburg, and giving a line view of the clase from Shaw's Hill. Sir Reynard seemed to realize the grandeur of the occasion, and atthough closely followed by the dogs he succeeded in doubling on them and took the back track, when Booze, owned by Col. Boyd, and a recent importation from the kennel of Lord Bateman, of the Royal Humtsman Club, "took the foot" and opened on the back track, where he was met by the return of the dogs on the false scent. Those who had followed the footer sounded their horns and gave their misguided friends the genuine start.

He was so closely pursued by the dogs that he doubled by Gus well, and crossed above Clarksburg on the Frederick road, through the grounds of Ton Anderson's machine shop and through John Lewis' farm, closely followed by the dogs through Mr. Edward Waters' farm two miles below Clarksburg on the road to Boyd's, when two miles below Clarksburg on the read to Boyd's, when he was compelled to take refuge in a hollow tree on the place of Mr. Edward Waters. Here the services of Tom Snowden, the champion colored fox hunter and keeper of the hounds, was brought into requisition with his axe. Tom delights to follow the hounds and be in at the death. Tom soon brought down the tree, and Sir Reynard was again transferred to the lock. So hard was he pushed by the dogs that he had encroached upon the rights of a large raccoon, which was confiscated and added to the spoils. After a run of thirty niles, in which were many who started in the morning fresh and eager for the sport, but who had found many a mishap on the way, they assembled at the residence of Col. Boyd, where the toils and excitements were remembered in a social banquet provided for the occasion.

Col. J. H. S. Boyd.

HALLOCK'S DOG FANCIERS' DIRECTORY AND MEDICAL GUIDE. -Mr. Chas. Ifallock has prepared a timely little book of the above title, designed for the convenience of dog owners. It comprises, first, an extended list of the principal owners of dogs throughout the country, with

compact descriptive notes on the various breeds. The Medical Guide, which forms the second part of the book is a model of conciseness and clearness. It aims to treat every ill that dog flesh is heir to, and is evidently written by one who has had practical experience in the treatment of ailing dogs. The chronological table of American bench shows is especially timely, and will be found of interest by all who visit the New York Dog Show. New York: Orange Judd & Co. Price \$1.

The Orango Judd Company publish a new and enlarged edition of their book, "The Dogs of Great Britain and America." Every dog owner should have a copy,

Double-Swivel Dog Chain for the Dog Show. Double-Swivel Dog Chain for the Dog Show.—We have just been shown by Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Cortaindt street, an excellent chain which he had manufactured expressly for the Dog Show. It has not only two swivels, but a spring-hook at each end, and three rings in the chain, so that it can be shortened to any suitable length. This chain is a wast improvement over the ordinary bar-chain, which is liable to kink and become unfastened. Supt. Lincoln tells us that he is occasioned a great deal of trouble on account of dogs working themselves loose, and would be pleased if all exhibitors would use something of this kind.

Pennsylvania Field Trials.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 15th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—At the instance of the Advisory Committee on Pennsylvania State Field Trials, I would give notice to all Pennsylvania sportsmen, readers of your paper, that at the next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish, to be held at New Brighton, Pa., in June, the subject of having a field trial exclusively for dogs owned in Pennsylvania will be taken up, and all sportsmen having an interest in the matter are requested to be present, and those clubs sending delegates to the meeting of the State Association are requested to instruct their delegates as to the action they desire in the matter of a State field, trial.

B. F. Dorrance, Chairman.

CRUDE PUTROLEUM FOR MANGE,—Missouri Valley, Jova, March 30th.—In your issue of March 25th I note a communication from "Hemlock," of St. Leonard, P. Q., in which he states his experience of applying crude petroleum for mange. I being the first one who advised the use of this oil, will tell how I came to find it out. Nearly four years ago, while hunting in the woods surrounding Titusville, Pa., I was accompanied by my cocker spaniel, who at that time was troubled with the mange; his whole back was one sore, minus hair. In my travels I came to an oil well—one of the many which can be seen near Titusville. My dog kept his back sore by constantly rubbing on the ground or against a tree. I cannot tell what induced me to do it, but I went to the oil-tank, and with a broad chip I saturated my dog's back with the oil, and am happy to say that inside of ten days the sere back was heated, and the hair came out thicker than ever. Do not use kerosene, as it contains an acid, but use the oil just as it comes from the wells. I would be glad to hear the experience of others.

G. H. W.

CURL FOR "SALMONEP" Does.—Doutton, W. T., March
ad.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have lived on the
North Pacific Coast over twenty-five years, and have lost
several valuable dogs by their eating salmon. As to the
reason why, I offer no theory; but I do know that a small
piece of healthy salmon will kill a dog as sure as a dose
of strychnine, if nothing is done for him. The Indians
accustom their dogs to it by feeding it in small pieces
when they are young. I have tried almost everything
for a cure, but never found anything that would do any
good until about a year ago, when my setter got "salmonted!" and a friend told me to give him ead oil. I
gave him an onnee to begin with, and gave him about
luif a dozen doses. I could see a change for the better
from the first dose. In a few days he was all right. I
have seen it tried several times since, and never knew it
to fail. Any one having a dog "sulmoned" would do
well to try this. I believe it to be almost a sure cure.

A SAGACIOUS TERRIER—Pittsburg, Pa., March 28th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The story, in a late issue, as cited by John Quincy Adams, about Whiteomiand his dog Pincher, finding his way home from Leipzig to Berlin, brings to mind a very similar case, to wit:—Some years ago a widow lady living in our city owned a store, and among the effects was a Soctot terrier; she concluded to sell out and move to the country, some forty miles from the city. In moving her household goods, she took the dog with her; first traveling thirty miles by railroad, then in a wagon some twelve miles. After her arrival, for the first few days, the little dog was about as lively as usual, but after a week or so began to mope ground, refuse to ear, and had all the appearance of disappointnent and home-sickness. Finally ho disappeared, Of course no one knew where he had gone, and he was given up for lost or dead; but lo, and behold, some two weeks after his disappearance. 'Little Scotchie" turns up one morning, stiff and care-worn, at the store. In a few days he regained his strength and vivacity, and seemed perfectly delighted to get back to his home, where he renained until his death.

Now it has always been a mystery to me how the little fellow found his way back. It could not have been by scent, for he was carried all the way, and from his careworn and starved appearance must certainly have walked the entire distance.

A Constant Reader.

the entire distance. A CONSTANT READER,

IMPORTING Dons.—Editor Forest and Stream:—By the misplacement of a period in a recent letter your types have made me say, "I do not advise anyone to import." The sentence should have stool thus: "Fointers and setters I do not advise anyone to import," and my reason for making the remark was that, in my opinion, your American sporting dogs are justes good as our English, with the exception of hounds of any kind, and terriers. Any information regarding the importation of dogs I will be glad to give while in New York, and I dare say I shall be heard of at your oflice.

GORDON STAELES,

KENNEL NOTES.

Sales,-Lollie-Mr. J. J. Jordan, Winchester, Va., has pur-chased from Mr. Henry W. Livingston, New York, the lemon Bel-ton Llewellin setter bitch puppy Lottic, by Loffy, out of Maud

NAMES CLAIMED .- Rake-Mr. F. C. Plaisted, of Lincoln, Me claims the name of Rake for his black, white and tan dog puppy whelped Jan. 27th, 1880, by Lelaps (No. 150, N. K. C. Stud-Book).

whether Jan. 21th, 1836, by Leippi 180, 139, K. K. C. Stune-Books, and of Starlight (No. 513).

Lotte, Jr.—Mr. Joseph Parlier, of Forked River, N. J., claims the name of Lark Jr., for his white and lemon native English setter dog, by champion Lark, out of Belle.

Bluey—Mr. D. Southard, of Peckskilla, Y., claims the name of

Busy-Mr. D. Southard, of Peekskill, N. Y., claims the name of Busy for his cocker spaniel dog puppy whelped Feb. 8th, 1810, by Con, out of Floss.

BRED.—Gipsy Queen-Bragg—Dr. Hevshall's setter blich Gipsy Queen (Royal Duke-Queen) to Col. W. C. Howard's Irish setter Bragg (champion Bob-champion Duck).

Queen-Faust-Mr. J. C. Van Brunt's Queen to the St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust.

Grace-Gan-Mr. N. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) pointer bitch Grace, Sensation-Juno, to Gay, Snapshot-Fanny II

WHELPS .- Grace-Mr. E. F. Marcilliot's champion English set WHELES-FIGURE - ALTER PARTIES AND A POIL HITH, SEVEN PUPPLES FOUR GOSS AND HER BITCHER WHOLE OF THE MOST STATE OF THE HELES AND A POIL HE POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HELES AND A POIL HE POIL HE POIL HE POIL HE POIL HE POIL HE POIL HE

setter blich Bridget Pinnket whenhed, on April 11th, infriced pur-pless-seven dogs and six bitches—by owner's blick Hattenick, he by champion Elcho, out of Nell. Bridget has had fifty-three puppies in four litters. Countess—Mr. I. Yearsley, Jr.'s, of Contesyllie, Pa., Countess Cheicester-Pocchontas) wheiped, on April 12th, five dog puppies by Mr. A. H. Moore's Roderick, brother to Lleweilin's Count

by Mr. A. H. Moore's Roderick, brother to Lleweillin's Count Wind 'Em. .
Framy—Mr. B. R. Buffham's (manager Houston Kennels, Texas)
English setter bitch Framy (France-Zita) whelped, on March Stih.
Into puppics—four digs and five bitches—by Bridge-Brussels-Sully. Bridge was V. H. C. at St. Louis, 1879. All the puppics are orange and white.

Mattle Lyle—Mr. P. Mealey's white setter bitch Mattle Lyle whelped on April 15th twelve puppics, seven dogs and two bitches, by Mr. W. D. Winsor's Bob H. All are large healthy puppies.

Archery.

PACIFIC COAST ARCHERY.

() UR friends west of the Rockies are doing some very flag work at the ranges of the American Round, and so se Work it the ranges of the American round and as so soon as they earnestly attack the York we shall expect to chronicle some feats which will open the eyes of the bownen of the Eastern States. Already the best record ever made at the American Round has been made by a Californian, Mr. Frank C, Havens, and soveral other members of California societies have records sufficiently high to make them dangerous fellows to challenge at their favorite ranges. As a sample of their skill, we give the record of a match shot Feb. 28th, between Major E. K. Otey and J. O. Cadman, Esq., of the Pacific Archery Club, of San Francisco.

| V 71 | ERICAN ROUND. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| 40 Yards. | 50 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Total. |
| Mai. E. K. Otey. 3:-218 | 28-170 | 25-147 | 53-537 |
| J. O. Cadman 30-208 | 28 - 148 | 26-134 | 84-490 |
| Among other fine scoring | | | |
| shooter will show how | perfectly they | have master | red the |
| American Round :- | | | |

| American Round :- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------|------------------|-------|------|
| | | Score. | | Hi's. | |
| Frank C. Havens | | | Daniel O'Connell | | 4.9 |
| E. K. Otey | 69 | | A. W. Havens | | 430 |
| J. O. Cadman | 58 | | A. J. Welis | | 4:27 |
| R. J. Bush | | | T. A. Blackburn | | 422 |
| S. L. Strickland | | | J. E. Cook | | 416 |
| C. C. Cadman | \: 3 | | H. Darneal | | 41/8 |
| F. M. Ward | | | D. H. Amsworth | 78 | 404 |
| George W. Kinney. | 80 | 444 | | | |
| | | | | | |

A team composed of Havens, Otey, Cadman and Bush would give our crack clubs some trouble at the National Meeting. Hope they will come.

THE LITERATURE OF ARCHERY.

No pastime is so difficult to learn as archery. To attain to any degree of profesency with the bow requires not only much practice with the archer's weapons, but much study of archery as a seclence. There is a great ideal of archery literature, however, which is not only valueless to the earnest student, but positively injurious. Hansard's "Book of Archery" contains a vast mass of legendary trash, but not one word which will assist an archer toward the mastery of his refractory gear. So with the treatises of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Waring. In truth about the only books which contain any really valuable hints to the archer are Mr. Ford's "Theory and Practice of Archery," Mr. James Sharpe's "Our Modern Archers," Mr. Maurice Thompson's "Witchery of Archery," and the work cattlied, "How to Tratu in "Witchery of Archery," and the work entitled, "How to Train in Archery," by Mesers, Maurice and Will H. Thompson. If the beginner will supply himself with these works, and carefully adapt his practice to the rules therein laid down, he need not remain season after season at a stand-still, happy at the achievement of season after season at a stand-still, happy at the achievement of some accidentially acquired scores of mediocro merit, but may confidently expect to advance to the front rank of archers with rapid strides. Of course, there can be no great advance without pattent practice, but practice only is a slow way of working out a knowledge of a crafts of difficult as archery. In any art or craft it is always infinitely more difficult to achieve success by blindly groping in the dark, feeling the way by experiment, than to follow the clear pathway blazed by the veteran guides who have thoroughly explored its every mystery.

thoroughly explored its every mystery.

Mr. Ford's book has been out of print for many years, and he and the spots may been under the spots of th edition issued in England, containing not only the full text of Mr. Ford's book, but also exact copies of all the illustrations and an appendix of American notes. We understand the reprint will be sold for \$1.50, and every American (Zoxophilite should have the the soid for \$1.00, and every American Toxophine should have the book. Mr. Horsman, who issued the work of the Messrs. Thompson, "How to Train in Archery," will issue in a few weeks a second edition of the work greatly enlarged by the cellifon of two chapters, one on "Aiming," and the other, a most valuable one, giving all the secres by which the National Medals of Great Britain] have been won since the foundation of the National

Archery Society in 1814, up to and including the year 1879, to gether with the names of the ladies and gentlemen winners, and the places where the meetings were held. Also a list of all the scores of 1,000 and over ever made at a public meeting in Great scores of 1,000 and over ever made at a public meeting in Great Britain, by rentiemen shooting the double York Round, and all scores of 7,00 and over ever made by laddes at the National Round at any public meeting. And to these nor added a large number of the best practice scores ever made by archers of Great Britain and America in private shooting, at all the ranges from thirty to one hundred yards, including the best private practice of Ford, Brauhall, Moore, Fisher, Rimingion, Palaiter, A. Le Clare, G. E. S. Fryer and others of the best shots among the the gentlemen of Great Britain, and practice scores of Mis. Horne blow, Mrs. Butt, Miss Betham and other notable lady shots! Among American scores are given the best records at all ranges Among American scores are given the best records at all ranges of the two Thompsons, Frank C. Harens, L. L. Peddinghaus, O. W. Kyle, Ford, P. Hall, H. C. Carver, Edwin Devol, Dr. Weston and many other leading Toxophilites. Such a chapter is very valuable to every situdious Toxophilite, and it certainly should add much to the already large sales of the book. Mr. Sharpo's book, "Our Modern Archers," Is a vory valuable one, piving the archer a good idea of the style and accuracy of all the more illustrious bowmen of Great Britain. The more such literature is studied, the greater will be the skill of our archers.

HIGHLAND PARK ARCHERS - Highland Park, Ill., April 7th -Highland Park Archens—Highland Park, Int., Apr. 10th— The Highland Park Archers recently held their annual business meeting, adopted a new constitution, elected officers for the ensuing year, and transacted considerable important business; so ensuing year, and transacted consideration important obsidess; so the archery seaton has fairly opened. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. B. Weston; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. H. C. Carver, Mr. R. J. Street, Mr. G. D. Boulton; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. H. E. Swartwout; Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. E. Swartwout; Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Lasher; Field Capitain, Mr. H. C. Carver; Ersentive Committee, Dr. E. B. Weston, Mr. William M. Carlother, Wr. O. W. Erley.

Ham M. Goodridge, Mr. O. W. Kyle.
The society will hold its first (arget day April 27th, when members will compute for prizes at the club rounds. These rounds are: For ladies, 24 arrows at 49 yards, and 48 arrows at 50 yards; and for gentlemen, 24 arrows at 60 yards and 45 at 50 yards. This field on Target Day promises to be a very successful, one, and a full report of it will be sent to the Forest and Stream.

EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION .- The annual meeting of the Eastern Archery Association will be held at the Reyere House, Boston, Wednesday, April 28th, at 12 o'clock.

Gricket.

THE CANADIAN ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.-Just as We are going to press, we have received a letter from Mr. H. Miller, secretary of the Northwestern Cricket Team, giving us the names of the fifteen players who are going to England on the cricketing tour; they are as follows: Messrs, F. W. Armstrong, J. L. Hardman, J. L. Gillean, J. Howard, Rev. J. D. Phillips, R. W. Hibbard, E. Kearney, J. Dewherst, G. F. Hall, T. Dale, J. Smith (Ottawa), T. Jordan, W. Pinkney, C. J. Logan and A. L. Trcloar, with Mr. Miller as secretary and umpire. Another match has been arranged, namely, with "Lord Harris' Team," on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August.

REVOLVING IN CRICKET.

NEW YORK, April 9th. FIND "A Member of Many Clubs" again appears in your issue of April 8th. It doesn't much matter whether "Cricket" is an individual or an association. But to satisfy him on that point I will inform him that it is an individual. I ever supposed he was the author of the remark "this reform was much needed to protect one or two kindred organizations in this city," and I nowhere in my Just communication say that I did; I defy him to point out any such sentence.

point out any such sentence.

The Staten Island Club, in passing their late amendment, considered it was adopting a course for the future which would be a benefit to cricket, for the reason that its amendment prohibited revolving.

You, Mr. Editor, spoke of it as a "reform" in your editorial of Lon, Mr. Entry spons of it as a ferror in your contributor.

Feb. 5th, that "was much needed not only to stamp the club's individuality, but also to protect one or two kindred organizations in this vicinity."

In this vicinity."
"A Member of Many Clubs" then comes out in your next issue with the statement that he very much doubts if the anendment can be termed a reform, and falls to see what protection it affords

with the Statement and not very linear country the amendment can be termed a reform, and fulls to see what protection it altorist other organizations—"or how it will benefit the game of cricket." Now, sir, if the practice of revolving is injurious to orfeket; if it be your opinion that a club loses independence and interest, and becomes demonlized by continually making up its clovens from among the strong players of other clubs, then it is very easy to see how you consider the rule prohibiting revolving will benefit the game of cricket. So, too, for the same reasons it benefits "kindred organizations" by protecting them gainst their own injurious acts and practices—protecting them by throwing each club upon its own resources, and not permitting them to the out a half-dead-and-alive existence under the conviction that whenever it wishes a few laurels or a little glory it can attain them by simply calling in the services of other clubs' best men on match days.

ays. It is true the Staten Island Club has permitted revolving in the It is true the Staten Island Club has permitted revolving in the past. It is true, too, that the club itself was organized or started by two or three revolvers. This sort of thing may still go on, so far as the amendment in question is concerned. That only prevents its members from playing sgainst itself in matches. The members of the Staten Island clubs can lain as many allebs.

nor is the micrometer for a present as concretion. That only prevents its members from playing sgalist itself in matches.

The members of the Staton Island clubs can Join as many clubs as they choose. If they wish to give a young club the benealt of their pecuniary support or experience and knowledge of the game they can do so. Only, they must not play against their own club in matches. But while the amendment does not in terms prohibit its members from playing in matches between third parties—in matches where the Staten Island Club is not a contestant—the spirit of the amendment would prevent even this, except in favor of young clubs who needed a helping hand. The amendment should not be carried so far as to destroy club individuality. It should not be relaxed in favor of such organizations who are abundantly able to take care of themselves, but are unwilling to do so from lack of interest and club pride on the part of its members.

members.

The rule is intended to apply to the damaging system that a number of strong clubs have gotten into—of getting somebody clse to fight their battles for them.

In matches between thoroughly revolving clubs there is as little interest taken as there is in matches between the classical and modern side of an English public school. It amounts to a pick up of sides and no more

Now Lusk if it is not a matter beyond dispute that in matches between strictly non-revolving clubs—as the Harrow and Etor match and the Oxford and Cambridge match—there is not ter times more interest taken than in any contest between revolvers People, it is true, rish to Lord's to see the letting of a Grace People, his true, rish to Lord's to see the entting of a Grace or the bowling of a Shaw, and unless there is some club individually represented in the match, come away caring very little which side wins. But on Eton and Harrow days the sympathies of the side wins. But on Eton and Harrow days the sympathies of crowd are with one club or the other. If you have ever had opportunity to notice the crowd of old Eton and Harrow m If you have ever had the i gentlemen—who attend the Elon and Harrow contests, and see e interest they take in the teams of their respective schools, you will understand what club pride is.

This is one of the benefits of the non-revolving system. This is one of the benefits of the non-revolving system. What interest, thinks you, would have been taken in the late English Australian contests had revolving been allowed and the English have had the benefit of Spofforth's or Allen's bowling? The result is very readily seen. By such a course all the spice of the match would have been taken out. Put spice into your contests, and you'll get all the cricket and cricket clubs you can wish for; and you'll get all the cricket and cricket clubs you can wish for; and there is no sensoning for your buttless but sens other whole and there is no seasoning for your battles between clubs we compares with the seasoning the non-revolving system gives.

CRICKER

George Wright has been engaged by the Reacon Park Association of Boston as superintendent of the grounds and cricket professional. It is a wise appointment, and one that will be in professional. It is a wise appointment, and one that will be in-dersed by his large number of cricketing friends. The Longwood Cricket Club has secured a "tough one" in George to pit against those clubs that insist on playing professionals; but at the same the Longwood gentlemen will continue their prefer ence for amateur contests as heretofore. With new ground, cricket should "boom" in Boston. With Wright and the

CRICKETER'S ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES.-The following is the list of filteen clubs belonging to the association: St. Georges, of Staten Island; Manhattan, of New York; the Summit, of New Jersey; the Philadelphia, Germantown, Young America, Merion, Belmont, Chestnut Hill, Oxford, Frankford and America, across, bellow, consistent fine, various, reaskers and firsted, of Philadelphia; the Baltimore, of Baltimore, Md; and Peniusular, of Detroit. At the recent meeting the old officers were re-elected with the exception that Mr. H. W. Brown, of the Germantown, was elected corresponding secretary in place of Mr. Castle, of same club, whose business will prevent him this Mr. Castle, or same outh, whose Dusiness will prevent him this year from attending to the duties. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year; President, A. A. Outerbridge, Philadolphia; First Vice-President, J. T. Soutter, St. George, of New-York; Second Vice-President, J. Harry Lee, Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Green, Belmont; Corresponding Sectary and treasurer, John F. Jermont, Corresponding Sec-retary, H. W. Brown, 413 Walnut street, Philadelphia, German-town Club; Executive Committee, D. S. Newhall, Young America; J. Ridgway Moore, Staten Island, L. Haines, Merion.

AN ENGLISH TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.-Alfred Shaw, who, usual, has been professionally engaged for the season by the Marylebone Club, writes us under date of April 7th that he has received an offer to take out a team to Australia at the end of the received an other of take out a cean to Australia at the end of the English season. We have siredy arranged with him to have the names of the players and full particulars at the earliest possible date, and besides all the most interesting and important cricker news of the other side, which his position with the M.C. C will enable him to give.

-A new cricket club has been organized at Paterson, N. J.

The Trenton (N. J.) Cricket Club proposes to have a very busy season, and the secretary, Mr. Richard F. Stevens, Jr., is already arranging his flutures.

-The managers of the Philadelphia cricket clubs met on April 18th, and arranged twenty fixtures for the early part of the season. -The Young America Cricket Club's opening day will be April

-The Manbattan Cricket Club opens at Prospect Park on April

-We are pleased to notify all cricketers that, since the visit of the English team to our shores, two of the members comprising that team, Alfred Shaw and Arthur Shrewsbury, have opened a Hart team, Aliven Sainw and Arthur Shrowsonity, may opened a very extensive establishment at Northinghun, England, for the sale of every class of cricket materials and all other articles nec-essary for athletes. Alived Shaw will be reuombured for his into display of bowling, and Arthur Shrowsbury for his batting capa-bilities. We understand that every article has been elected with the greatest care, and that the new emporium is one of the fore ast of its character on the other side

most of its character on the other side.

The advertisement which we have the pleasure to introduce into our columns will give our readers an idea of the capabilities of the establishment, and Goo. Lane, the well-known professional of the Staten Island Cricket Club, will be happy to supply price lists free, or any other information on application.

Answers to Correspondents.

- C. T. B., Whitehall, N. Y .- An advertisement in our columns will probably secure for you what you wish.
- FLORIDA.-We know of parties who will buy your gun, and when you send us your address, shall be pleased to direct y E. R. W., Orange, N. J.-Your dog will have to be operated
- upon by a veterinary surgeon. Apply to John H. Dancer, 19 Main street, East Orange. J. N. S., Itridgeport, Conn. - The best cleansing span for a daily
- wash for dogs is Spratt's soap, which you can procure from 1 Luze, 18 South William street. W. H. T., Staunton, Va.- Bathe the scalded parts with giveening
- several times a day. No doubt the hair-bulbs are destroyed, in which case the hair will not grow again.
- SNIPE, Dedham, Mass.—Address Mr. Chus. De Rongé, No. 51 Broad street, New York, Secretary of the National American Ken-nel Club. He will probably be able to give information required.
- AMATEUR, Port Jervis.—We refer you to the articles on dog-breaking now being published in Forest and Stream. Issue of March 18th contains the first paper: April 8th and 15th the sec ond and third.
- E. B., Boston, Mass.—My Irish setter bitch, five years old, is very ick—her nose is hot and she slobbers somewhat. Ans. Give dose of easter oil; follow with five-grain doses of nitrate of potash we or three times a day in tablespoonful of water.
- G. H.-The writer no doubt meant braces, or stays, to keep the coops forming the keel, stem and post in proper position for the

rest of the work. The canvas will not sustain your weight. Put strips or laths in the bottom fore and aft, and upon th small board to stand on and to place stove for seat.

- N. Y. O. B., Adirondack Club House, Newcomb, N. Y.-1. How old must mose be befare they have young? I have one three years old—no calf this year. 2. I wish to get a good bear dog; one that will keep the bear at bay until the hunter comes up. Ans. I Moose usually breed at two years, 2. Get a cur dog. See back
- F. S., Tamaqua, Pa.-I have a Skye terrier bitch that is one and nine months old; she has been in heat twice, although I did not breed to her. It is not seven months since she was in heat and breed to her. At is not seven mornes and search as mean can anything be done for her? Ans. Do not pen her up, but let her run with the dog. Feed liberally. Bitches will often pass one turn, and sometimes run nine or ten months.

 O. STRUARI, Indian Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y.—Last fall, while

out hunting, my cocker flushed a brace of beautiful birds about the size of a ruffed grouse, black, excepting a few white feathers on the breast, some red over the eyes; very tame. A friend of mine shot seven of the same kind afterward. Will you be so kind as to tell me what they are? Ans. They were undoubtedly spruce or Canada grouse (Tetrao canadensis), a species common in Adirondack and Maine woods

G. J., Sagotown.—My setter puppy has had distemper, and although recovered, he has a jerking of his body. Ans. Your puppy has chores, one of the common results of distemper. As you neglect to state ago it is impossible to specify exact treat-If the dog is six months old or over, give five drops of . It the dog is mix months one or over, give five drops of une of mater twice a day; incote dose to fifteen drops by adding two drops every other Give dessert spoonful of codliver oil twice a day. Feed lib-

A. R., Angusta, Ga.-I have a bull-bitch that has raised a litter of puppies, now ten weeks old, and she seemed all right until a week or two since, when her body became greatly swollen, and she showed a disposition to bury her food. She is lively enough. but has a poor appetite. Ans. You neglect to locate the part awollen, or whether the whole dog is involved. Your dog has probably a tendency to dropsy, in which case twenty drops of spirits of nitre twice a day in water will suffice until you write

nore definitely. CRUISBR.—It is a question whether there is any advantage in using parrow cloths. Lauthorn, who canvases a hundred vachts a using narrow cious. Laptouri, who can uses a number y active year, thinks the usual width of 23 Inches as good as any other Weatherliness implies capacity to go to windward, and has no connection with ability to face bad weather or a beavy sea. The latter are expressed by the terms seaworthy, or scagoing, and meter, and expressed by the terms seaworthy, or seagong, and able. We think 40ft, w.l., 12ft, beam, and 6fft, hold very good dimensions for your purpose, but much depends upon your model. Adopt the keel.

C. A. B., St. Cloud, Minn.—I have an Irish sotter puppy six months old that has the distemper very badly, and has been neglected too long. He is very weak, particularly in small of the back. Have given him nux vomica and fowler's solution of rarsenie in sandl doses. He had one dose of five grains of calonel whon first taken sick. His appetite is poor. What shall I do for him? Ans. You have given entirely too much physic. Allow dog plenty of exercise, clean dry kennel, and pure water. Good food and half a teaspoonful of sulphur twice a week.

L. L., New York City .- From the condition in which you de scribe your dogs, as having little pustules on the skin and run-ning sores which they scratch and bite a good deal, they are evining sores which they scraten and one a good deal, they are evidently affilied with mange. We pressume from what you say and your desire to have then "cured within a week," that they have been entered for the coming bench show, and that you propose is exhibit them. You will be unable to do this, as the discussion of the control of the

case is contagious, and no cure can be encouse within so sant a time. Muzzi your dogs and adopt a treatment similar to that recommended to W. R. P. in this column.

C. R. C., Stamford, Conn.—You are correct in your theory; your dog is afflicted with internal cauker. Cleanse the cars theoroughly with Castile soap and lukewarm water. After carefully oughly with Castine soap and thewarm water. After carrier, drying them with a piece of soft sponge, fill each ear twice a day with the following lotion: Diluted lead water, one ounce: sulphate of zinc, one drachn; water, twelve ounces. Puta cap on the dog. You may occasionally sift equal parts of flower of sulphur and pulverized charcoal in the decare, Girc half and ounce. Epsom saits, in water, twice a week for several weeks, et, no meat. Write again, if dog is no better. diet, no meat.

E. E. B., Mcadville, Pa.—My spaniel has been bitten by a large Newfoundland dog. The cut was just back of the ribs, and three inches in length. I had it's sewed up immediately, re-moved the bandage the next morning the cut was spread open three-quarters of an inch; it seemed to be very lender, and it shortly afterward began to smell badly, and since then it has shown no inclination to beal. What shall I do to effect a cure Ans. It is seldom well to sew up such wounds. Wash with a weak lotion of carbolic acid, one partacid to fifty of water, twice a day leave the wound open, it will heal up; a bandage may be applied

C. A. P., Boston.—The position of your center-board will be governed by the sail plan of your cance. Generally speaking, place its center a little forward of the center of your sails. Area ard about 14sq. ft. immersed. Attach as follows: On the of board about 155, it. himselsed. Actor as Notice of the rail of the cance serew angle-iron, say Ift. long, Hin. high, made of stout sheet iron. To the board serew a strap of [in. Iron, Hin wide, forked to take good hold of board. The upper end of this strap is lurned over, so as to clamp the vertical flange of the n on the rail. With a thumbserew the board can be held in any place along the angle-iron. When not in use, everything can be unscrewed and stowed.

can be unserewed and stowed.

V. R. P., Droodyn, N. Y. -1. Your dog is afflicted with pin-worms; injections of sait will rid him of them. 2. The sore places, which you describe the dog as continually biting, are caused by mange; try Glover's mange cure, advertised in another column. Fowler's solution of arsenie should also be administered inter-antly; but as you neglect to state age of animal, it is impossible naily; but as you neglect to state age of animal, it is impressing for us to prescribe quantity; you may, however, give an aperient of Epsom salts once a week. Your dog is evidently in a very had condition, resulting from lack of exorcise, and want of proper food and care. Mix sulptur and magnesia in food, from which here should be an absouce of all most-

R. P. W., Jersey City, N. J .- 1, What are the peculiar excellences IG.P. Waddresy City, N. J.—), what are important executar executary of the fox terrier? 2. This he any merit as a ratbit dog? Ans. I This fox terrier was originally kept in Shghand as a addition every pack of for homoles, so that if the fox ran into a nole, of "went to earth or ran to ground," as it is called in the partained of the hunting field, the terrier would be on hand to bay the fox and draw him or drive him from his retreat. He will carn living as a destroyer of vermin, and us it "ratter" has no superfor.

2. Of course he can be broken to poke about in the bushes and start out the bares, but for American hare shooting a bengle is the thing. There are no wild rabbits in this country to the manor

J. L. H., Milwaukee, Wis.-My Skye terrier dog, four months Nose is hot and dry and runs a little; appetite good; sleeps in good kennel on clean straw; has been fed on bread and cracker, milk, beef-tea and now and then a little meat bone. I think the disease is distemper in a mild form as yet. Will you kindly presective for him? Ans. The symptoms as you describe them, do not point to distemper, as it does not generally appear in pupples of that age. Your puppy may be afflicted with worms; rive a vermifuge after twelve hours! fasting, tollowed by castor-oil. Write again if no better.

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L. E. W .- 1. Can I procure a revolving breech ritle? 2. Do the L. E. W.—), can procure a revolving precentille? 2, 10 the Messrs, Smith & Wesson manufacture any rides on the same system as their latest model revolver? 3. Why do they call them Russian model? 4. Did they originate in Russia? 5. Have the Wirchester Arms Co. given up their '73 and '65 models, and only ng the late Hotchkiss? 6. Is not the "5 movers, and only or the late Hotchkiss? 6. Is not the "5 model the best or hunding both large and small game and target practice T. Would you prefer a good muzzle-loader for accuracy Ans. I. The Remington breach action is a falling block; I making the late Hotchkiss'? has not the revolver action. 2. No. 3. Because made for the Russian Government on contract. 4. No. 5. No. 6. So regarded

A SUBSCRIBER, Catawissa, Pa .- We require the name and ad-A SURSCRIBER, Catawissa, Pa.—We require the name and address of all correspondents, not only as a guarantee of good faith but as a matter of common conviesy. Therefore, your anonymous communication would not be regarded, were it not for its length and the excellent namner in which you review the history of your dog's case. That your setter should have been struck by of your dog's case. That your setter should have been struck by t locomotive and live to wag his tail is certainly remarkable. You seem to have prefty thoroughly exhausted the materia medica for your course of treatment, and we cannot suggest anything further in this direction. As to diagnosis, your familiarity with the case is likely to render your opinion far more reliable than under the circumstances, ours could possibly be.

B. Cambridge, Mass.—My pointer, eleven months old, is alling, His appetite is irregular. He is feverish occasionally, but most of the time his uses is cold and damp. He has a cough, particularly in the morning, and with considerable effort coughs up in slimy white liquid. His eyes are generally bright, but some that samy wante inqua. His cycs are generally origin, but run much of the time. With regard to his bowels there is no constipation, but a continual straining accompanied by some distress, and now and then by the passage of a little blood. Most of what he passes, however, would indicate a good condition of the bowels. Ans. You fail to state the length of time the dog bas the bowels. Ans. You fail to state the length of time the dog has been sick. We would suggest, however, that you give full dose of easter-oil, combining with which twenty dops of the oil of male feen; this to be administered in the morning on empty

Gre Lake Village N. H -I have an Irish setter nine years old. that has not been shot over for two years. He now weighs unety-pounds, an increase of twenty-three pounds since time of being worked. He has a bad humor on his body, and his ears are affected with something that gives out a bad odor, and causes him to shake with cometaing that gives out at an obey, and causes must his head continually. Ans. Over feeding and lack of exer-the principal causes of the trouble of your very fat dog, afflieted with both mange and canker. For the former, a dog all over with the following dressing: Two oz. of oil Ans. Over feeding and lack of exercise are Two oz, of oil of tar, dog all over with the following dressing: Two oz. of oil of tar, four oz. of lower of sulphur and one pint of olive oil; apply with friction. Give with food twice a day six drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, feed sparingly, and mix vegetables with ordinary dict. You do not state whether the canker is internal or external. Write again.

Precuren Princeton College N. J .- I. The only book covering Piscaron, Princeton College, N. J.—1. The only book covering the whole field of fly tying and fly fishing is Hallock's "Sports man's Gazetteer," although the space devoted to these subjects in necessarily limited. 2. The best books on fly making are Ronald' necessarily innited, 2. The toes noose only managed to could a "Fp Fishers" Intomology" and Blacker's "Art of Fly Making," both English. 2. Francis Francis is the best writer on tackle making. 4. For general fishing subjects read Frank Forester's "Fish and Fishing." 5. The best authority on fishing in this country is the Forest and Stiegam. 6. You will find artificial files made up of brilliant colors more effective than artificial insects. The latter must be used like files, or if used like bait, insects. The latter must be used have ness of it used has ear, must be trolled or skittered in rapid water. 7. For April front flashing go to Long Island, south side. 8. The best English journal devoted to piscatorial pursuits is Land and Water, but you must remember that it is English. 9. Yes; stories, ancedotes and formation about fishing are always acceptable

B. S., Chatanooga, Tenn.—My Newfoundland, fifteen months old, two feet, four inches in height, weight thirty-live to forty pounds, is very sigk. Last summer he had what I presume was pounds, is very store. The trustment is caused pictured and sup-pounds, is very store that the mouth and snap at everyhody. I gave him easter oil and copperas; he seemed to get over the fits, but became very weak. He has retained a pe-cultar twitching of the limbs, which caused him to suffer very nucli. He has since lost a little of the twitching and does not seem to be troubled as much. I have tried thoroughly for worms without success. I daministered quintine, four grains a day, for a week, but it appearently did him no good. What shall I do 'or him? Ans. The weight alone shows what poor condition your deg must be in. Give mild appearent, say two compound rhubarh pills every second or third day, and administer eight grains of out-nine once a day, for two weeks, after which thus, give table-spoonful of cod-liver oil cate day. Feed liberally, and after giving above treatment a thorough Irial, write result. the distance, he would have fits, froth at the mouth and snap

RUSSIAN, New York.-The Russian method of manufacturing eaviare is given as follows: "The eggs of the sturgeon are thrown upon a very the and tightly-stretched met, through which the grains are lightly pages of. The eggs are fiberally spirikated with salt and eavefully turned over with a fork. The caviare is known as the contraction of the end of the caviare is known. grains are lightly progsed. The eggs are liberally sprinkled with salt and eaverfully turned over with a forex. The cavaries is known to be ready for packing when upon being stirred the grains begin to emit a slight inctallic or glassy sound, which never occurs till the whole mass has been sufficiently impregnated with salt. In preparing the pressed caviare the grains are squeezed through a net or sleve into a tub of brine of a greater or lesses strength according to the s. a-su. The whole mass is continually stirred with a wooden fert, always turning the same way, full the rock thoroughly and evenly impregnated with brine, after which the effect out of the property of the second way the property of the prope n out with fine sieves, from which the brine is allowed stuffs taken out with fine sieves, from which the brine is allowed to drip. Imageing the roc consists in putting it up in conclusions made from the linden tree bark. These bars when filled, are placed under a press, in order that all the brine may be thoroughly sque zoot out and the roc crushed into a solid mass. The enviare is now ready for packing, and is taken from the sacks and placed in large casks containing as much as Lowe pounds. This kind of enviare is called earler d to service. Caciar d sac is composed of the threst of the pressed stuff, and comes to market In long linen bags and sometimes in thus." We may add that it takes Russian to appreciate the delicacy.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE ISOLIDATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEADTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY!

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if

possible. All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

*Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receiv the Yoursex AND STREAM for our year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be companied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of a fact mad be addressed to Forder AND STREAM PUBLISHING OF PANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Am

PANY. Animes will not be published it objection be made. Anony-PANY. Animes will not be published it objection be made. Anony-PANY. Animes will not be published it objection be made. Anony-We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secu-arises of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. We cannot be responsible for dereletion of maliservice if money remitted to us if the propriety in the home circle.

Advertisements .- All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

REMOVAL.—The next number of the Forest STREAM will be issued from its new offices in the Times building, Nos. 39 and 40 Park row.

Notes.—Protect the nesting birds. Thousands of eggs are stolen every year by nest-robbing urchins, who are responsible in a large measure for the scarcity of the birds. We have before called attention to the bird-eating habits of the domestic cat. It ought to be understood that a single cat will destroy more birds on a farm than all the other kinds of vermin together. If you care anything for the song bird, make way with the preying cat.

There is reason to believe that the supply of wild rice gathered next fall will be a large one. We have received from Mr. R. Valentine, Janesville, Wis., a fine sample of the seed gathered by him, and we are told that he has made provision for securing a large harvest. Not a week passes in which we do not receive letters of inquiry about the seed.

The potato sent by "Piseco" came to us in good condition, and has been submitted by us to the inspection of Mr. Peter Henderson, the well-known dealer in seeds, and probably the best authority on the subject in the United States. He pronounces it a fine, well-developed specimen, and gives it as his opinion that if planted it will grow.

The letter on gold mining is at hand and will be published at once. It represents a vast deal of labor, and evinces the painstaking, careful manner in which "Piseco" conducts his investigations. We may safely affirm that our correspondent's letters contain the most authentic and thoroughly reliable information about Alaska ever published. "Piseco" is admirably fitted to arrive at the true merits of the case, and he has entered upon the task with the determination to put matters in their true light.

We publish to-day the first of a series of letters from our Staff Correspondent at the Berlin Fishery Exposition. We shall give, in the FOREST AND STREAM, the most complete and intelligent account of this Exposition published in America.

A telegram announces the lower Saranao free from

THE TEAM FOR IRELAND.

THE call which will be found in our Rifle Columns or such as wish to go to Europe as members of the American team, has the merit of being a prompt and ready way of getting at the best men to send. Only seven shooters are needed, but they must be of the best and willing to be molded into a company of coördinates or factors to one grand result. The team will not do credit to itself if it should win the match on a score under 1,200, and the further above that figure it finds itself forced the more creditable will be its victory. The plan of selection is a mixture of the competitive with the method of arbitrary appointment. It will be seen that the choice in the first place rests with the clubs over the country. They may sort out their best timber and send it be more than the number of men required to go, a sharp, decisive, winnowing process will leave only the proper men on the team. There should be no complaint at the method of the team selection. It cannot be unfair to a really good shot, and the right to reject a member of the team, if it be felt that by some lucky mishap the wrong man has put himself on the team, still rests with the other team men. If in any of the out-of-town clubs any man feels that he has not had fair treatment, or has been in very bad luck, there is a chance open for one of the three places which are to be competed for at Creedmoor, and then in the final sorting on the 19th and 21st of May he must show his ability to hold his own. The selection of the captain is reserved by the National Rifle Association, and while it is not certain at this writing whether or not Col. Bodine can accept the position, the tender to him shows that the committee, who have only the interest of the team at heart, are bound to have a shooting man at the head of the visiting body. With regard to the financial support of the team, the

\$5,000 required to see the team through its journey ought to be forthcoming at once. The National Rifle Association Directors raised in the dull times of 1875 over \$6,000 for the team of that year, and there should be no trouble at all in raising the smaller sum at this time of business "booms" and reviving prosperity. While the committee particularly desire to have the team members drawn from a wide radius, and have all sections of the country represented, they wish also to give opportunity for contribution of money support from riflemen and friends of riflemen in all parts of the coun-This is as it should be, and while no rifleman need deterred from competing for a place on any money considerations, it is expected that associations able so to do will do their share in the support. We will publish, from time to time, names of contributors to the and all moneys may be sent to the office of the National Rifle Association, 23 Park Row, New York,

One thing is certain, that the team will find its visit to Ireland a memory long to be preserved. The team of 1875 yet keep a vivid remembrance of the overwhelming Irish hospitality which they enjoyed, and it is assured in advance that the visitors of the coming summer will receive an equally warm welcome.

-Lord Dufferin contributes a pleasant paper entitled "Days in the Woods," to the April number of the Nineteenth Century. Canada's late Governor-General entered into the spirit of woodland adventure, and this spirit he has always happily communicated to his descriptions of sporting expeditions. The present paper describes moose unting in the New Brunswick wilds.

-We publish elsewhere an opinion on the trap shooting of pigeons. Without now at all discussing the merits of the case, we may remark that there is a wide difference of sentiment upon the subject, due partly to the nonsensical attitude assumed by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals-a society which has accomplished a most admirable work, and which yet has not escaped the tendency manifested by all similar institutions to belittle and demean itself by officious and meddlesome interference in matters wholly outside of its legitimate field.

-Thousands of acres of wild and cultivated lands have been devastated the past week by extensive forest fires in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. The country about Tuckerton and Tom's River and Forked River, New Jersey, has been swept over by the flames, and cranberry bogs, strawberry farms, timber, dwellings, barns, and live stock destroyed. The well-known shooting grounds in that region have been utterly destroyed. The singed bodies of thousands of quail and other game birds, and rabbits, have been found on the outskirts of the burned Immense quantities of game have also been destroyed in Monroe and Pike counties, in Pennsylvania. Warm, dry and windy weather has prevailed in Virginia for several weeks past, and these forest fires there are reported unprecedented in extent and damage. The fires in the Dismal Swamp have been raging for more than a week. They envelop the whole of Lake Drum-mond. The cultivated sections of the adjoining country are overrun with bears, panthers, deer and smaller game.

THE RESOURCES OF ALASKA

SITKA, Alaska, Jan. 27th, 1880.

THE periodical disturber of our serene and tranquil existence in Sitka, which twice each month gladdens our eyes, once as her smoke is discerned on the horizonfor we know at once it is the California, as nothing else comes here-and again as she dips her flag in a parting salute, paid us but a brief visit this time ; only one day, and in that short compass the correspondence and business of the month passed, and the one yet to be passed had to be concentrated. Usually we have three days, but a detention by a dangerous bar of six days in the Columhis River deprived us of two of them.

When, after over twenty hours continuous work, I dropped my last letter into an extra bag that just caught the steamer. I felt that I had accomplished a great deal of work ; but now that it is too late to remedy I find that "I have left undone many things which I ought to have done," and I fear it will be judged that "there's no good in me." My next mail will be largely composed of apol-We have in Sitka many days which, gauged by ogies. our feelings, are very long ones, but steamer day is not one of them. Impressions formed by transient visitors as to the normal condition of Sitka on that day are very apt to prove erroneous. Everything is in a turmoil, and we find that several days of subsequent rest are necessary to enable us to settle down into our usual lethargic con-We have learned to appreciate the feelings of dition. Diogenes when he only asked that people would not obstruct his sunshine. It takes several days to re-acquire the lost habit of reading newspapers, and before attacking a formidable pile of dailies I usually take a few easy lessons with Forest and Stream.

Following up this custom, I was enjoying myself and at peace with the world, when in your issue of Dec. 18th I came across the somewhat patronizing and slightly free and easy-for at times it runs into personalitiesletter of Prof. Elliott, in which he apparently brushes away the various facts which I presented in my letter published Dec. 4th, claiming, however, to simply show my inferences wrong, while "cheerfully bearing witness to the facts."

Mr. Editor, those facts still stand. They have not been squarely met, and until they are, I shall press them. Against them he has opposed a series of theories and prophecies, hypotheses, opinions and badinage, but not a fact! And he skillfully begs the question at issue, and running off upon a new tack avoids obstacles which he himself places in his path. Mine remain to be confuted.

I am fully aware that in reopening this controversy I run great risks. I am not an expert in the handling of that mighty weapon of which the Professor in many a hard-fought battle, when much ink was shed, has proved himself a master, and so skillfully has he cut in quarter and tierce that you, a bystander, have fancied that he has pinked me, for you say editorially that "he has made good" the previous opinions advanced. Apparently he did, but I think I can show that he failed to touch. Allow me to place in contrast the opinions first advanced by him, and which I undertook to show were erroneous, and those which in his last letter he endeavors to sustain, "The agricultural possibilities of Alaska are First set: null and void," and he challenges the citation "of a single instance where an acre of ground has ever been or can be successfully planted annually with a crop of either corn, wheat, barley or potatoes." In his last he seeks to prove the truth of the above position by arguments which are based entirely upon a forced construction of the one word which will admit of an argument, "successfully," and sums up : "Therefore I say, and I think with entire truth, that you cannot raise potatoes successfully in a region where they will not sustain themselves from year And this in spite of the evidence I presented to year." by the citing of many instances where for many years annual crops of excellent potatoes had been obtained from many plots, some of which were of more than a single acre in extent; of my own assertion that I had seen such plots under cultivation, and that at the time I wrote I was enjoying their produce. I also asserted that during my stay of, at that time, nearly four months (the Professor was here but two days), we had been bountifully supplied with excellent vegetables, twelve species of which I enumerated.

I think that had the Professor prolonged his stay, and been forced, as we have been, to depend upon those "little plots" of which he speaks with such contempt, his opinion would have been more correct, hence more valuable. I will refer again to that large potato which the Professor disposes of so summarily by the facetious title of "Giant Alaskan Murphy," He indulges in prophecy in regard to it and states "that in from six weeks to four months it would have become a mass of decay " if I had not eaten it then. I will not follow his example and treat an hypothesis as a proved fact. All that I can say positively about that particular potato is, that it was not kept long enough to prove or disprove his assertion. I am able, however, to say positively that many other large potatoes raised in the same plot, but gathered a little later, are at this moment in excellent order, although his longest period, "four months," has elapsed, I will, by the steamer that carries this, send to him and to you also, a fair specimen of said potatoes, and it strikes me that the Professor will be compelled to admit that it is his prophecy and not the "fondest hopes of 'Piseco'" which "come to naught." I must confess that when I read in his first paper the remark about " the watery walnuts, dubbed potatoes," I had no idea that he had, as he admits in his last, "witnessed, tasted and handled" himself, at Sitka, just such potatoes, weighing nearly a pound each, and good. However I will send him another, and I feel very confident that he will have some difficulty in brushing aside, as an "erroneous inference," so substantial an argument—one I run some risk in advancing at this time, as nearly two months must elapse and a long journey be taken before the potatoes can reach their destination, and they may come to grief. Before dropping this potato, which has proved a hot one, I will say that if most or many of the Professor's statements in regard to Alaska affairs are to be taken with so many grains of salt, as in this case, I cannot wonder that every well-informed person with whom I come in contact here differs with him so radically upon so many points. In his next paragraph Prof. E. makes it perfectly clear to "Piseco" "that potatoes cannot be successfully raised in Alaska," by argument based upon experiments in cotton raising in Ohio, and warming with his subject, pronounces the attempt " an utter failure," simply because he finds that he can't raise in Ohio as good cotton as can be raised in Georgia. "Piseco" utterly fails to trace the connection, and remains of the opinion that the cotton experiment has very little, if any, bearing upon the question, and having seen many and eaten some very excellent potatoes raised in Alaska, is not prepared to admit that the crop of 1879 was "an utter failure

Very few practical gardeners would be willing to admit that their gardens were failures simply because each season they found themselves compelled to resort to professional seedsmen for fresh supplies of seeds and cuttings.

Things which are equal to each other, we are taught, are equal to the same thing. Let us apply the axiom: Ohio cotton not as good as Georgia cotton; Connecticut tobacco not as good as Virginia ditto; therefore, the first crop being an utter failure, so is the second.

By mutual consent the stock-raising question is left out of the discussion. All that either of us know about it is what other people have told us, and judging by the weather we are having this winter, I rather believe that his informant judged more correctly than mine; but one reason that the Professor gave in his first paper, to show that it could not be done, will not stand against facts. He says squarely: "Hay cannot be cured in this country." I say just as positively that it can, and has been for many seasons.

I will first prove my assertion by matching direct information from the parties who have cured it, against his opinion. Doyle, the man who planted or sowed the first seed in Katliansky Bay, assures me that he has year after year obtained good crops of cured hay. And there has been, this last season, to my certain knowledge, for I have seen it brought in, and know that it is now being fed daily to cows and mules, a crop of eighty or a hundred tons—I don't know exactly how much—of excellent hay, composed of timothy and clover.

Can the Professor controvert this statement, and prove conclusively that it is an "erroneous inference," by asserting that we have only got to keep it long enough, and it will get musty?

The following, which is written by a man who is up in Alaska matters, is worth reproduction in this connection:

NOT QUITE CORRECT.

A recent number of the San Francisco Alla contained a letter from a "special correspondent" on the subject of Alaska, which displays much carelessness, if not absolute ignorance, on the part of the writer. After enlarging upon the manner of killing seals under contract on the Pribyion Islands, the correspondent enters into details concerning other parts of the Territory too palpably false to be allowed to pass without refutation.

With reference to the island of Kadiak, he states that the only settle nent is at St. Paul Harbor, and that only twelve acres are under cultivation in that most favored spot of the Territory, producing "a few potatoes and some grass." The statistics in another column of this number of the Appeal inform our readers of the number of settlements and inhabitants of Kadiak and vicinity. The acreage under potatoes and turnips on Kadiak and Afognak alone, mounts into the hundreds, and as for the "unitivation of grass." the Alta's correspondent has evidently never seen the luxuriant growth of timothy and other grasses of that region, completely hiding a man of common stature. Thousands of people make a living on those islands, raising potatoes enough for home consumption and export to less favored sections of the Territory. Cord wood and rough lumber is also shipped from here to treeless Aleutian Islands, and the southern portion of the Altaka Peninsula.

Of the numerous quartz ledges of Sitka, the correspondent

Of the numerous quartz ledges of Sitka, the correspondent mentions but "one recently discovered mine," and then goes on to state that "industrial enterprises have failed, because the Crooles refused to work"—a very unjust accusation of a whole class of people. The ample facilities for vegetable gardening at Sitks, Wrangell and on Prince of Wales Island, the writer passes over in silence, as well as the fisheries; his whole communication follows in the footsteps of many other similar productions of men who set out to write about Alaska with a lirn determination to see nothing that is good or even promising for the future, in any part of the neglected Territory—Alaska Appeat, Dec. 500A.

In some respects I agree with Prof. Elliott. He is undoubtedly correct in the assumption that if "three thousand misguided mortals" should come suddenly into Sitka, they would be compelled to send below for many necessaries. We three hundred who are here now have to do that or become impoverished; the store-keepers are merciless, and charge such exorbitant prices for everything, that most of us who have to spend a dollar save the half of one by so sending.

But Sitka is not peculiar in that respect. I fancy that

But Sitka is not peculiar in that respect. I fancy that the inhabitants of Virginia City, and Leadville, and Deadwood have to send somewhere for a great many things; and even those of New York who want first-class beef send West, and for early vegetables, South. But I do believe that if such an influx were preceded by that of a few competent and industrious farmers, Sitka and vicinity could adapt itself to the situation, and I so expressed myself in this connection—a point which Prof. E. apparently overlooked,

And now about "those mines near Sitka." In his first paper, Prof. E. says: "If the gold mines are so rich, why are they not worked?" In his last, he completely overlooks my direct assertion that certain of the ledges are being worked and sending bullion away monthly, and various other well-founded statements, and gives this enigmatical reply:—

"As for those mines near Sitka, that is a long story, and dates back prior to the transfer; and when "Piseco" gets away next year (I hope he's right, then) he will substantially agree with me in regard to them, if the owners of those mines have a valuable vein (valuable veins?), then they are in full sympathy with me, because they do not want it (them?) puffed outside of their own knowledge; but if they are simply doing what; thousands of such people are daily doing, floating worthless stock then of course I shall merit their hostility."

"Piseco" gives it up; and will here only repeat his statement, that he has good reason to believe that, whatever may have been the state of affairs at the date of the Professor's visit, there have since been discovered by miners who have flocked here, a great many ledges of quartz, many of which have been proved by assay to be auriferous, and which are owned in two cases only by incorporated companies; that most of them are owned by the miners who discovered them, and that most of said miners are poor men, who are not in sympathy with the Professor, although "they believe their ledges valuable," because they feel that it is partially due to his persistent assertions to the contrary, that capitalists refrain from investigating and developing the mineral resources of Alaska.

A 10-stamp mill, run by steam, is at work upon one of these mines, and producing such returns as justify its owners, who are among the most respectable business men of Portland, and United States officers—army and navy—in the belief that they have a good thing. I shall send to the Smithsonian, also to you, Mr. Editor, some specimens of Alaska quartz; and if Prof. Elliott will but ask of the mineralogist of the Smithsonian, and you, of any expert among your acquaintances, their character, I think that you, at least, will be satisfied that, if there is plenty of it, the ledges from which it was obtained must have value.

In stating that the knowledge of auriferous quartz edges existing in the vicinity of Sitka dates prior to the transfer, the Professor is again mistaken. The transfer took place in 1868; the first discovery of a quartz ledge took place in 1871. The history of the successive steps through which this mining region has advanced to its present condition, is, as he says, a long story, and no one man knows it; but there are at Sitka, and at the mines, all of the men who have from time to time discovered these ledges, and each has his quota of personal knowledge. I will make it my business to interview all of these men, and getting their stories, compare and sift them, examine records and papers, and in my next furnish you with the first and only authentic and connected history of mining developments in this country. From my present knowledge, I am convinced that while there has been more or less "wildcatting" of certain of these ledges, which I am in accord with the Professor in condemning, yet there is also perfectly logitimate mining now being prosecuted in this vicinity.

February 18th.—Please see that the above date is inserted, Mr. Editor, for it bears on the great potato question. Five months and one day have elapsed since I helped eat that "giant Murphy," which in four months, at the outside, was doomed by the Professor to decay and corruption. Yet to-day I have seen quite a quantity of its mates and have had some for my dinner, and they were very good potatoes. (I have used great care in the construction of the above assertion. The last time I referred to a dinner in which an Alaska potato figured, I incautiously admitted that it was not "quite ripe," and thereby furnished proof positive that Alaska potatoes never do get ripe).

In anticipation of the possible arrival to-morrow of the steamer, I went for the potatocs which I have promised to send, obtained them and found them in excellent preservation. A rather amusing conversation took place. The seller apologized for the small size of the "tubers"

(they weigh about six ounces on an average) and explained that he had sold all of his crop except these three barrels, which were small ones he was keeping for seed." This rather staggered me. I hated to see the man make such a dead waste of such a fine lot of potatoes, and said to him.

"I wouldn't undertake to save them for seed, they won't grow if you do plant them."

"Won't grow, is it, and why not, I'd like to know?"
"Why, Alaska potatoes don't get ripe, and are of no use for seed."

"Won't they? Ain't they? Well then, who's been telling you that?"

"Why, Prof. Elliott says"-

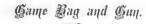
"Prof. Elliott, what does he know about it?"

I answered truly that I didn't know, and then my friend explained to me that he and Smeig, and others whom he mentioned, had for several years raised their potatoes from the small ones saved from the year before! Mr. Editor, I felt a good deal, I have no doubt John Phœnix did, when the native assured him that

John Phoenix did, when the native assured him that the distance to the next ranche was but a mile, while the assistant with the pedometer had made it twenty. "The dicta of science is not to be disputed," but I have since questioned several who don't raise, but have bought potatoes here for many years, and they all back the native, and convince me beyond a doubt the agricultural possibilities, etc., were very limited. I should have agreed with him, but to "take away from him who hath not, even that which he hath," may be scriptural, but it is not fair worldly policy.

March 26th.—That potato ought to have been with you ore this, but a failure of the steamer to make her usual trips has kept our mails waiting. It starts from here in excellent condition—as does a mate, to the Professor—and my dinner to-day was partially composed of some from the same lot.

PISECO.



GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL

Wild Ducks, Geese, Brant, etc.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Senson; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

NESTING PIGEONS.

Late advices from Shelby, Mich. announce the arrival of the wild pigeons. The trappers, or netters, are also there to the number of about eighty. It is expected that in a few days the pigeons will begin their preparations for nesting, when they will be settled for about a month, and the pigeon-catchers' harvest will begin. A few seasons ago your correspondent spent two weeks in the same locality, and saw one of the largest roosts and the business of pigeoning in full blast. The netters, buyers and pigeons generally arrive on the ground at more and the same time, the course of the birds being found out by use of the telegraph. The netters at once proceed to secure a good place to set their nets, often paying as high as \$50 for a favored spot where the flight is good, or for some drinking place or salt marsh where the birds are in the labit of going. The buyers erect coops for holding live birds, or get together their stock of barrels and ice for shipping dead birds, though a good proportion of the trappers ship their own, birds alive or dead to New York and Chicago. I saw dead birds sold at Shelby for fifteen cents, and live for thirty cents per dozen, though the average prices are higher. The morning and evening hours are best for catching, as then the flights are on. I saw 287 taken at one spring of a single net, over a bed of muck to which the birds had been baited for some days by sprinkling salt over the mud. On these beds no decoys are used, the baiting being sufficient. The pigeons would

hours are best for catching, as then the flights are on. I saw 287 taken at one spring of a single net, over a bed of muck to which the birds had been baited for some days by sprinkling sait over the mud. On these beds no decoys are used, the baiting being sufficient. The pigeons would eat greedily of the salted muck.

On the occasion I speak of we arrived at the bower just before daybreak. The birds were well baited, and I expected to see a fine catch, as no net had as yet been sprung over that bed. With the first streaks of light we could hear the flutter of wings as they lit in the trees about the bed. As the light increased they came faster and thicker, until soon the trees were alive with them, and the woods were filled with their calls. Soon a single pigeon dropped upon the bed, and had hardly folded its wings before others began to pour from the trees in a stream. When they seemed to be standing on each other's backs and you could see nothing but pointed tails sticking up, and while they were still flying thickly down on to the bed, we both jerked the line with all our might. There was a loud swehs as the net sprang over, the lead line knocking feathers from those still in the air and in the way of the net. We rushed from our cover, and while I stood in astonishment at the boiling mass under the meshes, the netter proceeded to fasten down the corners of the net and remove the birds to the

coops It requires the most skill to trap pigeons as they are flying over a net. A flyer (a pigeon with its eyes sewed shut and a light weight fastened to its legs) being first thrown in the air to attract the attention of a passing flock, and a stool (a pigeon trained to act as if a lighting) being industriously worked to induce the flight to strike upon the bed when the not is sprung. The earch per day per man ranges from nothing to fifty or sixty dozen. No shooting is allowed within five miles of the roost proper. Good shooting (for those who wish to shoot nesting birds) can be had outside these limits, as

the birds fly several miles for food, passing some points continuously at some hours of the day.

This roost was thirty miles long, varying in width from one to five miles. There were 200 men engaged in the business at one time that season, and as a result of their work I saw one hundred barrels of dead pigeens alone shipped in one day from the little village of Shelby.

I did not think then that there would be a pigeon left to lead the way to the woods of Shelby at some future season, but it seems there was, and their enemies are on hand to wage the war of extermination. How long can it last?

Chicago, Ill., April 9th.

MASSACHUSTITS—Lynn, April 17th.—After scientifically crawling and creeping some quarter of a mile, one of our local sports recently succeeded in obtaining a fine shot at two wooder death. Five live ones that were a short distance off, and making up to the wooden birds, thought they would get up and dust about that time. "Sich is life." A few snipe have been brought to bag in this vicinity lately. There are runners of certain parties shooting woodcock, but I hope this is not so.

BLUE CROW. BLUE CROW.

New York—Poughkeepsie, April 15th.—Messrs, Frank B. Johnson and Fred Utting, of Plattsburg, N. Y., succeeded in bringing to bag on April 2d and 3d twenty-nine Canada wild geese and seventy-two wild ducks, most being black, golden eye and whistlers.

BLUNDERBUSS.

Blunderbuss.

New Jersey—Newark.—On Friday night last the honking of wild geese was heard for three or four hours, evidently lost in the gale.

Snipe shooting at Pine Brook, N. J., was good on Saturday and Monday last, Messrs. Hinds and Tappan moved a number of hirds, of which they killed twelve. We saw the birds. The meadows are in fine condition, particularly the Big and Little Piece, Mr. Scott Rodman and party tilso had good shooting.

In this week's paper your Ocean County, N. J., correspondent says the best lag heard of, of Wilson snipe, is given. John W. Bunnell, of Forked River, killed on Thursday, 8th inst., nine snipe. Birds wild; weather cold; wind high.

NORTH CAROLINA GAME AND HOSPITALITY—Devideo.

NORTH CAROLINA GAME AND HOSPITALITY.—Davidson College, N. C., March 29th.—North Carolina is a nonpareil hunting resort for those of your Northern sportsmen who are sighing for new worlds to conquer. The quali is found in abundance all over the State, and it would be hard to say where they are most plentiful. In sight of Salisbury, N. C., coveys are quite numerous; some gentlemen there often make bags of fifty or sixty a day, and Linave no doubt that in some of the less-thickly inhabited was recommended. I have no doubt that in some of the less-timely inhabited and poorer parts of the State they have never been disturbed at all, except by the harmless traps of the young scions of our colored brethren; traps for which the average quait has a profound contempt. Near Davidson College the writer found two large coveys in a pine thicket of about half an acre in area. Don't you wish you had

tinere 100: 1 our numerous rivers duck and geese are found, and

ocen there to 3?

On our numerous rivers duck and geese are found, and the swamps and mill-ponds often contain snipe and duck ad infinitian. In the western part of the Situle, among the mountains, there are deer, pheasant and wild turkeys in sufficient numbers to justify a visit to those regions; not to mention the grand and beautiful scenery which meets your eye at every step.

Good accommodations can be found anywhere. And the little urchin, black or white, whom you meet on the road or in the cotton field will always be willing and happy to show you where the "partiages" stay; and will often wonder why you "don't kill "ein on de ground," unless he has received some instructions in the art of hunting. He is often indispensable to aid in marking down the birds, especially in the pine woods or brush, where the sportsman has enough to do to get his brace of the swiftly ilying, dodging, vanishing bunches of feeter. North Coradinium, it ill becomes me to say one.

of the swiftly flying, dolging, vanishing bunches of feathers.

As a North Carolinian, it ill becomes mo to say anything about the hospitality and courtesy of the people; but if any of our Northern friends who entertain any doubts on that score will only come and see for themselves they will never doubt again. The farmers in many places "post" their land, that is, forbid all hunning on it but a courtcous request for permission to kill some qual is seldom refused, and never, without good and sufficient reasons, and the practice only serves to make the game more plentiful. Often the farmer himself is an ardent sportsman, and then you are sure of a welcome which every true gentleman and sportsman knows how to give.

H.

THE GENNERS OF CURRITUCE. -Poplar Branch, N. C.

The Genner of Cerritude.—Poplar Branch, N. C., April 12th.—Our attention having been called to an article in your paper, headed: "A Dismal Story of Curritude, N. C.," we, the gumers referred to in that article, beep leave to have a hearing in your valuable columns, in order that we may vindical ourselves.

In the first place we venture to assert that he is no true sportsman. We will omit his exaggerations in regard to the ungrammatical language of the captain of the steamer Cypnet, and will come to his landing at this place where congregate? "quite a number of inhabitants of this most intelligent country." We beg leave to ask Mr. Ezzykill" whether his pockets or those of his friend Jenkins were tampered with by any one in that large crowd? We say, candidly, no sir such an act has naver been known to be perpetrated in this half-civilized country of ours. And yet the gentheann charges us with the crime And yet the gentleman charges us with the crime

ours. And yet the gentleman charges us with the crime of being heathens?

After reaching the landing he says he was asked to step into a two-wheel cart which, together with the horse that pulled it, this "Ezeykiil" burdesqued to his he horse he horse that pulled it, this "Ezeykiil" burdesqued to his he horse that pulled it, this "Ezeykiil" burdesqued to his he horse he had but it he horse he horse he had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had but it he horse had b

the polito request of "One dollar each, gentlemen, one dollar apieco is all I'll charge you." How strikingly the contrast between riding in a civilized country and one where dwell less intelligent heathen! Cannot "Ezeykill", send a nice borse-collar to the owner of that poor quadruped, in question, to pay for his free ride? Now we come to the point wherein we are directly concerned. Mr. E. says that his guides selected a point for shooling, and put out the decoys. Then he says: "Soon, what do we have but four of those gunners of that honorable and liberal minded place come out with two batteries and plant them within three hundred yards of us." This we pronounce literally false. We had our batteries planted, decoys out, and two of us were ensconced in the batteries, when Mr. E., with his friend Jenkins and guides sailed by us on their way to the selected point. To corroborate our own statement we have to say that we questioned both of Mr. E.'s guides and they acknowledged that we were out a long time before they started from the wharf.

In regard to the mortgaging of boats, batterie and decoys by the professional gunners, to sustain them through the summer, we have to say that your in-

In regard to the mortgaging of boats, batteries and decoys by the professional gunners, to sustain them through the summer, we have to say that your informant was very much mistaken. We are quite well posted in regard to who have and who have not mortgaged their property, and we can safely say that we do not know of a single instance (ouch less the majority of gunners) where a gunner has had to mortgage his boat, battery or decoys for his sustenance during the summer. Sorry that one of our citizens should "get up" such a misrepresentation of the gunners. The fishermen sometimes mortgage their boats, but the gunners never, or hardly over. times mortg hardly over.

hardly over.
Without using any fictitious names we respectfully
subscribe ourselves as the four gunners referred to by Mr.
"Ezeykilt." A. B. WILLIAIS, S. D. DUNTON, W. H.
WALKER, J. T. O'NEAL.

AREANSAS NOTES.—Pittsburg, Pa., March 22d.—I have read with much interest the letter of "Yell" in one of your late issues on the "Attractions of Arkansas." I had taken copious notes on the arrival and departure of our different birds of passage, but being unfortunately wrecked on the Iron Mountain Road on the edge of Black River at midnight, I lost my note-book and all my traps. These notes I find in other paners.

These notes I find in other papers.

Saw the first meadow lark on Oct. 20th, 1879; the first Saw the first meadow lark on Oct. 20th, 1879; the first flock of wild pigeons on the 22d. Saw ten or twelve meadow larks on the 28th; shot one for examination; found its crop full of persimmons. Saw the first robins Nov, 1st; shot one; found its crop full of dogwood berries and some small weed I could not name. Same day saw a woodcock, but failed to kill. Nov. 5th saw the first flight of wild ducks, flying south. Nov. 10th saw the first flight of wild geese, course southeast. Red and gray squirrels plenty; raccoons and opossums plenty; hares in fair proportion; turkeys fairly abundant, but hard to get at; deer in fair proportion; but the little Bob White is plentiful everywhere. He is a very poor sportsman who squirrels plenty; raccouns and fair proportion; turkeys fairly abundant, but hard to get at; doer in fair proportion; but the little Bob White is plentiful everywhere. He is a very poor sportsman who cannot fill his bag in half a day. I never saw them so thick in my life; but they have a bad habit of taking to the sage grass. Then the trouble begins; if you do not kill your bird instantly, you are apt to lose him.

Now for the non-attractions: First, chills and fever plenty; malarial fever, bilions fever; pneumonia in the fall, and very fatal; rore eyes; plenty of suckes; plenty of every description of ticks; musquitos few or none; hawks plenty. What they call the sickly season lasts from the lat of June until the first frost.

I was all over Yell County, and for that matter the whole of the State; but the place I mean to particularize is Yell County. I was located three miles from Dardamelie, on the military road to Fort Smith. This is in Vall County. And especially do I mean along the Arthropolarization of the state of the stat

whole of the State; but the place I mean to parameter Yell County. I was located three miles from Dardanelle, on the military road to Fort Smith. This is in Yell County. And especially do I mean along the Arkansus bottoms and along the Peti Jean and the Fourche La Gave rivers. I have traveled mostly the whole country over on horsoback. There are no phensants there as we call them here; but prairie chickens are plentiful, as I have seen their eggs sold in Dardanelle for a 'blit' a dozen. There are no game laws in that part of the State. Dardanelle is about midway between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

MINNESOTA-Long Prairie, April 12th.-Ducks made MINNESOTA—Long Prairie, April 12th.—Ducks made their appearance here about the 1st of this month, and have been more numerous than for many years. I have bagged quite a number at odd times, but have no time to hunt, except an hour or so mornings and evenings. But few are bagged, as most of our sportsmen are not provided with decoys and boats to hunt them properly. Mallards and canvas-backs make up a large majority of the ducks, but a good many sea ducks are seen also. N. W.

also. N. W. Towa-Creston, April 9th.—There are lots of ducks, geeso and sand-hill cranes flying north, and quite a number of them light around here. Yesterday I drove over to a small pend in the open prairie, not a quarter of a nile from my house, and got one duck, four grouse and one snipe in an hour—all flying shots and no miss. Shooting from a wagon is now much better than on foot, for birds are not frightened by it so much. The spring is very dry, and I think game will be plenty next fall. Old cock grouse are "booming" loudly every morning around my house, and beat even campaign politicians for noises.

Indiana-Indianapolis, April 18th .- Snipe here in INDANA—Induandpoins, April 18in.—Shiple nere in abundance, and many have been bagged. A splendid outlook for the fishing season. Bass are taking kindly to the hook; several good sized ones have been taken. Ducking has been fair, but no good bag has yet reached your correspondent's ears from around here, but many are being or have been killed in the Kankakee Marshes, about 100 miles north of here.

Being visited by some friends from this city, intent on a day's cock shooting, disappointment scened in store for them, as the birds were in a willow thicket so dense as to preclude all hope of doing any execution. A happy idea struck the Captain, and he proceeded to get a number of step-ladders, which were placed at favorable points around the thicket. Taking their positions on these, the gentlemen had excellent sport which the birds, being flushed, took flight above the willows. It was a novel idea, and illustrates how the ingenuity of man will be successfully exercised against the obstacles with which nature sometimes surrounds him. HOOSEM. HOOSIER. nature sometimes surrounds him.

nature sometimes surrounds him.

Thread-wound Carrinders.—Dover, Del., March 29th.—Some months ago we sent for samples of the thread-wound cartridge cases, not having a great deal of faith in their usefulness, nor believing the high price asked for them would warrant their use. The lirst one we tried was marked for 90 yards range. Used 3drs, Orange rifle powder under two wads, in a 12-bore; loz. No. 5 shot; case held in brass shell, with thin court-plaster, greasing it when dry. The day was cloudy, with a steady cast wind blowing lightly, the water tolerably calm. Paddling up the mouth of Scott's Run, we sighted two black ducks 800 yards ahead. Wishing to get the result as accurately as possible, we advanced swiftly and silently until within as near as we could then judge of 90 yards, and, sighting on the nr arest duck, fired. It never moved. Sticking a pole into the bottom where we shot, we rowed at once to the spot where the dead duck lay, and drove another stake—the water averaging about six feet in depth—then running a line from pole to pole, we found the distance, by actual measurement, 110 yards. We found the marks of but four shots in the bird, two near the eye and two in the breast. The other duck flew off, apparently unhurk. There being no further use for them on that day, they were put saide and forgotten until this morning, when we took them out for a conclusion of the trial. With the 70 yards cartridge, leaded as above, we killed a "dipper" duck in the stream back of our kennels, and tying one end of a cord to the dog's collar, sent him for the duck and ascertained that the distance was 73; yards. The duck's neck was broken and badly form.

Hwing a curiosity to know the effect of a shot at 40 yards, with a 50 yards' cartridge, we sharpened the end of a piece of shingle, 446 inches, and drove it into the top THREAD-WOUND CARTRIDGES .- Dover, Del., March 29th.

certained that the distance was 73 yards. The duck's neck was broken and badly tom.

Having a curiosity to know the effect of a shot at 40 yards, with a 50 yards, eartridge, we sharpened the end of a piece of shingle, 4x6 inches, and drove it into the top of a stump. The wind was blowing hard from the north, and the target was standing east from us. After shooting, we found the thread thrown nearly across the stump, not a shot in the target, and the ground torn by the whole discharge in the side of a slight hill 15 yards ahead of the stump, and on a line six inches to the right of it—a natural result.

We are fully convinced that these cartridges, when properly used according to manufacturer's directions, are a perfect success, and a decided acquisition to the sports man's outfit. True, the price is rather steep; but a few of them must find their way into every shooter's annuntion case when their way into every shooter's annuntion case when their value is fully known. We find no trouble with brass shells used as above stated—have never shot them from paper shells. Would like to hear from others on the subject, having noted but two communications in recent volume of FOREST AND STREAM.

For the benefit of strangers, would say that we have no acquaintance with Messars, Schleber & Co., and no further interest than every sportsman should have in a really good and useful invention so clearly associated with their pleasure.

Another Complaint of Cheap Guns.—Brooklyn, April 17th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—As "A Sufferer" has started the ball rolling in your last issue in reference to gun selling, I will add my experience, and say it is about time that something was done for retail dealers by our manufacturers and wholesale houses, who now sell one gun with a discount off to any one who comes along, as cheap as to a tradesman who has devoted his lifetime to the business. This is not only so as to guns, but also with shells, wads, powder, shot, etc. Allowing the right of all men to do as they please, and to sell their wares at prices to suit themselves, I question much if this is a correct way of business. But "Sufferer" must come to the conclusion, as I have done long ago, that brains, energy and skill without plenty of cash do not always succeed. Another Complaint of Cheap Guns.—Brooklyn,

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MAINE-Auburn, April 10th .- Scores of glass-ball matches shot on the grounds of the Androscoggin Sporting Club, Fast Day,

| On the greature of the same of |
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| April 15th:- |
| E. M. Leavett 111111111111111111111111111111 |
| A. E. Frost |
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| C. L. Cushman |
| Chas. F. Nason |
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Open to all without fee.

Open to all without fee. Scores of Messes. Emerion and Fielectt decided match for chib badge, Emerton holding, Fletert challenping. Match between Mr. Chas. F. Nuson, of Androsonggia Sporting Club, and Mr. J. B. Jones of Peaks Island Club, for State of Maine Chas, Ball Championship and diamond badge. Mr. Nason holding badge, Mr. Jones challenging; twenty single rises; Card trap; 10

Neson, 32: Jones, 25.

CONNECTICUT.-New Haven, April 14th .- The New Haven Gun Club held its regular medal shoot to-day. Owing to the cold few were out. Friend Merwin played just long enough to win the badge the second time. In wishes to intorm his felends that chilled so will break glass balls, they can see the gold badge this

| shower at Merwin's Point. Success, Homer; but you must shoot from the shoulder. Sweep No. 1: Card trap:— | Collins 3, L. B. Gushman 4, Mottier 2. Brockway and Graham divided first; May and Cushman shot off tie for second, and Cushman won: Collins got third. | There are two sides to this subject of trap-shooting. Let carefully canvass both, and see wherein lies the balance of reas and judgment. The votaries of the trap, in pressing their chain |
|--|---|---|
| Hausen | New Jerssy-Malatean, April 15th.—Score of the Midway Shooting Association of this place; grounds of the club, near the Junction of the Freehold and Long Branch Railroad. First prize gun; second prize, the club badge; 5 traps; 1102, shot; 10 yards | for consideration, hold: First, an increase of skill with the gun granted without argument or comment, says to remark, that it coolest trap shot, who in the open drops his eight out of to pigeons, will find himself as much at fault, may, more so, than it |
| $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | bounds; one barrel:- | meanest pot-hunter, when a cook-grouse burdles through it blicket at that rate, which makes the covering of the bird a impossibility, and the instinctive "snap-shot" alone available Second, it affords a pleasant recreation for gentlemen who, pe force, are housed most of the time. This is a very good are |
| Sweep No. 3; three traps, Bogardus rules: | James Lamberlson | ment; for anything that helps our overworked business men more fresh air and exercise should be sustained, so long as it legitinate and "square." Now the law has legitimatized tru- shooting; and yet I hold it to be an evil practice far beneath it |
| Sweep No. 4; Card trap:- Folson | Ties at 5 birds each : | dignity of the gentlemen who sanction it. Is it any credit to a man to stand twenty-one paces from plunge-trap, and with a 10-bore gun, good for a mallard at six yards, knock over ten successive tailless, frightened pigeons fro |
| Sweep No.5; Card trap:— Folsom | $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | whom long continement has extracted three-fourths of all the littley ever had? Are gentlemen doing right in encouraging the netting of these birds, by offering fluor prices for them? Is the doubtful industry of any practical good to the nation or indivi- |
| On tie, Pena won first. Sweep No.6; Card trap:- Folsom | CAPTAL CITY GUN CLUB—Wisskington, D. C., April 17th—At a meeting of this club, 13th inst, it was voted that there should be a weekly match of 20 single and 10 double balk, and the percentage of balls broken in such matches should determine each member's standing at the close of the season, thus obvinting the necessity. | uals? On the whole, is not the neiting of pigeons and the slaughter at the trap cruel, unmouly and unsportsmanlike? my humble opinion, it is decidedly so; and I am sure I will be u- held in this assertion by the better class of sportsmen for the fe- lowing reasons:— |
| On the Poisson with inter-treat second. Sweep No. 7:- Folson | sity of shooting off ties. The first match was shot to-day, and the result is shown below. The smoke target balls were used on trial, and the result was so favorable that the club will probably adopt them in the future for all matches. At the meeting on the 13th 11 | But a few years ago wild pigeons were abundant, and plen of real exciting sport could be had in pursuing them. Now, ow'r to the sudden and reprehensible mania for trap-shooting that h taken possession of our sportsmen, they are, like the Mersh |
| Medal shoot; 3 Bogardus traps:- Folsom | was also voted to purchase a gold badge, to be competed for once a month in a single-tail match of 29 buils, the members to be hand; eapped. The first match for the badge will be shot next Saturday, the 24th inst., and thereafter the first Saturday of each month. In the single-ball match yeaterday Mr. Mills shot 25 yards rise, all | quail, very scare. Constantly pursued, they are melting awa and soon will be only known to natural history as an extin species, and another generation, in traversing the corridors the Smithsonian, will erowd about a single specimen of Eclopist migratorius (if haply one be left by the trap-shooters for this put |
| Merwin. | the others 21 yards. The double match at 18 yards, from two traps placed ten yards apart, sprung at the same time, Bogardus ruies. Single match:- F. f. Mills | pose) and say, "Behold the bird our fathers sacrificed to a relic- barbarism called trap-shooting." In following out these annihilatory measures, sportsmen ar to quote an humble apothem, but "Biting their own news off They are precluding the possibility of any sport in that not f |
| shooting. Among the shooters, Bell and Register were from Pittsburg; Pierson, from New Castle; Taylor, from Buffalo; Jones, from Wadsworth, Ohio; Blibit, May and Wilson, from Franklin, Pa.; Eiser, from Eik City, Clarion County, Pa.; Riede, | E. S. Peck. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | distant future, when the game in our thickly settled district shall have become extinct; for the pigeon, when not too much harassed, frequents the haunts of man and offers a magnifical alternative in the absence of what our sporting writers a |
| from Edenburg, Pa.; Peacock, from Westfield, N. Y.; Collins and Brockway, from Ripley, N. Y.; Shattuck, from Kiantone, N. Y.; Irwin, from Mayville, N. Y.; J. E. and Jake Graham and Love, from Eric, Pa.; the others from North East. First match; 10 bulls: "W. S. Bell 7, E. M. Kiser 7, Ed. Taylor 8, | Double match:= E. M. McLeod 11 11 10-2 H. L. Shepard 0 11 10 11 10-7 E. L. Mills 11 11 11 10-9 P. P. Nagle 10 0 11 11 10-6 T. E. King 11 0 11 10 11 12-8 E.S. Peck 11 10 00 10 10-5 J. L. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 00 40-4 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 00 40-4 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 00 40-4 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 (C. J. Stoddard 10 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 10 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 M. Moorbous 10 11 10 11-7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | pleased to term "legitimate game." Many of use an look back with pleasure to the time when it great flocks used to visit us semi-annually in the spring and fa and we are ready to stoutly affirm that, although in the interv we have bad our fill of planted groups shooting in the West, at |
| Fred Riede 9, I. Register 9, G, W. Shattuck 4, B. F. Jones 6, F. Fierson 6. Riede and Register divided first, Taylor second, Bell and Kiser divided third. Second mutch; 10 balls:—Bell 9, Taylor 7, Kiser 5, Jones 6, | W. W. Eldridge.11 10 10 11 10-7] W. W. E. LOUISVILLE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Louisville Sportsmen's Association, of Louisville, Ky., will hold a pigeon shooting fournament May 3lst to June 5th, inclusive. Twenty-four | qualishooting in the South, we never quite reached that standar of pure enjoyment meted out to us on the bills about our ow native town, when, stealing out in the gloaming, we have taken favorable position near some newly sown wheat field, or contign |
| Biede 6, Ed. Irwin 7, J. E. Graham 10, Register 8, G. H. Mottier 7, E. Pierson 8, Graham first, Bell second, Fierson and Register shot off for third, and Register won; Mottier fourth. Third match; 10 balls:—Bell 9, Register 6, Taylor 4, Jones 10, Riede 8, Iewin 7, W. H. Collius 6, Kisser 6, F. Brockway 6, T. Pea- | matches are provided for in the programme. The Secretary is Mr. T. C. Batbour, 169 Main street, Louisville, Ky. Gulf Criv Gun Club.—Mobile, Ala., April 14th.—Monthly contest for gold badge; 20 glass balls each; from three Huber traps. | ous to some oak or beech woods where the mast was plenty, an midst the nuste of rashing wings and booming gun became a most satiated with pure unadulterated sport. Is it too hate for a remedy? The ghastly scores published car week—the apathy of our law-makers, who say, "Shoot not the it." |
| cuck 8, G. W. Shattuck 6, J. E. Graham 7, Mottier 6. Jones first, flell second, Riede and Peacock tied for third, and Riede won; Irwin and Graham tied for fourth, and Graham won. Fourth match; 10 balls:—Bell 8, Kiser 8, Riede 9, Shattuck 5, | screened. Wind strong from shooter:- J. C. Bush | dustrious woodpecker," "Bring not down the searing nighthawk, but the pigeon thou caust shoot at will at all times; at thou caust take thy nets even to the borders of his nesting grounds," seem to say, "Too late." And yet there is a chance |
| Taylor 7, J. E. Graham 7, Irwin 5. Riede first, Bell and Kiser divided second, Taylor and Graham third. Fifth match; 5 balls:—Bell 5, Peacock 2, Pierson 4, Kiser 6, Col- lins 3, Brockway 3, Taylor 4, Jones 5, Riede 4, Jake Graham 2; Register 4, I. B. Cushonau 2, J. B. Scouller 4, J. E. Graham 5. Rel. | C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. | bring this beautiful little bird back to its former state of pient and this is the suggestion; Tell the woodcock, qualt, snipe, ruft grouse (et id genus onne) to move along and undo room in the ranks for the pigeon; let him become a recognized game bird, ar as such protected by law. Make for him a close reason; hold h |
| Kiser, Jones and Graham shot off for first, and Graham won, Scouller, Riede, Register and Taylor shot off for second, and Riede and Scouller tied four times, and after getting 11 straight each, divided; Collins, Brockway and Jake Graham shot off for | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | nesting places inviolate; taboo the net; frown down the tra and it is done. It would require no small amount of self-denial on the part of sportsmen to give up the trap. But so long as the glass ball fil |
| third, and Collins and Brockway divided. Sixth match; 10 calls: "Ball 8, Rieder 7, Jones 8, Register 9, Jake Graham 6, Scouller 7, Collins 6, Kiser 9, Brockway 7, Taylor 7, Irwin 6, J. E. Graham 7, John McGaughy 7. Register and Kiser divided first, Bell and Jones divided second, Riode, Scouller) | Second tie:- Bush | the loss so completely, no thinking sportsman ought to hesitat One can get the same exercise; the sume fresh air can exert h skill fo as great a degree, improve his shooting just as much, an all the time have that serenc consciousness that he is not contril |
| Brockway, Taylor, J. E. Graham and McGaughy shot off for third, and Riede won. Seventh match; 10 balls:—Bell 8, J. Graham 8, Jake Graham 5, Peacock 3, Taylor 2, Kiser 9, Riede 10, Jones 7, Mottier 8, Riede | Mississippi—Union Church, April 10th.—Union Church Gun Club's first meeting of the season. The weather was fair. Two logardus old-style traps; 18 yards rise; single balls; Bogardus rules:— | uting his mite toward annihilating the pigeon. We have persected him long enough. Let us reverse the order of things, an elevate him to the dignify of game—a position he will not digrace, either on the wing or in the pie. Then shall our childre pujor the fruits of our efforts, and the bloody details which ever |
| first, Taylor and Kiser divided second, Bell, Graham and Mottier shot off for third, and Bell won. Eighth match; 5 balls:—Bell 4, J. E. Graham 4, Jones 0, Tay- for 2, Jake Graham 6, Kiser 5, Peacock 0, Scoulier 2, Mottier 4. | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | week deface the pure columns of this paper shall be done awayith. II. W. DE L. |
| Kisee first, Bell, Graham and Mottier shot off tie for second, and Bell and Graham divided. Ninth match; 10 balls:—Bell 8, Register 8, Taylor 10, Kiser 9, Riede 10, W. A. May 3, C. D. Elliott 2, John Wilson 8, Jones 8, Jake Gruham 4, J. E. Graham 7, Peacock 2, Taylor and Riede divided | A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Brooklyn, April 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice Captain A. H. Bogardus issued a chalcogo to any man in America a short time since, previous to his going to England, in which he allows any man that accepts, to | The Zifle. RANGE AND GALLERY. |
| Graham 4, J. E. Graham 1, Feeden 22, Laylor and Lacus divided first, Kiser second, Bell and Register divided third. Tenth match: 10 balls:—Bell 7, Registor 7, May 5, Riede 2, Taylor 6, Kiser 8, Wilson 3, Peacock 4, Jones 5, J. E. Graham 9. Graham and Riede divided first, Kiser second, Bell and Registor divided | name the match, and he would wager two to one. I therefore accept his challenge and name the stakes \$500 to his \$1,000 for the following pigeon match: Fifty pairs, double rises, Long Island rules to govern; with the exception of find and trap for each other, or find substitutes. Match to take place at the Brooklyn | MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, April 17th.—'The third competition is Everybody's Match drew out a good attendance of members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association at the meet to-day at the |

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston, A)rill With.—The third competition in Everybody's Match drew out a good attendance of members of the Massachusetts Rille Association at the meet to-day at the Wahut Hill Range. The weather conditions were excellent, and a large number of fine scores were recorded. There were eighty-eight entries, and the appended table gives twenty-tour or the bast scores made:—

| | N. W. Arn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 5 | - 5 | .5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 4 |
|---|-------------|------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|--|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| | Re cutry | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | . 5 | 4 | - 5 | - 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-3 |
| | O. M. Jew | ell. | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 5 | 5 | - 5 | - 5 | 5 | 5 | â. | 5 | 5 | 5. 4 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | T. | - 5 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 4 -3 |
| | W. Charles | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | .5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 4 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | i. | | ï | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 1 | - 5 | à | i | 5 | ÷ | - | 4 1 |
| | E. F. Rich | rel | so | n. | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | ì | 4 | ñ | 5 | 5 | 6 | r. | 5 1 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ň | š | 5 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 5 4 |
| | J. Nichols. | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | | | • | - 5 | ŝ | 8 | - 5 | ï | Ξ. | 7 | 6 | | 1 1 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | - 5 | 7 | 7 | | | ** | 4 -4 |
| | H. Tyler . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | - 4 | 7 | 7 | -0 | | 13 | 4 4 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 9 | 13 | D) | 2 | -0 | 13-3 |
| | O D Chilly | | | 2. | | | | | | • • | | | * | | 7 | 10 | 3 | - 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | | 0 | 4 1 |
| | C. R. Grim | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | - 1 | -9 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1) | 4 | - 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | Ü | 1 4 |
| | J. H. Willi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ð | 4 | - 6 | 4 | 5 | ō. | 4 | Б | 4 1 |
| | Re entry | | | ٠., | | | | ٠ | | | | | ٠. | ٠ | .5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 1 |
| | C. H. Pratt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 1 |
| | lle-entry | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4. | .4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 4 |
| | J. B. Osho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Б | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | -1 | ·i | 5 - 1 |
| | J. Borden. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | .3 | 4 | 4 | ā. | .1 | 1 1 |
| | Re-entry | | | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | | | | . 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | f | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0-1 |
| | C. J. Proge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 5-4 |
| 1 | A. C. Goul | d. | | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | | | | | .ő. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

According to the terms of the match the prize for the flist hest individual score made prior to 2 o'clock was captured by Mr. N. W. Arnold with a total of 46. W. Charles and H. Tyler used military rilies during yesterday's competition, and, by the rules of the handlesp, score an additional two points on each of their respective scores.

AN OPINION ON TRAP-SHOOTING.

accept his challenge and name the stakes \$500 to his \$1,000 for the decept as cantinger and main the states 3 yar to me 3,000 for the following pigeon match: Fifty pairs, doublet reless Long Island rules to govern; with the exception of find and trap for each other, or find substitutes. Match to take place at the Brooktyn Driving Park any time mutually agreed upon within one month from date. I have this day deposited with E. H. Madison, 8d

DANSVILLE, N. Y., March 28J.

WM. KING.

Eleventh match; 20 balls:—Bell 17, May 18, Ridade, 17, Riser 18, Peacock 8, Wilson 13, Jones 11, Taylor 13, Elliott 7, J. E. Graham 17, Register 16, L. B. Cushman 13, Collins 12, Brockway 10, Motter 12. Bell, Ridede, Jones and Graham shot off for first, and Ricele Wort; Register goi second; May and Kiser divided third.

To the credit of Mr. Bell, Rided left before the these research; and had Bell shoot for hm. Bell won it for Ricele, though the (Bell) was also showing for himself.

Twoffth match, 5 balls:—Bell 4, Jones and Graham shot off for second, and Bell won; Secouller, 3, Peacock, 4, Jones and Graham shot off for second, and Bell won; Secouller got third.

Thirtecnti match, 5 balls:—Hell 3, May 1, Wilson 2, Jones 3, J. E. Graham 4, Peacock 1. Graham first; Bell and Jones divided second. Editor Forest and Stream :-

Fulton street, the sum of \$100.

In a March, 1880, issue of Forest and Stream, picked up at random, which number, by the way, chronicles a comparatively light week for trap-shooting, I figure as follows, under the head of "Shooting Matches":—

of "Shooting Matenes":

Whole number of pigeons shot at. 1,209
Whole number of pigeons killed. 559
Whole number of pigeons killed. 550
At the head of some of the scores I notice, "Birds very wild;"
'High wind prevailing;" Cold, drizzling rain," etc., which goes to show that March is not par accellence the trap-shooter's month; so it is hardly fair to multiply the results of the week by fifty-two and call the product in just aggregate of a year at the trap. However, for the sake of argument, let us strike a balance:

Whole number of pigeons shot at 62 Whole number of pigeons wisled 44 Whole number of pigeons wissed 18

Quile startling; and Forest and Stream quotes only a small per cost, of the matches going forward. Other sporting journals furnish lists just as long and sungulnary, while the results of many an unwritten field day swells the grand total.

Fourteenth match, 5 balls:-Bell 5, J. E. Graham 3, Peacock 1, May 1, Elliot 2, Wilson 5, Bell and Wilson divided first, and Graham got second.

Fitteenth match, 8 balls, 25 yards:-W. S. Bell 7, J. E. Graham 6, Sixteenth match, 5 balls:-Love 3, Jako Graham 1, Wilson, 5, Seculler 1, May 2, Peacock 2, Hrockway 3, Collins 4, Motter 2, Wilson first, Collins second; Love and Brockway shot off third.

Fourteenth match, 5 balls :- Rell 5, J. E. Graham 3, Peacock L.

Eleventh match; 20 balls:-Beil 17, May 15, Riede, 17, Kiser 15.

Wilson first, Collins Secondary and Brockway won. Seventeenth match, 5 balls:—Mottier 3, Peacock 1, Jake Graham 5, May 2, Elliott 1, Collins 4, Brockway 3, Scoulle 1. Graham and Collins divided first; Mottier and Brockway divided second; May

Eighteenth match, 5 balls :- May 4, Brockway 5, J. E. Graham 5

SORUTZEN NOTES.—The team of the Manhattan Rifle Club, under Captain Aery, which won the Ballard rifle given by Messrs. Shoverling & Daly at Chicago last summer, held their sixth Individual match April Hth for the same at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park. This rifle must be won three times by the same shooter before it becomes his property. David Miller had won it twice already, and some expected that he would be the winner. If it had not been for Chas. Zottler he would have been, but Zettler making 213 points in ten shots he beat Miller, and has won it now also twice.

The New York Schuetzen Corps, Captain Geo. Aery, held a The New York scandidation of the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Shooting was done at the "Bundes" ring-target, each shooter fitting in cach series ten shots at it. The best scores made were, out of 250: B. Zettler, 291; Phil. Klein, 199; Capt. George Aery, 185; J. Radchold, 171; J. Brummerhop, 198; J. H. Lippe Aery, 186; J. Rade 165; F. Wilms, 163.

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY .- Boston, April 16th .- Better shoot MANNOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—Boston. April 1801m.—Better shooting has never been done at this favorite resort for marksmen than during the past week; and in fact, so far this month, the shootine has been of the highest order. Mr. W. H. Harrison has added to his record one more clean score, making six so far this month, which places him to the front for the extra prize of \$20 for the highest number of clean scores. Mr. U. A. Pollard has also made two more clean scores this last week, making him three full scores of ar this month. In the second class the shooting has been splendid Mr. Geo. F. Elisworth, of the Gardner Rifle has been stable last with two clean scores, and three selondid 28%. Club, heads the list with two clean scores, and three splendid 39's, Club, heads the list with two clean scores, and three splendid 20's, followed by Messrs, Farrar, McKenzie, Winship, James and Swift, ranking in the order named. Last month Messrs, Harrison and Richardson were tie for the first and second prizes. In shooting off the tie Mr. Harrison made 122 out of a possible 200, winning the Instruction, Mr. Richardson followed closely with some very fine shooting. There was also a tie for the third and fourth prizes bestooting. There was also a tie for the third and fourth prizes bestooting. shooting. There was also a tree to the tent and other phase tween Messrs. Arnold and Merrill, Mr. Arnold winning with 183 out of a possible 230; Mr. Merrill making 184. The subjoined summary shows the capital shooting during the week at the Mam-150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or pos-

| PHAC ORIGIN | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| W. H. Harrison. U. A. Pollard. E. F. Richardson. I. Marrill. | 38 | 40 39 39 38 | 40 40 89 38 | 40 40 39 39 | 40-200 40-197 39-194 39-192 | |
| Second Class. | | | | | | ١ |
| Geo. F. Ellsworth. L. W. Farrar. Gordan McKenzie. F. A. Winship. N. S. James. P. D. Swift. F. W. Sharon. L. O. Pratt. H. O. Pratt. H. O. Pratt. Geo. Estes A. G. Staples. C. R. Currlis. Geo. Smith. Win. R. Spark. | 38 37 37 34 35 35 35 35 35 34 35 35 35 35 34 | 39 38 37 37 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 | 39 38 38 37 36 36 36 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 34 | 40 38 38 38 38 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 36 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 | 40—197 39—192 39—191 38—188 38—187 38—187 36—178 36—178 36—178 36—177 36—177 36—177 35—175 35—175 35—173 35—173 35—162 | |
| Gro. E. J | YAS | MOE | RE. | Man | ager. | |

Medford, April 16th.—There was a small attendance at the reg-Madjord, April 10ff.—"here was a small attendance at the reg-ular weekly shoot of the Raymond Sportsman's Club, held at Bellerue range to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather. Mr. H. Dutton broke forty straight balls thrown from the double and retary traps. Appended is the result with this weapon:—

Double. Rolary. Total.

| D. Kirkwood | _ | 18 | 18 |
|---|-----------|---------|-------|
| Messrs. Kirkwood and Schaefer succeede | d in maki | ng 56 o | utofa |
| Messrs. Kirkwood and benderer buccoods | - C-11 | | |
| possible 60, with the rifle. The scores are a | STOHOWS | | |
| D. Kirkwood | 6 4 5 | B B B | 6-56 |
| D. Kirkwood | 0 8 8 | 6 6 4 | 6-56 |
| K. James 5 5 6 | 5 6 5 | 6 5 4 | 5-52 |
| K. James | 5 8 5 | 4 5 6 | 4-50 |
| C. Richards | 5 0 4 | 5 0 6 | 4 45 |
| E. Bennett 3 5 | . 0 0 4 | 0 0 | 4-40 |

H. Dutton....

Mr. E. James won the first special prize and E. Bennett won the second special prize. Wakefield, April 17th.—The ninth competition in the shot gun

Wakened, April Hint—Alte minth competition in the shot guin series of the Wakefield Amatour Hille Association was held this afternoon, the weather conditions being unfavorable, a bad light and rain provailing most of the time. Below are given 12 of the

C. D. Harrison. 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 -22 | David Ogilvie... 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 -31 | Simon Paul.... 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 -32 | J. Bastman..... 3 4 5 4 4 5 -32 | C. H. Russell... 6 5 4 4 -31 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 5 5 -39 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 4 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 | W. P. Metcalf... 8 |

H. Willington, \$ \$ 5 5 5 4 4 31 Connecticut.—Collinsulle, April 14th.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Weekly practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3 pounds pull:—

| | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | Creed. |
|---------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|--------|
| G. T. Towis | 10 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | | 8 | 10-102 | 44 |
| O. B!ull | 11 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 10 98 | |
| G. J. Case | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | | | 12 | 10 | 6 95 | 4() |
| J. D. Andrews | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | | 10 | 7 | 8 | | 40 |
| P Fancher | 9 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 10-85 | 40 |

CREEDMOOR-April 17th .- Two matches at Creedmoor to-day were shot in the teeth of a heavy gale, both at long and short ranges. The event of the morning was the Remington Gold Match ranges. The event of the morning was the keningion tool status of 20 shots each at 800 and 1,000 yards. Mr. I. L. Allen had won the prize, which is \$300 in gold, in two previous competitions, and narrowly missed making it his property yesterday, as he scored the same total of points as Mr. Homer Fisher, whose record was, the sains total to points a wind the however, judged the better by "inverse order of shots," as he closed his string with two "bulls," Some of the gentlemen were obliged to use 17 points of wind at 900 yards. The best scores

| | | 1,000 Fards. | Totals. |
|-------------|----|--------------|---------|
| H. Fisher | 83 | 82 | 165 |
| H Allen | 83 | 82 | 165 |
| Y P Waters | | 78 | 151 |
| R. Rathbone | | 75 68 | 143 |
| Geiger | 10 | 00 | 140 |

The Off-hand Individual Match at 100, 200 and 300 yards filled with The OH-name individual places at the cost ble 75 points were F.H. Holton, 63; J. H. Brown, 65; J. H. Paulding, 65; W. M. Farrow, 64; R. Simpson, 61; D. S. Banks, 63; A. H. Cobb, 61; D. F. Davids, 61; C. E. Jaynior, 60; F. J. Donaidson, 61. The match was one of a series for a set of prizes, aggregating \$100 in value.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.—The Committee of the National Rifle Association Directors having care of the details of the Irish-Riffe Association Directors away once of me ductains or means. American March on this side the water are pushing matters at a lively rate, and with this issue of the Forest AND STREAM long-range men throughout the country may know just what they are expected to do if they wish to secure the honor of a place on the team. On Tuesday last the committee issued the following call part of the committee issued the following call part of the committee issued the following call part of the committee in the following call part of the committee in the committee issued the following call part of the committee in the committee issued the following call part of the committee in the committee issued the following call part of the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the committee in the committee is the committee in

America having accepted an invitation from the Irish Rifle Asso-ciation to shoot a return match in Ireland in June or July next, desires the co-operation of the riflemen throughout the country

in selecting a team to represent this country in the match, and in providing the funds necessary to pay the expenses of the under

"It is the intention of the National Rifle Association of America to send a team which shall be truly national in character, and which shall represent all sections of this country as far as possible. The team will consist of a captain, six men and one reserve. one. The team will be appointed by the National Rifle Association, and when appointed shall have full authority over the team, subject to supervision by the National Rifle Association. Each person selected as a member of the team and reserve will be required to sign the following agreement, and such signing shall be a neccondition to become a member :-

essary condition to become a member:—

"On condition of my being admitted as a member of the American Team of 1889, organized to shoot a return match with Ireland, I hereby agree to conform to such rules and regulations of the conformation of the as may be established by the National Rifle Association of America and the captain of the team, for the government of the team, and to obey all instructions and commands given by the captain while I remain a member of said team. That I will go to I reland with the team and shoot in the match, or act as reserve, as the case may be.'

"Four competitions for places on the team will be held at Creedmoor on May 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th, at 11 A.M. each day; fifteen shots at each of the distances of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, without sighting shots or previous practice on the day of the competition. At the conclusion of the four days of competition the three competitors having the highest aggregate on any three the three competitors making the magness aggregate of any three days out of the four shall become numbers of the team, provided that if in all the competitions held throughout the country for places on the team not more than seven men are selected. If more or less than seven men are selected. compose the team will be decided upon as hereafter announced.

compose the team will be accorded upon as accentification or "Any rifle associations or clubs throughout the country may hold competitions on their own ranges or such tangeas the habitually use for practice, for the selection of members of the team, and such competitions need not conform to those established above for the competitions to be held at Creedmoor.

"It is one of the conditions of such selection that each club or association sending such representative or representatives as they may select, will pay their expenses while members of the team, or that the individual who becomes a member of the team pursuant to these conditions will pay his own expenses as far as requirof by the National Rifle Association. A fund will be ruised, how-ever, by the N. R. A. b, by subscription or otherwise, that it is hoped will be sufficient to pay the entire expense of the team. "Each association or citub deciding to hold such competition must notify the National Rifle Association of such intention not

must notify the National Rine Association of such intention not later than April Soit, and its such notification will state how many representatives they intend to send.

"Bach competitor must be a native born citizen and bona fide resident of this country. The representatives selected will meet on the range at Creedmoor, duly provided with certificates from

on the range at creamon, and provided was a consider a road their respective clubs that they have been selected as their representatives, at 11 A. M. on Tuesdey, May 18th. "In case more than seven representatives from the various clubs, including the three members selected at Creedmoor, shall present themselves on the above date, they shall then hold three present themselves on the stoye dute, trey spaint tear into after competitions at Orcedmoor on the 19th, 20th and 21st of May, similar to the four competitions held at Orcedmoor on the 11th, 12th 4th and 15th of May, and the seven whose stores on any two of the three days shall aggregate the highest, shall form the team and reserve, subject to the following:

"In case any member so selected shall be deemed unditted for

a place on the team, he may be displaced by a two-thirds vote of the team, reserve and captain, and his place filled by some other competitor, who shall be selected by a majority vote of the remainder of the team.

"Should a less number than seven present themselves at Creedmoor on May 18th, then the Board of Directors will fill the vacant places on the team in such a maner as may seem best and most desirable. After the final selection, the members of the team and reserve will devote such time to practice, previous to their departure, as may be practicable.
"The team will sail about June 5th, and need not be absent

more than forty-five days. The expenses need not exceed \$350

per man."" April 20th, 1880.

The 14th of September has been decided on as the date for the beginning of the fall meeting at Creedmoor. The Psima matchift there be any this year, will be held Sept. 28th and 29th.

A. H. Weston, the Assistant Secretary of the N. R. A., is henceforth to have powers co-ordinate in many respects with those of Directors, and he will report from time to time rifle matters coming under his observation to the Board.

-Mr. John H. Bird, who rendered such good service in 1875 when funds were needed for the team trip to Ireland, again come forward, and with the Seventh Regiment Dramatic Association proffers a benefit performance.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.—New York, 207 Boucry, April 18th.—The seventh competition of the Zettler Rifle Club, for the Brown Medal, was shot at Guttenburg to-day; 30 shots; 200 yards; ringtarget; any rifle; scores as follows:

| P Fenning | 654 C. Judson | 585 |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|
| | | |
| T II Decwry | 644 M. R. Engel | 010 |
| 1. H. DIOWIL | 011 M. L. Riggs | 576 |
| D. Miller | 603 B. Zettler | 567 |
| M. Dorler | 599 F. O. Neil | 594 |
| C Iningr | 599 F. U. Nell | UU= |

PENNSYLVANIA-Philadelphia, April 16th.-This afternoon at the PENNSYLVANIA—Philaddphia, April 16th.—This afternoon at the Stockton Rithe Range the Remington Match, open to all comers, was contested. The terms of the match, as formerly stated, were as follows: First competition for a Remington Creedmoor ritle, value \$100, presented by Messrs, Remington & Son; open to all comers; 200 yards: 10 scoring shots; weapon, any ride except nuzrile-loader; entrance fee, \$1; ride to be won three times, not necessarily consecutive, before becoming the property of the person winning the same. The highest scores made were as a solutions.

Washington, D. C.-Columbia Rifle Association.-Last Sat-WASHINGTON, D. C.—COLUMBIA MITLE ASSOCIATION.—LGST Sat-urday, the 17th inst., was the second day of the club's spring series of long-range shoots, and the first of five for the competi-tive selection of a marksman to represent the Washington organ-ization in the approaching contest with the Irish team. The weather was badly against the attainment of even decent scores, and Frank Hyde, the guest of the association for the day, who entered and shot with the Columbias, found the gusts of Benentered and snot with the Columbias, round and guess to ben-ning's fully as treacherous as those of Freedmort. A strong shift-ing wind and a glaring light detracted from the comfort of the marksmen and the records of the club. Seven men, two of them ill enough to have been in bod instead of fighting the wind, op-ened the match at half-past two o'clock. The wind speedily dis-

posed of all except Dr. Soott and Frank Hyde. The Doctor started well, and before he met with a reverse had scored ten consecu tive bulls, and thence orward dropped only two points, leaving him with 73 to his oredit. Three red-birds at the close pulled down Mr. Hyde's otherwise splendid score to 70, while none of the others passed 46. On the marksmen moving back to 900 yards, they found the gale even more boisterous, and guns and faces they found the gaie even more consterous, and guns and neces were covered with the driving sand-biast, the 11 o'clock wind needing from six to nine points' allowance. Even the veterans felt relieved to get into the sixtics, and all had nore or less of magpies and ravens. Dr. Scott, by careful holding and steady attention to the vagaries of the streamers and wind-vane, rolled up a most creditable 60, while Mr. Lauritzon fought manfully for the a most creditable 69, while Mr. Lauritzen fought mantully for the second place with a hard-won 63, beating Mr. Hyde and Mr. Laird cach by one point. On beginning at 1,699 yards it became a foregone conclusion that the first and second places, carrying the prizes with them, lay with the Doctor and Mr. Hyde, but it was still anybody's game for the third place, with Mr. Lauritzen a little ahead. The last stage was disastrous to all, for a dropping intic anead. The mst stage was disastrous to an, for an oppose wind with furries, and a changing light flattened out all calculations, and Mr. Adea and Dr. Scott were the only men to get above 60. An unaccountable miss prevented Mr. Hyde from keeping them company. The following are the three leading scores in

| I | Dr.S. J. Scott 800-5 900-3 1000-3 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 4 4 | 5 4 3 | 5 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 4 4 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 4 4 | 5-73 $5-69$ $3-63$ 205 |
|---|--|-------------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|---|
| ļ | Frank Hyde \ \ \begin{pmatrix} 800-5 \\ 960-5 \\ 1000-4 \end{pmatrix} | 5 4 4 | 550 | 5 4 4 | 3 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 4 0 | 5 5 | 533 | 5 4 | 5 4 4 | 3 | 4 3 5 | 3 | $ \begin{array}{c} 4-70 \\ 4-62 \\ 5-57 \end{array} $ |
| | A. A. Adee \ \begin{cases} 800 - 3 \\ 1000 - 4 \\ 1000 - 5 \end{cases} | 5 3 3 | 5 2 3 | 3 5 4 | 4 2 5 | 5 5 5 | 4 3 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 3 5 4 | 4 2 4 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 1-61 1-57 5-67 |

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, April 11th.—The sixth individual shoot for the battalion cup, Washington Artillery, took place to-day at the New Orleans Club Park, and was won by Major Arms. The first shoot was won by Solph, second by Charlton third by Arms, fourth by Bendford, fifth by Solph, and sixth by Arms. The following was the score:—

| Dupre | 1.200 | yards 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-20 |
|----------------|--------|--|------|----|---|-----------------------------------|
| | 503 | yards 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5-16-36 |
| A. J. Pardo | 200 | yards 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3-15 |
| | 1500 | yards 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0-0-21 |
| G. W. Charlton | 1 200 | yards 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | |
| | 000 | yards 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3-14-31 |
| P. Willatrubla | 200 | yards 4 yards 3 yards 3 yards 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3-16 |
| | 1 500 | yards2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5-15-31 |
| Wm. Arms | 1 200 | Varus4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-21 |
| | 1.500 | vards4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 3-17-38 |
| John Miller | 1200 | yards4 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 4-21 3-17-38 3-17 2-9-26 |
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| H. M. Bradford | 1 200 | yards3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4-18 |
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| Dudley Selph | \$ 200 | yards | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4-18 |
| P, Michel | 1500 | yards3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5-19-37 |
| P. Michel | 1200 | yards4 | - 3 | 3 | 3 | 4-11 |
| | 1 500 | yards 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2-10-27 |
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OHIO .- Tiffin, April 14th .- The Tiffin Rifle Club held a match on UHIO.—Thun, April 14th.—The Timin Rifle Club helds match on the 13th inst., and shot for a target-rifle, made by P. A. Reinhard valued at \$60. Distance 224 yards; muzzle and shoulder rest; ring-target, bull*eye-ye 2 inches, enter 3i, inner 5i, outer 12 inches; 5 shots each; possible count 25; Globs sights used. The wind blew a gale diagonally across the range all day. Rifle was won by J. Sourwine, of Attica, Ohio. The following were the highest scores made:—J. Sourwine, 2i; L. Seewald, 23; L. W. Parener 29; Ch. W. Baringer.

blighest scores made: J. Sourwine, 21; L. Seewald, 23; L. v. Rogers, 22; Ch. Huber, 21; C. W. Springer, 1, that Mr. Rogers, 1; I wish to say to "Target," of Elikhart, Ind., that Mr. Rogers, of Tiffin Rifle Chib, made a string of 19 inch in 95 shots, 22 yards, with Globe sights, muzzle and shoulder rest, at the annual totraument of the club, using a rifle made by P. A. Reinhard, and winning \$40 in gold offered as a special prize for the shortest string made Виск Ѕнот during the shoot.

"A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE."-Virginia City, Montana, March "A HUNTER'S EXPERIENCE." "Virginia City, Montana, March Zith.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Please correct following errors in the article "A Hunter's Experience," in Issue of March 14th. In fifth line from bottom of first, column for "25," read "2". In first line of second column, for "fell with one hundred and fity yards, and where shot," read "fell within one hundred and fity yard from where shot." In first line of paragraph next to the last, for "The fact of a rifle with a diving the center," etc., leave out "with a." Where "antelopes, buffalos, bears, ciks," eccur out "with a." Where "antelopes, buffalos, bears, clks," occur read antelope, buffalo, bear, clk."

NOMS DE FURIL.-Boston, April 10th.-Editor Forest and Stream NOMS DE PCSIL.—Boston, April 10th.—Editor Forest auto stream.—I have carefully read * Nick's "article upon * Palse Name." He wields a free lance, speaking for the press, but is very cureful to hide himself behind a bogus name, which be calls his nom de plume. Has not a gentlemen that shoots as much right to a nom de fusil? Be consistent, Mr. "Nick," and do not ask your neighborn out to do what you think is right to do yourself. We all conhor not to do what you think is right to do yourself. We all concede that custom gives you the right thus to hidd yourself, and many lines are written under that cover which would have been left unwritten, had the writer's full name to appear. We do not think you are a felon, or a bad man, that yould cheat or steal, for using a nom de plume. I write in the full knowledge of, and respect for, the influence of the press. I know that a paper is not run for fun, but for dollars and cents, and what will make "gold" is put into its columns. Reporters are employed to gather the information for the benefit of the paper, but not to run a rifle range or a rifle Association. When we showly, we do so because we love it and for health, not for the particular interest of the public, unless it is a match between different localities or because we love it and for nearth, not for the particular interest of the public, unless it is a match between different localities or clubs. I agree with Mr. "Nick" that we should know who the party is, when we have the right to know him; but at other times party is, when we have the right to know him; but at other times that him shoot under his norm de fusit. It is much easier for the ridic world to find out who "John Smith" is, than who Mr. "Nick!" is. I hope that the New York papers will not sit right down upon ride shooting in America, because some rifleman uses a "bogus name" at Cree'moor. Gentlemen have private reasons that are perfectly honorable in using: a now do fusit upon their local ranges, and they should be respected. Col. Bodino's reputation for honor will never be tarnished, for we all know him and will eyer respect him.

WM. H. JACKSON.

THE FIT OF BULLETS .- Camillas, N. Y., April 5th .- I wish to THE FIT OF BULLETS.—Connect on 1. 1. April 30.— I weak mow just how tightly a naked conical bullet, 38 cal., with two cannellures, lubricated, and weighing 189 grains, should fit the bore of a breech-loader. I have a Wesson and a Winchester rife of that caliber, and I reload my shells. Please do not ask me why I do not "assume at once that the moids turnished by the inanufacturers are just right, and be satisfied," because I shall assume facturers are just right, and be satisfied," because I shall assume nothing of the kind, and with the good reason that of sovral molds no two make bullets of precisely equal callber. One can be pushed through the barrel every easily by a hand-wiper, and atter the operation shows only very trilling indentations made by the lands, and another nacked builter from another mold can only be driven through the same rifle with several sharp mallet blows. I have also ascertained that in propagate carridge balls of different makers there exists the same variation. Will you kindi settle the question in your next issue, and oblige myself an

Arenda?

In long range breech-leading rifles, where leading from the muzzle is employed, the patched bullets would drop down the barrel, and in the old muzzle-leaders a gentle pressure with a rod was sufficient to ram them down on the powder. There is no advantage gained in having a conteal bullet so tight-fitting that it must be driven through the barrel by mallet blows, and there is the disadvantage of increasing the liability to leading.

EXPRESS BULLETS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 81st.

Editor Forest and Stream :-Having noticed for some time discussions in your valuable paper on the destructive effect of express bullets, I desire to add my mite. Leaving out the question of accuracy of hollow-pointed bullets, I feel confident the shock produced in a living body by impact of clongated butlets moving with the same velocities, would be decidedly in favor of the hollow-pointed projectile, provided both were moving with very high velocity. Linclese a sample of hollow-pointed butlet that has been fired into a bank of sawdist. You will notice the resemblance to a button-shaped nushroom. In order to assertain the action of hollow-pointed butlets when striking bodies of low or slight resistance. I took several 45-al. cartridges (bullets weighing 405grs.; charge powder, 70grs.) and bored a hole in the points of the bullets should one-cighth of an tach in diameter, continuing in the direction, or ather prologation of the longer axis nearly seven-cighths of body by impact of elongated bullets moving with the same veloc rather prolongation of the longer axis nearly seven-eighths of nather prolongation of the longer axis nearly seven-eighths of an inch; these holes were then filled with neited becswax. I then filled a packing-box, about eight feet long by three feet wide and three feet high, with loose sawdust. Standing about twenty feet from an open end of the box, fired into the sawdust. Found upon examination the penetration in all cases was between five and six feet, and the builtest took the shape of the inclosed sumple (button mushroom). The service builted fired into sawdust, as and distance with same charge of powder, had the same penetration, but the builtest were very little disfigured, showing plainly the mark of the rifling. I also obtained the same results by firing into this box filled with snow. Found very little direction to the builted with snow. Found very little directions of the rifling of the same results by firing into this box filled with snow. Found very little directions by the matrix of the limit of limit of the limit of urement or change of form of the hollow-pointed builet would be much greater when striking them. When exceedingly high velocities are obtained, this change of form would be complete the expanded disk formed by bullet spreading out from the point remaining in the body of the animal, and the base of the bullet remaining in the body of the animal, and the base of the bullet passing on beyond, possibly through the body, producing all the effects of an explosive bullet; for this bullet, from the time of impact, continues to penetrate and expand at the point, until the expanded portion, from loss of velocity due to the increased surface of resistance, comes to a state of rest, or nearly so, and is itself penetrated by the solid base. At the time of impact, the beeswax becomes melted from heat generated by the resistance of the air and the body struck, and we then have a column of fluid confined in a cylindrical space subject to great pressure. This pressure, being equal in all directions, causes the bullet to expand in direction of line of least resistance of the material This pressure, being equal in all directions, causes the bullet to expand in direction of line of least resistance (of the material from which the bullet is made) viz; at the point in a plane perpendicular to the longer axis. By this expansion continuing, the eylindrical hole in the bullet becomes cone-shaped, with the base of the come at point of bullet. The calargement at the point of the bullet increases the surface of resistance, and owing to the non-elastic quality of lead, the particles in expanded portion lose velocity faster than the particles in the base. The base pressing more and more upon the expanded portion as the difference in the velocities becomes greater, changes the concave-expanded point, irst to a plane, then convex surface, and this change of point, first to a plane, then convex surface, and this change of form will continue until the difference in velocities of the particles in the expanded portion and particles of solid base becomes sufficiently great, when the base will penetrate the expanded portion and pass on. By using a bank of sawdust as a butt, and successively reducing the charge of powder for same weight of hollow bullet, a point will be reached at which there will be no change of form in the bullet. If, now, the charges of powder are regularly increased, it will be found the change of form becomes greater and greater as the velocities increase, until a maximum is reached, which, as indicated, will be a separation of the bullets into two parts, a circular disk, and the solid base, the latter nentrating beyond the disk. Parties designing to invest point, first to a plane, then convex surface, and this change of of the bullots into two parts, a circular disk, and the solid base, the latter penetrating beyond the disk. Parties desiring to investigate, will find cither material (sawdust or snow) suitable. They can be packed in sections of stove-pipe two or three feet in length. A short of thin packing-paper placed between each section will assist wonderfully in finding the bullets (by indicating which section contains the bullets) after they have been fred. Those desiring to ascertain the effect or action of different forms of rilling (barring accuracy) will findilghts now admirably adapted to this purpose. The penetration in all cases will not be great, and such of the bullets are precovered in the perfect form they left all of the bullets can be recovered in the perfect form they left the muzzle of the gun-GREGORY.

Non-Sticking Shells.—San Dimae Durango, Mexico, Feb. 28th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have been much interested in the discussion going on through your columns in regard to "everlasting shells." Possibly my experiences may be of benefit to those unfortunate gentlemen from Texas, who have suffered from sticking shells in the Ballard and other rides. My brother and I each own a Ballard; one (mine) using the Berdan shell, 4477, the other, everlasting, 44-100. Wonderful to state, with proper care in loading, the shells never slick in either ride—without said ourse they will stick every time. The rules to be observed in loading are simple and custly carried out. Ist. Before reloading, clean each shell carefully Inside and out, until it is bright and Trea from all signs of burnt powder or verdigris. 2d. Mold the bullets with the utmost care, seeing that the bullet mold is shut light every time a sing is run. 3d. Load the shells on that the ball-does not crowd the powder, but barely reasts on it, when set at the proper depth in the shell. Don't use bullots that enter the shells with difficulty. If the molds will make no other kind, fire them Non-Sticking Shells .- San Dimas Durango, Mexico, Feb. 26th proper depth in the shell. Don't use bulled a that effect we asserted with difficulty. If the molds will make no other kind, fire them but and buy others of the proper size. This, by the way, is a very common fault in factory-made builde molds, as I know from uncortunate experience. 4th. Clean the chamber of the rifle carecortunate experience. 4th. Clean the chamber of the rifle cureduly; if the cartridges are for hunting, dip them in some very not labricant, so that shell and bullet will have a very thin coating of grease, extending back say half an inch on the shell. If there all this the shells still persist in sticking, why, for my part, I give it up. They have some kink in them that has not yet come elight in our experience. Possibly too quick powder will make he shells expand, quein sube? We always use Hazard's FU or FFG when attainable. I have owned and used many different siftes during the past ten years, including Sharps, Remington, Winchester, Springfold, imported Stevens, etc., and for a sportsman who can only afford one weapon I consider the Ballard shead

of them all. Since the fall of 1876 my Ballard has been my com panion from the dripping plue forests of Puget Sound, to the oak and cactus-covered randones of the Mexican cordilleras. In cance and encuis-covered condones of the Mexican cordilleras. In cance or saddle—wherever there was a show to get meat, in short—I've always packed her; and whether shooting at a buck "as big as a barn," a blue grouse in the top of an Oregon pine, or a Mexican fox-squirred curiously peering from some lofty peech at the "Gringo" interloper on his domains, I've hit or missed with the comfortable feeling that whatever happened the rifle was all right in every particular. And I've not yet found game so big or so little that she couldn't attend to their case, and give a fair accumul of heavelf. I've accomplished one feat with this rifle ant of herself. I've accomplished one feat with this rifle could decised. The accompanies one leat with this rise lately, that I had considered heretofore as a funder's yarn, viz.
"barking a squirrel." A jackknife, with a screw-driver blade, is amply sufficient to do all the adjusting necessary during a three-months' hunt, and—but I'll stop, for fear the censorine; gentleman, who objects to "this kind of thing, you know," will get after me. EL AMERICANO.

Hachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

Cooper's Point Y C Spring Regatta.
East Boston Y C Anniversary
Yonkers V. O.S.

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THE NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

T the meeting of the convention, held April 14th at the St Denis Hotel, this city, the minutes of the previous meeting ore read and approved. The following clubs had at that time lopted the constitution: Salem Bay Y. C., Yonkers, National, pleago, Columbia, Empire, Buffalo, New Jersey, Hudson River, Oshkosh, Quaker City and Payonia.

Osnicosa, Quaker City and Favonia.

Upon motion of Mr. Rice the Newburyport Y. C. and Lynn Y
C. were also to be considered admitted, they having appointed
delegates and signified their intention of joining. A committee
of five was selected to consider and report upon the receipt of all of five was sended at consider an Teport upon the recept of all further neceptanees sent in by clubs whose time of meeting had not yet enabled them to commiscate their adoption of the constitution. The committee is composed as follows: David Hull Rice, S. P. Ku, S. P. C.; Hent, Budjer Y. C.; R. S. P. C.; Hent, Buddon Kyer B. Freeman, Hudson kityer Y.C., and the President, Com. Dilworth, and Secretary John Frick. of the convention.

of the convention.

A resolution was passed instructing the Executive Committee
of twelve to take steps, when appointed, looking toward a full
and creditable display of the yachting interests at the coming
World's Fair in 1883. Yacht builders and others are to be requested to contribute specimens of their work in the way of a
cutual yachts, models, etc., so that the attention of the general
public may be drawn to the sport. Votes of thanks were tendered
to Iten-Com, Sumichrast, Royal Nova Scotia Y, S., for the useful
and interesting data furnished the convention; to Mr. John Frield
for the effective manner in which he carried out the arduous
duties of Secretary, and to the morphice of the St. Denis Horle for the effective manner in which he carried out the arduous duties of Secretary, and to the proprietors of the St. Donis Hotel for the use of their parlors. The Association having been estab lished permanently and all provisions for its future continuance having been made, the convention was adjourned size die. The Executive Committee of twelve, as soon as halloted for, will now take charge of the affairs of the Association in accord with the resortions of the constitution. provisions of the constitution

EASTERN BRANCH N. Y. A.

A T THE meeting held in Boston, April 16th, with a view to A THE meeting alocal organization, April bith, with a view to by delegates: Lynn Y. C., Newburryport Y. C., Salem Bay Y. C., Haverbill X. C. and Washington Village Y. C. In regard to some of them joining the N. Y. A. It was determined to refer to equestion back to the cluids for definite action. As the meeting was tion back to the close for definite action. As the meeting figure only an initial one it is thought other Eststern cluster mental principles it is granted on all sides that the formation of an Eastern branch to supervise racing from Cape Cod to Eastport is a necessity of the times. The meeting was much better attended that ne previous call of a similar nature, and in the ord we trust all interests. will pull together for united action. A committee on rules and by-laws was appointed, consisting of Mossrs, T. Talbot, Newbury-port Y. C.; E. P. Brown, Haverhill Y. C.; Howard Iennis, Lynn Y. C.; E. Lanning, W. V. Y. C., and David Hall Rice, Salem Bay Y. C.; E. Lanning, W. V. Y. C., and Divid Hall thee, satem Bay Y. C. Also a committee on union or local regatias, as follows: W. P. Parker, Vice-Com. Salem Bay Y. C.; W. C. Thompson, Com. Newburyport Y. C.; Howard Dennis, Fleet Captain Lynn Y. C.; F. A. Daniels, Vice-Com. W. V. Y. C., and W. M. Dresser, Havorhill Y. C. These cemmittees will meet at Young's Hotel, April 21th, at 4 p.n. for deliberation. The meeting was then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

NEW SCHOONER.—Decker, of South Brooklyn, has finished a handsome schooner for ex-Commodoro Munseil, Atlantie Y. C. The model is by Decker. Her dimensions are: Length, 73ft. over all, 63ft. keel, 8ft. beam; depth of hold, 7ft.; draught, 4ft. 6in. The dimensions of her spars are: Mainmast, 65ft.; foremast, 63ft.; bowsprit, 43ft.; mainboom, 43ft.; foreboom, 22ft.; foregaff, 2fft. maingaff, 22ft.; foretopmast, 23ft.; and maintopmast, 31ft. Bowmangant, zat; 10reonmast, sat., and manopmest, 5ff., Bow-spirt outboard, 35ff.; forestay sets up 4ff. out on the bowspirt from this to the libstay is 14ff.; from 10t to 15jing illustay, 11ff., and 3ff. pole. The craft has a flush deck, with the exception of the cabin house, 15in. high. She will be piaced in racing trim about the middle of May, and will go to Newport on her trial trip.

YACHTING NEWS

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—Officers for the year: Commodore, E. J. O'Brion; First Vice-Commodore, A. A. Maginnes; Second Vice-Commodore, E. Harris; Treasurer, J. B. McConnell; Secretary, A. H. Harris. The club has now 477 members, and will give four regattas this season.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB. - Officers for the year : Commo-

SAN FRANCISOO YAGHT CLUIL-Officers for the year: Commodore, C. H. Harrison; Vice-Commodore, J. D. Spreckels; Secretary, C. G. Vulc; Treasurer, H. Gutte; Measurer, M. Turner, Trustees, Howes, Weiner, and Hamilton.

Racing model yachts are rapidly increasing in this club, many experiments being tried with the hope of drawing lessons therefrom, to be applied on a larger scale. Dr. Merritt proposes to cruise among the South Sea Islands, this year, in his schooner Cazo. His cruisedown the costs last season was a great success.

NEW YORK YAGHT CLUB.—The club has adopted a new pattern for their cas, similar to that of the midshipmen of the Reval

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—THE CHU has adopted a now pattern for their cap, similar to that of the midshipmen of the Royal Navy; exit ye ancient marine cavalry affair. The following new members have been elected: W. L. Scott, Eric, Pa.; E. Robert, J. Wy, Blatchford, D. Hall, G. F. Randolph, F. Peabody, H. E. Packer, R. H. Rathbone, C. R. Fliat, J. P. Earle, and F. Hathaway.

N. Backford, D. Han, O. F. Rattioppe, F. Penlody, H. E. Packer, R. H. Rathounc, C. R. Pint, J. P. Earle, and F. Halbaway. QUAKER CITY YAGIT CLUB.—The entries for the spring races consist of the following: First class cabin-yachis, from 300 a381t. w. i.: Columbia, Albert Wood; Copuette, John Vanderspilce; Clura, C. Verga; Comet, Joseph Rennedy; Geo. W. Fatirman, John Pomeroy; Kingdon Goddard, John Mintz; Minera, Wm. Crouse; Specing, James Campbell; While Wing of Chester), Paul Klotz B. Gond class, sloops under 30ft, w.l.: Chris Gallager, Robert Wilble; Eliza —, Henry Stark; Lallie —, Godfrey Crouse; Stella —, Chartes Magce; M. H. Thomas, James Bradshaw; Quay —, Wm. S. Douglass. Third class, open boats, between 20 and 30ft.: Adelphia, George Campbell; Blanca, George Hillman; Canden, Wm. Middleton; Eddie, James Collins; Post, Henry Willard; Sappho, Painter. Regatta Commutee: Commodore A. P. Bancroft, Chairman: Vice-Commodore, Charles B. Magce; Rear-Commodore, Kobert Riddle, Jr.; Lawrence Coleman, Robert Baird, John McCormick, and Robert P. Thompsen, Secretary.

Eurßein A. Vages Culbs.—The E. Y. C., of San Francisco has

EUREKA YACHT CLUB .- The E. Y. C., of San Francisco has elected the following officers: President, Harry D. Neal; Vise-President, Louis Moran; Teasister, Frederick Wallace; Finan-cial Sceretary, James D. Smith; Recording Secretary, John M. Malcolm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Harry D. Benner; Commander, Wil-liam D. Kramer.

NAHASSETT YACHT CLUB.—This club, formerly with headquar-ters at Nahant and Cobasset, has voted to disband.

ters at Nahant and Cohasset, has voted to dishand.

SOUTH BOSTON YAGHT CLUB-"Olliers for the year: Commodore, John M. Charnock; Vice-Commodore, Dr. R. Dishrow; Fleet Captain, Alexander Kidd; Secretary, William Morris; Treasurer. Thomas Christian; Measuror, John Winnlatt; Trustees, A. K. Roberts, Darid Whiless, William Thompson; Regatta Committee, James Donovan, William Morris, James Bortram, George F. Kenney, Alexander Kidd, George Martin, M. J. Driscoll. The damage done to the club-house by fire is being repaired.

QUINGY YAGHT CLUB.—Officers for the year: Commodore, John Q. Adams; Vice-Commodore, A. J. Clark; Fleet Captain, Joshua Binney; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Morton; Measurer, Dimey, secretary and treasurer, George W. Morton; Messurer, Peter B. Turner: Regatal Committee, the Commodore, James T. Penninam, E. B. Souther, George W. Morton and B. F. Bass. A number of new boats have been added to the fleet, a cat owned by Win. Amory, one by Mr. Cunningham, both built by Maybury. Mr. H. H. Faxon is having a cat built by Abraham Lelois and Mr. Chas. F. Adams, Jr., has bought the Waif from Messrs. King and Clark. The minimum limit for a yacht's length is to be 15ft., and all yachts of 30ft. and above in length constitute a special class; and all yachts are allowed to carry gaff topsails in races.

and all yachts are allowed to carry gaff topsails in races.

DOROMESTER YACHT CLUB.—Officers for the year: Commodore, F. B. Peabo 'y: Vice-Commodore, S. G. King; Secretary, L. M. Clark; Treasurer, A. J. Clark; Fleet Captain, G. S. Rice; Measurer, H. Davenport; Trustees, C. E. Folsom, W. H. L. Smith, C. H. Nute; Regatta Committee, C. Barnard, C. H. Whiting, R. F. Bolles. The club now has eighty-five members, and the following craft have been added to the fleet: Unitine, center-board sloop, Benjamin Dean; Baby, center-board eat, H. K. Norman Bab) White, keel sloop, A. A. Nickerson; Multie, center-board eat, W. H. Nicholson; C. J. Welle, steamer, Thomas Mauning; Advience, keel schooner, C. Plaff; Siren, center-board sloop, H. S. Keith; Yiking, keel sloop, S. P. Freeman; Fammy, center-board sloop, Henry Bryant; Sappho, steamer, George H. Brooks, Shadow, center-board eat, F. Bacheller; Eche, keel sloop, Keith and Benyon; Imperia, center-board op, C. A. Parter; Yimbus, and Benyon; Imperia, center-board op, C. A. Parter; Yimbus, and Benyon; Imperia, center-board sloop, C. A. Parker; Nimbus, center-board sloop, King and Clark; Fiona, center-board sloop, William Gray; Bristol, center-board cat, J. Sevor; Elf, center-board cat, W. P. Barker: Dream, center-board cat, A. W. Dowey.

Newfort Yacht Club.—The club-house will be renovated—omething much needed—and the usual programme of races is

Buffalo Yacht Club.-Editor Forest and Stream :- This club netruction of a club-house, and a fair sum has already been secured. Plans are now in the hands of an architect. The louse is to be built on spiles, just inside the stone breakwater. The membership is increasing rapidly, eight new applications having been made. Three new yachts, two sloops and one schooner, are now building for the citu.

C.

SOUTH CAMBEN YACHT CLUB .- Officers for the year: Commo dore, Win. Harper; Vice-Commodore, J. seph Wroth; Rear Commodore, John R. Conklin; Secretary, Win. Davis; Treasurer Jacob Gnang.

"ATLANTIC COAST PILOT."—The second edition of this valuable work has been issued from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Carlisle P. Patterson, U. S. N., Superintendent, The coast line included in the charts and sailing directions stretches from The included in the charts and sailing directions stretches from Eastport, Me, to loston. Fog signals, tides, currents, variations, life-saying stations, etc., make the volume a necessary part of a yacht's library, especially for these crusting East. The price is so low, \$3.50, that it is a wonder how anything so complete and flushed can be offered at those figures. To be had of all dealers in nautical instruments.

The TOPOPHONE.—The topophone is a new instrument, designed to be used on shipboard, by which the exact direction of sounds emitted by for horns or fog helis may be promptly determined. It was found, in actual experiments made for the Lighthouse Board, that the pointer of the Instrument could be easily brought to within ten degrees, or less than one point of the true ction of the sound, which is sufficiently accurate in the p tical use of the apparatus.

GOOD FOR THE LIGHT DRAFTS,-The construction of a canal across the narrow neck of land separating the waters of Nan-tucket Sound from Massachusetts Bay, which has just been com menced, will obviate the dangerous and tedious passage for coastssels around Cape Cod. Its whole length will be seven and miles, and its cost between two and three millions of dollars.

AROUND THE WORLD. The steam yacht Lancashire Witch, Su AROYND THE WORLD. The Stellin yard, Lemmand 1. 23 days Thus, Hesketh, Bart., arrived at San Francisco Sthult. 23 days from Yokohoma. She left Cowes, England, Jan. 11th, 1879, and sailed direct for Montevideo; thence, after a stay of a few weeks, said i direct for somewhat, in the carter a say, v. axes, and a doing the rugged cost of Patagonia. The Faikland Islands were visited, and then the course was shaped for Natal. Here were went to the frontier as a volunter against the Zulus, and readered efficient, service to his country. After the campaign was over the Wich steamed for Malagassear, where the party on board over the field for several weeks. Through the Mozambique Channel once more to the mainland, on a hunt after hippopotand, zedwas, girafics, etc., and then to the Seychelle Isles in the Indian Ocean. After making a landing at Maurifius, to view the grave of Paul and Virginia, the yacht passed down the Straits of Fundarta, putting in at Bankok in Slam. Another huntifiland of several weeks' duration was organized. From Bankok the run to Nagasaki, Japan, was made direct, and after traveling through the Islands, and rejoining the yacht at Nokohoma, sall was set for San Francisco. The voyagers were hospitably received by the S. P. Y. C. The Lanca-kire Wich will make a cruise among the South Sea Islands, and may not return to England before next year. She is built of wood, and rigged as a three-masted topsal schooner. Length over all, 150t; beam, 26tfc, and will steam eight knots on a consumption of 4t tons coal per 2t hours, the entrines boing compound. Her bunkers hold 20 tons. She is comed the field for several weeks. Through the Mozambique engines being compound. Her bunkers hold 90 tons. She is commanded by Capt. Lafelsen.

GONE SOUTH .- The sloop Reging having had her spars cut down GONE SOUTH.—The shoop teginal maying has bee spars extraord has gone for a short cruise down the coast with her owner. Com. W. A. W. Stewart.—The schooner Glylic, recently purchased by Mr. Anson P. Stokes from Mr. W. Brooks, has likewise salled for the West Indies, with the owner and family on board. Capt. Belmont remains in charge.

THE MIDGE.-This little sloop, belonging to Mr. Islin, has been from to work excellently with her new keel and lead. She is as stiff as the proverbial church steeple, and much roomler below, besides being safe from capsizing and abler in rough water.

LECTURES ON CANOLING.—Mr. A. H. Siegfried, of the St. Paul Plancer Press, has been delivering his lectures on Life in the Camp and Canoo to large audiences, and is doing much to popularize the use of the paddle.

NEW MOTOR, -- Says the Graphic: "Two Pittsburg inventors, who in 1878 worked out successfully an old idea, which had been who in loss worked our succession area warehouse at Ruigers and Cherry streets, where they recently exhibited what they call the 'mammoth motor.' It comains of a boller and high-pressure engine such as are ordinarily used for steam, except that they are of greater strength, with a condenser and a small iron they are of greater strength, with a commonse and assume for tank, the latter containing a mixture of crude petroleum and bi-sulphide of carbon. The vapor of bi-sulphide of carbon has long heeu experimented with as a motive power, but its great strength prevented it from being successfully used because of the duffculty in controlling it. Its admixture with percleum, it is claimed, bas obviated the latter difficulty, and the inventors of the process say the experiments seem to confirm the statement that while the power can be increased or diminished almost insigniancously, an assured pressure 100 per cent. greater than m can be obtained at a nominal cost.

of steam can be obtained at anominal cost.

"The inventors are Mr. Elgar Smith and Mr. J. R. Milligan, who have taken out patents in this country, England, Germany, France, Austria, Haly, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Australia and Canada. The control of the American patent will, it is understood, pass into the hands of a New York company.

"The northean used to be be included."

6-The personal results and some acres company.

6-The personal results in the continuous states of the continuous states and water is mixed with it and with the bi-sulphide of carbon. The great economy results from the fact that the latter, which is extremely cheap, can be used over and over again, vaporizes extremely low temperatures, so that little fire is needed, and water in the boiler need only be kept at any point above 160 extremely low temperatures, so that little fire is needed, and the water in the bolier need only be kept at any point above 160 degrees. This can be done by a light or stack fire. The vapor, instead of being blown off, passes into a condenser, seems instantly to resume its first condition, and can be immediately used over

again the same way as condensation water is. A single pound of the material, costing ten cents, it is claimed, can be used for an entire week, making it about as costly as water, while only 25 per cent, as much coal will be required in Keeping up the boiler heat as is necessary for steam engines. Should this prove to be true, the advantage to occur steamers in the saving of space and ton-mage in carrying coal, as well as in the cost of the latter, will be The cost of the small quantity of coal oil used is repsented as practically nothing."

THE VERONICA .- The Boston Heraldhas the following concern Ing the Vennica, recently advertised for sale in this paper; "The Vennica recently advertised for sale in this paper; "The Veronica is three years old, has salied in thirteen races, and won thirteen prizes. She salied three times last season with the Hannerett, and beat het vevery time, the last belog in the Union Regatia of the East Hoston Yacht Club, when the Veronica beat the nuncrelt fen minutes; also in the Union Regutin of the Dorches-Yacht Club, when Capt. Daniels was ruled out for wrong measurment.

YE CHUISERS.—It is without doubt a fact that the longer people pursue yachting asan amusement, the less they care about racing and the more they like to cruise. The new man, with the new yacht, is always a racing man, and may always be known by the ardor with which he enters into all sorts of serub "brushes" ardor with which ho enters into all sorts of zerub "misuses" with every yacht or boat ho meets. After a few yearn' yachting experience he invariably gets over this and goes about his business or pleasure quietly, reserving his racine powers for racing days. By and by he gets over racing altogether, and goes in for cruising or quiet sails with a few friends, leaving the other portion of the sport for those who are in turn beginning. Of course are ardent lovers of racing who never get over their desire there are around lovers of racing who herer get overtheir desire to do things fast, and it is to this class the clubs look to keep up the regatth. As clubs grow older, however, this class decreases in size, and the regatth in consequence decreases in interest. It may be argued from these premises that as yacht racing derecases, so do the clubs and real yachting men increase. It does not, therefore, follow that the decline in racing of yachting circles shows a corresponding decline in the interests of yachting.—S. F. Olumptan.

VAST SAIR LOFT.-Messrs, Lapthorne, the A VAST SAIL DOTH-BISSIS LADMORDS, the to-move and enterprising sail-makers of England, have supplied the sails for over fifty yachts this spring; and most of the yachts are of large tennus of five hundred and six hundred tens, and sailing yachts from the largest down to the five-tonner, each with from nine to fifteen That is an enormous business.

NIGHT MEDICAL SERVICE .- Dr. William F. Thoms, President of NIGHT MEDICAL DERVOR.—In Mindry 1, 100002 Per the Humane Society, reports that the "Seamon's Aid and Protective Association" have in active operation a night medical service, at their free dispensary in the New York Nautical School, & Madison street, where a doctor can always be found.

Madison street, where a doctor can aways be found.

BROOKLYN XACHT CLUE.—Officers for the year: Commodore,

R. S. Elliott; Vice-Commodore, Henry S. Steer; Rear-Commodore, Edmund Yard, Jr.; President, Henry W. Turner; Secretary

and Treasurer, William T. Lee; Assistant Secretary, William R. Wadsworth; Measurer, John M. Sawyer; Judge-Advocate, Henry

C. Place; Trustees, Henry S. Wood, Samuel Mellroy, J. F. Ames, F. E. Williams, President and Secretary 21-0ficio members; Ames, F. E. Williams, President and Secretary x-officio members' Committee on Membership, S. L. Blood, F. W. Jenkins, J. F. Ames; Regalta Committee, C. G. Gunther, J. F. Ames, F. E. Williams. We learn that the club has freed itself from the undestrable element which unfortunately found its way into membership some timeago, and that hereafter a close scrutiny of candidates for admission will be the rule. Individuals with a record as swindlers and fallbirds will be no more admitted to the resuscitated E. Y.C. than to any other club, and therefore the flet flying the red ponnant with white star ought to secure a new lesso of life.

SPARS FOR THE RACERS .- From the Spirit of the Times SPARS FOR THE RACERS.—From the Spirit of the Times we cull the following:—The Crusader's spars are as follows: Mainmast, 73ft; foremast, 71ft; main topmast, 36ft; fore topmast, 3fft; main boom, 56ft; main gaft, 2fft. fore boom, 2ffft; fore gaft, 2fft. the way from the way from the way for and beveled on the lower side. Its extreme length is 40ft. She is to be fitted with a forestay, which is to be set up on the bowsprit, 6ft. outside of the knightheads. From the foremast to the forestay is 25ft; trom the forestay to the jibstay, 16ft.; from jib-

stay to the flying Jibstay, 13/ft.; and from there to the topmast stay is 4ft. Those of the Fanny, sloop, now owned by Mr. Bryant, of Boston, are: Mast, 80ft.; topmast; 50ft.; boom, 65ft.; gar, 33ft.; bowspift, outboard, 55ft. She is to be fitted with a forestay which is to set up 3/ft, outside of the knightheads, so that the which is to set up 3/1t, outside of the knightheads so that the distance from the mast to the forestay is 2/1t, and from the fore to the jüstay 197t. And those of the Republic, building at Nyack, are: Mainmast, 75ft.; foremast, 75ft.; foremast, 75ft.; foremast, 75ft.; foremast, 75ft.; foremast, 75ft.; and 12ft.; mainboom, 6/1t.; maingaff, 3/1t.; foreboom, 15ft.; foregoff, 2/1t.; mainboom, 6/1t.; foreboom, 15ft.; which is loft, with oit, poir; the lorestay goes to be ample-heads, and she has 25ft. to her fore staysail.

Tirs Year's STYLE.—From the New York Sun: Fashions change with yachtsmen as with others, and large schooners are not to be in favor this season, the run being on steam yachts and small sloops. In the latter class is what is termed the compromise

small sloops. In the latter class is what is termed the compromise cutter—a center-board light-draught sloop with entter rig. They are also built with keels, and many, both keel and eenter-board, are to be in commission this year.

YACHT BUTLOTOA AT PARKATO—McGeahan, otherwise known as "PAL" has been putting up the frames at a lively rate. One is a center-hoard sloop for Messrs. Lutz & Jones. She is seft, over all, 40ft, water line, 15ft, beam, 5ft, depth of hold, and is to be a flyer. He has just finished a 24ft, open boat which is to go to New Orleans to compete with the famous Nusic S. Drawings are completed for a yacht for New York parties. She is to be 6fft, over all, 55ft, keepth to go to Charleston. She is to be 56ft, over all, 15ft, beam. all, 15ft, beam.

all, 15t. beam.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.—The City Point Mosquito Fleet sailed their annual opening race off City Point, Boston. April 3th. First class, from 15 to 15th; second class under 13th; course, two miles. Won by Sport, beating Roston, Listic, Visionan, Unknown and Fyelic in the order named. Second class, Sadic won, beating

Egeria, Startight and Printen.

Inox Ferrayno.x—Mesers. Ward & Stanton, of Nowburg, have
Just built an iron forryboat, 200 feet long, for the Hoboken Ferry
Company. Some of her bow-plates are three-putarters of an inch
thick, and look as though they could resist the heaviest of the North River ico. As an additional precaution, however, she is to o have a collision bulkhead at each end. She will run to Barclay

MODEL YACHT CLUB.-A new model club has been formed in stoom. Arous out the model cittle has been formed in this city with the following officers; Commodors J. A. Aville Secretary, J. W. Purrington; Measurer, George Whitliaw. Application will be made to the Park Commissioners for the use of the lake in Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth street.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[From the Banks of the Hudson.]

NEWBURG, Oct. 20th, 1879.

H. H. WARNER & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—GENTLE-MEN: A lady of over seventy years of age, in failing health for over a year, has been using Warner's Safe Bitters on my recommendation. She feels very grateful for the benefit she has derived therefrom, and says that until she used it her stomach could bear no vegetable food for over three years. I believe it to be a certain specific for dyspepsia.

J. T. JOSENN, M. D.—(Adv.)

—C. L. Ritzman, of New York, writes: "The rubber ball, or explosive target, I think is an excellent thing, as a man can carry a hundred or more in his pocket, doing away with the expense of transportation. There can be no dispute arising as to a ball being hit or not, and showing plainer than any other ball." Sea advertisement Diving Decoy Co.—(4dv. ing plainer than any our ing Decoy Co.—[Adv.

—The superb and very popular steamer, C.H. Northam, resumes her place on the New Haven line to-day, leaving Peck Slip at 3 P.M. and New Haven at 12 P.M. She has been newly painted throughout, and otherwise put in complete order for summer travel. The usual strambout trains connecting with these steamers will be running first week in May.—|Adv.

Aor Sale.

DIRD CAGE FOR SALE.—The finest manufacture \$1,500; piles, \$200; size, 5x8ft. W. April 22,100

April 22,100

FOR SALE-COMPLETE HARPER -Forty-i one volumes Harper's Magazine, from No. I, in good order, with index; price \$50, Address P. O. box 3,156, New York. April 22-1t.

FOR SALE-A Parker b. I. Damaseus, 12x.
Joint, 84lbs; in fine order, and an extra
shouter; will selt cheap. Address
April 22-41. J. P. McCLEERY, Milton, Pa.

FOR SALE.—One of Rushton's open chances lifect long; as good as new. Also Canoes, 15 feet long; as good as new. Also na's Bow Facing Rowing Gear. diffess TBOMAS CUMMING, Stamford, Ct.

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FOR SALE,—WILLIAMS & POWELL

Hammerless Breech-Leader. This gun is

Gross quality and cost \$325 six months ago,

the facet quality and little large. dt SALE,—WILLLAMD C.
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a automatic second price, 200; 12-b
ovements. Present price, 200; 12-b
ovements. IENRY C. SQUERE
1 Certlandt st Apr-02-8t

FOR SALE.—One Winchester Rifle, NOR SALE.—Une windless in molecular and as good as new; will be sold at a low prior; can be seen at HENY C. SQUIRES.

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FOR SALE,—One Ballard Creedmoor Edition with Exercising states. Also a house starter, etc.; will be sold very cheap. Can be soon at HENRY C. SQUIRS', 1 Cortland; street,

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The black and tan Gordon seture dog Dashaway, lifted months old, by Nat (Marble's Grouss-Queen Be L), out of Bess ; hunted last season. Address, McDONALD, Rockland, Mc. Apr22.14

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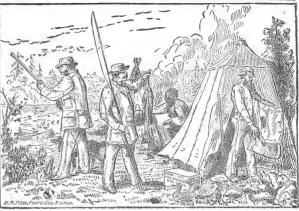
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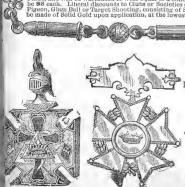
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

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otes; Colors of Perch and Habits of Bass; Forking FlyRods; Fishing and the Sun-Spots; Look Sharp

Western Hontana.

HAVE seen nothing concerning Western Montana in I FOREST AND STREAM, and only lately any notes from "the other side of the range." Perhaps a little information, derived from personal observation and the expe riences of others, may not be without interest, as Missoula, being one of the smaller towns, and not on a main line of travel, is seldom visited except on business.

It is situated at the head of a valley, or gulch, some twenty-five miles long by from six to eight wide, sur-rounded by mountains and traversed at the upper part by the Hell Gate and Bitter Root rivers, which, soon uniting, form the Missoula, the waters of which reach the Columbia. The soil of the valley is fertile, although needing irrigation on the higher levels.

The town boasts a bank, several mercantile houses, a flouring mill, half a dozen "saloons," a cleverly edited newspaper, a church, a school-house, and is the county Three and a half miles distant is the military pos of Fort Missoula, garrisoned by four companies of in-fantry. The mode of access is from Ogden, by the Utah and Northern Railroad, thence via Deer Lodge by Gilmer and Salsbury's stages. The "palace jerkies," run by the company on this end of the line, are much admired by all who have experienced their comforts.

The Indian inhabitants of this section-Flatheads and

Pen d'Oreilles, both of which names have no proper significance-are peaceful. Numbers of them, not living at the agency, are engaged in farming and stock-raising They became partly civilized, in the very early days, through the labors of the Catholic missionaries. The st disturbances were from the Nez Percé invasion in 1877, and from a small marauding party of the same tribe year later. Practically there is little or no danger to be anticipated from this source.

This region, as a whole, presents many attractions for he sportsman. In endeavoring to convey a fair idea of the extent of our hunting and fishing, there is, perhaps, 10 better way than by referring to the scores which at

virious times have come under my cognizance. The chief game-bird is the sharp-tail grouse, which, in favor-ble years is found in abundance in the brush about the

small water-courses in the early season, and later in the grain fields. Occasionally, as last year, a cold and wet spring greatly reduces their number. Within a few miles, an hour's shooting will ordinarily bing to bag a dozen or more birds. Eighty-two, in a half day's shooting to two guns, has been the largest score.

In the timber, pines and cottonwoods are a reasonable number of ruffed grouse, and on the higher ridges the blue grouse are found. The latter, however, are not sufficiently abundant to pay for the labor of climbing to their resorts. No ptarmigan have, to my knowledge, been shot, but they doubtless exist about many of the higher peaks, several of which in sight are smow-clad the year round. There are no quail in this vicinity, although, from the fact that the Territorial law forbids their destruction for six years from 1879, it is presumable that their introduction has been attempted or contemplated in other sections. Curlew are tolerably abundant in early summer, nesting on the prairie, but except at the time when rearing their young are, from the absence of cover, almost unapproachable. Singe and plover are not abundant. Woodcock are unknown. The wild fowl shooting is not particularly good and does not compare with that on the other side of the range, the great flights passing far to the east and west of us. A dozen or liften ducks to one gun, in a day's shooting in our immediate vicinity, would be beyond the average bag, although much better sport is reported at Flathead Lake and up the Bitter Root. A few ducks and geese breed here.

The unparalleled abundance of large game during the past season has been due to the unusual depth of snow forcing the deer to seek lower levels, so that in localities where ordinarily but two or three could be expected, a dozen would be found. Hunting without snow-shoes was exceedingly laborious, and the kind in favor here is not like the Canadian, finely netted and running over point at the heel. It is, on the contrary, very coarsely worked, with green circle, so

Elk and moose are occasionally shot, but as in winter Elk and moose are occasionally shot, but as in winter the depth of snow makes the carrying of supplies a terrible labor, even with snowshoes, and in autumn the fallen tunber and general ruggedness of the country present great obstacles, it is difficult to penetrate to their rauges. Perhaps a light toboggan that could, loaded, be easily pulled by one man, offers the best solution of the problem.

Mountain shaen are tolerably ulenţiiul, but the amount

Fernaps a light toboggan that could, loaded, be easily pulled by one man, offers the best solution of the problem. Mountain sheep are tolerably plentiful, but the amount of wind and muscle required for their successful pursuit is appalling to any but an old mountainer.

One mountain goat was sent from here in the early winter to the Smithsonian Institution. They are less abundant than the sheep, and even harder to secure. They must be rather are in Eastern collections, for the Smithsonian offered a very handsome price for half a dozen skins and skeletons. Bears are not common, nor are lynx or mountain lions often seen. The buffalo range is reported to have once extended to this region, but since 1833 none have been seen. The visitor of that year was an old bull, and although halied by the Flarheads as the approaching fulfilment of a prophecy that the buffalo would return, seems to have been simply an estray from the main Ferbs. They could never have been very abundant.

Our fishing is excellent, except in the Hell Gate, where it is spoiled by mining operations above. The best is in the So-So, a tributary of the Bitter Root, where the trout run from a half pound up to two and a half pounds. Seventy trout have been caught there with a fly in five hours' fishing, whose total weight was not far from fifty pounds. The length of river fished over did not exceed two miles. The largest trout caught in the Bitter Root weighed about nine pounds, and was landed with a light fly-rod and tackle. Fish of this size are rare, not more than three or four having been caught in this stream in the last two years. The Bitter Root trout take a fly all winter, a black or gray hackle being the most killing. In

Flathead Lake trout have been caught through the ice weighing as high as thirty-five pounds. Ten and twelve pounders are not uncommon. Fish of this size are also found at the mouth of the St. Regis Borgia. Brook trout are abundant in a small stream some ten miles from

The Legislature of Montana, at the last session, approtown.

The Legislature of Montana, at the last session, appropriated a thousand dollars for removing obstructions at the Great Falls of the Upper Columbia, to permit the trunning up of salmon into Montana waters. These falls are in Washington Territory, about ninety miles from Fort Colville, and as they are far from any road or trail, it is difficult to obtain exact information concerning them. In addition to the problem of rendering these falls passable, comes the question as to whether salmon will traverse some two hundred miles of more or less muddly water that intervenes between Lake Pend Orielle and the Bitter Root. Local opinion, based on experiences in the Salmon River country, favors the belief that they will. The nearest waters in which they are now found are those of the Clearwater, over one hundred and twenty-five miles at the least estimate. A donose Creek, one of its tributaries, five Kanakas stored over a thousand pounds of dried salmon for winter cousumption, and caught them at odd times, while not engaged in mining.

ing.
On the North Fork of the Clearwater, a scouling party, short of food, killed a twenty-five pound solmon with rocks, and they are not infrequently, in the mining country of that region, thrown out and killed with suice

try of that region, throw our forks.

Sportsmen's clubs have been recently formed in Missoula and Dell Lodge, for the better enforcement of the game laws, and also for the purpose of procuring such definite information as may be necessary to gain practical good from the above-mentioned appropriation.

NOTES FROM THE CONNECTICUT LAKES

The region of the Connecticut Lakes presents to will, I think, warrant a few notes additional to those already published.

There are three lakes in the chain. First Lake contains large lakers and some speckled trout, is surrounded by woods, except along the southwest shore, and there is a hotel at the outlet. Eastward the Magalloway Mountains lift their magnificent timbered slopes. Last fall the lumber company built a road four miles north to Second Lake—the gem of the chain—doing some lumbering along the outlet, below the lake. The axe must reach its shores in a few years, but for the present season they are safe, and the land-owners say they shall remain intact as long as possible.

ing along the outlet, below the late. The axe must reach its shores in a few years, but for the present season they are safe, and the land-owners say they shall remain intact as long as possible.

Third Lake, five miles beyond, is within the limits of the wilderness, but is too near the French settlements over the line to be a retreat for much large game. Still it is a beautiful piece of trout-haunted water, lying at the very height of land, with the mountains rising abruptly from its clear depths. The Frenchmen fish it, but I doubt if a fly has ever been cust on its surface, and if another summer shall yield the opportunities of the last three, I promise myself to make test for what the clumsy tackle of the Kanucks may have left. This lake is only a mile and a haif long, and its principal inlet, the source of the Connecticut River, is a mere rill, tumbling from the spruce-darkened heights to the west.

But Second Lake!—a name unsuggestive in itself, yet with it come back in memory the scenes of four delightful months of long summer days—days filled with an unforbidden and unnixed pleasure, which in after-thought inspires regret only that it had an end. To us who, nearly four years ago, first pitched our camps by the undisturbed and trout-filled streams, it is known as "The Lake." So to remain, with a charmed memory of days spent in a spot perfect in its wildness. "The Lake!" and inseparable from it in thought is Thomas Chester and his log-camp facing the lake, and the limitless forest eastward. I always rather envied friend C., of Concord, his being the first to stop at the fresh, new camp, but as our trout-seeking trio came only two days later, it was ample compensation to be able to stay a longer time than le. It was then only a year since Uncle Tom had come over from Kataldin, and begun his raid on the heaver. From that time—and at first thought it may seem remarkable—the game, instead of diminishing, has increased. This hactify owing to the fact that the natives from the near settlements keep away, in the that it is useless to trap where Chester does, for there is not another such trapper in the State. Then his camp has in summer been occupied by a few gentlemen who have hunted deer chiefly by the not very destructive method of night floating. The natives, with their nets and other implements infernal, keep aloof to the extent that true sportsmen are present, and together with two or three favorable winters, this has contributed to the in-crease of large game. No dogs are used about the lake— not that Chester has control outside his own came but

however it may be, the neighborhood has proved itself extremely unhealthy for all yelping dogs—so much so that I shouldn't advise one to try the experiment of giving tongue thereabouts for any length of time. Carabou and moose are sometimes driven away for weeks by a short classe from a hound, or even its passage through their "beat." Deer seem less easily fright-

As ensewhere, the chances of the weather are those

for weeks by a short chase from a hound, or even its passage through their beat." Deer seem less easily frightened away.

As resewhere, the chances of the weather are those chiefly involved in the question of success in limiting and fishing at the lower lakes, but the very location which gives these lakes their peculiar beauty, renders them liable to a large rainfall. Lying as they do among the mountains of the water-shed dividing the St. Lawrence waters from those flowing south, they receive many a rain when, thirty miles away, the country is parched. Deer seldom feed in the lake when the woods are dripping, and I doubt not that many a buck owes his continued existence, as an exterminator of his-pads and hunch-grass, to the shower which gave him a supper on the hillside, by providing the moisture he demands with his browse. Like another and more frequently met with species of "back," he has a great distasts for anything like a "dry feed," that being apparently the reason why he resorts to the lake sand streams to feed. Only an afternoon shower is needed to content him with what the woods afford, while in dry weather, as surely as nightfal counces, he makes his way straight past the running brooks to the lake or some sluggish stream, where grows the favorite bunch-grass; even in winth a mouthful of snow goes with each one of browse. There are several leaver-dams not far away to which the deer resort more or less according to season and weather, as well as when much hunded at the lake.

About one of the more remote of these I found the tracks everywhere and numerous last August. For a time the weather had been favorable for identing, and influence and bening that after night Norton had floated up to the deer. They were shot over and brink, dill the mouth was nearly gone, and but three deer and a moose had been brought in. Arriving late in the month, could not dispute the testimony of several shot-scarred trees as to the recent presence of the cause of buck fever, nor could I donbt that the steaks Uncle Ton set b

ripples with no further interruption.

1 was drawning. had prudently disappeared during the excitement, and till darkness stole over the road I sat watching the trout-

and prucently disappeared during the excitement, and till darkness stole over the pool I sat watching the troutripples with no further interruption.

I was dropping askeep in the deer-alarming canvas, when not thirty yards away the spiteful thump of a hoof on the ground, told that the buck had come back to satisfy his curiosity. He must have been standing there quite a while before he stamped. It was too dark to shoot, so I made no move till he caught the scent, delivered another series of angry whistles, and took himself off with leaps that led me hope he would break his neck against a tree in the dark.

About midnight I woka; the beaver were splashing in the water, and up stream something sounded like a deer. A little chilled, I built a wisp of a fire, thereby silencing the beaver, and toasted a bit of pork, as well as my shins, with a sociable owl for company. Later, I had a vague idea of something heavy moving about across the stream, but sleepily decided it was out of reach and entered dreamland again. In the morning the track of a two-year-oil moose established the identity of the night traveler.

traveler.

I had intended to hunt a mile or two up the stream in the early morning, but a marauding and deer-scaring old heron tempted the settlement of old scores and caught a bullet at eighty yards; after which piece of bloodshed, I struck for Chester's.

struck for Chester's.

So passed my last night alone at Second Lake.

In view of the considerable amount of game in these back places, it is remarkable how little they have been disturbed by sportsmen, and even by hunters. Tom Chester on his snowshoes goes about gathering in his crop of beaver and otter, but at that time the other game has left the streams for the hillsides; as for fishing, in the absence of his favorite red squirrel or moose-bird, he may at most catch a trout or two for mink bait. It is only near and on the lake that systematic hunting and fishing have been done at all. About the leads of the streams, however, the trout of course run small, save in the little ponds. however, the little ponds.

liewever, the trout of course run small, save in the little ponds.

From Sec and Lake to Parmacheneo is a fair path on the old supply road, built when lumbering was active on the Magalloway. One can mow drive from Colebrook to the foot of Second Lake in a day, spend the might at Chester's, and by mext noon cross the ten-nile carry, and find himself at Danforth's campon Parmachenee, whence he can go down the Magalloway to the Cupeuptic River and Rangeley chain. Chester can find guides to "tote" baggage. Here let me add my testimony as to Danforth's pluck and energy in overcoming difficulties and opposition as detailed in a recent admirable article on the "Rangeley Circuit." I should advise any one intending to visit second Lake for the first time to write concerning the state of the hunting and fishing, to Thomas Chester, Pittsburg, Coos County, N. H. His statements may be relied upon to the last particular.

The summer season has its uncertainties for the sportsman. To the new comer I would say, do not expect too much. He whose only means of enjoyment in the wilderness are the rifle and rod must take the chances of being disappointed or delighted. Yet, for myself, I ask no higher enjoyment of a few days or weeks vacation than to have contact with Nature at the old lake, going forth day by day from the log camp by the iey spring, and listening by night to the loons and the forest wind.

RANGIFER.

increased over two-thirds each year. Anyone familial with geometrical ratios will understand the inevitable result. In the second year we should find these pests nearly three times as numerous snow, and, with that astounding acceleration of increase characteristic of geometrical progression, they would multiply until in about twelve years we should have the entire State carreted with insects—one to the square inch over our whole territory. I have so arranged this computation as to exclude the insoluble question of the relative values of birds and predaceous or parasitic insects, unless we suppose that birds eat an undue proportion of beneficial species.

Or the question may be locked at in anythment.

Or the question may be looked at in another way. has been computed that the average damage done by insects in Illinois amounts to twenty million dollars annually—a large sum, but representing, after all, only about fifty-six cents per acre. If, in consequence of Prof. Forbes' investigations, the efficiency of the birds as a check on insect life can be increased only one per cent., the saving to the State would amount to sixty-six thousand dollars, or an addition to the permanent wealth of the State of one million five hundred thousand dollars. The figures given in these computations, as Prof. Forbes himself says, are absurdly low, but he prefers to base his estimates on figures that will command universal assent, erpecially since the importance of the subject does not require an exaggeration. The proverbial young robin of Prof. Treadwell required sixty earth-worms daily, and a mocking-bird reared by Mr. Robert Forbes ate two hundred and forty red-legged grasshoppers each day. one who has watched the movements of a pair of old birds with a brood of young, has, we are sure, been as tonished by the amount of food required by the insatiable nestlings.

An interesting feature of the present paper is the teniperateness with which the questions with which it deals are discussed. It has been much the habit to take it for granted, that all insects are noxious; and, therefore, that anything that tends to the destruction of insect life is in so far, a benefit to the agriculturist; but we know that there is a very large class of predatory and parasitic insects which, by preying on others of their class, perform great services for the cultivator. The exact relation of these beneficial to the hurtful insects are not yet clearly known; and this question becomes, as Prof. Forbes suggests, a purely entomological one.

In estimating the services of our insectiverous birds we must credit them with the noxious insects they destroy, and charge them with the useful ones, and also with whatever fruit they may purloin from the gardener. A balance can then be struck between the two sides of the account, and from this a fair reference as to the benefit or injury done by the birds can be drawn.

The species of the Turdulæ examined by Prof. Forbes

these more store were feeding regularly. One or text to make a special part of the control of the stream two or three more stores are more than the stream two or three more stores are more than the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream of the stream two or the stream that the stream two or the stream that the stream two or the stream that the st are Turdus migratorius, T. mustelinus, T. pallasii, T. swainsoni and var. alicive, T. fuscescen, Minus poly-glottus and M. carolinensis, and Harporhynchus rufus, We have space only for the conclusions which he draws from his examination of the stomachs of each species. In the robin for the six months, from April to August inclusive, "seventy-eight per cent. of the food was insects, and twenty-eight per cent. fruit, spiders and my-riapods making up the other two per cent." The evident misprint in these figures we cannot locate: but wherever it occurs, the preponderance of insect over vegetable food is not materially altered; and when we note that of the insect food six and one-half per cent, were injurious beetles, eight per cent. Orthoptera (grasshoppers, etc.), and one and one-half per cent, injurious myriapods, we cannot but acknowledge the vast benefit of the

The cat-bird, too, devours, as shown by the present report, a very large number of noxious insects, but it is also true that during June and July he plunders the berry vines most shockingly. But in taking into account his depredations on the garden, it must be remembered that every insect which he takes would, if allowed to propagate its kind produce a horde of young which would do far more injury than a cat-bird would in a whole seas The injury that the bird does stops at the end of the fruit season; that of the insect would increase enor-

Of the brown thrasher, Prof. Forbes says its ordinary services do not entitle it to any special protection. The wood thrush is decidedly useful, destroying great quantities of wire worms and myriapods. It has, according to the writer, about twenty-five cent, to its credit. Of the other species, which occur as migrants, the investigation has perhaps scarcely gone far enough to make it safe to draw any very definite conclusions. Prof. Forbes regards the hermit thrush as a public enemy, because he devours large quantities of useful beetles. But his speci. mens were shot in May, and an investigation later in the season might have developed facts to offset those now

Altogether it appears that further research is necessary before deciding absolutely either in favor of or against the thrush family, in their relations with the farmer. It is evident that they do great good; but is this good overbalanced by the harm which they accomplish? Wa think not; and we shall await with the greatest anxiety

It may perhaps seem ungracious to call attention to defects in a paper so generally excellent and valuable as the one in question, but we cannot help remarking on the careless proof-reading and the numerous typographical errors by which it is marred,

The Diary of A Bird.—Under this title Mr. H. D. Minot has given us what purports to be a translation of the diary of one of our smaller birds, and the production is not only interesting, but has a real raison d'elre. Its author is evidently an ardent lover of Nature and an earnest student. The description of the migration of the little "black-livcated green warbler" from his winter to his summer home, and of his thoughts and comments on the way, is very entertaining. His conversations with his companions, and the birds whom he meets during his peregrinations, are graphic and amusing. But we are especially interested in the mass meeting for the discussion of "The Destruction and Extermination of Birds, How Caused, and How to be Prevented."

in the mass meeting for the dissussion.

In the mass meeting for the dissussion and Extermination of Birds, How Caused, and How to be Prevented."

For soft years the marked decrease in the number of birds of every kind has been a source of deep anxiety to all true lovers of Nature, and Mr. Minot has given forcible utterance to this feeling. Surely hereafter, the hitherto ruthless hand of the "collector" will he sitate before bringing to the ground, simply as an ornament for "ther hat," one of the little warblers who has so touchingly made his appeal to mankind in behalf of himself and triends. So much utterly unnecessary destruction of our common birds is going on all the time, that we shadder at the thought. The absolute shapiter of game birds need not be mentioned; that, unfortunately, is too well known. Mr. Birnof's work is worthy of high praise, as having brought this subject before the public in a novel knd interesting form. The law which he suggests may appear somewhat too stringent, but it is apparent that some great effort must some be nade or we shall lose all appear somewhat too stringent, but it is apparent that foome great effort must soon be made or we shall lose all our birds. We venture to predict that at no very distant day, some measure like that advocated by this writer will be put in force. The figures which Mr. Minot gives of the number of birds killed annually in a single State are absolutely startling. We can only hope that this little book may perform its mission of calling general attention to this wither.

book may perform its mission of calling general attention to this subject.

Hants of the Crow.—Phenieville, Penn., March. 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The articles on "Ravens and Crows," in the issues of the Forest and Stream of February 19th and 26th, have attracted my attention also. While I neither condemn on approve the habits of the crow—having substantial reasons for knowing his true nature—my views do not altogether harmonize with "J. C. B." He's often called "the farmer's friend"—nominally so. As the result of a closed, severe winter, running late in spring, and making food scarce, he gives the farmer trouble by unhilling and taking the corninstead of the cut-worn; also when the corn in the ear is young he is known to strip the husk and eat the milky. corn at the point of the car. Where this is done the ear never develops and matures, as the open husk admits water which moulds the ear, and it dies. Crows undoubtedly take eggs from nests of wood and field birds, if unprotected by the parent bird. Naturally the crow is cowardly. That he should come so near the premises and perch himself on a near tree to await the laying of an egg of a turkey or chicken, and as soon as vacated deliberately approach the nest and "bill" the egg, and "triumphantly" fly away with it, is a circumstance as me as black snakes laying about waters catching fish. To compare the crow with a chicken-hawk! I have yet to see the crow take a young or old donestic fowl, and he has been under my eye all my life time. "J. C. B." says. "these ugly birds have a bad habit of finding unprotected hands on the loosely managed farms in Maryland and Virginia, and pecking the eyes out of them." Astonishing! Dead lambs, I presume. Have any of the mumberless readers of the Forest And Stream of the mumberless readers of the Forest And Stream of the mumberless readers of the Forest And Stream of the mumberless readers of the forest And Stream of the mumberless readers of the forest And Stream of the mumberless readers of the forest And Stream of the

TAILING SKUNKS,—Lebanon, N. H., March 22d.—Editor Forest and Stream.—Reading in your last week's issue of "Awahsoose's" narrow escape, reminded me of an instance much the same, only moore so, that happened when I was present. When a lad of about ten years I was at the house of my aunt, a maiden lady strong of mind and strong of nerve. There was a skunk in the cellar which I had caught in a steel trap, but what puzzled me now was, how to get him out of the cellar. My aunt, however, stepped up, seized him by the tail and commenced ascending the cellar stairs, I following about six stairs behind and wondering how zzy aunt dared to do it, when, without a second's warning, there came what I would have sworn was a streak of lightning, only I never had seen any lightning that smelled as that did; but it struck all the same everything within reach, myself included. Byes, face and mouth—which latter was, of course, open—all of which I did not recover from for some days; but my aunt held fast and carried him out of the house and dropped him into a barrel. Now, I think this story shows two things; first, what kind of a woman my aunt was, second, that it is not always safe to carry skunks by the tail.

Carry skinks by the tail.

Carry skinks by the tail.

Carry of mice, which had established quite a colony in any room, I employed an ingenious frap, which closes he moment any mouse enters its fatal environment. The newildered unimal then seeks for an outlet, which is afforded by a second adjoining apparently open chamber arranged upon the same plain. Thus there is a pantry not which the bait tempted the introder, and a prison lepartment from which there is no escape. Rapid extinction of the nuisance was in the nature of things its sightimate result; and it happened occasionally that two, we even three, victims found themselves entrapped within he course of a few hours. In one instance, to which I wish to draw attention, two were caught, an old one and another two-thirds grown. They were allowed to remain over night in their novel lodgings, and next morning I liscovered only one half of the young animal. The miss-

ing part had been literally devoured by the stronger partner of its mistortanes. Whether this had been under the impulse of rage, or the cravings of hunger, I am unable to say: but if the to the latter cause, it would account for certain limitations upon the increase of this pest, which would angunent otherwise in view of the prolifeness of the species to sufficient numbers to render them even more obnoxious than they really are. Thus far such carnivorous diet has been relegated to the large congener to cat, but it seems to be a typical trait of all Micride as well.

That many of our redents are more on less even income.

That many of our rodents are more or less carnivorous in habit is well known. Coues and others have observed that many of the small rodents of the West feed at certain seasons of the year almost exclusively on grasshoppers, and we have recorded an instance of a Tumius partially devouring a dead Hisperomy,

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.—Bedford, O., March 30th.—I am well acquainted with the habits of the northern beaver. Several years ago I bought up several hundred acres of mining lands near the south shore of Lake Superior. in Ontonagon County, Mich. On Carp River, a small stream that crossed a part of my lands, the beavers had built several dams, and formed extensive ponds, in which they built their houses, or lodges, as the Indians call them. These lodges are built in water several feet in depth, and the entrance is several feet under water, but the floor of the lodge is built at least two feet above high-water mark. The floor is built solid from the bottom of the pond, except the entrance. Although the beaver is the floor of the longe is built as teeds two receivance mon-water mark. The floor is built solid from the bottom of the pond, except the entrance. Although the beaver is warmly clad with long fine fur, he is very sensitive to the cold, and rarely, if ever, leaves the pond or lodge during cold weather. He lays in his winter supply of food, which mainly consists of the bark of a species of poplar. He cuts down small trees and cuts them into food, which mainly consists of the bark of a species of poplar. He cuts down small trees and cuts them into short pieces of one foot, or a little over in length, and takes them into the pond, and fastens one end of these pieces securely in the mud at the bottom of the pond. These pieces securely in the mud at the bottom of the pond. These pieces of wood are dragged up into the lodge, as often as food is needed, and the bark gnawed off; and after being deunded of the bark, they are by no means thrown may as useless, but are taken under the ice, and carefully placed in the dam, to strengthen it. They built one dam a little below the foot of Carp Lake, which raised the lake thirty inches. The lake is a small one—about one mile long and a fourth of a mile wide. I measured the stump of a maple tree that they had cut down, and it measured fourteen inches in diameter. There were no less than eleven dams on the stream, all in sight of our buildings, where we were mining for copper. The beaver possesses great engineering skill, always building his dams in the form of an arch, the crown of the arch being invariably up stream, giving it strength to resist the pressure of the water. The Indians used to tell me many singular traits of character that this animal possesses. They build their dams and lodges of mud, sticks and stones, compactly and very strong. I once saw an ablino beaver skin, I thought, and still think, that it was the purest white 1 ever saw.

It charliers,

Hish Culture.

RAPID GROWTH OF BROOK TROUT

Manchester, Iowa, April 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

MANCHESTER, Iouca, April 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Sept., 25th, 1879, I called the attention of the fish culturists to the great growth of brook trout in the spring streams of Delaware County, lowa. I desire to inform you of our further success. It seems to me to be extraordinary.

In June, 1877, the Fish Commissioner, Hon. B. F. Shaw, placed in "Spring Branch," in this county, five thousand brook trout. In March, 1879, the same trout were caught, weighing one and one-quarter pounds, and in August of that year they were caught weighing one and one-quarter pounds, and in August of that year they were caught weighing one and one-quarter pounds. They spawned in November, 1879, and now the stream, which is almost three miles in length, seems to be teening with young trout. You can catch from twenty to one hundred with your hat in the spring. The most of the trout caught now weigh one and a half pounds, and some two pounds.

In March (27), 1879, the Commissioner placed in the hands of the "Delaware County Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," five thousand more, and they are being caught eight inches long. Is this not an extraordinary growth? There seems to be millions of trout, large and small, there now, and it seems as though it would be their home for long years. I am of the opinion this healthy condition is caused by the food. The banks and hottom of the stream is lined with English watercress, which they eat and are very fond of; and it has the same effect on the flavor of the fish as does the weed celery on the canvas backed duck.

On the 14th inst. Commissioner Shaw turned over to the association fifteen thousand brook trout, which were placed in the head waters of the Magnaiketa River, the source of which is on the northern line of the county. It is the most perfect trout country I ever saw anywhere.

sources of which is on the northern line of the county. It is the most perfect trout country I ever saw anywhere. Springs discharging twenty barrels of water in a moment, meandering among rocks and pine timber with pools every few rods, from three to ten feet deep, water as cold as ice. This forms the source of the Magnaketa River, which flows southward through the county, and is filled, five miles from the Springs to the Mississippi River, with black bass frequently weighing from five to seven pounds. The club planted the watercress in the streams and springs, and should we meet with such success in the head waters of the Magnaketa as we have in Spring Branch and other streams in the State of the same character, we would have, in four years, the finest trouffishing in the West.

The commission has placed in our county in the past three years fifty thousand trout, and thirty-five thousand

Insing in the West.

The commission has placed in our county in the past three years fifty thousand trout, and thirty-five thousand salmon. The salmon last year were about seven inches long, and we had sport taking them with a fly; but this spring they have all departed. We can't cultivate them

The commission obtains from the shores of the Mississippi in the fall millions of young black bass, wall-eyed pike, crappies, and other native fish, and distributes three

millions a year, which greatly increases our supply.

millions a year, which greatly increases our supply. The Fish and Game Association consists of most of the generous, game-loving men of the county. The President, S. A. Vananda: Secretary, Ed. P. Seedes, and Treasurer N. W. Clark, are enforcing the close season in all the streams and ponds, and our dame on the Magnaketa alone consist of more than a hundred acres, filled with black bass, weighing from one to sixty pounds.

Our Legislature, last session, made a fishery law similar to the fish law of Virginia. only more severe. Some of the provisions are:—That all who obstruct any stream or lake shall erect a fishway, to be in accordance with the instructions of the Fish Commission; the Board of Supervisors are to see it enforced, and failing so to do, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars each; the properly to pay all expenses of the fishway, and double damages if not built; no person allowed to catch or kill a fish within one hundred yards of a dam, under heavy penaltics and imprisonment. imprisonment.

prisonment, The fishmen and game protectionists here never had so a a show before, and if we do not succeed here it is so your fault. S. G. VANANDA. fine a show

-Latest advices from Berlin report the American representatives very busy getting their exhibit into shape. The trout eggs sent by James Annin, Jr., of Calcdonia. N. Y., in care of Mr. Fred Mather, arrived in excellent condition. Three thousand of these go as a present to the Deutsche Fischerei Verein.

> Sea and River Hishing. FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis; Land-locked Salmon Salmo gloveri; Smelts.

-Now that the fishing season has fairly opened, we invite correspondence from the great body of anglers throughout the country. Fresh, crisp items of angling news, notes of fishing excursions, and extended accounts of angling trips are all in order. We mean to make this column a live one, and to that end invite the cooperation of our friends and correspondents. Variety is the spice of a newspaper's life; the more the merrier. In addition to notes of personal experience, we are always glad to receive such information as is indicated by the following hints. We, in turn, by publishing here, benefit the whole fraternity of sportsmen:

What kind of game-fish is found in your own or adjacent neigh-orbood? Average size and weight? Hentfest weights this sea-on? Ordinary mode of capture, and kind of bait used? Any improvements made in stocking pends and streams, build-

ing fish-ways, or daws, or establishing hatching-houses?

Increase or decrease of fish over previous years, in neighbor

hood?
Any local laws governing trespass? Meution good fishing localities, if not conflicting with private interests? How accessible
from nearest railway station? Any hotel accommodations?
How many anglers on lake or stream this season? Notable per-

sons, if any?

CANADA.—Buckingham, Quebec, April 21st.—The ico will soon be out of the lakes back of here; then the sport can begin, for the brook trout are ever on the feed where they are seldom disturbed. Sportsmen who wish to get back away from civilization would do well to come here, as this is one of the best cutrances into the great untracked northern wilderness. Mine host, Mr. Lynch, of the Montreal House here, is well posted and charges light. Hotel Fare \$1.00 per day, other charges in proportion. Fare from Montreal here via, Q. M. O. & O. R., return ticket, \$5.10, and 25 cents stage-fare from station to village.

STANSTEAD. in proportion. Fa O. R., return tick station to village. STANSTRAD.

MASSACHUSTITS—New Berlford, April 22d.—During the past week large quantities of herring, shad, scup, tautog and striped lass have been taken in the traps in this vicinity; in fact, the fishing, which usually commences the 10th of May, is this year two weeks earlier. A large part of the herring are used by the fishing smacks as bait for cod and halibut. A few mackerel have also been taken. The trout fishermen have not met with much success, as the brooks he very low. The large ponds between here and Fall River are nearly three feet lower than ever known at this time of year.

CONCHA. CONCHA

Omo—Oxford, April 22d.—Black bass in Four Mile are not as plenty as they were last year at this time.

M. S. I.

**Colors of Perci And Habits of Bass.—Savanach, Tean., April 13th.—I wish to communicate to your columns a few facts that have come under my observation, and have puzzled me somewhat to account for. The first of these are some things thave noticed about the color of fish, I have caught several fish of the perch species, of a variety known throughout the South as black perch, or goggle-eye, which when first taken from the water were almost entirely yellow, showing only a few black spots near and upon the dorsal fin. After these fish had been strung for a few moments, the black stripes, as prominent in this variety, would appear strongly marked. At first slight, this would appear to be due to bringing the fish more directly under the influence of the sun's rays, but as if in disproof of this theory comes another fact. In fishing under a mill-dam near this place I have taken perch and bass alhormally dark colored, but when these have been on the string a short time they fade, and soon become but little darker than their neighbors. These two contradictory effects can hardly be attributed to the action of the sum's rays, a have met others who have observed the same things, but none of them could give any explanation of the phenomenon.

Another matter, of which I wish to speak, relates to

nomenon.

Another matter, of which I wish to speak, relates to the habits of bass in ponds. We have here many ponds left by the streams changing their beds. These are generally in a horse-shoe form, and in many instances are at the foot of the hills, where they are often fed by springs. Most of these ponds communicate with the original teams during high water, and are well-stocked with bass

and perch. In the parent streams these fish are bold biters, but in the ponds they never take a hook. I have ried them with all kinds of bait, and with the thy, but to no purpose. They do not seem wild, simply indifferent. These same ponds contain a worthless variety of catifalt, which at times will bite revenously at any bait. I have known of repeated and streamous efforts having been made by others beside myself to induce the bass and perch of these ponds to take the hook, but altogether without success.

without success.

These are the facts in the case. Cannot some follower of the angle give us a solution of the difficulties they present?

WILL.

PLASHING FLY-RoDS.—We notice that F-Srest AND STREAM, of New York, has taken up this flashing subject, and thinks it deserves attention. One correspondent of that capital paper says his experience is, that if the angler keeps out of sight, no amount of flashing will soare the fish, and we incline to agree with him, for this reason: We have repeatedly caught trout, chub and grayling during a thunderstorm, and when flashes of lightning have been vivid and frequent; in fact, we remember once fishing in the Rye, above Hawnby, during one of the most terrific thunderstorms we have ever seen either in this country or abroad, the flashes of lightning, frequently forked, were almost incessant, and we several times struck fish, the rise of which a flash had enabled us to detect, for the stream was so shaded by trees in many places, and the black clouds overhead made things so dark, it was a difficult matter to detect a rise. Now, if trout are not frightened by such terrific lightning, to say nothing of the thunder, which seemed to shake the hills, is it likely the flash of a fly-rod will scare them? The flashing of a light at night attracts fish, as salmon poachers well know.—Fishing Gazette.

Fishing and poschers well know.—Fishing Gazette.

Fishing and the Sun-Spots.—In the last number of Nordishe Tidsskrift for Fisheri, the Swedish ichthyologist, Dr. Ljungman, gives an interesting account of the connection which exists between the wanderings of the herring and the recurrence of the sun-spots. To the Scandinavian people, the herring fishery in the fjords and along the coast is a principal source of wealth, and set his industry formerly was a royal monopoly, and often played a prominent part in the foreign policy of the Kings, the State archives contain very minute statistics of its yield, as far back as the beginning of the four-teenth century. An examination of these statistics shows that there rules a certain periodicity in the herring harvest, and Dr. Ljungman has now demonstrated that the regular decrease and increase correspond exactly to the periods of the sun-spots: not only to the great period of lifty-five and a half years, but also to the minor ones of eleven years. The herrings go and come with the sun-spots. The explanation which the Doctor offers, of the connection between these two so different phenomena is is as yet a mere hypothesis, but it sounds quite probable. On the one hand, scientists have established beyond doubt that there is a connection between the sun-spots and certain terrestrial agencies, as for instance, the magnetic currents. On the other hand, fishermen know that there is a connection between certain meteorological phenomena and the success or failure of their craft. Thus, when the mackerel cloud appears as above, the mackerel fish is sure to be found beneath. Dr. Ljungman's hypothesis now is that the sun-spots cause a change in the currents of the sea, by which the food on which the herring feeds is carried now to this place, and now to that.—New York Times.

LOOK SHARP.

BEAVERELL CLUB, April 17th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Now that the effect of our friend Hallock's mischievous bas Now that the effect of our fitend Hallock's mischlevous base-ball joke, about rout knocking fleis fint their mouths with their talls, has somewhat worn off, let me ask fly-ishermen to observe during the present ecson that trout often (not always) strike at the fly with their talls. Close observers will occasionally see a trout come out of the water, and hit with its tail a natural fly, striking it down to the surface; the trout will then drop into the water head first, turn, come up and cut the fly. Probably builfshermen will laugh at this; that is where most of the laughter came from before when this ; they is where most of the laughter came from before when this ; they is where most of the laughter was one gentleman who claimed to be a fly-isherman, who said that trout move so fast that he could not see quickly enough to was one gentieman who claime to be a ny-issuriman, who saw that trout moves of fast that he could not see quickly enough to see one of them come out of a how water, turn over and go back. Probably that gentieman is a novice, or elso "gun-shy" with his trout-rod, i. c., shuts his eyes and gives a jerk at the rod when his fly touches the water, just as womm does when she pulls the ny toucnes the where, just as a woman foce whell she puls the trigger of a gan. After a man has used his eyes for twenty years, or even less, in the wild woods, and on mountain streams, his eyes get so that they see distinctly many things, paths without a trace, plandows, motions—

"With here a blossom sailing, And here and there a lusty trout, And here and there a grayling. And here and there a foamy flako

With many a silvery waterbreak [27] Above the golden gravel,"

to all of which he was blind when he first began to hold communion with nature. A number of fig-fishermen have agreed with me as to having seen trout strike with their tails at flies out of me as to making seen that the state of the water, and I hope to have many gentlemen confirm our experience, in your columns, this year.

Happy the man who is so familiar with nature that he can say, with the old Massachusetts poet, Jones Very:—

The old Massichuserts poet John of the p when I come by,
Because my feet find measure with its call;
The flower that on the lonely hillside grows
Expecis me there, when spring its bloom hath given;
And many a tree and bush my wandering knows,
And e'en the clouds and silent stars of beaven."

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN.

TROUT BROOKS .- Westfield Flats, Sullivan Co.. The best wild trout fishing for months of April, May and June in the State—Beaverkill, Willowemock, Stewart's, Russell and Spring brooks, within an hour's drive.

The Rennel.

SOMETHING ABOUT BREAKERS AND DOG BREAKING

FOURTH PAPER.

THERE is an old saying that " you may take a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink," and it can equally well be said that you may take your dog to a snipe meadow, but you cannot make him hunt. Should it be your misfortune to have selected such a one, and at the outset of your practical tuition find that you have been mistaken in your preliminary tests-discard the dog at once, for he is unworthy of your time and trouble. It is usually only in the field, and in front of the gun, that the dog's "true inwardness" can be ciphered out, as oftentimes all previous calculations go for naught. He must have snap and bottom, pluck and go, no fear to face the briers or wet his feet—no shirker of his duty or waster of your time; for even if you perambulate on crutches, as pictured by John Leach, avoid a pottering As young dogs, however, are liable to tire out, particularly when first handled on rough or miry ground with which they are unaccustomed, common sense would teach us that the youngster should be in the best of trim when first brought face to face with the fortunes of the field and flood. It is necessary that his first acquaintance with game should leave a pleasant remembrance; therefore, beware in the excitement of the glorious sport, of

ore beware in the excitement of the glorious sport, of overtaxing the strength of your puppy by shooting over too long a beat, or by working him all day, as if he were an old field dog. Remember, he really must not be taken home tired, so that he is untit to take the field on the succeeding day; but rather call him in to luel after a few hours of successful work. Constant fatigue will take the snap out of any young dog, and he will in time fall into a listless and careless way of uoing his work. It is overwork, when young, that causes us to see so many "one-hour dogs" in the field at the present time.

Of the many ways to condition a dog, the best, perhaps, is the daily exercise which can be given him on a smooth hill-side, in making-dim retrieve a ball which is rolled swiftly towards the bottom. It was partly with this exercise in view that we argued in a previous paper that all young dogs should be taught to retrieve. An hour or two of this play every day will harden like iron the muscles of any dog; give spring to his legsand strength to his back, expand his chest, and give him plenty of wind—a very essential requisite—the cultivation of which does not receive the proper attention. We do not believe in exercising a sporting dog by making him jump for a ball suspended out of reach, as it is a performance that may perhaps in the field lead to attempts to catch at low-thying game.

Another method which is commonly used to keep a

low-flying game.

Another method which is commonly used to keep a

for a ball suspended out of reach, as it is a performance that may perhaps in the field lead to attempts to catch at low-dying game.

Another method which is commonly used to keep a dog in trim is to allow him to run with a wagon. When this is done he should in all cases be trained to run on well ahead, and not bethind, as the dust and dirt stirred up will choke him and frequently injure his eyes. We do not altogether believe in this practice, for in a long drive a dog has hard work to keep up with a fast horse, and should he, when tired, be litted into the wagon in an overheated state, he is almost sure to catch cold. No dog should ever be allowed to jump into a wagon, for fear of a strain. But as any exercise is better than none at all, be careful to let your dog run on in front; he will then be in continual sight, and you can see in time to protect him from the attacks of way-side dogs. No dog-owner can be too observant of the actions of his animal at all times, as the dog's good health and worth as a well broken and well behaved dog depend upon the master's intelligence and constant care.

It has been our experience to find that the best dogs are broken upon English snipe, which we would not have too tame or lazy. The snipe meadow is in our opinion the very place to give them the benefit of your own experience and that of a good old steady dog, with whom you should, if possible, work them in company. But remember, at the same time, that they had much better be tworked alone than to be subjected to an evil example. Old dogs are up to every artful maneuver. Game cannot beat them in cunning, and they are more than a match for it. Therefore, let their labor at first be shared with a steady companion, for there is nothing better for a young dog than being worked with a first-class old one. Continued work will bring down their too archert spirits; and, for animals of this kind, nothing else will prove really henchicial. Be sure and pick out a warm spring day—the ice should be gone, and the wind blowing gently fro

cross yourself, that you may be at hand to assist him should be chance to catch. In many sections of our western country the post and rail fences are built six or seven feet in height, so that a dog in attempting to jump them frequently has a rough fall backwards, or is occasinally left hanging by the legs. Let, therefore, your dog accustom himself not to rush at his fences, but to take them quietly, and you will have more go left in him at the end of a week than the one who has no regard for these precautions.

The frequent difficulty to get on the snipe meadows, as the crossing logs are few and far between, and the constant shifting of the wind during many of our spring days, does not warrant the loss of time and trouble to go far out of one's way to get to the extreme leeward side of the tract. But despite of the theory of beating for snipe "down wind," originally advanced by Herbert, and now carried out by many of his disciples, we most earnestly advocate beating for all game, when it is possible, exactly the other way—that is, "up wind," True it is that snipe, and, in fact, all water fowl, rise to the wind, yet it is absurd to expect dogs to do other than flush the game if they bear down on it with the breeze, and alarm the birds with their splashings away to windward. If your dog has a fair nose he will soon be brought to stop at a distance that will not flush the birds, and you can either pass him and move the game yourself, or by making a slight detour soon locate the birds between yourself and the dog. This is an excellent plan when they lay badly, as it usually affords a reasonably fair shot. On the principle that paper kites are used on the Scotch moors to make the grouse lay, we have heard from good authority that a light-colored felt hat sent skimming through the air would make wild snipe lay. We do not, however, place any particular faith in the performance, and have thus far preferred to keep our hat dry and upon our head. One thing, however, is certain, that the best find on a snipe meadow is on

him.
Should your beat lead you among briers, through which your puppy is at first unwilling to crawl, toss a biscuit well in, and point out to him the thinnest entrance to the thicket. Encourage him freely, but on no account push him in. If hungry he will soon find a way to rench it. This will be his reward for the few scratches, which you would have him at once lorget. Neither push nor throw him into the water, should he show a dislike to enter. Rather, on a warm day throw some biscuit that will float close to the edge of the bank, where it is so shallow as merely to require his walling. Chuck the next piece a little further off, and by degrees increase the distance until he gets beyond his depth, and finds that nature has given him useful swimning powers. On no occasion will the example of another dog more assist you. Shun any that may induce the youngster to dive; it can never be of service, besides it is apt to cause premature deafness.

Having thus summed up how to ward against several of the most common accidents incident to the field, and also told you how to get your puppy into condition for it, we consider that if you follow out the following systematized programme of instruction, which covers four important points, it will be all that is absolutely necessary:—

To beat, that is, to have the dog range properly and Should your beat lead you among briers, through which

portant points, it was to be a considered as a properly and methodically beat out the ground, so as to avoid leaving birds behind unnoticed.

To draw, that is, when the dog feels a scent, to at once proceed in the direction in which he may believe the game to lie, and in so careful a manner locate the game as to direct the sportsman to it without disturbing it.

To point, that is, for your dog to stand immovable the instant that the scent of the game is felt with certainty

as to direct the sportsman to it without disturbing it. To point, that is, for your dog to stand immovable the instant that the scent of the game is felt with certainty.

To back, that is, to have your dog stop the moment he sees another dog point or back.

From what we have already written, it will be surmised that we advocate the breaking of puppies to game with the gun; although this is a desperate point, we believe that they should be rewarded for their exertions by having it killed over them. The shooter, however, should till nothing but game birds over any pointer or setter, or the dog will never learn his business. He should avoid above all things, shooting at rabbits, rail, larks and all small birds, is a walking satire on the sportsman. True, he generally has his "hunting-cap" decked out with chippy-bird or blue-jay feathers; but aside from this, he can always be distinguished from the action of his dog, for should a crow come flying across the meadow the dog will stand excitedly watching him until he is out of sight—they making an interesting picture, these three in which the carrion bird, in our mind, has rather the best of it. When the gunner is in the habit of killing small birds, and at other times correcting him for polaring them, is it astonishing that the dog becomes confused and is puzzled when he comes to a sulpe whether to point it or not? We have read a great deal that he head, and simply wondered at the reliable sporting public. The laughable theories of hiding qualt under little taskets, rather reminds one of the East Indian juggling trick of "Now you see it, and now you don't." Also permitting the birds to fly a few yards by having strings tied to their legs, and other pantominic tricks, is impressive no doubt, but not apt to bring a dog to the proper standard of what a pointer or setter should be. Of course, by severity a dog can be taught to never do wron; but his spirit will be broken, and he will do his mechanical work with no enjoyment or zet for the sport, without which he is not w

the lesson in retrieving he has learned to connect the motion of your hand, when tossing the hall or glove, with the direction in which he is to search. You will therefore have but little difficulty in making him understand that a wave of the right arm and hand to the right, is for him to hunt to the right; and that a corresponding wave of the left arm and hand to the left, will explain to him that he is to hunt to the left. Should he at first be unwilling to do as you command, unless he sees something thrown, you can occasionally tosa a piece of bread into the grass in the direction you wish him to take, and waving your hand at the same time, will aid in making him comprehend the signal. Your aim is that no part of your beat shall remain unhunted, and that no part once commanded by his nose should again be worked over. As the greater part of the best 'American shooting is done in large tracts of prairie and in uninclosed country, it will be well at first to teach your dog at no time to range over sixty yards from you. To accomplish this, begin by waving him off to the right hand, and when the proper distance is reached, call his attention with the low whistle you have adopted, and at once wave him to the left hand, regulating your position so as to have him cross about twenty yards in front of you, so that he may understand from the beginning that he is not to cross behind you, out of your sight. When he has proceeded about sixty yards away on the extreme left, again call his attention and wave him back to the right. Continue its zig-zag system of having him beat diagonally across you will great exactheses, and it will not be long before our dog will turn his lead at the limit of his range without waiting for the expected whistle; and later on, ne will fall into the habit of ranging across you wish, cou may follow him a sufficient distance every time that he crosses to the right and left sides, and soon he will correctly gauge the extreme limits of his range. Avoid whistling as much as possible during his earl the lesson in retrieving he has learned to connect the

MR. TILDEN'S PETS.—To the Editor of the Sun—Sir:
The passer-by in East Nineteenth street, near Irving place, can see, in the handsome rear of ex-Gov. Tilden's bouse, two valuable dogs—a large true-blooded St. Berbard, and a stately, dignified English mastiffs, in their oburing a very scarce. They resemble the bull-dog in a blead of rare beauty. The English mastiffs, in their oburing and strength, but are more faithful and affectionate. They tolerate no undue familiarity, and are langerous enomies. If appearances are indicative, Mr. dilden must be very fond of his dogs, for he is often seen neeting them on his lawn, and showing them to his friends. The affection is reciprocal. "Leo," the St. Berhard, is overwhelming in his affection, and "Punch," he mastiff, receives advances with satisfaction and a most becoming gravity. They are a source of interest to the neighborhood and the passing public, who have gearned their names and peer at them through the slight from paling that separates the Governor's beautiful crounds from the street. It is no uncommon sight to see the Tilden's lunge bay window of his chrary (from which all occupants are visible,) surrounded the street. The surrounded the street of the street is no uncommon sight to see the Tilden's lunge bay window of his chrary (from which all occupants are visible,) surrounded the street is that his low voice has become chronic, making that separate in her arms her only dog, a tiny but of fears all that his low voice has become chronic, making that surrounded the statement of the first of the dogs, and seeing are rough and tumble of their frolics with their master. It is on the general rule.—Neighbon, in New York Sur.

The New York Dog Snow.—The falling of the new

THE NEW YORK DOG Snow .- The falling of the new ldition of the Madison Square Garden, on the evening of pril 21st, whereby Mr. Wm. M. Tileston, late Kennel ditor of Forest and Stream, and chairman of the con-ittee of arrangements, lost his life, caused the show, hich was to be held under the auspices of the Westinster Kennel Club, on the 27th, 28th and 29th, to be lavoidably postponed, as has been already noticed by e press of the country, until the 11th, 12th and 13th of y. It is even now impossible to state, until after the roner's inquest, which is now being held, whether the hibition will be held in the Garden, or at some other avenient place. If, however, it is deemed prudent and e by the Westminster Club to make no change in the ation, the space to be occupied by stalls for dogs will Il be within the main building, and entirely removed on the section where the sad calamity occurred. As responsibility of this shocking affair is shared beilding Department of this city, no further dependence a be placed on any subsequent report of inspection or urity made by these incompetent and criminally negent set of persons. It therefore behooves the managers see for themselves that the proper precautions are on to guard the community from further accident. r. Gordon Stables, R. N., and Mr. Hugh Dalziel, of

London Field, who are to act as judges at the coming ch show in this city, arrived on the City of Brussels Saturday morning, and called at this office in the rnoon. Although at first expressing some doubt as whether their engagements in England would allow n to remain in this country long enough to be present the bench show, which has been postponed, they have a decided to remain as guests of the Westminster unel Club.

r. Stables cleared out most of his dogs before starting 10 was unable from the press of emigration to ship He has still on hand, however, in England, chambred colley pups, beagles, dachshunde, mastiffs, setters, and other sporting and non-sporting dogs, and will be happy to give any information regarding importation of dogs to any one interested. He may be addressed at this office.

tation of dogs to any one interested. He may be addressed at this office.

An Abuse at Dog Shows.—London, Ont., April 16th.—Now that dog shows are all the rage, I wish to bring before the public a danger that is run by owners of valuable breeding stock. I dare say my experience may not be singular, but as it has not been brought out in any of the journals devoted to the kennel, I take the liberty of writing you on the subject.

I sent my Gordon setter, Blosson, to the late Montreal show, by express, and was awarded two prizes on him. Of course I was flattered, as are all exhibitors who take firsts or specials, but my joy was turned into—(what the proper word is I cau't just express), when a month or two afterward I am informed, from several reliable sources, that my dog's services were used, without my consent, by a Montreal gentleman, also an exhibitor and prize taker, and that he is now trying to sell pups by my dog.

It seems strange that a gentleman would do such a thing, but that he should openly advertise that he had done so is stranger still. As it stands now it is impossible to bring him to justice for the theft of the service, yet I wish to caution managers of bench shows that if such things happen, their shows will not be attended by breeders at a distance, whose stock is valuable. They ought to be most carreful in the selection of their carctakers, and take none but those on whom they can rely for honesty, both to themselves and exhibitors whose property they guard. That brother sportsmen and breeders should take such advantages is to be condemned, and brings dog-breeding into disgrace.

J. S. Nevin.

MR. A. H. MOORE'S KENNELS

property they greath. Amounts of the state o

communication, which is good as far as it goes, yet its failure to mention many of the crack dogs of Mr. Moore's kennels, will lead us, later on, to give a complete description of what is now regarded as one of the most re-markably fine and interesting collections of stock in

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Tipporary Girl and Lady.—Mr. Max Wenzel, of Hoboken, N. J., claims the names of Tipporary Girl and Lady for his two red Irish setter pupples, eight months eld, by Lincola & Hellyar's Arlington, out of owner's Dee.

Permucal—Dr. C. E. Wing, of Boston, Mass., claims the name of Damural for his liver and white pointer bitch by Samural, Glen-Blosson, out of Wavins. Somet Ledie.

Blossom, out of Fannie, Sport-Lady.

CHANGE OF NAME.-Victoria to Victress.-Peekskill, N. Y., April 22th.—Owing to priority of claim in favor of Messrs. Cummings & Son, I desire to change the name of my black and tan Burdett cocker spaniel Victoria, whelped Nov. 23d. 1878, to that of Victress.

Miss JULIA WYGANT.

PRESENTATION.—Plunket—I ampleased to acknowlege a present of the red Irish setter pup Plunket from Dr. Judkins, of Highland County, Ohlo. The puppy is the finest dog we have here, and his name shows what stock he is from. The Doctor has the thanks of myself and of the sportsmen here. M. S. IRELAND.

SALES.—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Coun., has just purchased from Mr. J. N. Dodge, of Detroit, Mich., a beagle dog puppy, Rattler-True, three months old.

DEATH OF MR. HUNLER'S PINTO.—Tendily, N. J., April 22d.—Doubtless many New York readers of Forest and Stream will be sorry to bear of the death of Mr. A. J. Huyler's setter dog Pinto. He was bitten by a rabid dog on the 13th inst., and Mr. Huyler had him killed on the 17th. Pinto as a field dog had few if any, superiors. He was the pet of all the children. I do not believe there was a person in this place who was not grieved to hear he had met with such a sad fate, and except Mr. Huyler and family, none more so than the writer.

Yachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

May 3—Cooper's Point Y. C. Spring Regatta.

May 5—East Boston Y. C. Anniversary.

May 5—East Boston Y. C. Anniversary.

May 12—Roy May 12—Roy May 13—Roy 14—Roy SALEM BAY VACHT CLUB. - Mr. David Hall Rice will offer a fine Salem Bay Yacht Clun.—Wr. David Hall Rice will offer a fine silver cup as a prize for seamanship this year, the conditions of which will be published in due time. The schooner White Cap i following the fashion, and will have seven tons of iron boiled to her keel, giving the latter more rocker without norcasing her draft. A larger amount of ballast will be removed from inside, to as to lighten her up without sacrificing any of her stability. The value of weight on the keel, and the great influence it exercises upon stability, is rapidly becoming recognized in the East.

YACHT-BUILDING AT BRISTOL.

HE pretty little town of Bristol, R. I., was all expectation THE pretty little town of Bristol, R. I., was all expectation over the launch of a fine new yacht from the yard of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Wednesday, April 21, and from the preity New England "Miss" down to the dust-begrimed mechanic, the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country wended their way towards the scene of the approaching launch. The new steamer is a fine specimen of the genus" high-speed, and was built to the order of Mr. Graham, of Baltimore, being the fourth vessel of the kind the same builders have turned out for him-pretty strong endorsement of their work from the standpoint of practical experience. Frompily at the hour assigned the wedges were knocked up, and with the did of a fack the stemmer was started. As she sid off the ways, little Miss Kitty Herreshoff dashed the proverbial bottle against the bows, and in a happy manner christened the new-born Gleam.

It is unnecessary hers to expatiate upon the stemmer's model. The capacity of the Herreshoffs in this direction is too well-known. They copy no one, take nothing as a sample, but confider

The capacity of the Herreshofts in this direction is too well-known. They copy no one, take nothing as a sample, but condiding the time of the copy of the copy in the copy of

normony to the eye and a serviceable and well arranged design for practical use.
The launch was most successful, and was accomplished with as little fuss and noise as though it were child's play. A pleasant company afterwards tool part in a collation served at the builder's home. As steam yawhits seem to be very popular just now, the following items ecucerning the Olean will be of interest:—
The Olean's length over all is 120ft; beam, 181t; depth, 6ft, Composite bull, schooner rig. Her interior arrangements are admirably contrived and slegantly finished in oak and maple. From the main saicon, 20 feet long, opens a pantry and state-boom, and from the companion-way aft of the saloon a fine double state-

room, occupying the whole width of the vessel; abaft of this spain is a bath and toilet room, with every convenience for comfort. In the saloon the main pieces of turniture, consisting of dining-table and buffet, are of solid mahogany. The upholstery and tapestry will be of the riohest description. Between the saloon and the part of the vessel allotted to machinery is an iron bulkhead, extending from the keel to the upper deck, through which there is no communication whatever. The importance of this barrier to dust and odor from the machinery department, as well as its use in giving strength and stability to the bull cannot be over-estimated. This is one of four complete iron bulkheads in the vessel, all of which are alike, that is to say, there are no openings in them at all. These divide the vessel into five compartments, adding greatly to strength and safety; for in the event of a collision or otherwise, one compartment only could be filled with water, the others being amply sufficient to float the vessel. The machinery occupies a space of about 19 feet. The engines are of the compound condensing type, with cylinders 10; and 18in, diameter and 18in, stroke. The engine is fitted with improved cut-off valves, and has feed and air pumps attached. The boiler is one of the Herreshoff Coff system, which day by day is growing in popular favor. It has a grate of 5ft, sin, in diameter. She will burn 200 lbs. of coal an hour when running at the rate of 10 miles, under which condition matural draft only is used. To reach her maximum sustained speed of 20 miles, a power fan is

reach ner maximum sustained speed of 129 mines, it power that is used to force combustion.

In the issue of FOREST AND STREAM, of March 11th, may be found a description of the Herreshoft safety-coil boiler to which we refer in this connection. Forward of the machinery, and separated from it by one of the bulkheads, is the galley, commodious and well furnished, and next, the pantry, ice-chest, water-closets and large and well-ventilated accommodations for the crew. Her pillot-house is a sample of comfort and elegance, finished in panels of cherry. An elevated seat permits an uninterrupted view of the horizon. The Glean is the first aldnot of several large steam yachts which are to be added to our fleet this season, and although she does not rival some of her companions in size, for speed and general excellence in hull and machinery she will not be second to

The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company have also in hand a small steamer for the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore She is to be used by Prof. Brooks, in and about the Chesapeake Bay, in his scientific researches in marine, animal and vegetable life. Her interior is to be finely finished in oak and cherry, and will be furnished with one of the new swinging "tent-awnings," which were described in one of our previous numbers.

while were described in one of our previous numbers.

The Company have just commenced a coaching steamer for the Howard College rowing club. This steamer, presented by the nating gradelass of '80 to the college rowing association," possesses many points of peculiar interest. Length, 40ft.; beam, 54ft. Her nery will consist of a Herreshoff boiler and compound conmachinery will consist of a Herresnon obner and compound con-densing engine of 25-horse power. Maximum speed, fourteen miles an hour. Her scrow is to be placed amidships, similar to the famous torpedo boats built by this Company. She is thus enabled to go as fast astern as ahead, and steer equally well in going either direction, and to turn in a circle whose diameter is three times her length. She can also be brought to a full stop from her highest speed in a space not exceeding half her length Her interior will be handsomely finished in oak, mahogany and cherry. We shall look forward with great pleasure to the perenerry, we sum look forward with great pleasure to the fer-formances of this boat, for the many new features of such craft ought to produce, when desired, higher speed at a less outlay than ever yet accomplished. Engines have been brought to such a high pitch of perfection that it is difficult to see room for much more improvement in anything that is direct acting, and, some-how, rotary engines have not given that satisfaction in practice how, rotary engines have not given that satisfaction in practice which their theoretical points seemed to warrant. One thing is against them, and probably always will be. They use steam at a terrific rate, and this leads us back again to the boiler. The main stumbling block to higher speeds, twenty-five to thirty miles, lies in the difficulty of supplying sufficient steam without increase in weight of holter; in other words, more power for a given displacement. Engines can be built sufficiently light and strong by using the best of steel; they may be turned up over 550 without hearing, and hoilers of the sectional or pipe type can be made to with 18; thu numers of the pressure, but when I coules to many own the standard any amount of pressure, but when I coules to furnishing a great quantity of bigs seam, then they all fall, and with them whistone of thirty miles an hour through the water vanish. From what we have seen of the dependent of his however, there is a possibility of the entitleing them of railroad time in a steam yacht being realized at last, and we only hope some one will give then being remined at the day land we only hope some one will specify a care blanche to do their land we've best. If they cannot succeed in getting between the protected the contract of the fast constitution that is precised the contraction with the fast-est of the fast cones, then it might as well be griefly a process an ampossibility there can be no use straining article and process. We are aware that Lighthus, dilland, Miranda, and a few more, have churned their twenty-one, twenty Marama, and tew more, nary charmon then wenny-one-verty-three, and even twenty-four, over the measured mile; and diland, It must be acknowledged, kept up the pace for a full hour or more; but alas, these were builders' trials, flying light, profes-sional stokers, picked coal, smooth sea, no wind, and no expense spared! As an index of every day performance the measured mile, or builders' trial, is a pleasant piece of deception. A deduction of \$5 per cent. from such flavors brings us nearer the truth, or rather the capacity of the high flyers under normal circumstances. It is under such that the speed of Gleam has been set down as eighteen miles, and the near future will show how near the builders have come to their mark. But will it be long before we are to see some one the possessor of a product of American skill which will reel off twenty-four miles any day in the year, and go which will rect off twenty-four mines any day in the year, and go higher still when pressed? It may not be so impossible as it appears, for we know little of resistance at excessive speed, beyond that its ratio of augmentation sensibly decreases, after twenty miles has been reached. There is room for reasonable experiment and expectation, even far beyond. Why let England take the lead, when we have the falcont our doors?

YACHTING NEWS.

Curyes of Stability.—In an exceedingly interesting and able paper on the "Stability of yachts," read by Mr. Dixon Kenp before the Institution of Naval Architects, March Sink, we are supplied with much more definite information as to the value of lead on the keel in augmenting a vessel's stability. It appears that with inside iron, the Florinda (a yawl 80x19x11, with 150 tons displacement) would have over 35 per cent. Less stability than if supplied with 40 tons lead on the keel up to about twenty decrees of heel. Heyond that the difference shows even move strongly in favor of the lower position of the balbast. In the first case, the yawl, although quite beamy, will reach her maximum statical stability at 38 degrees, and in the other not until beyond 70 degrees. In other words, Florinda, with inside iron, would be an insafe vessel, and might follow the example of the Mohanck, while with a goodly portion of her ballast (she carries 14 tons in all) on the keel, she can b made practically unequivable.

FLAT-RONS AT SEA.—In describing the recent rucing at Nice, France, a writer says, incidentally, of the second day; "As for the shallow, beamy boats, the first pull of wind overpowered them and they were glad enough to run back to harbor for shelter." The English yachts were the only ones that could face the sea, for even the mark boats have up and ent and ran as fast as they know how. This left the yachts to guess at the course, and Getrinete, failing to find any mark, gave up, very properly entering a protest against any prizes being awarded. But so little did the committee in charge seen to know of their business that they nominal management of affairs next year, allve member of the V.R. A. he intrusted with the duties. Some such guarantee is necessary, if the presence of English yachts is desired; without at the did the did the committee of the course of the protect of the transfer of the trans

characteristics and a little better han big prizes. They would prefer smaller prizes and a little better management. CHANGE OF COLORS.—A correspondent sends us the following charges in the club burges and hag officers' swallow-tails of the Buffalo Yacht Club: The former is pointed, blue field, white star in center; width, two-thirds of length. For the Commodore, swallow-tails, blue field, red star in center; Yice-Commodore, field and blue star; Rear-Commodore, plain blue field. The private signals are square, width, two-thirds of length. Sizes of the above to be one finch in length for each foot of yacht's length on deck. We are glad to find this club has adopted square dags for the private signals of its yachts. Others, when making changes, should follow the example set.

THE OCEAN PEARL.—A vessel has been recently launched at Essex to be called the Ocean Pearl. She is 115tl, over all, 112tl, on the line, 16tl. 7in, beam, and 9tl. hold, with about 14tl, draught. She will be half brig rigard, and will make a cruise around the world to demonstrate the value of Norton's patent ship ventilator.

lator.

Buffalo Vacht Club.—Six new members have lately been added to the club. A club-house is in prospect. All the Latke clubs are puling logether in a most commendable why for the common good. Mr. C. P. Kunhardt, of the Forest and Stream, has been appointed delegate to the N. Y. A., in place of Mr. E. E. Benedict. The constitution of the N. Y. A. bas been adopted by the club, and steps are now being taken to have the club incorporated.

Our New Sangrust—Through the kindness of the Herreshoft Manufacturing Company, we have received a handsome line of photos displaying to advantage their engines, yachts and launches, and will go to enrich our collection of yachting exhibits displayed in our new drawing office.

BOUND ABROAD—The well-known cat-boat Georgic, which figured prominently in Newport racing last year, has been shipped to England by Messrs. Auchineloss per Anchor Line steamer Deronia, last Saturday. The Georgic is sent out to Mr. James Conta, Jr., now of Paisley, Eng., and will be salled against the Clyde cutters and lur sails. Her chances a short time ago would larve been better than they are to-day, for the Clyde clubs have recently adopted the Y. R. A. rule of measurement, which would heavily handicap the beamy cat-boat, and under which some powerful deep bodied yachts have been launched this spring. In moderate weather the Georgic may give a good account of herself, as he is a deep, able boat for ber kind, but in a choppy sea she will be all lost, and the deep fellows will leave her to leeward pounding away while they soak out to windward. If sailing under length, however, the Newport production will out-ton her rivals heavily, especially if matched against the old light displacement Clyde lug-sail boats.

FITTING OUT—E. B. Kingsbury, 151 South street, carries a large

Firting Our.—E. B. Kingsbury, 154 South street, carries a large stock of oars, handspikes, hoops, hanks and ship-chandlery generally, and is prepared to furnish yachts at short notice. His earl will be found among our advertisements.

DESIGNING IN THE EAST.—Mr. D. J. Lawlor is by long odds the recognized leader in modeling and designing in the East, and receives the lion's share of the work being done in floston. From personal inspection, we are able to bear restimony to the sound-ness and strength of his jubs. There is not another yacht in America which has the materials or fastenings in her 'house,' that Mr. Lawlor has recently put into the "old Julia." He is also building a fine cruising yawl for floston owners, after the English model, and before described in these columns. The yawl will be a roomy, able craft, but is perhaps a little straight on her side. This is the consequence of pressure excried by the English rule of measurement, her lines laxing been furnished by Ratsey, of Cowes. She is now being planted. The handsome little steam yacht Additu, belonging to Mr. Peabody, is receiving spousons on her sides to increase the width of her gangways. Beside this Mr. Lawlor has furnished nodels and plaus for several other yachts building in the neglablorhood, of which more mon. What we find to addition in the work of Mr. Lawlor is the versatility and the success which he meets in designing vessels of all Mads and classes, yachts, pilot-boats, steamers or freighters. This is to be attributed, we think, to an investigation of naval architecture from a scientific point of view, placing the student beyond the marrow views and canser deduction of mere practice, and enlarging correspondingly the scope of usefulness and the probabilities of success where he undertakes.

cess in what he undertakes.

LSHAGSH ZACHT CLUB.—The Commodore writes us: "Somebody has defined fame as getting shot in battle, and having your
name spelt wrong in the Gazette. I want to stand right with posterity. To vindicate the truth of history, please spell my name
Goe. W. Burnell." The next time a compositor trifics with the
well known signature of the Commodore of the Oshkosh Y. C.,
there will be a collision between the pavement and a typo's
camium.

The Orion,—This well-known sloop will be put in commission this year, with no less a person turn the Mayor of New York as herskipper. The stoop is not to be sold, but to be kept in the Cooper family us an heirleour.

AN EASTIAN YAUTTING ASSOLIATION.—We learn that the following clubs have decided to attend the meeting in response to a collisised recently by the Dorchester X. C.: The Boston Y. C.; its swelling folds. With all linese large on the the old had composite side to the foresail, and holds a good capital of size chester and fleverly. A set of rules has been decided upon for submission to the clubs, and it is hoped that other clubs in the mightorhood will join. We are anxious to know how some of the clubs mentioned can affiliate with the shifting ballast clubs sight, Portland, in a shape of Cape Elizabeth, begins to yellow.

on the question of sailing rules. If Boston can reconcile such opposing interests, we would like to learn how it can be done. It is a case of pleying with fire, and yet not getting burnt.

Stow Dows.—The following from the pen of a correspondent appears in Pacific Life:—

A desperate effort is being made to introduce the Loglish cut-

A desperate effort is being made to introduce the English cutter, and the Porest ard Stream man has gone daft on the question.

Never mind the "Forest and State man has gotten that it question." Never mind the "Forest and Stiream man;" he can work his own ship. But isn't this just a little cool coming from a worthy friend who cretwidth and gone "daft" on the sloop, and who, nevertheless, "swung around the circle," and now chants praises to the yaw?? Come, now, in time, good friend; when you hays seen the "compromise cutters" allout this year, even the double head rig will no longer rile; you will swing around a little more, and when that use Pecries is launched in San Francisco Bay (may the day soon come), our word for it, she will have a double head rig. What the "Porest AND STREAM man" has gone "daft" on, and what he proposes to remain "daft" on, is the displacement of the shallow, dangerous unhandy frying-pans by deep-bodied, able, safe and handy vessels, and if the whilom skipner of the Pecries (peace be to her soul!) will keep his eyes abroad, he will note the changes going on, in concert with the tenor of these columns, much faster that he seems to think. If success is the criterion of daftness, we own to the impeachment. The vlews of no other journal in America have been acted upon and accepted so extensively as ours, and that in one short year. In the face of blind prejudlee and narrow national vanity. But patience, friend; Home was not build, no ady.

A TEN DAYS' CRUISE IN '70, RECORDED BY THE "CAPTAIN." WHO is there who ever did anything worth speaking of upon

Who is increwing over un anything worth speaking or the day when he was bound on a cruise? That is, if he could help it. Certainly very few bideed is their number, and had one of the live boon companions who were to sail on the group yacht. B—, 40 tons new, did anything at all on the mincteenth day of last July. We had all come on board the night before, and nay or last July. We mad an come on more than nade elected and therefore breakfasted together preparatory to separating for half the day, two to go to business, one of whom did some work, half the other confessed that he loafed all the time he was on shore The other three remain on board to enjoy the soothing eigaret Finally the "Captain" leaves to do some imaginary work at hi Mee and attend to some last odds and ends indispensable to th once and attent to some as a coust and closs indepensions of welfare of the crew. Hot in town? Well, slightly. Every yacht man knows that steaming, stifling feeling that comes over on after exchanging the cool deck and a un, especially when the thormometer registers 94 degrees in the sunds. At another the cooks, the Captain, included proud and hired a coupt, drives in state to a neighboring bestore, where a yachting friend in the trade, and himself, pick various new novels, papers and, of course, the last Forest a plunges into his cab and is hurried off in search of one of hi plunges into his cale and is intricted of in seated of one of in-quondam partners, who issues from his office armed with a les-suit of clothes. Again the old trap is in motion, and this un-there is no stop till we reach the wharves, where the mate take charge of the luggage and the "Captain" attends to the callocharge of the negage and the "captum intention to new who departs smiling and wishing a "line vige to ye sor," on the influence of a liberal doncew. Yachtsmen starting on a cream tevery one to be as happy as they are, and the each aid and waiters reap the benefit of it on that day. As I have and waiters reap the bench of it of that day. As I have sa-before, the day was extremely wairia, so, tumbling into the bac-without walling for the rest of the cruisers, the order is given-shove off, and boat laden with our traps and also sundry strucy boxes, ends of which show strange devices such as Bass' pake— St. Jul—, the rest of the mark being hidden by another box is parcel, these being a few last things which are to be taken to be parted, nese neigh a taw isst uning which are to be cave healthen. Climbing on board, "Gisket" and the "Captain" di below and are soon deep in the mysteries of boned turkey, brand and Jam, washed down with cool alet, together with various ap-tizing condiments, which are spread out for lunch. Our stews is one of the first water, and the "Captain" being something of is one of the first water, and the "Captain" being something of gournment, the cabin passengers fare very well on the B.—. We to the man who has any quantum of mal-de-mer, sad for him is 14 look upon the tempting display and not be able to parial Every one now has come on board, and "Jerseys" and naive trowsers of ye cruizing biped take the place of fine rainand causing the cruiser to undergo the change from butterly grub, thereby reversing the order of nature. At about 20 me hoist the gir, get up anchor, and with a light air from the southwest run smoothly down to Deer Island, anchoring me. Sheland Gur, those he Tall's famous bestley where the Nature. Shirley Gut, close by Taft's famous hostelry where the Naha Club dinner is to take place. It is just as well we anchored the Cini dinner is to take place. It is just as near we anchor for in half an hour the breeze dies away almost entirely a Addie Voorhier just gets her anchor down when it falls allo and a "dead ealm rests upon the bay." The dinner over, on board again, but no breeze was forthcoming, and it w until an hour and a half after midmight that we up ancho proceed on our way, before a very light southwest breez the cabin was shrouded in silence and somnotene about time, and it is not till about 8.30 the next morning that the begin to show above deck. We found ourselves about six at to the northeast of Thatcher's Island in a flat calm. No show to the hortheast of Thattener's Island in a nate cain. Not is made to dress, and the costumes, though counfortable extreme, would hardly "washee, washee" on shore. If are great and glorious things, and the man who invented ought to have a monument crected to him. One feels that ought to mye a monthest create than, and that is eno ship-board or yacab-board. At about 9.30 the Ame sight-board or yacab-board. At about 9.30 the Ame sightled in the distance off Squam (sweet name) in the pleasing predicament as ourselves. But see I down to the west Is a dark blue line which certainly betokens a broczowest is a dark blue line which certainly betokens a brocze, it comes rapidly towards us, we speculate as to the hour-probable arrival in Bath, or where we shall be at such The conjectures ranged all the way from Portland, to river out of sight of Seguin Island at 8 o'clock in the e As there is a difference of thirty ralles between the points somethody has got to be wrong. The rest on between; I cannot remember exactly "which is who's the exception of these two, the former being the muster's, and the latter the "Capután's." A quarter of a spicee, extensive raides, is put up, and we begin to their test all in readdness for the comping breeze. Here it is and away we so before it direct for Sazulin, winged on and away we go before it, direct for Saguin, winged or every strick set, including the balloon staysall, which bellis opposite side to the foresul, and holds a good capful of its swelling folds. With all these rags on her the old

ap. Sill on we press, a slightroll catching heraft and lifting her along. Everybody now is out forward—"Gasket" at his favorite post in the cross-trees, the "Captain" out on the extreme end of the fib-boom, all watching for Seguin Light. Finally, well along in the afternoon, it heaves in sight, and there is a howl of triumph from the "Gaptain," who sees some prospect of "coming in for thopet," Six o'clock dinner saw us whether the pot." Six o'clock dinner saw us plainly in sight of the light-though still some distance off, and we rush below. I don't think I ever saw any of the crowd wander sedately down to their feed on this old craft, unless there were laddes on board— an embellishment seldom indulged in. A metrier crowd never gathered around a yacht's table. The cozy cubin was lighted up, and telt doubly sing by the rush of the water outside. It was the and telt doubly snug by the rush of the water outside. It was the first dinner on board of the cruise, and hence a lively one, as indeed most of our dinners are; and then the fascination of tumbling up on deck, and laying round "like snakes," as one of the aggested, watching the setting sun, and enjoying the scoth boys suggested, watching the setting sun, and enjoying the scotting cigar or pipe in the gathering twilight, while a blissful contentment pervades one's whole being, making a man feel like
forgiving his worst enemy for the none. But this must be done
to be appreciated, for all the pen-painting in the world cannot do
forgrave a subject full justice. Our costumes at dinner are
decidedly unique, if not exactly comme if faut. "Eben" arrays himedicing unique, in not exactly comme a plat. "Both arrays min-self in a low-cut, blue boating jersey and a pair of wild check trowsers of ancient date (but good for a watery graye we tell him), a blue and white scull-cap stuck on his head suggesting the him), a blue and white scull-cap stuck on his head suggesting the appellation "Chince" from several unappretiative small nuckers in Bath; "Gasket," the fair, in a gray or drab-checked flannel shirt, nondescript (rowsers, old slippers which have seen many a cruisc,pea-jacket and wide-awake of heather hue, proboseds armed with goggles, and a smile of anticipation on his face as he view? He feast. "Siley" was clad in white jersey, while Scotch cap, gray trowsers and white shoes, looking for all the world like an Albino; while the "Infant" goes in for an old jersey, disreputable trowsers, scull-cap and brown yachting shoes. The "Captain" likewise effects the blue jersey, blue coat, blue trowsers and white yatching shoes, it "Angleia, while either a long-knit, corsair" cut of cap or the "cheese-cutter," with its gold braid and tortoise-shell viser, surmounts his expansive brow. Thus you see we are cut of cap or the "oheese-cutter," with its gold braid and tortoise-shell viser, surmounts his expansive brow. Thus you see we are not a "shirt-collar" crowd, and go in for comfort of the solid sort while we are afont. We are roused from dessert about 7.30 by a cry from skipper of "Passed Seguin, sir; mouth of the river right ahead." We haul our wind a little and shoot into the river in good style. By 8 o'clock we are out of sight of the mouth, and the "Captain" pockets the stakes in triumph. At 9.35 r.m. we anchor off Bath, and feel that we have done a good day's satiling—about 104 miles, as near as I can make it, in eleven hours and thirty-flye minutes.

arry-nive minutes.

So endeth the first sailing day of our cruise, and we turned in after another onslaught on various edibles at some unholy hour of the night, happily, however, not to be called to account by our digestive organs, nor to have our female ancestors arrayed before us in nightmares. Salt water is uncongenial to ghosts of

thirty-five minutes.

any sort.
Monday, the 21st, showed us a clear sky in the morning, with a flawy wind, said to be common to the Kennebec at this time of Hawy wind, sau to be common to take kennedee at this time of the year. Ab breakfats the plans for the day were discussed, and though two out of the five had seen the city before, the minority for once carried the day, and it was decided that we go up the river, spend the day, and lunch ashore. A cat-boat was hired and brought alongside, and a cargo of yarious edibles and drinkables in compact form stowed away under the seats. Leaving the steward and one hand in charge of the yacht, the resi the steward and one hand in charge of the yacht, the rest having gone to visit their respective families who reside hereabout, we shove off and proceed on the way. "Gasket" immediately takes the post of steersmann, and away we go with a free breeze and tide up the river. The small steamer which runs to Gardiner set out at about the same time, and the fair damesis on board eyed our various "get-ups" with enviroisty and amusement. This was not surprising, for we must have had the air of a theatrical band of pirates of the deepest dye in search of plunder. Swiftly and quietly we glided along till we arrived off a reaceful looking "now, where we proceeded to run the box, as here are looking nook, where we proceeded to run the bout ashore and bathe. To those who have not seen the Kennebec in all its full name. To mose who have not seen the kenneech in all 18 lun-pride of summer garb, life 18, comparatively speaking, a blank. The thick trees growing close down to the edge of the banks, and s-retching far back into the hills form a rich mass of color which cannot be excelled, and is exceedingly refreshing after months of city life. Here one finds the "white-headed cage" on his native city life. Here one finds the "white-headed eagle" on his mative heath, which heath, by the way, is more than likely to be a dead tree—circling round and bullying the fishbawk out of his meanday lunch. Here several times have members of various cruices on the B— essayed to slaughter the bald-headed bird, but always without success. The "coy" bird seems to bear a charmed life, so they say, and to escape unburt from the deadly shot or bullet. We landed and sat round eating and chatting, in the light and airy costume generally attributed to the noble red man, for the dry was warm and the air, outside of the breeze, decidedly repid. When the humor struck us we took a bath and came out to dry in the sun—the performance to be repeated again. Thus time nassed When the hamor struck us we took a van dan came or to dry in the sun-the performance to be repeated again. Thus time passed in peaceful security, and we noticed not that the wind had fresh-ened and the tide turned against us. Finally, we put of once tide turned against us. Finally, we put off de out into the middle of the river, only to find more and ma 5.)ves curried along by the swift-running tide in a direction contrary to our wishes, and ratitled about by the wind in a manner more forcible than cheerful. Back we put to wait for the turn of the tide, and perhaps the lulling of the wind. At last circumstances favor us once more. The deck is cleared for action; ulsters, rugs, basicots and all packed into the enddy. Away we go, in moderately light attire, the nervous party at the helm predicting that we might have to swim for it, and stripping to his undershirt and unmentionables accordingly. This, however, was not our good fortune. The wind changed to the sixteen different points of the compass, but somehow was always ahead, and the water flow right and left in a most disgusting manner. Tack after tack we made, till finally we got in the strength of the out-running salves carried along by the swift-running tide in a direction contack we made, till finally we got in the strength of the out-running take we than the way that little we got in the strong in the out-ther, soaked up to windown the wind in the cloud look the wind in the cy, without expectation, and tear dions half a nile deate to the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation is the control of the control of the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the control of the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat. The "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small boat the "oldest inhabitation" is the characteristic for a small bol itant "-so we heard afterwards-had not seen such a blow on the river in thirty years. We got our share of the sea and kept the pump working till we made our last tack, and ranged up along-side of the B—before our admiring crowd, who had watched us coming. In less time than it takes to write it, we were in a state of nature, and being rubbed down with coarse towels. of matter, and can rubbed own with coarse towers. While the steward brewed it delloious hot punch, we rolled ourselves in blankets and stretched out on the transons. A noggin of the afore-mentioned punch and a map put usall right again, and we afore-mentioned punch and a map put usali right again, and we turned up at dinner none the worse for our proloned bath of spray. That evening we strolled through the town, but as there is nothing of startling interest in the place itself we got on heard quite early, and spent the evening in social confab.

[To be continued.]

Answers to Correspondents.

W. T. W. Colones N. V .. Address the Secretary of each State. C. M. A .- "Oars and Soulls," by Woodgate. Can forward upon receipt of price, \$1.75.

SPORTSMAN, Boston, Mass .- Your setter has the mange, for thich you can try Glover's mange cure, advertised in this paper t can be procured in your city.

S. R. C. J. Newark.-Read the article "Parmachenes and the Rangeley Circuit," in a recent issue. From the date there given you can estimate the expenses of a party of six.

L. H. G., Constantine, Mich.—You say that you want a r triever; one that will do bis work on both land and water. W therefore advise you to get a first-class Irish water spaniel pupp which you can most probably do by applying at once to Mr. W R Wells Jr. Chatham, Ont.

J. P. B. Hudson, Wis. Two men tie in a glass-ball match, a agree to shoot off at double balls. One shoots at both balls and misses both; the other shoots at one and breaks it, and does not shoot at the other. Who wins? Aus. The other wins; it was not necessary to shoot at the second ball.

G. Y., New York City.—The removal of dew claws should always be done when the animal is very young, their excision then being accomplished with a sharp pair of seissors. First divide the skin, are draw the dew-claw to an state before it is detached, in order that the skin may afterward cover the wound.

A. D. E., Irvington, N. V.—Dy all means a setter dog, one and a half years old, should be allowed meat with his other food, and he

half years old, should be allowed meat with his other food, and he should always have bones on which to graw. If you have proper inclosure, allow the dog to run at will; do not chain bin up. We are now publishing a series of articles on dog breaking, which will give you the information you desire.

J. S. L. W., Philadelwhia, Pa.—My cocker spaniel's teeth are disfigured by a brown seale, which seems firmly altached. His gums are coated, and his breath offensive. I judge it is the outgrowth of distemper which he bud badly. He seems perfectly well, i not highly fed, and gets plenty of exercise. Ans. Have the atriar removed by a dental instrument, and by a person who understands dentistry. Allow the dog large bones, upon which to graw and clean his teeth.

J. H. R., Jr., Chiengo, III.—Should a dog remain at his point while the sportsman flushes his bird? Ans. All young dogs should be broken to hold their point and the gun should move the birds. In open shoulting, such as qualf, snipe, pratric chiefs.

the hirds. In open shooting, such as quall, snipe, prairie chick the bries. In open shoring, sand as quant sample, plante chiese ens, etc., it is best, in the long run, to adopt the plan, with dogs of all ages, to have the sportsman flush the game. Our views on this subject will be given shortly in one of the papers on dog-

breaking to which we refer you.

BLANCHARD.—Cuttidg away forefoot might give your boat BLANCIARD.—Cutifig away forefoot might give your boat weather helm, if you can cut away enough to counterwat her kee helm, without reducing the lateral resistances too much. Putting a "shoe" on aft will have a similar effect. Or shorten head booms and add to leach of mainsail: or shift the whole rig further uft, or trin by the stem. All will have a like tendency. They serve to carry the center of lateral resistance. Stemposts are raised for the sake of handliness, and to cut away friction surface of little value as lateral resistance.

lateral resistance. R. E. E., Buffalo, N. Y.—My spaniel, seven months old, has been A. E., Bullad, A. (1994) spaties, even are bloodshot, and are acting very supidly and lazy. His eyes are bloodshot, and are continually running. He cuts very little, and while sleeping breathes very heavily and occasionally makes a knud of meaning sound. Ans. The puppy is very probably in the first stages of distemper. Givé a dessertsponsituithrice a day of following pre-scription-spirits of nitre, two drachms; time, gentian, two drachms; mindererus spirits, six drachms, and water, three ounces. If doe progresses favorably give one grain of quinine three times a day, and discontinue the above mixture. Keep puppy warm and dry. Write results.

J.T.O'F., Newton, Miss.—I have a pointer-bitch puppy, about nine months old, which a few nights go was taken with a sudden weakness in her hip joints. No indication of a hurt. Appetite good, and general condition excellent. Ans. Bitches occasionally become puralyzed when they are in season, but they usually get call right earin. Your nuous has had a partial stroke, and we distemper. Give a dessertspoonful thrice a day of following pre-

all right again. Your puppy has had a partial stroke, and an ingan again. Four hoppy has had a parant series, and we would suggest a stimulating liminent, with plenty of rfetction on hind part of back, run.p. loins, etc. Paralysis is frequently the result of worms, for which you may try. Write Curther; and if no better will advise course of strychina.

H. P. D., Goldsboro', N. C.—I have an English setter, three and

H. P. D., Goldsboro', N. C.—I maye an inagina setter, three and a half years old, which has had a bad cough for two years or more. It comes on periodically. He coughs most when toing excreised. The dog seems in good condition. Please give me a remedy in your valuable paper. Ans. We should judge, from your description, that the trouble is caused by chronic bronchitts. Five grains of muriate of aumonia, dissolved in a little water, three grains of muriate of aumonia, dissolved in a little water, three processing and the processing of the control of aumonia. times a day may be of service. Good food, regular exercise and warm kenneling is what you must depend upon to give the dog relief.

IKISH WATER SPANIELS, Philadelphia, Pa.—I bayo a fine Irish

HISH WATER SAMEES, Frankens, Frankens, and iriso water spaniel puppy, four months old, which has had sore eyes ever since I got It—that is about five weeks since. It is now strong and feels well, but Is subject to fits. At first, It would have them about three times a week; now it has two in one day, and sometimes oftener. I feed it four days in the week on bolied rice and new hik, two days on Spratt's doy breat, with a little rice and new hik, two days on Spratt's doy breat, with a little from the control of the strong the second of the strong that is the second of the rice and new milk, two days on Spratts dog breat, with fittle beef tea, and one day with bread and milk. It is kept clean and dry, and moderately warm. Please advise me what to do. Ans. Give puppy two doses, one in morning, one in evening, of the follow-mixture: Four grains of calonel, with fifteen grains of subcarbonate of bismuth; three hours after second dose, give a fair quantity of castor oil. Try change of diet, omitting altogether erice, and add a little sait to the rice at all times. Pearl barley

the rice, and add a little surround, while result within a few days, is superior to rice in every way. Write result within a few days, M. L. N., Greenbush, N. V.—I have two red Irish setter pursuever months old, very sick with the distamper, lungs somewhat have been sicked to be a distributed to be a few from the control of the contro seven months old, very sick who the congested, also diarrhea troubling them. They have been sick congested, also diarrhea troubling them. What shall I give them ome fifteen days—now in second stage. What shall I give them or both difficulties? Ans. For the lung trouble, counter irritafor both dimentices? Ans. For an enough counter firma-tion by means of strong liniment, or epitits of turpentine; if the latter is employed, be careful not to use too much, as it is very powerful. The dog should be rubbed under fore-legs and across the chest. For charchea, injections of one-half teaspoonful of the clast. For marriaga injections of one-anal reaspoint in haddening in table-spoonful of shareh water, repeated about after every third discharge of bowels, if they are coplous or straining. Probably by the time of this publication, two grains of quining four times a day, and nutritious broths will be of decided benefit. Keen the number warm and dry.

pileptic fits, fulls and straightens himself out with a tremor, and roths at the mouth. After he hashad two or three, his eyes look addy and he breathes rapidly, and is dumpish. The lits come on

about two weeks apart. I thought at first he was poisoned when about two weeks upart. I thought at first he was pelsoned when I saw him in spansa, but it is a pure case of epilepsy, without doubt. Will you kindly inform me what to do tor him. He is a string a multitous animal, and I have kept him rather close? Ans, If you are correct that they are a pure epileptic fit, a cure is not probable, but the spasms may be due to some irritating cause in the stomach or bowdes, such as worms, for which you had better try. Adopt some course of treatment in this direction. Your dog should have plenty of exercise, and if a singlight on mist or wet ground, wet the back of his bead from time to time. Dogs that are confine in dark or domp places frequently have fits when brought into the light and son.

R. M. R., Philadelphia, -1. I have an imported setter numry, ten II. M. B., Palladelphin.—1. I have an imported ector puppy, ten or twelve months old, that has weak eyes, considerable matter running from them in the morning; has no symptoms of any other trouble, save occasional harging. 2. Would you recom-mend my sending him into the country, or shall I keep him in the city? 3. What is best food for him, is must object ornable? 4. At city? 3. What is best food for him, is ment objectionable? 4. At what age do dogs generally have distanper? 5. At what are should I begin to train him? 6. He is annoyed by fleas, would it hurt him to use? Persian Insect. Powder? on him? Ans. 1. You must keep the eyes clean by washing then three times a day with tepid water. We do not advise a botton being applied to the eyes of very young dogs. 2. Send him to the country by all means, pupples should never be tiep or cooped up: they must have their liberty, and in an inclosure where they can do no damage, 3. Young dogs require food more frequently than old ones, we chould therefore from them. 3. Young dogs require food more frequently than old ones, you should, therefore, food about three times a lay, providing you allow plenty of exercise. Much and milk, with a little sail, boiled potatoes mixed with gravy, wholesome table scraps, with little nead, etc., should constitute his food, which you can occasionally vary. 4. The distemper attacks dogs of all ages, although the period of greatest liability is beyond maturity. 5. The articles on dog-breaking, which are now being published in the Fougest AND STRILM, will give you the correct ideas hout house-breaking pupples, and when to introduce them in the flost. 6. You may use the insect powder; it cannot hard him. SpratUs soap is the best we know of to keep a dog clean—see advertisement fa another column. Read the paper, it contains the information you desire.

CAPTAIN. Fort Bayard. New Mexico .- I have a setter punny CAPTAIN, FORL INVARIA, New MEXICO.—I have a setter puppy about eight months old; think he has mance. The following are all the symptoms that have made their appearance:—Its control now is dry and faded, looks broken and curls up, especially so in rear of right shoulder; this has been confined to richt side, but now seems spreading on both sides. Sometime ago, in greening him, saw in his hair small white flakes of skin, which are still present. Have been compelled to feed mostly meat, with beant and potatoes. Seeing his condition of hair thought be had worms, and was confirmed in this opinion byhis actions. Gave him three doses of areas anti, followed by casteony. He three up a small tape worm and passed segment of tape worm after-wards. The pupp has plenty of exercise, as he is allowed his freedom. Seems in good spirits generally, and weighs about forty-five 'pounds. What do you advise? Ans. Treatment should be directed to getting rid of worms. Do not feed the dog for fifteen boxes and then give twenty variats of most form. rear of right shoulder: this has been confined to right side should be directed to getting ray of worms. Do not need the dop for fifteen hours, and then give twenty grains of male fern; one thour latter repeat same dose in easter oil. If the dog shows that he really has mange, by scratching himself and having sores on his body, you can then treat as his body, you can then treat as follows:-mix together four ounces of sublimed sulphur, two ounces oil of tar, and one pint of ounces of summer support, we contest of our lar, and one pint of olive oil. Dress doe all over with it every day for three days fourth day wash off with carbolic scope next day repeat dressing as before. Be careful to rub the mixture well into the skin. Give two and a half drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic in food Ore two dwarfs and all priors occased ones to five drops. Continue with this treatment for some time, to receive the most beneficial results should, however, the dog show no indication to exerct, we would advise you to simply try to build up his constitution by exhing this two grains of up the drop of the

"Summeriand Sketches."—The following charming bits are taken from Dr. F. L. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches." and tell us something of a land about which we of the North know but little. Our readers, who remember Dr. Oswald's delightful sketches in previous issues of Forest and Strell and in other periodicals, will warmly welcome these notes from his graceful pen :-

Den:—
COYOTE CONCERTS.—"I could not help admiring the wisdom of a merciful Creator, who has not increased the vocal power of animals in proportion to their size, when the overture of a coyote serenade sounded athwart the hills about an hour after sunset. It commenced with a slow crescendo, so irresistibly lugaribious that two of our dogs at once raised their heads and swelled their voices in a responsive tremolo, which may have been heard and appreciated by their distinct relatives. A kick brought their antiphones to an abruph finde, but every now and then their irrepressible feelings found vent in a low whine.

"It cannot be hunger that makes the Mexican coyotes howl, for the forests of the Excitat are inexhaustil lo storehouses of animal food, and the occasional disappointments which may attend their productory enterprises would hardly furnish an excuse for such loud and protracted laments. It is rather an elegiac tendency which manifests itself it all the varieties of the genus Canis, for even the diago, the voiceless dog of the Australian wilderness, breaks forth into sympathelio grants if he hears a puppy whine. It is the one touch of Nature that makes all canines kin, and has probably been inherited from their common ancestor, the wolf, once "A mighty hinter before the Lord," but who may have bearned to howl when his business declined under the competition of Nimrod & Co., till the hinter became the huntest, unless he preferred to enter the service of his rival at dog-wages," It cannot be hunger that makes the Mexican coyotes

THE HOME OF THE PURILE MACAW,—"The favorite haunts of the macaw are the woods of Southern Yucatan, especially the full forests, that abound in wild higs and the sweet acorns of the Queyens tiee. In a wooded valley on our left a swarm of the purple variety were called together by their leader and started off in double file, or, rather, by sets of twos, not high overhead the column divided pairwise, and the separate couples took a beschipe to their respective nests. If wasta pretty sight, and their larsh acres us sounded clear and includious from the discusses. The start is not provided that the content of the properties of the properti narsa screams sound driver and mechanish route vis-tance—from an asconishing distance, indeed, for the voice of the larger purrots is not less remarkable for its power than its versatility. The purple macaw can summon their mates from across the broadest rivers of the Ameri-can tropic.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

evoted to Fibld and Aquatic Sports, Practical Natural History, Fish Culture, the Protection of Game, Preserva-tion of Forests, and the Inculcation in Men and Women of A Healthy Interest in Out-Door Recreation and Study :

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if Dossible. 3 elements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be recompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good fatth and be addressed to Föriss? Any StriEAM Publishma Ownous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secrearies of Glubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of maliservice if money remitted to us if department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. servance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

NOTE THE CHANGE.

THE FOREST AND STREAM is now in possession of a spacious suite of rooms in the Times building, Nos 39 and 40 Park Row. The new offices have been specially litted up for its occupancy, and nothing has been neglected which experience could suggest to secure for ts editors and publishers the very best facilities of the day for newspaper work.

We are now in a central location, casy of access, and our door is wide open to receive all our friends. had thought to celebrate the occasion by an old-fash ioned "house-warming," to which should be gathered a goodly assemblage of our contributors and readers; but deterred by the impracticubility of such a sportsman's convention, we are content to extend to each and all who shall read these lines, severally and collectively, a hearty invitation to call on us and inspect the new premises. Congratulations by letter and in person are in order.

With new and better arrangements for work, the FOREST AND STREAM is prepared to add to its excellence and usefulness, and to keep pace with the participation in healthy and manly sport which is so rapidly increasing throughout the country.

We must again caution our correspondents to direct all communications of every nature relating to this journal to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, and not to any individual. This is an imperative rule to prevent the miscarriage of letters, and to insure their receipt by ourselves.

A COMMENDABLE ACTION.-The Long Island Railroad has issued an order (General Order No. 64) to the effect that "game, fish, dogs, and hunting and fishing tackle, when in charge of the owners traveling as passengers will be carried as baggage, free of charge, This remedies an abuse frequently complained of by sportsmen who have been subjected to the extortions and incivilities of employees. The new rule will serve to make this favorite road still more popular with the sporting fraternity.

- We again invite attention to the value and benefitof our Game and Fish Directory, of which the plan is set forth in another colume.

WILLIAM M. TILESTON.

O chronicle the death of one with whom we have been long and pleasantly associated were at best but the performance of a melancholy duty, which in the present instance is rendered doubly painful because of the sad attendant circumstances under which our friend. William M. Tileston, lost his life.

Upon the evening of the 21st inst., while the Madison Square Garden, of this city, was thronged with visitors to the Hahnemann Hospital Fair, suddenly and without warning, a portion of the building crashed to the earth crushing in its fall human limbs and destroying human lives. Mr. Tileston had been present, attending to business connected with the coming bench show, and having left the building, bad stopped on the sidewalk to talk a few moments-the fatal moments that cost him his life. With his companion he was just turning to go, when the wall above them was heard to crack, and before he could obey his companion's startled exclamation to jump from the sidewalk, he was caught in the falling rains and buried beneath a mass of mortar, bricks and timber. Ready help was at hand; he was extricated while still conscious, and borne, at his own request, to St. Luke's Hospital, where, at 4 o'clock the following morning, surrounded by the members of his family and a few intimate friends, he expired. Mr. Tileston was born at New Rochelle, N. Y., in 1838,

and came of a family prominent in mercantile life, being a nephew of the well-known Thomas Tileston. Having received a college education, he entered business life and went to China as the representative of Oliphant & Co. There he remained several years, one of the leading spirits of the English and American residents, and true to his tastes taking a lively interest in the field sports of Many of his novel experiences here were the country. afterward embodied in entertaining sketches of sport in China, contributed to the American magazines and sporting journals. Returning to California, Mr. Tileston purchased a ranche at Los Angelos, where he married. Some of our readers may recollect the capitally written sketches entitled "Santa Monica," written by him and published in the Forest and Stream (Vol. III., Nos. 11, 12 and 13), in which were recounted the romantic circum stances of his courtship and marriage. These sketches with numerous others which he wrote from time to time, attracted considerable attention, and subsequently led to his assuming the position of editor of the Kennel department of this journal, a position which he filled with mutual satisfaction to himself and the friends of the paper, until he left the Forest and Stream in June, 1877, to establish the Country. In October of the following year, when the latter journal suspended publication, he returned to his old position on the Forest and STREAM, where he remained until last November, when he left the journalist's profession to engage in business life, and established the firm of Nixon & Tileston, mining brokers, at No. 61 Broadway. Mr. Tileston was all his life a genuine and enthusiastic

sportsman. He was passionately fond of the dog, always owning several valuable animals himself, and being re garded as an excellent authority on the subject. It was to his energetic labors and executive ability that the Westminster Kennel Club, of this city, was established, and its annual bench shows of does conducted with such success. Indeed, Mr. Tileston was the life of the Club, and certainly to him belongs the credit of its exhibitions.

In person he was tall, standing over six feet in height and being well proportioned; he was forty-two years of age, and at the time of his death was in the best of health and spirits. In social and business life an agreeable companion, he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who highly esteemed him for his many gentlemanly qualities. He leaves a widow and four young children. To his family we extend not only our own sincerest sympathy, but that, as well, of those who knew Mr. Tileston through his connection with this ionrnal.

LYCOMING SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.-The first year of the Lycoming Sportsmen's Club of Williamsport, Pa., has been marked by eminently successful labors toward promoting the best interests of game protection. It has pursued its work so energetically and so efficiently as to render its name a terror to the law-breaker, and the pronounced evils which prompted its organization have become almost wholly suppressed. The club now numbers tifty members, many of whom are experts with rod and gun; is free from debt, and occupies a handsomely furnished room. At the annual meeting, April 13th, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Hugh L. White; Vice-President, Ed. G. Koch Secretary, James Armstrong, and Treasurer, August Koch. The following Executive Committee also elected to act with the ex-officio members thereof: Messra. G. Kent, D. P. Hobart, J. B. Emery, E. B Taylor and Alex, Davidson. A series of highly complimentary resolutions were passed, appreciative of the efficient labors of the retiring officers-Messrs. H. S. Lucas (President), H. Tallman (Vice-President), J. W. P. Parsons (Secretary) and August Koch (Treasurer), and of the Executive Committee.

AN UNJUST INSINUATION.

N a recent issue of one of our contemporaries we find a most surprising editorial effusion on the subject of field trials in general, the Eastern Field Trial Club in particular, and the breeders of dog-flesh at large. This remarkable production -remarkable on account of its extreme narrow mindedness and inconsistency-should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The paragraph which is most fallacious in its reasoning and most unjust in its insinuations is as follows :—

One thing to be commented upon regard ng the late trials of the club, was the fact that the dogs entered and ran were, with one exception, the dogs hunted and owned by gentlemen sportsmen men identified with the love of a hunting dog, and not looking upon a setter or a pointer as a thing, a machine, from which money may be coined by cash sales. We find that the dogs ran for the amusement, the pleasure, the delight, if you will, of their owners, and not to gain éclat in victory to be then used as an advertisement for future emolument. The entries already received vertisement for future emoliment. In entires arrany reversed for the coming trials of 1850, to be rin at Itobia's Island, and commencing Monday, Nov. 29th, show the feature we allude to in a remarkable degree. In the list of entries we give below, our readers will find no long lot of entries from the various noted kennels of the land, identified with dow-breeding as a business. but instead, a dog or two from men who intend to run their dogs at the trials in good faith, and with the hope of winning there. In making these remarks, we have no intention of reflecting upon the National American Kennel Club in any way. We are des seeing the two clubs work harmonlously together for the common good, and we feel assured that the Eastern Field Trials Club would be the last to interfere with the National in the slightest degree, unless aggression comes from the latter. There is room enough for both.

If there had been one particle of manly or honest sentiment in the above, we should not have deemed it worth our trouble to go out of our way to expose the absurdities which it contains, for we feel that the direct slurs at kennel clubs and dog-breeders will fall as harmlessly as the proverbial drops on a duck's back, but we consider that it is in extremely bad taste, since nearly every man now-a-days, who owns a really good animal, sells either pups or stud services. The expressions in the article alluded to are inconsistent. Why does not our contemporary find fault with the horse-breeders of the country for standing their stallions or selling colts, or with other stock-breeders for making a business of breeding? just as legitimate and just as honorable to sell dogs as to

Again, these slurs are in bad taste, because the men by whom their author is most intimately surrounded have for years traded in dogs, and the bad feature of it is that they have been able to give very little for the money; and as he himself has probably realized something for dogs and the breeding of chickens, he is evidently not exactly in the position to throw the first stone. Although we have been extremely gratified and encouraged at seeing, of late, the gentleman sportsman take the breaking-whip in his own hands, and make such excellent records in handling as have been made at the late field trials, yet we would be equally gratified to see the sporting press of the country, which should be looked upon as a sound and healthy authority, preach less cant, and practice what is considered to be the ard precept of the sporting man-all that is honest, manly, open and fair.

If there is one class above another in this or any other country fitted to breed stock for an emolument, it is that composed of individuals who have other collateral than buncombe to fall back upon. It is only the wellfilled purse, in the first place, that procures the best and finest stock, and that can afford the means of so keeping it that its future offspring may be healthy and sound. To the class of men who, for their pleasure, or for their profit, have carried out this course, the sporting community here is immeasurably indebted, and especially to this generation of shooting men, and those that are to come, has the introduction of breeding-kennels in America been an endless boon, for it has given many a man the whereby for enjoying his favorite sport to the ut-most, to which his limited means would otherwise have kept him a stranger.

From the whole tone of the article it is evident that a sly cut is intended for the National American Kennel Club, for the writer referred to disclaims any such reflection before he is accused. Why he should do this, when it is admitted that "there is room enough for both clubs," is an enigma, and when taken into account that the officers of the N. A. K. C. are this year all from the East, there certainly can be no just ground for jealousy. We shall make it our pleasure to aid in every way the success of the Eastern Field Trials Club, but none the less will our endeavors be directed in assisting the N. A. K. C., in becoming what it should be—a national association. As for field trial clubs, the more the merrier.

But even were the ground taken by our contemporary a just one, the list of owners submitted as being made up of men who are not interested in dog breeding as a business is not what it pretends to be, but on the contrary, it ncludes several names which have before now been signed to receipts for money for dog flesh or dog breaking. Here it is : our readers may judge for themselves :-

J. B. Goodwin, Norwich, Conn.; J. G. Heckscher, Union Club, N. Y. City; Lincoln and Hellyar, Warren, Mass.; J. Otto Donner, 117, Wall Street, N. Y. City;

T. Gladstone, Boonton, N. J.; J. N. Lewis, Clarksburg, N. J.; Charles Heath, Newark, N. J.; S. Dillon Ripley 5 W. 37th street, N.Y. City: C. Sterling, 44 Warren street, N. Y. City; A. Belmont, Jr., Union Club, N. Y. City; James Benkard, Union Club, N. Y. City; St. nel Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred. Herzman, Greenport, N. Y.; H. F. Aten, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. H. Billings 29 Broadway, N. Y.; W. H. Holmes, Orange, N. J.; Forman Taylor, Colt's Neck, N. J.; G. T. Leach, Thurber & Co's., N. Y. City : W. J. Belden, Riverhead, L. L. N. William Stanley, Broadway, N. Y. City; Andrew J. Bache, Morristown, N. J.; Jacob Pentz; W. Buckingham, Norwich, Conn : J. B. Dilley, Lake City, Minu, W. A. Coster, Flatbush, L. I : H. Hall, Marlboro, N. Y.

Notes.-We need not add anything to the communication of the Secretary of the Long Island Sportsmen's As He has presented the claims of this part of the State so conclusively that we shall confidently look for the Convention here next year. We heartily second the views of our correspondent, and commend them to the favorable consideration of the clubs throughout the State.

Th carticles on Dog-Breaking, published in our Kennel columns, are plain, practical and to the point. So say our readers, and the numerous compliments given to them prove that a good thing is appreciated.

The Connecticut Lakes country is becoming more popular as its attractions are becoming better known, The writer of the article in our issue of to-day is wellinformed, and the hints he gives should be followed by visitors to that region.

The article, "Lost in the Maine Woods," published in these columns some weeks ago, has been extensively copied by the press of the country. One reason of its taking so well is that this losing one's way in the forest is not an unusual experience, and the relation of our correspondent's adventures recalls to mind other mishaps of a like nature.

We publish to-day other expressions of opinion about the trap-shooting of pigeons. While holding very strong convictions on the subject ourselves, and which we shall not hesitate to fully express, we prefer at present to hold our columns open for the fullest and most free expression of the views of interested correspondents. We invite terse, concise expressions from our readers.

A London angling society has just celebrated the anniversary of the death of Julius Cæsar. Just what that worthy did, that his death should be remembered by fishermen in this Nineteenth Century, is quite beyond our comprehension, unless our English brothers of the rod bear in mind the days of their youth, when sunshine and zenhyrs invited them to the trout streams, while inexorable fate and an unrelenting tutor confined them to "Cosar's Commentaries" and the intricacies of bridge building in the time of the Gallic Wars,

A sportsman is not necessarily a "Nimrod," although a certain class of writers affect the word, probably with the idea that it adds dignity to their books. This use of strained language is offensive to one who finds genuine enjoyment in field sports. A "Nimrod," to our mind, is a blustering young fellow, trapped out in all the toggery of a sportsman's furnishing store, who acts in the field very much like an Indian in a war-dance. The epithet is a derogatory one. Stick to "Sportsman," term which has of late years acquired new credit and dignity.

Our rifle-shooting record in this number gives Mr. Lauritzen, of the Washington Club, a fine record of 219 at the long ranges, and strengthens his position on the flattering list of American marksmen who are safe for the high teens, with good prospect of reaching the twenties, as he did last year with his unequalled 222 in a It is matter of a pity that the harsh native-American rule should bar so reliable a man from international contests, for although a Dane by birth, Mr. Lauritzen has long been naturalized. Custom unhappily joins with law, and puts the Presidency and a place on a national rifle team as about the only discriminations against a foreign-born citizen as regards eligibility.

Much of the matter published by the FOREST AND STREAM is well worth reproduction elsewhere. We are gratified and complimented every week in the year by such appreciative copying in other papers. This is editorial courtesy which we always appreciate. Sometimes, too, it happens that we unexpectedly find ourselves in high places. An instance of this occurred the other day. We were looking over the April number of Scribner's, and became interested in an article describing the mules of the Rocky Mountains, an interest, however, which straightway abated when we found that the paper was substantially one published months before in the FOREST AND STREAM. The trappings were somewhat altered, and the animal was bedecked with sundry new accourtements. But it was our mule, after all, and eminently

worthy of his new place, too, we thought. It is needless to say that the editor of Scribner's was as much astonished to see in the Forest and Stream the original article as we had been to see its reproduction in the pages of his magazine. The Rocky Mountain mule is a deceptive creature. One knows not what to count on when dealing with him.

Civilized nations have passed and left no sign; but the Indian will be remembered by two things at least—the birch bark canoe which no production of the white can equal for strength, lightness, engedithess, sengoing qualities, and earrying capacity and the snow-shoe, which appears to be perfect in its form, and like a violin, incapable of development or improvement. are three inventions which the ingenuity of man seems to b able to improve upon, and two of them are the works o ges, namely, the violin, snow-shoes, and birch-bark canoes.

In this, Lord Dufferin is certainly not very complimentary to the mechanical genius of the century, and we would suggest as one reason why civilization has not improved on snow-shoes and birch-barks to any great extent, the fact that there is very little to improve upon But for all that, it will hardly do to assert that the snowshoes manufactured in civilized parts are not in point of strength, durability, pattern and finish far ahead of what the aborigines turn out. Similarly, the birch-bark is an excellent creation for the woods; but the very fact that the civilized sportsman takes more kindly to a Rushton canoe, whenever he can get one, must be accepted as the evidence of hard facts in its favor. As a makeshift, give us a birch-bark, and light the camp fire by the friction of kindlings; but as a matter of choice, send us a civilized canoe and a box of matches.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT IF TRUE.-We understand that the celebrated Sibau Mobung, chief of the Treng Dyaks, recently informed Herr Carl Bock, whom he encountered during the latter's explorations in Borneo, that he frequently cut off the heads of human beings of both sexes, for the purpose of feasting on the brains, which, he affirmed, were most excellent good eating. The palms of the hands too, he stated to be toothsome morsels, while the shoulders, on the contrary, he pronounced to be bitter. An authoritative statement like this, of the relative value of different portions of the human body as is certainly not without interest; but we could wish that the information were more extended and detailed. We presume that it is hopeless to call on any of our readers for information on such a topic, but we have two or three friends who could, if they would, present to us their experience. Old Bears' Ears, the Ree, for example, if his hair still adorns his venerable head, and has not ecome, since we last saw him, the ornament of some Sioux lodge, could inform us as to the excellence of the Sioux heart as a bonne bouche; and Liver Eating Johnson. if he still lives and moves and has his being on the plains and among the mountains of Montana, could furnish valuable statistics as to the flavor of certain parts of the freshly-killed Red man. It is sad to think how fast the men who could have told us what we want to know on the subject, are passing away. Bloody Knife went down with many another good man, in the fearful fight of the Little Bighorn, and Tuckee-tee-lous, the Pawnee, has for years been killing the fat cows in the happy huntingground of his own people, that lies far beyond the shin-Our civilization-God save the mark -has cut down the Red man to the ground.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. -Fish ponds and newspapers are alike in that it is an exceedingly easy matter to sink a fortune in either, but quite a different task to get anything substantial back again. We cannot number on our fingers the experimentalists who have found their trout-ponds only expensive luxuries ; the number of newspaper amateurs is equally great. The success of one journal always invites a crowd of emulous imitators, who think that an investment in printers' ink must be a sure and speedy way to fortune. It has been the lot of the FOREST AND STREAM, since its beginning, seven years ago, to note from time to time the birth, life and death of numerous sporting weeklies, whose projectors have found only after dearly bought experience, that their sheets would not pass current for bank-notes.

We have watched each of these ventures with more or less interest, and from the fitful vicissitudes of their vexed existence, have not failed to draw the patent moral. Among other principles in the philosophy of the newspaper world we have noted this, and we here set it forth for the benefit of some of our friends: A publicacation which is made up principally of pickings and stealings-mostly stealings-from leading journals in its has an exceedingly uncertain tenure of life. Its limited constituency of readers will inevitably in time come to find out the source whence it draws its good things, and following the rule in such matters, will prefer the original to the weak imitation. The sheets which batten on the FOREST AND STREAM, stealing whole columns bodily, are annoying for the time being, but, like the pestiferous gnats and flies of summer, are sure to disappear when the frosts come. There is some consola-

ticles from the Forest and Stream without credit, but affix the writers' signatures as well, thereby making it appear that the writers themselves are playing double with us by writing the same thing for two papers. is of little importance to us, and we only mention the circumstance at the suggestion of our aggrieved contributors. We can hardly hope to remedy the annoyance, for such an undertaking as that would involve task of instilling into the befogged minds of these editors a code of ethics entirely above their character and appre-

So much for so much.

AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, April 24th, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

"Piseco" was right in the statements of fact which he made before, and as I declared; why does he simply repeat those statements, and then leave the question exactly where we left it—a difference of judgment, based upon a mutual recognition of the same facts? the potato now, as I did then, but I do not "acknowledge the corn!"

"Piseco" has passed just one season in Alaska. He has arrived at his honest self-opinion in regard to the agricultural capacities of Alaska; he agrees with me in the main, but he says I am in error over the nota-Well, here is the opinion of an honored, cultivated officer, Capt. George W. Bailey, United States Revenue Marine, who has passed four seasons in Alaska, closing with October, 1879. I select Bailey's name out of twenty on my files, because he was just such a man as "Piseco"—a "Captain in the Navee," an honorable, elegant gentleman :-

Regarding the resources of Alaska, and it being able to give support to a large population, I have only to say that, so far as a sailor's opinion goes, it is folly to talk of such a thing in connection with Alaska north and west of Sitka. Instances have been with Alaska north and west of Sitka. Instances have been where people have lived in part from the production of the soil in more nothern latitudes. In some parts of this territory, the southeastern, no doubt the hardy vegetables could be raised, but hardly in sufficient quantities to support a large population.

Here I am sustained exactly in the broad, liberal view which Capt. Bailey gives of the subject. I have not said anywhere that potatoes could not be raised in Alaska, but I do say that this individual raising of a potato at Sitka "seven inches long," etc., proves nothing in a practical I said in 1874 that Alaska could not encourage agricultural settlement because she did not hold out a single sign of encouragement. Why, these little patches of potatoes at Sitka and at Kodiak in Alaska are precisely, in their application as illustrations of agricultural progress and capacity in Alaska, like the appearance of a stray hair here and there on the top of a shining bald head! Vet "Piseco" sees the hair aforesaid, and thereupon declares] that more will come if they are cultivated!

Let me call "Piseco" to a moment of reflection over these facts. First: Alaska is not a new country; it has been thoroughly looked over and tried by Russians for at least seventy years prior to our acquisition of it. Russians made energetic, intelligent and persistent trials of the resources of the soil everywhere throughout It was to their direct self-interest to do so, for Alaska. it was both a matter of necessity as well as that of luxury to have grain, beef and vegetables at their posts of duty, No more intelligent agriculturists than these Siberian farmers were (and are to-day) can be found in America. What was the result of this long, patient, interested attempt by the Russians to raise their own vegetables, grain and beef in Alaska? It resulted in failure, practically. They had to go down to California, and establish settlement on the Russian River there for the end in view. Comment is unnecessary. Second; The fact that the climate last season was such

as to grow good potatoes must not be used to predicate success at Sitka this year. Indeed, if "Piseco" follows his potato through the coming season, he will bear us out in saying that no dependence can be placed upon the crop: the chances are nine to one against a good season this year, since it was favorable last. One successful planting in four years is about the rule at Sitka. Let me quote Captain Bailey once again to reinforce my argument:

There are, no doubt, people who, satisfied with a mere exist-ence and willing to live upon the productions of the water and seaches, and what vegetables they could raise in this inhospitable citime, might eke out a more comfortable existence than they ble clime, might eke out a more comfortable existence than they now do. Such might consider Alaska a paradise. But the representations of some persons, who have described Alaska in glowing terms, I consider to be wrone, as they might induce the immigration of sottlers, who would not be satisfied after spending their all in getting here. The suplus population of our large cities can find better homes than can be found in Alaska. In some oftee can into better nomes than tean no found in Anisca, it is one of our Western States and territories, where a milder and more fruitful climate is to be found. Until the latter are crowded with sattles, it is unwise and unjustifiable, in my opinion, to try and Induce immigration to Alaska. . . . Alaska has been claimed as a grazing country for sheep as well as cattle, but only by those the plaints of these papers, which not only quote their arquantity to keep what few cattle they have during the winter;

I like to put this opinion of one honest mariner against "Piseco" and Captain Bailey stand that of the other. each other off admirably, while I pursue the even tenor of my way. It requires a certain breadth of beam to carry sail well under the sudden puffs of violent criticism, as no one enjoys the capsizing of a self-constituted authority, who makes his professions of fact and result, based entirely upon his able imagination, better than I do. Cognizant of this danger, I, myself, have looked well to my stays in Alaska, and "Pisco," when he comes down from his warlike ark at Sitka Bay, exchanging the gloom of Alaska fog and rain for the glad sunshine of California, will say amen, amen to my sermon.

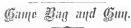
HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

GAME PROTECTION.

WISCOTSIN,-The Black Hawk Club of Lake Koshkonong, Wis., have been successful in introducing into the game laws of that State an amendment prohibiting cover shooting of wild fowl from blinds, etc., a provision which most thoroughly protects the birds in their feeding grounds. The law now reads as follows :-

which most thoroughly protects the birds in their feeding grounds. The law now reads as follows:

Any person who shall take, catch, kill, destroy or wound any woodcock, prairie hen or prairie chicken, partridge or ruffed grouse, sharp tailed grouse, or grouse of any variety, snipe, quail, mallard, wood or teal duck, or deer, by the use of any net, trap, gin or spring-gun, or who shall kill, destroy or who shall hill, destroy or wound any wild duck, brant or goose, by the use of any pivot or swivel gun, or any fire-arm other than a gun habitually used at arm's length and fired or discharged from the shoulder, or raised and held by the hand, or by any float, sneak boat, sail or steamboat, or floating box of similar device, or from any fixed or artificial blind or ambush located in open water outside or beyond the natural cover of reeds, cane flogs, or wild rice, or any lake, river, bay or inlet, or attempt so to do, or who shall take, destroy, or have in his possession the eggs, or wandonly disturb or molest the nesting place of any prairie hen or prairie chicken, or grouse of any kind or variety, woodcock, quail, partridge, snipe, wild duck, brant, or who shall pursue, entrap, ensure or kill any otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, or other fur-bearing animals upon the lands or to the middle of any stream of water adjoining the lands of snother engaged in the business on such lands of breeding or rearing such animals, shall be punished by the not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, for each offense. Such fine when collected shall be paid to the county treasurer, and by him to the school fund. to the school fund.



GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild Ducks, Geese, Brant, etc.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address.

ABOUT A RAMBOD-Extracted from the unpublished adventures of John Doe and Richard Roe, sportsmen :-

"It was early one morning that our friend John perched himself on a large musk-rat house in the middle of the pond 'to look out for ducks.' There he stood teetering away, with the down off the cat-tails blowing down his gun's barrel, threatening to choke it. At last John spotted an old sheldrake swimming up. Now John's was a mighty good gun to kick,' 'the best he'd ever seen,' and he was terribly afraid of pitching backward if he 'let go, standing up, so he made up his mind to lean forward as he 'pulled,' knowing the recoil would set him up all right. It was a dreadful nice calculation. But you see the 'derned' old gun snapped, and away went John, head first, into the mud, gun and all, when Dick waded in and fished them out. In trying to scoop the mud out of the barrel the ramrod got stuck; so over to the beach they went, with five feet of ramrod sticking out, to challenge some mighty fishermen to a 'tug of war.' After our two friends had been 'drug' over two sand-hills and a pile of clam-shells it occurred to the contestants that the rod was in to stay. But said old Capt. John Ed., 'What cussed fools we've been, boys, a-sweatin' over that 'ere gun, when we can make fast a squid-line, shoot the ram-rod up, and then haul the old she-rocket down.' No sooner said than done; the 'old she-rocket' did go up, but as no one thought of putting their foot on the other end of the line, she was soon 'lost to sight and memory dear'-dcar indeed, for as Capt. John Ed.'s weather eye dropped earthward, after following the comet's heavenly flight, he said : 'Boys, I'll thank you for 67 cents for that line you've gone and lost.' This is not all, for the gur—so John Doe says—smells like that old sea-porgic Captain to this day, which scares away the big game.

NEW YORK—Hayts Corners, Seneca County, March 30th.—Wild goese have stopped more frequently here than usual. M. L. Everett and his son were on their way to Waterloo (sixteen miles north from here) on Saturday

last, and four miles this side they saw some forty or fifty wild geese within fifty yards of the main road, and they say they were in sight of several cehicles on their way to market, and that one man shook his lat and shouted to scare the geese, as they were busily engaged feeding on green wheat. They paid no attention, as their sentinel gander was on duty sharp, until a man was seen approaching across the adjacent field with a rifle in hand. Then at the signal all rose and were on their way toward Cayuga Lake, four miles east; therefore there were no shots fired at them.

were no shots fired at them, L. E. W.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—Messrs, Parrish and Williams, of the Seneca Gun Club, Seneca Falls, have contracted with Frank Chaffey for the immediate delivery of 19,000 wild pigeons to be used at the coming tournament. One thousand birds have been shipped to the Monroe County Club, and will arrive this week, with a similar consignment to follow next week. The Rochester Gun Club and several clubs in that vicinity, have also ordered birds of Mr. Chaffey for practice.

Monday, May 2 th, has been appointed as the date for the opening of the Convention.

the opening of the Convention.

Hornellsville, April 26th.—The first woodcock of the season was killed by a telegraph wire. No Wilsons snipe yet. A few ducks stop with us and get a warm reception. Tom Tennant killed thirteen one day last week.

J. O. F.

New Jersey.—Forked River, April 24th—The Wilson snipe shooting has been moderately good in this section for the last few weeks. The largest bag I have heard of, in one day, was thirteen, by a gentleman from New York, with one of our local gunners. Were it not for two or three parties here who make a business of training dogs, and scour the meadows at every opportunity, we would have fine shooting.

A.

we would have fine shooting.

Occan County, N. J., April 24th.—For the past few A.

Occan County, N. J., April 24th.—For the past few days there have been plenty of snipe on certain meadows—on others none at all. I find they are most likely to be found this spring on very treacherous places, near high banks, where small fresh water streams run through, I have shot them this week where I went knee-deep every step. They do not lie well, and give no scent, and the best quail dogs totally fail to find or point them. The principal destruction of game is caused by the set-back fires started by men to stop the original fires. The game which is inclosed in the ring of the fire is surely destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the immense loss of all kinds of game by these terrible fires, and almost always caused by some circless person burning brush and clearing up land, fin my opinian there should be a law to prevent any person burning brush, for any reason whatever, except it be raining or snow on the ground.—Two winters will pass before those woods will be what they were. S.K., Ja. PENNSYLYAMIN—Harrisburg, April 28th.—Duck shoot-

PENNSYLVANIA—Harrisburg, April 25th.—Duck shooters have had good success the past week at Green's Dam, McCormick's Island, Cox's Wharf above Independence Island, between the island and the mouth of Conodoguinnet Creek, and elsewhere.

Pennsylvania-Applebachsville, April 18th.-PENNSYLVANIA—Appletoconsbutle, Appril 18th.—I and a friend were out snipe shooting last week. We met with poor success—bagged eleven in half a day. I shot four ducks in the creek the other day, and saw several geese. I hear most every morning the qualis whistling. I think we will have some fine shooting by next season. Pheasants are very scarce in the mountain.

DEAD SHOT.

ants are very scarce in the mountain. DEAD SHOT. GEORGIA—Americal, April 15th.—Quail are whistling "Bob White" on the fences, and the turtle-doves have mated. Whip-poor-wills, martins and woodpeckers have arrived, and the freedman, or rather the freedwoman, is happy with her pole and cotton string catching "pollywogs" from branches and creeks. The sportsman's gun is laid away, and the fox is allowed to rost and raise. Only the wild-cat is relentlessly pursued to protect the lambs and the litter of pigs in the swamp. Shor.

Only the wild-cat is relentlessly pursued to protect the lambs and the litter of pigs in the swamp. SHOT.

OH10—Cudiz, April 20th.—Around here game is rather thinned out. Quail are very scarce; I saw only one covey last winter. The severe weather of "78-79 very nearly exterminated them. However, by the time the law is up I think they will be plentier, though if it haln't been for that law I'm afraid there would not be many quail in the Buckeye State by this time. We have a few ruffed grouse here, though not many care to hunt them, because most fellows here think that the wholesale slaughter of squirrels is "sport."

There are occasional suipe and woodcock found in this region, though extremely rare. I believe if the average Cadiz hunter would kill one of either of these birds, he would, through ignorance, leave it as unfit for eating, or have it mounted as a rara avis, though there are several genuine sportsmen here.

Squirrels are generally very plenty, rabbits the same, though this last whiter they have been rather scarce; not so the year before, however, for then the woods were full, anywhere between twelve and twenty generally being the results of an afternoon's shooting. There is no wild fowl shooting at all within fifteen or twenty milk as a shooting at all within fifteen or twenty milks, as there are no bodies of water large enough. There are a good many foxes in this country, though few good fox-hounes.

Cadiz is a small village on a branch of the Pennsylvania

fox-bounds.

Cadiz is a small village on a branch of the Pennsylvama Railroad. We have a good many stories of the early settlers around here. One is to the effect that an old hunter captured a wolf and skinned it alive, after which he set it loose. It is true, too. There were a she wolf and four whelps killed near here a few days ago. We have a sportsmen's club here, and some of the members are right Young Sportsman. x-hounds. Cadiz is a small village on a branch of the Pennsylvania

INDIANA—Newport, April 17th.—Snipe and plover shooting is very good on the mash lands of the prairie west of this point. On last Tuesday afternoon my friend Ward and myself drove eight miles west of town to a point on the prairie known as Greasy Creek. We shot that evening and two hours next morning, bagging three blue-wing teal ducks and fifty-three Wilson snipe and plover.

prover.

Indiana,—Cloverdale, Ind., April 5th.—Was out the other day a short time with the snipe. They made their appearance about March 25th, with a storm of rain from the southwest, and are, as yet, very wild, and as a natural consequence, my bag was light. They are in good condition for the table, which I place to the credit of our mild winter. An examination of their feeding ground

disclosed plenty of grubs, snails and larvæ. Spring is now surely upon us, if our numerous early-calling birds is taken as evidence. LA Belle.

is taken as evidence,

SIDE SHOOT.—Tuscola, Ill., April 22d.—Following are
the scores of a match shoot at jack snipe yesterday:—

A. M. Woody, 33; T. Smith, 31—Total, 64. Frank Wilson, 37: Armstrong, 17—Total, 54. Difference, 10. Snipe
are plenty, but too many shooters.

Minnesora—St. Paul. April 10th.—Hon. Fred. Von
Baumbach, Secretary of State, and P. J. Giesen, Esq.,
returned yesterday from a hunting expedition of several
days in the vicinity of Redwood Falls. The gentlemen
brought with them several geese, a few ducks and badly
sm-burned faces to show as the fruits of their trip.
Wisconsin.—The famous "Fish Creck." one mile west

Wisconsin.—The famous "Fish Creek," one mile west of Ashland, Wisc, is reported to yield from three to six thousand brook trout per annum, and has done so for the past ten years, and still it seems eshaustless. Some of the finest trout that have been taken in that country have been brought in from its ice-cold nod and rhilds. Last season several very large trout were caught, one weighing three and three-quarter pounds, and one four pounds two ounces, both taken by Adam Goeltz, the well-known guide.

well-known guide.

DAROTA TERRITORY,—Deadwood. April 8th.—We have plenty of most all kinds of game, such as elk, deer, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, wolf, fox, rabbit, hare, prairie chickens and grouse, but no quail. Our club have sent to Minnesota for several hundred, and will turn them out on the Redwater and Belle Fourche, so that in a short time we will have good shooting. Ducks and geese are very plentiful. One cinnamon bear was killed the other day that dressed 760 pounds. One party went out to the Belle Fourche last week and brought back a wagon load of deer, rabbits and ducks too numerous to mention, being absent only three days. Fish are plenty and of all sizes, also fine turtles. In fact we have one of the finest countries for a sportsman in the west; every year will add to its interest. The weather is beautiful and spring is in full bloom.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF GUN TRIALS.—Philadelphia.

year will and to 18 interest. The weather is benutitul and spring is in full bloom.

PRACTICAL VALUE OF GUN TRIALS.—Philadelphia, Miss., April 2d.—I see many things in FOREST AND STREAM that please me, but what has pleased me most is Au Sable's gun trial for pattern and penetration, in its issue of March 4th. Now, I wish that more of the sports, men would give their experience in the same way, that their brothers who live in dark corners may have some light to guide them in selecting their game. S.P.N.

BUCKSHOT IN CHORF-BORES.—Houston, April 15th.—Last week a member of the Houston Gun Club received a 10-gauge, W. W. Greener's hammerless gun. This is the first seen in this section. Members meet to see it targeted. After finding it made good targets with small shot, ten shells were loaded with 100 buckshot that chambered three at muzzle, nine shots in each shell. 5drs, of powder was the charge. After counting the ten targets made at forty yards, we were supprised to find that the new gun had put ninety shot inside the thirty-inch circle, or a loss of one per cent, for each load. A well-known deer-slayer remarked, "That gun will fetch meat every time, if you hold her straight." ALMO.

WHOLESALE AND REFAIL DEALERS.—Portland, Me,

well-known deer-slayer remarked, "That gun will fetch meat every time, if you hold her straight," ALMO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.—Portland, Me., April 24th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I am heartily glad that some one has had the courage to "speak out" about the practice of manufacturers and wholesale dealers in guns, ritles and sporting goods, in regard to the manner in which retailers are treated, and hope it will have the effect of bringing about a reform in this direction. As the business of many wholesale houses is now conducted, nearly every consumer knows the exact cost of this class of goods as well as the retail dealer. About every grocery-store keeper in the country, and others supposed to be in want of anything in this line, are supplied with price-lists with discounts stated therein, and some even go so far as to offer to send a single article on receipt of price named. This is manifestly unfair treatment of the retail dealer, giving him a chance only of picking up a customer now and then. I would suggest that the names of those who adopt this method be published, that the 'trade' may know how to discriminate in giving orders, only that it might be too good an advertisement for the wholesaler. However, if they read what has been, and may be, said upon the subject, they will learn that the retailers are after them with a sharp stick. I have noticed, in one instance, that in the case of a Ballard rille, the statement is made that no discount will be given, except to the regular trade. There may be others of the same kind, and, if there are, they are the very parties we are waiting to hear from. Keep the ball rolling. Down EASTER.

THE CONVENTION OF 1881.

BROOKLYS, N. Y., April, 1880.

Editor Forest and Stream:
At the Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, held at Rochester, July 7th, 1879, delegates from three of our local clubs united in an invitation to

delegates from three of our local clubs united in an invitation to that body to visit Kings County.

It was apparently so well received that we are encouraged to renew it, sincerely believing that its acceptance at the approaching meeting will promote the interests of the Association, and prove satisfactory and beneficial to the members who may partiake of our hospitality. Many of the individual sportsmen of the State know, and probably all have beard of, what we can do in the way of entertainment.

We urgo that the Convention of 1881 should be on Long Island for the following reasons:—

First. For sanitary reasons. The chemometer during the summer averages about 55 degrees. The cool sea breezes are pecularly invigorating to visitors from the interior. Experience demonstrates that the change from inland to seas-hove, and rice exercises.

perates to improve the general health for a long time afterward operates to improve the geometric floor will contribute to this result. We claim that our sea food—oysters, claims, lobsters crabs, bluefish, wealths and other varieties—cannot be excelled, if indeed equaled, in the world.

It indeed equated, in the world.

Second, Amusement and pleasure at moderate cost. We propose to hold the contests at Concy Island, or in the immediate vicinity of this world-renowed pleasure resort. It can be reached from New York City by five distinct steam raffroads, also by one horse railroad, and by steamhouts, which sail through our buy and Narrows, passing our islands— me fortified—and by the

ocean itself, to the wonderful iron pier, 1,100 feet in length. The fare is merely nominal. The time of the trip is about forty-five minutes, and hundreds of trains run each way daily, carrying thousands of passengers. There are many large hotels and resthousands of passengers. There are many hare hotels and restaurants, noticeaby the Manhatan, Brighton, Sea Beach, Pelace and Cable's, capable of dining at one time thousands each besides an almost innunerable number of smaller houses, at which refreshments of all kinds can be procurred at small exhibit. The tower, 300 feet in height, commanding a view of sea pense. The lower, so seen in neight, commanding a view of sea and land for thirty miles; minor attractions of every description, and unequated facilities for either surf and still bathing, exist. At Manhattan, Brighton, Cable's, the Iron Pier and several other places, are given open air free concerts every afternoon other places, are given open his free concerts every aftermound evening by the largest and bestarpointed bunds in this country, including the Gilmore, Dodworth. Downing, Philharmonic Orchestra and others, and such sole cornelists as Levy, Arbuckle, Salecdo and Liberati. Means of conveyance by hacks and by railroads along the occan in every direction are provided at five cents per trip. The city of New York contains hotels of every description, from palaces to those upon the European plan, at which good rooms, without board, can be obtained at prices as low as fifty cents per day. No city can show such elegant cheap dining-rooms, at many of which a satisfactory meat can be had for a numeric of adular, and even less. Objects of interest in the city dining-rooms, at many of which a satisfactory meat can be not a for a quarter of a dollar, and even fees. Objects of interest in the city and in Brooklyn, including the Navy Yard, public buildings, theaters and a variety of amusements exist to gratify any taste. Add to this the races held at least three times a week at Brighton and at Jerome Park, and commencing this year at the new tract of the Jockey Club, near Coney Island, where will be the greatest running races of the country.

Third Prizes. The bulk of the prizes always has come from Third. Prizes. The bulk of the prizes always has come from this section of the State. At least one-half of the wealth is here. Here is the headquarters of most of the manufacturers, importers and dealers in sporting goods of every description. Our merchants are public-spirited. We can promise prizes greater in number and far more valuable than have ever been offered anywhere. Besides the dealers, we have reason to believe that our Coney Island hotels and the various lines of travel will contribute

liberally.

Fourth. Convenience of access at reasonable farc.

Yould City Through Fairth. Concenience of access ar reasonante fare. Every main line of travel converges into New York City. Through fast trains run daily each way on both the New York Central and Eric roads, with every accommodation. It is easy to reach New York from any section. Delays and annoyances are generally encountered upon the branches which feed these main trunks. Commutation and from New York City can be readily obtained on the main

lines.

Fifth. This section of the State is entitled to consideration.

During the past sixteen years it has been ignored, and a circuit has been obtained in the northwestern, western and central parts of the State: Niggra Falls was favored in 1865, Buffalo in 1866 and 1878, Palmyra in 1866, Le Roy in 1867, Syracuse in 1869 and 1877, Rochester in 1870 and 1879, Utica in 1871, Senace Falls in 1872 and 1880, Batavia in 1873, Oswego in 1874, Watertown in 1875, Geneseo in 1876.

Geographically the Convention has confined itself to the follow Geographicary (no Convention as connect riser to the follow-ing counties grouped as adjoining each other: Niagara, Eric and Genesee; Wayne, Monroe and Livingston; Onondaga, Oswego, Jefferson and Oncida.

Why should it not come east and south of Utica? In a State of

Why should it not come east and south of Utica? In a State of staty counties, ten have monopolized it for sixteen years. Ought not same of the other fifty counties to receive attention? The ten favored counties, by the last census, contained about 750,000 people, while New York City and Lorg Island contained twice that number, which, according to the best estimates, has increased to about two and one-quarter millions. Ought not this section, with his vars population of about one-half of the whole State, to be selected as worthy of the honor of entertaining the Association?

Sixth. It would promote the interest of the State Association SEER. It would promote the Ancress of the Sance Association. Article I. of its constitution declares its purpose to be "securing proper legislation for the protection of birds, fish and animals;" also "the promotion of kindly intercourse and generous emulation among sportsmen." Cannot our two and a quarter million people render assistance? Those who have visited us can say whether the intercourse has been kindly. Ought it not to be extended ?

The feeling here is ripe to make the visit of 1881 (if we The feeling here is ripe to make the visit of 1881 (if we receive the Convention) memorable to all who participate. We believe that if this sentiment be encouraged by maning Long Island as the locality for next year, an enthusiasm will be aroused that will add to the Association many clubs, prepared to follow the subsequent conventions to all parts of the Stute. We do not seek, and will not ask, a renewal of this visit probably for many

Last year the State of New Jersey held its first convention and this year are shallow from the mass access. It received large support from us, and its success assured its continuance. On the other hand, the places uniformly solected by our State Association have been so remote as to discourage us. We desire to association the real preferences of the various clubs.

We propose to give them a cordial reception, and promise to try
to do the honors of hosts to the best of our ability. But we are
equally desirous that we sloudiwelcome them willing gruests, whe
share our hospitality in the same spirit in which it is profiered.
ADEL GROOK,

Secretary Long Island Sportsmen's Association.

ANOTHER OPINION ON TRAP-SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

In your issue of April 22d appeared an article headed "An Opinion on Trup-shooting," which I hope will bring out some able replies.

To my way of thinking, the arguments of H. W. DeL., that pigon shooting is funbecoming the dignity of a gentieman, that it is not a creditable performance, or that it depletes the number of wild birds, are not sufficient. It is a question whether we should confine all our actions to those which chance our dignity; the standard in time would become too high, and as to its nity; the standard in time would become too high, and as to its being a creditable performance, that would depend, of course, entirely on the conditions. It is hardly creditable in him, after promising to canvass both sides carefully, to contrast a pigeom-shooter killing ten unlikes, half-starved birds at twenty-one yards, with a duck-gun, with one of the most difficult shots to be met with in the field. If he had asked whether it was creditable for a man to stand at thirty yards from five traps, with a file, gun, loaded with 3idrs, powder, hoz, shot, and kill a rattling driver, with perhaps an anticance of two or three hundred people, it would be more la keeping with his description of a cock grouse hunting through the thicket. His fear that trap-shooting will deplete the number of wild birds is also, I think, without foundation, because the opportunity to catch them is limited to two

months of the year, and they are too delicate to stand much transportation or handling. Without doubt they are caught in great numbers for the market, but the proportion that run the great numbers for the market, out the proportion that run the gauntlet of the traps is small, as 90 per cent, of birds killed in pigeon shooting are domestic. I hold that the question of trap-shooting is not a subject for discussion, except as we discus-other phases of field sports for the entertainment to be derived

therefrom, and not as to whether it should exist or not.

If it is proper for us to shoot game or catch fish for excitement or pleasure. It is proper for us to shoot pigeons from a trap for the same reason, and if you do away with one you should with

The principal argument against pigeon shooting is its crucity, but how much better off is field shooting? It every bird wounded in the field and left to die was witnessed by hundreds and duly recorded in the papers, how long would it be before it would be decried and an effort made to suppress \$1? For the number of wounded birds in the field that escape far exceed that of pigeons, because the opportunity to hide is not so great, and the ubiquitous outsider soon settles the fate of a wounded bird.

No one disputes the fact that it would be better if no life were

sacrificed for pleasure, and it would be a sweet comment on our human nature if it were so; but the fact remains, that an inherent love of the chase has existed from all time in the breast of man, will always exist, and hence is an element of sufficient positive-ness to domand recognition in all discussions of this kind. It is a hing that cannot be put aside by an act of Legislature, and if it crops out in certain localities with a desire to shoot pigeons from a trap, it should be permitted and respected, if we permit men in other localities, who have the opportunity, to shoot game for pleasure.

If we all lived in a game region, and could keep the wire edge If we all lived in a game region, and could keep the wire edge of our inherited desire worn smooth, there would be no excuss for trap-shooting; but men of the city, who at best can get but a few days of the year in the field, are forced to go to the traps to still that intense longing, which comes over us at times, to handle a gun and feel the play of the triggers. Of course I do not compare pigeon shooting with field shooting, except as to the result in both cases birds are killed. All the glory of nature which surrounds field shooting, and which gives to it all its poetry, is wanting in pigeon shooting. It is only when at that moment we move we feel the dogs and our knowledge of surroundings becomes up to the dogs, and our knowledge of surroundings becomes blurred and indistinct with the intentness with which we watch

blurred and indistinct with the intentness with which we watch for the springing of the game, that the two approach each other, otherwise there is no comparison.

H. W. DoL remarks that the glass ball completely takes the place of pigeon shooting. He might with equal good grace say it took the part of field shooting. Glass ball shooting is like a problem, when you have mastered it you are done with it.

Providence, R. I., March 27th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Your telegram of Feb. 26th, asking about the pigeon shooting law in this State, has just come to hand on my return from Florida. It

this State, has just come to main on my rectura from Frorica. It is a triflic late to answer it, and of course you know all about it now. "This true," it's pitty, and pitly "its, "tis true."

Inns orry! was away, for perhaps something could have been done to stop it among our "conscript fathers." I am only sorry on account of the gum club at Newport, and I fancy that another

on account of the gui cutout awayort, and I may that another year may work a change.

This sort of business has gone too far, and the society with the long rame will lose more than they will gain in the long run by such action. We shall see. As I said, I have only just returned from Florida. I started from Key West, and worked my way in a small boat from that point to Tampa Bay, a part of the country none of your correspondents seem to have looked intumuch, and that was why I went the route.

N. D.

PIGEOR TRAY SHOOTING.—Columbus, Ohio, April 24th.—Edito Forest and Stram:—I do not think the ably written article of "H W, Dz. L.," in your number of the 22d inst., on "Trnp Shooting, requires anyone to come to his rescue, as he has expressed in clea and concise terms my idea in what I consider an unsportsmanlike amusement. I merely wish to be recorded as being of the same faith, and am pleased to know the ranks are each year being augmented from the better class of sportsmen.

FIGURE N. BERN

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Natick, April 24.-The Natick sportsmen met at their grounds to-day, and in larger numbers than before. Four of Cochituate's marksmen, Bent, Loker, Leach and Cochran, took part with them

| C. W. Gile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| W. W. Clark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. W. Hall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. O. Wilson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. N. Cochran | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. A. Leach | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-15 |
| J. Mahard | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-14 |
| Dr. J. H. Wright | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 -13 |
| F. Stevens | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1-10 |
| R. Bent | - 1 | 0 | U | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U. | 1-12 |

After the above there was a sweepstakes match, in which eight entered, shooting at five balls, giving first to C. W. Gile, second to Ralph Bent, and third to J. Mahard.

Boston, April 23.—There was a large gathering of the glass ball Boston, APril 25.—Ancre was a ning gradient of the grass ban-devotees at Walnut Hill to-day, to participate in the regular com-petition, which has become so popular under the auspices of the Massachusetts Rille Association. Frenchy Johnson again came to the front, breaking ten double and nineteen rotary, and Mr. Charles nine double and twenty rotary. Only the best scores are

| Rotary. | | Total |
|-----------------|----|-------|
| enchy Johnson10 | 19 | 29 |
| . Charles 9 | 20 | 29 |
| C. Close | 17 | 27 |
| B. Loring 9 | 13 | 232 |
| Nichols 7 | 13 | 20 |

NEW YORK .- April 26th .- The following is the score of the Algonquin Gun Club semi-monthly shoot, for a silver cup to be won three times; 20 balls; 3 traps 10 yards apart; 18 yards rise;—

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| J. | H | . 1 | ti | H. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 17 |
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| R | do | ·t | Α | u | kd | | | | | | ٠, | | | | | | 1. | 0 | 1 | 3 | . 1 | Ł | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | 0 - 12 |
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Cohors April 20th - Fourth monthly Model Mate-

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Ties for medal:-

Titeomb...... Pickering New Jersey-Port Morris, April 24th, Glass balt match on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, for the gun club

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| J. | V. S | Seam | an | | | | | | ٠. | ı | ÷ | | | | 18 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ()- | | å |

Pennsylvania.-Bellefonte, Pa., April 22d.-The following is score of last eveni-

| W. H. Wilkinso | n 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ú | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | - 9 | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|----|--------|--|
| I. C. Valentine | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Ī | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 14 | |
| S. T. Foster | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 6 | |
| l'heo. Deschne: | r I | . 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | -10 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -1 | .] | D. | G. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Match.-Philadelphia, April 24th.-In issue A PHILADELPHIA MATCH.—Philadelphida, Aprill 20th.—In issue of March-4 th was published the pigeon shoot that took place here on Feb. 28th between a party of gentlemen (six in number) at 15 single birds cach, 26 yards risc, 1(20. shot. In said mutch Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Levis tied on 15 birds straight. In the shoot-off Mr. Sharpe killed 8 to Mr. Levis 7, and won the match. Mr. Levis not being satisfied, challenged Mr. Sharpe to shoot him. Levis not occur satisfact, changed Mr. Sharpe to shoot him a match at 25 birds each, 26 yards rise, 29 yards bounds, Hoz, shot, use of one barrel only; he (Levis) to find birds for both. Mr. Sharpe promptly accepted the challenge, but owing to various causes the shoot did not come off until Saturday last. They shot for price of birds and supper for six. The birds were a lively lot, but only two out of the fifty got off scot free. Mr. Levis shot a Scott breech-loader, No. 10; Mr. Sharpe, a No. 12 muzzie-loader. as follows:

VHRIA.—Potsmouth, April 18th.—Regular weekly shoot of the Scaboard Shooting Association at glass balls, from Card's ro-tating trap. Prize for marksmanship was finally awarded to Capt, II. L. Cranner. The prize was a beautiful gold badge, designed by James F. Carr, Esq., of this club, and consists of an engraved scroll, hearing the word "Champion," beneath which are crossed shoteuns. Pendant by chains from the pistol grip of the guns i the badge proper, surmounted by a round scroll, and richly chased, bearing in the center the figure of a pigeon flying, inclosed by a wreath, and surmounted by the legend, "The Scabbard Shooting Association of Portsmouth, Va." The following is the

| Ci | an | me | r | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 | 15 |
|-----|------|------|----|-----|----|----|---|---|-----|---|-----|----|----|----|---|---|--------|----|------|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| R | idd | iel | 5 | | | ٠. | | | , , | | | | , | | | | ٠. | | | | , | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Ĭ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | i- | 15 |
| H | obt | ly. | | | ٠. | | , | | | | | | | ٠, | ï | | | ٠ | | | | | | 1 | 1 | Ł | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- | 14 |
| W | hit | e. | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | Ð | -) | | ì | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | î-: | 14 |
| Ci | arr. | | | . , | | | | | ٠. | , | ٠, | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | . 0 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- | 14 |
| П | urt | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | ٠, | | ٠ | | | | | ٠. | | | | Ī | ι | 1 | ı | | İ | 0 | 1 | 1 | () | l | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | î- | 12 |
| J | inte | 50 | n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | ٠, | | . , | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ī | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- | 12 |
| W | ilk | in | Š. | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | 1 | Ü | 1 | -0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | J | 1 | 1 | 1- | 12 |
| W | att | 8 | | | | | | | | | , , | ٠. | | | | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1- | 11 |
| F | ried | llii | а. | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | U | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Î- | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | an | m | er | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | | | | | 1 | | l | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |] | . 3 | | l. | 1- | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-3 | 15 |
| Et: | iddi | ick | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | L | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | . 1 | l i | l- | | | | | | î-i | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | H | . ' | E. | W. | |

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.-Mobile, Ala., April 22d,-Owing to the Guille of Mr. W. W. Judy, of St. Louis, to fill positive contract made with him Jan. 30th, and not being notified of his inability to do so until April 20th, and hot being notified of his inability to do so until April 20th, and being unable to precure birds olse-where in United States, necessitates the postponement of our tournament until further notice. G. W. TINSTALL, Chairman Executive Committee.

Chairman Executive Committee.
Cincinnati German Shooting Club.—Cincinnati, April 20th,
—Monthly score for contest of gold medal. The weather was all that could be desired for a good score at pigeons. There were fit-teen contestants, among them some of the best enack shots in the city. The pigeons, considering they were tame ones, were pretty spirited and good goers. The medal was presented to Mr. J. Moerfein by the former holder, George Reif. Referees: Col. Geo-Twachtman and Senator Calhoun, of Carthage, O., and Judge W. E. Limbig. 21 yards rise; 59 yards boundary. The following is the score:—

| l | J. Moerlein | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0-1 |
|---|---|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| ĺ | L. Fey | - 1 | 1 | 1 | ï | * | î | ĭ | î | ô | î | 0- |
| ı | J. Krebs. 1 William Schaller 0 M. Schwerrer 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ï | 1- |
| Į | William Schaller 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| ı | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| ı | W. Guhman1 | () | 0 | 0 | Ĺ | 1. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ï | 0 |
| İ | G. Bohr0 | | | 1 | U | () | Ł | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Į | George Rief1 | t) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | | 1- |
| į | George Gerke0 | 0 | ī | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (1 | | 0- |
| ١ | Charles Fleischman1 | 0 | 1 | ņ | -1 | () | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0- |
| ł | Dr. Keck | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | U | 0 | -0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| ١ | Dr. Werner1 | 0 | 0 | ú | - 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | () | 1- |
| ì | L. Ertel0 | 0 | Ü | Ť | 0 | 4 | U | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0- |
| ł | J. Schneider 0 J. L. Berger 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | U | 1) | -0 | Ü | 0 | 1 | 0~- |
| 3 | J. L. Berger. | å | u | L. | 11 | 0 | Ü | 0 | () | 0 | | |
| ļ | William Fey0 | | | | | | | | | | | 0- |
| i | After the club shoot, a double l | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ļ | Fleischman | W | . F | ev | | | | | | .11 | 00 | w- |
| ı | Schwerrer | K | rek | | | | | | | (8) | 110 | |

HE HEARD FROM IT.—Stockholm, N. J., April 12th.— Editor Forest and Stream:—Please discontinue my advertisement, as I have nearly all Use dogs I can handle, I have had in answer to my advertisement more than one hundred letters, and they cover a very large section of the country.

T. E. SEITH,

—They give the Empress of Austria 350,000 florins to go hunting with each year. This provides for special trains, gifts to masters of packs, et:

The Bifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSETTS-Springfield, April 20th.—Scores made at the weekly meeting of the Rod and Gun Rifle Club April 20th Weather conditions good; light S. S. W. wind;—

| Bumstead 5 5 4 5 5 5 | 5 5 4 5 48 |
|--|--------------|
| Samuel 5 4 5 5 4 5 | 5 5 4 5-47 1 |
| Chapin | 4 5 4 5 5 6 |
| Dismos 5 4 4 4 5 4 | 4 5 5 5-45 |
| Wilson 5 4 5 5 5 4 | 4 5 4 4-45 |
| Van Vlack 5 5 4 4 4 5 | 4 4 5 4-44 |
| Knell | 5 5 4 5-43 |
| Nation 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | 5 4 4 4-42 |
| lark | 4 4 4 3-40 |
| ити | TIT IT C |

W. if. C. MAMOUTE RIFLE GALLERY.—Boston, April 23d.—The third week of the month has shown some very fine shooting in the classified match; as good shooting as any week this month. Mr. W. H. Harrison has made two more clean scores this last week, making him eight clean scores this month. Mr. U. A. Pollard has three clean scores and two splendid 39% and Mr. Geo. F. Elisworth has two clean scores and three good 39%, making thirteen clean scores so far this month. No day has passed without a change taking place in the positions in the second class, some fine shooting having been done in this class. The classified match will close next Friday night, and on Saturday, May 1st, will commence a new match called the All Comers' Rife Match, with ten cash prizes as follows: First prize, 52; second prize, 53; third prize, 53; eighth prize, 53; eighth prize, 53; eighth prize, 54; third prize MANMOTH RIFLE GALLERY. - Boston, April 23d. - The third weel feet; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200:

| 2 11 00 01111111 | | | |
|--|-------|-------|------------------|
| W. H. Harrison U. A. Pollard E. F. Richardson J. Merrill | 39 39 | 39 39 | 40-198 39-194 |
| Second Class. | | | |

| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Second Class. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. F. El'aworth 39 L. W. Farrar 38 | 39 39 38 38 38 38 | 39 39-192 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gordan McKenzie | 38 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. S. James 37 | 37 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. A. Winship | 37 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. D. Swift | 35 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. W. Sharon 34 | 35 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. Shumway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. O. Pratt | 34 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H. O. Pratt | 85 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T Fellows | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A H Raymond | 35 35 | 36 36-177 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| John Hartwell | 35 33 | 36 36-177 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm. W. Jones 35 | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. S. Williams 35 | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. B. Braun | 35 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. Estes | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. Staples | 35 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. R. Curtis 35 | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geo. D. Edson 35 | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| H C Smith | 35 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wm R Spark | 35 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. J. Snow 34 | 35 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. R. Sawver | 81 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. C. Goodspeed 34 | 34 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. H. Daley 31 | 34 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | | G. E. R. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Magnolia Gallery.—The sixth week of the classified has shown capital results. Mr. Hollis still maintains his lead with cleven clean scores. Mr. Hall has nine full scores, and Smith cleven clean scores. Mr. Hall has nine full scores, and Smith nine. This match will close May 1st, and all ties are to be shot off on the following Wednesday. On May 3d a new match will be opened. The summary gives the scores for the week; 100 feet; 10 shots:-

| | | First Class. | | | L |
|--|----------------|--------------------|----------|------------------------|---|
| F. Hollis | 50 50 49 | | 48 48 | $47 - 142 \\ 47 - 142$ | |
| | | Second Class. | | | |
| W. H. Farnham | 49 50 48 | 49-147 E. Searn | 47 | 47-141 | |
| B, Davis, 49 B, Taylor 48 P, D, Swift 48 | 50 | 49—147 A. J. Green | 45 46 | 49-140 48-140 | |
| 21,21,21,111111111111111111111111111111 | | | | | ı |

Boston, April 24th.—Walnut Hill presented an animated appearance to-day. Besides the regular competition in the Everybody's match, the long-range targets were opened and the long-range men were out in good numbers. Among them were Mr. Frank Hyde, Col. Clark and Mr. Dudley, of Now York, who have won envisible reputations at Creedmoor. The early morning gave indications of a capital day for the sport, the sky was overcast by the darkest of leaden clouds, which produced a good light, and the targets stood out boildly. The wind zave no trouble to the short-range men, as it was gentlein its force and easily controlled, coming from the northeast and registering upon the dial 3 to 4 o'clock. In the afternoon the weather conditions improved, and capital work was done. The clouds broke and the sun shone at intervals, reading up elevations. There were 105 entries, only the best being given in the subjoined summary:—

W. Charles.————5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 9 5 -40 Roston, April 24th.-Walnut Hill presented an animated appear-

| W. Charles 5 6 | - 5 | - 23 | D) | 4 | Ð | 43 | -13 | 0 - 4 |
|--------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| E. F. Richardson | ř | | Ä | 5 | | 6 | 5 | 5 4 |
| E E Richardson 4 | . 3 | -0 | * | 0 | 0 | 17 | | 9, |
| N. W. Arnold 5 5 | . 4 | 5 | 5. | - 4 | 5 | D. | - 6 | 5-4 |
| N. W. Armoid | | F | = | - 7 | E | 4 | E | 5-4 |
| J. Nichols 5 5 | - 5 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5-4 |
| J. H. Williams 5 5 | - 5 | 0 | Ð | o. | 4 | 2 | O. | 1)-4 |
| O. M. Jewell 5 4 | | 5 | 5 | - 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-4 |
| O. M. Jewell | - 3 | | ., | 2 | 2 | | 7 | 5-4 |
| | | 5 | 4 | - 5 | Ð | 5 | | |
| E. D. Courner. | 9 | F- | K | 4 | 5 | 75 | 5 | 5-4 |
| C. R. Griffing | | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ř | 4 | 5-4 |
| | | | | 9 | 4 | 9 | * | 3-4 |
| | | | | 4 | 4 | Ð | -2 | 3-4 |
| C. Herbert. | - 4 | - A | - 4 | . 6 | 52 | - 4 | A | 4-4 |
| C. J. Paige | 12 | - 3 | | | 2 | 3 | - | 2 1 |
| J. B. French | - 4 | - 4 | 4 | 4 | - 3 | 6 | 4 | 5-4 |
| J. D. French | - 25 | ä | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | . 4 | 3-4 |
| J. Borden 5 4 | . 0 | 7 | ò | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 4-4 |
| O. M. Howard4 | . 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | * | 4 | 4-1 |
| P R Smith 4 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | .1 | 4 | 4-3 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Boston.—The long-range shooting at Walnut Hill opened on April 14th, with the Massachusetts Rife Association's Long Range Randteap Match, open to all comers, distances, 800, 800 and J,000 yards; lifteen rounds at each range, with handleap as follows: Competitors with a record of 206, but not over 213, allowed on each score 4 points; those of 205, 10 points. All competitors must enter fivo times to make a score, and the amount receive in ex-

cess of expenses to be divided into three prizes. Match to be shot on successive Wednesdays until closed by the Executive Com-nitive. The match of the 14th was the first of the series, and had nine competitors. The day was pleasant, but the wind-range was from 1 to 5 o'chock and most uncertain, while the clear sky and bright sou produced a mirage. The score for the first contest -! fronts

| W. GERRISH, J. F. BROWN. | ŀ |
|---|---|
| 800, 554555555555555-73 800, 5544545555555555-72 | ŀ |
| 9.0., 555534345534555-66 900, 355454434554235-61 | ı |
| 1,000. 535445545554554-08-207 1,000553455535553434-64-197 | ľ |
| W. H. JACKSON. W. CHARLES. | ı |
| 8005555555554545555-73 800455355455535455-68 | ı |
| 900, 454555555544555-71 900, 555555444443554-67 | ١ |
| 1,000. 435353345544544-61-203 1,000 . 53535444545035-59-194 | ı |
| D. WEBSTER. S. WILDER. | ł |
| 800., 45435444555555568 800., 53244545555553-64 | ı |
| 900. 455554454555544-69 90055555555445355-71 | ı |
| 1,000. 5550555555555543-65-202 1,000. 3025434555353333-53-188 | ı |

On the 21st the second competition in the long-range match occurred at Walnut Hill. The weather conditions were somewhat marred by a brisk wind from the castward and bad light. There ere 10 entries, and appended are the best scores made :-

| W. H. Jackson, | 8005 9105 1,0005 | 5 5 5 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 4 4 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 543 | 554 | 5 5 4 | $5-75 \}$ $5-72 \}$ $5-69 \}$ | 216 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------------------|-----|
| S. Lewis | \$005 9005 1,0003 | 4 5 5 5 3 5 | 5 4 4 | 4 5 4 3 3 5 | 5 4 | 5 5 4 5 5 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 443 | 4-70 5-68 5-68 | 201 |
| William Gerrish | 8005 9005 1,0004 | 3 5 5 5 8 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 5 5 4 5 | 5 3 | 2 5 3 5 3 5 | 5 5 | 3 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 4 5 4 | 545 | 5-66) 3-70) 3-64) | 200 |

Medford, April 21st.-The Medford Amateur Rifle Association Meditas sixth competition in the "classified series" at Bellevue range to-day. The weather conditions were fair. There were 72 entries. The best scores were:—

| E.F. | Rich | ar | d | 60 | n. | | | | | 4 | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | | | | | ñ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 46 |
|--------|-------|-----|----|----|----|---|----|---|---|-----|----|----|---|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|----|-----|----|----|-----|------|----|------|-----|--------|
| J. B. | Osb | or | n. | | | | | | | | | | | , , | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-49 |
| R. A | hboti | t | ٠. | ٠. | ٠. | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 45 |
| R. Sa | wver | ۲., | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4-44 |
| C. Ri- | chard | ls. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 43 |
| C. H. | Russ | sel | ıl | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 44 |
| A. B. | Arel | he | r. | | | | | | | . , | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-43 |
| Mr | E.F | . I | Rί | eh | a | r | is | 0 | n | v | 70 | 10 | ı | ť | h | 0 | ı | r | e١ | 7 | ol | ver | in | th | e f | irst | cl | 8.88 | . R | . Ab- |

A new handicap match will be opened on Saturday next, rounds ten, each man's best three scores to count as one continuous

Silmar Eggers. 42 42 38 L. A. Plumber, Jr. ... 36 33 32 Harlon F. Babcock. 40 39 34 Thomas R. Almy. ... 36 45 33 Willard Ny. Jr. ... 38 32 Daniel D. Biggs ... 38 33 61 Charles A. Gray. ... 38 83 36 Oliver E. Gifford, ... 35 36 34 Thomas A. Smith. ... 37 35 55

CONNECTICUT — Collinsville, April 1st.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand 3-pound-pull; ten shots:-

| | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | Cr. |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|--------|-----|
| J. Laubenstein | 11 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 11 | Ð | 11 | 11 | 10-104 | 47 |
| O B Hull | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9- 98 | 42 |
| G E Lewis | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 7 | - 9 | 7 | 10 | 6- 94 | 42 |
| J. D. Andrews | 11 | θ | 7 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 9 | - 8 | 5- 85 | 41 |

CREEDMOOR-April 21st.-The general shooters had a good time to-day at Creedmoor, with the Secretary's March, at short and mid range. The weather was good and the general score excellent, the New York club leading with Fred Alder. The leading scores

| Statisting | 200 Yards. | 500 Tards. | Total. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|--------|
| F. Alder | 20 | 25 | 4.5 |
| A. B. Van Heusen | 19 | 21 | 43 |
| T. J. Dolan | 20 | 23 | 43 |
| J. Cavanagh | 19 | 23 | 42 |
| J. Cavanagu | 202 | 20 | 42 |
| H. Von Schon | 177 | 23 | 40 |
| A. M. Miller | 11 | 20 | |
| J. Turner | 11 | 23 | 40 |
| J. R. B. Bayley | 18 | 22 | 40 |
| M. J. Doolan | 19 | 21 | 40 |
| J. L. Paulding | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| W. H. Cuchran, Jr | | 19 | 30 |
| J. R. Grohman | 23 | 16 | 39 |
| A. H. Cobb | 17 | 20 | 37 |
| J. H. Brainerd | 17 | 20 | 37 |
| J. C. Mallery | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| W. Reeker | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| J. G. Bert | 15 | 21 | 36 |
| L. Cass | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| A. McInness | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| C. E. Van Sothen | 18 | 18 | 36 |
| A. Krebs | 10 | 17 | 36 |
| A. Krebs | 10 | Τ, | 00 |
| | | | |

April 24th.-A threatening day met the riflemen for their Satur day matches to-day. A fow long-range men were out on the ltemington Shot Gun Match over the \$30,900 and 1,000 yards ranges, but their work looks very meager beside the Boston vet-

| erans; the leading scores being:- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| R. Rathbong | . 68 69 52 | 189 |
| H. Fisher | | 186 |
| L. Geiger | . 69 69 47 | 185 |
| W. M. Farrow | | |
| mfabr don more that | first march in the Club. | Thomas . |

The event of the day was the first match in the Club Team Match fought over the three double ranges. The 100 yards firing left the leading teams very close, and it was not until the 300 yards range was opened that the match began to be decided. The

| general work was excellent, the wint | | | |
|--|------------|----------|--------|
| i g ; - | | | |
| EMPIRE RIFLE | CTAIN | | |
| | | | |
| 100 Yds. | 200 Tds. | 300 Fds. | Total. |
| W. M. Farrow 24 | 23 | 24 | 71 |
| F. H. Holton | 22 | 20 | 67 |
| A. H. Cobb | 23 | 19 | 65 |
| J. W. Todd 24 | 20 | 20 | 64 |
| _ | | _ | |
| Totals 96 | 88 | 83 | 267 |
| NEW YORK RIFL | E CLUB. | | |
| A. J. Howlett 24 | 19 | 23 | 66 |
| F. Alder 25 | 19 | 20 | 64 |
| L. V. Soue 24 | 19 | 20 | 63 |
| C. S. Banks | 19 | 20 | 62 |
| 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0 | 10 | 20 | 0,0 |
| Totals | 76 | 83 | 255 |
| SOUTH BROOKLYN R | IFLE CLUB. | | |
| A. Simpson | 21 | 22 | 67 |
| A. Anderson 23 | 20 | 19 | 62 |
| J. B. Hazleton, Jr | 22 | 18 | 62 |
| I H Hopey 23 | 420 | 10 1t | 50 |

Totals....

| NATIONAL RI | FLE ASS | OCIATION. | | |
|-------------------|----------|------------|------------|--------|
| 100 | Fds. | 200 Fds. | 300 Fds. | Total. |
| N. Downing | 25 | 19 | 19 | 63 |
| J. L. Paulding | 25 | 20 | 18 | 63 |
| T. J. Dolan | 24 | 20 | 17 | 61 |
| Geo. Wood (?) | 22 | 19 | 10 | 60 |
| | 1000 | - | - | - |
| Totals | 96 | 78 | 78 | 247 |
| Empire Rifle Club | 8 Sout | h Brooklyn | Rifle Club |)241 |

-The N. R. A. directors met on Tuesday last, but transacted no business of consequence

-The proposed benefit for the team by amateur theatrical per-

-Col. Bodine has accepted the position of Captain on the Irish-

-Col. Bouline has accepted the position of Capital on the Hish-American team. Hellyeria Club, New York... The Helvetia Rifle Club held the last practice shooting of the second series last week at Hart-ung's Park, Mott Haven. The following are the best scores on time shooting; distance, 260 yards; time, 3 min; Creedmort tar-

| t :— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Hits. | Points Made. |
| Drever. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 27 | 107 |
| Meyer | | | | | Ġ | | . , | | | | | , . | | | | | ı. | | | | 34 | 29 | 104 |
| Rev | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 23 | 85 |
| Tobler | ü | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 2:2 | 78 |
| | Dreyer. Meyer Rev | Meyer | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer Rev | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer Meyer | Dreyer | Dreyer | Dreyer | Dreyer | Shots Dreyer Meyer. Rev | Shots Fired. Dreyer. 29 Meyer. 31 Rey. 25 Tobler. 25 | Shots Fired. Hits. |

The first shooting of the third series will take place the 17th of May, at the same place.

New Jersey.—The Stockton Rifle Association, of Camden, has arranged an attractive day for shooting for May 18th, calling it their "May Day" Meeting. The programme, opening at 10 o'clock, includes the following matches:—

Regimental Team Match. Prize, a set of silver, value \$50; teams of ten from any regimental or battalion organization of the National Guard of any State; 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each;

any military rifie.

Company Team Match. Prize, set of cilver ware, value \$30 teams of four from any company in the National Guard of any State: 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each; any military rifle. Stockton Rango Match. Prize, trophy, value \$30; all comers, any rifle; 200 yards; military rifles used as such without cleaning

allowed two points; seven shots; re-entries.

National Guard Match. Prize, a gold pin, value \$10; members of the National Guard of any State in uniform; 200 yards; any military rifie; seven shots.

Matches on the Range will be had each Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday during the month of May.

Washington, D. C., April 24th.—A cloudy day, with promise of heavy rain, found ave marksmen on hand when the third subscription long-range match of the spring season was called. As the men were about to begin the rain came down, and postponed the match for a tedious hour. It let up, however, at 3 o'clock, and remained charitatly disposed through the shooting, favoring the riflemen with a continuous dull gray light, although the wind was somewhet tight. Mowing across the wayers from the worth. was somewhat tricky, blowing across the range from the north-east with shifting and gusty tendencies. Elevations were good, and soon found, atthough Mr. Adee was the only one to strike the white ow at the start. His cleven bulls made the largest string of the day, and his total of 74 was the best at the shortest stage, of the day, and his total of 74 was the best at the shortest stage, Mr. Lauritzen pressed him closely, dropping only two red-birds after he got fairly on; while Dr. Scott held well for a good 71. The 900 yards' stage saw poor shooting for all except Mr. Lauritzen, who pounded away, bringing up the white fourteen times and missing the honor of a clean score through shoer ill-luck by an untoward center on his seventh shot. Only two of the five mer reached the 70s at the longest distance, Mr. Lauritzen again being reaches the issuit a fest-class taily of 3, yielding him the admirable total of 219—the pset made at Beaning's this year. Dr. Scott's usual high average shooting gave him 30, which ought to have been at least four-points better but for the sudden gusts. Mr. Adee's 205 contained a miss, due to a careless blunder of fire Agee's 200 contained a miss, due to a carciess bilinder of five points' elevation on opening the shooting at 1,000 yards. Mr. Waiter Scott, the Doctor's brother, a promising young shot, who although nota member of the club, joined in for companionship, scored a creditable 200, with an unaccountable. The fine-shooting of Mr. Lauritzen shows that he is rapidly getting over his winter's rustiness, and gives hopeful promise of his keeping up to his high averages of last year, his 223 on Oct. 18th being the best long-range match record hitherto. The following are the lead-

| 0 0 | P. J. Lauritzen \ \ \begin{array}{c} 8004 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 72 \\ 9005 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 74 \\ 210 \\ 14005 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 74 \\ 210 | , |
|-----|--|---|
| 0 0 | P. J. Lauritzen. \(\begin{array}{c} 8004 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ | , |
| | $ \textbf{A.A.Adee}. \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 809, 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5$ | |
| 7 | Col. Burnside and Mr. Laird did not join in this match. | |

FAISE NAMES.—Valley Force Terrace, Pen., April 20th.—Editor Forcet and Stream:—Looking over Fourser And Strigan I read, among many other good things, that keen article on "False Names," by "Nick." It made me wish, like Seth Oreen, that I had an "india-rubber arm," that I could reach right over to "Nick" and take him by the hand, and say to him, "Those are my sentiments exactly." I think of recructions and sports as of business, that no gontleman should engage in a species of either if he is afraid or ashamed to see his name in connection with it. I am not a rifle shot, but am a member of a live gun club, and I would as soon admit that the mercantile business in which I am engaged is discreditable, and carry it on under an alias, as I would acknowledge that our weekly ball shoots were not quite the thing, by retusing to permit my name to be attached to the score. FALSE NAMES .- Valley Forge Terrace, Pa., April 20th .- Editor

I think that gentlemen shooting under assumed names cast suspicion on our sport, and I protest. One of the strongest checks we have against the abuse of the range and the trap is our char-acter as gentlemen, and surely that cannot be served under a false name.

Stand by the position you have taken; you have hosts of supporters in it, and Forest and Stream is a power in the land that commands respect wherever it is read.

BOSTON, MASS., April 24th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Your issue of the 15th contains a timely letter signed by "Nick." your issue of the both contains time; letter signed by "Nos," who, "you have so of false names at the rifle range. Some expressions from different riflemen upon this subject through your columns may do much to mitigate this growing evil. Now I do not believe that fraudulent names can be entirely done away with, but think the system advocated by W. H. Jackson can be done away with, i.e., the liberty to use a false name when the shooter likes. This is a plan which is taken advantage of in almost all eases whore a bad score has been made, and then it seems perfectly astonlablag

how quickly the owner of a lead or bad score finds out that his friends have noticed his name too much lately in the papers, and it will be advisable to have the bogus one inserted; and the honest shooter, who, with his proper name, may have been heater nonest snooter, wad, with his proper name, may have been ceated in the previous records, finds out that now it is his turn, he only wins over some false names. This method had advanced to a high state of perfection last year, when, to the credit of the Mas-sachusetts lidie Association, they took the buil by the horns and made it a law that whatever name a person entered a match with should be upheld through the same. Although this law has been broken a few times since its adoption, it has been the means of doing away with much of the previous injustice. The only alternative now to escape detection, is not to finish a single scor ferentiative of the day, which, before the last shot on the score is fired, does not give evidence of being a good one. The layout of Sportsmen? Cit's much being a good one. The layout of the best withdrawn score, which is doing justice to all the shooters the two following rules are in the interests of all riflements and glassball shooters :-

1. The name under which a competitor enters must be con In the event of unfinished score or scores, the best be re-

The adoption of these rules by the Raymond Club has reduced The adoption of these rules by the thirts.

D. Kirkwood.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "RILL'S-EVE "-The New York World ORIGIN OF THE TERM "BULL'S-EYE."—The New York World, in its Notes and Quories of April 18th, asks: "What was the first form of the center of a target, and why was it called a bull's-cye?" "Bibota" responds: Authorities differ on this point. The other writers say that the target was originally a small shield. Congreve says it was squure, while Worcesier says it was large and round. One thing is certain, its use as a word in the sense of being anything but a shield is of very modern date. The word "bull's-eye is equally modern. After a considerable comparison of authorities I have arrived at the following conclusion: That a travest rare, called from its recombines to the state of the sta target was so called from its resemblance to a shield; that the term "bull's-eye" was first applied in naval gunnery. It was already a naval term, being used as a name for a thick piece of glass inserted in the deck to give light, and which was generally of an oval form. The center of the target, as commonly used being of the same size and shape, the same name was given to it.

being of the same size and shape, the same name was given to it.
"Uncle Toby" asserts: The Tartars, famous for their use of
the bow, teach their youth to shoot at a mark made of hide,
plerced in the middle. This is probably the oldest form of target,
Such were in very early use among the Saxons, and afterward
those painted with rings and a white spot. From the Saxons we
have the term 'buil's-ey, the word "buil" or "boil" being applied to anything circular. In Scott's description of the archery
contest ("I yranhee," chap. xiii), the target is described as marked
with rings and naving a white spot in the center.
"Delta" is another one who has worked out a response as fol-

" is another one who has worked out a response as fol "Delta" is another one who has worked out a response as fol-lows: The old name for the center of the target was the "clout," and it was always painted white. The piece of wood which held it on was called the "pin" and marked the exact center. The "clout" is supposed to have been so called from a piece of cloth having been at first used to mark the center of the target, clout" being the old name for patch or rag. Target was forhaving been at first used to mark the center of the target, 'clout' being the old name for patch or rag. Target was for-merly the name for shield, and it is probable that a shield used at first to be set up for a mark. Shakespeare speaks of "hitting the clout" in "Loves Labor Lost" and in "King Lear," and we have still the expression "to hit the white." The central mark of the target was probably always round or ovul in form, and of the target was promany always round or oval in form, the thus the name of bull's-eye was given to it, as it is applied for the same reason to many other things, among others, to the round, old-fashioned watches worn by our grandparents, to the round windows put in the roof for ventilation (hence the name "effi-de bout" given to the ante-chamber at Versailles), and to the

de bosult" given to the ante-chamber at Versällies), and to the old-fashioned plate-glass from the round knob left in the middle by the end of the pipe through which it was blown.

A Creedmoorite puts the following explanation upon it: Everybody knows that, sometime B. C., George Wood invented the target now known as "The Tramp" target. It differed, in those days, from the one now in use, in having a mammoth poster of a bull, and his eye was the central point (metaphorically speaking) aimed at. No charge for information.

Archery.

MICHIGAN ARCHERY TOURNAMENT.—The first annual meeting of the Michigan Archery As-ociation will be held at the Recrea-tion Park in Detroit, June 23d and 24th next. Medals will be con-tested for at the Double Columbia and Single York rounds. Handieaps: Ladies, 30 yards; gentlemen, dyards. Team shooting at the Columbia and American rounds. Matches not confined to srebers in the State, but open to all, will be shot at the English and York rounds. From pledges already made the committee feel safe in saying that prizes to the amount of over \$1,000 will be offered. Constitution and rules furnished on application to Dr

offered. Constitution and rules furnished on application to Dr W. H. Durance, Jackson.

The success of the meeting is a matter of interest to every person interested in this clegant and invigorating pastime, and clubs Intending to participate in the tournament should lose no time in Joining the State Association. More than one hundred prizes will be offered, and it has been the aim of the committee to arrange that they may be evenly distributed, and not all carried off by a few superior bowmen.

The professional element will, as it has in all other American sports, detreaf from the amusement as a pastime, and should not

sports, detract from the amusement as a pastime, and should not be encouraged. No archer need fear to compete, for all Michigan clubs are young, only two of them having over taken part in a tournament. Persons wishing to perfect their shooting will find this meeting a rood place to get points. Assurances have been received that Will H. Thompson and other prominent arch peer received that with A. Hompson and other fromment areas will attend. The committee are desirous of putting programme and other matters of interest into the hands of every club in the State, and to that end carnesity urge clubs not belonging to the Association to furnish the names and location at once whether they intend to join the State Association or not. E. T. CHURCH,

Chairman Executive Committee M. A. A., Charlotte, Mich. Short Hands Prayeros,—Galeburg, April 5th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The communication from "L.W.," giving the effect of short-range practice upon long-range shooting, has led me to think that to some of your readers my experience of the effect of long-range practice upon short-range shooting would not be altogether uninteresting.

gether uninteresing.
All my practice the past winter has been out of doors, and, until
Feb. 21st, at the York Round. Then, owing to the dilapidated
condition of my arrows, I shot the American Round several
times. My last record in 1879 at this round was 73-358, my best

8-333. My first in February was 33-411, my best 35-445.
Last Saturday I would not shoot at the long ranges, as a friend

bad carried off my finger-tips; so I shot d la mode de New York i. c., 90 arrows at 30 yards. My fingers burned before I had finished te, marrows actory arus. My ringers burned neither find mission thy score, but I persevered. My record is 90-616; IFSE 34, 202; Second 30, 203; third 50, 206. A moderate wind was blowing across the course. By the way, I find that the wind annoys me most by its effect not upon the arrow after it has been loosed, but upon my bow-arm before loosing.

now-arm before loosing.

I should like to ask the experts a question. Is a good bow for the long range sure to be a good one for the short? My own shooting at the long range is relatively better than at the short. and I am inclined to explain it by the construction of my boy The lower arm is much the upper, and it is to this I attributed—though I am quite likely to be all wrong—the necessity of aming below the gold at 30 yards. There is a very perceptible rise of the arrow as it leaves my box. This I do not notice at the longer targes. Of course it occurs, but I think it escapes at the longer ranges. Of course it my notice in the necessary elevation.

my notice in the necessary elevation.

My best 30 arrows at 39 yards scored 208; at 40 yards, 182; at 50 yards, 118; at 60 yards, 117; at 80 yards, 100; at 100 yards, 70. I should very much like to know whether I had better have the lowerarm of my bow weakened a trifle. The bow is a strong one every way-54 pounds honest measure.

I am aching to write something further upon the plan of corand adding to write sometiming turtner upon the plan of cor-rections to neutralizo partially the element of chance at the longer ranges, which I proposed in a former communication, but courage fails me. When the present storm, which found vent in "T. A. L's" admonitions, has blown over, perhaps I shall ven-T. R. W.

ORITANI ARCHERS.-First meeting in 1880, April 22d; 30 arrows

| each distance : 40 Yards. | 50 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| (180 | 114 | 67 | 361 |
| Col. F. Brandreth 173 | 104 | 100 | 377 |
| | | 59 | 59 |
| 1147 | 93 | 74 | 314 |
| C. C. Moore | 59 | *** | 188 |
| 1232 | -22 | 1.2 | 255 |
| Robert Lawrence 127 | 89 | 71 | 287 236 |
| 2500010 224 11 01100111 95 | 105 | 36 | 236 |
| (91 | 58 | 57 | 206 |
| W. Holberton | 71 | 30 | 101 258 |
| (115 | 63 | 80 | 258 |

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-The New York Archery Club will begin practice on its grounds in Central Park May 1st, aud, we understand, will be in a condition to receive an increase of mem-bership. The Secretary, Mr. James W. Auten, Jr., was appointed ate to the meeting of the Eastern Archery Association. It d that the next meeting of the Association may be held in delegate to the meeti is hoped t this city.

Cricket.

-The Belleville, Ont., Cricket Club held a meeting on April 9th and resolved to put the old grounds on the bay shore in order again. The prospects for the coming season are unusually good.

-Philadelphia cricketers have been hard at work for three weeks past, and the Staten Islanders commenced their practice on Saturday last.

-A new cricket club has been formed in Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Park Commissioners have granted the new organization which is called the Appleton C. C., permission to play at Prospect Park, and have also kindly promised to do all they can to adva

Fars, and have also kindly printised to do an they can to advance their interests in cricket.

—William Brewster, for many years the excellent professional of the Staten Island C. C., is desirous of securing an engagement for the season. Communications can be bad with him through this office.

AVERAGES FOR 1879.

TRINITY COLLEGE, OF TORONTO

TRINITY COLLEGE, OF TORON IO.

SUMMARY OF MATCHES.

Out of eight matches played by this University in 1879, two
were won, three lost and three unfinished—two greatly in favor

of Trinity

W. Merritt getting I and 9. For Trinity, Dr. Spragge hit brilliantly for 72, and Irving carried out his bat for an admirable in

llantly for 72, and Irving carried out his bat for an admirable inmungs of C2; D. Howard took's wickets, and Campbell in the unfailshed innings bowled 35 balls for 1 run and 1 wicket.

13 and 61 market.

14 and 20 market.

15 Trinity.

16 will will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 16 will be 17 will be 17 will be 18 will be 1 the visitors. Dunley's 25 was the sole double ligure on the win-ning side, Howard (12 and 9) heading the losers, for whom Camp-bell bowled 45 balls for 3 runs and 2 wickets. Sendding and Ken-nedy divided the wickets for North. June 24, at Whit- | Trinity. 32 and 59 by Whitby 84 and 8 (no wkits down)

Drawn. Allen's brace of 13s and Allan's 19 (not out) in the second essay were the only double figures for Trinity. On the part of the School, Stennett scored 16 and 2; Billings, 2 (not out) and 43; Wood, 8 and 16; Roberts, 12 and 0; Jones, 9 and 6. Roberts, 12 and 0; Jones, 9 and 6. Roberts, 12 and 0; Jones, 9 and 8.

Loss by an innings and 35 runs. The noro of this match was H. C. Simonds, who scored 86 (not out) in first rate style, Robertson, 10, the last man, being the only other of the side to reach double figures. Ferrich and 13 wickets at a cost of 39 runs. 1.0, at (6 wickets for 59 runs) bowled well for Trinity, for whom Sp aggre scored 4 and 10; Irvlog. 5 and 12; D. Howard, 11 and 0.5 pages.

RATTING AVERAGES Matches Times Not Out. 000 Most Numes 1. E. W. Sorage.
2. II. J. Campbell.
3. A. F. Campbell.
4. P. Æ. Irving.
5. C. J. Logan.
6. R. J. Moore.
7. A. Allen.
8. J. S. Howard.
10. It. R. Ritchell.
10. It. R. Ritchell.
12. D. M. Howard.
13. W. M. Cruttenl
4. W. Farncomb. 20.2 15.36 11. 10.12 72 70 21 62* 24 25 26 22 19* 72 40 21 62* 23* 25 13 16 19* 8 8 11 11 4. 0.48 BOWLING ANALYSIS Wides. per Wicket Names. 1. G. W. Allan.... 2. W. M. Cruttenden. 3. H. J. Campbell. 4. G. R. Coldwell. 5. D. M. Howard... 6. C. J. Logan... 7. R. J. Moore 8. W. H. Reade... 9. J. S. Howard... 10. A. Allen... 7 5 11 1 75-3 29 4 0 136-3 28 74-4 19 44-2 10 3-3 0 40-3 10 21-3 4 55 578 20 683 874 222 12 70 10 260 163 71 2

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

We are enabled to give below a summary of the principal matches played during the term of 1879 at St. Paul's School, Con-cord, N. H., together with the averages of the school eleven. The llowing averages were mailed to us in November last in a very complete state. We would remind the Cricket Secretary of the incomplete state. incomplete:
school that at some subsequent personable to receive ation of the averages should be attended to First Innings. school that at some subsequent period these figures will be looked upon as the records of the school cricket, and that the compil-ation of the averages should be attended to with care. Second

| Sept. 13 School Upper School | hool | . 48 . 52 | 8. | Innin | gs. | Total. 48 52 |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|--|
| o pper sendor won by 4 run | 139+ | | | | | |
| Sept. 17 | hool wicket | 53 45 s to f | (7 wk all. | ts) — | | 53 45 |
| Sept. 27 Old Hun Isthmian won by 63 runs. | dred | 58 | | 32 74 | | 69 132 |
| Oct. 5 | | . 94 | i. | 38 | | 75 94 |
| Oct. 23 | ods Schoo | 44.5 | | 26 51 | (7 wk | 138 ts) 121 |
| BATTIN | G AVE | LAGE | 3. | | | |
| Names. 1. J. Howard | Matches | Innings മം | Runs 5522 | Most in an Innings AN | Times not out. o- | Average Runs . ?? per Invings. 22 |
| 3. Mr. T. J. Drumm (Tutor) 4. Mr. J. C. Knox . 5. T. S. Blair, Jr . 6. F. S. Conover, Jr . 7. J. T. A. Doolittle . 8. Mr. L. C. Dole . 9. J. M. Garnett . 10. D. V. Powell . 11. W. S. Brigham . | 3 | 5 6 4 6 8 6 8 6 | 51 59 33 40 18 15 18 17 | 27 21 14 14 11 12 12 13 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 | 10.2 10.1 9.5 9.2 6.4 6. 3.3 3. 2.5 2.3 |
| BOWLI | NO AVE | RAGE | 5. | | | |
| Names. | Balls | Runs | Maidens | Wickets | Wides | Average runs per Wicket. |
| 1. Mr. L. C. Dole 2. Mr. T. J. Drumm (Tutor). 3. S. L. Shober 4. J. Howard 5. D. V. Powell | 446 | 84 4 90 43 104 | 15 2 21 4 10 | 25 1 22 6 14 | 5 0 15 3 0 | 3.86 4. 4.09 7.16 7.42 |
| | | | | | | |

LILLYWHITE'S CRICKETER'S COMPANION.-To sit down to review this wonderful compilation of last year's cricket is something like donning the flannels and going out with an eleven in the field. We look around and there are all our heroes of bat and ball as lively as spring. For scorer no one could be more at full than Mr. Lillywhite, who is quite as familiar with the cracks of the present as he made one of that class in the past. It is an excellent book, well delited and published by na old hand-that the issue before us is the thirty-sixth edition of the Crick-eter's Companion and Guide, is a proof of the value and popular-ity of this old cricket magazine. Open it where you will, there is something of interest, correctly given. Besides a review of the season of 1879 by the editor, there are leading articles on bowling, slow and fast, by Messrs, Buchanan and Freeman. The Hon, R. H. sow and rask by success, normalization freemant. The front R, H. Lyttlefon has a say at international crisket—American, Canadlan, and Australian. Mr. Thornton does for the public schools, while Mr. Absolom describes the visit of his team (Lord Harris) to Australia. Nothing is forgotton—counties, universities and all; the laws of the game bringing the two hundred and eight pages to a close. The little book can be had of John & James Lillywhite & Co., 10 Seymour street, Euston Square, N. W., London, Eugland. Price one shilling.

-The St. Thomas Cricket Club, of Canada, have reorganized for —The St. Thobas prises Collo, of Canada, nave reorganized for the season, and at a recent meeting the followin officers were elected for the coming season: Patron, Rev. G. G. Halkard, M. A.: Hon. President, D. Gustin; Hon Vice-Presidents, B. W. Gossaye and Jobiel Mann; President, C. O. Erminger; Vice P. seident, H. D. Wilson; Hon. Seoretary, R. H. Smith; Tressu.

Committee, C. H. C. Clarke, G. Hunt, R. G. Bowles G. Seott,

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[From a prominent Drug House.]

[From a prominent Drug House.]

II. H. Warnick Co., Rochester, N. V.—Dear
Sir:—It is now only three months since we received your first shipment of Safe Remedies,
We have sold drugs in this place for twenty
years, and we have never sold a proprietary
medicine that gives such universal satisfaction
as yours, especially your Safe Kidney and Liver
Cure and Safe Diabetes Cure.

We could mention many who have received
great henefit in cases of Kidney difficulties, Asthma, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's disease,
etc. Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours, SISSON & FOX.

Alexandria Bay, N. Y.-[Adv.

-See advertisements of property for sale and to let, under heading Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen.-[Adr.

See advertisement of H. W. Livingston's "Ray" in the stud.—[Adv.

-Messrs, John H. Mann & Co., of Syracuse, write us that the demand for their Trolling Spoon (especially the Perfect Revolving) has been so large as to occasion a slight delay in filling orders, but that by the 15th of May they will be able to fill all orders as fast as received. See advertisement.-[Ade.

-Edward P. Kremer, Lebanon, Pa., writes: "I His your explosive bullets very much. They can be carried to the field in a very small compass, indicate very quickly when they are hit, and, owing to their vibratory motion when in the air, become, in my opinion, more difficult to hit, and ansomently better practice than either glass or

James M. Green, Washington, D. C., writes: "1 like your explosive balls much better than glass. I will take great pleasure in recommending them to my friends. They fill the bill ex-

NEW OBSERVATORY,-The always reliable Rochester (N.Y.) Union and Advertiser gives the following news to the public :-

gives the following news to the public:—
We state it with pleasure, as it is a matter our citizens cannot be otherwise than proud of, that the "Warner Observatory" is finally located; that the premises upon which it is to be erected are purchased, and that ere another month is past the buildings will be in course of construction. The ground selected and purchased is the property known as the Langworthy lot, corner of East avenue and Arnold Park.

A location handsomer and more convenient of access could not have been se-

for, corner of Estavenue and Armond Fairs.

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FOR SALE.—A Sharps Long Range Rifle,
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FOR SALE, CHEAP—Setter bitch (Carlowitz-Fiirt), two years old, orange and white, beautiful form; thoroughly yard broken. For pedigree and price, apply to B, WATERS, Cancerbury Conn.

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A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to lieure testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them huseous and bitter and composed of bad whisky, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tex. A Mis. Cresswell and a Miss. Comon, Irlends, have likewise treet, and pronounce them the best medistrength and toning up the system. I was troubled with costiveness, bacdache and want of appetite. The two former almonis are gone, and the latter greatly improved. I have a yearly contract with a disposal contract with a

July 25th, 1878. Pittsburg, Pa.

*Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880.

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I think it my duly to send you a recomment of or the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop bitters are good or not. I know whether Hop bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strenghten the nervous system and in ike new Hife. I recommend my patients to use them.

Treator of Caronic Diseases.

I heard in my neighborhood that Junn, 1880.

I heard in my neighborhood that Junn, 1880.

Bittees were doing safe exceeding and among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of discess, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralgia and all kinds of rhematic complaints and kindsy trouble, I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good, and I used another bottle. I am an old man, but am now as well as I can wish.

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HOP BITTERS COMPANY:—Gentlemen—having been afflicted for a nu ber of years with indigestion and general deb-ty, by the advice of my doctor I used they test, and mixt say they afforced the thingest, stant relief. I am glad to be able to testify their behalf. Thos. G. KNOX

Ladington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.
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H. T. A LEXANDER.

Pauiding, O., Jan. 2, 1880.

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I have used your Bitters, and must say holped me materially.

John Field, Infirmary Director.

Ashburuhan, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. The all gave me up as past cure. I tried the use skilitul physicians, but thev did dot reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would till uvery night and distress me, and my throat way vory bart. I told my ordinal Hop littless. I have taken two bottles. They have believed we were well as the latest when the latest way but the latest we have believed in the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way but the latest way and t

Mrs. Julia G. Cushing.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 31, 180.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cared me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys and have had a pleasant effect on my system.

RODNEY PEARSON.

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I write to inform you what great rehet I ge
from taking your Hop Blitters. I was suffern
with neuralpia and dyspepsia, and a few both
have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankt
for so good a medicine.

Mrs. Mattle Coopen.

Color Diput, Tec., Oct. 28, 1879.

Hor Bitters Company:—
I have heretofore been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physican of my choice. My wife, fitty-six years old, had compared by degrees to be a proper of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color of the property of the color

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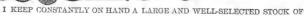
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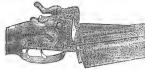
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Grand Halls, Hew Brunswick.

S you must have many readers who, deriving information and amusement weekly from your columns overlook their obligation to contribute their quota to the general fund of information interesting to sportsmen and tourists, I desire (being myself an arch offender in this respect) to cast off my burden of ingratitude, which encumbers my soul, and gain absolution by offering some suggestions to my fellow readers, anent a corner of the earth which seems little known to the "Walton's" or "Cotton's" of this continent, and also a terra incognita to the blasé children of fashion, who have long ago voted Niagara a bore, and Saratoga, Long Branch, etc., "played out."

To all s uc I would recommend a trip, this coming summer, to Grand Falls, New Brunswick. I fancy I hear scores of anxious voices asking "Where on earth is that, and how shall we get there?" so here goes to supply the information. From Boston, take the Eastern Railway to Portland, thence by Maine Central Railway to Bangor, there connecting with the E. and N. A. Railway for McAdam Junction, there taking the New Brunswick and Canada Railway to Woodstock, and thence by New Brunswick Railway to Grand Falls; the whole distance being about 400 miles. Baggage can be checked through from Boston. Should time not be an object, this route can be varied by taking steamer from Boston or Portland to St. John, N. B., from whence (after due admiration of the public buildings) let the tourist hie him away to Frederickton, where he will most likely have to stay over-night. The hotels are, however, good and reasonable, and the city, being the seat of laws and learning, and noted withal for the piety of its inhabit-ants, the brief sojourner will doubtless improve his moral and intellectual tone, especially if he should perchance hail from the wicked regions of Wall street, or some other shrine of Mammon,

Being now in proper trim to enjoy the beauties of na ture, he will take the New Brunswick Railway for Grand Falls. This line has ovidently been constructed with a prospective eye to the welfare of pleasure seekers, as it winds snake-like along the banks of the river, and in its

sinuous course enables the eager traveler to take in the beautiful woodland scenery to be found in so many places along the route. Arrived at the Falls, no vociferous and extortionate backmen salute the ears of the weary traveler with their clamor, nor will he be torn limb from limb by energetic touts. A civil young gen-tleman may indeed proffer his services to take checks and escort one to the hotel bus, and there the trouble ends, for in five minutes we may be smoking a cigar with mine host Herbert, as genial a New Englander as ever it was my fortune to meet. A retired sea-captain, he possesses a fund of anecdote and a most refreshing flow of spirits; and, if one enjoys real hearty good-humored chaff, he may have his fill at the "Captain's" hands (or mouth) to the heart's content. The Grand Falls Hotel is amply furnished with the requisites for the comfort of the tourist and his family. Good rooms, a capital cuisine, and excellent attendance, are all to be found within its portals, and to crown all, you will never make a wry face when your bill is presented.

As for the falls, I must confess that my usually facile pen fails me in the attempt to describe them. Niagara, with its vast unbroken sheet of water falling from a stupendous height, impresses us with a sense of awful sublimity, increasing as we gaze upon its wonders; but for rare charm and exquisite beauty the St. John River cataract stands without a rival. The immense mass of water, pitching from a precipice eighty feet high, hurls itself into the boiling cauldron beneath, its bulk being broken in the descent by jutting rocks into a thousand fantastic shapes and feathery spray, which in the bright rays of the sun produce bows of surpassing brilliancy. Below its plunge produce bows of surpassing brilliancy. Bellow its plunge the river (before a broad and smooth expanse) is confined in a narrow gorge, in places not more than thirty feet wide, hemmed in by huge and beetting cliffs over 300 feet high frowing on the water beneath, which, for three-quarters of a mile, rushes along in mad carer, surging and boiling with frightful force and turbulence, till it reaches a spacious basin beneath. In this gorge are to be seen five large natural wells from thirty to forty feet deep, and lifteen feet in diameter, worn by the action of the water as smooth and symmetrical as if hewn and polished by the most skilled artificer; also, an enormous cavern hollowed out of the surface of the cliff. Still lower down the stream, the eddying water forms a whirlood called the "Coffee Mill," within whose gaping jaws logs of large (size are drawn and gradually crushed to matchwood. A commodious stairway is provided to descend and view these wonders; descending which we reach the water's edge, and gaze upon the weird and uncouth forms assumed by the furious watery element, while above, the sky is seen only as a narrow strip of blue, the luxuriant foliage surmounting the wall-like cliffs, seeming almost to meet overhead. The view by moonlight, with the pallid rays feebly struggling to pierce the somber gloom which envelopes river, rock and tree, is simply indescribable. The lumbering operations, carried on so extensively up the river, necessitate the logs being sent over the falls, they being afterward secured and rafted in the basin below. Standing by the fall, we can see immense trees take the plunge, often remaining below the surface for a minute, when they shoot up such as the surface for a minute, when they shoot up such as the surface for a minute, when they shoot up such as the surface for a minute, when they shoot up such the river (before a broad and smooth expanse) is confined

is simply indescribable. The lumbering operations, carried on so extensively up the river, necessitate the logs being sent over the falls, they being afterward secured and rafted in the basin below. Standing by the fall, we can see immense trees take the plunge, often remaining below the surface for a minute, when they shoot up suddenly, twenty or thirty feet above the water, like some great monolith reared on end, falling back with a tremendous splash into the water.

But I am forgetting, in my enthusiasm, all about the angling to be had in the neighborhood, and such angling! Ye gods and little fishes! No, not little fishes, but great histy, hard fighting trout abound in the numerous streams and lakelets, within an hour's drive from the village. To describe or locate all those would fill a book, and naving, I fear, been already rather profix, I will simply suggest to the lovers of the angle coming this way the necessity of filling their books with suitable littles for the unsophisticated piscines, and above all things not to forget their landing nets, or woe betale them when they get among the two or three pounders. For off days there are plenty of pleasant drives, notably to the Dominion Salnon Hatchery, about three miles down the river; the Danish settlement, about eight miles day on the banks of Salmon River; St. Basil's Numery, up stream about eleven miles, and other places of interest reached by good roads, through wild mountain scenery. For information as to facilities for fishing, gunning, etc., other than that now afforded, I would advise your readers to address F. W. Brown, Esq., the Collector of Customs at Grand Falls, who will, I doubt not, be happy to answer any enquiries.

I loope that my suggestions may prove the means of bringing many of my fellow sportsmen this next sum mer mot these "fresh fields and pastures new."

FISH AND GAME AT FORT CUSTER.

ORT CUSTER, Montana, is situated on the northern point of the Big Horn Plateau, near the confluence of the Big and Little Big Horn Rivers. On the west and north is the valley of the Big Horn; on the east the Little Big Horn valley, and on the south and southeast the plateau gradually rises until it culminates in the range known as the Big Horn Mountains.

These two rivers contain several varieties of fish, among which may be named pike, cat, sturgeon and buffalo, but no trout, the nearest trouting being about thirty-five miles distant.

Cañon Creek—so called because its bed is so much depressed from the level of the surrounding country—is claimed by local sportsmen to be the best trout stream in the vicinity. One party informed me that the trout they caught in this stream averaged three pounds each. On account of the depth and steepness of the walls of the cañons in which the stream has its bed, it is very difficult of access, the walls being about thirteen hundred feet in height and almost perpendicular, and the points at which the descent can be made are few. The stream is about fifty yards in width, although, gazing from the level, it appears to be about one yard. The fishing grounds are almost directly south of here.

About twenty-five miles beyond Cañon Creek we reach Pryor's Creek, and the point at which it leaves the Eig Horn Mountain. This stream is also of good repute as a trout stream. Cañon Creek is a tributary of the Big Horn River, and Pryor's of the Yellowstone. Leaving Custer on the Rock Creek and Fort Custer stage road, in a southeasterly direction, we find several more good camping grounds for the exercise of our skill as trouters. Grass Lodge Creek, a tributary of the Little Big Horn, is about thirty-five miles distant, the latter stream also containing trout ten or twelve miles further up. Tongue River and tributaries, at a distance of about a hundred miles from its mouth—it is a tributary of the Yellowstone—also shelters the much sought-for mountain trout.

The two first-mentioned streams are not accessible by caught in this stream averaged three pounds each. On

Trout.

The two first-mentioned streams are not accessible by any regular mode of travel, and a person visiting them would be compelled to camp out, although this would be an additional pleasure to a person who had been cooped.

any regular mode of travel, and a person visiting them would be compelled to camp out, although this would be an additional pleasure to a person who had been coped up by four walls for any great length of time. But the other streams are of easy access, being all on or near the route of the Rock Creek and Fort Custer Stage Line, and accommodations can be secured at almost any of the points named. At a distance of about seventeen miles from Custer, on the same road, is the scene of Custer's last charge, another point of interest to the tourist. I anderstand that there is a movement under way to erect a monument on the battle-leid to the memory of the fallen general.

Game of all description is very plentiful, but is fast being reduced. Bear, black, cinnamon and silver tip, the latter being called grizzly by some, are to be found in the Big Horn Mountains, at a distance of thirty-five or forty miles. There were about twenty-five killed by hunters from the post last fall. Buffalo may generally be found after a few hours 'ride, unless driven awy by the Indians who continually hunt them. Els are to be found in the foot hills of the Big Horn Range, also white and black-tailed deer. One herd of elk, in the vicinity of Cañon Creek, was variously estimated to contain from one to two and one-half thousand. One hunter, alone, killed sighty-three in eight days. Antelope are encountered by a two or three hours' ride. One herd of them, numbering three or four hundred, had the temerity to enter the garrison, but remained a short time, although they continued in the vicinity for several days. Jack rabbits and cotton-tails run around loose almost everywhere.

Blue mountain, pinnated and pintail grouse, sage

they continued in the Vicinity for several days. Jack rabbits and cotton-tails run around loose almost everywhere.

Blue mountain, pinnated and pintail grouse, sage chicken, curlew, and upland plover, are plentiful in the timber on the banks of either of our rivers. Mallard, grayhead, redhead, canvas-back, black and gray, or pinwinged ducks, widgeon, blue and green-winged and pinwinged teal, and butter-ball, are to be obtained in the marshes of the Big or Little Big Horn Rivers, or any of the streams in the vicinity.

During the spring and summer, Fort Custer is easily reached. From Bismarck, D. T., boats run continually, during the navigable season, as far as Fort Keogh and Terry's Landing, the former 140, and the latter point 35 miles distant. During high water, a boat occasionally succeeds in ascending the Big Horn as far as this place; but that occurs but once or twice in a year. From Fort Keogh and the Landing we have a daily coach. The Onion Pacific Railway will probably be completed to Fort Keogh by next fall.

From Rock Creek, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railway, there is also a line of daily stages, which cross a number of the trout streams mentioned above.

Fort Custer, Montana, 1879.

O, S, POAGE4

HINTS FOR ADIRONDACK VISITORS.

THE plan I would suggest has already been tried by several I know, and is well liked by them, and will, I think, in time be followed by the majority of sportsmen. It is, in the first place, to procure a tent and full camping outfit; such as a sheet-iron stove, tin folding baker, and all articles required for cooking, and the table, made out of tin or sheet-iron, and all toilet articles required, also a cot or lounge, to sleep on. Be particular to have all things made so as to get them into as compact form as rossible.

that empingement; such me a sheet-investore, in deather backer, and all articles required for examing and the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the protein of the control of the c form as possible.

Coarse clothing for camping out is the best, and the

weeks' board one season will buy a good camping outfit that will last for years, when well taken care of. Some of the guides can furnish a considerable portion of the articles required for camping when wanted. Den Smith has nearly all, which he will turnish for a small party. The sheet iron stove can be dispensed with very well during the warm weather, but will be needed to warm the tent after the night get frosty. It will be handy at any time to fry meat or tish on, and for slapjacks, but is unhandy to transport. unhandy to transport.

unhangy to transport.

Those who come to stop here for one or two weeks will find the plan 1 suggest much cheaper than to go to the hotels, where they will have to be litted out in the same way and go to some locality at a distance from the most of them to find good hunting or fishing. Those who only come for a few days will do well enough by going to one of the hotels. There are some whose charges are reasonable; of course they cannot board as cheap as the hotels in the towns and villages. Their run of custom only lasts a small portion of the year, and it costs them considerable to get their provisions in from the railroads or towns. But some charge too much, and the proprietors of them have become independent in a few years' time. Those in the north-west-portion of the Adirondacks have always been very reasonable in their charges heretofore.

ADRION ONDACK. who come to stop here for one or two weeks will

scales have already fallen from my eyes. I can already

scales have already fallen from my eyes. I can arready see men as trees walking.

I was certainly, however, not favorably impressed with the first appearance of New York, as I gazed upon it from the deck of the good ship City of Brussels. But then our voyage had been a stormy one, and the day was rainy, with a cold east wind blowing. Owing to the sad death of our poor friend Tileston, there was no one to meet us. We did not even hear of the event until we landed in the dock; then, indeed, our spirits sank below zero.

landed in the dock; then, indeed, our spirits sank below zero.

It struck me that the custom-house officers could not have done their duty in a more obliging or gentlemanly fashion; at the same time, I consider the restrictions against landing dogs in this country are calculated to do a deal more harm than good.

Landing in any part of England, you have only to hand your luggage to a porter, and whistle for a hanson. Here you might whistle the whites of your eyes out for any such useful conveyance, and all in vain. An obligablioned two pair lumbering carriage, however, undertook for a trifte of \$4 to convey myself and friend to the Sturtevant House. The fare in England would have been one shilling (25 cents). The mud on the streets, it struck ne, was very deep and very dark, and the streets themselves most vilely paved. No doubt matters will be mended in this respect some day. I cannot forget that this Hereulean republic is only in its infancy; but I rode in an onmibus from the ferry to Barnum's show, at Brooklyn, and I sharif soon forget the jothing; verily, the road that leads to my father's peat moss is better far than this.

Ere I reached my hotel the sun shone forth, avenues

the road that leads to my father's peat moss is better farthan this.

Ere I reached my hotel the sun shone forth, avenues and squares began to appear and New York rose degrees in my estimation; and it struck me we have nothing in England to compare in beauty with the streets of this city. I do not forget palutial Prince's street, of Edhabrigh, nor the mardle walls of Union street, Aberdeen, 'They each have their beauties; but the houses lack the stry grace of these. They are not bedraped with beautiful creopers, and the sidewalks are not shaded with drooping trees. As to the squares, I never saw anything like them in the old country. Tall houses, grim and gaunt, frown over our London squares; trees and shrubs there are in abundance, and even grass and flowers, but there are in abundance, and even grass and flowers, but there is no freshness nor beauty about them. You may pity, but you cannot admire them; besides, Boomed they ever so lovely, they are not free, for they are hemmed round by fron railings, with inhospitable gates, the keys of which are kept by the surrounding inhabitants, and no one darce enter save slutterning unuse-unads, bubies and lap dogs. But how different are your New York squares; how free and open, how green the grass, and sweet and healthful the breezes that blow through them. Why, it is quite a treat to come here with a book and while away al say hour. Yes, the square is an American institution; and the nurse-maid is another. Yonder one comes, wheeling along in front of her one of the airiest of airy perambulators, and what a lovely child it contains, lounging at length with the grace of a youthful duches, not cramped up as we cramp our children in a British barrow. I don't know which to admire the most, the maid or the child; the little white 'mutch' on the alter's head is quite new to no now, and intensely interesting. Tshould like to kiss that taby.

After riding for a week in the street cars, and on the elevated railway, I do not miss the English hansoms a bit. The tramway (street ca Ere I reached my hotel the sun shone forth, avenues

strikes me that the elevated railway doesn't improve mappearance of the streets, nor should I like to dwell in the houses adjoining. The feeling of privacy cannot be great in their rooms.

While traveling in the streets, badly paved though they be, I seldom see a dead or fullen horse. In London you can count them by the dozen. My way is never stepped by that truly English institution, a block. In London, when going to catch a train, you generally allow y carself twenty minutes to spare. You enter your hanson, and off you fly, from Fleet street to Paddington, for instance. But woe is me; even should you emerge quickly and safely, without collision or other mishap from the Strand, if the in the afternoon ten to one you find yourself either in Oxford or Regent street hopelessly, helplessly blocked in the middle of a perfect ocean of calos, carls and carriages, and there you may stay chating and fuming till all chance of catching your fast train is gone for that day. Your dinner will be spoiled, and your wife is sure to think that the flying butchman has come to grief, and at every knock that comes to the door she will imagine that your miserable remains have just been brought home in a carpet bag. I have not seen a single crossing sweeper. They don't sweep the crossings here, or no-hody crosses, and nobody walks, so it seems to me, and thus the side paths in the upper city are seldom overcrowden. How different it is at home!

By the way, another British institution which I miss is the rough; down town he may be, but here I do not see the man, And I miss, too, the working mechanic, or does he leave his tools and grime in the workshop, and wear his Sanday clothes on his week-day back, I have much to learn yet. However, I am coming on, I know mow hat "a boss shine for five cents" is, I know, too, the value of certain coins—a cent, a greenback, a dollar and dime, but the five cent bit is a duffer, and don't ring, and the greenback is greesy, and smalls like a Hottentor. Gottoo Stables, M.D., R.N.

Two Snipe at One Shot—Norwich, N.Y., April 30th.—On the aftermoon of the 27th of this month I was out after snipe; a friend of mine was with me who had hunted them but little. Three birds rose, two of them flying quite close together. He killed both with one barrel. I never saw this done before. Have never heard of it being done except in the West, where at times they are very plenty. We got ten birds, seven by myself and three by my friend. We had a little spaniel, quite wild; had we had a stanch cointer I think our bag would have been larger,

Alatural Historn.

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

ARGYLE VERSUS AUDURON.

ARGYLE VERSUS AUDUBON.

THE Duke of Argyle in Frazer's Magazine gives his "First Impressions of the New World,"—and very pleasant reading they are, particularly the concluding chapter, which treats of American ornithology, which we learn is the favorite study of the writer. A charning passage is the description of his tirst and only sight of a humning bird. How an ornithologist could pass months in the forests and fields of Canada and the States and seconly a single specimen, it is difficult to understand, unless the Duke, as we suspect, is a short-sighted man.

Like most other Britons, however, he sees what he clime to see. So, as in a few weeks sport in the Canadian woods, he noet with few song-birds, he is confirmed in his previous opinion that the feathered songsters of America are inferior to those of Europe. The only song-bird he appears to have met with was the migratory thrush (robin), and "near Niagara one very broken and interrupted song of fine tone"—perhaps the bob-o-link. He never heard such vocalists as the brown thrush, hermit-thrush, song-sparrow, grosbeak, or oriole; and of course in Canada or New York he never heard the "wood notes wild" of the mocking-bird. So the Duke can hardly be called a competent witness. His Grace seems to have arrived at equally hasty conclusions, when he generalizes about the strange absence of fish-eating birds on American waters, asserting that the belted kingdisher is from the Delaware to Hudson's Bay the one solitary species specially adapted to the capture of fish. He might, on the Restigouche, have seen the mergansers, the grebes, the divers and the loon—all fish-eaters. In New York waters the herons and the bitterns also, and overywhere the osprey. Indeed, he mentions the loon and osprey as birds which he met with. All these on fresh water can be seen in any north-ern widerness, while on the sea coast the species of fish-eating birds which he met with.

eating birds which this observer failed to observe may be counted by scores.

Where the Duke did observe he is unfortunate in his conclusions. He thinks himself qualified to criticise Wilson and Audubon, as well as Dr. Franklin, as to their accounts of the predatory habits of the white-headed eggle, and proceeds to vindicate the character of the Bird

Wilson and Audubon, as well as Dr. Franklin, as to their necounts of the predatory labits of the white-headed eagle, and proceeds to vindicate the character of the Bird of Freedom by relating an incident of the capture of a salmon on the Restigouche by the eagle. If it was really the eagle that he saw perform the feat, and not the esprey, all observers by lake or river in America would tell him that it was an exceptional case. It might easily happen that a spectator unused to the sight of these birds might, at the distance of a thousand yards, even with the aid of a glass, mistake one species for the other. If if not, we must believe that the cagle in Canada, like the Indian there, has been reclaimed by the influences of royalty and British institutions from his original savage and predatory habits, and turned to industrious pursuits. On the east coast of Florida the eagle and the osprey are so abundant that we have seen more of each species in one day there than in the Northern and Western States, or in Canada, in a season. Christopher North, in a charming paper on the Ornithology of Scotland, published in Blackwood's Magazine, remarked that it would be an absurd thing to see half a dozen eagles together. This absurdity may be seen any day almost on the Halifax River, in Florida—and doubled at that—and all engaged in pursuing and robbing the fish-hawks. The accounts of the matter by Wilson and Audubon may be verified at any time. We have never seen an eagle eapture a fish for herself, though we have seen her pick up a dead cat-fish which was floating on the water. We have seen the osprey cutch a fish which an eagle obliged him to drop. The eagle caught it before it reached the water, and was bearing it away, when a second eagle at facked eagle No. 1, and robbed her. Old fishermen on this coasts asy that the eagle, as far as they know, never takes fish for herself, but lives entirely by robbery, usually of the osprey; but sometimes she will rob liven of their fish, when exposed on the shore, always selecting th

AN INVITATION TO "PEREGRINE,"-Our friend, H. H.

AN INVITATION TO "PERGRINE."—Our friend, H. H. F., thus pleasantly writes to "Pergrine," saying:—If "Peregrine," who chatted so overlastingly in your last issue about owls, "or any other man," will call at the Treasury Department of the N. Y. L. E. and W. R. R. Co., he will find the finest specimen of the American horned owl in this city—"Le Grand Due." in person. Also, a pair of New Jersey "Bob Whites," that the subscriber has never seen the equal of in size, plunage and nose—the perfect work of John Akhurst, Brooklyn. Also it very fine painting, by A. Rockwell, Buffalo, of a string of speckled trout he caught in 1859, in the south inlet of Raquette Lake. The writer mentions those possessions because their daily sight has done his eyes a heap of good, and he would like to share his enjoyment with "Peregrine" and others.

New York, April 11th.

A Per Seytirrel.—Hapt's Corners, N. Y.—One year ago I caught a squirrel, and in a few days I discovered four young ones in the nest. Within a week or thereabouts two got smothered in the nest, but the other two grew finely, and when thirty-five days old their eyes opened, and they grow nicely. Strange to say, I could not find anyone able to tell how old a squirrel must be ere he could see. I accustomed them to be handled almost every day, and would take one at a time some three or four rods front the house, and the little ones would run to me as fast as their legs would permit. Dick, when about three months old, was caught and killed by a cat, while out of his cage, playing on the ground. Dilly is yet living, and has been allowed liberty to go out each day, and has never been known to leave the place, only as far as the road, until Wednesday last, when she disappeared, and was gone until this morning, when she was seen by a neighbor coming home from toward the woods, some eighty rods or more distant. I took her to her cage, and she is now safe and well,

L. E. W,

Parastres in a Duck's Flesh.—Lowville, N. Y., March 29th.—Etitor Forest and Stream:—I read with much interest the letters of "Mic-Mac" and Dr. Hagen, giving an account of the parasites found in wild ducks' flesh. I met with a similar instance during a trip to the Adirondacks a few years ago. My companion and myself in our light boat were exploring the unfrequented waters of a cluster of ponds, so remote in the deep wilderness that not even Verplanck Colvin himself has ever visited them. I was silently paddling the boat through the narrow channel between the ponds, when just as we came into the second one, a large black or dusky duck fluttered along the surface of the water alead of the boat. My companion quickly raising his rifle, fired, and put a ball through its neck. Picking it up, we thought we would vary our venison diet with stewed duck. On returning to camp I though that skinning it would be the quickest method of preparing it. When I did I found the breast completely filled with parasites of about the size of grains of wheat, or resembling in size and appearance ants' eggs. Seeing this, we concluded that, after all, venison was better than duck, and did not change our mind that season.

SWALLOWS AND BED-BUGS.—Recently, while looking over some notes made in Fayette County, Iowa, during 1876, I came across some interesting items in regard to the barn-swallow (*Hirmato horrcortin*).
I was told that the swallows had been driven away in

I was told that the swallows had been criven away in the early part of the season by a pair of purple martins (Proge purpling), which refused to let them build. About the middle of June, however, the swallows re-turned, and, unmolested by the martins, plastered be-tween fifty and sixty of their mud nests under the eaves of the large. of the barn.

of the barn.
July 4th I secured several specimens, together with the eggs. The bixts were, of course, in wretched plumage. They were, however, remarkably clean and free from parasites. Some days later, bed-bugs (Citien lectumarius) were found on all the swallows taken; and the insides of the nests, and sides of barn down to the ground, literally

the nests, and sides of barn down to the ground, literally swarmed with these animals.

I was told that the bugs never appear until the young birds are hatched. The bugs are found in the basswood trees of that locality, and I have often seen them in new boards. In fact, it is next to impossible to keep a newly built house free from the pests.

The question is, do the swallows get the bugs from the basswoods; and, if so, low does it happen that they are seen only after the young birds are hatched?

I can answer this only by supposing that the swallows repair to woods for insects to feed their young, and that while there they become infested with the parasite. I do not believe the bed-bugs are used by the swallows for

I have never found any explanation of this curious freak, if it can be so called, either in books, or from naturalists with whom I have talked.

Dr. Packard, in his "Guide to the Study of Insects,"

Dr. Packard, in his "Guide to the Study of Insects," speaks of a letter from a gentleman, in which he states "that he found a nest of swallows on a court-house in Iowa swarming with bed-bugs."

The bugs seem by appearance, color, bite and odor, to be identical with C. hetrilarius.

Dr. Packard speaks of a variety in Europe, C. hirundinus, which lives on swallows; but does not mention any variety peculiar to our birds.

Boston, Mass., April 18th.

Struce Parthidoes.—The following appears in a recent issue of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) Republican:—
"'Did you ever kill a black partridge?' inquired a gentleman whose post-office address is Indian Lake. We plead guilty to having killed a few black squirrels, crows, and similar insects; but had never nurdered, or seen, or even heard of a black partridge. 'They exist, nevertheless,' said he; 'but in only one section of the woods that I know of, While hunting in the Moose River country, last fall, I shot two, and young Durant bagged a whole covey. They are a royal bird, black and glossy as a raven, with strips of bright crimson feathers over each eye, and a narrow strip of pure white down the breast. Their size is that of a common partridge, and they are less wild. I have heard of them in the Moose River country for the past half a dozen years.' Can the Forest and Stream, or any other sporting authority, give us information concerning these chony-colored strangers?' Oh, give us a hard one! They were spruce grouso (Can-

Oh, give us a hard one! They were spruce grouse (Canace canadensis).

ace canadensis).

WHEN DO BEARS HAVE YOUNG?—Bethel, Marine, April 5th.—I notice in Forkers and Stream, of 4th March last, an account of a bear killed the 18th January, and that the cubs were found in the den, three of them with eyes closed, and very young. I account for this as a premature birth by certainly two months, or nearly that. The old bear being disturbed left the den, but not until she had cast her cubs. I have never heard an instance yet, where a bear was taken from the den, dead or alive, without first casting her cubs. The natural time for cubbing is the month of March, in this State. The time may differ in different latitudes. I have killed seventy-three black bears, Ursus americanus, under varied circumstances, and at all times of the year. A young Homo, at seven months, is likely to live, if tenderly cared for, and why not young Ursus? Find a bear's den in any month of the winter containing a she bear with cub, and you cannot take her from the den quick enough, but that she will have her young ones in the den. After cubbing naturally in her den, she will not go so far away from the den moment she leaves them, for whatever reason, they will set up such a squalling as to make the woods ring, J. G. Ricu.

Do Gray Sourrells Lay up a Winter Store of Food? Fairland, Ind.—April 15th.—John Burroughs, in his "Notes of a Walker".—Sertimer's Monthly for February—seems to convey, incidentally, the idea that our common gray squirrel lays up a store of nuts for winter use. Is he correct in this or not? I know Mr. Burroughs to be a careful observer, and I have always found his contributions to Sertimer's, when treating on subjects in natural history which have come under my observation, to be romarka-

bly accurate, but is it true that the gray squirrel lays up a store of nuts for winter use, or does he trust to chance and his usual strewdness in robbing the ground-squirrel or chipnunk for his food? The writer has always been led to believe the latter true, and years ago, when a boy, wandering in among the maple "sugar camps" on the banks of the beautiful Ohio river in Southern Indiana, he thought be had solved the question by cutting down tho old stubs and trees that were known to be the winter den of a pair of gray squirrels, in none of which did he ever find so much as a single mut that was edible, although an abundance of shells and other refuse. SHARPEYES.

We have always supposed that the gray squirrels laid up some provision for the winter. Perhaps some of our readers can give us some facts bearing on this question.

TAYTHERMY WITHOUT A TEACHER - Under this title Mr. Walter P. Manton has given us an interesting and practical little book of forty pages, which we can recommend to beginners. It is a cheap, and, we think, reliable handbook, treating of the preservation of birds, mammals, fishes and insects. This little volume does not aim to take the place of the larger and more expensive works in this line, but is intended for the beginner in taxidermyit is intended as a primer, rather than a reader. Boside the chapters on taxidermy, is one devoted to hunting and hygiene. On the whole, the work is one which we can recommend with satisfaction.

Sea and Liver Fishing.

—Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY

Trout, Sairelinus fontinalis.
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Salmon, Salmo salar.
Sind. Alosa.
Grayling, Tapminalius tricolor. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In sending reports for the forest and stream directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County: Means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Came and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.: Name of person to address.

FANCY FLY-RODS vs. WHITTLED POLES .- Some one has been writing from the Adirondacks to one of the New York dailies, and manages, in the course of his communication, to say some very sensible things about the superiority of the fish caught and eaten there, over the mushy specimens sometimes palmed off on city purchasers. We have a faint suspicion that the article was written in the wilds of that self-same daily's editorial rooms, and one thing inducing this belief is the following bit of wisdom about fly-rods :-

The claborate jointed rods which the city sportsmen bring into the wilderness with them had better be left at home. As a rule rods of a nucli better quality can be procured here for about one-half of the money. The guides themselves use a tamarack pole, which may be cut almost anywhere, and some very skillful one-and of the money. The gainest demaner's used a families pole, which may be cut almost anywhere, and some very skillful fly-casting is done with these home-made rods. They have one strong point in their flavor, and that Js, when broken in manteur hands, It does not require \$25 to replace them. But while the funey rods may profitably be forgotten, a well-stocked fly book and good assortment of lines should always be brought into the woods by the visiting fisherman. Aditrondack trout are able-hodied and delightfully gamy, and they will snap weak lines without a twinge of conscience. One came very near snapping a line that was not weak a few days sgo. It was held by Harry Thompson, the backwood guide, who once read Sophnetes in the shade of Oxford University. He saved both line and lish. The latter, a glorious speckled trout, weighed six pounds and two ounces. I have not been so lucky as that myself, but I took a string of four heauties last week, weighing in the aggregate seven pounds—took them at the price for which they were offered—five cents a pound.

Of course he did, and we'll wager the finest "fancy" rod in our outfit that he never took trout with anything else than this silver or shinplaster bait.

An Acknowledgment.—Bridgeport, Conn., April 27th.
—I inclose copy of an acknowledgment received yester-day from a friend to whom I sent a few tront. I think it worthy of your notice—do you?

Your gift—these beauties of the stream—

Are the ideal of my dream: When as the gentle spring days come, And by dark Fate I'm kept at home, I picture all the angler feels, As mountain brook its darlings yields, In weight and markings, tint and size They please my fancy, charm my eyes But how shall the delighted tongue, Tell how their savors to it clung— Refined, exatting, delicate, Sense-thrilling, luscious, exquisite Sense-thrilling, its course exquisite, As, brown and fragmant from the pan, They vivified the inner man? Dear friend, sweet thanks! you send me more Than if you gave a golden store. The fields, the skies, the woods, the streams, The hopes of youth and childhood's dreams Are in the gift—here, too, I find Your heart, large, loyal, true and kind.

ADIRONDACKS.—Moira, near the Adirondacks, May 1st. ADMIOSDACKS.—Moira, near the Adirondacks, May 1st.—The ice is out of the lakes and ponds in this portion of the Adirondacks, and trout fishing has commenced. A man living near Branch Pond brought a fine lot down to Malone the first part of the week, that he caught in that pond. Thirty of them weighed something over twenty hounds. Branch Pond is only six or seven miles south of Malone. Several fine lots have also been caught in the brooks about here during the past two weeks. The prospect for deer the coming season was never better for many years, and I have not known the partridges or ruffed grouse to be so numerous in the spring for a long
Adrion Ondack,

CONNECTION LAKES .- We have an extended sketch from the writer of the following notes, which we will shortly publish :-

shortly publish:—
A party of three from Boston were the first visitors—getting two deer and plenty of fish. My friend and self-followed; next a Syractuse, N. Y., party (Rev. Dr. Beard, Col. Chase and Mr. Bacon), stopping but a few days after them, Prof. A. W. Wheeler, of New Haven, and lastly, a party of four from Bridgeport, Conn., all well armed, which fact may account for the scarcity of game for the next few weeks.

for the next few weeks.

I floated with Norton twice only, shooting a buck the first night, and the last a moose (a two-year-old), which I left with Uncle Tom, and have since heard that it was

Helt with Office for, and pave since heart that I we he last fresh meat seen in camp during the season. Prof. Wheeler wrote me that he floated East Inlet wice for moose, and did not hear a sound, and goes on to say, "The fact seems to be that all moosedom has heard of your exploit, and the wise moose have held a council, and decided to emigrate, for the time being, to

unnolested feeding grounds."

I had the advantage of being the first one to try the new "ground," the aid of a full moon, and otherwise perfect night, and the luck of making a dead shot almost by guess.

nester intends to improve upon his camp this season,

Guester intends to improve upon his camp this season, and to get a man and wife to look after the cuisine, and to devote his time to guiding.

Second Lake is a charming spot, and is still fresh (First Lake is worn out). Deer are not as plenty as about some of the back ponds in the Adirondacks; but there is usually no trouble in supplying the wants of the camp. The fishing is not as good as in other lakes—the trout average smaller. It is a poor place for a person to go thinking to find use for a large amount of ammunition; but, to any one interested in natural history, and satisfied with a reasonable amount of sporting, the beaver works and cariboo bogs will well repay a visit.

F. S. P.

ISLAND CAMP.—Island Camp is situated on an island in Pike Lake, Wis, a few miles from Ashland, and is the private property of a party of St. Louis sportsmen. The quarters consist of a fine center building, in rustic style, with a kitchen detatched. The island itself is about two acres in extent; the take surrounding is full of bass and pike, and the streams and creeks near by, around in trout. Deer are abundant in the adjacent of bas

PREPARING FOR THE BLACK BASS CAMPAIGN - IVIIIIs TERPAINS FOR THE BLACK DASS CARPAION.— WILLS, Teams, April 23th.—Last year, or the year before, some excellent articles came out in the FOREST AND STREAM in the interest of the black bass, but it seems of late that this famous fish is losing ground in the columns of the this famous fish is losing ground in the columns of the paper. That will not begin to do. This old soldier must have his pension, nor should his fame and record die in oblivion. I never road with more interest anything than those lively essays upon the habits, characteristics and methods of capturing this wary fish. We, of the South, know nothing of the trout proper, but we have the black bass in all our waters, and, although we regard him par excellence the king of his tribe, yet we look upon him as the most cunning, arbitrary, tantalizing and uncompromising inp that swims; and if any angler, between Maine and Mexico, can write out a campaign programme that will meet all the indications or requirements when one goes lishing for black bass, and that will bring luck to one's string, I, and the rest of us, will go out to him that will meet all the indications or requirements when one goes ishing for black bass, and that will bring luck to onc's string, I, and the rest of us, will go out to him with our souls and regard him not only as a public benefactor, but a "mutual friend" to the whole body of hass fishermen. I only want suggestions how to get my hands on some four to six-pounders that have been standing off about two feet, and likeking their chops at the bait on my hook for the last five years, and no argument that I can frame will move them one inch closer. I never used nor saw a fly used for bass. That kind of science has not been cast upon our waters yet. I shall try it on soon. I have a good outfit, now; my boats are all newly painted; I have rigged my rods (red poles) with seventy-live feet of best oil-braided silk-line, click red (never saw a red before). I got Orvis to make me a fly, a "green and gold," I then took that as a pattern, and read in Hallock's "Gazetter" about colors, etc.; then got a lot of feathers from cranes, ibises, storks, herons, chickencocks, peacocks, wood-ducks, mallard, parrots and the like, and I have made some of the prettiest flies and bobs on earth. To get my hand in practice with this red, I got a little nigger to take hold of the line and run, and, as he runs, I pull and manipulate; and when he has run off enough line to look well, I tell him to stop—the has alway stops on his own account, at intervals—and when he hes run off enough line to look well, I tell him to stop—the has fliving his production. I have he casting and skittering, I knew that before. And now coating, and may becoming expert. As to casting and skittering, I knew that before. And now finished. I do this daily, and an becoming speet. As to casting and shiftering, I knew that before. And now with this "equipment," if I don't fool these old chaps next week, during the last quarier of the present moon then "the books are wrong." C. L. J. C. L. J.

TROLLING FOR SALMON TROUT.

AVING often heard of the glorious sport to be had trolling TAYING often heard of the glorious sport to be had trolling for sulmon trout during the summer months on take Superior, four of us, after mature consideration, concluded that we would find out for ourselves how much there was in the wonderful stories. The parity consisted of James Melban, Fred Jones, George Hait and the writer. October 1st, 1879, the day on which we had decided to try our fortune, turned out dark and storny, the wind biowing haif a gale from the northeast, but nothing daunted by the hecienement of the weather, we put our tent and traps about of the boat which we had been crushing with for the summer (for want of a botter), which is of a build monopolized by the fishermen of these northern takes. They are elincherhult, about25th. kecl., filt, beam, sharp stern and schooner-figged, without a deck, but very staunch and seaworthy. We got under weight about II o'clock A.M., the wind, as I said before, blowing half a gale from the northeast, cut before we had run five mines of the twenty-live we had to sail, it livel, and a terrific thunder-live we had to sail, it livel, and a terrific thunderof the twenty-live we had to sail, if in led, and a terrific thunder storm, for which Thunder Bry, sike Superior, is noted, came on, and there we hay rocking about without wind enough to keep our sails full, and the rain coming down in bucketsful. After about

two hours' drenching, the wind shifted to the northwest and we got along better, the weather still remaining a little moist; howver, by four o'clock we were in Jarvis Bay, and after considera ble trouble in getting our boat over the bar, were safely moored ble trouble in getting our boat over the bar, were safely moored to the banks of the Jarvis Rilver, a small river about sixty feet wide at the entrance. An hour was spent in getting our traps ashore and pitching our bell-tent to protect them, and while Jones and Mac were cutting wood for a lire, George and the writer concluded to try and get a fish for supper. After rowing for hall a mile in the skill which we had towed down, we reached the fishing ground. There, much to the writer's surprise, he immediately had a bite. It would take an abler pen than mine to portray the intense excitement of a tyro landing his first fixeen-pounder of this supplies, theorem, within fixeen musted early each of the surprise of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen musted early each of the supplies the ways within fixeen must each of the supplies t ounder of this species; however, within fifteen minutes darkness promote to this species, nowever, within integer immutes drawing to compelled us to desist, and we rowed for the camp with the halling distance, we joyfully should our success to Jones and Mac, who were the strongest skepties on the subject. This was, of course, received with derisive and scornful should and laughter, which received while derisave and scorning isolates and alugner, whole was not exactly turned to weoping on our landing; but they were almost wild with excitement, and wanted to go trolling then and there, although it was by this time durk, so the reader may imagine their mental condition. George now turned cook, and is nevery short time we were enting a meal coasisting of boiled trout. and potatoes stewed with pork gravy, the orthogox dish on these and potatoes stewed with pork grayy, the orthodox and in these expeditions, and I might here add that the fish that are caught while trolling, and caten fresh from the water, have a flavor equal to the finest brook trout, which no one who has ever each one in that way will dispute.

After supper, and waile enjoying our pipes, the whole subject After support and white chopying our pipes, the whole sinject of course, was fish, and how many over were going to get on the morrow. In order to be early at the scene of action, i. was unanabully resolved to follow the instructions of the old proverb 'carly to bed," which we did with a good fire blazing it from of the tent. Now all was quietness excepting the cracling made by the fire, and each supposed the others in the land of nod, with dreams of gigantic fish to be caught on the morrow floating through their bardins. After two hours of this, an impatient exclamation was heard from one of the party that the heat was unbearable, although memory says that the remark was not was untogramous minough memory says one the remark was introduced in as mild a form as I have written, when we all sat up and found that the same sentiments imbred the minds of the quartette. Bo the conclusion now come to was, that it would require some of Bass' bilter beer to counteract the effects of the heat, and that we would not go to bed at all, in order to be up early in the morning (excuse the bull). However, with smoking, and spinning yearns of former advenurces had with rod and gun, and many a midnight watch on deck, it was soon time for breasfast. At the first peep of dawn, we were all away to the ground where, after three hours' continued excitement, the skiff was was this: one rowed, two sat in the stern, each with a trolling line—one running from each side of the boat—and the fourtl man, next them, landed the fish and cleared the lines. In landing man, near ones, annear to assume centre in incs. In annual to less the list, one has to be very carful and keep them clera of the sides of the beat, otherwise there would not be a book left on the spoon every 'ine you land?' one. Mae, who took the first turn as landing, distinguished himself by the very scleatific manner in which he extracted the hooks (greenally the whole three hooks which he extracted the hooks (greenally the whole three hooks). on the spoon would be firmly imbedded in the upper jaw of the

on the spool would be firstly modeled in the upper law of the lish, and it required considerable labor to extract them). The panys of hunger, together with the necessity of discharg-ing our cargo, which had brought the boat nearly to her gun-waie, compelled us to land and enjoy another breakfast, of which where completion is to land and only another breakins, or where fish was still the invortice portion. After an hour sport in sailing part of the fish (we had no lose with us, and were afraid to risk keeping them all fresh), we started out for a new place on the other side of the bay, which we had not previously explored, where our former good lack followed us, and the result was wenty-three more

All through the day one of Lake Superior's densest fors had Antitrongia to my one of take Superiors ususes frogs had been abroad. Often we were unable to see one hundred yards ahead. Nothing disturbed the sullness of nature, excepting the noise made by ourselves, and the fog-whistle of a Royal Mail steamer some four miles out among the Islands, bound for Duluth, the zenith city of the unsaited seas. But now it lifted for a shore the zenith city of the unsafted seas. But now if litted for a short time, and a light breeze springing up, we concluded to start for a bank where we were auxious to arrive some time through the night. After meal No. 3—which of course was in the natural order of events—we started, but the few cats-paws we proviously had, died out as soon as we got under weigh, and George and Jones put off again in the skiff—this time on an exploratory tour, Jones put on again in the sain—this time on an exporatory tour, seeking whom; they might devour out of the fish lines. A few minutes—half an hour—brought them back for a gun to shoot two partridges which they had on a tree near the beach. I forgot to say previously that Jones and Mac, while exploring the river say previously that Johns and make, whose exploring the iter-before dinner, shot two of a covey of partridges which they had raised, and they thought with these two we would have a time support—this time tish varied with game. Months after, however, the joke came out: that what they had imagined to be partridges were two knois on a dead tree, which the fog had made loom up when they had gone with the gun. The wind freshened up to a still breeze, dead shead. After two or three stretches we found that it was likely to be a wild night, and considering discretion and a camp preferable to a stormy night in an open boat, we headed for the skiff, pushed her up, and put for a harbor, the wind headed for the sain, pushed are up, and put for a hardon, the which having increased to a gale, accompanied by a territic rain storm, both of which hasted all night. A mile's sailing brought us to an excellent harbor, but a very bad camping ground, the point on which we had to pitch our tent having been devastated by a bush fire, which had not only birnt the wood on It, but the moss and screase oven, leaving nothing but rocks and gravel to camp on There being no choice, we got everything under cover as quickly as possible, and started, to cook support hard work with the wet roots and telftwood, which was all the clay what Por supper we had some bouillon, a dish worthy of a Cordon bleu. It consisted of the two partridges, some bacon and potatoes, flour and tomathe two partriages, some parch and potatoes, not and controlled together; and, although to some of your readers such a mixture may seem unpalatable, it wants only to be extent to be appreciated. Sleeplessness did not pervade the camp this night, not with standing the bad camping ground and our clothes which were saturated-notwithstanding sundry waterproof coats —and almost before we had finished our after-dinner smoke Morpheus had us all for his loyal subjects. Mac here again par most before we had missed our after-unner smoke, is had us all for his loyal subjects. Mac bere again pardistinguished himself. In spite of our assertions that it therees to attempt building a fire, as it would not burn, to the contrary that would nave roasted an ox whole; and it burned till it hardly

Morning dawned bright and cheerful. For the first time since Morning dawned bright and cheerful for the urst time since leaving home we saw the sun. After, of course, a hearty breakfast we started again for home. As the breeze was very light, and after being an hour sailing one mile, Mae and George concluded they would go alwead in the skift, and try some unexplored ground for a last parting fish; and whether it was the improve-

left a cinder

ment or a better place, or both, that made the fish bite more readily, they succeeded in heating our best luck, and in eighteen uninutes landed sixteen fish. Those, with eight caught in the morning while breakfast was being pepaared, and one caught from the sailhoat, brought our numbers up to exactly seventy flye, which weighed from nine to twenty-four pounds each-Mac

live, which weighted from nine to twenty-four pounds each—Machaving the honor of catching and hading the twenty-four pounder, and he felt justly proud of his lines.

Satisfied that we could now earry off the palm for a successful trip, and a favorable breeze striking us, we hoisted all our rugs, and were soon booming merrily home, which we reached in good time, to greet those of our citizens who, like in most frontier towns crowd around each returning sportsman, and had come down expecting to chaft us on the ducking we must have had during all the storms, and, as they supposed as a natural consequence of the tim, no this, but their chaffing was timed into surprise when they trip, no fish; but their chaffing was turned into surprise when they saw our wonderful success, and fish stories became the popular excitement until the arrival of the next steamboat with the

i-weekly mail.
The following information may be of interest: Where we fished the shore is formed of perpendicular cliffs ranging from one to six hundred feet in height, and the beach is, in nost cases, formed of plees of rocks, which have been dropping from the sides since the days when Adam was a boy, making the beach run into the water at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Our ex-perience was to row exactly over the spot where you could see herefore was form waterly of the spot where you can also the bottom (about sixteen feet down—any divergence from this rule was sure to be attended with had luck), and the main speed of from one to two and one-half miles per hour. Although we continually had our lines out when sailing, we

only caught one fish-which was when crossing a point, and with

only cangat one issa-winca was when crossing a point, and what the Stora previously monitioned.

To a lover of the picturesque and grand, the route from here to James Ray would possess countiess charms—those stopendous piles, Thunder Cape (4,900 ft.) to the right, Mackay's Mountain (4,300 ft.) the left, and Fie Island (1,000 ft.) almost a head, form train to the left, and the issuin (thou follows), among the intuity noble sights, their perpendicular sides as changeful as a kaleidoscope, according to the different positions and lights thrown upon them; while further on, countless islands and head-lands meet the delighted gaze, which could be contemplated day after day without any cessation of interest, as no two spects are allike; ore time mirrored in a sea of glass, again the ungry tempest hashing their feet with spray, while spring, summer, autumn and winter each present such a contrast from the singular waters of the lake in summer, to the eternal ice and snow of an annost arctic winter, while the rarity of the atmosphere makes the a.nost arctic winter, while the rarrity of the atmosphere and landscape, twenty miles distant, seem nearer thanheim would in an ordinry climate; and, to a lover of nature, the trip amply repays the time spent, should one never cast a line or land a lish.

Prince Arthur's Landing.

J. T. M.

Trout fishing opened in Pike Co., Pa., last Saturday.

Mish Culture.

Appress all communications "Forest and Stream lishing Company, New York." Publishing Company, New

BROOK TROUT IN PONDS.—Chrome Hill, Lisburn, Ire-M BROOK TROUT IN PONDS.—Chrome Hill, Lishurn, Ireland, April 16th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Through the kindness of a friend, I enjoy the valuable privilege of perusing your interesting paper regularly; and many an hour of pleasant reading I have had, the only drawback being that so many miles of the "weary waste of waters" prevent me from enjoying in propria persone some of the many "pursuits of pleasure" offered by your splendid country. I notice in your issue of 25th March an article under "Fish Culture" by "A Practical Fish Culturist," in which he states that trout, as a general rule, will not thrive in ponds. I cannot agree with him; but, on the contrary, aver that trout will thrive better in ponds than in running water. In support of this statement, I the contrary, aver that trout will three better in points than in running water. In support of this statement, I will give two instances which have come under my inmediate notice. A few years ago a new reservoir or dank will give two instances which have come under my immediate notice. A few years ago a new reservoir or dan was constructed to supply my neighboring town with water. It gets its water by drains from the adjacent fields; none of these drains are three feet wide, and, except in floods, they don't contain as much water as would cover a pound trout. I placed some brook trout in this pond, and another gentlemen had a large lot put in, all small. It is now teeming with fish; and I know of them being caught up to nine pounds weight. Again, a friend of mine constructed a small dan, about one acro in extent, to supply his bleach green with pure water. It has no open inlet, except a run from a spring well a few yards from its bank. Well, three years ago I placed in this pond ifficen small trout caught in a mountain stream, none over four ounces weight. I heard nothing of them ihis pond fifteen small trout caught in a mointain stream, none over four ounces weight. I heard nothing of then till last autumn, when I determined to try if they were living or not. So, taking advantage of a fishy-looking evening, I sauntered down duly prepared, and choosing a dark-looking spot shaded by some villow bushes, I tried a cast with a "willow fly," and scarce had the feathery deception dropped on the surface of the slightly ruffled water, when a swish of the reel, and twenty yards of varished silk spinning out, warned me that I had a 'sockdollager' on. In five minutes I had a beauty on the sweat hat sevelet four and three-nuters nounds yards of varnished silk spinning out, warned me that I had a "ocaty on the sward that scaled four and three-quarters pounds. Another try, and a three-pounder joined his companion. These I killed. On the following evening I caught eight; one of them I should say seven pounds weight—but I returned all, as I did not wish to depopulate my preserve, as I do not believe they have bred, not having any running water. Now in the streams whence these trout originally come from, I never heard of trout being caught over two pounds weight, mostly all turning about four to the pound, and these brooks are incessantly fished. This proves, in my mind, that trout thrive, grow large and lusty in still waters. I think such an article as "Practical Fish Culturist" writes might deter many from forming a fish pond; hence, I think it right to give my experience in the matter, trusting you will pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable space.

RICHARD NIVEN.

CONNECTICUT SALMON.—The Hartford Times says: "We shall not, probably, get any Connecticut river salmon this year, as these fish are all caught at the mouth of the river and sent to the New York market—in violation of the law, too. On this account, we believe, the legislature refused an appropriation of \$2,500 to the fish commissioners in aid of the further propagation of the salmon,"

The Rennel.

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW,-It has been decided to hold the bench show at Madison Square Garden on the 11th, 12th and 13th, as previously announced. This decision was arrived at by the managers of the show on Saturday last, after a thorough examination of the building by several eminent architects. The widespread interest in the show is shown by the great number of letters and telegrams received daily from all parts of the country, many of them regarding additional entries, which, however, cannot be made. Mr. Lincoln informs us that "it is an astonishing fact that out of the large number of entries made, only one has been withdrawn since the accident occurred." In the meantime, the two English judges have been filling up their time by visiting the cities and kennels in the vicinity of New York. Mr. Hugh Dalziel, of the Live Stock Journal, has been with his friends in Boston; and Dr. Stables on Monday last paid Mr. Moore's kennels a visit at Philadelphia; he then went to Baltimore and Washington.

Champion Tarquin, Sir William Verner's bull terrier,

has been relieving his mind and occupying his spare moments by chewing up all of the canine persuasion that came within his reach. He met a tough customer, however, in his son the other evening, and he has been in a dreadful humor ever since.

Madison Square Garden.—Examination and inspection by the managers of the pench show and their archi

tion by the managers of the bench show and their architects:—
The Madison Square Garden, where the bench show will be held on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., has been thoroughly inspected and examined by Mr. John B. Snook and Mr. Robert H. Robertson, these gentlemen having been employed by the managers of the show. Mr. Snook is the oldest and one of the best known practical architects in the city, and probably has had more thorough practical experience than any other man in the city, both as a builder and architect in all its brunches. Mr. Robertson is one of the most prominent of the younger architects. He is a member of the firm of Potter & Robertson the senior member of which was for some time the United States government supervising architect.

some time the United States government supervising architect.

Mr. Snook and Mr. Robertson spent Friday and Saturday afternoons in the Garder, making a most careful and thorough examination and inspection of the building, and report, "that in their opinion the building is amply safe and secure for the purposes to which the management have determined to dispense entirely with all that portion of the building fronting on Madison arenue; the entrance there will be entirely closed. The main building, where the show will be held, will thus be entirely separated from that portion of the structure where the accident occurred. The entrance will be on Fourth avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

Chas. Lincoln, Supt.

POINT JUDGING AT SHOWS.

THE complaint has been greek that, at the various bench shows, the dogs have not been judged by should be the rude; he us, therefore, see if there as so here any reason for this inconsistency.

Previous to 1378 the scale of points, as printed in the Funcior's Gazete, was the acknowledged authority, but with the advent of Stonetenge's last book, the kennel clubs adopted the scale of points there given. The rules for bence shows offered by the National American Kennel Club have the following:—

Rule 7.—Dogs to be judged by scale of points laid down in t third edition of Stone negges "Dogs of the British Islands."

Runa 7—Do is to be judged by scale of points aid down in the third exition of Stoucherge's "Dogs of the British Islands."

If the trouble be taken to notice the number and variety of terms used to designate the anatomical parts, or collection of parts, in the various breeds for which a value has been given one sufficient reason for not judging by points can be found.

The dog is not taken as an animal of a particular shape and form as is the horse or cov, and divided anatomically into different parts, for which a value is invariably given, the value only ranging with the breeds. For example: The Skye terrier has fifteen allowed for a perfect head, while for such an important part of his organization the Yorkshire is allowed nothing, the amount being distributed for excellence in other particulars. In this way there are fifty-four parts, or collections of parts, for which value is given in the sporting breeds, and sirty-four in the non-sporting, no one particular breed having more than sixteen.

On page 37 of his work, Stonehenge gives a plan for judging, based upon an anatomical division of the dog's body, but one obviously impossible to follow from the scales given throughout the book. Where the shows are for only one breed, the the bull-dog shows held in England, judging by points can easily be, and has been, accomplished; but in a show with ten to twenty-dive different breeds, to expect that any judge, however good hemay be, can remember without any aid to his mentory

complished; but in a show with ten to twenty-five different breeds, to expect that any judge, however good he may be, can remember without any aid to his memory the particular twelve or sixteen kinds of points out of the fity-four or sixty-four given, is simply absurd.

The rules under which the coming New York show will be held say that Stonehenge's points will be used when necessary—a provise which relieves the judges from using them unless they so desire.

The Secretary of the Massachusetts Konnel Club has prepared a table of points of all the sporting and non-sporting dogs, as given by Stonehenge, showing at a glance the value of each point in judging any particular breed. The table is printed on both sides of a stiff card, and with each is furnished a package of scoring cards, by which the work of judging by points is reduced to its

These cards will each give the score of ten minimum.

minimum. These cards will each give the score of ten dogs, and are very easy to understand and use. The different points on the table with their values are numbered from 1 to 118 inclusive. The first column of the scoring-card is for the numbers as given in the table of the points of the particular breed to be judged. The second column is for the maximum value of the points when perfect. This is filled in simply to aid the memory. The other columns are for the points given the dogs judged. By holding the table and score-card back to back in the left hand when judging and marking, ready reference can be had to the table for information as to the points to be considered in regard to the animal in the ring.

The tables and scoring-cards will be for sale for the rst time at the New York show.

CORWER,

ENGLISH FASHIONS IN DOG FLESH.

ASHION in dog flesh is a curious subject for contemplation, but it is nevertheless an interesting one, when the various breeds which have occupied the highest position in the estimation of the public come to be considered, the truth of the aphorism that "Every dog has his day" is forcibly brought before us. The rage to possess St. Bernards has somewhat cooled before the advance in later years of mastiffs, and the ownership of the former breed has lowed into the hands of a few but select former breed has lapsed into the hands of a few but select body of admirers. Irish wolf-bounds are practically ex-tinct, pace Mr. G. A. Graham, but German mastiffs seem taking root amongst us. Unfortunately for themselves, however, all the larger breeds require space and special care, which precludes their being kept in numbers in in-ternural kennels, and the affection of the public has per-force to be directed toward the lesser varieties of dog. Here, at the present time, the fox-terrier roign supreme. Presenting as this class of dog does such a diversity of type and coloring, it can hardly be a matter for astonish-ment that his friends are legion. A fox-terrier is usually a peaceably inclined and vivacious dog, and even if not pretty may have those pretty ways which endear him to a certain class, whose great ambition is the accusistion of former breed has lapsed into the hands of a few but select pretty may have those pretty ways which endear him to a certain class, whose great ambition is the acquisition of something with hair on it that will bark. To such, the excess of three or four pounds over the correct standard of heaviness, does not depreciate the value of their pets; and as there is always a variety of gaudily-marked dogs in the sale-list, a deficiency in symmetry can be compensated for by plenty of pretty spots. However, with all their present popularity, fox-terriers must look to their laurels, for Irish terriers are surely gaining ground. Patriotism, and love of what they call their "national dog," has caused our friends across the Channel to exert themselves to the utmost to push the frish terrier; and their efforts are now bearing fruit, and will bear more. themselves to the droots to push the firsh terrier; and their efforts are now bearing fruit, and will bear more. In toys, the lidle black and tan terrier has almost gone from sight, as ladies now prefer a more robust companion, and a colley is more often seen than the pigmy black and tan in the society of the gentler sex. Pugs have held their own, but Yorkshire terriers are but seldom met with beyond the limits of their native county. dom met with beyond the limits of their native county. Toy spaniels may be reckoned as looking up, but the attention which must be devoted to their tollets renders them, as it does Maltese and Yorkshires, a trouble to their owners which the latter are often glad to escape. Daschunde were at one time, and that not long ago, looked upon as the coming race of dog, but their reign was brief and inglorious.

upon as the coming race of dog, but their reign was bree and inglorious.

Having thus referred to dogs which are looked upon as pets, it may be well to turn for a moment to the various sorts of vermin dogs, which have been popular from time to time. Here there has been but little change, the dandies, Skyes and Scotch terriers of the North, and the buil and black and tan terriers of this country, and the Irish terriers having managed to retain their several supporters in the face of every opposition. This being so, it would be dangerous to prophesy ill luck for any of them; but it may be safely hinted that as vermin dogs, the buil-terrier, the Irish terrier and the Skye are superior to the other varieties most usually associated with this class of sport. of sport.

the other varieties most usually associated with this class of sport.

A somewhat curious system adopted by admirers of certain classes of dogs, is the custom of improving the appearance of these varieties by recourse to mutilation. The ears of certain working breeds of terriers are cropped for beauty and for use, we know, but what advantage is there in removing the tail of a toy spaniel or a fox-terrier? In former days both Dalmatians and pugs used to have their ears entirely removed; but of late, the barbarous practice has been discontioued. As regards the clipping of a poodle, opinions differ with respect to the orthodox crop, many holding for the style of one professional clipper, while other fanciers patronize his rival ull which considerations tend to prove that in dogs, as in other things, so much depends on caprice that there is even yet a chance for the most uninviting and unlovable to succeed with patience.—Live Stock Journal.

THE RINGING AND THE DINGING OF THE BELL.

Montreal. April 13th.

Some three years ago, when on a visit to a friend, I was very much taken with the looks of a little spaniel puppy that be showed me. He was not by any means thoroughbred, for though his sire was a thoroughbred therefore, the showed me. He was not by any means thoroughbred, for though his sire was a thoroughbred trish water-spaniel, bis mother was cossed with, I think, a cocker. The puppy was dark liver-colored, rather curly, and, what attracted me, had the broad forehead and frank, honest eyes that always nark a dog of genius. I traded another dog for him and took him home, and a more really intellectual dog I never owned. I was an invalid at the time, or partly so—too sick to go to school, but just well enough to play, as my fai-her sid, consequently I had plenty of time to train brin; and at eleven months old he would go back a mile for my whip, would goke up either my whip, hat or handferchief, always taking the right one, no matter how I tried to puzzle him, would down-charge so suddenly that you could hear his bones strike the floor as he fell, would roll over, sit up, do the "screent," walk on his hind or front legs, walk lame on any foot, and a thousand and one tricks that I have forgotten by this time. His especial favorite was an old soft felt hat that I wore knocking round the yard. He would pick to ut from any number of other hats, and would go home and get it off the rack and bring it to me, from almost any distance. Many a time

be pulled the whole rack over in his efforts to get it when

he pulled the whole rack over in his efforts to get it when hung too high. At that time I used to go for a walk every morning before breakfast, and it was during those walks that Leo got most of his training; and as I was, and ann, a very heavy eleeper. I had great difficulty in waking early enough. I had heard of dogs waking their masters at regular hours, and as I firmly believed Leo capable of anything over done by another dog. I thought I would teach him to wake me every morning at daybreak. How succeeded you will read below.

I occupied a large room at the back of the house, with a window opening on the yard occupied by master Leo, Around two sides of one corner of the room were two rows of pegs for hanging clothes, and in this corner was my bed. I tied a cord across the corner about a foot out, and to this cord I fastened a large bell, such as are used by milkmen, which was thus suspended immediately above my head. To the bell was fastened a cord, which after passing through a loop of wire fastened to the celling, went out through the window, and had for its termination an old felt hat, whileh hung about two feet from the ground. I had tied the hat there loosely before, and made Leo fetch it, so that when he awoke at daylight and saw the lart he would try to take it, and thus ring the bell. I had misgivings that he might possibly see the hat sooner than I wished, but the first night being cloudy my plan worked like a charm. Leo, on waking, espied tho hat, pulled it, rang the bell, and I. waking, ran down in a garb more cool than voluminous, patted and praised him, and gave hore cool than voluminous, patted and praised him, and gave him a piece of sugar, his usual reward. The next hight was bright moonlight, and when I went to bed I heard Leo playing about the yard with a neighbor's dor, about 1 a.M. In his peregrinations he ran across the hat and commenced to pull with a will. Ding i ding! ding! went the bell, but I calmly slept on. I was in my first sleep, out of which it is almost impossible to was rest

"George! George!"
"Yes,"
"For goodness sake stop that bell."
At that moment the bell stopped, and my father, having told me to fix it so that it would not ring again, went back to bed, and hardly was his back turned than I was fast asleep. About an hour after, the bell started again, and after standing it as long as she could, mother sent father in again, with precisely the same result; bell stopped for a time and then went on with renewed vigor. At last, when poor mother had had her night's rest hope, lessly ruined she came in herself, and insisted on my getting up there and then. This thoroughly awaken d me and I pulled up the string, leaving the hat, however, in Master Loo's teeth, and next morning that hat was scattered to the four winds of heaven. I got an awful chaffing at breakfast, and even yet they have not forgotten my patent alumi clock. I would have experimented further, but as the other members objected to having that infernal bell dinging all night, I had to give in to the majority.

the majority.

My early morning walks came to an end at about the the majority.

My early morning walks came to an end at about the same time, so Leo's occupation as a bell-ringer was gone. How he would have succeeded in a more legitimate line of business, namely, retrieving, I cannot say, as I sold him for the, to me, magnificent sun of \$10, and cried all night at losing my playmate. I was but a lad at the time, and but that I wanted to buy another dog, my cocker bitch Brownie, nothing would have induced not osell him. His purchaser was a kind-hearted gentleman who had taken a fancy to bin on seeing him fetch a refractory baby brother to me by the skirt of his dress. He very soon became as fond of Leo as I had been, and there were tears in his eyes and in his voice when he told me that the fellow had been poisoned. I will not soon forget the choking sensation in any throat as, after having with mingled pride and grief, made Leo do all his fricks, and kissed him good-by. I walked down stairs from Mr. A.'s office, with a \$10 bill in my hand; and what a void there seemed to be, without the patter of his feet and the jingle of his collar attending my every step. Ten dollars was a bigger sum than I had every before called my very own, but I felt then, and I feel now, that no amount of money can compensate for the loss of such a faithful friend.

no amount of money can compensate for the loss of such a faithful friend.

I became very much attached to his successor, Brownic, so much so that when she too was poisoned last summer, after three years of companionship, when I looked hack at all the counfort she had been to me during my first year away from home, and thought of the many, many hours I had spent, happy in her companionship, and when I thought what a blank her death had left in my little world, and how deep my grief was, I determined never again to have a single dog; either mone, or two or three. I have four now, two of them daughters of Brownie, and although they are, perhaps, not so well-trained, nor so much company, my affection is civided amongst them, and I would not miss any one of them so much. Besides, my fondness for them is largely composed of pride in their beauty, which is not inconsiderable, and their prize-winnings, which are neither few nor unimportant. To these I hope to add during the preant month. I sometimes regret, this change in my feelings, unimportant. To these I libpe to add during the present month. I sometimes regret this change in my feelings, and wish for the old style of thing, in fact I have serious thoughts of getting a little pet dog for the house. No friend is half so loving and forgiving as a favorite dog, and this fact entitles them to every consideration. Be kind to your pets and give them a little affection in return for the adoration that is laye-hed on you. Dipo,

PROF, HUXLEY ON DOGS.

S O distinguished a scientist as Prof. Huxley has been giving his attention to the D giving his attention to the Dog, and the problems connected with its origin and proper place in nature. He has recently delivered two lectures upon the subject, a digest of which, taken from the London Live Stock Journal, we reproduce below:

Prof. Huxley delivered on Tuesday afternoon, to a distinguished audience, at the Royal Institution, the first of two lectures on "Dogs, and the problems connected

with them." He commenced by remarking that there was no animal in which man took so profound an interest as the dog. There was no animal treated so completely in the same manuer as man treated the most valued and trusty friends of his own species. Man admitted the dog to share his own courts, to the intimacy of his own hearths and homes; and to complete the parallel, be

the dog to share his own courts, to the intimacy of his own hearths and homes; and to complete the parallel, I commonly treated him with as great neglect and carclessness, yet ever turning to the dog in the fulfilled expectation that he would obtain from him undiminished affection. Therefore, he thought his hearers might take some interest in endeavoring to ascertain, what was the place of the dog in the economy of Nature.

Now, it might have surprised some people to discover that they have been in the habit of using terms which, when they came to be put straight out, appeared to contradict convictions which they held very strongly. That was very much the case of the dog; for taking the physical nature of that animal to begin with, there was probably no one present who had not, in regard to it, repeatedly employed such terms as head, eyes, ears, nose, neck, trunk, chest, limbs, skull, back-bone, or leg-bone. Those terms applied to a considerable extent in precisely the same sense to parts of the human body; and therein was an implication that the users of such languages had unconsciously become aware of a fundamental similarity between the physical and mental organization of the dog, and the physical and mental organization of man. And his unity existing between the dog and man was very striking, not only in relation to the physical nature but the moral nature of the two animals.

Taking first the question of physical similiarity, Prof. Huxley pointed out by the aid of a diagram, in which force was given to the illustration by the skeleton of the animal being raised on bind legs, that is intermal construction the only difference between man and dog was one of size and proportion. There was not a bone in the one which did not exist in the other—not a single constituent in the one that was not to be found in the other.

animal being raised on bind legs, that is internat construction the only difference between man and dog was one of size and proportion. There was not a bone in the one which did not exist in the other—not a single constituent in the one that was not to be found in the other. In the case of the dog there was not that which, on superficial examination, answered to the collar-hone of man; but close dissection would disclose, in the case of the lower animal, a little bone, varying in length from a third to half an inch, occupying the same place as the human collar-hone, and which was indubitably a rudimentary collar-hone. It appeared to be of no functional imperance, but there it was. The great toe, which was conspicious in the man, was only rudimentarily represented in the dog; but that was a difference only of form and proportion and of artitude. Man and dog were constructed by the same plan as two churches built in the same style of architecture, but differing in detail.

Considering the psychological nature of the dog, the lecturer remarked that he might be met at the outset with the objection, "Talk of the mind of a dog; why, I don't believe he has a mind." Well, the only reason he had for assuming that the dog had a mind was the same exame the which he exame that minds the only as a case of the dog in the mind of a dog; why, I don't believe he has a mind." Well, the only reason he had for assuming that the dog had a mind was the same exame the which he exame that all measure the dominate.

don't believe be has a mind." Well, the only reason he had for assuming that the dog had a mind was the same reason by which he assumed that all present had minds: there was no direct evidence of the fact any more in the one than in the other. He proceeded in this matter on the plain ground of common sense, which led them aright in their daily affairs, and upon which was founded the genin their daily affairs, and upon which was founded the general axiom that, where there was nothing to the contrary, like causes produced like effect. Run a pin into a man, and there was a start and a cry, by which they came to the conclusion that pain had resulted. Run a pin into a dog, and there was a howl and attempt, perhaps, to bite, by which we inferred that the animal was in a state of consciousness in which it also suffered pain. Could they say that the dog was a mere piece of animate machinery? It was quite true that certain philosophers had held views of that kind, but common sense people would not have it, and he believed the common sense people would not have it. And once they denied that there was the smallest foundation for supposing that under the same condition which And once they deficed that there was the smallest founda-tion for supposing that under the same condition which produced pain to human beings dogs were incapable of feeling, then the whole question of the mind of the dog was granted. At the same time he was disposed to think that in dogs the feeling of pain was infinitely duller than in human beings.

that in dogs the feeling of pain was infinitely duller than in human beings.

As to the other senses belonging to dogs, he was inclined to doubt very much if dogs outletsee with anything like the distinctness of men. Their hearing was indisputably very acute; but it was a remarkanole fact that sense was regulated on a totally different scale in dogs as compared with human beings. Did they everhear of a dog taking a pleasure in music? On the contary, the sound of musics seem to cause him acute pain, necessary, the sound of musics seem to cause him acute pain, necessary, and the spot at which he was subjected to the torture. Else, when a German band was doing its worst in the streets, why did he sit upon his hamnehes and howl when he might get up and run away. Yet he often wondered whether dogs really did suffer pain from music, or whether they howled purely in sympathy, as did the jackals of the prairies. The sense of smell in a dog was something marvelous—marvelous not only for its delicacy, but for the fact that its discrimination of what was agreeable and disagreeable was exactly the reverse of ours. They never heard of a dog being infatuated with lavender water, or patchouli, or Eau de Cologne; he rather revelled in the smells which to men were a source of unfeigned horror and digust.

He once possessed a dog which he frequently left among the thousamis frequenting Regent's Park, to secreta timest behind a tree. So soon as the animal found.

feigned horror and digust.
He once possessed a dog which he frequently left among the thousands frequenting Regent's Park, to secrete timuself behind a tree. So son as the animal Found that he had lost his master he laid his nesse to the ground, and in that manner very soon tracked him to his hiding place. That showed that the dag had the power of distinguishing the particular modification of the leather of the boots caused by the wearing of his master in contradistinction to the modification produced by hundreds of thousands of other people present at the moment. As to the ability of dogs to find their way from place to place, he believed there was an unconscious registration in their minds of the visual pictures presented to it in the various tracks through which they passed, and that the mentory worked backward until the animal reached its destination

No one could doubt the moral disposition of dogs. No one could doubt the moral disposition of dogs. Some were trustworthy, others more or less thieves; some were anniable, others vicious, and so on. Neither was there any doubt that a dog had ideas of equality and inequality. They could easily settle that point by offering a dog a large and a small piece of meat on the same dish, and by observing which he took first. Indeed there was

no fundamental faculty connected with the reasoning no fundamental faculty connected with the reasoning powers that might not be demonstrated to exist in dogs. Now, while there was this unity between dog and man, he did not mean to say that the difference between them was not very great, but the difference between them was not very great, but the difference was strictly a measurable one. In the one case, the intellectual product of the individual was limited to the individual. It could not get any further, and the individual had ne power of acquiring sensation or experience except for himself. In the other case, where there was speech and the experience implied by speech, together with the capitalization, so to speak, of the cooperative senses, there was no reason why the progress of man in the direction of divergence from the dog should not be infinite—and that was exactly what lad happened. Man had left the that was exactly what had happened. Man had left the dog behind, as their poor tiffieth cousin, ever faithful, ever intelligent, and with great mental gifts and capacdog beland, as their poor fittieth cousin, ever faithful, ever intelligent, and with great mental gifts and capacity, but sadly ignorant of the three R's and all the learning that followed thereon.

After illustrating by means of diagrams the voriations of the dog as now extant, in the wolf, jackal, and other animals, Prof. Huxley concluded his lecture amid hearty sundans.

applause.

SECOND LECTURE.

Prof. Huxley began by stating that in his last lecture he had endeavored to fix the position of dogs in the scale of animated nature. He pointed out that within the carnivora there was a particular division embracing some thirty or fifty different forms which constituted the dog kind, and which had a much closer community of structure, both physical and nontal, with one another than they had with other members of the carnivora family. The points on which they presented a great and remarkable difference from other animals built on the same plan were in the structure of the skull and in the organs ily. The points on which they presented a great and remarkable difference from other animals built on the same plan were in the structure of the skull and in the organs contained in it—the teeth. It was on those points that he desired to ascertain the amount and extent of the difference which obtained between different forms of dog-like animals. Over the brow of the wolf there was a great cavity: but if they looked at the skull of the fox, they found that the shape of the brow was very different, and there was no cavity at all. They could arrange all the skulls of the dog-like animals into two series—in which one had essentially the character of the fox skull. He could not tell the significance of these differences, but the fact remained that the skulls of dog-like animals could be arranged into two series—the Alopecids, at the head of which was the fox, and the other the Theoids, at the head of which was the wolf.

This enabled them to place the position of the domestic dog still more definitely, and it would occupy a place in the series corresponding with that in which they had placed the jackals and wolves. With regard to the stag-

in the series corresponding with that in which they laid placed the jackals and wolves. With regard to the stag-hound, the shepherd's dog, and many of their cur dogs, no one would have the smallest hesitation in placing them just between the wolf and the jackal. Some of the domestic dogs presented some curious features. The Newfoundland dog had a large development of skull, which gave it a great appearance of sugacity. This ap-pearance of sugacity in the contour of the skull, like that appearance in man, was not always genuine, but turned pearance of sagacity in the contour of the skull, like that appearance in man, was not always genuine, but turned very largely on their being there a considerable empty space. In some cases, as in the Blenheim spaniel, this development was due to real bonu fide brain; and the Blenheim spaniel was undoubtedly the product of domestication, and great selected breeding. They now came to speculations and problems which could only be solved by a careful interpretation of the facts within came to speculations and problems which could only be solved by a careful interpretation of the facts within their knowledge.

The first of these problems was the origin of the domes-

their knowledge.

The first of these problems was the origin of the domestic dog, and he thought they could see their way to solving it, if they began upon a solid basis of fact. Such a basis of fact was supplied by what they knew of the origin of dogs in America. The Indians of the north-western parts of America were all in possession of half-tame cur-like dogs, living in the same way as the dogs in Egypt—in a semi-independent condition. In the same country there existed a wild animal—the Cavis lattrans, or prairie wolf. It was impossible to point out any distinction between these prairie wolves and the domesticated dog of the Indians. It was somewhat difficult to understand how these wild and fierce animals could be tamed; and yet, when one knew their habits, it was easy enough. The smaller wolves and jackals, although predactions and fierce, were endowed with singular curiosity; that curiosity directed them toward man and his doings. There was not one of these animals which, if caught young—whether jackal or small wolf—could not be tamed and made as attached and devoted to man as any ordinary dog. It was not difficult to understand, therefore, how these animals became acquainted with man, how they became trained, and how from them sprang a race of domesticated animals which, curiously enough, were far more attached to their masters and the animals with which they were brought up, than to members of their own family.

If they could depend upon the fact that this one domestic doe originated in the taming of an indigenous

their own family.

If they could depend upon the fact that this one domestic dog originated in the taming of an indigenous wild origin, then the general problem of the origin of domestic dogs would take this form: Could they find, in all parts of the world in which domestic dogs were known, wild stock so similar to the existing race of degs that these these would in which domestic managing the their these was not him under the property of the these world in which the state of the s wild steek so similar to the existing race of dogs that that there was nothing unnatural in supposing that they had the same origin as the Indian dogs? They might trace dog-like animals further and further west, until in Northern Africa they had a whole series of kinds of dog-like animals, usually known as jackals. He believed that these wild stocks were the source from which, in each case, the savages who originally began to tame dogs had derived the stock. This view was confirmed by archreological researches. They had preserved to them, on the monuments of ancient Egypt, a great variety of forms of dogs, and it was significant that the further back they went the fewer were the varieties, until at the time of the third and fourth dynasties—that is, about 6,000 years ago—there were only were the varieties, until at the time of the third and fourth dynasties—that is, about 6,000 years ago—there were only two well-marked forms of dogs. One of them was a comparatively small, our-like dog, similar to that which was to be seen in the streets of Cairo at the present day, and the other was like a greyhound. The cur was, no doubt, a tamespecies of the wild jackal, which was still be found in the same country; and with respect to the greyhound, there was in Abyssinia a very long-headed dog, which was very much of the same form as the greyhound, and which, it could hardly be doubted, was the source from which it sprang. Assuming that there was

no doubt that the origin of dogs could be traced to these no donot has the origin of does could be traced to these sources, the more modified forms of the domestic animal were simply the result of the selected breeding, which had given rise to the same modification in dogs as it had done in the case of pigeons. This was the solution of the origin of domestic dogs, to which all their information and inquiries pointed, and there remained the question of the origin of dogs in general.

A Dog Story from Gibralter.—A horrible tragedy as nearly enacted the other day at Gibralter, just when the Himdleyga was about to weigh anchor off the New tole. In the excitement of the moment a pet dog fell was nearly enacted the other day in towns of the New Mole. In the excitement of the moment a jet dog fell into the water, when a large foctopus rose to the surface and gave chase, making greedy grabs at it with arms quite two feet long from end to end. When the enemy was about to close on its victim, a sailor fresh from foreign parts appeared on the scene, and dragging from his much tattooed breast a rival pet in the shape of a marnoset, sent it to the rescue in a basket.

The little creature, half cat and half monkey, must have been acquainted alike with its duties and the English language, for it did not seize the octopus, but, laying hands on the dog, was safely drawn up, to the disgust of the enemy and joy of friends. Altogether it was a pretty piece of byplay, when tender hearts were solbhing adieux to brown hands waving affectionately from every porthole to the military strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

hole to the military strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

The Watch-dog Institut.—On a high shelf behind his counter a Mexican trader kept a cage, containing a more or less happy family of squirrels and opossums and two monkeys, a capachia and a young ceboo (Atlees paniseus); and one night, between 2 and 3 A.M., he heard the latter animal screeching away with all its might, and soon after hurried footsteps on the veranda in front of his store. ** * The would-be marander had left a track of dirty boots between the wharf and the store, but, as there were no marks on the counter, he could not have hurt the monkeys or even troubled their cage; and the alarming of the little ceboo is therefore a curious instance of the manifestation in a quadrumanous animal of an instinct, which in general may be said to be confined to one species of manmals and a single genus of birds—the canines and the goose. All other domestic animals witness the plunder of their master's property with perfect unconcern; and even the sagacious horse may be obducted by midnight thieves, without betraying its lear by the slightest sound.—Dr. F. L. Oswald, in Lippincolt's.

Archery.

Address all communications "Forest and [Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

THE HIGHLAND PARK ARCHERS FIRST TARGET MEETING FOR 1890.

THIS flourishing society, one of the oldest and best organized in the United States, held the first of its four annual torget days at the club grounds, Highland Park, on the 27th of April, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic concourse of spec-

Highland Park is one of the most delightful suburbs in the Ingniant Park is one of the most deligation statists in the West located twenty miles north of Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan, it lies 100 feet above the water, and forms a perfect network of beautiful flower-decked ravines. The breezes from the lake are always cooling and refreshing, and no more lovely spot for archery could be found.

lovely spot for archery could be found.

After a continuous down-pour of rain up to the evening of April 26th, accompanied by bleak March winds, the morning of the 27th opened with a clear sky and balmy spring atmosphere, and the hearts of the archers who had taken target fickeds were made glad with the auspicious brightness. At 11.30 r.m., the train from Chicago brought a large number of visiting archers and spectators, among whom were Mr. S. E. Lean, Mr. W. B. E. Schufeldt, Mr. Juo. Wilkiuson, Mr. J. O. Blake, Mr. J. R. Adams, Mr. W. L. Shepard, Mr. Walter Burnham, Mr. J. M. Fairfield and Mr. Brown, guests of Mr. Ge. Carver, and A. G. Spalding, Est, guest of Mr. Geo. Isil. . Ball.

of Mr. Ceo. Ban.
The targets were placed 30 yards apart, the ladies facing F and
G, and the gentlemen, A, B, C, D and E. Promptly at 2.39
P.M. the shooting commenced at the Double Club Round, viz: 76 arrows at 50 yards, and 48 arrows at 40 yards, for ladies, and 96 arrows at 30 yards, and 48 arrows at 40 yards, for holes, and 56 arrows at 50 yards, for holes, and 56 arrows at 50 yards, for gradience. In view of the ladies having had no practice this season they did uncoperedidy well. On the first round good secting was done by Miss Street, Miss Denison, Mrs. Lesher and Mrs. Goodridge, at the longer range, and by Miss Denison and Miss Street at the 40 yards range. Mrs. Swartwout shot steadily and well throughout the day. Mrs. Carter got 3 reds with her last end at 40 yards, and con-sidering that sho has had no experience as an archer, her record on this occasion was reinarkable. Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Carver, Mrs. R. J. Street and Miss Hammond did easy and graceful execution, and

J. Street and outst manning and easy and green of execution, and give promise of high scores ere the season closes.

Of the gentlemen, Mr. Carver led the score on the first round at the 80 yards range, getting 78-116 with his 43 arrows, followed closely by Mr. Hall with 27-107, Mr. Fairfield (visitor) leading at 60 yards with 21-89, Mr. Burnham a good second with 18-82. On the yarus with 3-26, art. Dirinkin a good second with 18-82. Off the second round Mr. Hall again showed in good form by scoring 23-123 art the lower range, Mr. Adams (visitor) closely following with 21-125, and Mr. Burnham (visitor) getting the best 60 yards second

of the day, 19-105.

Special mention should be made of the skill shown by Mr. Special mention should be made of the skill shown by Mr. Adams, who first commenced shooting late last fail, having had no out-of-door practice. He recently secret, with 21 arrows at 60 yards, 24-151 in the Exposition Building, Chicago, Mr. Burnehim at the same time getting 24-15 at the same distance, and at 81 yards with 21 arrows, 21-16. Mr. June. Withinson shot with great regularity and precision, his total secret long sixth best of the day. The occasion was one of gala good cheer from begin ning to end, and every archer and spectator felt that the archery coason at the Park had commenced well, Letters of repret were received from many archers who were invited to be present. The second regular target day of this society will take place in June. PRIME 1487.

section regular target day of this society wit have place in almo-PAUZE 1487. LADIES.—Pirst score, 50 yards, 5iiss Janie Street, 35-125; socion, Mrs. N. E. Swartwout, 29-115; third, Mrs. R. Carter, 27-101; fourth Mrs. W. S. Lasher, 35-39; 1ftth, Mrs. W. M. Goodridge, 22-75; sixth. Mis Denison, 19-75; poorest score, Mis Hammond, 10-20. First score, 40 yards, Miss Denison, 32-138; second, Miss Street, 32-144; third, Mrs. Lasher, 23-94; fourth, Mrs. Swartwout, 13-34; fillh, Mrs. Carter, 19-62; sixth, Mrs. Goodridge, 15-61; poorest score, Mrs. Street, 4-14; greatest gross score, Miss Street, 61-230; greatest score, not having won a prize, Mrs. Carver, 39 119; gros ore, nearest approaching 100, Mrs. Goo. Ball, 22-86; most golds.

Score, nearest approaching 160, Mrs. Gao. Ball, 23-26; most gold;
Miss Denison, 6.
GESTLAMIN.—First score, 80 yards, Mr. Hall, 54-256; second, Mr.
Chrver, 33-211; third, Mr. Kyle, 33-162; (ourth, Dr. Weston, 53-124)
fifth, N. E., Swartwoot, 37-125; Sixth, Mr. Hammond, 34-10; poorest score, Rev. G. L. Wrenn, 34-13. First score, 60 yards, Mr. Ball,
93-160; second, Mr. Carver, 34-163; third, Mr. Hammond, 34-121;
fourth, R. G. Street, 33-122; filth, Dr. Weston, 34-129; sixth, Mr.
Kylo, 33-147; poorest score, Rev. G. L. Wrenn, 3-4; greatest gross
score, Mr. Hall, 92-206; most golds, Mr. Carver, 7. Mr. Will H.
Thompson's prizo to the archer whose 81 yards's score should
exceed his 60 yards's score by the greatest number of points, Mr.
Hall, 76; visitors' prize, or yreatest gross score, Mr. Adnas, 83396. Special prizes, consisting of fancy design work, lawn racks,
quivers, tassels, etc., were presented.
The most prominent personal contest, during the shooting, oc-

The most prominent personal contest, outring the smooting, or curred at larget C, between Mr. Schuyler M. Coe, and the Rev G. L. Wrenn, for the two prizes (rubber target guns) for the poorest score, both of which were fairly won, and carned, by the Rev. Mr. Wrenn. It is expected that he will commence immediget, yar, yawan. 2 fpostev gode that a new undermenter announ-site the property of the property of the property of the property of the enable blank as of the reputation which he has a bayays of popular not be desired to the property of the property of the property of the not be desired to the property of the property of the property of the bad controlled the property of the prop strength of his competitor.

Following are the scores of the lady shooters; 96 arrows, 50 yards, and 48 arrows, 40 yards:—

| Names, | J Hits | Score | ≡ Hits | ₹ Score | Hits | z Score |
|---|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Target F Mrs. W. M. Goodridge. Mrs. W. S. Lasher. Mrs. H. Denison. Mrs. R. Carter Mrs. R. Carter Mrs. A. Hammond Target G | 25 19 | 78 99 75 101 30 | 15 26 32 16 10 | 61 91 158 62 28 | 37 51 51 43 20 | 139 193 213 163 58 |
| Miss Janie Street. Mrs. R. J. Street. Mrs. H. C. Carver. Mrs. N. E. Swartwout. Mrs. George Ball. | 20 | 125 33 62 115 41 | 26 4 19 18 18 | 114 14 57 61 42 | 61 15 39 47 22 | 239 47 119 179 86 |

Following are the scores of the gentlemen shooters; 96 arrows

| | 40] | | +i()) | "ils. | To | lat. | 1 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Names. | Hils | Score | Hüs | Score | Hits | Score | |
| Target A— W. M. Goodrige C. G. Hammond R. Carter J. Wilkinson (v) Target B— W. S. Croshy | 19 30 23 38 22 | 49 110 101 140 80 | 20 34 14 37 | 71 124 50 130 | 89 61 35 75 | 123 234 151 270 | |
| J. R. Adams (v) Dr. E. B. Weston. O. W. Kyle. W. L. Shepard (v). Target C. N. E. Swartwout. | 42 35 38 18 | 202 133 162 66 125 | 26 34 33 27 | 104 120 117 105 | 68 69 71 45 | 306 253 279 171 229 | |
| J. McDonald S. M. Coe. Rev. G. L. Wren J. M. Fairfield (v). Target D— | 13 5 3 23 | 47 15 13 85 | 11 7 2 39 | 31 31 4 173 | 24 12 5 62 | 58 46 17 258 | |
| Geo, Ball. W. Burnham (v). F. P. Halt. H. Wrenn Tagot E R. J. Street. | | 98 236 98 | 26 | 81 | 35 65 92 52 | 141 273 396 182 | |
| A. G. Street. A. G. Spalding (v) J. O. Blake (v) | 53 | 211 79 54 | 30 34 33 25 | 122 158 103 109 | 58 87 56 43 | 216 369 185 163 | |

Note—"v" stands for visitor.
Mr. S. E. Egan and Mr. W. B. E. Shufeldt, of Chicago, were present, but did not shoot. Forty-one prizes were confested for, and will be awarded with appropriate speeches by the president, Dr. E. B. Weston, at the regular meeting of the society, the first Tuesday in May.

EASTERN ARCHERY ASSOCIATION .- The regular annual business Eastraca Archis Associations.—The region annual ons ness meeting of this Association was held at Boston, April 28th, Pres. Brownell in the chair, and the following delegates present: Pequossette Archery Club, Misa Alice Ingraham, Samil, P. Abbott; Hawthorne Archers, Miss J. Wilson, Dr. Jas. Dwight; West New-Hawthorne Archers, Miss J. Wilson, Br. Jas. Dwight; West Newton Archery Club, Miss Rosa S. Allen, Geo. A. Mower; Ispna Archery Club, Miss L. S. Clark, Herbert W. Newhall; Orltani Archers, W. Holberton; Brooklyn Archery Club, E. I. Horsman;
Lewiston Toxophilites, Dr. O. A. Horr. It was voted to hold the
annual meeting at Bescon Park the first week in Soptember. The
following officers were cletted for the following year; President,
A. S. Brownell; First Vice-President, Miss Josephine Wilson; A. S. Brownell; First Vice-Fresident, Miss Josephine Wisdon; Scond Vice-President, Col. Frank Brandreth; Corresponding Secretary, John Worcester; Recording Secretary, N. D. Abbott; Treasurer, Miss Alma C. Walker; Executive Committee, George Smith, C. A. Mowell, C. L. Walker, The Burght, John B. Cotton, S. P. Abbott, E. A. Mowell, This is substantially a re-election of the old Board of officers.

Archeny in the Sandwich Islands.—Paihilm, Mani, Hawai-ian Islands, April 7th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Though Mr. Thompson asserts that our English friends have given the subject of scoring such thorough study that it would be folly for others less experienced to make a change, is there not an almost sef-evident blunder in the present method of scoring? If so, will any reasonable person object to a change which will insure

greater accuracy.

By the present method, counting from the center, each ring decreases in value by two, as far as the white; but the difference in value by two, as far as the white; but the difference in value of an arrow in the white, and one that misses the target is but one. Here, surely, is an error. It would be more accurate to adopt the series 9, 7, 5, 3, 1, -1; or, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1-a miss baying

to adopt the screen, 1, 3, 3, 4, -1, 0; 11, 3, 1, 6, 1 -2 aims and in the value of I. Would it not be still better to give the gold a value of I, and the other colors the values of 3, 5, 7, 9, 11; for thus the true relative values of scores would be given.

At present an arrow in the gold has a value only 14-5 times greater than one in the blue; whereas, by the above method, its value would be five times as great. This is the correct ratio, for

the average gold is 2; inches from the center, of five times nearer than the average blue, which is 114 inches from the center, of five times nearer than the average blue, which is 114 inches from the center. The values 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, suggested by Mr. Brownell, would clearly be more accurate than the present values, for they decrease uniformly to zero.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that a club, styled the East Mani Archers, has recently been formed in this place, and it is rumored that one will soon be started in Honolulu. As all s here are caughly debutiful for out-door practice. hopes of hitting the gold by-and-bye. W C BINDS

Answers to Correspondents.

Correspondents who may send us their proper name and address will always receive prompt attention in these columns. We require a man's name for two reasons: (1) sometimes as a quarantee of good faith, and (2) always as a matter of common courtesy. As a rule we do not reply to inquiries by mail, except in cases demanding immediate advice.

E. E., Lawrence, Mass.-Impossible to suggest treatment from your description; write more fully, stating length of time your setter has been sick.

Evans, Philadelphia.—Try Glover's imperial mange cure which can be had of Joseph C. Grubb & Co., 712 Market street your city. It is said to be excellent.

H. H., Pittsburg, Pa.-Three injections, one a day, of salt and water, will rid your setter of pin worms. Precede by several hours the first enema by full dose of castor oil.

H. H. H.—Canvas cauoe will be very serviceable for your pur 1988. Directions for building will be found in our issue of Aug 71b. 1879. Nothing like experience to produce a finished and sat

H. W. J., Chicago,-No invoice of new edition of Dixon Kemp's Yacht and Boat Sailing received in America yet. Will not arrive for six weeks yet, the enterprise of American book houses being about coual to that of a fossil.

SUBSCRIBER.-You neglect to state the length of time y STIBSCHEER,—You neglect to state the length of time your set-ter his been sick. If the dog has never had distemper before, it was probably a light attack of the disease. Keep warm and dry, and give him two grains of quinine three times a day for several weeks. Exercise and proper food will bring him about all right.

INQUIRER.-Roughly speaking, we should say that two tons or INQUINER—Hong bity speaking, we should say that two tons on the keel, as you propose, will have as much effect as three tons inside. Would advise experimenting with one ton this season. Light displacement is, however, no longer viewed with the same favor as it once was, and the tendency is in the opposite direction, as heavy displacement produces abler and roomier houts.

POINTER, Camden, N. J .- Dogs can be broken ether to point POINTER, Canden, N. J.—Dogs can be broken ether to point dead or not. We do not see any occasion for making any deg do so, however, and cannot see what benefit is derived from training a young dog to point dead, except in teaching him, when first introduced to game, to retrieve it without biting or gripping it. Dogs can distinguish at once, by the scent, whether the bird is alive or dead, in paper fifth on "Dog Breaking," this disputed point will be fully discussed. We refer you to it, as it will appear except.

J. W. B., St. Davids, Ont .- Your setter puppy has intern J. W. R., St. Davids, Ont.—Your setter puppy has internal can-ker. Wash out daily each ear with Castile soap and tepid water, dry with piece of soft sponge. Fill each ear twice a day with fol-lowing lotion: one teaspoontfu of Goulard's extract mixed in two tablespoonsful of water. The cap over head to prevent flapping of the ears, and dispense with all meat in dog's dist. A mild dose of Eppons salts once a week, with water, will be found beneficial. Mix controlles with dog's food. Mix vegetables with dog's food.

M. J. N., Onelda, N. V.—No solid food should be given, but food such as strong meat broth and mush, with which mix well boiled vegetables. Give two grains of quinine three times a day for several weeks, and should there be any constipation give castor Should the mucus choke or stop up the throat, give doses o oil. From the induced color of the prince through year as all and water. Keep dry and warm. Allow free exercise and fresh water. Persevere in this treatment, and you will find your puppy will soon be off the sick list.

J. F. P., Augusta, Me. - My pointer, three years old, droots from J. F. P., Augusta, age.—My pointer, three years on. Conservations the mouth, and has, since he was a year old. Chu anything be done for him? Ans. The drooling is one of the results of distemper ta judicious course of treatment may lessen the difficulty, but it is doubtful if an effectual cure can be effected at this late day. You may, however, give small doses of calonic, say three grains twice a week for three weeks, and commence after first dose of calomel administering quinine, two grains three times a day, this to be continued for same length of time.

CANARSTE.-Strictly speaking, the term "cutter" applies only CANAISTE.—Strictly speaking, too term "cutter" applies only to a certain style of rig; the same as the terms "schooner," "sloop," etc. The cutter has a fore staysail and a jib, generally set lying, or upon its own luff. In the discussion of the qualities of different kinds of yachts, a wider meaning is generally attached to the term "cutter," implying not only a beat rigged as such, but also one having moderate beam and greater depth than the sloop, and supplied with a keel with more or less ballast out-tied. It is a unique the form the suppose that cutters are processable of the stoop, and supplied with a sect with more of resonances saily of side. It is a mistake to suppose that cutters are necessarily of much larger displacement than sloops. Such sloops as Mischief Madcap, Violet, Arrow, and many of the best craft we have, displace as much water as an average cutter.

T. T. P., Pearisburg, Va.-You have given dog No. 1 over T. T. P., Pearisburg, Va.—You have given dog No. 1 overdoses of suiphur; aliscontinue it at once. Give from one-cighth to one-quarter of one grain of nux vomica three times a day, and also two grains of quinne three times a day. Continue this treatment for some time, and write result. Your dog No. 2 has evidently passed several segments of tape worn. Fast dog twenty-four hours, give twenty grain's male fern, half bour latter, repeat same dose in castor oil. Dog No. 3, two or three grains of quinne three times a week, and proper food, such as meat broth, boiled liver, butlock's tripos, paunches, etc., mixed with well boiled chimeal and vegetables, will put your dog all right.

Dr. C S. New York City.-Dew-claws are a sort of rudime DE. C. S., New York City.—below-claws and a Nort of indimen-tary fifth too on the inner side of the leg of a hound. The food of a dog should depend upon the exercise that is given him. When a dog is being worked he requires plendy of good strengthening food; and when he is chained up during the close season, a lesser food; and when he is chained up during the close season, a reser-quantity of meat should suffice. Young dogs and pupples should have several feeds a day, but one meal at evening time is con-sidered the best way of keeping a full-grown dog in condition. All dogs should have more or less yegetables mixed with their food, both winter and summer, the quantity to be regulated as regards with of the animals.

W. R. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.-Your dog has the mange; it is abso-

intely necessary that great glandings must be observed. His 'utdy necessary that great, cleanliness must be observed. His bed must be repeatedly changed, and he be allowed force exercise with wholesome, not stimulating food, and plenty of fresh water. In no case should the dog, suffering under this complaint, be allowed to gorge or earn himself, but the vicinals must be withdrawn the instant he has swallowed sufficient to support, nature orawn the insum he has swallowed sufficient to support, butter The diet of your dog may consist of course outmed, well boiled, mixed with boiled potators, and other vegetables. State bread and ship biscuits may be used for a change. Four to seven drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day in food. Send us your name and address in full and we will give you the informa-

J. K. R., New Orleans.-On March 31st I hunted my pointer all J. K., L., Now Orleans.—On March 31st. Inunted my pointer all day. On A pril 2d 1 found him dead. He was very restless the night and day previous to his death. He urinated so freely I thought his kidneys affected. I cut him open, and to the best of my beiief found all his organs in good condition. I have been told that the owner of the ground over which I shot had seat-tere: poisoned meat in order to kill off sheep killing dogs. Would a dog life two days after taking poison? The dog bad been shot with No. 10 shot two months previous at fifty yards, and bled badly on left side. Could that have affected his health? Ans. Quite possible that one of the grains of shot penetrated a vital part, which only required time to reader fatal. The poison the ry is very improbable.

T. O. S., Boston, Mass.—I have a pointer birth pumpy eight weeks old now recovering from the distemper, from which her dam and three litter brothers died. My puppy is suffering from weakness in hind parts; throat seems filled with mucus at evenweakness in hind parts; throat seems filled with mucus at even-ing, and always after active play. She was covered with sores, which are now partly healed; appetite good; clet consists of boiled milk with bread crumbed in it; once a day, give heef to a and cod-liver oil. Please inform me what I shall do to strengten her and relieve trouble in her throat? Ans. We would recom-mend a counter irritation about the throat, which can be effected mend a counter irritation about the throat, which can be elected by rubbing several times a day with some stimulating limiment, Continue to give teaspoonful of cod-liver oil once a day, and feed with the beef broth. Dry and warm bed, fresh air and sunlight and clean water, will bring about the desired result.

C. G. F., Frederick, Md.-1. A pointer dog has for some time been unwell. The symptoms are at times dryness, and excessive heat of nose, and costiveness; sometimes he will not eat; recently you ited several times. 2. Sometime ago there was a great deal written in your paper about holding shead and holding on a bird. Do you in your paper about holding ahead and holding on a bird. Do you not think this is regulated very much by the gun? I have shot a great many grees and ducks, and have made many good shots, and I always hold on or aim directly at the object. My opinion is, that, with a choke-bore, one should hold ahead, and with a cylinder bore, on the object. Ans. I. Give your pointer three compound eathertic pills, follow on the next or fourth day, with easter oil. Allow plenty of exercise, and one good feed a day will be sufficient to keep your dog in condition. He has probably been over feel. 2. It is a simple law of natural philosophy which both theory and practice demonstrate. theory and practice demonstrate.

J. R. R. Outario,-My setter, three years old, was attacked last 1. B. B. OHGERD.—Sty Setter, titree years old, was at massach assummer with a sore on the bottom of one of his toes, as if he had stepped on a hot fron and burnt it. It did not get well until his shoulder broke out in a fearful mass. This spring the other toe, on the same foot, is attacked in same way. The dog is well cared on the same foot, is attacked in same way. The dog is well cared for and has plenty of exercise. What shall I do for him? Ans. Your dog has one of the many kinds of mange. Dress every day with following mixture: Powdered bicarbonate of points, one ounce; powdered white vitrol, one-quarter of an ounce; sublimated sulphur, two ounces; lard, eight ounces. Rub theroughly into skin. Wash feet with Castile soap and water and apply infainto skin. Wash feet with Castile soap and water and apply mis-ture to the pustules between the toes. You had then better put boots, made either of soft leather or canvas, on the sore feet, Give flee drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice a day, and gradually increase dose to seven drops. It may be given in food, and must be continued for some time to be beneficial. See answer No. 1 to "W. M. P." in this column, regarding proper dief, etc.

G. A. S., Westfield, Mass. -You are perfectly correct in your diagnosis of the case of the dog—he is in a terrible condition. There is something else to be learned than how to dose a dog there is something ever to be tearlier annown obes a tog when he is sick, that is, how to keep him from having to be dosed —when he is well. From want of regular exercise, proper food and care, the dog has become diseased, and only a systematized treatment, carefully followed, will put him all right again. Begin and care, the dog has become diseased, and only a systematized treatment, carefully followed, will put thin all right again. Begin by giving him light, wholesome feeds, from which exclude all meat and grease. The blood having become heated, you should give an aperient of Epsom salts once a week, and a dessert spoonful of sulphur and magnesia in food every morning. Regular excreise should be given, and the dog allowed to have his freedom in some inclosure, where he will be unable to pick up any fin-proper food. Let his runs be in the fields in the country, where he can get grass if he cheese. Observe cleanliness, and make note of Aus. I to W. R. P., in this column. Apply one of the mange dressings recommended in this column; that given to J. B. B. will answer. After giving this treatment a thorough trial, write tully. Should the internal canker increase, which will be shown by the dog's shaking his head and scratching the part afflicted the following lotion pourcel in the ear and held there for a lew moments, twice a day, will probably effect a cure: diluted lead water, one ounce; sulphate of zine, one draehin; and water, twelve ounces. The flaps of the car must be kept from shaking by a cap tied over the head. Read the paper.

VELOCITY OF RIPLE BALLS.—Prof. Spice becently measured before a large audience, the velocity of a ritle ball fired across the stage. The distance was only dirity-three feet. Licut, Merrian cooperated, and his duty was to shoot away, with a Creedmoor rife, two loose wires, each of which connected in an electric circuitt way globules of mercury. One wire was placed just in front of the supported muzzle of the ritle, the other thirty-three feet distant. Two levers were arranged, with bent wire points, over a piece of smoked leasts to which a uniform motion could be ima piece of smoken grass to winned a three on motion count be that parted, and the electric connections were such that on the first wire being broken the point of the corresponding lever descended on the glass; but when the bullet broke the second wire it immediately rose ugain by the action of a spring. The result of this was that the point connected with this lever scarped a very short. thin on the smoked glass. The other point, being kept down dur-ing the swing of a seconds pendulum, scraped a longer space. After firing, the glass was withdrawn, and a magnified image of ing the swing of a seconds pendulum, scraped a longer space. After firing, the glass was withdrawn, and a magnited linage of the lines thrown on a screen. The relative lengths of these lines were then ascertained, the longer being found 10 inches, the shorter five inches, making the duration of flight of the ball 5-110ths or 1-22d of a second, its velocity being 31x2=725 feet per second, or at the rate of a little under 500 miles per hour,—Scientific American.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

EVOTED TO FIJILD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORENS, AND THE INCULOATION IN MEN ARD WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, inlended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to forners any Strank I Tunishimo Configuration of the mode, Alonymous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Socrearies of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

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ADVERTISEMENTS .- All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

---WHO GOES WITH YOU?

A POPULAR Boston lecturer, who has visited almost every important Mecca of the European tourist, once gave as his advice concerning the choice of a traveling companion: "First, be sure to select a person whose pocket book is as deep as your own and no deeper; second, select a man whose tastes are similar to your own, who will wish to go where you wish to go, and to see what you wish to see; third, select one of the same mental caliber as yourself; and fourth, select one possessing culture equal to your own. I always travel alone. That last sentence is not so egotistical as it may appear; for it probably epitomizes the lesson learned from a series of wearisome trials of experimental traveling companionships. The experienced tourist is shy of untried fellows.

The hints just given are also applicable to sporting excursions. Whether the man who goes fishing, shooting and camping shall go alone, with a single friend or with a party, depends upon such a multiplicity of "ifs" and "ands" in each individual case that it is impossible to formulate any general rule which shall apply to each particular case. Upon the choice of comrades, however, quite as much as upon the selection of place and time, depends the enjoyment of the trip. Genial companionship will brighten up the most dismal fortnight of cloudy days; and, on the other hand, just as surely will an unsympathetic association convert into jarring discord all the melody of rustling leaf, singing bird and falling water. It must be remembered that two persons, who each profess a taste for camp life or sporting excursions, may yet differ very much in the particular way in which they would gratify such a taste.

For one there is pleasure and profit to be gained by withdrawing from his fellow creatures for a season, to dwell in solitude and retirement amid the influences and studies of the silent forest arches. The old anchorites of the deserts were lunatics in their way, and doubtless deserved their self-imposed austerities. But there was after all a spark of common sense in their creed and practice; and scores of business and professional men to-day, who are constantly thrown into sharp contact with their fellow-men, and who have a very large share

of the cares and troubles of others thrust upon them, might with great profit to body and soul assume for a brief season the tunic of the hermit and his fare of lentils and leeks. There are two ways in which the benefit of such a retirement may be rendered naught: a man may bear unto the woods with him all the perplexing details of his business, and there revolve them over and over again, and so return to his home without once having surrendered himself to the healing influences of the wild woods; and again, the unfortunate pleasure-seeker may be bored beyond endurance by the constant annoyance of an uncongenial and irritating companion. Fortunate is he who has for his coming excursion a friend tried and true, who has been With such a comrade the pleasures of the camp are trebled, and about the fire at night one may live again the summers of the past.

It is an almost universal experience, when viewing alone an impressive scene of nature, to feel a longing for the presence of another to share the emotions aroused lethe occasion. Only as we grow o'der do we learn that were that visionary kindred spirit to draw near, the ir spiration of the moment would be dispelled. Some men never see anything in the changing glories of a sunset. There are souls so bemanacled in this earthly prison house that they can never appreciate a higher gratification than that afforded by plenty of good, cold corned beef and beans-and plenty of mustard. He who does stand eilent before the trailing clouds of glory will be a wise man in his day and generation, if he leave the corned beef and beans wight to bis disb.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND IRISH WOLF-HOUNDS.

THOSE who read the letter of John Quincy Adams published in our issue of March 25th, will be interested in the following letter, written by George Washington, about the Irish wolf-hound. We are indebted to Mr. R. T. Greene, of Jersey City Heights, N. J., for the copy of the same. It will be remembered that about a year ago there was quite an animated discussion carried on through the medium of the sporting papers, here and abroad, in regard to the extinction of the type of dog called the Irish wolf-hound.

"B. St. George," in his letter which appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM of March 13th, 1879, states in the first part of that communication, that it was generally accepted as a fact that these dogs had ceased to exist although, a little further on, he writes that there still exists sufficient of the true breed, both in the race still known in Ireland as the Irish wolf-hound, and in our modern deer-hound, to allow of the complete recovery of the breed. Interested parties at once made an effort to create a class in the Dublin Show, and the Irish Kennel Club and others were successful in recuscitating the breed, as twelve were entered, and eleven put in an appearance. This certainly was a good beginning toward renewing an extinct type, although, according to D.'s" letter in the FOREST AND STREAM, of April 17th following, they were a slightly mixed class.

It may interest the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM to know how nearly extinct they were considered a hundred years ago, and, at the same time, have the pleasure of reading a copy of a letter written by George Washington. By the way, our friends, who have been abused for selling and buying dog flesh, may find some comfort in the evidence below that so eminent a man as our first President did not consider it beneath his manhood to act as a party to dog sales. The individuals who are inclined to write down all dealers in dog flesh as knaves, might profitably examine the records of the past, and possibly turn their discoveries to political ends.

The letter is addressed to Charles Carter, of Ludlow Farm, Fredericksburg, Va., and reads as follows :-

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 5th, 178 DEAR SIR:- At length I have got some answer to my application for Wolf Dogs. I wish it was more satisfactory; but such as it is, I give it, as suspense of our situation is the most disa-

The information comes from Sir Edward Newenham, a gentle-

The information comes from Sir Edward Newenham, a gentle-man of family and fortune in Ireland, and is in these words:— "I have just received a letter from your noble and virtuous friend, the Marquis de la Fayette, in which he communicates your wish to obtain a breed of the true Irish Wolf Dog, and desires no to procure it. I have been these several years endeavoring te get that breed without success. It is nearly annihilated. I have heard of a dog in the South, and a bitch in the North of Ireland but not of a couple anywhere. I am also told that the Eurl of Alterment' has a breed that is nearly genuine; if he has, I will procure two from him. The Marquis also wants some at his do. procure two from him. The Marquis also wants some at his do main, where he is troubled by the wolves. If Mastiff would be main, where he is froubled by the wolves. It mastlit would be of any service, I could send you some valuable large ones, which are our guard dogs. You will honor me with your commands about them. They are very fierce, faithful and long-lived."

If upon this information you think I can be further useful, I

An upon this thormation you tunk reas no intrice usering said be happy to render any service in my power. Mastiff I conceive will not answer the purpose for which the Wolf Dag is wanted. They will guard a pen—which pen may be secured by its situation, by cur dogs and various other ways—but your object, if L have a right conception of it, is to bunt and destroy the control of the pen wolves by pursuit, for which end the Mastiff is altogether unfit If the proper kind can be had. I have no doubt of their being se by Sir Edward, who has sought an occasion to be obliging to

I am, dear sir, Your most obedient and affectionate servant, GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SPRING FEVER .- There is a peculiar disease, not treated of in general therapeutics, and yet one so prevalent when the season opens and the game law becomes inoperative, when the spring bursts forth renewing its lusty life and inspiring poet and artist, that it becomes a subject of scrious inquiry why the medical profession has so entirely disregarded it and ignored its claims to a place in the catalogue of human ailments. When the robins and the meadow larks return; when the sparrows commence to mate and the ground birds look about for building sices; when the pansies and the violets emit their perfume and display their charms, there comes stealing over such as are susceptible to it the inevitable spring fever, It comes with the ides of March. Here in New York it begins to appear when the Governor's Island gun booms sundown at 6 o'clock. It comes with the snipe and shad, and casis over its victims an intense and irresistible yearning to visit some favorite trout stream-a yearning so keenly developed that it transforms the best of us into lazy, useless beings, in our own way and in the way of everybody else.

It is not attended with the dangerous characteristics that distinguish typhoid, intermittent, yellow and other fevers. It is not provocative of a desire to die and be done with bodily suffering; but it is attended by a delicious languor, an elegant stupidity, and a lazy worthlessness refreshing to behold. Spring fever does not crowd the hospitals, nor call physicians at the midnight hour, nor fill the heart with alternating hopes and fears. It only makes one an annoyance and hindrance that ought to be banished to the woods, and the woods and the waters are the sovereign remedies, the panacea for it when it assumes its most aggravating form.

The principal symptoms are indicated by fondly caressing your rods, every joint of which is a reminiscence; overhauling and taking account of your flies, in which you evince more interest than ever a girl did over a piece of pretty ribbon; studying maps, telling fish stories and altogether acting as irrational as a man on the verge of marrying. It incapacitates a man for any serious work, and something must be found to relieve it. Be sure that your diagnosis is correct, and that the symptoms indicate an attack of spring fever, then consult the physician, who will prescribe about as follows :-

Bamboo rod, 3 joints, 8oz. Assorted flies, 6 doz. Vacation, 2 to 4 weeks.

Pure oxygen, wild woods, 999999999 gallons.

Eat regularly 2, 4, 6, or 8 times a day. To be taken in the open

Be sure of your physician, and do not stifle your chances of living by following the advice of any one who prescribes differently from the formula above. There is nothing else in the pharmacopoeia half so efficicacious. MILLARD.

A BRACE OF GRESE.—The season in which it is lawful to kill wild geese in this State closed last Saturday. The sport has been excellent at many of the most popular grounds, and gunners have had all the fun they could reasonably ask for. Many a man who has been taught that the saying, "as silly as a goose," as a sufficient index to the true character of the wild bird, has learned the fallacy of such an opinion.

Proverbs and folk sayings are crystallizations of wisdom and native wit. A proverb cannot live if it has no deep tap-root in the common experience of mankind. No man can sit down and write a book of original proverbs. Solomon did not originate all the wisdom credited

Many of the popular sayings of different peoples, especially among savage and primitive races, are founded upon their observations of the characters and habits of the different members of the animal world; and much of the unwritten literature or folk tales of these races is made up of animal legends and stories of birds and Their wisest saws have reference to the silliness of some animals and the subtle cunning of others. full of wisdom and truth are some of these fables that they have lived for centuries and thousands of years, transmitted from generation to generation by word of mouth, perpetuated in parchments, and disseminated in varying forms over very wide portions of the world. Since the investigation of the race relations of different peoples has been stimulated by the study of comparative philology, these legends, myths and proverbs have assumed importance, and such eminent scholars as Max Müller, Ralston, Thoms, Dasent, and others have recognized their value as links in the chain of historical inquiry.

This is wandering away off from our geese and stools and batteries, and we must return to bag our brace of birds, or rather our brace of proverbs. The man who has been cramped up in a warm battery hour after hour, patiently and persistently pitting his skill against the wary cunning of a goose, only to betake himself home at last stiff-legged and sore, as best he can, is probably in a suitable state of mind to appreciate the truth contained in the expression, "a wild-goose chase

We are not disposed to argue with those who think that the other expression, "as silly as a goose," is an erroneous one, and who would have us believe that this term of contempt passes current only because those who employ it don't know what they are talking about. Each expression is true, and bears inherent evidence of its The comparison of a foolish man to a goose evidently arose in the town, among men who knew only the barnyard fowl, the tenant of the village green and wayside puddles, the stupid, waddling, hissing and uncouth creature bred for its feathers. The other figure, on the contrary, the comparison of an unsuccessful pursuit to the fruitless chasing of a wild goose, is plainly an outgrowth of the country, where the wild bird is found in its first estate, a worthy subject of the sportsman's most ingenious devices. Thus each of these figures is true and each is false. If a man think the coose a silly hird, let him try to capture a wild one; if he think the goose a cunning bird, show him a mud-bedrabbled tame one.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

I NDER this heading we propose, as occasion shall deniand, to offer an opportunity for the exchange of notes and queries, and invite our readers to contribute both queries and answers to the inquiries propounded. There are many topics connected with the different branches of sport which afford room for investigation. and sometimes recondite study, while there are a thousand and one bits of local information, like that sent us by Mr. Van Sielen, which would be of general interest if published in the FOREST AND STREAM. It must be understood that matters legitimately belonging to our Answers to Correspondents column proper, will be confined to that department. Now let us hear from that man who always bends his fishing rod into the form of a quotation

THE MEINING OF "WILLOWERDO" -SHIELNGHAM . Party kill Club, May 18th. Over the hill from the Beaverkill is the Wil-lowemoe. It is almost as good a trout stream as the former, but lowence. It is almost as good a trout stream as the former, but the fout are more capitelous. The weather must be just right for you to fit your creek in the Willowence. Lately Mr. Devid P. Secor (wreafter, I believe, of the Secor sewing mach no), happered in my olice, and the beautiful trout of Seribner's Soris, "Gamp 6"sh of America" caught his eye. This led to a blessant consecsation, as which he informed me that he came from the towa c. "Cac-"and, Sullivan County; that his uncle "Rome" (ac "ute) Secor lived there at Westfield Flats, the next station beyond Moreston, c. Willowence; near Peter Newart, who is now eighty-wo years old, and is the son-in-law of Mrs. Darby, whose house the countains many fine andimins by James Gifford, and house the e contains many the paintings by James Gifford, and bouse for a set we obtain many role paintings by since Gibora, and
we have a controlled there while to courties. Grazery Sicwart, to two, learned from the hidrans the meaning of the name. Willowemone's this "The kettle that shakes itself clean," and of the effect
wherean was to called because of its rapid turrent, and of the effect. stream was so called because of its rapid current, and of the effect of the spring freshets, which carry of all the drift-twood, etc., from its banks. Do you not find the name singularly appropriate? Those streams run down the steep hills so fast that it is a wonder that any water is left in them. I wish that now some one who knows would tell me the meaning of the Indian word "Shawangunk," which is pronounced "Shawangunk," up in the "Shawangunk," which is pronounced neighborhood of the mountains so called. Geo. W. VAN SICLEN.

Gun Flints.—Cardville, Pa., April 2d.—There is a man in our thown who says that be has never found any one that can tell him where gun flitts come from, or how or by whom they were made. Please answer through your paper, if you can throw any light on the subject.

R.T.C.S.

GEORGE C. COLBURN.-George C. Colburn, whose name has been for many years so familiar to the sportsmen of America, died at his residence in this city, after a brief illness, last Saturday, May 1st. Mr. Colburn was for many years a prominent dry goods merchant in New York, and was at the time of his death about fifty years of age. As the owner of the Gordon setter Dash, of the lemon and white pointer bitch Belle, and other famous dogs, Mr. Colbarn was widely known, and always held a prominent position among those who were interested in the importation and breeding of fine stock in this coun-Mr. Colburn was a genial, generous man, possessed of many warm friends, and highly esteemed in his business and social relations. The news of his death will be learned with unfeigned sadness by many of our readers who enjoyed his friendship.

Notes.-The course of civilization has ever been westward, and it is in conformity to this rule that archery has crossed the Rocky Mountains, and has extended its gentle sway to the isles of the Pacific. It was not so many years ago that we were reading about the Sandwich Islanders putting aside their bows and clubs and nakedness to assume the utensils and habiliments civilization.

A hint to some five or six of our esteemed daily contemporaries: The mere fact that a gentleman is connected with the editorial staff of a sporting weekly is not a sufficient reason for dubbing him "Colonel,"

The Blooming Grove Park is advertised to be sold at Sheriff's sale on May 17th, to satisfy a debt of \$71,000. This is an amicable sale, made to re-transfer the property to the club, and to reduce the interest on the indebted ness. The Blooming Grove Park is perhaps the finest game preserve in the country. \$100,000 has been put into it since the inception of the project. The property comprises 12,000 acres of land, of which 700 acres are inclosed by a wire fence seven feet high, and a fine club house. where the best of fare is served at a low rate. The park is well stocked with large and small game, and is pro-

tected by special police. Easy of access, being situated ten miles from Lackawaxen station, on the New York. Eric and Western Railroad, and seven miles from Millville, on the Honesdale branch, Blooming Grove Park is a desirable property for a club of sportsmen. We understand that the Association propose to bid in the property for the fixed sum of \$24,000. Mr. Favette S. Giles has been most active in the work of establishing this preserve, and it is to his enthusiasm and activity that the formation of the Association was due. The trustees of the property are Messrs. Giles, Avery, Reed, Fearing, Maginnis, Robinson, Grimes and Mouzilley,

-The Forest and Stream is now published at 89 and 40 Park Row, Times building.

Two moose have been added to the Central Park Menagerie. They came from Halfax, Nova Scotia, and are worth visiting.

GAME PROTECTION.

ANOTHER GOOD SUGGESTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12th.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 12th.

Editor Forest and Streem:—
"New Jersey," in his letter published in Forest and Streem:—
"New Jersey," in his letter published in Forest and Stream April 8th, says: "If many of the sportsmen of that State are in doubt whether or not the law has jurisdiction over the deeds of a propriet or on his own estate, as stated in your notes last week, it must be because they have very slight acquaintance with the laws."
Now I say, if any sportsman of that State is in doubt whether or not any proprietor of an estate has any regard "except contempt for any game law that ever was enacted" now exists, or is proposed for the future, let him get better acquainted with the above-mentioned proprietor, and his doubts will be cleared up on that score. It is a notorious fact that the majority of them believe that they have a constitutional right to kill and destroy all kinds of game birds and fish in season or out, provided they do not go off their own land to do it. Now what is the remedy? Certainly not more nor more stringent laws. They help make these game laws, they are all in favor of them; but "agin" carrying them out—that is, so far as applying them to their own actions. Those laws were made to govern the true sportsman.

It is seloin I go out into the State that I do not learn something that does not substantiate the above, and I am persuaded that the remedy is not in laws; but to educate the proprietors and their sons to the fact that it is much better for them and every one interested to protect the

the proprietors and their sons to the fact that it is much better for them and every one interested to protect the game birds in their nesting season and fish on their spawning beds. There has to be a revolution in sentiment on the part of the proprietors before the game laws will be respected, and I think it can be best done through the inedium of the country papers.

Let suitable articles appear from time to time, contributions of sportsmen who are known and respected by the land-owners, then the proprietor will become a respector of the game laws himself and will see that the true sportsman does the same on his premises, and we shall have the most efficient game wardens possible.

R. T. G.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST A 40 STREAM Directory to In sending reports for the COREST A OF STARRA DIFFERENT COMMENTAGE OF THE CONTROL

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

TEXAS DEER SHOOTING.

HIS has been an unfavorable spring for "gobbler

HIS has been an unfavorable spring for "gobbler" hunting. Too much cloudy and windy weather. I have taken only one little hunt of a week; got four shots with my Wesson, and bagged four old gobblers—beards from 9 to 124 inches—weights from 20 to 23 lbs.

We have plenty of nearly all kinds of game, from a snipe to a bear. The latter, especially, are numerous. Our friend, Capt. Highnower, has killed twenty-three bears this season, up to last accounts. They are quite fat this year from an abundant mast, and the Captain has killed some fine ones.

Deer are also plentiful here, but are fearfully butchered at all seasons, and will be decimated soon unless some measures are taken to stop it by legislative action, and I for one would like to call the attention of the sporting clubs all over this State to this subject, and urge them to action in trying to have good, wholesome and effective game laws established in this State, as in other States.

There was some "stagger" at a game law made and provided at the last sitting of the Legislature, but any schoolboy could see at a glance that not a line of it is worth the paper it is printed on.

The little game that yet remains in Texas is mostly confined to the borders of streams, and in the wooded districts, where in the latter the deer are killed by hundereds at all seasons of the year, for their hides alone in

dreds at all seasons of the year, for their hides alone in many instances. The law now stands, that "it shall be unlawful to kill (within certain months) any female deer knowingly?" Obes any man, with a tea-spoonful of brains, "knowingly?" Row what harm that one word in the law has done? Did he ever think how many thousands of helpless little fawns have been left to starve, because their nothers have been slain by careless and heartless persons, Since that miserable farrow was placed on the statute, I have never known hor many instances.

heard of a doe being killed in this county. All are bucks that are killed now. Oh, yes, all bucks—although their udders filled with milk are dissected and thrown in the bush, and their heads, feet and other evidences of sex are cut off and thrown aside in the woods—yet they are all "bucks".

sex are cut off and thrown aside in the woods—yet they are all "bucks."

I, for one, would appeal to every sportsman, naturalist, or other person, who has a spark of humanity in his heart, and who lives in this great State, to try and impress this matter upon their representatives in the Legislature, to frame some worthy method of protecting the game and fish while there is yet some little left. It seems to me that six months out of a year is long enough to hunt one variety of game. Let the closed season for deer' be, from Dec. 1st to the 18th June; for in those months are the breeding season, and the deer are poor, musky and unfit for food; and before the 16th of June, or 1st of July, the fawns are too young to care for themselves if their mothers are killed; and many other reasons I can give, it necessary. Sportsmen of Texas, think of it, selves if their mothers are kined; and many other reast I can give, if necessary. Sportsmen of Texas, think of and set your minds to work by the time the next Local lating convenue.

(C. L.,

ture convenes.
Willis, Tex., April 20th.

lature convenes.

Willis, Tex., April 20th.

A Caron in Goose Shooving.—One day, a few years ago, I started out for an all-day's squirrel hunt. I was armed with a Lamb rilde, carrying aball weighing seventy-eight to the pound, and with which I had done wonderful execution among game of all kind in the several years that I had owned it. The early morning was unusually pleasant for the season, and I anticipated a delightful still-hunt and a big bag. My objective point was what is known as Blue's Swamp, and it anticipated a delightful still-hunt and a big bag. My objective point was what is known as Blue's Swamp, and yr swamp running parallel with and a short distance from the river, and some five or six miles in length. Squirrels were always plentiful in this swamp, and on a pleasant day it was eav to bag a large number.

To my dismay, by the time I reached the swamp, the sun had disappeared and a cold northeast wind was blowing, and I found I was in for a regular "blue day." I did not turn back, however, but pushed along with very little prospect though of seeing anything to shoot. Toward noon I branched off to the river, where was an island some two miles in length. By means of a dug-out I reached the island, crossing it and coming to a beach on the banks of the main river, which was here some two bundred yards in width. Finding a convenient place at the edge of the water, I sat down and commenced eating my lunch. My attention was at once attracted to a large flow, and the plant of the proposite me, and almost two hundred yards away. Ah, how I wished I was no use to wish, so I finished my lunch and stooped for a flusk of water, and, just as I stooped, I heard the peculiar "swish" made by yeess in lighting upon the water, and pecping through the willows by prepared to fire, when my limited rest them in range, and so rest two invested of acceptable of the stand I saw two geess, probably the advance guard of another flock. Pushing my rifle through the willows I prepared to fire, when my linger was stayed from the

lighting upon the water, and pecping through the willows which lined the banks of the island I saw two geese, probably the advance guard of another flock. Pushing my rifle through the willows I prepared to fire, when my finger was stayed from the trigger by the thought that I might get them in range, and so get two instead of one. They had not yet begun to feed, when this thought occurred, and, knowing I could not be seen by them, I quietly rested my rifle on a point of the rock behind which I was hid and awaited their first move.

I had not long to await. They soon crossed, and I fired. There they lay—two beauties. The nearest one to me was some thirty-five feet away, and the second probably some five or six feet further. The river all along this side of the island, was covered with rocks of all shapes and sizes. There was no current, owing to the peculiar form of the island on this side, and this was a favorite leading place of both ducks and geese. Prothe peculiar form of the island on this side, and this was a favorite feeding place of both ducks and geese. Procuring a willow limb, as a sounding-pole to avoid holes, I waded out after the dead geese. They had probably not moved an inch since the ball struck them, but imagine my astonishment, on rounding the bend that had been my hiding place, to behold a third goose, not yet quite dead, struggling in the water nearly thirty feet away from either of the others. I had seen but two, and could sarreptly believe my ease, as the seen but two, and quite dead, strugging in the water nearly thirty residuary from either of the others. I had seen but two, and could scarcely believe my eyes now when I saw three. I had heard no other shot fired, else I might have thought this goose killed by some one else. But speculations as to its death were useless, so I at once made an examination. The first goose, the one nearest me when I fired, was shot through the head; the head, in fact, was torn to pieces by the ball. The second goose, five or six feet further away, was shot just at the junction of the neck with the body, the ball passing entirely through, making a large, ragged wound, causing instant death. Now, as I sat on the island, these two guess were in a line leading directly north, while the third goose was fully thirty feet away on a line a little south of west. Examining the third goose, I found the ball had shattered the butt of the left wing and had buried, itself in the body, there away on a line a little south of west. Examining the third goose, I found the ball had shattered the butt of the left wing and had buried itself in the body, there being but the one wound. Going back to where the second goose had been killed, I made a careful examination, and was at last rewarded by finding a large slate rock just reaching the surface of the water, and upon this rock was a small white spot, the imprint of my rifle ball. The surface of the rock toward the spot from which I fired was almost perpendicular, with a very slight inclination or twist to the southwest, being of just the peculiar shape to send the ball glancing in the direction it did, and which happened, very fortunately for me, to be in the direction of the third goose. But while I rejoiced at my fortune in getting three geese at one shot, and of not having to go home empty handed, as I had certainly calculated on doing, I was not really satisfied as to the cause of death of the third goose; nor did I become fully satisfied until I had taken the ball from the bady and weighed it, when I found it was indeed my own rifle ball.

Washington, Feb. 14th.

Washington, Feb. 14th.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburg, S. S., May 1st.—Our friends—H. Smalley and Charles Gaul, members of the South Side Gun Club—have just returned from "Seven-Mile Island" after a week's shoot, having bagged 21 ducks. They report ducks very scarce and wild, quait very scarce—the hard winter of 1878—9 has greatly diminished their numbers; but this winter has been very mild, and I earnestly hope there will be enough of them left, so that we may have a little quait-shooting this fall.

J. R.

Lenching with a Grizzly.—The following is a reminiscence of my lonely travel down the Missouri in the spring and summer of 1841: Some time during my captivity among the Indians in the mountains near the head waters of the Jefferson Fork. I had seen and secured a piece of an old life they had. This afterward proved of great value to me, for I could, by striking it with any hard stone, get sparks, and so secure a fire. I was given an old kind of a knife, which, although very poor and clumsy, was invaluable. After the fight I coscaped among the willows, and was, doubtless, supposed to have been killed, as I never was pursued, to my knowledge, and so I wandered like a frightened deer down the river, fleeing from every creature that looked dangerous. I secured from the scaffold sepulchre of an Indian a very good, long spear and a large apron which seemed to be made of tanned rattlesnake-skin, with a large pocket in it, the whole lined with finely tanned deer-skin, and in the pocket were some small shells and bones and other things, which led me to think it was the grave of an Indian doctor. Near the Upper Falls the buffalo were very plenty, and here I drove away some wolves from a buffalo calf they had just killed. I took the saddle and liver, and son found a good place under a large rocky cliff and built my fire, and was broiling the liver on a piece of flat stone, and had a piece of the loin on the end of myspear, holding it in the fire. Looking through the blaze I saw a large bear which had approached and was eating the rest of the meat, which I had left within some ten feet of the lien. I think he had not seen me. He noticed that bag or apron near the meat, and stretched out his nose and smelt of it, and seemed afraid of it, for he jumped on one side and moved away sideways, sharply eyeing it, and so went off. I never saw him again. All kinds of creatures seemed to be afraid of that rattlesnake apron or pouch, and I always kept it by me, and with hot ashes on one side and that rattlesnake-skin pouch on the other



THE LE ROY SHOT CO. BADGE.

ANENT THE CATS.—Lynu. Mass., April 26th.—Was glad to see your caution against the domestic cat as a game destroyer. This animal ought to be exterminated. All insectiverous birds ought to be protected and encouraged to breed in our gardens and near our dwellings as much as possible; and, as they have plenty of natural enemies, the cat can be well dispensed with.

There is a locality near here where the young quail are annually caught up by cats, and when the season comes in, there are but four or five birds where there ought to be forty. Last fall, a farmer back here in the country said his cat had caught a whole brood of young partridges, she bringing in one every day or two until they vero all gone, and that brood was known to have had twelve birds in it the first of the summer. "That cat ain't catching any this year." Snares are nowhere alongside of these pests. Many farmers have three or four that get their living in the woods all summer, and the amount of destruction to game birds must be improved by large in a senson.

the amount of destruction to game birds must be immensely large in a season.

When my dog points a cut in the woods, I always make it a point to scoop in that feiline, if I can, regardless of her color or politics, and shall continue to do so as long as I can stand behind four drachms of powder.

As a cat is said to have nine lives, a half-dozen thrown out of a Bogardus trap would give a fellow some good practice once in a while during the close season; and a man that could shoot ten straight, or shoot them so they would lie straight, I should call a good shot and a public benefactor.

Crow BLUE. CROW BLUE benefactor.

NEW YORK—Plattsburg, April 25th.—I shot four snipe on the 22d. This is the first bag of snipe that has been made here this season.

F. B. J.

NEW YORK,-Rochester, April 28th.-Snipe shooting is

at its height with us of this region, and the game has not been so abundant in the spring for many years. Parties drive or take the cars out to the various known resorts of the birds every day, and few return empty-handed. I know that several good bags have been made, and have heard of almost fabulous numbers of the long bills falling to the guns of peculiarly Jucky shooters. A dealer in game told me this morning that a man yesterday wanted to sell him half a bushel basket full of snipe. While out shooting this week with a friend, after snipe, we came across some young wild pigeons on the railroad track feeding on grain dropped from the cars. Quail and ruffed grouse are often seen on the Central tracks picking up corn, wheat, etc.

There is a good deal of ball shooting carried on here by clubs and in private matches. It answers the purpose of testing comparative skill quite as well as pigeon-shooting, and is free from objections that may be urged against the latter. In time ball shooting will nearly supersed pigeon shooting.

the latter. In ti pigeon shooting,

pigeon shooting.

KANSAS—Abilene, April 28th.—Our usual spring flight of plover commenced about April 4th, and they have been, and are now, very plenty, and large bags have been made—Stevens and Wemyes killing 76 in three hours' shooting. Ducks have been more than usually plenty. Some few geose; but no brant on the wheat, this spring. Three years ago I noticed the first robin, now they are plenty.

DIRIGO.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MAINE-Topham, April 30th.-Annual shoot of the Riverside Shooting Club. A very strong wind blowing. The following is

Rotary, 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1-8; Bogardus, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 6 10 1es, 10 01 10 00 11-5. Total 21. York—Rotary, 11 11 11 (0 10 1—8; Bogardus, 11 11 11 11 0 0—8; Boubles, 10 01 10 0 11 0—5. Tohta 21 0.2 at 10 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 0 10 0

officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, G. Cram; Secretary, J. S. Bonney; Treasurer, S. Knight, Jr.

Secretary, J. 8. Bonnoy; Treasurer, S. Knight, Jr.

J. 8. B., Secretary.

J. 8. B., Secretary.

New Haven Gun Club led its regular medal shoot on Wednesday.

April 28th, Can not account for the small number of sweepstakes and medial shoots, unless they knew that Merwin was to be
present. But, very unfortunately, Merwin was bardly able to
shoot, being sick; but he was present at the medal shoot, hardly
able to resist the recoil of 3;drs. of powder. But he dd, and did

able to resist the recoil of of the wester space has a light of the dd.

| Lee |
|--|
| Folsom and Jorey divided. |
| Sweep No. 2; one money:- |
| Leete. 0 0 1 0 0-1 Jorey. 1 1 1 1 1-5 Beers. 1 1 1 0 0-3 Penn. 1 1 1 1 1 1-5 Folsom. 1 1 0 1 0-3 |
| Jorey and Penn divided. |
| Sweep No. 3; two moneys:- |
| Folsom1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9 Hanson1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| On ties, Jorey won first money. |
| Sweep No. 4:- |
| Folson |
| On ties, Jorey won first money. |
| Sweep No. 5; one money:- |
| Folsom |
| Sweep No. 6; one money:- |
| Hanson |
| On ties, Hunson won first. |
| Medal shoot :→ |
| Merwin 111111111111111111111111111111111111 |
| |

Mr. Colvin was handicapped one ball, and won the badge.
Mr. Jorey broke 57 consecutive balls, and would have been a
hard party to the with on the badge shoot, although his gun was drawing blood on his arm at every shot,

drawing blood on his arm at every shot.

New Yorke.—Spracese, April 20th.—The members of the Onon-daga County Sportsman's Club held a shoot to-day for their gold medal. The wind was blowing a terrific gale from the south, and the results were very unsatisfactory to the participants. The

| | | W | | ur. | is | : 1 | 11 | 6 | 5 | е | | 2 | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| ₹. | П | 17 | da | ıπ | ١. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 00 | 11-4 | | | | | | 1-5 | 9 |
| Τ. | E |)r | ur | 5 | | | | | | | | | Ţ | | | | | | | 01 | 11 | 01-4 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-4 | - 8 |
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| 2. | Ĉ | 0.1 | 110 | ĥ | Ĭ. | | | ï | | | | | | ï | | | | | ú | (0) | 11 | 013 | | | | | | 0-4 | 7 |
| ř. | Ĺ | 111 | he | ď. | | | | | | | | | | | | | ì | | | 10 | (0) | 10-3 | | | | | | 1-5 | |
| | L | ad | de | r | | | | | | i. | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10-3 | | () | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1-2 | - 5 |
| D. | P | e | ·k. | | | ï | | | | | | | | | i. | | ì | | | 60 | *1 | 01-2 | | W | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 3 | £ |
| i. | B | in | υn | g. | | | Ġ | | | ï | | ď | ú | | | | į | | | 10 | 00 | 00 - 1 | | 1 | 0 | * | 1 | 1-3 | 4 |
| Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ĺ, | | ò | | . 1 | | | 4 | | | Y3 | × | 2.2 | |

ludson won the medal for the second time.

E. Hudson won the medal for the second time. B. Lodder and W. Pare have also won it twice. It becomes the property of the member winning it three times.

After the conclusion of the above shoot a sweepstakes was induged in, with the following result: G. Luther, B. Strong and H. Drury killing 8; Hudson, Morse and Crouch, G. G. Luther and H. Drury killing 8; Hudson, Morse and Crouch again tied at 23 yards, each killing 5; H. Drury killed 3; Luther, none at 31 yards, 1 Hudson, Morse and Crouch again tied at 23 yards, but at 31 Hudson shot them out by killing 2. Vn. Rochester, N. Y., April 28th.—The annual trap shoot of the Monree Ceunty Club took place on the Rochester Driving Park yes, terday at wild figures. No prizes were offered, and members of the Genesee and Rochester Gun Club took part in the shooting, Horace Silsby, President of the State Association, came on the ground in the alternoon, and proved that his hand has not lost

at its height with us of this region, and the game has not the cuming with the gun. Everything went of pleasantly. I in-

| Single rises-twenty-one yards | : |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| F. Mosier 6 | W. J. Bahenck 8 |
| I. H. Andrews 6 | J. C. Hart 8 |
| M. A. Stearns 6 | H. Knapp 8 |
| E. B. Pope 6 | Geo. Stillson 8 |
| W. S. Kimball 7 | J. Beaumont 8 |
| E. B. Pope 9 | R. A. Adams \$ |
| H. H. Morse 8 | H. B. Hooker & |
| F. Mosier 8 | |
| J. H. Juffries 5 | A. Brownell |
| N. Dann 9 | |
| W. J. Babeock 5 | H. H. Morse |
| G. D. Butler | E O Souro |
| D C Tavouhancon | J. C. Hart |
| Coates | ATT AS ACTUAL OFF |
| Jones 8 | IT L'anne |
| C. C. Morse 9 | FI. Knapp |
| | |
| Stearns10 | |
| C. C. Morse 9 | |
| Single rises-thirty-one yards ;- | _ |
| I. W. Butts 7 | J. K. Brekwith (|
| M. A. Stearns 7 | |
| G. W. Crouch, Jr 7 | H. Silshy |
| | |

Double rises:

boundary :-

| Aery | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 1- |
|---------|--------|--|--|--|-------|----|------|--|-----|---|--|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|-----|
| Voscamp | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | (1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | U | ()- |
| Miner | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davis | | | | | | | | | | | | () | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| England | | | | | | ļ, | | | | , | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1-3 |
| Wood | ٠. | | | | i | | . , | | . , | | | 1 | 0 | İ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.-Washington, D. C., May 1st.-At a recent meeting of this club it was voted to shoot a match of twenty single balls, weekly, for two gold medals, to be known as first and second prizes, the winners in each match to wear the same until beaten, and the balges to be awarded at the close of the season to the members, respectively, making the best per-centage in at least thirteen regular matches. The first shoot for centage in at least thirteen regular matches.

| Levi Woodbury | | 1 1 | - 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 -20 |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|--------|
| H. L. Shepard | | 1 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1.1 | 11 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 111 | 0 - 11 |
| E. M. McLeod | | 1 1 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1.1 | 1-19 |
| H. L. Shepard R. M. McLeod E. L. Mills | | 1 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 I | 11 | 1 1 | 1.1 | 1 1 | 3 (| 101 | 1-13 |
| W. B. McKelden. | | 1 1 | - (1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1.1 | 1 1 | 0 | 111 | () I' |
| T. E. King | | 1 (| -1 | 1 1 | 10 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 0 L | 1-1 |
| C. J. Stoddard | | 1 1 | 1 | 1 t | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1 1 | 1 | 011 | 1-1 |
| W. W. Eldridge | | 1.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1 1 | 1 (| 11 | 1 1 | 0 | 111 | 1 - 1 |
| N. H. Wadsworth | | 1 1 | 1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1 0 | 1 | 101 | 1-1 |
| E. S. Peck | | 0 1 | 1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1 1 | 0 | 0.1 | 1-1 |
| Harry King | | 0.0 | 1 | 1.1 | 11 | 0.1 | [] | 0.1 | 0.0 | l () | 1 1 1 | 0 - 1 |
| P. F. Nagle | | 0.0 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 0.0 | 1 1 | 11 | 1 (| 0 | 010 | 1 - 1 |
| Tie shot off for | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E. M. McLeod H. L. Shepard | | | | | 1 | 1 : | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1-10 |
| H. L. Shepard | | | | | 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 0 | 1- 2 |
| Double ball mat | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Double datt matters:
| H. L. Shepard. .. | H | H | H | H | E. S. Peck. .. | H | H | H | H | H |
| Levi Woodbury. | H | H | H | H | E. S. Peck. .. | H | H | H |
| E. L. Mills. .. | H | H | H | H | S. K. H | Matkworth | H | H |
| H | H | H | H | H |
| T. E. King. .. | H | H | H | H |
| T. E. King. .. | H | H | H | H |
| W. W. E.

W. W. E.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB.— Washington, D. C., May 2d.—A number of prominent business men met at the residence of Dr. J.
W. Yan Arum on last Wednesshy evening, to take into consideration the organization of a shooting with. After interchanging opinions a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The toltowing officers were elected: President, Dr. J. W. Van Arum; Vice-President, C.R. Dufour; Secretary, C. M. Oxfori, Treasurer, William Holmend; Capitain, George A. Bentley; Scorer, W. E. Buford. The club have selected shooting evonus at Holmend; William Holmeat; Capitali, George A. Bentley; Scoret, W. E. Bafrord. The cith have selected shooting grounds at Holmead, and are having them placed in line condition. It is the intention of the cith to inaugurate a fournament shooting season during the summer, when it is expected that crack shots from the best clubs in the country will participate. The cith meets twice a week for practice.

VIRGINIA.—Portsmouth, May 1st.—At a regular contest of the Seaboard Shooting Association for the gold budge, held yesterday, the following score was made with a heavy wind blowing.

| 80 | 001 | ing | 11 | OI | 11 | C | 21 | r | ı, | 5 | 1. | 63 | 1; | Œ, | ш | ıg | £ | LA | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|-----|--------|
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-18 |
| J. | G. | Ho | bd | у. | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | J | 1-15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 - 18 |
| J. | s. I | . C | arı | ۲., | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 17 |
| W | . A | . W | ilk | in | 18. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | τ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -{1 | 1 - 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 - 15 |
| C. | Ρ. | Ed | n'a | rd | S. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 115 |
| D | r. H | . F. | . B | u | t | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 - 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | -10 |
| J. | M. | Bir | ife | rd | ١., | | ٠, | | | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | U | U | ŀ | 1 | 1 | | | | | - 8 |
| W | . H | art | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 16 |
| W | . l'. | . Iv | CS. | ٠., | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Đ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TT | | - | 337 |

ERB-BOGARDUS MATCH.—St Lovis, Mo., May 1st.—Bogardus told ERB-BOGAIDDES MATCH.—SI LOVIS, Min., Mary 184.—Bogardus told une he never shot before such a crowd as was present. No narangements had been made to keep the crowd within bounds, and before the list ten blids were shot, the spectators formed a letter Y from the shooters, and several birds, flying to left and right, were shot at the imminent peril of the crowd. Once Bogardus refused to shoot at a bird Bying toward the crowd, and several times he and Erb intentionally gave them a peppering. It was the intention to shoot at tume birds; but the party who was to have secured the birds, failed to do if, though there were hundreds caught, and easily to be had; and wild once were used. They were not a good lot. Erb missed several of his casiest birds, and struck soveral of them hard with both barrels—the reathers and struck several of them hard with both barrels-the feathers and struck several of them hard with both barrels—the feathers slying at each shot—but he was using miscrably poor powder, and early in the shoot Bozardus told him that he was beaten by it. Old man Ech, as he cleaned the gun after each shot, said, "Pred deserves to be heaten for using such powder." As you see by the result, the match was close, and the shooting good. At its close, Ech told Bozardus he wanted some more of it, and no doubt another match will be arranged soon. The gate money, which was divided between the contestants, pays them hand-aomely for their trouble. Notwithstanding the result of this match, Leonsider Eigh the hetries shoot; but he does not struck the experience. I consider Eth the better shot; but he does not stand the excitement of the crowd as well as the old champion. I predict that Bogardus will lower his colors to him within a year. The

reather was delightful-wind just a little from the south, the

weather was delightful—wind just a little from the south, the shooters faring north.

The Republican says: "At the end of the first half hundred, the secre stood; Bogardos, 43; Ech, 10. Exh picked up one in the next ten, and when both had 70 birds, the score was \$0\$ to \$8\$ in Favor of Bogardos, Between his 70th and 80th birds Exh has four, however, and thus lost his chance, though be killed inheteen out of his bart wenty, the secre standing at the end 80 at 80; in fayor of Bogardos. Between the first has the second section of the sate ways, the second same the case of a 80; in fayor of Bogardos. The feature of the match was the steadiness of gardus' shooting, and the alternate nervous and brillant work Bogardus' shooting, and the atternate nervous and brillant work of Keb. Twee the flatter nost three birds in succession. He lost fly birds in the 5. cm, three in the fourth and four in the eighth these leaving his record full of weak spots, which are not compensated for by the long string of 'Kilis' in the center and at the cut. Bogardus, on the other hand, never missed two consecutives. con. nogarous, on the other anno, never insect two consecutive birds, and rarely lost an easy one, which is more than could be said for Eth. But the most noticeable feature in comparing the two scores is the relative efficiency of the first barrel in each. Though Bogardus killed only three more birds than Eth in all, be secured ten more with the first barrel. Bogardus used the second barrel successfully 21 times, Erb 28 times in their totals of 86 and

Strespectively. In the appended score the star is used to indicate birds killed with the second barrel."

Match for \$160 a side, 100 single birds, 30 yards rise, from ground traps, 100 yards boundaries, use of both barrels allowed.

| 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, *, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, *, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, *, *, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 5, 1, *, * 1, 0, *, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, |
|---|
| 1. 0. *. 1. 1. *. 1. *. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 0. 1. *. 1. 1. 0. 1. *. *. *. 0. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. |
| |
| 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1–86. |
| Erb-1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, *, *, 1, 1, *, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, *, 1, *, *, 1 |
| 1, *, 1, 0, 0, 0, *, *, 1, 1, *, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, |
| 1, *, 0, *, 1, *, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, |
| *, 1, 1, 1, 1, *, 1, I, *, *—83. |

The Rifle.

Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CONNECTICUT - Collinsville, April 28th. - Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand; 3-pound-pull; ten shots:-

| | | | | | | | | | | M(tss. | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----------|-----|--|
| J. D. Andrews | 11 | - 3 | 11 | - 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 - 93 | 412 | |
| E. Fancher | 4 | 11 | 12 | 11 | - 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8- 91 | 4.3 | |
| G. J. Case | 3 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 9 - 89 | 452 | |
| J. Laubenstein | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Pfister | 1:2 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 7- 76 | 38 | |
| O. B. Huil | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | IJ | 11 - 101 | 43 | |

| E. F. Richardson | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39-191 |
|--------------------|------|----|------|-----|----------|
| Frank Hollis | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39-193 |
| J. Merrill | 33 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39-193 |
| Second Class. | | | | | |
| Geo. F. El sworth. | 20 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 - 197 |
| Gordan McKenzie | 38 | 38 | 39 | 33 | 39-193 |
| L. W. Parrar | 32 | 38 | :35 | 39 | 39 102 |
| P. D. Swill | 38 | 38 | :35 | 38 | 39-191 |
| N. S. James | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38-189 |
| F. A. Winship | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38-188 |
| C. O. Pratt. | 33/5 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 39-185 |
| H. O. Prath | | 36 | 36 | 36 | 56-150 |
| F. W. Sharon | | 35 | 23/5 | 37 | 37-179 |
| E. Shumway. | | 36 | 196 | 36 | 36-159 |
| F. T. Fellows | :25 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36-177 |
| A. H. Raymoud | 35 | 35 | 35 | :36 | 16 - 177 |
| John Hartwell | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36-177 |
| Geo. Estes | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36-177 |
| Wat, W. Jones | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36-176 |
| Geo, S. Williams | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36-176 |
| A. C. Staples | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36-176 |
| S. B. Braun | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-116 |
| C. R. Curtis | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-175 |
| Geo. D. Edson | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-175 |
| H. C. Smith | | 35 | 25 | 35 | 35-155 |
| Wra, R. Spark | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-175 |
| F. J. Show | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 85 - 174 |
| C. R. Sawyer | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-174 |
| A. C. Goodspeed | | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 -173 |
| B. II, Daley | 34 | 34 | 31 | 35 | 35-172 |
| 15. 11. Dairy | OI | 01 | OL | ou | 00-212 |

Roston, Man 1st .- The unpleasant weather conditions prevented Instant, August.—The impressant weather conductors prevented a very large attendance at the Walnut Hill Hange to-day, to participate in the regular "Everybody's" match. A gale of wind from the northwest blow across the range, and reudered it extremely difficult for the few marksinen, who had the hardihood to unpete in the face of this disadvantage, to even to get on to the larget. There were sixty-seven entries in the match, and appended are fifteen of the bost scores made at 200 yards: -

| 63 A.K. N | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| O. M. Jewell., | . 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 |
| W. Charles | 3 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5-44 |
| C. R. Griffing | 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5-45 |
| J. B. Oshorne | 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 -44 |
| J. Borden | 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4-44 |
| G. C. Arthur | 5 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5-43 |
| N. W. Arnoid | 5 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 4 4-43 |
| J. Smith | 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4-40 |
| J. Nichols | 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4-12 |
| J. F. Brown | 4 5 2 5 4 4 5 4 4 4-41 |
| W. Arthur | . 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 60 |
| Mount Prouse Smith and Chaules | own has sufficentially and one |

Messes, Brown, Smith and Charles used military rifte, and are enfilled to two extra points on each of their respective scores. During the afternoon the new mid-range match was opened, and had ulucteen entries. This match is to be shot under the fol-lowing conditions: Open to all concers; rounds, secen; entry fee lowing conditions: Open to all content; rounds, seven; entry fee for incubers, 25 cents; for non-members, 50 cents for rach re-entry.

The amount received in excess of expenses will be divided into five prizes—first, 30 per cent; second, 25 per cent; third, 20 per cent; fourth, 15 per cent, 47th, 10 per cent, of the excess. Military rifles allowed five points in the three scores. The match will be continued on successive Saturdays until closed by the Executive Committee. The prizes will be urded to the competitors making the best aggregate of three

| Appended are the best scores made in to-day's competition :- | - [1] |
|--|------------|
| J. Nichols 5 5 5 5 5 3 4- | -35 2 |
| C. M. Jewell | - 20 |
| J. F. Brawn. 3 5 2 0 4 1 4- W. Charles 3 0 3 5 5 3 2- | -112 |
| W. Charles 3 0 3 5 5 3 2- | -]:) 1:1 |
| C. R. Greffing 4 B 2 3 0 2 0- | -11 |

Bellevue, April 20th,-The Raymond Sportsman's Club held its Directors, Approximation and in the processing at the relationship of the relation of the spring handleap matches for the rille and shot gun at Bellevuc Range to-day, there being a good attendance. The weather conditions were favorable, The glass-ball shooting was the best this club has ever done. There were ninety entries in the shot-gun match, and appended are the best scores

| Robords | Dearble. | Rotoru, | Dont |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------------------|-------|
| R. S. Schaefer 5 | 5 | J. R. Smith 2 | 13 |
| W. B. Witherel 6 | 4.9 | L. C. Hobart 1 | .1 |
| J. C. Smith 5 | :3 | H. Duttou 0 | 2 |
| J. E. Nason 6 | 1 | G. C. Richards I | 0 |
| The origos offered in | his mate | fore mayor oterograms de | 97901 |

to \$5725. A special prize of \$3 for the best average shooting be given. Appended are the best scores of the lifty entries in the rifle match. Carton target;—

to acceptate the first competition in the say series of the water field Amateur Rifle Association took place this afternoon, Owing to the high wind which prevailed, only a few riflemen participated. Below are the best scores:—

W. Daniel.... D. Walker.... Thomas Cann...

Berlin, May lat.—Owing to the bad weather prospects this morning, the opening shoot of this association was postponed until Saturday of next week, when there will be competitions for the Saturday of neze week, when there will be competitions of the long, mid and short range prizes of the lassociation. Gentlemen who enjoy the healthful and manly sport of rifle shooting are invited to join the association, and avail themselves of the advantages to offers for healthful recreation.

Bridgeport, April 28th.—At the regular semi-monthly shoot of the Bridgeport Bille Club at Sea-side Rauge, Friday afternoon, April 23d, the weather conditions were unfavorable for good shooting, sky overeast, with dashes of rain, and strong 2 o'clock

Rifle Match, 200 yards; no re-entries raie Maten, 200
Isaac McCourt.
Harry Nichols
S. H. Hubbard
S. V. Nichols
R. S. Bassett
S. C. Kineman
A. C. White
D. Congar. rd Match : 200 yards; no re-entrie:

saac Ladies' Match; 200 yards:-Next regular shoot will be on the 14th of May.

CREEDMOOR.—The competitions upon the range at Creedmoor during the month of May are as follows:—

during the month of May are as follows:—

Soturday, Ist.—Weekly, Long-Hange Subscription Match for
May; first competition; open to everybody; \$90, \$90 and 1,000
yards; ten shots at each; any ride. Prizes: Ist. To the competitor
making the highest aggregate score of the three distances, twenty
per cent, of the entrance money. 24. To the highest score at
1,000 yards, fifteen per cent, of the entrance money. 34. To the
lighest score at 800 yards, ten per cent, of the entrance money.
4th. To the highest score at 800 yards, five per cent, of the entrance money. Also, to all competitions making an aggregate
score of ES points or over, at the three distances, one cent for each
voice made. No necess one win more than one price at the same score of 150 points or ever, at the three distances, one can, threat point made. No person can win more than one prize at the same competition, and winners of first and second prizes at each competition will be handleapped at the next and all succeeding competition will be handleapped at the next and all succeeding competitions. positions that month-open point at each distance three points for each time won. At the first competition in the next and all succeeding months, all competitors will start equally without breaking.

handicap. Wednesday, 5th.—May Off-Hand Individual Match; first comp It ettrestudy, sith—any Our-Tanta Inturvitant state; insteacy competition; open to everybody; rifle, any; 100, 200 and 200 yards; five shots; position, standing; competitors allowed two entries; competitors shooting with military rifles will receive an allowance of one point at each distance (total, three points). Saturday, 8th.—The Remington Shot Gun Match; seventh competition; open to all members of the N. R. A; rifle and position, any; \$50, 900 and 1, 100 yards; rounds, fifteen at each distance; competition; open to all members of the N. R. A; rifle and position, any; \$50, 900 and 1, 100 yards; rounds, fifteen at each distance; competition; open to be oversight in any west.

any (80, 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, fitteen at each distance; competitors not to be concluded in any way.
Champion Marksman's Badge Match; first competition. First prize, a gold champion marksman's badge (a fac-smille of the marksman's decoration issued by the State), offered by Brig.-Gen, Alfred C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rule Practice S. N. V. Open to all members of the N. R. A. and N. G. S. N. V. in uniform; 230 and 500 yards; five shots at each; Remington rifle, N. Y.

Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for May; second com-

Wednesday, 12th .- May Off-Hand Individual Match; second com-

Remington Rifle Match: ninth competition; open to members Remington Rifle Match; ninth competition; open to members of the N. R. A.; 20 yards; rounds, ten; any ritle. Handicap: 1. Any competitor using other than a "military" ritle, four points. 2. Competitors who have, in any N. R. A. monthly or other match at Creedmoor, made at 200 yards; (a). With a sporting rifle, two points over an average of centers of the sing such a ritle in this match, two points. (b). With a militury rifle, over an average of centers of the sing such a ritle, two points. Softwards, 15th.—Itemington Shot Gun Match; eighth competitioners, and the single such artifle, two points.

Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for May: third compe-The Alford Match; seventh competition; open to members of

the N. R. A. and to members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 200

Methodology, 19th. — May Off-Hand Individual Match ; (hird compotition.

Ballard Rifle Match; ninth competition. First prize, a Ballard mbl-rangerifle, offered by Messrs, Schoverling, Daly & Gales, No. 48 Chambers street, New York, value \$50. Open to all; winners to be handleapped one point for each time won; 100 and 200 yards; be handleapped one point for each time won; 100 and 200 yards; any rifle; rounds, seven at each distance; no cleaning allowed between either shots or distances; the rifle to be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming presonal property, but any competitor making a full score 63 points at each distance at any one competition, to become the final winner.

Saturday, 22d.—Weekly—Long-Range Subscription Match—for

Saturday, 222.—Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for May; fourth competition.

The Secretary's Match; second competition; open to everybody; 220 and 30 yands; five shots at each; position, standing at 200 yards; at 500 yards, any, without artiflicial res; rifle, any of the following: Wuebester military, Peabody-Mattini military, Saider military, Reminaton military, Hothkiss military, Martini-Henry military, Sparina field military.

Wednesday, 23th.—May Off-Hand Team Match; open to teams of four men from any rifle club or association, or military organization in the United States, or from the Marine Corps, U.S. Marifles, any within the rules; 100, 200 and 200 yards; (the shorts per man within the rules; 100, 200 and 200 yards; (the shorts per man within the rules; 100 yards).

tion in the Onlier States, or French the Marine Corps, C.S. A.Tines, any within the rules; 100, 200 and 300, yards; I five shots per man at each distance; two entries allowed; feams, all members of which shoot military rifles, will receive an allowance of one point per man at each distance (total, 12 points).

Winchester Rifle Match; at the running deer target; distance.

100 yards.

Saturday, 29th.—Remington Gold Match; seventh competition.

Prize of \$300 in gold. Open to all-comers; rilles, any Remington breech-loader; must be loaded at the breech, with cartridges us furnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, twenty at each; no coaching, spotter, nor exchanging or giving informa-

Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for May; fifth comnetition

Alford Match.

We Will Match; seven shots at each; weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the organization of which the compisa member.

Creedmoor, May 1st.—The May programme of sports at the National Rille Association Range was opened to-day with the Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match. The weather was fine, but the light winds from the southwest proved embarrassing to the marksmen. The conditions of the match are given in the May programme in another place. There were eight entries, and the scores stood as follows:—

| | 800 Yals. | 900 Fds, | 1,000 Yds. | Totals |
|------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|----------|
| L. C. Bruce | | 46 | 44 | 135 |
| W. M. Farrow | 48 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 134 |
| R. Rathbone | 46 | 43 | 43 | 132 |
| H. Fisher | 38 | 45 | 4:3 | 125 |
| L. Geiger | | 40 | 36 | 118 |
| J. Bodine | 40 | 41. | 35 | 116 |
| Year Vone no Wie | | The More W | ouls Diffe (| Mark and |

New York vs. Washington.—The New York Rifle Club and the Columbia Club, of Washington, have agreed to shoot a series of three matches, the first of which will take place at Washington on May 25th and 27th. The second will be at Creedmoor in June. The clubs will be represented by teams of four men, and the distances are to be 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at each on each day.

ZLTTLER RIFLE CLUB.—New York, May 2d.—The eighth compe

The spring meeting connected with the grand prize shooting —The spring meeting connected with the grand prize shooting of the Zettler Hille Chub, will take place Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 11th inst., at the Schutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., to which all lovers of the targets are cordially invited. All the targets, viz., rinz, man and bullseye targets, are open to all comers, and the distance to be 200 yards—any rile admitted. On the ring target are 20 prize: 11ts 1 prize, \$50-last \$2. Admission free. First telect, \$2, cach succeeding one, \$1. Only one prize can be obtained by the same shooter. On the man target are 15 prizes—first telect, \$2, cach succeeding one, \$1. Only one prize telect, \$2, cach succeeding one, \$1. Only one prize for the same shooter. On the bullesyet argoin will be 12 prizes awarded: the first prize

On the bullseye targets will be 12 prizes awarded: the first prize to be \$3 for the three best eyes; second prize, \$15. for the two next best eyes, and the following prizes (last \$2.) in rotation of their measurement. For the most bullseyes during the two days will be paid \$3; for the second most, \$3; third, \$3; fourth, \$2. Following the above shooting will be the grant festival and prize shooting of the New York Schoutzen Corps, under command

prize smooting of the Kew Tork Scheduck corps, under commanies of Captain George Aery. Shooting commences on both days at 9 o'clock A.M.; closes the first day at 7 o'clock P.M.; the second day at 5 P.M. Distribution of prizes the same evening at the shooting bouse on the grounds.

Syracuse, April 27th.—At a meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle

Syracuse, April 37th.—At a meeting of the Sixth Division Rifle Association, Syracuse, this evening, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Major-Geo. D. P. Wood, Cols. James Manning, J. W. Yale and D. H. Bruce; Lieut-Cols, George M. Crouse and W. A. Butler, Major M. Auer, Capts, G. W. Ed-wards, Paul Birchneyer, T. M. Rarber, W. B. Randall and William Duncan, Lieuts, Charles Minard and R. Griffin, Messrs, Charles E. Communical E. A. Desirs. Crouse and F. A. Banta.

NEW YORK AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.-At a special meeting of New YORK AMATEUR HITLE LUTS—At a special meeting of this ciubit was decided to accept the invitation of the N. It. A., and to pay the expenses of a representative of the club on the Jush Team, as far as might be required by the N. It. A., not to ex-ceed \$350, said amount to be raised by subscription. It was also decided to open competitions for the above place on the team, which will be as follows :-

To be held at Creedmoor, on Friday and Saturday, May 7th and th, 1880, at 11 o'clock, A.M., each day. Open to members of the

Ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. 15 shots at each distance, each

Ranges, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Is snots at each distance, each day. That competitor making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions will be selected by the Amateur Rifle Clab as list representative, subject to the conditions of the N. R. A. Any competitor shooting in the N. R. A. Remington Shot-Gun Match, which takes place on Saturday, May 3th, 1890, may have his score in that match counted as one competition, should be so

ers. Keene, Wingate and Alford were appointed to solicit scriptions to the fund.

MILITARY 28. SWISS RIFLES. Mr. Frank J. Donaldson, the Sec-MILITARY cs. Swiss RIFLES. Mr. Frank J. Donadson, the Sec-retary of the N. R. A., is preparing the terms of a competition which shall bring the heavy Swiss riles to Creedmoor, in compe-tition with the ordinary ten-pound riles. The runes of the N. R. A. very properly har out these ponderous pieces of ordance, and encourage the use of practicable field weapons; but there is a desire on the part of the Schuetzen Club shooters to meet the crack off-hand men at Creedmoor for a fair, full test of the riffes. This Mr. Donaldson proposes to bring about with his match, and the Board of Directors have asked him to draw up his terms for

NEW JERSEY-Brinton, May 1st .- The season of the New Jersey NEW JERSEL-Philmon, and Re.—Lie season of the Awe elsely State Rills Association was opened to-day on Brinton Range with the first of twenty competitions for Sharps military rifles, open to members of the association and members of the National Guard of New Jorsey. It was shot at 200 yards distance, with military rifles, and was won by Mr. I. L. Paulding, with a score of 42 out of ble 50 points:--

| Col. (| y. E. 1 | Ρ. | H | 0 | W | a | d | ٠. | | | | 4 | ı | | J. | 11 | . 7 | Cod | d | | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | | 35 |
|--------|---------|-----|----|---|-----|---|----|----|----|---------|------|----|---|---|----|-----|------|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|-----|----|----|------|
| A. J. | Clark | | | | | | ٠, | | | . , | | 40 | 1 |] | Э, | S | , Вi | ınk | i.S | | | | | | ; | ٠, | | 33 |
| | . Davi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ne day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dr. 3 | . M. D | ar | t. | | ٠., | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | | 4 | 4 | | 5 | 46 |
| CT. | Falco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 5 | - 4 | 5 | - 4 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | , | 4 | - 5 | | 4- | - 41 |
| F. H. | Halts | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - 4 | - 5 | , | 5 | - 4 | | 5- | -40 |
| D. 1d. | Davi | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | .5 | 4 | - 5 | - 4 | 4 | 5 | - 3 | | 3 | - 4 | | 4- | -41 |
| .1. W. | Todd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | - 4 | 4 | 4 | - 4 | | 4 | -4 | | 3 | -40 |

Washington, D. C., May 1st.—The third spring match at 800, 800, 800 and 1,000 yards was shot at Bennings to-day by the Columbia Ridle Association, under trying conditions as to light and wind, and Association, under trying conditions as to fight and wind, and scores, which to the uninitiated should have been high in the pleasant May weather, were pulled down below the averages, to the chagrin of the six marksmen who entered for the contest. The west wind varied three points or more in both direction and force, and at the first two stages required much judgment to counteract its vagaries, while thin clouds, deepening into a gray Counteract is vagaries, while tun coons, deepening mo a gray sunset, according field by falling temperature, made clevations uncertain. Althoughi'e he corporal's guard of competiors was made up of redoubtable "cracks" like Col. Burnside, Mr. Lauritzen and Dr. Scott, and promising beginners like Walter Scott and Mr. Adee, yet all were more or less baffled by the shifting elements, the Colonel's old-timeskill as a bad-weather shot giving him the the Colonic is offermessin as a waterweather storgy mig in the least unfortunate outcome, as shown by the record printed below. His clean score at 800 yards deserves the highest praise, as won in the teeth of most perplexing conditions of mirage and whild. At 900 yards Dr. Scottshot in good form, and came out best with 69 to his credit, including a string of eight white owls; while at the longest distance Mr. Adee's luckily steady elevations gave him the advantage—his fifteen shots, without change of vernier, ranging within eighteen inches of vertical deflection, giving him a creditable 60 and the second prize on the aggregate scores. The leading shot-for-shot tallies were as follows:-

| Col. J. O. P. Burnside | 8005 9003 1,0005 | 4. | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 4-67 > 20 | 9 |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|
| | 800,3 900,3 1,0005 | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Dr.S. I. Scott | 8005 9004 1.0004 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 | ő | 5 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 4-69 20 | 0 |

Wulter Scott 67, 64, 67-198, with a miss.

OHIO.-Cincinnati, April 17th.-The following is the score made office Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club in the thirteenth competition for the Baker medal; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; 15 shots at Massachusetts-Creedmoor targets:—

| Names. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | lass. | | d. |
|---------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|----|----|
| H. Stickles | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | S | 12 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 147 | 63 | |
| L. Fender | 7 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 140 | 64 | |
| M. Gindeliu | ~~ | 10 | - 8 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 9 | - 8 | 140 | 63 | |
| G. Hensen | - 8 | 12 | 9 | - 8 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 139 | 63 | |
| J. R. Weston. | - 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 137 | 62 | |
| M. Doughman | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 135 | 64 | |
| Bennett | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 8 | ð | 8 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 123 | 55 | |
| O. Topf | 9 | 10 | - 9 | 8 | б | 6 | 10 | 6 | 0 | | | | 7 | 9 | 7 | 115 | 52 | |
| W. Hall | 10 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 86 | 49 | |

Offio-Ashtabula.—Spring tournament of the Ashtabula County Rifle Club. The attendance of sportsmen from abroad was very good and among them were some very fine shots. No score was kept the first day. On the two last days some excellent shooting was done. The three best counts of those days gave a total of 377, and 372 for 100 shots, and 325 for 90 shots, out of a possible 500 for 100 shots.

| | Wednesday, April 14th. | | | | | | | | | | Thursday, April 15th. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | _ | - | _ | - | _ | _ | _ | _ | | - | | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | * | | - |
| N. B. Tyler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | | |
| W. A. Birchard. | 14 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 15 | | | | | 20 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 12 | | | | | |
| R. C. Rice | 12 | 20 | 13 | 18 | 16 | | | | 16 | 19 | 14 | ٠. | 18 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| W. Bronson | 0 | 21 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 17 | 20 |
| H. V. Perry | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | | |
| G. W. Beckwith | 0 | 17 | 13 | | 13 | | 16 | 15 | 11 | | | | 18 | 12 | | | | | | |
| E. Rawdon | 17 | 18 | 14 | | 1) | 17 | 17 | 17 | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. Barber | 20 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| S. T. Fuller | | | 10 | | | 11 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 17 | | | 15 | ٠. | 14 | 16 | 18 | | 11 |
| P. Hall | | | | | | 19 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 17 | 16 | 11 | | 20 | 16 | 12 | 19 | | | |
| F. E. Peck, No | e w | L | yn | ne | , 1 | na | de | а | 80 | ore | 0 | (1 | 2 i | n. | 4tl | 1 1 | na | te | h e | on |
| Thursday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NATIONAL GUARD PRACTICE, 1880.—Gen. A. C. Barnes, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., has prepared his orders for the instruction of the National Guard in rifle practice during the coming season. It will be conducted according to Upton's Tactics and Wingate's Manual, but wherever there is a conflict between the two works, the Tactics will govern. Every enlisted man of the infantry and cavalry, and of the artillery, when the latter is armed with carbines, will be required to practice on the range at least once during the season. The days for practice will be designated by the division commanders, subject to the following provisions: I. Shooting in each division will begin with marksmen's day, which will be devoted to practice for the marksmen's badge. Only those who won the trophy last year will be permitted to shoot for the decoration on that day, and those who win it again will not be required to practice at the other ranges. Falling to win the trophy, the competitors must take coming season. It will be conducted according to Upton's Tacwho win it again will not be required to practice at the other ranges. Failing to win the trophy, the competitors must take their place in the third class fand begin again. 2. Commandants of subdivisions will parade their respective commands, except the marksmen, at the range for practice in the third and second classes, on days specified by the division commander. They are admonished, however, not to convey more men to the range at agmonished, however, not to come more more in the first and commonded for. File and volley fitting by squads, platoons and companies will follow class-shoot-ing on these days. 3. Those who are absent on the first general practice day will be ordered out on a second occasion. Those who have qualified in the scond class on the first general practice. the day, may, if they choose, shoot for the marksmen's badges on that day, and those in the third class may shoot for places in the second class at the same time. File and volley firing will also be practiced. Marksmen of 1876, who are unable to be present at the first general practice day in approved matches wherein the conditions are precisely similar, but they must furnish their own the urst general practice day in approved matches wherein the conditions are precisely similar, but they must furnish their own transportation and aumunition. Every man must shoot with the weapon be carries to the range, unless it is subsequently con-demne. The Inspector of Ritle Practice as being defective. o several classes must stand on the first qualify-

ing score made. No officer or man will be permitted to fire more than 10 shots at the same distance in a single day. One company officer at least from each company on duty must be present on each practice day, and when two or more companies are ordered out, a field officer m ust be present.

Australian Riflemen.-The rifle organizations of Sidney and AUSTIALLAN RIFLEMEN.—The rifle organizations of Sidney and Melbourne have now a new associate in the South Australian National Rifle Association, of Adelaide, the first annual report of which is at hand. The body was formed under the Rifle Companies' Act of 1878, in Pebruary, 1878, and during the past year organized soveral matches. The first annual prize meeting was held at the Granville Langes, Semaphors, Oct. 6th-10th last. The ned at the Granville Hanges, Semaphore, Oct. 6th-10th last. The targets and marking are quite unlike those in use at Creedmon and at Wimbledon, and without any good reasons, and the rules are very strict to marksmen. There were on the meeting programme a company match with seven entries; a long-range match with forty-seven, and a short-range match with sixty com-petitors, a "Merchants" match at 400 and 500 yards, a contest for the S. A. N. R. A. championship, over six ranges; the Nursery Stakes and the Consolidated Stakes. The local volunteer forces have become interested in the Association, which bids fair to become a power in the rifle shooting world.

LONDON, May 1st.-Bell's Life says: "John William Oakden, nine LONDON, May ist.—Bell's Life says: "John william Oakdon, nire-teen years of age, the champion 500 yards shot of Bagland, chal-lenges any man in the world to shoot forty shots, distance 500 yards, at a target four feet in diameter, with an eight inch buils-eye; or he will give eight points out of eighty shots for £330 a side and a hundred guinea challenge cup. He will give or take £50 for expenses to any part of the world, Bell's Life to hold the stakes and appoint a referee."

Pachting and Canoeing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

May 3-Cooper's Point Υ.C. Spring Regatta. May 5-East Boston Y. C. Anniversary. May 8-Fonkers Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 12-Empire Y. C. Dowling Cup.
May 15 Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 23-Southern Y. Professional Race.
May 23-Southern Y. Professional Race.
May 23-Southern Y. C. Professional Race.
May 23-Southern Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Southean Regatta.
May 31-Southean Regatta.
May 31-Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Opening Cruise.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Opening Cruise.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Opening Regatta.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Opening Regatta.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Annual Regatta.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Annual Regatta.
May 31-Atlanta Y. C. Corbiblian Regatta.
June 1-Histophiay Y. C. Annual Regatta.
June 1-Fouthern Y. C. Corribibian Regatta.
June 11-Marbielphia Y. C. Corbiblian Regatta.
June 11-Marbielphia Y. C. Corbiblian Regatta.
June 12-Seawanbase Corlatina Matches.
June 13-Seawanbase Corlatina Matches.
June 12-Marbielphia Y. C. Regatta.
June 22-Dorbester Y. C. Regatta.
June 23-Wishington Yibago Y. Spring Regatta.
June 23-Wishington Yibago Y. Spring Regatta.
June 24-Canoe Congress Regatta. Lake George.
Aug. 4-Canoe Congress Regatta.

VACHTING NEWS.

GAINING STEADILY .- That something more than sand-bag rac ing is to be got out of a small boat is becoming more generally recognized. The Lizzie Warner, Haverhill Y. C., has been given 6in. more top-side, an over-hanging stern and a cabin, making quite a cruiser out of her and a safer boat than before.

HAVERBILL YACHT CLUB.—Com. Fairfield Harris and other gentlemon have offered a cup to be sailed for by yachts of Essex County, the cup to become property if retained sixty days against all comers upon six days notice. The first match for the cup is set down for June 5th.

WHERE IS THE CYGNET.-Mr. Shepard's sloop, Cygnet, recently cleared for Boston with a crew of two hands. She has how been out over a fortnight and has not been heard from. Probably awaiting fair weather in some small harbor.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—In accord with the invitations issued, the fleet of this club opened the season with a cruise to Saucelito, April 24th. An informal hop was given at the club house. It has recently been stated that yachts can be built much cheaper in San Francisco than in the East. This is open to queen taking the finish into consideration. The yawl is still the popular rig on the Pacific.

NEW STEAM YACHT.-Reancy and Malster, of Baltimore, are making good headway with the large steam-yacht for Mr. Leon Say. She is 200rt, length over all, 31ft, 6in, heam, and 20ft, depth of hold. Built of wood, the frame of the best Virginia white oak, and the plankings and ceilings of Georgia yellow pine. All the fastenings, from one foot above deep load line to keel will be of copper, and the others of galvanized iron. Sheathing of hardrolled copper, She will be fitted with a steam steering gear in the pliet-house, and a serew steering gear aft, with telegraphic communication from the latter to the forme. There will be a steam windless and a steam which amidships for hoisting sail and warpings. She will be full bark rigged and carry six boats, one of which will be a steam-haunch 28ft. long. Abaft the machinery will be the private saloon, cabin and state-comes, furnished in elegant style and connected with bath and tollet-rooms. From this saloon there will be a passageway forward to the dining-saloon. There will be four water-tight builtheads, and the one between the machinery and saloon will have heavy felt between the double linings to deaden the noise of the machinery. Coal-bunkers (sarry 39) tons. Water-lanks, with a capacity of 10,000 gailons. the fastenings, from one foot above deep load line to keel will be

and a condenser for making fresh water, will also be provided for and acondenser for making fresh water, will also ne provided for in the hold. The yacht will be propelled by compound engines, having 28 and 50in, cylinders by 33in, stroke. The engines will be supplied with independent air-circulating and feed-pumps, with boiler of 80 pounds pressure. The engines are to turn up to 80. The propeller will be of brass, with blades bolted to hub, and 13ft, dame, with a pitch of 20ft. At full speed twenty tons of coal will be consumed daily. The vessel will be completed by the 1st

New Engines.—Clute Bros. & Co., of Schenectady, are placing the engines in the steam-yacht built by Piepgrass, of Greenpoint, for Mr. Ed. Balback, of Newark. The yacht is 80ft. long, 13ft. for Mr. Cal. Balback, of Acwark. The yacht is 80ft. long, 13ft. beam, and 4ft. §in. deep. Compound condensing engines, cylinders II and 8in. diam. by 10in. stroke. Return tubular boiler 5ft. Sin. diam. and 6ft. 3in. long. Expected speed 14 knots. The same parties are supplying an inclined engine for Mr. Vanderbilt's sidewheel yacht, buildime at the same yard. Vertical boiler 52in. diam. and 71i. high. Cylinder 18x12in. Length of hull 82ft. beam 12ft. depth 3ft. 9in. She is intended for the shallow waters of Great Scath Davi. 4

depth 3ft. 9in. She is intended for the shallow waters of Great South Bay, L. I.

BROOKLIN YACHT CLUB.—Mr. D. S. Hines is having a new steam-yacht built by Sam. Pine, of Greenpoint, engines by F. C. & A. E. Rowland, of New Haven. Longth 7ft. 8in. on w. 1., 8ft. over all; beam, 15ft. hold, 6ft., draft, 4ft. 6in. Cylinders, 10x10, working up to 200 revolutions with 125 pounds steam. Propeller, 6ft. diam., 8ft. pitch. She will be fitted up with the usual number of saloons and conveniences, the joiner-work by Vandeveer.

Norme Park Rosens.—On Tuesday, April 2fth. at 1.30 F.M., Mr.

Notes From Boston.—On Tuesday, April 27th, at 1.30 p.M., Mr. Tyler's shooner yacht Caroline slid off the ways among the cheers of an admiring crowd. The vessel took water with a heavy splash, the ways being rather short and steen for an casy entrance. This little ressel is the best of her type built in these waters, and, according to your correspondent's ideas, will be a powerful vessel. I am sorry that Mr. T. could not be induced to righer cutter, for I am inclined to think that two sticks will decidedly detract from her beauty. There are at City Point quite a number of keel boats building, among them Mr. Burgess' cutter Scorpion, and a cutter of 25ft. w.l., which is a fine type of the deep model. A healthy deep-hoat atmosphere pervades the yachting circles here in Boston, and let us hope it will continue. yachting circles here in Boston, and let us hope it will continue. The Sunday Herald made a slip-up, stating that the schooner Tempest was once owned by Mr. William Little, of the Brenda, whereas it should have said Mr. Lee, as it is a well-known fact that these vessels were great rivals at one time, being built by Mr. Harrington, of Bath, and both baving the same port of anchorage during the summer. The Brenda invariably got the best of the smaller vessel, which, by the way, was not 70ft, long, as the Herald says, but 60 or thereabouts. The Tempest is an able sca-both, but has not been seen around Boston for some time. I hear the Brenda is having housing topmasts got out, as are many of the boats in these waters, which is a good thine, and shows of the boats in these waters, which is a good thing, and shows that yachting mon are having their eyes opened to the fact that top humper is best out of the way at times. Mr. J. M. Sears, of the Trontina. Both vessels will make Mt. Desert their handquarters this linted. Both vessels will make Mt. Desert their handquarters this summer. THE GLEAM,-This steam yacht, recently launched from Her-

reshoff's yard at Bristo), has made a preliminary trial. Everything worked to satisfaction. The boiler made steam readily with the dampers partally closed, and the engines were worked up to 184 turns. Next trial she will be run up to her maximum speed.

COMPROMISE CUTTERS.—At least a score of yachts in this visinity will come out this season with a "double head rig."

Another Cure Effected.—Our contemporary, the Spirit of the Times, has the following in a recent date:—"Its hard to tell, however, which is the mostsenseless, the carrying of 11 tons of sandbags on the weather gunwale, as the Dolo would have to do, or the bags on the weather guttavia, agine Dono would have to no, or the dragging of "3 tons of lead or more," in the keel. It would seem that a compromise between the two styles of model—the English and the American—was something just now much to be desired.' Exactly, and it affords us pleasure to add so excellent a journal to The list of ourcel—cured from the hallucination that holling can sail unless spread on top the water. One by one our contempo-raries are tacking ship and laying a course by our wake. Moderate beats, good depth and draft, low ballast, song rigs and flush decks—that is the compromise two water, and the compromise that decks—that is the compromise we want, and the compromise that will produce the best yachts for all purposes, and give the most for the money. As to small, open boats, the sand-bag caricatures are no match for the catamaran, in any respect. The latter should displace the dangerous clam shells altogether, and it is a matter of wonder that this has not been done long ago. The catamarans are faster, drive, less expensive to run, infinitely safer, and of lighter draft. We pride ourselves as a nation upon being proreserve, but greater conservation in dropping an ancient and extravagant vagary for a vast and palpable improvement, could hardly be cited. The life insurance companies ought to interest themselves in bohalf of the extamaran. They are a perfect gosend to open boat sailors, and yet they are not in popular demand. send to open Journal salors, and yet they are not in popular demand. They combine racing qualities and cruising capacity to a much higher degree than the Nettles, Meteo.s, Browns, Dodos, and their ilk, which take a mountain of sand, an arre of canvas, and a frigate's crew in bathing duds, to get out of their own way alongside of a Tarantella or a Gilpin.

THE CRUSADER.

THE trial of the new schooner Crusader, J. Roger Maxwell, Esq., A. Y. C., was an event looked forward to with much interest in the yachting world. A good deal of nonsense had been written concerning the new craft, one cribusiast of a contrary written concerning the new craft, one culturiant of a contrary united oven going so far as to counsel filling in her bottom solid, thereby raising the ballast some 12ln, above its present position, and we believe it was the same oracle who found fault with her dead wood because it was too heavy, when, as a matter of fact, its siding size is rather less than usual. But, whatever may have been the opinions of such worthies, Numm, the huilder-or "Johnny," as he is more familiarly known—has turned out a sound and handsome piece of work on the lines supplied by the owner, of which Mr. Maxwell may justly be proud. The Crusader is something of a departure from the old time standard which is something of a departure from the old time standard which twiter, of which advantages may justly be proud. The Crissiner is something of a departure from the old time standard, which has about been ridden to death, and we welcome the change, for in her we see the birth of an abler style of center-hopard vessed than hitherto the custom. She is, in short, an approximation to the pilot beats in general dimensions, though in the matter of freebound she certainty is far ahead of them. She is Ni(t over all, 1887 the owners they gift the sheaf of them. Fig. 3in. on water-line, 2ff. 7in. extreme beam, with about 20ff. Sin. 3in the water-line, 2ff. 3in. deep, and carries, at present trim, 30 tons of linds lead, on a draft of a little over fft. Poremast ffft, mainmast Taft., bowsprit-outboard 35ft, mainboom 58ft, main-section 10 tons of line and 10 tons of 30 tons of inside lead, on a draft of a little over 7ft. Foremast IIII, mainmant 3ft., bowsprit-outboard 3ft, mainboom 58ft, maingaff 3flft. At a future date we hope to publish the lines and full details of the yncht, and at present we will limit our attention to her first day's sailing hast Saturday. At 3.7.M. the lines were cast off, and a tug took the schoener into clear water. There were on board, besittes the owner and builder, a number of gentlemen is terested in her performance, including Com. Latham, Fish, and ex-Com. Thayer, of the A. Y. C.; Yies-Coms. Hathaway, N. B. Y. C.; Messrs, C. S. Lee, Lawton, Max. Wrigley, L. C. Maxwell, and thers, including representatives from the Forest Ann Stream.

others, including representatives from the Forness Ann Syrram, and World.

The wind was blowing stiff from west southwest, the guists whistling through the rigging, which produced visions of wet decks and sing canvas. The minest horsetayast and jib were put on her, and the hard blasts could not make her "drink water" to leeward. Hev stiffeness was a matter of favorable comment, and after a few boards, the foresail was set and the schooner sailed out the Narrows with a rap full. Even the worst of the squalls could do no more than just fetch her "deck to," and there she seemed hang. It would have taken a young gale to send her over any forther, for she began to feel her soling is the easy manner in which she parts the water forward and the rest she leaves it in from abatt the quarters. Even when down to the souppers ner in which she parts the water forward and the rest she leaves the from aniat the quarters. Even when down to the scuppers there was no sign of a break under her lee bow, nor along her side. She groes through the water like a steamboat, and there is actually no more lecommotion to leeward than to windward, barring the merest surface agitation. The Cruadler will have to be pushed very hard indeed if she is ever to carry a "hone in her be pushed very hard indeed if she is ever to carry a "hone in her teeth." Certainly it must be granted that her entrance is about perfect. It is 0.8 of the length, and her arears forward correspond to the wave line ordinates; facts which offer a solution of heralmost unequaled excellence in this respect. Not even the America goes through with less fuss. And what has been said about her entrance applies to the run, for the Criteader drags no quarter wave, no stern wave, does not drop by the stern or bore by the head. She is one of the cleanest-sailing vessels that have come under our observation. Add to this the fact that she carries a large spread, and carries it in a stillish wind without flinching, that the more is blows the faster she woes, showing no burving. that the more it blows the faster she goes, showing no burying procliving, lively and sensitive to every puff, well balanced, very quick in stays, easy as an old shoe in the moderate swell met with on Saturday, and the opinion may well be hazarded that she wil be a teaser. With her owner at the helm, and some of the Peer. less' old corinthians tailing on to the gear, Crusader will be a hard one to beat, and the craft that gets away with her will be a flyer ladeed. If the new schooner fulfalls our expectations her success will go far toward the introduction of a healthy yacht and healthy yachting in New York waters, and no little credit must be awarded to her owner for the step he has taken in the right direc-

AN EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Stream :

THE call for the formation of the Massachusetts Yachting Association was issued by the D. Y. C. mainly to settle the question of measurement. The system adopted is simply that in use by the D. Y. C., and may be the best, but for my part I do not believe that it is. My reason for saving so is this: There are two yachis in this wijelinity that often sail together in regatts, one of which is litt. long and 10ft, beam, the other 23ft. long and less than 9ft, beam. The result of the context is invariably the same—the longer boat getting in ahead, and being figured out of the prize by the time allowance now in vogue, with the simple facto of length considered; the shorter boat not being taxed for the foot of exira beam, which gives her so much extra sall-carrying power. Yet if they should sail under the rules of the Salen Bay Y. C. they would sail on even terms. Does not this seem to be

I think the plan proposed by myself, and adopted at several regattas I was connected with in the management, some seven years ago, is preferable to this. It was as follows: Starting from the stem at the water line, carry the tape around along the water line to the stern in line with the stem. The only person who made the slightest complaint was the owner of a very wide sloop, which had been a very profitable craft in taking prizes, owing to the simple length measurement making her so much shorter than most of the yachts of her class, although more powerful, but by the "girth" method she was much more fairly estimated. I do not wish to say that this is the correct system, but is, in my nind, preferable to a simple length measurement. The Massachusetts Association has, therefore, grieviously failed, and disappointed many in this respect.

At the meeting for the organization of the Eastern slivision of the N. Y. A. five were clubs represented by delegates having au-I think the plan proposed by myself, and adopted at several re

At the meeting for the organization of the Eastern auvision of the N. Y. A. five were clubs represented by delegates having au-thority from their respective clubs, and at the next parhaps two more clubs will be represented, these clubs not having felt au-thorized to send representatives unless they were appointed at a regular meeting.

The Washington Villago Y. C. is a new club organized a year regarder they respent times in quitie a prosperson gandition. At

are, and at the present time is in quite a prosperous condition. A their last meeting they voted in some twenty now mombers, drawn from the Dorchester and South Boston clubs. They intend to be vory rigid in their choice, and to admit none but those who would make desirable members. Salem. April 26th.

CANOES AND THE CANOE CONGRESS,

I am pleased to learn from Commodore Chase's letter, which I am pleased to learn from Commodore Chase's letter, which appeared in a recent issue, that the promoters of the Canoe Congress, to be held at Caldwell next August, have become charitably disposed, and made arrangements to take in Cauadians as members and having all the rights and privileges of their American cousins. Think this is a step in the right direction, for canoe padding and canoe building are nothing new in Canada: and I will here suggest to my brother canoeists in the Dominion that we turn out in full force next August.

As for canoe cruising with decked canoes in large open water, I have seen very little of it in this country. In our inland lakes and streams we feet tolerably safe in an open canoe, and for that

and streams we feel tolerably safe in an open canos, and for that are strong or the control seem and the control seem although saling is industed in the control seem and the control seem and the control seem and the control seem as birch-bark of the North American Indian as is conformable with brea-park of the worth American Indian as is conformation with the great requisites—speed and safety. I trust this subject, what constitutes a cauce, will be taken up and discussed at the coming congress. I am aware you have builders of fine cances in the United States, but I think the Canadian builders are prepared to offer strong opposition in that line. For myself, I should like to fleast the appresse square from the work best builders of building of buildings of fine. soe at the congress canoes from the very best builders of both Sociat the congress cances from the very best builders of both countries, and I would suggest that the committee baying charge of the call, shall allow Forest AND STREAM to donate a prize for the best cance exhibited at the congress. I intend to do what I can to induce the following builders to send a cance each; Stephenion & English, of Peterbore; Herald, of Riec Lake, and Gordon, of Lakefield, Nothing interests an enthusiastic cancelst more

than a fine cance, and the meeting must be made interesting in every way possible

to my way possible.

In describing how a cance should be propolled, the commodores say that the padolle or sail only may be used. Although Mr. Bishop used ears and outriggers on his paper cance, Marke Thereed, during his 2,500 mile voyage from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the great southern sea, they were only used to break the monotony of constant paddling, and to bring futo action sets of muscles that were not used in paddlidg. Mr. Bishop scouts the idea of using oars as a means of propelling the cance, except in extreme cases, where long journeys are taken.

Commodore Chase very correctly remarks that in Canada the single blade paddle is almost entirely used, and these are made of ash, maple, and sometimes of coder. Light in weight, yet sufficient strength, are the requisites for a man that paddles ten or twelve hours a day C A Post

Guelph, Canada, April 13th.

A TEN DAYS' CRUISE IN '79.

THE next day, Tuesday, broke fine, clear and warm, without a breath of wind, and if we had entertained any idea of leaving, we should have had to have given it up. As the day proreaving, we should nave had to mave given true. As the day progressed the heat made itself felt, and with our awnings spread fore and aft we prepared for a "loaf." Nothing is easier than this aboard a yacht, provided the "loafer" has no nervous disease—a thing not common in the species—and can do absolutely nothing, and enjoy himself. The "capitain" and "Eben" scated on the starboard side of the cockpit, carried on's desultory game of poker, for half dollars the game, to the buge delight of numerous power, for his wonths the game, to the nulge tengine or influence urchins on the wharf close by. Some one of an uneasy turn of mind proposed that we should visit Goss & Sawyer's ship-yard, so having put off for a time the much-loved pijamahs, the "Cap." Eben" left their game, and joined the crowd.

All over the yard we went, from steam box to nearly finished vesel, and many interesting things we saw. This yard is said to be one of the finest in the country, and it undoubtedly has every appliance for turning out vessels at short notice that ingentify could suggest. The inside finish of the coasting vessels caused us no little surprise, as did also that of a steam serew tender for a no indices in price and dash of a steam series tender to a whaling fleet. Maple and mahogany panels, with rich plush seats formed a yacht-like cabin, which was in good taste, and showed that the coaster and whaler have their comforts as well as the yachtsman. Enormous timbers from the bending machine were being put in almost as soft and pliable as molasses candy, but soon Defing put in timost as sort and phantes monasses candy, our soon to harden, and take heavy blows from many a good sea, some to succumb to their force, others to last out year after year? Ill burned for the iron that is in them. Such is the gratitude of man that after the good old vessel has carried blin and his over many a wide stretch of water, through many a blow, and has, perhaps brought him his fortune, that he makes a funeral pile out of it and rakes what he can out of the ashes.

As it grew very warm toward noon, we wandered back to the yacht, and once more donned the light and airy costume of the morning. Some mortal suggested that we should take a bath, morning. Some mornin suggested that we should take natus, and before the words were fairly out of his mouth two of us were over the side, and paddling round in the shadow of the yacht. The water was delicious, and it was not long before all hands were disporting themselves round the yacht like so many tame porpoises.

There was some talk of going over the town in the after but the town is not excessively interesting or exciting. It is the surroundings which impress one with their beauty. The ship yards are unsurpassed, but otherwise Bath is like any other East-

Later in the afternoon, however, "Gasket" and "Ehen" bired Later in the alternoon, however, "Gastet" and "Enen" here a trap, and went off on a jaunt through the city's principal streets. "Sticy" and the "Infant" betook themselves to the port both and a sail on the river, while the "Captain" smoked, read and slept on board in solitary grandeur. All turned up in time for dinner with their labitual punctuality, and it was unanimously decided that we do" the town by raslight, as we were to leave the next morning "do" the town by gastight, as we were to leave the next morning.
D. V. We found the tramp ashore rather slow, however, and so
set out again toward the yacht with pleasure. On the way down
we listened to the "Bath band," which was rehearsing, and were
regaled with the latest popular music. The night was fine and
clear, but the cabin glass threatmend wet and bad weather, much orear, not the compages interaction were an east weather; man, for our disgust, as we wanted to sal the next day without fail. We were doomed to disappointment, as the wind next morning was heavy from the south-southwest, bringing with it fog and rain. It was a head wind to go down the river, and though we rain. It was a head wind to go down the river, and though we sent word for a tug, none approached. This was quite as well, perhaps, as we still pride ourselves on never having had to use steam since the yacht was built. The gusts tore up the river in heavy bursts, and the fog and rain shut us in like a wall, so that we could not see the opposite bank of the river. Well, there we

could not see the opposite bank of the river. Well, there we were, so we had to make the best of a had bargain. Reading, smoking and card-playing were the "divarshuns" left us, and to these we turned for consolution. The "Captain," believing in detaching oneself from unpleasant surroundings by the aid of one's inner consciousness, lit a cigar, took down "The Voyage of the Subbeam," and curled up in a corner on the starboard side. This seemed to strike the crowd as a good idea, and of them immediately followed it. The others were scated at two of them immediately followed it. The objects cauches were eased at the table, engaged in some sort of incipient gambling, for there is nothing that a man won't do—even if his principles are of a high order—if he should happen to become storm-bound. This we discovered in "it, on our way home from a two weeks' cruise, which was extended to three weeks when we were fog-bound as which was extended to three weeks when we were log-cound at Scal Harbor, and Hockland more than ten miles away. A siron fog-horn drove us almost wild, and we were reduced to shooting crows and trying to shoot a lamb which the owner offered us at a discount provided we killed it. The sportsman who undertock to slay the unsuspecting beast took the mate on shore with him, and, slay the unsuspecting beast took the mate on shore with him, and, according to the latter's account, seemed more inclined to shoot him than the lamb; but then sheep are by no means easy to get at when they were as wild as these were, for we could see them rushing gaily about from point to point, while R— vainly essayed to diminish the flock. Lunch made a delightful break in the day, and we made a decided hole in the grub stock. Thursday, the 2th, found us all on deck before 5 o'clock, a sight seldom seen, and therefore to be taken advantage of. One energetic member had been awakened by the noise on deck, and had second the rest, who, for a wonder, all turned out, and went

chargetes and the rest, who, for a wondered or, all turned out, and had aroused the rest, who, for a wonder, all turned out, and whether to work helping the erow at basisting sails and casting off from the wharf, Quarter of Saw in griding quietly down the river under all sail. No box was be perfectly except the crash of our gun, and the words of the pleasant. No box was to be heard, except the crash of our gun, and the words of the grid of the gr which woke the echoes for a few moments, and the rattle of blocks, as we gibed at each turn in the river. Once out of the river, our nose was pointed in the direction of home, and we made for Portland. The wind hung light at first, but freshered at about 9, and we ran in among the Islands, casting anchors in

Portland Harbor at 10.30 A.M., between the revenue cutters Dallas and the Grant. Steamers loaded with passengers, towing s initiarly freighted, were going down to the island to a great pic-nic. The schooner Tarolinta, E. Y. C., ran by, bound for Mt. Bosert. An efficer from the Dullas came alongside to take our name, port, etc., but could not be induced to come on board, as hade, port, etc., out coind not be induced to come on board, as he had to return and make out his report. Virtuous official Atabout II we adjourned on shore, and "did" as much of the town as was compatible with the heat; but it must be com-fessed that as ice-cream saloon had more attractions for us than all the places of interest. Having discovered that there was to be a variety show in the evening at one of the halls, we hought tickets, and then bent our steps to the yacht by a circuitous route, bound to take in all of the place that we could with the least in-convenience to ourselves. We sent an invitation to the *Italias*' officers to spend the afternoon on the yacht, and dilue; but, unfortunately, the government inspector was expected that after normandly, the government inspector was expected that after-noon, and they could not leave, much to our regret, as I trust they will understand if these lines should ever meet their eyes. The afternoon and evening were the most beautiful I have ever seen. The harbor was like a mirror and the sun setting be-hind the city threw it into silhouette against the yellow-timed

hind the city throw it into silhouette against the yellow-finted sky, making a truly brilliont sight. All the shipping was reflected in the water, the rays of the setting sun giving color to the surroundings, strongly reminding one of some of the pictures one sees of Venice.

Early in the afternoon the Fearless, E. Y. C., making quite a little flect. After dinner, we same, to the evident enjoyment of the erew of the Grant, who collected in her bow and listened. Several boats filled with Portland's fair sex seemed interested in our appearance, but kept at a respectful distance, probably remembering that though "music hath charms," still, "distance lends enchantment." chantment.

In the evening we went to the before-mentioned variety show and ran across an old acquaintance, who was here in his yacht and proved a great addition to the party. We spent a lively even ing, and turned in very near the "wee sma' hours." (To be continued.)

Gricket.

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

ay S, at Staten Island—Columbia College vs. Staten Island (2d), 13 S, at — — Merion vs. Young America. 17 S, at West Philadelphia—Dorian vs. Belmont. 18 S, at Germantown—Oxford (1st) vs. University of Penn-

at commantown-Oxford (180 ts. University of Carlo, at Germantown-Germantown (20) ts. Young Amorica (20), at Chestmit Hill-Chestmut Hill es. Girard, at Chestmit Hill-Chestmut Hill es. Ghester City, at —— University of Penn. vs. Chester City, at —— Merion (2d) vs. Chester City, at —— Merion (2d) vs. Chester City, at — St. Louis, Mo.-Mound City C. C. (opening Cay), Engity Chester City.

May 23, at St. Louis, Mo.—Mound City C. C. (openin ind rs. All Comers. May 31, at Haledon, N. J.—Manhattan rs. Paterson.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA US. BELMONT.-At West Philadelphia, May 1st. UNIVERSITY-First Inning.

. Thayer, c, and b. Yarnall. Montgomery, c. Knipe, b. Yarnall. B. Thayer, Jr., not out. G. Thayer, c., and b. Yarnail.
L. Monigouery, c. Knipe, b. Yarnail.
L. B. Thayer, Jr., not out.
Murphy, b. Yarnail.
Philler, b. Yarnail.
John Scott, b. Yarnail.
Cowporthwait, b. Yarnail.
Tilighman, c. North, b. Woolman.
Remark, b. Woolman.
Byes, I (widee, r. Total..... BELMONT. ... 0 c. Cowperthwait, b. J. B. Thayer.... c. Philler, b. J. B. c. G. Thayer, b. J. B. Thayer 5 c. G. Thayer, b. J. B. Thayer 5 c. G. Thayer, b. J. B. Thayer 5 c. Th. Thayer 20 Not out. 22 Thayer... Yarpail, b. J. B. Thayer.... Woolman, c., sub., b. J. B. Foolman, c., sub, b. J. B.
Thayer, ... 8 b. J. B. Thayer, ... 13
awnsend, b. J. B. Thayer, ... 0 c. J. B. Thayer, b. Clark. 4
vin Scott, c. and B. Clark. 12 b. Clark. 3
ewlin, c. Clark, b. J. B. Newlin, c. Clark, b. J. B.
Thayer.
Al. Scott, C. Murphy, b. Clark | c. and b. Clark
Madera, b. J. B. Thayer | c. Scott, b. Clark
Work, not out. | 4 b. J. B. Thayer.
Byes. | 8 Wides, i. j. byes, 2. Total Won by University on first innings by 64 runs.

Won by University on Iris innings by 0s runs. Young America 1s. Twentee of Norona.—At Stenton, Philadelphia, May 1st, Al. Reach knocked the ball around in base-ball style, and R. S. Newhall, a strong, reliable batter, was bowled by MacNutt on the first ball. Pease was missed at slip by Wilberham after hold II, and when the score of the Young America stood at 66 it, looked as if the Oxford would win. Pease, how ever, pulled his club through.

ever, pulled his club manage.

OXYOLD.

First Inting.
A. Broadhead, b. H. L.
Brown.
M. L. Savage, b. D. S. New
M. L. Savage, b. D. S. New
I. MacNut, b. D. S. Newhall, b. MoNutt.
C. Dixon, b. C. A. Newball, c. D. S. Newhall, b. B. Savage.
H. MacNut, b. D. S. Newhall, d. H. Davis, c. Bailey, b. MacNut.

Rush Manage, run out.

D. S. Newhall, b. Savage.

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D. S. Newhall, b. Savage.

D. S. Newhall, b. S L. Brown.... Wilberham, b. C. A. New-Bailey, not out....es, 5; leg byes, 1..... Total.....71

NOTES .- NEWMARKET C. C .- At the annual meeting of the New-NOTES.—NEWARKET C. C.—At the annual meeting of the New-market Cricket Club, of Ontario, held recently, the following out' cors were elected: President, Mr. T. J. Robertson; Vice-Presi-dent, Mr. E. Jackson; Secretary-Tressurer, Mr. E. McCormick; Captau, Mr. F. Moncrieff. Managing Committee—Mesers. L. At-kinson, A. Barwick and A. McCormick. Match Committee— Messrs. Albert E. Roc, Wm. Sutherland, and Ed. McCormick, Properly Committee—Messrs, Geo. Ashworth, F. Bentley and J.

GOODWOOD, C. C.-On April 16th, a club was organized at Goodσοσύσνου, C. C.—On April 16th, a cino was organized at Goodwood, Ont., whose name is the "Goodwood Union Cricket Club," and it has for officers for this year the following gentlemen: President, Dr. Kidd; Vice-President, Wm. Todd; Secretary, U.C. Hamilton; Treesurer, S. Alcock, Committee—Messrs, Alcock, Watson, Saunders, McChillough and Davey.

PARKRILL C. C. - A club is being organized at Parkhill, Ont.

PARKILL C. C. - A cuto is being organized at Parkini, Oh.

RARRIK PLONO C. G. - The annual meeting of the Barrie Union
Cricket Club, was held on April Puth, when the following officers
were detected for the season of 1889; President, L. S. Sanders;
Pirst Vice-President, J. C. Morgan; Second Vice-President, Dr.
McConkey; Third Vice-President, D. Spry; Capitain, R. Marpole;
Secretary and Trensurer, J. S. Boddy, Standing Committee-H.
King, H. Fortier, W. Mann, P. J. Moore and J. A. Richardson.
Collecting Committee-L. S. Sanders, R. King, W. Mann, J. S.
Boddy and J. A. Richardson.

Boddy and J. A. Knenardson.

- Lorne Cricket Club of Hallfax, N. S., held their annual meeting on April 21st, when the following officers were elected: President, Miner T. Foster; Vice-President, Alfred A. Woodill; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles R. Fairbanks; Captain, J. Seymour Woodill, Committee of Management—the officers ex-officio, J. McK. Gabriel and Robert J. Reid.

Galt Collegiate Institute C.C.—The following officers have been appointed by the above organization for the current year: President, H. L. Rice, B.A.; Captain, T. Lazier; Secretary and Treasurer, T. Burpeo.

Treasurer, T. Burpee.

Pour Hore C.C.—The following named gentlemen have been elected officers of the Port Hope Cricket Club: President, Col. Williams, M.P.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. J. Brown, Peter Robertson and J. Fusby; Secretary, F. J. Baines; Match Secretary, W. S. Bleicher; Treasurer, W. R. Wadsworth.

Meticaer; Freishier, W. M. Walsworth.
LAWRING, C. C.—The Lawrence Cricket Club is now open to
receive challenges from any other club in the State. All communications addressed to Thomas Dixon, 13 Camden street, Lawrence, Mass, will receive prompt attention.

MENTORD C. C.—The Meaford Cricket Club held their annual meeting recently, and elected the following officers: President, John Alberry; Vice-President, C. Sheppard; Secretary and John Alberry; Vice-President, C. Sheppard; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Dillon. Standing Committee-Messrs, G. Haines, A. J. Chisholm, and D. J. LeRoy.

SAULT ST. MARIE C. C .- The Sault St. Marie Cricket Club has Sault St. safet to C-rus and of sault o of the meeting.

ALBION C. C. - The new Albion Cricket Club, of Camden, N. J., have effected a permanent organization. John T. Woodhull, a member of the Camden bar, and a son of ex-Judgo George S. Woodhull, has been elected President. The Camden and Star Cricket Clubs are about to re-organizo.

PARIS, C. C .- The annual meeting of the Paris Cricket Club, of PARIS, C. C.—Ine annua meeting of the Paris Cricket Clint, or Ontario, was held on April 23d, when the following officers were elected for 1890: Patrons, A. H. Baird and J. Young, M. P. P.; President, J. McMillan; Committee, Dr. Burt, and Messrs. Brown, Toticu, Olliver, Allworth, Anderson and Maxwell. It was de-cided at the above meeting to Join the Ontario Cricket Associa-

STRATUROY C. C .- This club has elected the following officers STRATRIO C. C. - Ins cuto mas circute in clothward onners for 180: President, Mr. E. Woodbury; First Viee-President, Capt, Irwin; Second Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Dewar; Captain, Mr. B. Paine; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Armstrong; Treasure, Mr. T. A. Gale; Managing Committee, Messrs. George Billington, W. Bishop and T. A. Gale.

WINGHAM C. C.—This club was organized on Friday evening last, with the following officers for 1880: President, Mr. W. T.

Bray; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. P. Webster; Match Committee, Messrs, Meyer, Corbould, Heal, Griffin and Ferguson.

THE GANANOQUE C. C.—The Gananoque crickelers have organized a club with the following officers: President, Mr. C. L. Worrell, M. A.; Vice-President, Mr. John Ormiston; Secretary, Mr. F. M. Baker; Treasurer, Mr. D. L. Parmenter; Committee, Messa, Geo, Gillies, C. S. Cook, R. J. Ferguson, H. Parker and A. La flue. Committees were appointed to prepare by-laws and to canvies for members, after which the meeting adjourned.

members, after which the meeting adjourned.

Bramtros C. C.—The annual meeting of the Brampton Cricket
Club was held on April 2rth. The following officers were elected !
Patrons, Mr. K. Chisholm, M. P. P., Mr. W. A. Medulla, Mayor,
Judge Scott and Mr. John Hargert; President, Mr. James Golding; First Vice-President, Mr. R. D. Gamble; Scond Vice-President,
Mr. A. Morton; Scerekary and Treasurer, Mr. W. H. McFadden; Captain, Mr. R. D. Gamble; Committee, Messis, W. Peakes,
T. H. Graham, W. A. Green, J. O. Etwards and J. Kennedy. The
obble have scered a line granul, on which they have a mended; cinb have secured a fine ground, on which they have expended a

The Toronto Cricket Club, of Toronto, Ont., held their annual meeting April 14th, and elected the fullowing officers: President, Col. Comberland; Vice-President, Wm. Bayler; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Jackson; Committee, J. O. Howard, Dr. Sprague, C. H. Sproule, C. C. McCaul, H. Baines, J. Wright and H. D. Helmeken.

II. D. Helmeken.

CHATHAM CRICKET CLUM.—This old established club held its annual meeting at Chatham. Ont., on April 5th, and elected the following officers for the cusuing year: President, Mr. W. S. Ireland; First Vice-President, Mr. A. Heyward; Second Vice-Tresident, Mayor Northwood: Secretary, Mr. Walter Crowe; Treasure, Mr. C. Rey, Atkinson. The Match Committee is composed of Messrs, J. L. Nichols, C. R. Atkinson and W. B. Wells, Jr. Manaring Committee, Messrs Wells, Nichols, Van Allen, Clark, Rispin and the officers.

Rispin and the officers.

ALTHONA CHURKET CLUB.—This organization, of Altoona,
Penn., beld its annual meeting on April 6th, and elected for the
ensting season the following officers: President, Mr. Joseph
Wood: Yice-President, Mr. John W. Cloud: Secretary, Mr. W.
H. Rohner; Treasurer, Mr. T. J. Lewis; Ground Committee,
Messis, Robert E. Petlitt, A. W. Moss and W. H. Rohrer; Capitain,
Mr. Pettit. The ciub has a membership of fifty. It is proposed
to improve its grounds, and arrange matches for the spring and

THE HAWKESVILLE CRICKET CLUB, OF CANADA.- The annua meding of the Hawkesville Cricket Club took place on April 7th, when the following officers were elected for 1889: President, T. W. Vardon, M. D.; Vice-President, D. H. Waught; Secretary and Treasurer, Hugh McCulloch; Committee of Management; President, D. 1899. nt, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs, A. Woodward, R. McMinn, J. W. Hilborn, W. R. Hilborn, R. Morrison, John R. Donald ; Captain, W. S. Hilborn.

-Mr. George Oxborrow, of the Young America Cricket Club, of Milwaukee, Wis., has kindly sent us a membership ticket for the season, for which we return thanks.

-The Times, of Philadelphia, is the best cricket daily in the Quaker City.

which are situated almost in the heart of the city, and only about ten minutes ride in the horse cars from the "down town" of Detroit. The ground covers about six acres, being only a part of the imperfectly level acres belonging to the Detroit Sporting and Recreation Company's grounds, the whole being fenced in the fecreation Company's grounds, the whole being fenced in, the Pentusular having leased their portion for a term of five years on very favorable terms. Oh! If we New Yorkers were only as snaver as these Western Inds, and could lease a ground as they have done for \$80 a year, and 100 season tickets every year thrown in, which they dispose of for \$6 each, thus netting a clear profit (including the use of the grounds) of \$300 a year. These grounds are divided into three plots, namely, one for cricket, one for base-ball, and one for archery, croquet, etc., in the center. A magnificent club house at one end, with every convenience for members and ladies. There is also a lawn tennis ground, which is though and used as a skating rink during the winter. Trees surround the grounds and a first-cluss three-quarter unite waking-track. In front of the grand stand thower gardens are being taxtefully laid out to greet the optic and mest organs of the clife of Detroit. The Peninsulars are going to creet another club house for their own accommodation, and when this is finished the grounds will be aboad of anything in America of its club house for their own accommodation, and when this is finished the grounds will be aboad of anything in America of its kind. Of course I do not know what the boys of the "Huh" are doing this spring. Mr. Calvert promises a "full house" and a tight game to any Eastern club that may fayor the Peninadars with a visit, and, I may add, Detroit is expecting one or more teems from the East this season. Mr. Calvert is convinced that it would do more for cricket in the West than they can do in five years. So let us hope the East will do something, now that three Western teams have visited Now York and Philadelphia. The "monifed crickets" of Detroit came down handsouldy when the P. C. C. went bast, and if only the New Yorkers would be lakewise. P. C. C. went East, and if only the New Yorkers would do likewise, I think the Western trip would be a certainty. New Yorkers.

REVOLVING IN CRICKET.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Boston, April 17th.

Editor Forst and Stram:—

Thave noticed with surprise the several communications, both in your caterprising fournal and in one of your contemporards, relative to the action of the Staten Island Uricket Club at its annual meeting. All these articles would give the casual reader to understand that this club had innecently amended its constitution without accomplishing its object—in other worst, pinced itself in a false position. This view of the subject calls in question the samity of the club, as well as the read to bject in view. "Felix," in the sheet alluded to, believes it was intended as an "inforcement of the non-revolving doctrine." He says: "They intended to place obstructions in the way of 'revolving,' but overshot the mark;" but from recent inquiries I do not find that any one who voted for the amendment has, after reading "Felix," changed his mind.

The members who framed and offered this amendment, I sm credibly informed, are not antarousistic to "revolving" under "under" under "under "under".

reduly informed, are on antaronistic to "producine", i au creduly informed, are on antaronistic to "proper restrictions, and this new rule stricks me as a very product processing. It may, to be sure, prevent members of other cluss from using the Staten island grounds for practice with the various bowless of this club, and then playing in matteries against Quaker City.

—Should Captain Richard Daft decide to bring out a team this

—Should Captain Richard Daft decide to bring out a team this

ment that the will arrange to be here at the same time
as the Australians.

—We are indebted to DeWitt, 33 Rose street, for Henry Chadwick's "Hand Book of Base-Ball for 1880."

Our LETTE FROM THE WEST.—Milneaukee, April 25th.—Passing
through Detroit a few days since, I made a few inquiries about
cricket there. Mr. C. B. Calvert, the energetic Secretary of the
Peninsular Cricket Club, drove me out to the club's new grounds.

And St. George's Cricket Clubs it is all possible.

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IRD CAGE FOR SALE.—The fines 1) large cage or aviary ever made; cost te manufacture \$1,500; price, \$ 00; size, 5x8rt. W. J.K.NOWLTON, 16s Tremont street, Boston. April 22,1mo

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TWO FINE MUZZLE-LOADERS, by Wurfflein OFFINE MUZZLE-LOADERS, by Wurfflein.
One of four-barrel, rifle and shot, revolving barrel, 29 inches; Plbs., made expressly for hunter's
use, and very steady and true. The other addouble gun, sylinder by your body in first-class
reliable to the sylinder of the property of the sylinder of the property
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For Sale.

n Orange County farm, with are water facilities for propagating trout or other fish; its propagating trout or other fish; its propagating trout or other fish; falled on Orisville village, on main line of Erle Railing, and foot of Shawangung. Mountain; 70 units propagating water out streams, with gravely bottoms, flow rough the farm; one trout point; any number only on the county made. Will sed for the county

Great Bargains!!

GENTLEMAN leaving town, desires to dispose of his Salmon-Fishing Outlit, nong the lot are a couple of H. L. Leonard's ghest quality split bankboo and other rodes, in Hod reels, and a fine selection of Forest of leve and McBrude lites, lines, leaders, ily-books The above can be seen at Messes, PRITCHARD BRO'S, 89 Fulton street, New York. April2920

POR SALE—House, barn and twenty-five acres land on Sebec Lake; will cut ten tons hay catamaran, 15tt., all complete; best salmon-trout inshing in State; price\$330. Box 21, Sebec Village, Mo. may6.it

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PORSALE BY T. W. BOYD, 2H Notre Dame st., Montreal, Sotteh Salmon Trout Rods, Reels and Lines, Messrs, Forest & Sons, of Kelso, large and small Salmon Flies and Superior Casting Lines, Orders promptly attended to.

for Sale.

FOR SALE.—One Winchester Ritle, model 1844, in perfect order and a-good as new; will be sold at a low price; can be seen at HENRY C. SQUIMES.

Apr22-3t. 1 Cortland street.

FOR SALE.—One Ballard Creedmoor Holia GALL.—One Balanta Greening to the same with Everlasting shells. Also a fine Muzzle-Loading Target Rule in ease, with mold, bull starter, etc.; will be sold very cheap. Can be seen at HENRY C. SQUIRES, Apr.-22-3t. I Cortlandt street.

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In a very destrable location for a sportsman as a summer residence or club-house, litteen areas of farm and meadow land, with large dwelling-house, barn and necessary out-huid-ings, young orchard, etc. Can have botts and lishing-tackle within three hundred yards of house, it desired. The above property is a material about liver, where good gunning and is-hing can about liver, where good gunning and is-hing can be had in season. For further particulars, adthoe River, he had in season. For further particulars, address L. S. WILLLAMS, Tuckahoc, Cape May County, N. J.

POR SALE-W. & C. Scott hammerless; two sets harrels; one set 16 grange shot gain, weighing, with stock complete, 6(16); other set, one barrel, 40-70 cal. rille, adapted for Express builets, and other Jie cal. shot; premier quality, and all latest improvements. This gain was imported to express order of 0 H. Keep, Reasons for seeling given on application to HENRY C. SQUTHES, HOTHMART STORTER, and 6th.

FOR SALE.—WILLIAMS & POWELL Hammeriess Breech-Loader. This gain is the finest quality and cost \$35 six months ago. It has automatic safety boir, and all the latest improvements. Present price, \$250; E-bore, 74 less.—HEMIY C. SQUIRES.

App-22-37 HOSTIGHT STORY.

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SEE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for May 1st, and send for Cheular, WM. A. PERCY, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

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FOR SALE.—Two Dachsunde pups out of Zanke by Dan. Address W. H. GZITLINU, 46 May6, 14 May6, 14

A RARE CHANCE.—Two theroughly broken as a rock, with extra good note, good retrievers from lard or water and first class in every spect. Price, \$60 occ., CHAS, F. KENT, Hinghanton, N. Y.

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humanity. Trult yours.

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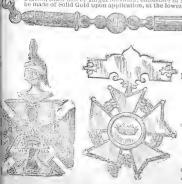
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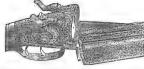
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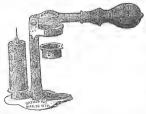
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YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880,

Volume 14-No. 18. Nos. 39 and 40 Park Row, New York

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Zyseieaevsis ana Yassaaumkeag,

HE northern and eastern portions of the counties of Penobscot and Washington, in the old Pine Tree State, contain a remarkable lake region, unsurpassed in extent and diversity of scenery, affording variety for the sportsman who, with rod and gun, is willing to rough it for ten days. The everlasting hills and meadows are supplied in unlimited quantity with deer, black bear and ruffed grouse, and the lakes and rivers with duck, landlocked salmon and trout. The variety of routes this region affords is not the least of its attractions, and has only to become more widely known to be visited and appreciated by a large number of sportsmen who cannot afford the expense of long trips West.

Parties can leave Boston by rail at night, and next morning reach the pleasant town of Lincoln, Me., the most central point from which to reach the lakes. A charming drive of twenty miles to the town of Springfield brings you to Gowell's, at the head of Duck Lake, where you can find Indians and canoes. Crossing Duck and Junior lakes, through Junior stream into Grand Lake, all

Penobscot rivers. From this point many excursions may pade into the surrounding wilderness, or by lakes stendless in extent, and one can pass the time with t and enjoyment.

pront and enjoyment.
Still another route presents itself from Syseledobsis Lake, which is the one we have just completed. I subjoin a few notes from a journal kept during the trip, trusting they will be of sufficient interest to warrant their reading.

irusting they will be of sufficient interest to warrant their reading.

Through the genial landlord of the Lincoln House, Mr. David Stockbridge, familiarly known as "David," we secured canoes and a man to do general work, who proved efficient in the canoe and an excellent cook. Under David's good management we had the canoes and supplies properly leaded and sent on a head, and on the arrival of the train, Tuesday, Sept. 9th, he was in readiness with a first-class team to convey us to Gowell's. It had rained during the previous night sufficient to lay the dust, and we had a most agreeable ride through the green wilderness, over a good road, reaching Duck Lake about 3 P.M. On the shore of the lake is a club house, owned by Boston parties, under the care of Mr. Gowell, and twice a year they visit here, lawing fine success and exhilarating sport hunting and fishing. We shortly had the canoes affoat, loaded and under way. Our man Henry was in charge of one canoe, and "Brick Top," having been over the route before, was appointed guide of the squadron, and took the lead with the other canoe. Besides the two mentioned, our party consisted of Mr. E. V. Cross, of Lawrence, Mass., an expert disciple of "Izask," and a thorough sportsman, and Prof. Mills, well known in Eastern Maine as a "dead-shot" and taxiderdmist, and for his agreeable loquacity on hunting subjects, which adforded us much enjoyment and instruction. We paddled leisurely across the lake and entered its stream, nearly hidden by dense adders, and being exceedingly for his agreeable loquacity on hunting subjects, which afforded us much enjoyment and instruction. We paddled leisurely across the lake and entered its stream, nearly hidden by dense alders, and being exceedingly narrow and rapid we soon reached the beautiful, clear water of Junior, as the sun, sinking behind the high ridge on our right, was illuminating the entire surface in gorgeous colors, which we accepted as a welcome and good omen for our success. About a mile below the mouth of the stream we found on our left an excellent camping spot, and while some were engaged in gathering boughs and making camp the rest were busily employed in getting supper. David had accompanied us thus far for the purpose of being with us one night in the camp, and he proved a pioneer in the work.

Camp and supper were soon in readiness, and under the combined inspiring effects of juniper tea, camp fire and a feeling of freedom from all care, the Professor began a relation of some of his wonderful experiences by land and water. He had the field entirely to himself, and we listened long in admiration until he began a thrilling narration of his experience at Bar Harbor during a gale of wind, when we quietly dropped out one by one, and left him talking to the stars. We had an excellent bed, and slept tranquilly until the rays of the rising sun, shining in our faces, awakened us to a day of sport. While we were seared about the breakfast table an exclamation from the Professor turned our attention to the lake. His experienced eye had discerned in the distance

clamation from the Professor turned our attention to the lake. His experienced eye had discerned in the distance a flock of ducks appreaching us. We all made preparations for their reception, and began the day with seven black ducks, handsomely stopped by the Professor and "Brick Top." While Henry was gone to Gowell's, with David, we broke camp and were ready to start on his return. The day was warm and clear, and the six mile stretch of water before us was calm and transparent as glass. The numerous islands at the head of this lake, closely crowded together, somewhat interfere with its outline, but after passing them it expands into beautiful shape nearly two miles in width and the shores hand-somely wooded. Near the islands land-locked salmon are found in blenty, of good weight and game. Vose

lakes, through Junior stream into Grand Lake, all well-stocked with land-locked salmon, you have the choice of several routes, either of them offering sufficient attractions to render them enjoyable, and not to be forgotten. You may cross Grand Lake to the falls, and by a short carry enter Big Lake, thence into Long Lake to Princeton. Carrying by the mills a short distance you can continue your route by the St. Croix River to Calais. At Grand Lake Falls is unexcelled land-locked salmon fishing in the season. There Mr. Atkins, the agreeable fishing in the season. There Mr. Atkins, the agreeable and has had uniform success, sending fish from this stational always and has had uniform success, sending fish from this stational lover the country.

Another route from Grand Lake, some distance longer is through Pocompas Lake and stream into the beautiful Syseledobsis Lake; crossing a short carry into the chain lakes, headwaters of Machias River, down which you can reach Machias. In this region is one of the most remarkable watersheds in existence. The lakes—Chain, First, Second, Third, Duck, Unknown and soveral smaller ones—are nestled together in a comparatively small space, sall easy of access to each other by short carries. We have here the waters of Machias, St. Croix, Union and

crossing which a person with a canoe will have to exer-

crossing which a person with a canoe will have to exercise due caution when there is any wind. We took dinner on the beach, with this handsome view before us, and Vosc, noticing the peculiar formation of the point of land opposite us, drew from the Professor this story, which he told with thrilling effect:—
"Several years ago the enterprising lumbernen of Calais sent men into this region to secure the pine. During the season of rafting, men were employed in squads of three and four to pick up the scattered logs. One of these squads, while so engaged, went ashore on this point to prepare their breakfast. Just as they got it in readiness they discovered their batteau adrift, and one of them started to recover it, saying in reply to one of his mates, who urged him to eat his breakfast first, that he 'would get that batteau or eat his breakfast first, that he 'would get that batteau or eat his breakfast first, that he 'would get that batteau or eat his breakfast first, that he 'would get that batteau or eat his breakfast in h-.' He swam out to the boat, and put his hands on to it to get in, when he gave one despairing yell and went down. After several hours' search his mates recovered his body, took it back to the point, and tied it to a tree near the shore with a two inch hawser, and then started to the settlement to procure a coflin. They returned the next day, bearing the coflin, but found their mate gone and the hawser broken in two. They left the coffin and retraced their steps to the settlement, saying their mate had been dragged into the lake by a large serpent, whose

traced their steps to the settlement, saying their mate had been dragged into the lake by a large serpent, whose track they plainly saw."

From that day the point has been known as "Coffin Point." and the story of the man's disappearance is firmly believed by the Professor and every one about the mills below. The Professor confirms this story by finding the bottom of the coffin five years afterward, while there winter fishing, and using it to make a pair of snow shoes.

We passed into the lovely Pocompas Lake, apparently sprimitive and wild as when the Indian alone canced We passed into the lovely Pocompas Lake, apparently as primitive and wild as when the Indian alone canced its waters and hunted its majestic shores. Entering its stream, we passed up two miles and camped for the night. While supper was in progress "Brick Top" started on an exploring expedition on his own account, and shortly returned with the intelligence that we were on the right stream, but a few rods below Syseledobsis dam. This so relieved the anxiety of Vose and the Professor that they became at once animated and happy, particularly the Professor, who felt somewhat limited in time, having an engagement to deliver a lecture on natural history toward the close of the month.

Professor, who felt somewhat limited in time, having an engagement to deliver a lecture on natural history toward the close of the month.

Thursday morning was bright and warm. Soon after breaking camp we reached the dam. We found Mr. Ball here, one of the assistant fish commissioners, who has admirably arranged breeding houses, and, being an enthusiast in his work, is very successful. He also has care of the house owned by the "Dobsis Club," which club is composed of several prominent gentlemen of Massachusetts, who visit here regularly. Their catch of Innd-locked salmon in May was fully up to the average for several years, which is large. We passed the morning here, visiting the hatching works, and getting much useful information from Mr. Ball. He and his wife remain here the year round, twenty miles from any settlement, their mode of locomotion being cances in summer and snowshoes in winter. We left the dam, accompanied by them, about 3 o'clock, and started around Big Island and up the lake to our camping spot, selected for us while at the dam. We met here two gentlemen from Boston, returning from a cruise in Chain lakes, reporting excellent success. Reaching the head of Sig Island, we bade adieu to Mr. Ball and wife. Following their instructions, we trolled for salmon in both cances, and caught several beauties, some weighing five pounds.

We reached our camping spot about dark, and found it a dry, sandy beach. After supper we prepared birch bark torches, and lashing the cances together started around torches, and lashing the cances together started around

several beauties, some weighing five pounds.

We reached our camping spot about dark, and found it a dry, sandy beach. After supper we prepared birch bark torches, and lashing the canoes together started around the shore of the lake to spear any luckless fish we should see. Yose made a striking tableau as he stood motion-less in the bow with the spear poised aloft, the lurid light of the torches casting a brilliant halo about him, showing him in bold relier against the surrounding darkness. Saddenly he made a vigorous thrust, and in a second landed a huge sucker. So we fished for an hour, catching nothing but those big, listless fellows who gave up the ghost with a squack like a guinea pig.

Friday morning was rare and beautiful, even in this, our best season of the year in Maine, and the glorious prospect before us of water and wilderness was sufficient to repay us for our journey thither. After an early breakfast, Vose and Henry went up the lake to try the salmon, while the Professor and 'Brick Top' took the high ridge behind us. In two hours we were assembled about the camp fire comparing notes, with the following results: Five land-locked salmon, averaging three pounds; two salmon trout, weighing respectively one pound and one pound and a half (these last named are the handsomest fish that swims); seven partridges, one white-leaded caple, shot by the Professor on the wing, and one red-headed woodpecker. While the Professor was busily employed with knife and seissors preserving the cagle and woodpecker, we had camp broken and were in readiness to start.

were in readiness to start.

Pushing out into the lake, we had a beautiful scene

presented to us—six miles of perfectly calm water stretching away to the blue hills in the north, with a width of two miles or more, its shores accurately portrayed in its blue depths. We had no hesitancy in declaring this the lake of lakes in Maine. Its Indian title, Syseledolosis, is most significant, meaning "a lake with big rocks in it." The water is clear as crystal, and to a depth of forty feet we clearly discern great shelving rocks; in many places they would seem to rise abruptly before us, with little or no water over them, when in truth they were many feet below us. The lake was unusually high, and our catch of fish was limited in consequence.

quence.
We reached the head of the lake and our first carry

trath they were many feet below us. The lake was insusually high, and our catch of fish was limited in consequence.

We reached the head of the lake and our first carry after a delightful sail, and getting cances and higgage out started over a good road to the dam, about a mile distant. We had everything over in three hours, and finding sufficient water at the dam to float our cance into the lake above, we settled on camping there for the night and fishing the stream. While supper was in progress, Vose caught trout enough to last us several days, some of two pounds.

Saturday morning found us abroad early, and in readiness for the Passadumkeag range of hills beyond us. The maps erroneously give Syseledobsis as one lake, about wentry miles long, while in fact it is separated by a stream narrow and rocky, and navagable only from the dam to the lake above, called Crooked on the maps, which is about as large as Syseledobsis. We pushed across this lake to Porter's Landing, and made preparations to pass the day and night. Vose and "Brick Top" climbed the high ridge above us, the watershed between Sc. Croix and Penotecot waters, and proceeded to Mr. Porter's camp, receiving a hearty welcome from this gentleman, who, reared in luxury, prefers the solitude of the woods. Securing his hound, they went out on the ridge, running parallel with the lake for two miles, and letting the dog loose, returned to our camp by the shore. The Professor readily left his specimens and arsenic, and accompanied "Brick Top" in his cance to a station down the lake favorable for the entrance of the deer, while the other cance was placed at an equally favorable point above. We had been in waiting scarcely half an hour, when we heard the baying of the hound, gradually becoming more distinct, and apparently in a direct line with the point covered by the Professor and "Brick Top," Before we got our guns in readiness a noble buck was in full sight of us. Pausing only a second to suif the air about him, he plunged into the lake. We waited patiently

forts of our trip. But as we were all volunteers, we made the best of it with good grace.

Ar, Porter soon appeared with his team to convey our camoes and belongings across the three miles between us and the Passadumkeag River. After many breakdowns and several trips, we got everything in sight of the river about 4 o'clock, and were all tired and wet after our hard work. The rain ceased shortly after we got our traps into the woods, and we quickly had a rousing spruce log live, and dried boughs enough to give us a comfortable heaf for the night, which was duly appreciated by us all. We decided to remain at this point for a day or two, and as the river was unusually high we argued that the trout holes below would be flowed out, and our best fishing would be above us. The result proved our wisdom, as we caught during Monday nearly two hundred handsome follows, some of three pounds. During Tuesday we remained about the camp, fishing a little, sleeping a good deal, and at work loading shells for duck shooting below. The unmerous creeks and streams along the stream are an excellent feeding ground for ducks, large numbers and several varieties frequenting these places during the season. It rained heavily again during the night, but Vose's waterproof tent sustained the reputation of the maker, and we passed the night as dry and comfortable as if we had been at home. During the evening the Professor

ion. It rained heavily again during the night, but Vose's waterproof tent sustained the reputation of the maker, and we passed the night as dry and comfortable as it we had been at home. During the evening the Professor was engaged in packing the specimens preserved by him during the trip. They contained arsenic enough to poison the entire population of the township which we were in. Wednesday was cloudy and cold, with strong indications of more rain. We broke up our comfortable home in the woods and commenced our descent of the river, whose Indian name, Passadumkeng, meaning "Meadow River," is most appropriate, and if they could have extended its title to include "very narrow and extremely crooked," it would have been described completely. There is quite a current for its entire length, and its deep, dark water is full of excellent breeding and feeding ground for the trout. We reached the Taylor brooks about noon, and caught a few nice trout, while the rain fell no us in torrents. The mouths of these brooks are reputed places among a few anglers carlier in the season, and weep fished by distinguished parties, containing Judge Clifford, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Handin, of Maine, during May and June, with splendid success. We passed sevaral parties gathering cranberries, which grow on the meadows in vast quantities. The river in many places is very picturesque, and for a time we follow its crooked course far into the open meadow, turn suddenly about and enter the woods to continue for two or three miles, its width in no place exceeding one hundred feet. miles, its width in no place exceeding one hundred feet. These changes from meadow to forest are most agreeable. mites, its width in no place exceeding one fundred ret. These charges from neadow to forest are most agreeable, and break the monotony of the trip. The flora of this region, although somewhat meager, was learnedly analyzed by the Professor as we glided quietly along. We made camp early, and after a royal supper of broiled duek, parridge and trout, our wet clothes were forgotten, and we contentedly sought the shelter of our canvas

Thursday morning was bright and beautiful, and, after the cold rain of the previous days, was thoroughly en-

joyed by us all. We started early, having a day of hard work in prospect. We passed the mouth of Nicatous stream, which runs ten miles from the lake of the same name, and reached Grand Falls about noon. These falls pitch suddenly down the river to the lowland below, nearly three hundred feet. The water was high enough to enable us, with care, to drop down to the dam, but it proved a rough place for the canoes. The Professor and "Brick Top" were obliged to get out after a few rods and wade their canoe through the boisterous current. There is a good carry road on both sides of the falls, and we should have got by more comfortably had we carried the whole distance, about a mile. Taking out the canoes at the dam, a short carry took us to the calm water below, and getting a hasty dinner we were in readiness to leave for our intended cump on the shore of Saponic Lake, eight miles away. We had seen but few ducks above the falls, but made preparations to encounter them on our way down, as we heard a party who left a few moments ahead of us firing repeatedly. Judging from their excessive shooting, we concluded we should get nothing but cripples. We had gone but a few rods, when a handsome wood drake flew up from the grass ahead of us, which the Professor tumbled into the stream with a well-directed shot. In about five miles of our journey from the falls we shot five wood drakes, four black ducks and two blue-winged teal.

To any one in a hurry a trip down this river would prove most exasperating, as its fortuous course continues for its entire length, while the distance must have been computed in air line, as in traversing the eight miles to Saponic we were unauimous in the opinion that we had traveled twelve. The triver makes one more abrupt turn joyed by us all. We started early, having a day of hard

computed in air line, as in traversing the eight niles to Saponio we were unaulmous in the opinion that we had traveled twelve. The Frier makes one more abrupt turn to the right, and opens immediately into a lake of which we had no previous warning. It is nearly circular in shape, and about a mile in diameter, abounding in picturel and white perch, the trout being exclusively confined to the water above the falls. The settlement of Burlington, on its north shore, gives us our first intimation of returning to civilization. We found the party concamped near the spot we intended to occupy, and while we were getting camp in readiness the Professor was interviewed by them, and his conscious smile of superiority must have been blighting when, in comparing notes of the shooting, they brought forth two black ducks, having expended powder enough, as they admitted, to supply a company of infantry, while he silently pointed to our eleven with an air of pride he could not conceal.

lently pointed to our eleven with an air of 'pride he could not conceal.

After the excellent supper prepared for us had been fully discussed, the Professor was soon learnedly discoursing upon the different methods of taking fish, deer and other game, with our united parties as auditors. We listened with admiration to his excellent ideas, clothed in graceful language, until, in his entire absorption in relating his experiences, he got into repetition, and as he commenced to relate, for the fortieth time, his experience at lar Harbor during a gale of wind "most terrible, gen-tlemen, yes sir," we of our party quietly withdrew to our bed, leaving the other party spelibound at his thrilling narrative of events that only occurred in his imagina-

tion.

Friday morning found us early astir, as this was to be Friday morning found us early astir, as this was to be our last day out, and although we were but fifteen miles from the town of Passadumkeag, where we were to take the cars to our several homes, we had before us several rapids and one or two carries, for which we must make due allowance of time. We were across the lake at an early hour, and encountered at the outlet the first of the sward waids in our path. This vanid was short like early hour, and encountered at the outlet the first of the several rapids in our path. This rapid was short, like them all, but very rocky, and it required considerable skill to keep our frait craft clear of the white-crested rocks that stood up all around us, by which we rushed with railroad speed; passing one other safely we reached the town of Lowell. Carrying over the dam, a few rods below, we had canoes afloat again and in readiness to start about roon. Before leaving we called on Mr. J. Darling, whose home is here. We found him busily engaged in building a canvas canoe, several of which he had in his workshop completed. He has acquired a reputation as a builder of canvas and birch canoes only equaled by his workshop completed. He has acquired a reputation as a builder of canvas and birch cances only equaled by his reputation as a successful hunter and guide. No better man could be engaged for a hunting and lishing trip any-where in Maine, as he is familiar with all the lakes and

laking our places in the canoes for the last time, lating our places in the canoes for the last time, we reluctantly started for our destination, ten miles below. Passing in safety many rapids in quick succession, we arrived at Passadunkeag, at the junction of the river with the Penolscot, in good season for the train which was to break up our party.

We had enjoyed the best of health for the entire trip, and fell our budies and minds renewed by our pourly.

and felt our bodies and minds renewed by our rough experience, storing up the pleasantest of reminiscences, to be recalled during the long winter nights before us.

Lincoln, Me., Oct. 1st, 1879.

F. C. P.

Matural Distory.

—Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICAN MAMMALS.

THE announcement, which we are now enabled authoritatively towns and thoritatively to make, of the early appearance of Dr. Coues' proposed work on North American mammals, will be received with satisfaction by the public at large. Scientific men have been anxiously looking for the publica-tion of this work, and to that far larger class, who are interested in nature, but lack the time and opportunity to make a study of science, this great work will be especially welcome,

Happily, a recent act of Congress makes provision for the publication of Dr. Coues' work as a final report on the Zoölogy of the Hayden Survey, and as a considerable part of the manuscript is ready for the printer, it seems probable that publication will not be delayed longer than may be necessary for the completion of the illustrations,

many of which, we understand, have already been pre-

We are sure that all our readers will be much gratified at this information, and will feel glad to do all in their power to aid in the forwarding of so desirable a work, More than three years ago we published in these columns the circular reprinted below, with some comments on the desirability of the work proposed, and in the carnest hope that the readers of FOREST AND STREAM might come to the front as co-laborers with Dr. Cones in so good a cause. In this hope we were not disappointed,

We now reprint the appeal as a reminder to our old readers, as well as that our many new ones may see it. and we hope that before the end of 1880, Dr. Coues may receive from them many reports.

Any information should be addressed to Dr. Elliott Coues, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 31st, 1877.

CIRCULAR ORDERS,

No 1.

The attention of the Medical Officers of the Army is particularly invited to the following communication addressed to them by Assistant Surgeon Elliott Coues, U. S. Army.

It is hoved that their assistance and coliperation will be electrically in the control of the con

fully given for the reason stated and in the manner indicated by

By Order of the Surgeon General:

C. H. CRANE, Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Army.

OFFICE OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13th, 1877.
To the Medical Officers of the Army;—
Medical officers of the Army, and others who may be interested in the matter, are respectfully and carnesty invited to co-operate with the undersigned in the preparation of a work entitled. "His configuration of the work of the foregraphic of the published by the Government, or the properties of the properties of the configuration of the configurat

comment.

It is now twenty years since the bast general work upon the quadrupeds of this country appeared. The progress of our knowledge during this period renders the demand for a new treatise imperative. It is proposed to make the forthcoming "History" a standard solicitite treatise, covering the whole ground, and fully exhibiting the present state of our knowledge of the sub-

sel. The plan of the work may be onesy manumals according to cludes:—Lindes:—L

the latest and most approved views of leading therelogists, including diagnoses of the orders, families, genera and species. 2. The most acceptable nomenclature of each species and variety, including much anotationed description of each species and variety, including much anotationical detail, especially respecting the skull and teeth.

4. The enhorant technical description of each species and variety, including much anotationical detail, especially respecting the skull and teeth.

5. The "infe-histories" of the species, or an account, as full and complete which much remains to be it can be a substantial and complete as it can be made, of their habits. This is also a Lanter requiring much further study.

White the stretch sedestilities character of the work will be maintained, the "life-histories," being of general interest, will be divested as far as possible of technemities, and treated with a free hand, in popular style. The author has long been engaged in the publish at no distant day. His resources and facilities for the preparation of the descriptive and other technical portions of the treatists have been analy: His resources and facilities for the preparation of the descriptive and other technical portions of the treatists have been analy: his them has still, in common with the preparation of the descriptive and other technical portions of the treatists have been analy: his thin the still, in common with the missistence of medical and other officers of the treatists have been analy: his thin the still in common with the missistence of medical and other officers of the careet, and the major and a deteror of the careet, but which, it is hoped, may now be made fully available, which will be prepared to the various species found in any given forcers, but which, it is hoped, may now be made fully available, worked out only by means of observations made at those prepared to the various species found in any given forcility, not in many cases, represent a fund of information and common various stations, would gr

will be furnished on application to the Smithsonian Institution Medical officers receiving this circular are requested to bring it to the notice of others who may be interested in the matter, and are cordially invited to open correspondence with the writer upon the subject.

the cortisary invited to open cortespondence the subject.

He subject to had, that, for all information or specimens fur fished, full credit will be given in every instance, both in the fished, full matter it is utilized, and in the content of the subject of the subject is the subject of th

SOME SOUTHERN REPTILES .- The chameleon of the South is a very interesting saurian, and belongs to the family of Anoles. What its specific name is I am not naturalist enough to determine, but think it is A. opalimus. They are beautiful little creatures, and are met with everywhere in the Gulf States. I have often amused myself by the hour watching their playful gambols with one another, or the skill and agility displayed in catching flies and insects. Their normal color is a bright green, but they can change it almost instantly to dark brown, ashy grey, grey suffused with red, and all shades between. They change to these different colors when alarmed or angry, or when they wish to avoid observation. When in their joyous moods they protrude the skin of the throat in the form of a brilliant red frill or They are easily tamed, and soon learn to know their friends, evincing much pleasure when petted. They are very useful, also, and will keep a house free from flies, roaches and ants, if allowed to roam at will.

In one of my rambles in the scrub bordering the St. John's River I killed a snake about eighteen inches long. three inches diameter of body; tail, two inches in diameter, very obtuse-leaving me to infer that the reptile had lost a portion of his caudal appendage; head as large and triangular as a six-foot rattlesnake; eyes very large and brilliant, at least one half-inch diameter fangs, very long and large. The snake was very brilliantly marked with red and yellow on a black ground, and was killed in his tracks, either unwilling or unable to move. Was very savage, and fastened himself on the stick with which I killed him. Can any of your readers name the reptile? NAUTICUS.

NOT "EVERLASTINGLY."-In his note last week our correspondent wrote: "If 'Peregrine,' who chatted so enter-tainingly in your last issue," etc.; and he did not write, as the types made him say, "chatted so everlastingly, We make this explanation in justice both to "H. H. T." and to "Peregrine," and we hope that the blunder may not defer them from sending further contributions to our

MANY-COLORED SQUIRRELS.—Washington, March 12th,
—I read an article in FOREST AND STREAM of March 11th,
taken from the San Francisco Chronicle of Feb, 7th, in
relation to the ireaks of nature in changing the colors of
various birds the present season, and it brought to mind
the facts detailed below, which I think have never been
published.

the facts detailed below, which I think have never been published.

A gentleman named K——owned a considerable plantation in the county of Marlbrorough, S. C. His dwelling was some two or two and a half miles east of the Big Pce Dee River, and a short distance east of the planters of that section, he owned a body of land reaching from the sand-hills to the river banks, and the fibe planters of that section, he owned a body of land reaching from the sand-hills to the river banks, and the "low grounds," or river portion of the land, was most productive, and therefore most thoroughly cultrated. There was quite a large tract of woodland surrounding the dwelling, and here were to be found oak, hickory, beach, maple and gum, all furnishing food in great abundance for the common gray or "cat" squirrel, which could be found in very large numbers all over the plantation. Very few fox or black squirrels were ever seen in that particular section, but these were quite numerous in the pines and also in the cypress swamps, some distance away.

Some thirty-five or forty years ago Mr. K—— had presented to him a pair of milk-white squirrels. Where they came from, or of what species they were, I do not know. I never saw them, but I have heard them described as being of the same size and appearance of the gray, but their coats were milk-white, and something finer than that of the gray. Mr. K—— prized highly his new pets, and after getting them thoroughly tamed, gave them the run of the woods adjoining the home-place. When the season arrived, they selected a tree only a few rods from the dwelling, built their nest, and in course of time produced two young ones, also milk-white. Mr. K—— then "posted" his land—i. e., advertised it according to the law of the State, and refused to allow a gun to be fired on his plantation.

The squirrels were very profile, and in course of time produced two young marked with eccalet, they began to change their color, and from being pure white could be met with occasionally, marked with every possible A gentleman named K--owned a considerable plan-

could be met with occasionally, marked with every possible variation of black and white. I killed at various times at least a dozen thus marked. On one occasion I was hunting in the swamp on the west bank of the river, fully ten miles from the nearest point of the K— property, and came across one. He was sitting on a limb of a large pine, eating a nut, and although I tried very hard, I failed to get within shooting distance before he disappeared in a hollow of the tree; but he was so beautifully marked I determined to kill him, and so very cautiously approached within easy range, and seated myself to await his pleasure in making his appearance. It was near the maddhe of the day, and doubtless he went in for his noon hap. Anyhow I had to wait nearly three hours before he again came out, but this time I was ready for him, and soon had a bullet hole through his neck. His coat was just perfectly beautiful, being a deep, sparkling black, except the ears and the large, bushy tail, which were

snow white, save a small commingling of the black and

snow white, save a small commingling of the black and white at the root of the tail, and the lower part of the belly and inner edge of the flanks, which were a clear ash-gray; altogether one of the prettiest things I ever saw. Unfortunately my rife bullet had almost severed the head from the body. I saw other specimens almost as pretty as this.

I think they have almost disappeard now—at least, I have seen and heard of but one since the war, and this had been killed by a negro boy with an ex-army musket. I examined this one, and found the marking not near so pretty, or the color so distinct—in fact, the white was turning to ash and the black to brown—the consequence, I suppose, of wild breeding.

I suppose, of wild breeding.

II AIR_TRIGGER. suppose, of wild breeding. HAIR-TRIGGER

AN INTRODUCED SHELL—Haldwinsville.—While at Oswego, N. Y., in June, 1879, I found a small shell in great abundance on the docks, which was new to me, and which I could not assign to any American species. Dr. Lewis at once pronounced it a Bythinia, a genus hitherto unknown in this country, but was not quite sure of the species, and so sent it to Mr. G. W. Tryon, who identified it as B. tentacadada, Linn, It was in such abundance that I collected some thousands. A few weeks later Dr. Lewis received it from Troy, N. Y., and this spring I found it plentiful in the Eric Canal at Syracuse. It had probably come in water-casks to Canadian ports, and found it plentiful in the Erie Canal at Syracuse. It had probably come in water-cashs to Canadian ports, and thence been distributed by other vessels. It seems likely to increase and spread as rapidly as English sparrows, and is ather a pretty little shell, brown or yellowish, and intermingled in size and form between Medantho and Amuicola. Apropos to migrations of this kind, Thay say that I found two western unios at Syracuse (U. parvis and rubiginosus), while some eastern species were as clearly working their way west.

W. M. BEAUCHAMP.

TAME RUFFED GROUSE.—An Ontario, Canada, correspondent, who writes over the initials of "J. J. B.," has been moved by the communication of "E. S. K.," of Worcester, Mass., which appeared in a recent number of FOREST AND moved by the communication of "E.S. K.," of Worcester, Mass., which appeared in a recent number of FOREST AND STREAM. to give us, at second hand, the following incident, related to him over thirty-fivo years ago by one of his father's farm hands. He says: "I am the son of a farmer who was one of the earliest sottlers of this part of Canada—the old Niagara district. In old times peas were raised for feed, and were considered a good crop for clearing land for fall wheat. While James McDonald, my father's man, an Irishman from the "ould sod," was sowing pea-ground adjoining a thick undergrowth, a line ruffed grouse came out of the brush for the peas, and seemed well pleased with the food; so much so that when McDonald came up to where it was, it did not fly, but merely moved out of his way, as a common fowl might do. The bird returned the next day, and the man declared that before he had fluished the field, it came up to him and took peas from his band. Shortly after this, however, it disappeared, having, very likely, fallen a prey to some pot-hunter. The above account narrated to me when a small boy, made a great impression on me. It was my first lesson in game protection, and will not soon be forgotten."

PLGMACITY OF THE ENGLISH SPARROW.—Our correspondent, Mr. J. Otis Fellows, writing to us from Hornells ville, N. Y., tells us of the following extraordinary incident. He says: "A short time ago, I was walking with ny wife in one of the principal streets of this city, when a sparrow furiously attacked a stuffed oriole my wife wore on her hat. The oriole is very life-like, and was set up by Charles Benzinger, taxidernist, of this place. The sparrow was a cock, and very dark colored."

An Albinistic Robin,—This robin was killed April An Albinistic Robin,—This robin was killed April 16th by a friend, who kindly gave it to me. It presents rather an odd appearance with the following albinistic traits: Its tail is pure white, with a broad band of black across the thi; two of the secondaries of the left wing are partially white, the half nearest the tips being of the normal color. There are, in addition to these peculior markings, two white feathers in about the middle of the back. Otherwise this bird is not dissimilar to the ordinary ones seen about our door-yards.

Minicapolis, Minn. WM. L. WOLFORD.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOÖLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO ABRIVALS AT THE ZOGLORICAL GARDEN, UNIVERNATE, IN TO MAY 18T.—1 bounest monkey (Macases radialus), 3 coundads (Am-motragus tragalaphus)—all-born in Garden; 6 wild gerso (Ber-nicla canadensis), 10 undulated grass parrakeels (Melopsitiacus un-dulatus)—all batched in Garden; 1 pintaii (Indita cauta), 3 flying squirreis (S. volucida), 1 Bomaparto's guil (Universibatus philia-delphia), 2 alligaturs (A. mississipionisis), 1 woodcock (Philobela minor)—all presented; 3 llons (Felis ko), 1 leopard (P. pardus)—all deconstroll+1 cross fox (V. fulus, var. beausstuts), 1 Burgish mmon-am presented; a noise (east toe), i topara (t'. parities)-all deposited); i cross fox (t'. fulcus, var. becussatus), i English pheasant (P. colchicus), 2 ponies (E. caladius)-all received in exchange; i jaguar (P. ongol, j puna (R. concolor), 2 llurched zebrs (E. burcheldii), 2 weoper capachins (Cobus capacinus), i white-throated capacinus), chapterias, 3 bount montexys (M. radiatus), i common macaque (M. cynomolyus), 4 pintul whydab birds 1 common macaque (M. eynomolyus), 4 pintali whydah birds (Viduas principalis), 4 grenndier weaver birds (Euplectes myn.), 4 yellow-shouldered weaver birds (E. expensis), 4 red-bended cardinals (Parvia larvala), 4 red-crested cardinals (P. euclata), 6 cardinal groeboaks (C. virginiamus), 6 grass parakeets (M. undulatas), 4 bullinches (Pyrrhala rubicilla), 4 yellow-bellied liothriz (Liothriz luteus), 3 crowned pigeons (Goura romata), 2 lesser sulphur-crested cockatoos (Cacatua sulphurca) olue-fronted amazons (Chrysotis vesitva), 1 agite parrot (C. agitis ali purchased. Frank J. Thompson, Supt.

—One feels the pleasant breath of the May breeze in reading the Forest and Stream for this week. Its varied and interesting matter deals with all healthy and manly out-door sports in a way which is both instructive and attractive. Those who contribute to its pages have a breaken's kenyledge and experience of the things and attractive. Those who contribute to its pages have abundant knowledge and experience of the things whereof they write, and have the happy art of imparting a portion of their enthusiasm about favorite sports to their readers. The FOREST AND STREAM has lately become our neighbor in Park Row, and we esteem ourselves fortunate in having such a neighbor.—New York Eventual Vision 1801. abundant knowledge

Advertisements.-All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

Mish Culture.

Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

THE BERLIN FISHERY EXPOSITION.

[From our Staff Correspondent,] BERLIN, April 22d.

HE opening of the World's Fishery Fair at Berlin THE opening of the world's rishery 1 and took place on April 20th, in strict accordance with the programme, and the city was in a high state of enthusiasm over the event which had so long been talked of and was now made a reality. As early as 8 o'clock the people began to assemble to see the invited guests arrive in their carriages, and perhaps to get a glimpse of the Crown Prince himself, the most popular man in Germany, and who, in presence of invited guests and exhibitors only, was to formally open the first "Internationale Fischerei Austellung" which the world has seen, the birth of which has been watched with so much interest lest it should prove abortive, but whose success was assured on the second day, when it was estimated to have been visited by 20,000 persons, who were by turns surprised and delighted.

One is struck at first by the beauty of the exhibition, and soon sees that this is the element which attracts so many ladies; for beauty and good taste are everywhere displayed in close proximity to the objects of interest to a student of the fisheries which are not in thomselves beautiful, while there are portions where the ornamental is the main feature, such as the grotto of rock work with openings on four sides, showing broad views of the Bay of Naples, while living fish swim in the pools beneath, and shalactites droop from the overhauging rocks, the great fountain of Neptune, with parterres of flowers, and the aquaria.

Berlin has a fine aquarium on the main street. Unter dern lindes a me aquarium on the main street, order Linden, and its Director, Dr. Hermes, makes a dis play of his transporting apparatus, live fishes, etc., and annong the latter we find a tank of small eels, perhaps six inches in length, which are labelled "male eels," and

play of his transporting apparatus, live fishes, etc., and a mong the latter we find a fank of small eels, perhaps six inches in length, which are labelled "made eels," and in a amounce stat the male is seldom larger, and that by the investigations of Dr. Syrski, of Trieste, it is now to possible to distinguish the sexes with certainty. This will be referred to again after a closer examination, and a more complete explanation may be obtained: but all is yet in a state of busy preparation for the jury of awards, and the American Commission, whose goods arrived so late, have been too busy to see anything, and hence no information on the subject of the sexes of eels is to be derived from them. They had their different departments in order just in time for inspection by the Crown Prince and suit through their great exhibit, and explaining the uses of the articles, would have suspected that they had been up nearly all night working like beavers to have them house in order in time for the opening. In the Department of Natural History, the finest display is made by Italy; but in this, as in all others, it is too soon to attempt a description of the articles, on account of the size of the exhibition being so much greater than was expected, at least by the writer, and the additional faster that there are many goods yet to be placed in position.

In the exhibit of the United States there are but few private exhibitors, the main portion being sowned by the National Museum, and it is therefore be recurred. There are also but few articles in the American exhibit to be sold, and these are the oil paintings of Salmo salar, 8, quimat, the common mackerel and Spanish mackerel, by S. A. Kilbourne; a Salmo salar, by W. N. Bracket; a shadow cance and a Shattuck boat. The display of angling apparatus is mainly made by England and America, the competition and where the rest of the world gets its fine tackle from, always provided that the rest of the world gets its fine tackle from, always provided that the rest of the world gets its

of obstacles to encounter. It is a matter of regret among the Germans that Prof. Baird did not come, and although it has been explained to them many times that the important work of gathering statistics concerning the fisheries now in progress in to them many times that the important work of gathering statistics concerning the fisheries now in progress in connection with the census of 1880, whereby it is hoped that it will not again be necessary to pay five and a half million dollars for privileges of questionable value, the work on the new National Museum, together with his other labors in the Smithsonian Institution and with the Fish Commission, all readered it impossible for him to leave the country at this time, still they regret it; and only a few days ago, at a dinner party, Hore von Behr, President of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, proposed the toast; "Prof. Spencer F, Baird, the man who like done more in fish culture and to advance its interests than any other man in the world," and afterward added; "The only thing in connection with the International Fishery Exhibition which I regret is, that Prof. Baird could not do us the honor to be present at it." Next week, when all is in smooth running order and the catalogues are corrected, it will be possible to get definite information concerning the special features shown by each country, and perhaps to get a peep into the mysterious processes of fish culture in all these countries, gathered here to vie with each other in presenting their scaly products to the world.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis.
Salmon, Salmo salur.
Salmon, Salmo salur.
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Shad, Alosa.
Grayling, Thymmallus tricolor.
Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: Mate, Town, County: Means of access; Hotel and other accommodations: Game and its Scasor: Fish and its Season: Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

-The angling season is in full blast, and the disciple of the gentle art is rewarded by fat creels and novel experiences, as is shown by the pleasant notes sent to us and published herewith.

Ocuossoc Angling Association.—The ice will soon leave the Rangeley lakes, and the spring season will then open. The club was never in a more prosperous condition than now. Its membership, which is limited to fifty, is full, and several applicants are awaiting va-cancies. There are about \$500 in the treasury, and no floating debt. The officers are: President, John II. Kimball, Bath, Me.; Vice President, Lewis B. Reed, New York; Secretary and Treasurer, James A. Williamson, New York.

RANGELEY LAKES.—Large preparations are being made in our Rangeley region this spring, and the fun will soon commence, as the lakes will be clear of ice by the 12th, and good fishing is expected early on account of the lowness of the water.

MAINE—Indian Rock. May 9th.—The ice left the Rangeley Lakes on the 7th. F. C. B.

Mangeley Lakes on the 7th.

Aug Sth.—Trout fishing opened with us the first of the month, and the disciples of Izaak have not been idle. The past week some fine baskets have been shown, one numbering nine-teen trout, weighing nine pounds, being 'high hook." A shad was seen in the fishway to-day, the first that has been seen in the Rashua for nearly forty years, when they were plenty. The Fish, Game and Gun Club held their annual meeting on the 6th—President, Dr. Edward Spadding; Yice President, V. C. Gilhuan; Executive Committee, A. W. Greeley, Aaron King and Gill, Shatmock; Secretary, Geo. H. Wilkins: Treasurer, Geo. F. Andrews, Attorney, E. E. Parker. A rifle club has been organized by some of our best shots, with Dr. Geo. T. Greeley as President. Their first meet was held this afternoon, which resulted in fine scores for new men with new rifles. The Ballard is the correct thing with them, the majority which resulted in fine scores for new men with new rifles. The Ballard is the correct thing with them, the majority being equipped with that arm. The glass ball club have weekly meetings. Edward Towne and Henry Paine carry off the honors, which are about equally divided between them. The interest in out-door sports shows a healthy growth, the latest thing being an archery club, which bids fair to become an institution among us. So mote it be.

MASSACHUSETTS.—One of the Boston papers reports that a string of nineteen line trout was taken by an accomplished artist angler within ten nilles of Boston a few days ago; and we presume that the artist is Mr. Walter Brackett.

-W. Holberton showed us a very handsome lot of trout from Long Island, caught on flies, and all wild. We can youch for the flavor of them from personal in-

vestigation.

FLY CASTING AT THE CONVENTION.—Escanaba, Mich., April 20th.—Why bar out such men as Green and Wood with the rod at the State meeting? It looks to me like small boys quarreling for dad's boots and vest, when the boots would come up to the arms, and the vest would be but a little above the floor. What can be done by them can be done by others, if they will go in and practice. It takes years to get up to a high standard, say ninety to one hundred feet, with 12½ foot rod. I think it can be done.

hundred feet, with 12½ foot rod. I think it can be done. A. F. Y.

A WIDE-AWAKE CLUE.—Rome, New York, May 6th.—There is probably no other city in the State that is so accessible to a great number of small and large trout streams as Rome. Thus far the trout season has been a most auspicious one; this is true to the extent of taking fish that weigh from two to six ounces as yet. Those of greater size do not seem to take a bait or fly. A good many large ones have been killed, but in comparison to the number taken of the sizes noted above, the larger ones are few. The successful fisherman still keeps on the small brooks, as the larger creeks contain too much water. The well-known sportsmen Cal, Link and Wm. E. Scripture, after whipping the surface of some of the smaller brooks for one day, brought in thirty pounds. For some years quite a number of the brooks that are tributaries to the Mohawk have been "fished out," This spring these have been restocked with trout from the State harcheries. This noble work has been done by the Rome Sportsmen's Club, a club which is one of the most active, vigorous and healthy organizations in the State, its rolls containing the names of persons who are of the most influential and respectable in this city. At their spacious and elegantly furnished club parlors last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, B. Whitman Williams; First Vice-President, Dr. A. T. Van; Second Vice-President, Hugh H. Jones; Secretary, Chas, F. Sturdevant; Treasurer, Ackley P. Tuller, Executive Committee: W. C. Wheeler, Henry M. Lawton, Wm. E. Scripture, Lewis Gaylord, Jas, Elwell.

Pennsylvania.—Betlehem, May 4th.—It is pleasant to know that, even in the cultivated portions of this State, Salvelinus fontinalis is not entirely extinct. A few days ago I saw a dozen handsome ones taken within twelve niles of this place. Of course, it would be unjust to the angling fraternity here to tell just where they were taken, and so that must remain a secret.

The "Redfish" Identified.—San Francisco, Cal., April 23d.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Through the kindness of B. B. Redding, fish commissioner, of California, I have lately been enabled to examine a specimen of the Idaho red-fish, of which species you published a figure in Forest and Stream, Nov. 13th, 1877, but of which no authentic example has hitherto reached the eastern ichthylogists.

included in the catalogue and the total catalogue and the seater in thithy logists.

As I suspected from your figure, this fish is one of the species of Alaska salmon, the Oncorhynchus nerka (Walbaum), Gill and Jordan.

Dr. Ginther remarks of this species (which he calls Oncorhynchus lycuodon):—Pallas and Richardson agree that this is a migratory species, which according to the former ascends the river entering the sea of Okhotsk in the month of May. It is equally abundant on the American side of Behring Sea, and known to the fur-hunters on the Yhkon River by the name of reddish.

Dr. Suchley speaks of it as Salmo cooperi, as be ing called in the Okinakane River "the little red salmon." It frequents this river and the lakes above it in immense numbers, its peculiar color actually reddening the bed of the river."

of the river.

of the river."
So far as we know at present all the fall-spawning, large-scaled (lateral line with 130 to 140 scales) salmon in the Columbia belong to this one species, although Dr. Suchley has made five or six out of it.
It is not impossible, however, that the "dog-salmon" (Salmo canis), and perhaps others of his species, may be something different.

something different.

Our expedition to this coast has been thus far very successful. We have already forwarded to the National Museum upwards of 2,500 pounds of specimens of fishes, representing about 200 species, thirty-five of which have been hitherto new to science.

DAVID S. JORDAN.

REMARKABLE FREAK OF A TROUT.—Vest Meriden, Comn., May Tith.—Editor Forest and Streum.—One of the most remarkable freaks of a trout that ever came to the notice of the writer occurred this week to Frank Stevenson, Jr., and George H. Wilcox of this place while trout fishing in a neighboring stream. Both were fishing in the same pool, with worms for bait, when the latter experienced a bite and immediately "struck," aparently sending the hook home, and he commenced reeling it in. In a moment his line slackened, and supposing it off, he began leisurely retrieving his line. While doing so Stevenson got a bite, and proceeded to land his fish. Mr. Wilcox, perceiving it was a large fish, dropped his rod and went to Stevenson's assistance, and with his aid it was safely brought to creel, but you can readily imagine the surprise of both, upon its being taken from the water, to find both hooks thoroughly imbedded in the throat of the trout, and both hooks and lines attached to their rods intact. So neatly both had captured the same trout at the same time, on two different lines. The trout was weighed on the spot, and touched the beam at a fraction over one pound.

at the same time, on two different lines. The trout was weighed on the spot, and touched the beam at a fraction over one pound.

It is supposed that the slackness of Mr. Wilcox's line, after he struck the fish, must have resulted from the fish having made a rush up stream as soon as it felt the hook, and as Mr. W. did not retrieve his line rapidly enough to discover that fact, supposed it off, and the fish being relieved from the pressure of the line, and being very hungry, was tempted to take the second bait. As the writer did not witness this himself, he would be loth to believe it did it not come from a thoroughly reliable source; but as I know both gentlemen to be truthful, I most cheerfully indorse their statement. Both lines were severed from their hooks, and the fish was brought home as above described.

A SIMPLE MINNOW NET.—Baltimore, May 8th.—As I hear so many hishermen complaining that they cannot get a net suitable to catch minnows, that is easily carried, I thought it might be of service to the fishing fraternity in general if I were to describe a net of my own invention that is easily carried in the pocket, can be adjusted in a minute, and has never failed to provide me with plenty of minnows. I take a bung or round block of wood of two and one-half to three inches in diameter, and bore four holes opposite to each other in the edge of it. I then insert a piece of umbrellar rib, about twelve to fourteen inches long, in each hole. The holes must be made deep and small enough for the wire to fit tight. The paragon wire is the best. I leave the end of the rib that has the little eye in it outside. I then lay the bung and wires on a square piece of mosquito netting, and stretch it and sew it firmly at the four corners to the eyes in the ribs. In the center of the bung I put a serew-eye, and in the center of the mosquito net sew a piece of string, leaving ends about eight inches long. Any straight, shiff sitck picked up on the shore serves as a handle, being made fast to the net by a strong piece of twine through the screw-eye, and with a piece of bread tied in the net with the string, and perhaps a small, flat stone to make it sink, it is ready to catch minnows. They will come over the net for the bread, and when it is raised up quickly, the resistance of the water causes it to belty, and the minnows will not get out. When bait enough has been taken, I pull the wires out out of the holes, drop the bung into the net, and roll it up on the wires.

St. Clair Flats .- Detroit, Mich., May 3d .- I think ST. CLAIR FLATS.—Detroit, Mich., May 3d.—I think your notice of sportsmen's resorts would be incomplete without a notice of our famous St. Clair Flats. Nowhere can the sportsman find finer tishing than there, or better or cheaper accommodations. Good boats, good punters and a first class hotel—the Star Island House, with rates but \$2 perday; very easy of access, and good fishing at the very door. The hotel is presided over by the genial Jim Slocum, who knows how to make one feel at home. The waters are broad enough for all, and will well repay a visit. I shall be glad to give any assistance I can. Address through Forest and Stream, Uno,

The Rennel.

-Address all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

LIST OF JUDGES.

M ASTIFFS, St. Bernards, Irish water spaniels, clumber and cocker or field spaniels, fox terriers, bull dogs, buil terriers, pugs, dandie dinmont terriers, and Yorkshire terriers, and miscellaneous or foreign class: Hugh Dalziel, Esq., The Laurels, New Thornton Heath, Croydon, England.

Newfoundlands, Siberians or Ulum greyhounds, Scotch deerhounds, colleys, dachshunde, King Charles, Blenheim and Japanese spaniels, Italian greyhounds, black and tan terriers, Scotch terriers, skyes, and toy terriers: Dr. Gordon Stables, Surgeon Royal Navy, Twyford, Berks, England.

Fox hounds and beagles: Hon. John S. Wise, Richmond, Va.

Native English setters : S. T. Hammond, Esq., Springfield, Mass; Hon. John S. Wise with Hugh Dalziel, Esq.,

Pointers, imported English setters, black and tan setters, and red Irish setters: Hugh Dalziel, Esq., S. T. Hammond, Esq., Hon. John S. Wis

In despite of the postponement, the fourth annual New York dog show, which opened on Tuesday last, may be called a success as far as the mustering of the entries is concerned, and the general excellence of the classes. On Monday the dogs began to arrive at the Garden in goodly numbers, and by 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the hour appointed for the judging to commence, there were comparatively but few absentees to be checked on the list. When the uncertainty of the coming off of the show is taken into account, the lateness in the season, and the hot weather of the past week, it is remarkable that there were not many empty pens. The arrangement of the stalls was entirely different from that of previous years, and a decided improvement in many respects upon the shows of the past. As we have already described all this in a previous issue, it is unnecessary to refer to it again. We believe, however, that the stalls for the large dogs are raised too high from the ground, and that a better view of the animals could be had if the floors were elevated only about eighteen inches. If this plan was adopted it would be more convenient for the exhibitors and less likely to injure the dogs by straining in taking them in and out. Many of the pens were draped and carpeted, several of them quite handsomely. Mr. A. E. Godeffroy, of the Neversink Farms, added to the attractions by having a large rustic house of unique shape erected at the west end of the garden, which was taste fully decorated with bear and deer heads, stuffed birds, and the furs of many of the American and European animals of the chase.

The attendance up to the time of our going to press has been exceedingly small, although there has been a fair sprinkling of the sportsmen of the country. The judging began at 10 o'clock each morning, and continued until 5.30 P.M., with an hour's intermission for lunch. We trust to be able to announce in next week's paper that the public has recovered from its fright and that the exhibition received the patronage it most certainly deserved. Until then we defer all detailed criticism of the

LIST OF AWARDS MADE UP TO WEDNESDAY NOON.

Mastiffs—Doos.—First, Charles C. Bull, Turk; second, Albert Hoysradt, Warwick; V. H. C., Dr. Albert H. Buck, Garm; H. C., Oliver K. Hand, Harold. First prize, \$20; second, \$10; third, silver medal.

Mastiffs — Bitches.—First, Albert Hoysrudt, Rab; second, J. M. Underwood, Queen; third, Richard Lehmann, Juno. First prize, \$20; second, \$10; third, silver width.

medal.

Mastiff-Pupples—Dogs and Bitches,—First, S. C. Hewitt, Brenda; second, R. L. Belknap, Venus; V. H. C., C. D. Arthur, Pluto. First prize, \$10; second, silver medal.

St. Bernards—Rough-Coated—Dogs.—First, A. E. Godefroy, Marco; second, D. P. Foster, Marco; third, silver medal.

St. Bernards—Rough-Coated—Bitches,—First, H. S. V. S. Thorne, Shella; second, A. E. Godefroy, Braunfels, First prize, \$20; second, \$10; third, silver medal.

third, silver medal.

ST. BERNARDS — ROUGH-COATED—BITCHES.—First, H. S. V. S. Thorne, Sheila; second, A. E. Godeffroy, Braunfels. First prize, \$20; second, \$10.

ST. BERNARDS—SMOOTH-COATED—DOOS.—First, John John P. Haines, Harold. Prize, \$20.

ST. BERNARDS—SMOOTH-COATED—BITCHES.—First, John P. Haines, July; second, Isaa Weighell, Maria; third, John P. Haines, Tilly. First prize, \$20; second, \$10; third, silver medal.

ST. BERNARDS—PUPPIES—DOOS AND BITCHES.—First, John P. Haines, Skin; second, John P. Haines, First, John P. Haines, Skin; second, John P. Haines, Tilf; third, John P. Haines, Sex; H. C., John P. Haines, Rigi; C., John P. Haines, Vix. First prize, \$10; second, silver medal.

NEWFOUNDLANDS—DOOS AND BITCHES.—First, E. E. McCormick, Charlie; second, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Charlie; V. H. C., Louis Alexander, Pluto; V. H. C., L. John Fisk; C. J. O. Thurston, Mero; C., Dr., Thos, C. Stellwagen, Neptune. First prize, \$20; second, silver medal.

Newfoundlands—Puppies, Doos and Bitches.—First, D. A. Bingham, Belle; V. H. C., Dr. Thos. C. Stellwagen, Nercus; H. C., Jno. Duff, Sappho; C., Robt. Lincoln Lee, Beris; C., W. Tietjen, Ananius, Prize, silver medal.

silver medal.

GREYHOUNDS—DOGS AND BITCHES.—First, Josh Stiner,
Prince: second, H. A. Colt, Rosette; V. H. C., G. Walton, Theroughbred; H. C., C. S. Myer, Belle; H. C.,
Clifford A. Bartlett, Viscount; C., Hall, Blair & Co.,
Gem; C., Hall, Blair & Co., Guess, Jr. First prize, §15
second, silver medal.

Becond, silver medal.

DEERHOUNDS—DOGS AND BITCHES,—First, Paul Dana,
Glen; second, P. T. Barlow, Maida; V. H. C., P. C.

Hewitt, Sufrida; V. H. C., J. Neilson Howard, Moidart;
V. H. C., Paul Dana, Oscar; H. C., Paul Dana, Lay.

First prize, \$15; second, silver medal.

-CHAMPION DOGS OVER 55 LBS.-First, Fisher POINTERS

POINTERS—CHAMPION DORS OVER 55 LBS.—First, Fisher Howe, Jr., Rex. Prize, \$35.
POINTERS—CHAMPION BITCHES OVER 50 LBS.—First, E. J. Whitehead, Fan. Prize, \$33.
POINTERS—DOGS OVER 55 LBS.—First, E. Langdon Wilks, Frank; second, T. M. Aldrich, Ray; third, J. W. Coffin, Rake II.; V. H. C., C. Dubois Wagstaff, Lord Dufferin; H. C., A. E. Godeffroy, Croxteth; C., Robert Lawrence, Sank. First prize, \$80; second, \$20; third, silver medal.

Lawrence, Sank. First prize, \$80; second, \$20; third, silver medal.

POINTERS—BITCHES OVER 50 LBS.—First, A. H. Moore, Stellar, second, David G. Hartt, Flash. First prize, \$20; second, \$20.

\$20. Champion Dogs under 55 lbs.—First, Ed-

Pointers—Bitches over 50 lbs.—First, A. H. Moore, Stella; second, David G. Hartt, Flash, First prize, \$20; second, \$20.

Pointers—Champion Dogs under 55 lbs.—First, Edmund Orgill, Rush. Prize, \$35.

Pointers—Champion Bitches. Prize, \$35.

Pointers—Champion Bitches. Prize, \$35.

Pointers—Dogs under 55 lbs.—First, H. B. Richmond, Sni; c; second, \$20; third, silver medal.

First prize, \$30: second, \$20; third, silver medal.

Pointers—Bitches under 50 lbs.—First, Thos. A. Lymington, Comorn; second. Henry W. Livingston, Rose; third, Robt. C. Cornell, Queen May; V. H. C., Garrett Roach, Queen II; H. C., R. Lamb, Eif; H. C., Mrs. Annie Seagears, Gipsie; C., Isaac Weighell, Fleet, First prize, \$30: second, \$20; third, silver medal.

Pointers—Pupples under Twelve Months—Dogs.—First, R. Lamb, Flash; second, 70: third, silver medal.

Pointers—Pupples under Twelve Months—Dogs.—First, R. Lamb, Flash; second, 70: third, silver medal.

Pointers—Pupples under Twelve Months—Bitchelin, Pericles; H. C.; John N. Lewis, Flight. First prize, \$10: second, silver medal.

Pointers—Pupples under Twelve Months—Bitches,—First, R. Lamb, Flish; second, Fisher Howe, Jr., Neva. Y. H. C., Garrett Roach, Pudence; V. H. C., Edmund Orgill, Snapshot-Ruby, puppy; H. C., Class. M. Shieffelin, Pericles; H. C.; John N. Lewis, Flight. First prize, \$10: second, silver medal.

Pointers—Pupples under Twelve Months—Bitches,—First, R. Lamb, Flir; second, Fisher Howe, Jr., Neva. Y. H. C., Garrett Roach, Pudence; V. H. C., Edmund Orgill, Rue; H. C., Garrett Roach, Marvel; H. C., Edmund Orgill, Rue; H. C., Garrett Roach, Marvel; H. C., J. W. Coffin, Dala; C., W. Chas. M. Schieffelin, Sensation-Juno, puppy. First prize, \$35.

English Setters—Champion Bitches,—First, Arnold Burges, Queen Mab. Prize, \$35.

English Setters—Champion Bitches,—First, Walter M. A. M. Moore, Dulk of Beaufort; V. H. C., Joseph Rosenfeld, Royal Carle; V. H. C., D. T. Charles, San; V. H. C., Clarence N. Drame, Pog Boy. First prize, \$30; second, \$20; third, silver medal.

English Setters—M

medal.

SKYE TERRIERS—DOGS AND BITCHES.—First, Louis
Harbiger, Patch; second, Louis Harbiger, Tatters; thirly,
G, Walton, Pepper; V. H. C., W. H. Aspinwall, Puffy;
V. H. C., H. T. Vogt, Jeff; H. C., Royal Belkmap, Wirey;
C., Alexander Middlemas, Tatters; C., John Osborne,
Charlie. First prize, \$15; second, \$10; third, silver

medal.

Scotch Terriers—Dogs AND Bitches.—First withheld; second, R. N. Hazard, Pepper; V. H. C., Richard Tynan, Nellie. First prize, \$10; second, silver medal.

Black AND TAN TERRIERS OVER 5 LBS.—Dogs AND BITCHES.—First, Sir Wm. Verner, Bart., Salford; second, James Watson, Nettle; V. H. C., Sir William Verner, Bart., Kate; H. C., Mrs. Charles Schwartz, Tottie; H. C., Solomon Van Dyk, Topsey, First prize, \$15; second, silver medal.

THE TRAINING OF FOXHOUNDS.—Pearisburg, Va., May 5th.—It seems to me that the foxhounds are very much slighted, as your contributors write almost altogether upon the subject of the bird dcg. I am a tyre in the breeding, rearing and breaking of hounds. I have been looking with an eager eye for something written on the proper mode of breaking foxhounds, how to improve their staying qualities, etc. Hope I may hear from some of your many readers who have had experince in something like a Virginia fox-hunt.

As the Nower are Superior in the formula of the control of the contr

As the Forest and Stream is read by many of the veteran fox-hunters of the Southern States, we trust that some of them may respond to our correspondent's re-

Sardis, Miss., April 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:
—Having seen my first dog story copied in several papers, I thought I would give you another from the same source, but about a different dog. Since the death of the fire-making old pointer, another dog has become the associate of my friend, and he (the gentleman of whom I speak) was recently telling me how smart his new-made companion was. Last fall, when the birds were young, gentle and casily killed, my friend would go out once or twice a week and take Irby (his new dog) with him. He went so often that Irby got into the habit of coming to his office nearly every day for a hunt. Finally he called one afternoon, and my friend could not go; thereupon he informed Irby of the fact, but told him to call next day at 1 o'clock, sharp, and he would go with him. Irby went away sadly disappointed, and next day as my friend was sitting in his office picking his teeth and trying to think of some strong points in some of his law suits, and not thinking about Irby at all, suddenly in bounded the dog, almost frantic with delight, as much as to say, here I am, look at your watch. The promise was remembered by Mr. —, who upon consulting his watch found the hour was 12.5%; he turned to Irby and asked him if he wanted to go very badly. Immediately the dog gave a low whine, ran to where the gun was standing and then out in the street, and came to a dead point at nothing, stood a moment and then ran back in the office and took a seat by the fire until Mr. — could get himself rigged for the promised hunt. Sardis, Miss., April 19th.—Editor Forest and Stream at nothing, stood a moment and then ran back in the office and took a seat by the fire until Mr. —— could get

office and took a seat by the fire until Mr. — could get himself rigged for the promised hunt. This, like my other story, was told me for the truth, and I have no doubt but what 'its true, as my friend has not much of a reputation for "stretching the blanket," If he tells any more dog stories I shall surely entertain some fears for him. — CRICK.

A Suggestion to the Westminster Kennel Club for Forest and Stream: The sad and sudden death fr. William M. Tileston is a loss keenly felt by all knew him. Those who were associated with him in of Mr. William M. Tilestor is a loss keenly felt by all who knew him. Those who were associated with him in connection with the field sports to which he was so ardently attached, and for which he did so much through voice and pen and deed, will miss greatly his ready action, exhaustless enthusiasm and keen judgment. Gradually it will come to be recognized how strong and wide and healthful was the influence which he exerted upon those sports. It is nearly ten years now since I, together with hundreds of other of your readers, became requiring with Mr. Tilestor's deserted the gent the grant and the gent the second of the control of the second of the control of

together with hundreds of other of your readers, became acquainted with Mr. Tileston's pleasant pen, through the "Santa Monica" letters, which are yet recalled with interest; and the personal acquaintance that subsequently came about was of the same pleasurable character as that which existed between writer and reader in earlier days. Mr. Tileston was an open hearted, warm friend, a true and genial gentleman. To him the Westminster Kennel

Mr. Tilestou was an open hearted, warm friend, a frue and genial gentleman. To him the Westminster Kennel Club owes the high and recognized position it occupies to-day, when its exhibitions are unequaled elsewhere in the world, and attended by our very best people.

Mr. Tileston was passionately fond of dogs, and the points about them he did not know were hardly worth knowing. He was conceded by all to be one of the most fair and competent judges we have ever had, and he had equal ability to record his judgments for the aid of others. In his devotion to field sports Mr. Tileston spent much valuable time without remuneration, and often neglected to look after his own interests through his absorption in to look after his own interests through his absorption in He was suddenly taken away these matters.

these matters. He was suddenly taken away while at the place where he had been arranging for the forthcoming bench show, and his death by that terrible accident leaves a sorrowing widow and four young children with scanty means of support.

In view of that fact, I would suggest to the exhibitors of the Westminster Kennel Club show, which will take place on May 11th, the propriety of raising a subscription fund for the benefit of Mr. Tileston's family. I respectfully request a full expression of the views of the exhibitors upon this matter, and shall be heartily pleased to join with them in such action as shall worthily express our esteem for a worthy friend and our sympathy for his bereaved widow and children. for his bereaved widow and children.

very respectfully, GARRET NO. 1305 Fifth Avenue, N. GARRET ROACH

SOMETHING AROUT BREAKERS AND DOG BREAKING.

FIFTH PAPER.

THE dog should be taught, as we have already said, to obey the eye and the hand, rather than the A dog that will do so is invaluable in open grounds when birds are wild. But although we advocate a system of instruction in the first place, that will teach a young dog to quarter his ground with precision and take as much advantage of the wind as possible, yet we would at all times allow the youngster to make use of his discretionary instinct, and have a look for himself if he persistently shows any desire to reconnoiter any particular spot. It is a common fault with many breakers to think that they know better than their dogs the exact spot where the game is lying. Should the dog prove shy and refuse to beat, then an older companion must be made to show him the way, as most puppies have enough of the faculty of imitation to be led to follow. But after a few days out with the old dog, the youngster will have picked up enough of the idea of what is required of him, and then the old dog must be left at home, otherwise the puppy will fall into the habit of entirely depending on puppy will fall into the habit of entirely depending on his senior, and will do little else but follow at his heels. There is nothing so dispiriting to a youngster, one that cannot be expected to keep up with his much fleeter-field companion, than to see him always keep ahead and scent out all the birds. If this course is continued he will soon show a disinclination to hunt, as his natural cunning will teach him that it is of no use. From that noment you will possess a very uncertain animal, on whose working you can place no dependence, and who will beat or not, as his humor suits him. Should a rubbit start up, and the puppy show the least signs of giving chase, at once administer a severe rating, and have recourse to the whip. In case he should prove so unruly that he pays no

attention to the whistle, wait where you are until he has had his run out, and when he returns panting and gen-erally demoralized, lead him to the exact place from erally demoralized, lead mm to the exact place which the bunny moved and give him a scund flogging, which the burny moved and give him a scund flogging, and make him stay at charge until you see that he has cooled off and come to his senses again. Reprove him in this way on every repetition of the fault and of noticing anything that is not game, and he will soon give up working on a rabbit or a small bird. It is necessary to warn you to be careful not to interrupt him whenever he appears to be wireline tisker. necessary to warn you to be careful not to interrupt him whenever he appears to be winding birds. Give him time to locate them. Like every other faculty, his sense of smell will improve as he is given exercise and gains experience. Do not, however, allow him to contract a habit of puzzling with his nose to the ground, but urge him forward, and make him look elsewhere. He will then raise his head and eatch the scent of other particles and more or less directly appreach his game. Should he then crowd on too quickly check him by the word "careful," but still allow him to go on; he will then stop hesitatingly, draw forward and put-up the game. Now is the time for you to come in with the command "toho," which is quite uscless and sure to be disregarded if adopted before the disnosition to point is shown in some slight.

time for you to come in with the command "toho," which is quite useless and sure to be disregarded if adopted before the disposition to point is shown in some slight degree. From this time forward common sense will teach you how to act toward your dog. The youngster will either need encouragement or restraint. If the former, your task will be by far the most difficult one, for you will, to some extent, be obliged to let him run riot on the haunt. After that enjoyment the example of a steady dog will be of benefit in toning him down.

If you find your dog, from excess of delight and exuberance of spirit, less under general command than when his imitatory education was going on, and that he does not "toho" steadily at the exact spotat which you order him, at once attach a check-cord to his collar. It will diminish his pace, and make him more cautious and obedient. The moment you see him begin to feather get up quickly, without running, to the end of the cord; check him suddenly, at the same time saying "toho," if you are satisfied that game is before him, and that he ought to be standing. He will then come to his point, on which you must keep him. Encourage him to stand firmly. Go quietly alongside of him—pat him—drive a peg in the ground and tie the cord to it, then walk in front of the dog and move the game yourself.

Fointing is the natural instinct of the well bred dog, nd should your puppy be the offspring from a line of eld dogs you will have less trouble to make him stanch field dogs you will have less trouble to make him stanch than if his parents depended solely upon their records on the bench. We advise all dogs to be broken on game, not on little birds, for if this course is pursued, it will give the double trouble of having to unbreak them later on, and very probably ever afterward a desire will crop out at times, especially when the dog becomes tired or unwilling to obey, to point larks, small birds, mice, etc. There is nothing gained by training a dog to point anything else but game, as the less he knows of other birds the better.

There is nothing gained by training a dog to point anything else but garne, as the less he knows of other birds the better.

The owner of a dog cannot shoot over him too often to give him experience. Insist upon his being stanch. Neverallow your dog to secape punishment when he deliberately flushes his game. But always be sure that the birds were moved by the dog and not by their own inclination or the noise of your own talking. A stanch pointing dog is invaluable, as he can be taught to stand with birds fluttering up and lighting down in open sight without moving a muscle. Snipe often act in this way, as, in fact, does all other game at times. When the birds are acting so your dog should not press forward one step, check him if he does, and punish him if he persists. The teaching him to "drop to wing," that is, to charge whenever he sees or hears a bird rise, with the provise that he is not pointing at another bird, we can strongly recommend as a sure means of correcting the least unsteadiness. This plan will prevent his getting into a habit of blundering up birds, and cunningly pretending not to have noticed their escape.

We have already urged, in a previous article, that a young dog should be broken to drop to shot; it is therefore unnecessary to go over the ground again. This method, if at first adopted, will prevent his over thinking of running in, but should he ever acquire that villainous habit, it can be corrected by means of a check-cord, as already described.

Presuming that your youngster has found a bird, has pointed it stanchly, and that you have killed it, and he has charged as he should, it is ther for you to teach him how to go to the bird without wasting time, and to retrieve it in style. There is a deal more in this than most breakers think. You want to have your dog go straight to the bird, and with as little circling as possible; pick the bird

has charged as ne should, it is then for you to reach him how to go to the bird without wasting time, and to retrieve it in style. There is a deal more in this than most breakers think. You want to have your dog go straight to the bird, and with as little circling as possible; pick the bird up in his stride, or while moving; return to you and sit up with the bird in his mouth, with his head inclined upwards. To stay in that position till you say the word "loose," and not let him move until you have pocketed your bird and are ready for another rise. To do this, go to the dog, take him by the collar, and while repeating the command to "fetch," lead him to the lowward of the bird. Release him and allow him to pick it up, step quickly back to the place where you stood when you shot, and call your dog to you. Do this unfailingly whenever you see that the dog shows any inclination to rush blindly forward to retrieve, depending in a general scouring of the country to find the bird. The dog handled in this way will, even at down charge, soon drop into the habit of correctly locating the place where the bird has fallen. All dogs, properly handled, can be taught to retrieve handsomely, and when bad ones turn up, it is the fault of the breakers, who are either inpatient or very poor markers.

We now come to the mooted question of whether a dog should or should not be broken to point his dead birds. Our experience has shown us that as there is a difference in the scent of a dead, wounded, and an unwounded bird, we cannot see why valuable time should be wasted in having the dog point a bird that he knows is in a condition to be retrieved. Dogs that point "dead" are apt to become hard in the mouth. While waiting to receive the command to fetch, they prepare themselves for a spring, and upon being ordered on they pounce upon the bird, which they are apt to crush in their naturally powerful grip. A dog is less likely to mount a bird while in motion than when standing still; therefore, if he be allowed to go to the bird in an orderly manner, pick it up, and return without stopping where the bird fell, much time should or should not be broken to point his dead birds

will be saved, and the dog's ardor will not be dampened by unnecessary restraint. The plan of making a dog point dead has this evil consequence, that should he, when searching for the dead bird, come across and point, as he ought, any fresh game, on your telling him to fetch it, as you naturally will, he must spring forward and flush it, if he autompt to obey. Surely, this would tend more to unsteady him than the manner we have recommended o have him broken. Moreover, if you teach your dog to "point dead," you at once relinquish surely, unnecessorily, all hope of ever seeing him pick up, one by one, a scattered besy of birds, or witnessing the fine display of sagacity and steadhess required in such a performance.

There are many dogs to which it seems natural to be hard mouthed, and almost impossible to check by means of the whip. If, therefore, you find such a customer, the quickest and easiest way is to teach kin to retrieve the bird by the wing or head. This is easily done by means of a dumny stuffed bird, prepared with sharp pointed wires in its body. As dead birds frequently lodge in the branches of bushes or get caught in the briers, it is well to now and again drop one on the top of a high log or stump, and thus teach the dog to look for his birds also in high places.

When, after a few weeks, you find that the youngster has confidence in himself, and is likely to lunnt independently, take him out with a well-broken dog that is not likely to make false points; for if he commits such mistales, your pupil will soon utterly disregard his pointing. Select one also who draws upon his birds in a line, determined attitude. By selecting a slow old dog you will probably diminish the wish of the young one to follow him. On the old dog's pointing, catch the eye of the young one, call to the old fellow by name, telling him to 'toke.' The order will make the young one look round, and awaken bim to a suspicion of what is going forward. Then, carrying your gun as if you were prepared momentarily to fire, retreat, or mo

sin from illuding his game, which he might do while in the act of jumping over.

Althought the foregoing instruction has been described as being carried on in the open, the same directions are to be carried on in the cover, only observing that the dog should not be allowed to range out of shot of the gun. A method often practiced when working a stubborn wide ranger in the cover is to attach a small bell to the dog's collar; the ceasing to hear its tukking being the warning to the sportsman that his dog is pointing game. We merely recount this as one of the ways at times adopted for changing a badly broken animal into something like a useful one. The best way, however, will be to boil these articles down to suit your own case, and by constant companionship endeavor to make your dog as intelligent an animal as possible.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Bessle—Mr. Fred. Masten, of Buffalo, N. Y. claims the name of Bessle for his liver and white ticked cocker spaniel bitch, by Mr. Charles Battey's Con, out of Mr. J. B. Har-

March-Mr. John W. Smith, of Annapolis, Md., claims the name of March for his black and tan Goldon setter bitch, whelped March 12th, 1879, by Doane's Tom, out of Wright's Bessie,

IMPORTED BEAGLES.—The Essex County Hunt, of Montclair N. J., have just received by steamer Victor in the two line English bengle bitches Gypsey and Daisey, which they intend to keep fo

-Nell.-G. B. Sawtell, Malden, Mass., has sold his imported

Sale, — N. H.—G. I. Sawtell, Malden, Mass, bas sold his imported pointer bitch, Nell, to W. B. Giles, Abilene, Kan. She is in whelp to Don, winner of the scenarior prize, Ibston show, 1877, owned by F. B. Warren, Cheisea, Mass.

Mchibida—Mr. Henry De Bus, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has recently purchased the pointer dog Mephisto, by Faust, out of Zeal, wholpied Aug. 16th, 1879, from the St. Louis Kennel Club. Mephisto has been entered in the Field Trials Derby and Puppy states, Eastern Field Trials Cuit.

King Diedd-Bunshee Ut., Wheln—Mr. H. B. Vondersmith, of Lancaster, Pa., hus sold to Mr. W. P. Boardman, of Calais, Me., a red Irish setter puppy, by King David, out of Baushee H. Bracket—Mr. H. B. Vondersmith, of Lancaster, Pa., has bought of Mr. H. L. Smith, of Strathery, Out., his lemon and white

of Mr. H. L. Smith, of Strathroy, Ont., his lemon and will Liewellyn setter Bracket, Gladstone-Clip, whelped April, 1879.

PRESENTATION,-Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., has been pre-

sented by Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., with a four weeks old foxhound puppy, Mike-Smoke, which is said to be very

whound Purpy.—Mr. N. Elmore has just received from Mr. W the distribution of Nova Scotis, a seven months old forhound puppy that was shipped on March 24th. Notwithstanding the length of time on the way, it arrived in good condition.

BRED.-Jessamine-Bow-St. Louis Kennel Club's Jessamine to

shee-King David-Mr. H. B. Vondersmith's Banshee to bis King David.

Daisy-Faust-Dr. N. B. Carson's Daisy to St, Louis Kennel Club's

Faust. Bannie-Mr. N. Elmore's beagle Bonnie, Ranger-Lucy, to Messrs, Elmore & Pounall's Victor-imported Rattler, imported

Death.-Flambeau-Mr. E. A. Herzberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently lost his fine Laverack setter Flambeau from distemper. He was said to have been one of the best developed Laveracks ever imported.

-Attention is called to advertisement of W. H. Carr, on page

We would call attention to advertisement of mastiffs for sale.

Archery.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

BOW SHOOTING IN NORTH MINNESOTA.

TEN years-years full of fun and adventure-has the writeren doyed that noble and most witching of all pastimes-archery half of this period, 'tis true, was during boyhood, yet not after the boy's usual method in bandling a bow, nor with those crude the ony susual method in handling a low, now with those crude implements made of supings or limbs weak enough to pull with the thumb and finger, and called in rustic parlance a "how "n arrer." The writer used a weapon of English patiern, and his preceptor taught him how to draw after the manner of the English, besides grace in attitude and every acquired elegance in form; also the holding of the how perpendicularly, and loosing immediately mean child laws. After the interval of the control of the form; inso the forming of the low perpendicularity, and rossing immediately upon a full draw. After two or three years of tul-tion he could bring down game, and killed large numbers of squirrels, birds, muskrats, besides plumping over chipmunks and the smaller fry generally.

The writer during the past decade has resided in North Minn The writer during the past decade has resided in North Minne, sota, doing duty as surgeon and practitioner, and while not busly engaged in prescribing the pollets of Esculanius, has devoted his leisure hours to how shooting, both in the hunting of wild game and also at larged practice. A band of Ojibway Indians, located at their reservation, which is in the immediate vicinity of our frontier town, hasafforded the writer a chance to study archery as it exists among red men, who are but deprayed and degenerate representatives of the native abortignes. Yet withit some are not unenviable experts in bow shooting, especially at the horter represe. Sevend thirty-flav, varies how are not such that. ranges. Beyond thirty-five yards they are not so reliable do not know that the cock feather, when turned to the right, will

do not know that the coca teather, when thrived to the right, will throw the arrow out of line.

The writer remembers one stalwart descendant of the great Pontiac who would have excited the admiration of every archer rpresent at the Chicago tearneament, cauded they have seen him not only for bis unusual poise and aplomb and masurpassable beauty of physique, but for his swift, easy, steady, unwaying action in drawing and loosing. This Ojibway athlete could equal the writer at the short ranges, but would have been compelled to accept second place when competing with him at any distance exceeding fifty vards.

The indians have a custom, in practice, of shooting a pointed arrow into a dead limb, thirty or forty feet from the ground, and then spring it out by using blunt-headed arrows, which when striking close beside the other does not fail to unloose the target shaft. The feat is to dislodge it at the first fire. If the first treher falls, he gives his place to another, and so on until the shampion brings it down. Gambling is common with them. The writer has been almost alone in his favorite pastime. Until

ast season, when by the newspapers and magazines people say that the English game was becoming popular, he could not be seen with his bow and quiver without being stared at as an object of questionable curiosity, to say the least. Finally two or thre-gentlemen procured bows, and a lady or two, though no one followed the pastime with interest sufficient to render them experi lowed the pastime with interest sufficient to render them expert at any distance, nor did it enable them to join with the writer in anything like even practice. Indeed there was danger of being jeered by the rough and vulgar. Only a whizzing shaft can most emphatically dissuade a tipsy moddler from such demonstrations. And here it may be said—in the experience of the writer it is true—almost invariably can you measure the mental califier of a man in his like or dislike of the now material pastime. If he has enjoyed social culture, and[s] intellectually refined, and is at all resthetic in his tastes, in the degree that he is so will be his each turns of Mirit. Muir.

This leads to a word about the exclusiveness of the National Archery Association's rules. Why should may archer be excluded, after paying his individual fee, when applying for a chance to compete for the prizes?

chance to compete for the prizes?

Now, the writer has had no opportunity to belong to any club, and he is led to believe that many expects could be found among, men who have lived two score years, more or less, on the "rug-god frontier," or were, perhaps, "on the rough border born," or an old mountaineer," who can speed the shaft with the lost—who would be well pleased to be present in Buffato next July. In California they are making arrangoments as they should be. Let the officers of the National Association emulate them in that therein a can be also should be the provisions shall ever allow the entrance of an ele-ment that may prove preduction in the host interest of my or. nent that may prove prejudicial to the best interests of any or

and an imay prove prejudicial to the noist interests of any or-ganization of true and carriest archers. Relow is recorded the best score at the Double York Round that the writer was capable of making, up to Nov. 1st, 1879'. Since then the snow has been too deep for such long-range shoot-ing, and practice has been kept up at forty yards. Score:—

| Arrows. 144 164 43 | Fords. 100 80 60 | 11its. 97 92 47 | Value. 3 5 Už | Tota 201 460 305 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | |

However apocryphal the above may seem—the writer has infered that he is alone almost in practice—he can prove his points

At thmes speciators have been present, Besides, he has shot igainst rifle experts, and those who are not tyros in using the navy revolver. Shooting against the former at the equivalent point-blank ranges, with the latter at the same distance, viz., forty and fifty yards, winning in almost every trial with either of the above mentioned weapons. In this remote frontier town the above mentioned weapons. In this remote frontier town the stock to draw from in forming a troupe of enthusiastic toxophilities is meager indeed. Probably in time there will be several who may attain to a medium degree of proficiency. The above score, it will be seen, necessitates the use of "four figures," Not a few times did the writer full to reach their neighborhood, sometimes wanting a score or so to know them; again, solicy beyond 1,000. A bow was used which pulled a little less than fifty pounds; arrows were preferred weighing four or skx, and four cume flest when rigid enough to endure the recoil of the string, as the string, when loosed, passes its own linelyhile air rest, when braced—by two lineless or mere at the center—for every inchit throws by two inches or more at the center-for every inch it throws —by two inches or mere at the center—for every inch it throws the arrow out of line. Any one can see this by experimenting. Arrows lighter still would be better, but they could not endure such a violence of recoil. Could the arrows pass a hole in the exact center of the bow (an impracticable action), they would be subject to no strain whatever. Here is a point, with many others now agritated, which human langenuity can never displace. So, too, the proposed changing of the target figures. So long as the periphery of the target shall seem to decrease with increase of distance from the archer's eye, just so long will it be impossible to get a target whose face shall be proportionably suitable for all ranges. The champion of last summer's tournament must be correct in this, as be is logical and far-seeding in party every all ranges. The champion of last summer's tournament must be correct in this, as be is located and tra-seeing in nearly every other polar advanced, though opposed by current and worthy gentlemen who have a right to be heard. When we of America become the equals—when we can excel the heat English clubs—and can command our excellence without dancer of defeat, then, and not not litten, let us, for any reasons yet urged, change our valuations. When that time shall arrave, who can doubt but that each and every generous Briton among the gentlemanty roxonhilities of Albion will hasten to follow us without a protest.

North Minnesota is the sportsama's paradise. There are rush-lined lakes and winding streams. Localities abound where you may ind the multard in his hanta, and only you know about it. Here can you enjoy the linest Indian summer; and on the edge of some woodland tarn, or pratific lake-fice liels, ist and hear the quacking of water fowls by myria-ls, and the low, mullied thunder of blackbirds swooping down in unitions, and the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the note of the content of the summers and the note of the content of the sum of the note of the content of the note of the note of the note of the note of the content of the note of the content of the note of the content of the note of the content of the note of the content of the note of the content of the note of th

quacting of water fowls by myraids, and the low millied thun-der of blackbirds swooping down in millions, and the note of the great blue heron; and that sub-bass note, the watery sounding pump-stroke of the marsh bittern. About twelve miles north-west, and northeast of this town, all the long autumn, can be heard the honking of the wild geose, where thousands come to feed in wheat fields and fallow land.

More delicious Indian summer days can be found nowhere, Grouse used to be abundant; but that merelless slaughter called sport, in which scores of pot-hunters, armed with double breech-loading shot guns, aided by trained setters, carried on each senson, has so decimated them, that, in the not far future, this sportsson, has sourcemanned from the unit of the first first first possible many's king of all wild love trend; in the upland will be a thing of specific Tas writer-has killed over twenty the varieties of wild duels, and lound many other kinds. The one most abundant are mallards, and the brown scaup duck; golden and dark incount-black by overhead between suddown and dark in count-Black ducies by overneed between sundown and dark in count-less flocks, but none are larged unless taken on the wing. That is difficult, for they fly high, and are very rapid on the wing. No one seems to know where they pass the day, as they are not killed with other ducks on the usual grounds hunted over for water fowl. Wood ducks are quite plenty in September, and archees would find good chances to take them along narrows

winding, rush-lined streams.

One October day, with a companion, we remember coming upon a group of herons, twenty or thirty in number, in a lonely upon a group of nerous, twonty or thirty in number, in a lonely spot in the great northern forest that stretches away to the far-off Hudson Bay country. They were standing around a pool of dark, clear water, having a companionable time of it. The surface and the surroundings did not afford a chance to get within bow shot, without taking more pains and trouble than two tired hunters cared about, and they all made off in safety. But they were the largest and most formidable looking fellows we had ever were the largest and most formidable looking fellows we had ever seen. Did they but know their force in offensive tacties, they could have made it intensely interesting for us. An Indian was killed by a so-called sandhil crane in an instant, with one thrust of bis sharp bill, which pierced through the cyclail and reached the substance of the brain. A neighbor of ours once wounded a white heron, and pursued the Heing bird. When the heron saw white heron, and pursued the Heeing bird. When the heron saw that his enemy was gaining upon him, he turned sharply about, and came directly for him. His fine neck was arched for a blow. His liquid eyes glittered with a soft, yet deadly fire. A thrust with that long, hard, polished bill would equal a blow from a pondard. When neighbor W. felt the situation, he raised his gun, estimating the chances with a degree of trepidation not inconsiderable. But his blow was fortunate. It hroke the bird's neck, and closed the singular contest, which was not without a touch of the ludicrous. Throughout this region and northward, the water fowl come

Throughout this region and northward, the water fowt come to breed. They remain here until winter drives them southward. Wild rice abounds everywhere. In the spring time sheldcakes (Mergus americanus) are plentiful. Once, a male, was kilted a year ago—a beauty, by the way. It was just past molting. The body underneath was of the richest cream tint. The head, liver color, and glossier than burnished bronze. The slate wings and back were pencified as delicately as nature ever does her work. The upper neck was deep marroon. Those faded specimens shot during the full months show but poorly when contrasted with the governously plumaged king of all wild dack kinds. He weighed mure by eleven ounces than the largest redshead or convenience. more by eleven ounces than the largest red-head or canvas-back

more by eleven ounces than the largest red-head or canvas-back ever taken in this country. The writer struck a crow with a blant shaft severity yards away. The favorable element of chances often affords an archer much pleasure. A wing shot we desire to record in concluding this paper. After striking down a few fine birds over the decoys, the writer posted himself to await the duly flight of black ducks. Long, low masses of clouds lay above the horizon bar, cardinal and gold at their edgs. While the day or had been down nearly an hour. Cool, sweet breazes breathed softly from the dusky mendows, and gar-witching echoes of thoust blues canne from the an hour. Cool, sweet breazes breathed softly from the dusky meadows, and ear-witching echoes of forest bids came from the bordering woodlands. The whistle note of the widgeon followed the riverrunning hard by. It was a solitary spot, remote from rural ways—every surrounding approved by each wild water-fowl. Throughout the season ducks never fail to fly across a certain neck of hand, and the archer or rifleman has but to wait for the first hints of gathering darkness to get a shot at the honor returning flocks. Even after a successful day among the decoys a shot upward to close the day with is never omitted.

After patiently watching a full hour after sundown—they are

After patiently watching a full hour after sundown-they are slow in starting to-night—the first half dozen whirt by, well down, but too far to the right. The flight once begun, there will be hundreds before its over. They sweep past when it is so dark you cannot see their outlines. Presently, a shadow well ahead

indicates that in a moment more the supreme chance will pres Up goes the bow hand, the shaft is ready for the swiftest ent! Up goes the bow hand, the shaft is ready for the swiftest damw an archier ever makes, and perhaps the most perfect, both in the draw and loose. We have watched a fellow archer in design it. The clumsiestare graceful then. The long deep line of coming birds are overhead; they reach out right and left; they enver fifty yands from front to rear. Left drive: a shaft going up among them may find a way through, as in the "many holes in a "skimmor" seven times in ten usually does; but tonight it plumped itself through the breast of a handsome mate. How over here there when he fells with a though the through the press of a handsome mate. prompted itself through the breast of a handsome male. How overy nerve tingles when he falls, with a thud, as though weighing fifty pounds avoirdupois! "Tray," the liver and white pointer, picked him up and brought him to his master's feet, as proud and happy, and equally as eager for a tid-bit from the Eavery breast when both reach home. M. D. Tatest Man Mark Markel him. Detroit, Minn, March 10th.

ORITANI ARCHERS.—Hackensack, N. J., May 1st.—The Oritani Archers held their third annual meeting, May 5th. The following Archers held their third annual meeting, May 5th. The following officers were elected: President, Wakeman Holberton; Vice-President, Mass Hattle Van Beskerck; Secretary and Tressurer. Irving Wood; Executive Committee, in addition to the officers, Miss S. C. Hopper, Mrs. W. Holberton. The President reported in substance as follows: Active members, 31; club free from debt, with a balance on band; number of challenges sent out, 4, none of which were accepted. The club will hold practice meetings twice a week, and a monthly meeting for ladies' My. HOLBERTON. W. HOLBERTON.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-The New York Archery Club have creeted their tents on the Lawn at Central Park, and prac-tice there every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday aftermoons The club and its belongings make astriking addition to the seen evy of the Park. The picture formed by the tents, targets, gay pennants and the archery dresses of the contestants is picture. resome and beautiful

The club give a concert next Monday evening, tickets to which may be secured of the President, Dr. A. B. De Luna, or of the Secretary, Mr. Jas. W. Auten, Jr., 127 Pearl street, New York.

Wricket.

-Appress all communications "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

May 13, at Hoboken, N. J.—Columbia College vs. St. George (24).

Al. May 15, at Staten Island—Staten Island is. St. Georges, May 15, at Prospect Park—Columbia College is. Manhattan, May 15, at Nicctown—Bellmont is. Germantown. May 15, at West Philadelphia—Belmont (2d) vs. Young America

Mi.

May 15, at Baltimore—Young America vs. Baltimore,
May 15, at Haverford—Dorian vs. Merion.
May 15, at Haverford—Oxford vs. Chestnut Hill (2d),
May 19, at Chester—Young America (2d) vs. Chester City,
May 19, at Haverford—Dorian vs. Old Haverfordians.

YOUNG AMERICA VS. MERION.—The first really important match Young America ex Mericos.—The first really important match of the scasson came of it at Stenton, Phila, on May Sth, between the first elevens of the above named clubs. Only one finings each was played, the game resulting in the victory of the home club by 237 zms. The play was commenced promptly at 11 o'clock, and Captain George Ashbridge having won the toss decided to take the innings. The two Isallys, however, were the only two of the Sterion team to make a stand, and the innings closed for the small total of 12. Dan Newhall and Baird were the first Young Managley attains as the southed the small cotal of 12. Dan Newhall and Baird were the first Young Managley attains as the southed the small cotal of 13. America, tastmen, and they settled all doubt as to the issue of the same, by running up the score of 61 before they were parted. It is unnecessary to particularize each individual play, but a sturpendous smite to leg, for six, over the fence by Van Renssalaer, and the fine bowling of Law deserve special montion. Annexed

MERION.

| MEL | CLON. | | | 1 |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| C. E. Haines, b. E. W. Clark. A. L. Baily, b. E. W. Glark. G. Ashbridge, b. D. S. Nowhall. G. Ashbridge, b. D. S. Nowhall. S. Law, e. G. M. Nowhall b. E. W. J. H. Thayer, Jr., e. H. L. Brow. W. Stroud, c. Van Rensenher b. J. S. Watts, e. Watts, and b. J., S. Clark Dr. Caspar Morris, st. Van Ren G. C. Thayer, not out. Zysc, 2; leg byes, 1. | C. Clark b. D. S. l C. A. New l | Newhali rhali J. S. Clari | | 19 16 5 6 5 |
| Total | | | | 69 |
| YOUNG | AMERICA. | | | |
| D. S. Newhall, c. Haines b. J. R. R. & Baird, c. J. R. Thayer b. L. R. W. Glark, Jr. b. Law, S. M. W. Glark, Jr. b. Law, S. M. W. Glark, Jr. b. Law, Jr. M. L. Brown, c. Law b. J. R. T. C. A. Newhall, c. and b. F. L. B. H. H. Dixon, c. Haines b. Law, G. M. Newhall, b. Law, J. J. S. Cark, run out. Byes, 4; leg byes, 2; wide, 1. | Thayer aw ', L. Baily ayer | | | 38 |
| Total | ****** | ******* | .1 | 196 |
| ANALYSIS | OF BOW | LING. | | |
| YOUNG | AMERICA | | | |
| E. W. Clark, Jr. 96 D. S. Newhall 66 C. A. Newhall 66 J. S. Clark 19 | Runs. 31 14 13 8 | Maid- ens. 6 4 5 0 | Wieli- ets. 3 2 2 2 | Wides. |

Law J. B. Thayer Morris. F. L. Bally 18 61 .; STATEN ISLAND (2d) vs. COLUMBIA COLLEGE,-The opening SPATEN ISLAND (20) W. COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The opening anatch of the New York season was played at Staten Island on May Sth, between teams representing the above clubs, and had the game begun at the four named the Collegians would probably have landed themselves the victors. As it was, the match was a clese one, but being unfinished was decided in favor of the homeelub on the its limings, by 8s runs. The ground was in a very lumpy condition, and not up to its usual excellence. The fractures of the match were the good wicket keeping of Innan, and the batting of the junior members, the brothers Rich. For the Islanders. The batting of Westfelds, of the Sk Georgess, who was admitted to play on the College team, and the bowling Off Hyde-

MERION.

Clarke and Conover in the second innings. The following score will show others that did their clubs service

| 1 | STATEN | ISLANC. |
|----|--|---|
| | First Inning. | Second Inning. |
| £ | Irving, l. b. w., b. Emmet 1 | b.Clark |
| | Filmer, b. Conover 0 | |
| , | Manning, b. Stevens 23 | b. Clarke |
| ٠. | Inman, b. Emmet | b. Conover 0 |
| ı | Hole, c. and b. Stevens 12 | c. and b. Conover 8 |
| Ł | Roberts, c. Stevens, b. Cono- | |
| 7 | ver 2 | not out 0 |
| _ | H. Rich, not out 23 | b. Clarke 3 |
| 3 | Thomas, hit wicket, b. Cono- | |
| | Kirkland, b. Conover 4 | b. Clarke |
| 3 | A. Rich, run out 15 | c, Clarke, b, Conover 1 |
| 3 | Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wides, | C. Clarke, D. Commerci |
| | 11 15 | Bye 1 |
| | | |
| | Total | Total |
| i | 001 | MBIA. |
| | First Inning. | Second Inning. |
| 5 | Morgan, b. Roberts 0 | |
| - | Conover, c. H. Rich, b. Man- | |
| | ning | not out 4 |
| , | Emiliet, D. Koneris | not out |
| i | Westfeldt, b. Bingham 23 H. Clarke, hit wicket, b. H. | not out |
| | Rich 3 | b. Roberts 18 |
| | DeForest, run out 9 | D1 140001 (111111 1111 1111 1111 1111 111 |
| D | Stevens, b. Manning I | |
| 6 | Rutherfurd, b. Manning 1 | |
| S | Barnes, b. Bingham | |
| | Henry, c. Hale, b. Bingham 2 | |
| | Van Schaick, not out 1 | |
| b | Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; wides, 10 | Byes, 4; wides, 6 |
| | 100 | Dj caj e, a mesj a 10 |
| - | Total 58 | Total |
| 5. | | M. G. Haughton; for Columbia |
| - | College, G. Giles, Jr. | on an entogracion y 101 Constitute |
| v | | |
| _ | -Bromhead, the new profession | onal of the Germantown Cricket |

Club, and Tyres, the new professional of the Chestnut Hill Cricket Club, will arrive from England this week. Both players are Not tingham men, and were selected and sent out to the above-named clubs by Capt. Richard Daft.

THE NORTHWESTERN CRICKET TEAM.-Most of the players of isting of this team sailed on the 23th ult., and Mr. Kearney followed on the steamer of May 2d from Halifax, N. S. At the last moment Messrs. Armstrong and Jordan withdrew from the last moment lessers. Armstrong and Jordan withdrew from the team, and Mr. H. Lemmon, said to be a promising young player, was substituted with Mr. Miller, who also decided to don the flan-nels during the tour. We have not space to give the personnel of the team in this issue, but will recapitulate their capabilities be-fore they begin play on the other side. The following are the fix-tures additional to the list already published: rs. Orleans Club, at London; County of Surrey, London, and Newbury Club, North

-The Paisley Cricket Club, of Canada, has reorganized, Mr. John Collie, Secretary.

-The Port Elgin Cricket Club, of Canada, has organized for the eason, Mr. D. J. Izzard, Secretary.

season, Mr. D. J. Izaard, Secretary.

SARNIA CRICKET CLIU.—At the annual meeting of this Cundian clab, held April 17th, the following officers were elected, Honorary President, Hon. T. B. Pardec; Honorary Vice-President, Mr. Julius H. Bucke; Vice-President, Mr. John H. Jones, P. L. S.; Captain, Cavondish Nevilo, Treasurer, E. B. Walker; Secretary, Fred. Kittermaster; Management Committee, Mossas, Parker and Sibson, together with the officers. Honorary Members—Messrs, John A. Mackenzie, T. Gleeson, R. Girdlestone, Geo. Leys, E. R. Jones, J. F. Lister and Dr. Possesteri

THE LINDSAY SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB held their annual meeting THE LINDSAY SCHOOL CURGET CLUB held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening, when they organized for the coming season and elected the following officers: President, W. E. Tilley, M. A., Vice-President, B. S. Wanstone; Second Vice-President, B. Gulligan; Secretary, R. J. McLennan; Tressurer, G. A. Irwin; Managing Committee, D. Hampton, W. Smith, C. J. Logan, G. Bigelow, W. H. Dean.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.-Fort Hope.-At a meeting of the T. TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Fort Hope.—AT a meeting of the T. C. S. Cricket Club, the following officers were elected: President, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune; Committee, Messrs. Wood (Chairman), Perry (Sec.-Treas), Rioberts, Major Jones, Broughall. Matches have been arranged with Trinity College, Upper Canada College, Whitby, Cobourg, Peterborough, and Port Hope.

THE CRICKET CLUB OF MOUNT FOREST.—The following officers where recently elected for the coming season: President, J. F. Fleids, re-elected; Vice-President, W. H. Kingston; Secretary; Treasurer, R. J. Hewat; Managing Counnitice, Messrs. Fielde Kingston, Hewat, A. Lamont, J. H. Coyne, S. A. Dunbar, H. Yarlett, C. O. Connolly, and F. Pickering.

-The Hastings Club, of Canada, has organized for this year Mr. H. F. Sharpe, Secretary.

Our Letter from the West.-St. Louis, May 8th.-Cricket out

Our Letter firm the West--St. Louis, May 8th.—Cricket out here is, if anything, botter than one would expect. The Mound City boys are not only willing, but anxious to play any body or every body of cricketers they can got anywhere near. Unfortunately, however, there is no club nearer than Springfield (about 250 miles from St. Louis), and that organization is not a strong one; consequently, the cricketers in this city have difficulty in getting any matches unless they play club ones. They opened the season on St. George's day, Friday, April 254—English ex.All-comers. The Britishers proved the slayers by a score of 72 to 68. doubtless being patriotically inspired by the day. The Mound City Cricket Club is fortunated in having for its president such a true Cricket Club is fortunate in having for its president such a tru lover of the game as Mr. Geo. F. Neil, of Crystal City. The club will loyer of inegamous art Geo. F. Neihot Crystactory. International increase in numbers as the season progresses; what it needs, however, are matches with outside clubs. Mr. W. H. Clambers has therefore entered into a correspondence with the secretary of the Chicago Club, with a view of having a match sometime

of the Chieago Club, with a view of having a match sometime during this month. I have conversed with several of the members and they seem to think it the duty of the old St. Georges of New York to come out here and play them a return match for the one they lost in 1873—only seven years ago. Int I tell them the "Old Georges" are getting "thrown," hone or less, every season—and rather more than less, of late years.

Treloar, one of the best cricketers in St. Louis, is now on his way to England with Miller's Northwestern Team, and is expected to uphold the reputation of this city. The M. C. C. have an excellent ground in Grand Avenue Park, which they rent from year to year at a very reasonable rate; but are anxious to secure a permanent one. Some of the "old-une" inquired after "Giles, the steady old hoss," of the St. Georges, and wish they land him back in St. Louis; but the club's expenses are rather heavy, and, as the members only number between 93 and 100 times. heavy, and, as the members only number between 80 and 100 cinneary, and, as the memoris of a future to exercise gian to (including 40 active ones), they intend to dispense with the luxury of a "pro" until a more convenient season. The Forker and Stream is beginning to be known as a cricket paper out here, and its columns much liked.

New YORKEL

Answers to Correspondents.

J. A., Hannibal, Mo.-Take the model of '73. You will find it

W. H. H.-Lyman's bow-facing gear is the only one in the mar-See his eard

F. J. W., West Meriden, Conn.—The ride is serviceable for its caliber and charge. F. H. O.-For a fair rig, 0.85 w. l. for hoist; beem, 0.95 w. l.;

gaff, 0.50 w. 1.; jib on foot, 0.75 w. HICKS, Oscoola Mills, Pa.—An advertisement in this paper will find a purchaser for your articles.

H. R. J. Roston, Mass -The gun is an excellent one for Florida,

and, so far as we know, is reliable. J. H. H., Providence, R. L.-We do not know the gun, but the ufacturers are reliable and trustworthy.

T. B. D., Middleport, N. Y.—The book for you is Coues' " Key to North American Birds," Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass.

D. H. S., Holyoke, Mass.—The best book on trout raising is Livingston Stone's Domesticated Trout." For sale at this office; price \$2.

C. C. M.-See advertisement of Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, Custom House Broker, in another column. He can inform you all about cost of importing dogs.

C. O. S., Sawyer's Bar, Cal.-There is no monthly of the kind published in this country. You may perhaps procure the book through the Orange Judd Co., of this city.

SHELDRAKE. To waterproof canvas, coat with the following mixture: 6 ozs, hard yellow soan, 11 pints of water; when boiling, add 5 lbs, ground spruce ochre, 1 lb, patent dryer, and 5 lbs. boiled linseed oil. Or simply paint.

M.P. McK., Franklin, N.Y.—The fee for a club entering the State Association is \$10. No annual dues. Privilege of engaging in yearly tournaments upon payment of regular entrance fee.

Young Sportsman.-1. The so-called pheasants are properly 2. The gun is not useless, but we should prefer a larger 3. See answers in last paper about proper food for dogs

A. B. X.—Neilson's "Boat Building for Amateurs;" price \$1.25; Williams & Co., 283 Washington street, Boston. It contains many practical hints, but no models or plans for boats suitable to your purpose. See our back files for 1877 and 1878.

G. J., Wyandotte, Mich.—1. Send your frogs to Chappell & Storer, Fulton Market, New York. 2. You can probably procure the paper of newsdealers, but to make sure of it had better subscribe regularly. Your address on our books can be changed when you change your residence.

C. B. P., South Britain, Conn.—Plants of land-locked salmon seem to have turned out very well in Connecticut lakes. They will probably do well in your waters. Write to Dr. H. N. Hudson, Hartford, Conn., who is State Fish Commissioner, and he will give ou directions for securing supply.

S. E. B., Tiffin, Mp.-1. The best book for you is Jordan's "Manual of Vertebrates," Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. 2, The lish is undoubtedly the pike perch, Stizosledion americand, which is variously known as wall-cyed pike, glass-cyed pike, yellow pike. Ohio salmon, white salmon, and western salmon. It is a true

T. J. Y. Jr., Philadelphia. -1. No wild rice to be had now. Har-T. J. Y. Jr., Philadelphia.—I. No'wild rice to be had now. Har-rests will be gathered, and when crop is ready will be advertised in this paper. We shall then give full and explicit directions for sowing it. Success has attended its introduction into waters where food for wild fowl has been exhausted. 2. No journal in the country devoted exclusively to the yachting interest; has been tried and proved unsuccessful. The FOREST AND STREAM is the only publication that now fills the bill.

the only publication that now fills the bill.

LANDLUBBER, N. O.—The wind is said to be a five knot or a seven knot breeze when a full rigged ship would be driven it about those rates. It is ascertained merely by experience, and is an expression in use among sailors. A one to two knot breeze is a light air with a velocity of 1 to 3 miles; a two to three knot breeze has a velocity of 31 to 6 miles; a three to five knot wind insa revlocity of 61 to 8 miles; five to six knots, 8 to 10 miles; six to seven knots, 10 to 16 miles; seven to eight knots, 16 to 24 miles; over the course 24 to 35 miles. ight to ten knots, 24 to 35 miles.

eight to ten knots, 24 to 35 miles.

Caurista.—The yawl rig will suit you very well, especially if you propose sailing single banded. Step a pole mast near the bows, standing bowspirt, single jib, boom ends at rudder head, long gaff and mizzenmust just hlaft the rudder. Use lug for mizzen; it gives you a shorter mast, and keeps the sail down. For San Francisco yawl see issue of March 13th, '79. Never mind what the rustless or natives say. They are not espable of comprehending anything but the dugouts they are brought up in. The yawl will be common enough in a vear or two. will be common enough in a year or two.

H. Princeton, N. J. -It does not depend upon the excellence of

H., Frinceton, W.S. Partos not depend upon the exercinence of training whether a dog will point a dead game bird or not, but on the aenteness of seent he may possess. Many dogs are broken not to point dead, and, again, there are others that are trained to not to point dead, and, again, there are others that are trained to do so. We consider it unnecessary for an old field dog to waste his time stopping on dead birds, because he can readily distinguish the difference between the two scents of "alive" and "dead." If A means that a dog that has been broken to point dead cannot scent out and point a cold bird, or one that has been dropped needdentally, perhaps, the day before from the sports, man's poeter, he is mistaken, for we have often seen it done that the been dead to the contract which the seen is the contract which we have often seen it done that the set before the contract which we have often seen it done. by both well-broken setters and pointers. M., New York,-The list of Natural History books of reference

M., NeW 1018.—The use of March 11th. The works on Herjec-was published in our issue of March 11th. The works on Herjec-tology there mentioned were: R. Holbrook, "North American Herpetology," 5 vols., Philadelphi, 1842; Baird and Girard, "Catalogue of North American Reputies," Part I., Serpents, 1853; Agassia, "Contributions to the Natural History of North Amer-Agassaz, "Comtroutous of the Annal History O. Abrill, America, Tea," Part II. "North American Testudinata," 1857; (Ope, "Cheek List of North American Battrachia and Reptilia;" Cope, "Partial Catalogue of the Cold-blooded Vertebrata of Medigan," 1884-5. See also many minor papers in Government Reports, and elsewhere

E. J., New York City .- My imported fox terrier bitch, eight months old, has been bitten by her tull litter brother, under her neck, sometimes in play, sometimes in real carnest. There is no sign of tich or manze, only the places are red, all over the throat, and on her hind quarters. The places are sometimes bare of hair, and on her hind quarters. The places are sometimes bare of Indir. The does are washed every other day, and have been for months. Ans. Your dog has the mange. Dress dog all over with following lotion: oxide of zinc, two drachms; water, three ounces; to be well mixed in a mortar. This holion should be used three or four times a day. Give once a week for a few times a drachm and a half of Hysom saits, dissolved in water, for a purgaritye, Give yestables with ordinary diet; allow plenty of exercise,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEA AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

-AT-

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possible. a All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted. No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms. "a Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy's ous, will receiv the Forest AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY13, 1880

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be recompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STIERAR TOBLISHING COMPANY. Numes will not be published it objection be made. Anonymus of the published of the published of the common state of

Notes.-Central Park has a new attraction, the tents of the New York Archery Club.

The description of bow shooting in Northern Minnesota, published elsewhere, will be found entertaining to the general reader, as well as to the archer.

We shall soon lay before our readers the plan of a fall campaign among the mountains of Virginia, which promises to be an admirable opportunty for sport and sightseeing combined,

Northern Michigan will be one of the most popular sections of country visited by sportsmen this summer. have again and again referred to its rare attractions for the sportsman tourist, and we are glad to see that these attractions are becoming better known.

Among those who called at our office during the past week were : Mr. John H. Kimball, Bath, Me., President of the Oquossoc Angling Association; Mr. George D. Macdougal, of Montreal, Can.; Mr. H. B. Roney, of East Saginaw, Mich., Secretary of the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association; Capt. C. E. McMurdo, of Elvington, Va.; Mr. John Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; Mr. G. C. Richards, Chelsea, Mass.; Mr. S. T. Hammond, Springfield,

If we were to gather a convention of anglers we should take particular pains to insure the attendance of a goodly number of men with silvery hair. An angier is always entertaining when discoursing on his favorite pastime, and the older a man is, the richer store has he of memories and reminiscences. If you are a young man, and want a companion for your fishing tramp, get the company of some genial old gentleman; then you are sure of having a pleasant time, whether you bring any fish home or not,

We are in receipt of a series of three articles descriptive of Nepigon trout fishing, the first of which will be published next week, and the same number will contain also the first of a series of practical articles on black bass fishing, prepared for this journal by Dr. J. A. Henshall, who is facile princeps as an instructor in this branch of angling. With the trout and the black bass we shall not forget King Salmon. In short, the coming numbers of the FOREST AND STREAM will be of special interest to anglers.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF ALASKA GOLD MINING.

SITKA, ALASKA, Feb. 22d.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I promised you, in my last, an authentic history of the discovery of gold-bearing ledges in this vicinity, and of operations connected with them. To enable myself to carry out my promise, I have held interviews with Messrs. Helstead, Doyle, Mahoney, Haley, Sam. and Alex, Milletich and A. G. Cozian, all of whom have been more or less connected with the enterprise from its inception. I have read and examined records, deeds, contracts and letters, and believe that from the immense mass of information I have obtained, I can, by leaving out all history of disputes, be able to give you the history of the enterprise in condensed form. Each of the above men know more or less, but none know all of the story I shall tell you. All are well-known in this country, and their statements, many of which have been confirmed, are worthy of credit.

In the beginning, the Russian Fur Company had a contract by which they controlled this country, the Russian government retaining the right to take from them the control of any land in which mineral deposits were found. This will account for their hostility, if it did exist, as is here asserted, to prospecting in search of minerals, and to any enterprise which would tend to lessen their power or revenues.

From time to time reports were brought in from the mountains by Indian fur hunters, of marble quarries, and one such quarry was actually found and examined in Nagnashonskay Bay (about fourteen miles from here to the north and west). Very little attention was paid to these rumors. In 1855, the Russian Government sent an engineer officer named Darvehan to examine into the mineralogical resources. He spent two years in Alaska, visiting Kodiak, Cook's Inlet, Cross Sound, Peril Straits, Whale Bay, and most of the Aleutian Islands.

While in Sitka his time was principally employed, so say my informants, and from my experience with what is left of Sitka I can readily believe them, in the more agreeable pastimes of dancing and feasting, and very little was given up to prospecting. He never visited the range of mountains on which are situated nearly all of the ledges which have since been discovered. His report on the mineralogical resources was unfavorable, and from that date, 1858, to the date of transfer, 1868, nothing was done. The Russian Governor kept strict discipline, and no person was permitted to go into the interior. Mr. Helstead, a Swedish engineer, who is now employed running the Stuart mill, is my informant up to this point. He says that the Russian engineer, while prospecting the mouth of a creek which empties into a bay, which is now known as "Silver Bay," found some pieces of detached quartz known as "float," but did not prosecute the search for their origin.

In 1871 a soldier named Doyle discovered the first ledge of quartz known to exist in this vicinity. Mr. Sam, Milletich, a saloon-keeper, having heard the various rumors as to the existence of marble mines in the mountains, which, brought in by Indians, were more or less prevalent among the Russians, and passed on to be camp gossip among the soldiers, and knowing also of the indications found at head of Silver Bay, in the shape of "float," employed Doyle, a discharged soldier, to go on a prospecting trip. Doyle landed on the south side of Silver Bay, and on Round Mountain discovered a stringer of quartz. Subsequently, in the same employ, Doyle prospected Indian River, a creek about a mile to the eastward of Sitka, and found on its east bank a stringer of auriferous quartz, which Milletich undertook to develop, but it proving very narrow, and not rich, very little work was done.

Early in the spring of 1872, Messrs. Doyle and Frank Mahoney, both of whom are now here, and have furnished me with the information, resolved to prospect the creek which empties into Silver Bay. Fitted with pans and otherwise for placer work, they did so. Following up the creek to where it forked, about half a mile from the bay, they took the western branch, and washed out many pansful of the debris found in the crevices of the bed rock, finding in nearly all of the pans a very small quantity of free gold; not enough to pay. Coming down the stream, they discovered on the eastern Dranch the outcropping of a quartz ledge, which is now recorded as the "Haley and Milletich." They were unprovided with tools to break into it to any extent, and contented themselves with washing out "over a hundred pansful" of the adjacent soil, finding no gold. The ledge was composed of white and barren-looking quartz. and they concluded that it was of no value. They pro cured, however, a few pieces of rock and returned with them to Sitka. The rock was not assayed and they lost track of it, but I have been able to trace its disposition. This rock started Nicholas Haley.

A history of the progress of mining affairs in this vicinity becomes, to a certain extent, from this point an autobiography of Nicholas Haley, the soldier, prospector and miner, who has done more than all others toward developing the resources. In June, 1873, Haley, then a

United States soldier, arrived at Sitka. Soon after arrival he saw the rock brought in by Messrs. Doyle and Mahony, which was lying in the saloon of Mr. Sam. Milletich. He having had considerable experience in quartz mining, detected at once certain indications in the apparently barren white quartz which led him to believe that the rock was gold-bearing. Here and there were specks of black sulphurets, which contained specks of gold, so small, however, as to hardly attract attention. The specimen marked No. 1 in the collection I send you is of this character, and with a magnifier you will detect the gold.

Ascertaining from Doyle the approximate locality, he, accompanied by two of the officers of the post and a soldier named Ingard, started on a prospecting tour. The two officers camped at the head of Silver Bay; the two soldiers went on up the mountains-no easy task without a trail, as I judge by my own experience over what is considered a good one, since built. On his way to the "Haley & Milletich Ledge" he discovered, lower down the ravine, another, now known as "Bear Ledge," from an adventure of his with a large bear in the vicinity, during which, although he killed the bear, he got badly mauled. After thoroughly examining the vein, then known as the "Upper Ledge," he returned to the head of Silver Bay next day, and reported that in his judgment it was valuable. The party returned to Sitka without further work.

In the following December, Haley, with the same soldier and a working party of Creoles, again visited the ledges, having been fitted out by the officers, who thus acquired what is termed in miners' parlance a "grub stake" in his Having a ten days' leave of absence, nine were devoted to clearing away the trees and turf, and exposing the surface of the ladge, which proved to be "about eleven feet wide, between well-defined slate walls, trending northwest and southeast, and having near its center a seam of iron sulphurets about a foot wide," On the ninth day the first blast ever made in Alaska quartz was exploded, and from the rock thrown out and broken up by it about sixty dollars' worth of free gold was obtained.

Returning to Sitka on the tenth day, the sight of the gold convinced the officers that they had struck a good thing, and two or three days after they, with Haley, went to the ledge, and posted the necessary notices of claiming. On return to the post a company was at once organized, composed of United States army officers and Haley, and the latter, with a working party, returned to the ledge to develop it.

On Christmas Day, 1872, Haley with a companion went prospecting, and about a quarter mile higher up the caffon discovered another quartz ledge. Haley having his name on the ledge below, and not certain but that the newly found one might be an extension, posted a notice in the name of his companion, a soldier named Ingard, claiming

In the spring of 1873, Ingard having gone East and abandoned his claim, Haley assumed possession, and informed Major Stewart of the find and its location, and with Haley's consent Major S. took the necessary steps to claim the ledge in his own name, which it now bears, and an extension was at the same time claimed by Messrs. H. Clay Wood and Alexander Milletich, and the various claimants and parties interested, viz., Messrs. Stewart, Haley, Milletich, Cozian, Mahoney and Prince, organized a company to develop the mine; their copartnership deed dated May, 1873. Thus, in 1873 two companies, owntwo mines, existed, both formed ing of Sitka and army officers. And up to this date it is very positive that no "attempts had been made to float worthless stock." The owners, all men in moderate circumstances, put in what they could afford to examine nto the value of their property.

During 1873 the officers interested in the Lower Ledge having gone East, and abandoned their claim, it was left with Haley as sole owner, and Mr. Samuel Milletich bought in a coöwnership with him. After various vicissitudes this ledge was in 1877 sold to a San Francisco firm, who organized a company called the "Barranoff Island Gold and Silver Mining Company. Capital, one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars each," Haley and Milletich receiving one-third of the stock.

Undoubtedly the operations based upon this ledge are those which have drawn forth the animadversions of Prof. Elliott. As usual, when I differ from him, it is only in degree ; his assertions are well founded for about three quarters of their strength, but they are too sweeping. The stock is not "worthless," for the ledge is undoubtedly auriferous, and of considerable extent, no one knows how great, and a shaft which is down sixty feet is in good ore all the way, as I know from personal inspection; but I shouldn't like to invest in the stock while the capital retains its present dimensions, which are enormously disproportionate to the present developments. I will say that I think that at a more moderate price, and in the hands of parties capable of developing and desirous to develop the mine, it could be made to pay. It is easy of access, and so situated that fuel and water are very plentiful and c.nvenient.

In May, 1873, the Stewart mine was owned by the seven men named. From this date to 1876 very little work was done on the mine, none of the owners being capitalists (Government officers and miners). During the winter of this year five of the company, who held that the two others had forfeited their rights, sold the mine to a company composed of business men of Portland, Oregon, and the Alaska Gold and Silver Mining Company—capital, \$300,000; in shares of par value \$1 each was organized, Haley, the discoverer, receiving 15,000 paid up shares, and the other four 10,000 each, to which was credited a certain amount against future assess-

Since its organization, this company has made endeav ors to develop the mine; it has met with losses through mismanagement, and has had, as is usual, quarrels among its members, but at this date it possesses a steam 10-stamp mill, shops, cabins and full outfit. A tunnel is in over 160 feet, in good ore all the way. Another, 100 feet above it, is in 84 feet, and another is to be started 300 feet below, where a distance of 350 feet will prob ably strike the ledge as indicated by the shaft, mill, this month, in eleven days' work, produced bullion valued at about \$1,800, and has ready for shipment over fourteen pounds of amalgam produced from free gold alone, the sulphurets not having been treated.

During the years 1874 to 1878 Haley, having procured

his discharge from the army, devoted himself to prospecting, and upon the same range discovered many other ledges, of which those which are considered to be the most valuable are known as the "Haley and Francis," "Wicket Fall," "Witch" and "Last Chance," and other prospectors have discovered and located about a dozen more. The "Haley and Francis," "Witch" and "Last Chance" I have visited. The first two are possibly pockets, inasmuch as their trend is east and west, but both are very rich. From the first named the first blast threw out and exposed over \$300 worth of gold, some nuggets ranging in value from \$15 to \$20.

From the rock of the "Witch," which is decomposed

quartz, of which I send you specimen marked 4, Haley has nearly supported himself and large family for two years, he and his boys packing in bags the broken up rock, crushing it evenings in a large hand mortar, extracting the gold with quicksilver, and selling the amalgam. I have watched Haley at this work, and know that what I say is true.

Haley's "Last Chance" was, until 1879, the easternmost discovered ledge. During this year a number of other ledges of probable value have been found still further east on the same range. From one, the "Great Eastern." I procured myself specimens which, when assayed by Messrs. Selby & Co., of San Francisco, yielded \$175 gold and \$5.20 silver per ton, I have seen their assay certificate, and this specimen came from the surface, and showed no free gold whatever.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have taken great pains to thor oughly sift all of the statements I have collected, All of the parties who possess knowledge on the subject have been carefully interviewed. When there were discrep ancies, as in the matter of dates there sometimes was, I have got hold of letters and papers and straightened out the account. And I feel satisfied that you have in this paper the first and only authentic history of the development of this region up to the present date. I have not told you a thing which I do not thoroughly believe my self. Before leaving the subject, I will describe just how Haley gets his gold from the rock, which is mining on a small scale, as I saw it to-day.

Scene-Haley's front room, temperature way up, for on the stove, cooling by a brisk vellow cedar fire, stands a six quart pan, half full of apparently sand and water, actually powdered quartz from the bagful standing in the corner—which Haley has packed in from the Witch during the fall-water, and a few ounces of quicksilver. This mess he is stirring up with his bare hand, while I, with my briar root for company, sit in his rocking chair and watch and listen to his descriptions.

This rock he has powdered, or "pulped," in a big iron mortar, by hand, roasted four hours, with a sprinkling of salt "to kill the sulphurets," and is now amalgamating. About five pounds of rock, less a few rather pretty specimens on which free gold was visible, and which I appropriated and send to you, constitute the charge. When it was "done" (he couldn't tell me how he knew it was "done," it being entirely a matter of experience; but he could tell when the quicksilver had gathered up its affinity) he carried the pan to a washing tub, a third full of water, and washed, or panned it, by a circular motion, which looks easy enough, but is apt to result in a spill with a green hand, until at last nothing but the quicksilver remained. This he washed thoroughly in saucers of clear water, enveloped in a buck-skin cloth, and squeezed by means of a strong cord, which he wound round and round, the mercury spurting in spray through the pores, until but a little hard lump remained. He opened his buckskin, and there was a lump about as big as an ordinary bean, looking like tin foil; this was amalgam, and in it was nearly all of the amalgam that the five pounds of rock had contained. Not all, for had I not hurried him he would have re-

peated the washing and squeezing to save "waste," and had he retorted the amalgam he would have obtained somewhat better results than his home resources (which consisted of a spade, on which he laid and roasted for a few minutes the button) permitted. As the quicksilver passed away the button turned vellow, and he scraped from the spade twenty three grains of flour gold, which I inclose to you, as tolerable good evidence that the stories of gold mines near Sitka are not absolutely "fairy tales. I don't own any of this mine, Mr. Editor, but I wish I did. Flour gold is worth four cents a grain, and if five pounds of rock produce, with two hours' labor of one man, nearly a dollar, a ton of the rock is worth

It is probable that the sulphurets will yield as much more. Of course, Mr. Editor, I can't vouch positively for everything I have told you, but I can assure you that I myself believe every word to be true,

Feb. 23d .- The steamer is four days overdue, and her coming day is very uncertain, for we are having regular spring weather, rain and fogs and snow, which tend to make navigation hazardous,

During the month the temperature has averaged about 35 degs., but the snow that fell in January don't go. This has been the coldest winter that has occurred for thirty It is very evident that the season is backward, for the woods are becoming populous with returning birds. Fish eagles, which left us last fall, have returned. and innumerable ducks, which come in good time, as the venison is getting bad.

I find Coues' "Koy" invaluable. I have already identified as follows: Old wives, surf-ducks, mallard, harlequin, Canada goose, Hutchinsii, scaup, lesser scaup, Barrow's golden-eye, butter-balls, mergansers, and several grebes etc. Not having enjoyed very favorable weather for hunting, we have been compelled to seek other amusements, among which have been a couple of weddings of members of the Jamestown complement and of Sitka's. First, one of the crew led off; and on the 9th inst, one of the officers, Mr. Frank Guerton, was by the Rev. Father Metropolsky united to Miss Nija Kastromitenoff. who is a cousin of the wife of Prof. Elliott, a young lady of Russian parentage, born in Alaska, and one whom we were all glad to welcome into the service.

March 26th.—This letter should have reached you ere this, but for sixty days we have been cut off from all communication with the world The California, on her up trip in February, knocked her rudder off on Columbia Bar, and after a hazardous passage to Victoria has been there detained for repairs. She came through yesterday, and goes to-day.

We are having the pleasantest March Lever spent in the temperate zone, having had but four days which were not bright and warm; that is, it felt warm, although the thermometer did not go above 45 degs., and the snow goes off very slowly. The steamer's arrival was a godsend. We were out of most everything, including patience, but not including those watery walnuts, dubbed potatoes, which have during the last few days rewarded me for the battle I have given in their cause,

One note more about mining. By this steamer there goes down four bars, each weighing seventy-two ounces. of gold produced from the free gold, the sulphurets not having been treated, during about thirty days' work of the Pioneer Mill. PISECO

GAME PROTECTION.

New York Association.—At the last meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game, Mr. Wm. M. Fleiss, of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, reported that the various matters referred to his committee had been carefully attended to, and he had no doubt that when the laws, as amended, should be printed, it would be found everything desired by the Association had been carried out. Dr. John W. Greene called the attention of the meeting to the recent death of Mr. Geo. C. Colburn, one of their most active mombers, and passed a high eulogium on his character as a sportsman and a gentleman. A resolution on the same subject was proposed by Mr. Townsend and adopted, and on motion of Dr. Stephen A. Main, the Secretary was directed to send a copy of it to the family of the deceased. President R. B. Roosevelt, Dr. Greene, Chas. E. Whitehead, C. Dubois Wagstaff and T. B. Baldwin were appointed a committee to attend the annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, at Game Laws, reported that the various matters referred mittee to altend the annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, at Seneca Falls, N.Y. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association, requesting the cooperation of the New York Association in endeavoring to have the State Association's convention for the year 1851 held on Long Island. After a discussion, the delegates to the convention were instructed to favor the holding of the convention of 1881 in the vicinity of New York.

MIGHATORY QUALL.—Boston, May 11th.—Editor Forest and Stream :—For the information of those interested in the importation of migratory quail, I send you the fol-lowing extracts from letters received from Mr. Braun, lowing extracts from letters received from Mr. Braun, being my latest advices. Under date of April 17th, he body and rafters, one at each end of every log, short-buy as many quail as possible, without limiting the price. This, as well as the restriction of the law for catching the birds, and the higher cost of the licenses, will, no doubt, make the quail very expensive; but you may rest assured that I shall do all in my power to secure it is the most delicious, as well as healthy bed that can be them. We have had Scirocco for the last ten days, and

not a single quail has been seen, as yet, upon one island. Let us hope that the wind will soon change, so that I can purchase and ship the quail as soon as possible." Under date of April 19th, he writes: "The first quail made their appearance this morning, but in very insignificant quantity. I shot only five. If this wind (Ponente W. S. W.) continues, we will see more to-morrow."

HORACE P. TOREY

MIGRATORY QUALL.—Rockland, Me., May 3d.—I have seen, in a Rockland paper, that the quail which I released last spring, and which bred here to some extent, had returned, and had been seen by a number of parties. I should be very happy to confirm the report; but the evidence I have received I do not consider relable enough to warrant publication. As soon as I learn for a certainty of their return, I will write you of the fact.

James Wight.

We hope soon to receive authentication of the return of these birds, and would remind others of our readers who are interested in the introduction of the birds, to gather such information as they may of the return of the quail this spring.

ONTARIO.—Welland, May 8th.—S. D. Woodruff, Esq., of St. Catherines, President of the Long Point Game Club, was on the 4th brought up before the Mayor of Welland to answer to a charge of shooting snipe out of season. He pleaded guity to the charge of having shot four birds, and was fined \$40 and \$5.50 costs. He was prosecuted by the Game Inspector of the County of Welland Game Protective Association.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR CAMP

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY

In sending reports for the FOREST AND STREAM Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value; State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to addre

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

HOW TO MAKE A CAMP.

HOW TO MAKE A CAMP.

BETHEL, MAINE.

IN some former issue of Foress And Stream the past winter, an appeal was made to practical funters to give information in regard to building camps, as I understand it, for temporary use in the wilderness. I will give my method in as few words as possible, so that my ideas may be reached and utilized, if desired:—

A water-tight camp may be made of fir boughs, or even hemlock, by making the roof steep, and lapping the boughs on thick, in courses, with the butt up. The form of the framework may be in several ways. I will mention only two: First, cut poles with crotch at upper end, ten or twelve feet long, say six or eight of them. Stick the top crotches together, and spread the bottoms to any desired diameter—according to the size of your party—in a circle; then commence to spread on the boughs, beginning at the bottom, and carefully and thickly lapping them to the top, leaving a parting between two poles for a door. This is also the Indian method, and is called a wigwam. Second, cut two poles seven or eight feet long, with crotch at top. Stick these in the ground, but down, as far apart as you wish the length of your camp to be; say, for four men, make your camp ten feet long, and more or less according to your unmber. The two corner stakes being fixed, cut a polo reaching from one to the other for a ridge-pole, then cut shorter poles to reach from your ridge-pole, then cut shorter poles to reach from your ridge-pole, then cut shorter poles to reach from your ridge-pole, then cut shorter poles to reach from your ridge-pole to the covering, be it boughs or bark.

This is what we call a shed camp, open in front, where we build our fire at our feet when we lie down.

and put them near enough together to hold the covering, be it boughs or bark.

This is what we call a shed camp, open in front, where we build our fire at our feet when we lie down.

Two of these camps made together, facing each other, form what we call a tight camp, by standing small evergreens up thickly at each end, and leaving a door at one end. These camps are easily and quiekly made, and may be covered with bark, if desired, of the white birch, at any time of the year, or spruce or hemlock in the season of pealing; viz. June or July.

For a more substantial lodge, find two large trees far enough apart for the length of your camp, cut notches in each of the trees as high as you wish your ridge-pole to be, say seven feet, more or less. Place your ridge-pole in these notches, and withe it solid to the trees. Is sure the pole is stout enough; then coll up a good heavy log for the back of your camp. Split firs or ocdar trees in halves to the desired length, and place them, the lower end on the log at the back of camp, and upper end on your ridge-pole, in the following manner: Lay two half logs flat side up, and another flat side down, lapping on each, and so on over the whole. Stand splits on end to cover end of camp. This is the same form as the temporary bough camp, and by covering two together, will make a very durable light camp for winter or summer. If for cold weather, throw on plenty of green boughs over the splits, to stop all air-holes.

Another home, or substantial camp, is made of logs notched at the ends, and col-housed together, cutting out door after the body is up, laying gable ends on top of the body and rafters, one at each end of every log, shortening the logs as you go up, until you reach the ridge-pole, and cobbling up the chinney-hole with smaller sticks in center from body of camp, and cover with bark or splits.

Cover the ground for elegping with fine fir or hemlock

splits, with a draw-knife and axc. Cut a straight-grained codar in four or six feet junks, split them in two with your axc, then into one incl. thicknesses with axe and draw-knife, which can easily and quickly be done.

J. G. Rich.

New Youk—Lowville, May 5th.—A few Wilson snipe and big yellowlegs have been killed by our sportsmen. I shot a fine goshawk recently, and last week I received a prize, a Florida galirude, the first that I have known of being taken in this vicinity.

II. W. H.

prize, a Florida galinule, the first that I have known of being taken in this vicinity.

Senker Gux Clui—The State Association.—Seneca Falls, N. Y., May 10th.—We are nicely located, with three spaceous rooms, richly furnished. For the entertainment of our friends nothing more could be desired. The Twenty-second Annual Convention promises exceedingly well. Messes, Hong, Parrish, Lawrence, Williams and Selbek are working like beavers, and nothing is left undone that will contribute to a successful meeting. The grounds (which are located within three minutes) walk of the main business street) are being staked out. Pens for 12,000 birds are built, and half the birds are here, with 1,000 to 1,500 coming on every train, and a fine lot they are, too! A grand stand, reporters' stand, benches and covering overhead for indees, secretary's office, etc., are being built, and much interest is exhibited by all our people. The valuable articles in the prize list are not overrated, and many gold purses speck for themselves. Fortunate is the man who wins W. E. McMasters' "Spring in Normandy," in double bird shooting. Our "spring in Normandy," in double bird shooting. Our "spring in Normandy," in double of all arge party from Brooklyn and New York. The Seneca (Mn Club most cordially invite the sportsmen of New York State to meet here May 24th, and promise that everything shall be done to make their stay pleasant. X. Georgia Norus.—Macon, Ga., April 26th.—We have an content of the members to manne content of the results of the prophers to prophers the prophers to manne contents. Chirch or one of the propher to prophers to prophers to manne contents.

York State to meet here May 24th, and promise that everything shall be done to make their stay pleasant. X. Georgia Norges.—Macon, Ga., April 26th.—We have a gun club of fifty members (Oemulgee Shooting Club), but as this is our second year, glass hall shooting Las lost most of its interest. Through the club's influence, one of our representatives, who is a member, has secured the enactment of a game law, which we hope will result in much good. Macon can boast of some very fine shots, and as our principal game is quail and doves, it behoaves us to protect these birds, and we now hope to have a large increase by enforcing the game law. A few weeks goo I made a visit to Eastman, in Dodge County—both namel after excellent and honorable men. I proceeded by buggy to the Oemulgee River (the samewe have here to hunt turkeys; but failed to bag any, though I saw and heard several—also jumped two deer. Spending the night with a saw mill man, I learned of a novel duck's nest. I mention my visit more to ask of this than anything else. The mill is located by a small pond, which is n a natural basin, the hills on all sides throwing the water into this basin, and here a small lot of summer ducks roost every night. One pair of these ducks have a nest thirty feet above the ground in a large poine tree, entering through a hole 4x6 or 5x8. Is this a common thing? I tstrikes me as very unnatural.

ARKANSAS IN WINTER.—Jacksonport, Ark., May 1st.—

ememing through a note as very unnatural.

Arkansas in Winter.—Jacksonport, Ark., May 1st.—In your kast issue, a very interesting article by "Dardanelle" struck my attention. I can indorse every statement "Dardanelle" makes, except one, with a qualification. It is true that malaria, and all which that implies, is provalent all over the lower portions of this State. The summer is the sickly season. After first frost, the tourist would have nothing to fear. It is true there are plenty of reptiles and insects. They are only troublesome in summer. The winter cold lays them. The winter climate is admirable—almost perfect. Our summers are too bot; the winter is our sporting season. The statement I can not indorse is in regard to musquitos. They are unusually numerous and attentive in every part of the State where I am acquainted. It is ten years since I have been in Yell County; the supply was in the excess of the demand there in those days. I think "Dardanelle" will cheerfully admit that most, if not all, the non-attractions of which he speaks, are applicable only to the warm season.

only to the warm season.

Only to the warm season.

Caranda—Montreul, April 19th.—There has been a fearful slaughter of ducks and geose at the foot of the Lachine Rapids. One man is credited with killing over a thousand hast week. They have actually taken carts up the lower Lachine road to bring them to the market, not being able to carry them otherwise. I was told this morning that all one has to do is to point your gun at the flocks as they approach, pull the trigger, and they cannot help getting lots.

manufacturer, because there is no sort of necessity for the retail desder; the exigencies of trade do not require limit; he is not a necessity, nor even a convenience, and hence there is no reson why I should pay his profit, because it is just as easy for me to deal with the manufacturer or imported directly.

Our country is cursed with the enormous number of "middlenen." It is perhaps more manifest in the dry goods trade than any other. When the goods pass out of the hands of the manufacturer they are handled by the commission merchant, the jobber and the retail dealer, and to each one of these the consumer must pay a profit; and it is wrong, because unnecessary. People everywhere foel and understand it could be adduced than the success of such houses as that of Lord & Taylor of your city; houses that buy directly from the manufacturers in this country and abroad, and so are enabled to sell goods without the additional profits of the commission merchant and jobber. A similar success does and will attend any other business where the effort is made to save profits to the consumer. It is this same principle which lies at the bottom of the "Granger" movement, and whatever may be thought of that body as a whole, this foundation principle is true.

But it will be urged. "You will ruin the business of the retail dealers in guns," Well, if he is mot a real necessity, he ought to be made to yield; and that he is a necessity can scarvely be shown. "But if you drive him out of business what will he do?" A gain, let me reply in general terms, and I leave the objector to draw his own conclusion. It is a crying, glaring evil of the times that men leave the country and rush to the cities. The result is that agricultural interests are neglected, while mereantile life is overcrowded. The consequence is that the whole land, city and country, suffer. It is well known that not only does the "backbone" of any country lie in its runal population, but that its prosperity is always in direct proportion to its agriculture. Let the nen

PATTERN AND PENETRATION.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., April 19th. HILLSBORGGH, N. B., April 19th.

VE left the bluebirds (true harbingers of spring) far
behind us, and got home to find all nature still
locked in the embrace of winter, ice and snow, and the
"gray goose" (characteristic, but less sentimental bird
of the season) dropping in upon the marshes in its
orther light, naturally reopened the gun case, in fact

northern llight, naturally reopened us, an end as theory.

The weekly advent of the Forest and Stream is a pleasing circumstance in our life out here, and I can almost imagine a gleam of delight in the eye of the great antiered moose head, over the gun rack in the ball, when it comes in with the Monday post. It may be, however, with less fraternal feelings since you abandoned your old

In looking over the numbers which had come through the winter, I came across an article on "Pattern and Penetration," by "Au Sauble," which recalled a very interesting contribution of last December, "Various

the winter, I came across an arrange of a compensation," by "An Sauble," which recalled a very interesting contribution of last December, "Various Guns and Gun Makers."

It seems to me that in both of these the writer omits elements or facts necessary for a full comparison, I am under the impression that most, if not all good makers buy their barrels in the rough, and in this respect are equal; hence the difference in the shooting of guns may depend upon the quality; and disposition of metal, and form of bore in all barrels of the same weight. We have a mathematical conception of a cylinder; but in the term choke have only the idea of converging lines. Now is it impossible to adopt in the common gun language, the elements of distance, and possibly force, in connection with the word choke, so that it may convey some intelligible impression? It strikes me this might properly be associated with pattern; and penetration—be associated with powder. If the foregoing inferences are true, all makers should be able to make the best shooting guns of a given quality. Style, action and shape are outside of this, and comprise taste, ingenuity and fit.

be associated with powder. If the foregoing interences flocks as they approach, pull the trigger, and they cannot help getting lots.

AUN ALTERIAN PARTEM—CHEAP GUNS AGAIN—Editor Forest and Stream—Several articles have recently appeared in your paper strongly consuring the practice of several manufacturers and importers of guns in selling guns at a considerable discount to those who use them. Now there is something to be said on the other side; will you allow me space to say it?

There are a very large number of sportsmen (perhaps the majority) who wish to secure the best gun that their means will allow, and who yes are unable to pay the light prices asked by most retail dealers. To this class I freely confess that I belong. Must we, then, content ourselves with an inferior arm because we cannot pay the 25 or 30 per cent. profit asked by the retail dealers. In such a course we should be shut up, if the advice or your former correspondents be followed, and manufacturers and importers be compelled to discontinue the discount to actual users of guns.

"But," say your correspondents, "it is a manifest injustice to the rotal dealer, which in the end must drive him out of business." Let us look a little closer at the matter before we assent to this as unanswerable. It is quite true that we must and ought to pay cheerfully for windever is necessary. In many lines of trade, middle men, so called, are a necessity; for example, I cannot order a suit of clothes of the manufacturer of casimeres in New England. His business forbids that, Nor can my tailor order his goods direct from the manufacturer of dealers or the profit of the jobber and the tailor, and I do so cheerfully because the necessities of the case require it. In the East, at least, there is no necessity that I should go to the retail dealer in guns.

I maintsin that if I can I ought to buy direct from the

more than I expected. I am not speaking "by the card," for I find my nose too near my thumb in deliberate shooting, and avoid it when I cam, I know it comes from holding too snug to the shoulder. When shooting quick, it is a light touch and go, and not felt; but a good gun is a good gun, and we don't want to see the pattern to know it. "Au Sauble" touches the true-spirit of investigation at the close of his letter of December 4th; but when he refers to the excellence of fitting in a Williams & Powell gun as a defect I fear few will agree with him in that respect. If it is a fault, it is in design, and loose fitting cannot cure it.

The fact is, all clese being equal, every man to his taste—drop action, or side action, the difference is a refinement beyond utility.

I knocked the right hammer off last fall, and for about two weeks carried a double gun to shoot a single one.

two weeks carried a double gun to shoot a single one.
I am now decidedly for hammers under deck; but still
divided in opinion between the "crop-eared terrier" and
cunning fox.

Shepody. cunning fox.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MAINE-Peak's Island, Portland Harlon .- At a shoot of the Peak's Island Shooting Club, Friday, May 7th, for the Secretary's gold badge, Card's rotary trap, 18 yards, 20 single and 10 double rises, the following scores were made:-

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for the gold badge, Fast Day forencon: at 30 balls, 20 from Card's. rotary trap, 2) yards rise; and 10 double

| | | | - A. | rass | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| L. E. Skillings A. G. Sterling | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ĵ. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- | -18 |
| A.G. Sterling | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- | -19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| I W Storling | - 7 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 | (1) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1- | -162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C A Crowling | - 7 | - 1 | 1 | - 7 | -7 | - 7 | 0 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | (1) | 1 | (1 | - (3 | -1 | -1 | - 1 | 1 | 11- | -15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A TU Darguing | () | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | - (1) | n | 10 | | 1 | -1 | -1 | £3 | - 1 | 17 | () | -1 | -1 | 1 | 0- | -12 |
| TT A Tunnel | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | () | 1 | () | - 1 | () | 1- | -15 |
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| E. E. Skilling G. E. Trefethen | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ì | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1- | -17 |
| G E. Trefethen | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ı | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- | -15 |
| C S Storens | | 1) | (1 | -11 | - 1 | 48 | - 11 | - 1 | () | | | - 1 | 17 | - 1 | - 1 | | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | U- | - 125 |
| T L Bandull | - 7 | -1 | - (1) | -1 | - 1 | - (1) | - 1 | - 63 | -13 | -1 | - 1 | () | - 1 | () | 43 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | -1 | 1- | -138 |
| C T Holbrook | - 1 | - 43 | - (1) | - 2 | -1 | - (+ | - 1 | -0 | - (1) | 49 | - 1 | - 1 | -1 | - 1 | - 11 | 41 | - (1) | U | - (1) | 1- | - 9 |
| A. V. Ackley | 1 | 0 | 1 | Û | 1 | í | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 0 | 13 |
| | | | | nı | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| L. E. Skillings | 11 | 11 | 11 | | 11 - 10 |
|---|--------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| A. G. Sterling | 10 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 10-8 |
| H. Trefethen, Jr | 0.1 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11-8 |
| H. H. Trefethen | 11 | | 11 | 11 | 10- 9 |
| W. S. Jones | 10 | 31 | 10 | 11 | 11-8 |
| J. W. Sterling | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11-8 |
| W. S. Brackett | 01 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11-7 |
| S. A. Sterling | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11-7 |
| John Massure | 11 | 11 | 10 | W | 10 - 6 |
| A. W. Parsons | 10 | 10 | П | 11 | 11-8 |
| H. A. Jones | 10 | 10 | 11 | 00 | 10- 5 |
| H. E. H. Brackett | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10- 6 |
| E. E. Skilling | 10 | (10) | (4) | 10 | (4)-2 |
| G. E. Trefethen | 00 | 11 | 3.0 | 10 | (N)- 4 |
| C. S. Stevens | 10 | 11 | 11 | 00 | 10-6 |
| J. F. Randall | 10 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10- 5 |
| E. T. Holbrook | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 6 |
| A. V. Ackley | 10 | úl | 10 | 1.0 | 00 - 3 |
| | | - Lo | moe | 2011 | 1 Strill. |
| In the afternoon, five on a side were chose | rr (1) | 30 | 1100 | 15110 | COUNTY |
| ings to shoot for a sumper:- | | | | | |

| ings to shoot for a supper:- | | | |
|--|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| SKILLINGS' | SIDE. | | |
| L. E. Skillings. A. G. Sterling. W. S. Brackett H. H. Trefethen C. S. Stevens. | 20 | Double, 7 10 5 6 5 | 26 30 23 21 19 |
| JONES' | SIDE. | | 142 |
| W. S. Jones H. Trefethen, Jr. J. W. Sterling W. S. Smith H. E. H. Brackett | 16 | 5 5 4 5 | 25 25 25 18 20 |
| | | | 126 |

A.G. Sterling shot 30 straight, the first consecutive 30 in or A.V. ACKLEY,
Scoretary Peak Island Shooting Club.

The State shoot at pigeons will be leid at this place in September, for the diamond badge, and any one having wild or tame birds for sale later in the season can address A. V. Ackley, Secretary Peak Island Shooting Club, Maine.

Mariboro', May 7th.—Glass-ball match between a feam of ten men of the Mariboro' Sportsmen's Club and a feam of ten men of the Lynu Central Sportsmen's Club, of Lynn, Mass., string of thirty balls, thrown from an extra swift rotary trap at 18 yards rise:-

Howe.... Pond.... Hudson. Beaudry Smith... Rugg.... Brush... Total.....

* Shot in place of Belcher, who didn't reach the grounds in sea son for the match.

NATICE PS. COCHITUATE,—Natick, May 8th.—The sportsmen met ut their grounds to-day, with the Cochituate Club, and had a match shoot at tenrotary and ten doubles. The visitors stated when they

Following is the score :-

| entered that they would carry off the honors, and so they did. **Pollowing is the score :— | WASHINGTON GUN CLUB.—Washington, May 8th.—The Washington Gun Club held its first meeting for practice last Thursday. The club is composed solely of anatours. Several members of Concress are numbered among its members. The club grounds are at the Holmend farm, about a mile beyond the boundary. The magnificent park of the Soldiers' Home is within a stone's throw of the club grounds, and the location is unparalleled for its nutural beauty and shooting advantages. The following is the score | largoscores, as the wind seemed very steady from south to wost, indicating upon the diat 7 to 8 o'clock. The light was good and the atmosphere of the clearest. Executive Officer Whiler called the match at 11.15 o'clock, and eight out of the nine saw the white disc come up for good buils at 80 yards. After funch the gentlemen started in at 900 yards. The wind had changed several points and became rather crattic, and assumed a decided "fish-tail" from the south. The long distance signat flags were variated eagerly. |
|---|---|--|
| NEW YORK—Fraubilin, May Tith.—The Oulcont Sportsmen's Club contest for gold badge was shot May Sith. Card's rotating rap: Rogardus rules; weather hot. The following is the score:—W. Itutherform. New Itutherform. | of the first shots; Card rotating (raps; 18 yards rise; 20 balis each:— Henry Pochler | There were no atmospheric changes to affect elevations, and wind gauges were tenderly nursed. Summer, Brown, Gerrish, Lewis, Wilder and Nichola all sent the leaden bullet well into the center of the bullsey on their first shot. The centiment retired to the long distance with elegant records for the day, and large scores were looked for. The trouble, however, began here, and the wind would not be controlled even by the best shets. Justesson again got an "unnecountable," as did Lewis and Nichola; Wilder saw a flock of "mags," and Nicholas brought the "black-bird" prominently before the spectators, who were numerous, Col. Farnsworth, of Fryeburg, Me., and Mr. Farnsworth, of Lovedlj. |
| SYRACUSE, May 4th.—The Second Ward Amateur Sportsman's Club, of this city, beld their weelty metal shoot. As E. H. Mann and Jacob Gebhardt had each won the medal twice, it was decided to have them shoot at twenty-five giass buils for final possession with the following result: E. H. Mann | CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Woshington, D. C., May 8th.—The match for two gold medals took place (bis afternoon. Card's retary trap; handleap rise; — Score. — Total. Levi Woodbury — 20 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 | both devotees of the title, were among the spectators. The match ended with Mr. Sumner as high man. The summary gives the leading scores out of the nine who entered: |
| E. H. Mann, after the above, shot at balls lying on his back, and broke five straight. He is one of the most promising shots in the country. MONHOW COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—Rochester, N. Y., May the.—Matches at 21yds; birds in good condition:— FIRST STRING. Mr. Hooker began by shooting at double birds. | H. L. Shepard | Capt. W. H. Jackson \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Lev! Woodburry | William Gerrish. \$\begin{cases} 8005 & 3 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 |
| H. Walzer SECOND STRING. | —For information about the Louisville shooting tournament address T. C. Barbour, 166 Main street, Louisville, Ky. The dates are May 31st and June 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th. Mobile, May 6th.—The Third Annual Pigeon Tournament of the Gulf City Gun Club, postponed from April 28th, 36th and 36th, will positively be held on the 18th, 14th and 15th of May. The shoot will be conducted in accordance with the programmes pre-shoot will be conducted in accordance with the programmes pre- | 1900 |
| C. Young. | viously issued. G. W. TENSTALL, Chairman ex-Com. Gulf City Gun Club. Mississippi—Union Church, May 1st.—Match at glass balls; 18 yards rise:— Strigle Balls. J. D. McArn. Online Balls. J. D. McArn. Online Balls. | Boston, May 8th.—There was a large attendance to-day at Walnut Hill. The weather indications in the early morning gazo every prospect of a capital day for the sport. The wind indicating 3 o'clock rather strong and reliable, and the light of the best. The spectators were very numerous, and as the long-range rifference were out for practice, they had an opportunity to witness the long-range, mid-range and short-range shooting. There were |
| NR. Wilder | ### ### ############################## | eighty entries in the Everybody's match, and capital results were achieved. In the 509 yards match there were sixty-eight entries, and really brilliant work was done. At the beginning of this match light fleecy clouds produced a good light, but the wind had changed several points, and gave considerable trouble. It is a land windage, but Charless, Kirkwood and Richardson got 33 cents and windage, but Charless, Kirkwood and Richardson got 33 cents. |
| This was a sweestake shooting match for first and second prizes. Mr. Walzer took first prize. Second prize was not decided. Mr. Hooker | Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York." | out of a possible 55, and Nichols and Jewell 32 cuch. The summary shows what good results were obtained: O. M. Jewell. 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 |
| Mr., Walzer 1 0 1 1 1 1 Rochester, May 7th.—Annual pigeon match of Rochester Gun Club at Driving Park. A stiff northwest wind all day; birds strong, and two-thirds of them drivers to the right:— First match, 21 yards:— Michael | RANGE AND GALLERY. Massachuserts-Springfield, May 4th.—Scores made at the weekly meeting of the flod and Gun Rille Club, May 4th. Good light, with a fresh southwest wind during the latter part of the afternoon:— 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 | A. B. Archer. 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Chapin 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 6 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | *One point allowance for military ritle. W. H. C. Springfeld, May 5th.—The Rod and Gun Club had their regular meet to-day. There was a large gathering of the ritlemen and many spectators upon the range to witness the sport. The early part of the day proved a capital one, and presaged large scores. The light was good, and the brisk southwest wind did not give | O. R., Jowell 9 4 4 5 5 6 4—33 J.F. Hrown (min) 5 5 0 0 4 2 5 21 J. B. Osborn 5 3 5 4 3 4 4 4 28 A. L. Bert 3 2 3 4 0 1 4 2 20 MAMOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—Boston, May 7th.—The All Comers' ritle match, which was commenced on the 1st, for the first week in the month has shown some very fine shooting. This match has ten cash prizes, and will continue through the month. This last week Mr. W. H. Harrison lends with two clean scores |
| Charles T. | much trouble. During the latter part of the afternoon, the heavy-dark clouds and intensified wind caused the participants considerable trouble. Burnstead was shooting in good form, and sent some good ones into the bullseye, closing for the fine score of a 47 and heading the list. Chapin followed him closely for six bulls, and closed for 46; while Wilson, Dr. Young and Arms found recorded to their respectively 45 cach. Clark used a military tille. | and three splendid 38s, followed by Mr. J. Merrill with two clean scores and three good 38s, but outranked by Mr. Harrison. Mr. Prank Hollis was also successful in getting one clean score, and following the two leaders very closely, finishing with 18s. The gallery has been well filled both day and evening, and for the first week of the month there has been a very large number of contestants, who have shown some very fine shooting. The follower has been as the same processes the same processes and the same processes are the same processes. |
| Hopkins | $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | lowing is the standing of the several competitors to date; 150 feet; |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | Arms 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 6 5 6 4 5 4 6 6 6 6 | F. P. Swids. 59 50 36 37 87 82 A. C. Maynard 59 59 50 37 87 82 A. C. Maynard 59 59 50 31 51 81 Gordan McKenzie. 35 50 50 30 57 184 N. S. James 50 57 50 50 50 77 184 N. S. James 50 57 50 50 77 184 N. S. James 50 57 50 50 77 184 N. S. James 50 57 50 50 77 184 N. S. James 50 57 50 50 77 184 N. S. James 50 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 |
| Ties shot off at three balls: Haines, 3; Hilliard, 2. After the match for badges, six shot another at seven balls:—F. S. Hilliard | Bumstead | W. H. Harrison. 93 93 94 94 107 J. Merrill |
| York City, and we meet with few such shots as be proved himself to be. **Bordentown, May 8th.—The monthly shootlof the Cranmer Shooting Club, of Bordentown, took place to-day; 20 bulls each; 15 yards rise; Card's rotary trap:— Wm. 2llis 01111100111001111010-13 John Reoves. 1010011110101111010011 | Said Said | H. H. Duley. 31 31 34 5 55-172 O. T. Hart 1 34 31 31 5 5 5 172 G. E. R. MAGNOLLA GALLERY.—There has been no regular match on at this resort during the past week. The (tew which Hat), Hollis and Smith determined in the shoot off, fell to the lot of Mr. S. Itali, |
| yarus uses called a dependent of the property | MASSACHUSERTS-Boston, May 12th.—The fourth competition in the long-range match took place to-day at Walmth IIII. The day was charming, and the range never presented a prettier appear- ance. There were present nine long-range participants, who, after the usual pool shooting, faced the butts in anticipation of | and his score was 245 out of the possible 25% and Mr. Hollis followed him very closely with 212, Mr. Hollis making twenty-seven consecutive bullseyes during the shooting. The management of the Magnolia gallery propose on or about June 1st to open a gallery at Nantasket, Beach, which will prove a great attraction to |

| the riflemen during show what good wor Winners of prizes i | the summer months. The appear k has been done in the tratch just | ided score closed ;- |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| F. Hall | 50 50-150 W. Henry50 50 50-150 C D. Harrison48 | 49 50—1 48 49—1 |
| Winners of prizes i W. H. Farnham49 E. F. Brooks48 H. Lawrence48 | n second class; - 49 49-147 S. Fogg | 47 48-1- 47 48-1- 47 47-1 |
| Winners of prizes it | third class:- | |

Wakefield, May 8th.—The Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association held its second shoot in the May series at its range, this afternoon-

| The following are the best scores:- | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| W. Daniels 5 | 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4-45 |
| To C Wallery 4 | 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4-45 |
| John Anderson | 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 3-43 |
| | |
| M. Young | 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 40 |

South Gardner, May 8th.—The following are the scores made by members of the Gardner Rifle Club at Hackmatuck range to-day. Two scores of 10 shots each, 200 yards, out-hard, using the popular inch rine and Creedmoor target combined, are given:

| | Ring. | Creed. | | Creea. | |
|-----------------|-------|--------|-----|----------|-----|
| William Austin | . 93 | 46 | 91 | 48 - 187 | |
| G. F. Elisworth | . 87 | 46 | 79 | 45-168 | |
| I. N. Dodge | 86 | 45 | 76 | 42 - 12 | 88 |
| H. S. Pierce | 70 | 4.4 | 78 | 44 - 157 | 88 |
| F. F. Nichols | 78 | 44 | 76 | 43 - 154 | 87 |
| G. R. Pratt | 61 | 43 | 61 | 42 - 122 | 85 |
| | | 34 | 47 | 40 - 92 | 7.4 |
| C. Shumway | . 10 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.7 0/4 | , . |

Medford, May 7th .- The second competition in the spring han-Mediand, Maj III.—The second confection to the day. There was a good attendance, and the shooting for clean scores what as gun was especially worthy of notice, Mr. W. B. Witherell securing 10 clear scores from the rotary and double traps. The following are the best clean scores:—

| Rotaru, Double, | | Ratary, Danoie. |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|
| W. B. Witherell 4 6 J. E. Nason 4 1 | J. S. Bennett | 3 1 |
| J. E. Nason 4 1 | H. S. Harris | 1 1 |
| The following are the scores n | ade with rities:— | |
| E. Bennett | 5 5 5 5 6 | 6 4 5 6 6-53 |
| | | |
| C. P. Gleason | 0 0 0 0 0 | 5 6 5 6 4-50 |
| C. M. Gueth | | 0 0 0 0 2 00 |

The Medford Amateur Rifle Association will hold their spring The Medford Amateur Rifle Association will hold their spring meeting at Bellevus Range Wednesday and Thursday, May 19th and 20th, commencing each day at 90 'clock A.M. The conditions of the match will be: Distance, 200 yards; off-hand firing; rounds, 71; open to all conners; entry fee, 50 cents; tree-entries, 25 cents; the aggregate of three scores to count as one continuous score. The aggregate omount of prizes which will be offered at this meeting will be \$150. Among the prizes there will be a valuable rille. The Medford Amateur Rifle Association will shoot a team match with the Gardner Rifle Club Thursday, May 13th, at Gardner. The return match between the Massachusett Rifle Association and the Medford Amateur Rifle Association will probably take place Saturday, May 15th.

Matland Aun with—In the weekly connection in the "Classi-Matland**.

Medford, May 8th.—In the weekly competition in the "Classified Series," at Bellevue Itange to-day, there were staty entries. The weather conditions were excellent for rifle shooting. Below are the best scores :-

| F. Hollis | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | - 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 48 |
|------------------|----|-------|-----|---|------|------|--|--|----|---|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|---------|--------|
| T D Oakown | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 13 | - 65 | - ä | - 5 | -4 | 3-41 |
| TA ANTI-Services | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | - 4 | - 5 | 5 | - 5 | - 4 | - 53 | - 4 | 5 | 4-40 |
| 10 A 1-3-ort t | | | | | | | | | | | | - 5 | - 5 | - 3 | 4 | 4 | - (3) | - 4 | - 13 | - G | 5 -43 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yr Withingt. | an | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | - 5 | - 4 | - 3 | 4 | - 4 | - 4 | - 5 | - 4 | 5-43 |
| A. J. Green | 5 | | | ľ | | | | | ١. | ı | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 43 |
| ZL. U. OILCEUR | | • | • • | | | | | | | | | - 1 | | o | ı . | 4. | | TΑ | 1111 | . 2 4 5 | louin |

Mr. F. Hollis won the revolver in the first cle ond class, and A. W. Webb in the third class.

CREEDMOOR .- May 8th .- While the Amateur Club men wer CREEDMOOR.—Mail Sth.—While the Amareta Circ has week busy shooting for places on the Irish trip, the seventh competition for the Remington shot gun was in progress. This was shot at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; Is rounds at each; the prize to go to the competitor making the highest aggreate of two scores out of the twelve comprising the series. There were fourteen entries, and one competitor retired. The recordstood as follows:—

| 800 Yds. | 900 Yds. | 1,000 Yds. | Totals |
|----------|--|------------|--------|
| 72 | 68 | 66 | 209 |
| 73 | 71 | 63 | 207 |
| | 66 | 64 | 200 |
| 72 | 67 | 61 | 200 |
| 71 | | | 198 |
| 70 | 70 | | 197 |
| 62 | 66 | 66 | 194 |
| | 800 Yds. 72 73 70 72 71 70 72 71 70 63 | | |

At the short and mid-range firing points the first competition for the Champion Marksman's Badge was open during the entire day at 200 and 500 yards. There were 185 entries in the match, and

| the leading scores were as follow | vs; possible 50:- |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| T. J. Dolan | J. J. Bushnell 37 |
| W 1 Undowgood Ir 41 | I H. Nicoll |
| TI (1 Throng 41 | I F. E. Starr |
| W M Forrow 40 | J. M. Robertson 34 |
| I C Cillies | W. E. Magnusson |
| C. Le Boutillier 39 | W. M. Comer 36 |
| F. J. Donaldson 39 | G. E. Moore 36 |
| E Alder 39 | J. R. Le Roy 35 |
| B. F. McKinley 38 | H. S. Farrell 35 |
| J. L. Paulding | J. H. Denton 35 |
| C. Arent | E. W. Barnette |
| T. Cass | G. W. Hand 35 |
| J. L. Price 37 | J. A. Shaw 35 |
| I La Routillier 37 | 1 |

AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—This old organization, having decided to send a representative on the American Team 10 Ireland, set about his selection on Friday last, according to the programme to send a representative on the American Team to Tream, see about his selection on Friday last, according to the programme already printed in the FOREST AND STREAM, providing a two days' test, the leader to be the selected man. Eight members of the club entered the competition; six of them completed their score. The first show was discharged at 11.30° clock, at the 800 yards range, and at that time there was quite a party of gentlemen round the fring points. Mr. Charles W. Minor, the secretary of the Amateur club, was in charge as executive officer; Col. John Rodine, captain-cleet of the team, was on the ground watching the work of his future subordinates; the contestants, Messrs. R. Rathbone, L. L. Allen, L. C. Bruce, W. H. Jackson, W. M. Farrow, N. D. Ward, H. Fisher L. Hephurn, were squadded on targets "Star" and "VI.," while a handful of other gentlemen shot on an adjoining target for practice. Later in the day Major Henry Fulton, chairman of the National Rille Association's Committee on Choice of Team, also put in an appearance. One hour and a half was spent at the first range, and then a recess for lunch was taken. The other distances were covered in a shorter time, and the en-Spenta Industriance, and there is telescond to the whole the other distances were covered in a shorter time, and the entire competition came to an end at 4.20 o'clock. Mr. Rathbone was suffering much from a cold, and though be made the good total of 47 points at 800 yards, he withdrew before completing the next distance. Mr. Hepburn made 67 at 850 and 66 at 800, but withdress the state of the drew after firing 11 shots at 1,000 yards.

The weather was most trying. The wind was a decided "fish-tail," blowing from the south in fitful gusts, which defice all cal-culation, and which rendered necessary a change of windage sometimes amounting to seven points between shots. The light sometimes amounting to seven points between shots. The lign was in the main good, though rather changeable, and clevations were very unsteady. The dampness of the ground also caused a mirage, which rendered accurate "sporting "impossible. Under these circumstances, the day's work must be regarded as excelent. While no brilliant score appears, all are good, and the tota made by the six men who completed their scores (of 1.1/9) exceeds by 4 points the total with which the team of 1876 defeated its lirish rival in the match shot on September 22d. It must also be renembered that those who shot on Felduy have had little or no opportunity for practice this year, and will not be at their best for a week or two, when the rust of winter will be worn off. this lack of recent practice must be attributed the rather formida-ble array of misses that appears in the record, which ran as fol-

| 10WS:- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| I. L. Allen | 900 1,000 | 555455443 | 5 5 5 4 4 5 3 3 5 4 5 | 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 2 | $5425-68 \\ 4554-69 \\ 4455-61 $ |
| N. D. Ward | 900 (000 | $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$ | 5545 3555 5525 | 1555 5554 4545 | $\left\{\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| W. M. Farrow | 900 900 | $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \end{array}$ | 45555 4445 4455 | 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 | $5545-72 \\ 4554-59 \\ 4354-61 \\ 195$ |
| Homer Fisher | 800 900 | $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 3 \end{array}$ | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 | $5545-70 \\ 3553-63 \\ 5534-60 $ |
| W. H. Jackson | | | | | |
| L. C. Bruce | 800 900 1,000 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{c} 2454 \\ 4555 \\ 3435 \end{array} $ | 4555 1343 1345 | 5 5 4 5—68 } 5 5 5 5—6° 193 5 4 2 4—57 } |

The match of the second day was continued under atmospheric conditions somewhat similar to those of the previous day. The wind was from the north, but was steadier both in force and di-rection than before, and did not materially affect elevations. The light was stronger and a trifle more glaring, but less uncertain. The advantage of Friday's experience and the slightly bettered The advantage of rricay's experience and the signly bettered conditions combined to make a marked improvement in the scores. The team total of the six competitors was 1,181 out of the possible 1,285—an advance of 12 points over Friday's result. The highest individual score made was that of Mr. L. C. Bruce, who secured 201 out of the possible 225 points. The day's work is fully represented by the following figures:—

| L. C. Bruce | 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 4 5 5 | $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ | 5 5 5 5 5 4 | 3 5 4 4 4 | 5 4 5 5 5 5 | 53 43 53 | 54-69 $45-66$ $3-66$ 201 |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|
| W. H. Jackson., | 800 900 1.000 | $\frac{5}{3} \frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{5}{5} \frac{5}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{5}\frac{3}{4}\frac{4}{5}$ | 5 4 3 4 3 4 | 45 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 5 | 3 5 5 5 5 4 | $55-70 \}$ $55-66 \}$ 200 $54-64 \}$ |
| I. L. Allen | 900 | $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ | $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ | 5 4 4 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 4 5 R | 555 | 55 | 5 5—72 } 4 4 - 67 } 200 4 5—61 } |
| W. M. Farrow | 800 1000 | $\frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{0} \frac{5}{5} \frac{5}{5}$ | 555554 | 555 | 5 5 5 5 5 4 | $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ | 5 5 5 0 5 5 | $55-71 \\ 510-58 \\ 45-69 \\ 198$ |
| Homer Fisher | 800 900 1,000 | 3 5 2 5 4 4 | $\frac{5}{4} \frac{5}{4} \frac{5}{4} \frac{4}{3} \frac{4}{5}$ | 5 5 3 3 3 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 2 3 4 | 55 | $55 - 73 \\ 54 - 65 \\ 53 - 65 \\ 193$ |
| N. D. Ward | 800 900 1,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{array}$ | 5 5 4 5 3 5 | 4 4 4 4 3 | 5 5 5 4 3 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$ | 5 5 4 5 | $\begin{array}{c c} 4 & 5-67 \\ 4 & 5-63 \\ 5 & 5-59 \end{array}$ |

THE RESULT .- The aggregate results of the two days' compet tion determine who shall represent the Amateur Riffe Club on the team. They are as follows:-

| | First Day. | Second Day. | Total. |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| I. L. Allen | | 200 | 393 |
| L. C. Bruce | | 201 | 394 |
| W. M. Farrow | | 198 | 393 |
| W. H. Jackson | | 200 | 393 |
| N. D. Ward | | 189 | 386 |
| H Fisher | 193 | 193 | 386 |

Mr. Allen explains that he shot in the competition purely for recreation and practice, and without any idea of accepting the position if he won it, and this fact leaves Mr. L. C. Bruce the winpecretation and presented and without any face of accepting the position if he won it, and this fact leaves Mr. L. C. Bruce the winning man. Mr. Bruce held the position of reserve on the team which went to Ireland in 1875, and in the fall of the same year he was a member of the team which defeated the Canadian marksmen at Creedmoor. He was chosen on the team of 1876, which shot the first competition for the Palma, but resigned his place in favor of Col. Bodine. He, however, again shot himself on to the team of 1877, and on the second day of the match with Sir Henry Halford's team he made his celebrated score of 219 out of the possible 25 points. Since that time, he has hardly fired a shotat long range until the present competition. He formerly used the Fulton position, but has lately adopted the improved back position, and uses a heel-sight on his rille. He is a native of Lexington, Ky, and is about thirty-one years old.

Rochester.—The following named gentlemen are elected as Directors of the Seventh Division Rille Range for the coming year: J. J. Rausch, George Eugert, Louis Ernst, Dr. Jonns Jones, Emil Ruchling, Fred, Miller, John N. Wettzel, John H, Wilson, C. P. Bromley, Joseph Eberling, George A. Begy, A. M. Koetb, C. P. Bromley, Joseph Eberling, George A. Begy, A. M. Koetb, C. P.

Bromley, Joseph Eberling, George A. Begy, A. M. Koeth, C. F. Lamb, Henry Nordan, Al. G. Wheeler.

—The first annual picuic of the Veieran Corps, Fifth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Anton Meyer, President, will be held at Held's Hamilton Park, this city, May 17th.

New Jersey-Brinton Range, May 8th .- Winchester Repeating

| Rifle Match; 200; | yards; | milita | ry rifl | es al | lowed | 3 po: | ints:- | - | |
|---|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-------|
| Rifie Match; 230; C. A. Peake J. T. B. Collins T. Fitz. S. Buzzini Capt. J. R. Denr J. W. Todd D. P. Davids G. J. Seabury Col. J. E. P. Hov Major A. J. Clack | | | 4 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 3 5 | 4 4 | 5 | 3-40 |
| J. T. B. Collins | | | 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 | 3-4 |
| T. Fitz | | | 5 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 | 3 | |
| S. Buzzini | | | 4 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 4 3 | 4 3 | 4 | 3-1 |
| Capt. J. R. Denn | nan. | , | 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 3-4 |
| J. W. Todd | ***** | | 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 0 | 4 4 | 9 | |
| D. P. Davids | | | 5 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 | -43 |
| G. J. Seabury | | | 5 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4 3 | 4 4 | 9 | -4 |
| Col. J. E. P. Hov | vard | | 4 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 3 5 | 4 4 | 4 | 3-4 |
| Major A. J. Clarl | £ | | 4 | 4 5 | 3 4 | 5 4 | 3 3 | 3 | 3-1 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| I. W. Todd | | | | 5 | 4 4 3 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 4 5 | 4-4 |
| Dr. J. M. Dart | | | | 4 | 5 5 . | 44 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4-4 |
| T. Fitz | | | | 5 | 4 5 . | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4-4 |
| E. E. Lewis | | | | 5 | 5 4 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4-4 |
| C. & Bonnett | | | | 3 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 - 4 |
| J. W. Todd Dr. J. M. Dart T. Fitz E. E. Lewis C. & Bonnett D. F. Davids | | | | .5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3-4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

West End .- The Columbia Rifle Range was opened on Tuesday, May 11th, for the season of 1880. An excellent opportunity is afforded by this range to all members of the National Guard rifle clubs, and to all lovers of the rifle in the vicinity of New York City, to take practice and compete in matches. The range A OTA CLTY, to take practice and compete in matches. The range is very accessible; it is within twenty minutes from New York by Erle Italiway; fare to range and return, 25 cents. Three matches were shot on the Ilhi inst., commencing at 2 P.M., and matches will be held every Tuesday and Friday hereafter during the season. On the IIth inst, the matches open were: First match for Sharps military rifles, 200 yards; second mutch, for Ballard mid-range rifles, 200 yards; third match Association Gold Medal, 500 yards.

A BIG FIVE HUNDRED BALL SCORE.—Franklin, Pa., May 4th.— his atterneon, before a large orowd, Otto C. Wilkins shot at 500

glass balls out of a Bogardus trap. The shooting was done with a repeating magazine gun, with R. G. Lambreton as referee, and H. J. Gorden as scorers. In the first hundred he missed the 17th and 58th, breaking 98 in the hundred. In the next hundred he missed the 50th ball only. The third hundred was the poorest of the lot, the 12th, 26th, 26d, 34th, 44d, 51st, 81st and 98th balls being scored as misses, in all 92 broken out of the hundred. In the fourth hundred the missed were on the 5th, 7th, 30th, 26d and 55th balls, and in the last hundred the missed balls. substitute of the third and the last hundred the missed balls were the 9th, 1th, 20th, 23th and 43d balls, making a total of 21 balls, or a score of 450 in the possible 500. The shooting was according to the Bogardus rules, and the referee writing of it, says: "His shooting was simply wonderful. After completing his score, he amused the crowd by putting holes in pennies, breaking lead pencils, or smashing anything any one was inclined to throw in the als. Lavas score, New York or the American State of the state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state of the same state. wilkins, with practice, will equal if not excel him."

MARYLAND RIFLE CLUB.-Ballimore, May 4th,-The score

At the annual meeting, April 17th, 1880, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. W. H. S. Burg-wyn; Vice-President, H. B. Coulsen; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. Armstrong; Executive Committee, L. Deitrich, B. B. Lynch, T. J. Shryock, Dr. M. W. Foster, A. G. Alford.

The Pathyson Rife Range was opened for the season of 1880 on Sarurday, May 1st, rules of National Rifle Association governing. We shall be pleased to receive regular monthly reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8th.—The Columbia Rifle Association found a cloudless sky, a dancing light, oppressive heat, a dry air, and a feeble, uncertain breeze from 3 to 41 o'clock, awalting them on opening their fourth regular subscription match of the spring season. The four marksmen who entered had to work their passage, giving puinful attention to shifting windage and inctuating elevations, beside being sadly witted by the heat, which touched the nineties at 250, when the match began. Doctor Scott led the shooting at 800 yards and, after alternating between the owl and the faming of for four shorts, settled down to his task, and kept the white disc in steady play to the end, returing with 73 to his credit. Col. Burnsich and wretched luck at starting, netting only a total 89, which should have been two points better but for them on opening their fourth regular subscription match of the the mirage. During the 600 yards shooting the mirage died away under a freshening breeze, and the temperature became more endurable. Doctor Scott again led at this distance, dropping but two points, on his eighth and eleventh rounds, in the changing light, and again tailied 3. The Colonel shot in good style, his unfortunate centers almost grazing the optic, but luck was once more against him, aithough he tailied a good 71. At the last stage the fulling light and temperature put all the shooters on their mettle as to elevations, but the wind was kindly disposed, and the shooting of the leading contestants was of the highest rank, Colonel Burnside in particular shooting in first-class form to neutralize his opening red-bird. Indeed his initial twelve shots gave flattering promise of attaining a "best possible 74," but again the day's misfortune clung to him, and a marvelously close center, on his thirteenth round, followed by an unaccountable mage, on his last shot, which a trifle worse chance would have made a mantlet, damaged his otherwise splendid score. As it was, however, he ited the Doctor for 71. The shooting of Dr. Scott the mirage. During the 900 yards shooting the mirage died away made a manutet, dumaged his otherwise splendid score. As it was, however, he ited the Doctor for 71. The shooting of Dr. Scott was steady and close, his 217 being without an inner. His average in the four Dollymount competitions in which he has shared is now 2011, and it is not likely that the last competition, to be shot next Saturday, will change his lead. The following are the detailed scores of the two prize winners:—

| Dr.S. I.Scott | 8005 9005 1,0:04 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ŏ | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 73' | 217 |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|-----|
| Col. J. O. P. Burnside | 8004 9.04 13.004 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-71 | 211 |

LOUISLANA.—New Orleans, April 25th.—Eighth contest for Bat-tahon Cup, Washington Artillery Rifle Club, was held to-day at New Orleans Park. Ten members fired five rounds each at 200 and 500 yards; military rifle and position. There was a strong. luctuating wind. The record stood :-

| | 200 Yards. | 500 Yards. | Total. |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Selph 4 4 4 4 5-21 | 5 1 3 3 4-19 | 40 |
| | Sport 4 4 4 4 4-20 | 3 3 4 4 4-18 | 38 |
| . | Charlton 4 4 4 4 5-21 | 3 2 5 3 4-17 | 38 |
| | Baker17 | 16 | 83 |
| | Manion18 | 15 | 33 |
| ١ | Michael19 | 13 | 32 |
| | | | |

Wisconsin.—Milinauhee, April 30th.—The opening long-range match took place to-day, with five members out. Scores at 900

| Markham 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
|---|---|
| Drake | |
| Johnston 3 4 3 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 5 - 57 | |
| Bungs 4 4 3 3 5 5 5 4 5 0 0 4 4 5 5-55 | , |
| Friese 4 2 0 3 2 3 2 4 3 0 4 5 3 2 4-40 | , |
| | |

California.-San Francisco, April 18th,-J. Robertson and T. E. Carson shot an endurance match, at the Bay Ylew Rangoto-day; 90 rounds each; 200 yards; off shoulder. The weather was almost perfect, and the practice was close and regular. The shoulding is remarkably line, the full score standing:— ROBERTSON.

| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-84 5-90 263 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | $\begin{array}{c} 4-86 \\ 5-86 \\ 5-86 \end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{c} 258 \end{array}\right.$ |

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND .- The organization of the Prince Edward liffe Association has given an impetus to riffe practice in that locality, and though Thursday is the regular day, the range is in use almost daily. Some excellent scores are being made, and the ambition is to send a representative to Wimbledon.

V. L., Carson City, Nev.-1. W. H. Jackson divides his weight evenly upon both feet. 2. He stands in the most natural manner, see Perry's "Green Book," pages 84, 85, 3. He holds on to the buil. 4. Pulls steadily with the index tinger. 5. The score submitted by yourself is good for a beginner.

Mitted by yourself is good for a beginner.

J. H. R. Philadelphia.—A mutch is being shot open to "any rife;" military rifles used as such allowed two points. A, with sporting ride, makes 46; I, with military ride, makes 44, and with allowance counts 46. The competition is governed by N. R. A. rules, and nothing is said as to shooting off ties. Which one wins? Ans. The N. R. A. rules for an individual match at single distance decide by fewest misses, then fewest outers, and so on, and takes no cognizance of the handicap allowance. In this case it would seem that B loses.

Hachting and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

May 15—Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 15—Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 15—Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 15—Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 15—Ooper's Point Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 25—Southern Y. Y. Professional Race.

May 27—Southern Y. Q. Professional Race.

May 27—Southern Y. Q. Professional Race.

May 28—South Canden Y. C. Spring Regatia.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Opening Craise.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Opening Craise.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Opening Craise.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Opening Craise.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Opening Craise.

May 31—Seawanbaka Y. G. Annual Regatia.

June 4—Philadelphia Y. C. Annual Regatia.

June 5—Haverhill Y. G. Harris Challenge Cup.

June 7—Philadelphia Y. C. Annual Regatia.

June 10—Seawanbaka Y. G. Championship Regatia.

June 10—Seaw York Y. C. Annual Regatia.

June 10—Seawanbaka Y. G. Championship Regatia.

June 11—John Y. C. Championship Regatia.

June 12—John Y. C. Championship Regatia.

June 13—John Y. C. Annual Regatia.

June 13—John Y. C. Annual Regatia.

June 14—Seawanbaka Y. G. Championship Regatia.

June 15—John Y. C. Union Regatia.

June 25—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatia.

June 25—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatia.

July 33—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 33—Bervincetown Y. C. Regatia.

July 13—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 14—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 15—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 14—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 15—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 14—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 15—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 14—John Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 15—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 16—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 16—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 16—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 16—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 16—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 16—June Y. C. Championship Regatia.

July 16—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise.

July 16—Seawanbaka Y. G. Cornithian Craise -Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatta. -Quincy Y. C. Spring Regatta. -Cooper's Point Y. C. Spring R

MASSACHUSETTS YACHTING ASSOCIATION,

The following circular has been sent to all Massachusetts yacht

At a meeting of the yacht clubs, held at the Parker House, for At a meeting of the yacin claus, not at the Pareer House, for the purpose of forming an Association, and adopting rules and regulations to govern Union Regulatis, Mr. W. Lloyd Jeffries, of the Beverly Club, was chosen President, and Mr. Coolidge Barnard, of the Dorchester Club, Secretary. Vided, 1, Name-Massachusetts Yachting Association.

2. All Massachusetts yacht clubs invited to join Association.
3. Measurement—One-third or over-hang added to water-

line.

4. Allowance—Herreshoff tables adopted.

 Classification—For center boards, 1st class, 40 feet and under to 28 feet. 2d class, 28 feet and under to 22 feet. 3d class, 2) feet and under to 18 feet. 4th class, 18 feet and under. For keels, Ist class, 40 feet and under to 30 feet. 2d class, 3) feet and under to 25

feet. 3d class, 25 feet and under.

6. Ballast—No ballast to be shifted.

7. Sails—No restriction.

8. Orews—One man to every five feet of sailing length or fraction thereof.

9. Additional entries allowed in postponed races

defining entries showed in postponed races, ceretary to keep record of dutes of races and prevent, as far as possible, races of different clubs coming same day, the clubs to communicate with him before advertising their races. The clubs also to furnish him, as far as possible, with the measurement of their yachts.

11. Association measurer shall measure any yacht in ques

tion, in presence of judges of race.

If your club adopts these rules, and will join the Association

ase inform me, and oblige. Yours truly.

COOLINGE BARNARD, Mill street, Harrison Square, Mass.

Boston.—Your last edition spoke of measurement only as the main idea of the Massachusetts Yachting Association. If your correspondent, "M," can give some table to allow by, and some

correspondent, "M," can give some table to allow by, and some rule for his measurement, we should like to see it. The clubs represented were the Boston, S. Boston, Bunker Hill, Beverly, Duxbury, Quincy, Dorchester and Jeffries. The S. Boston and Dorchester clubs have voted to adopt the rules.

The two union regattas fixed for May 20th will be settled by the withdrawal of the Dorchester Club, although they decided first to have theirs on that date. Two open races within such a short distance of each other would both be well attended; and, as the Dorchester club always gives good prizes, theirs would likely draw many boats from S. Boston.

many boats from S. Boston.

At a meeting of the former club, held May 7th, Mr. H. S. Mann Mas decided Fleet Captain, in place of Mr. Geo. S. litee- gone west— —and Mr. Wm, Grey, Jr., was placed on the Regatta Committee in place of ex-Com. Barnard, resigned. Twelve new members were elected, and the Dorchester Y. C. is in a flourishing condition. MAINMAST.

YACHTING NEWS.

STEAM YACHTS FOR SALE .- The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company offer the Lefta and a smaller steam launch for sale. Both have safety coil boilers, and can be had at a bargain.

THE GLEAM .- On her recent trial the Gleam made sixteen miles readily, and the possibilities are that she can be driven up to twenty when her bearings are worn a little more. been sent to her owner, Mr. W. H. Graham, of Baltimore She has

YAOHTS' PHOTOS.—The enterprising house of G. W. Black & Co., 33 Washington street, Boston, has issued a printed circular, d'Anglaz, or the yacht's photos they have for sale, 1.1s proposed to add materially to their stock this year. Boston once more has taken the lead of New York. Photographers here are still asleepthough we have done our best to poke them up.

CIRCULAR YACHT .- Says the Oswego Times . "The Chicago Dry

Dock Company is now completing for Capt. Thomas Parker, Oconomowe, one of the queerest looking yachts that has ever been constructed. The craft has an 18ft, keel, a 15ft, beam and what is known as a saucer bottom, and when completed will draw but ten known as a saucer bottom, and when completed will draw but ten inches of water with a full load of passengers. She has but one must, which is located pretty well forward, and a mainboom that extends a considerable distance over her taffruil. She will have no gaff, and the mainsail will be attached only to the mast and tho boom. Then above that, from the topmast to the extreme end of the boom, will be what is known as a ringtail, the purpose being to aid in shortening or making sail.

YONKERS YACHT CLUB.—The spring regatta of this club was salled May 8th. Course from Biegam's dock up river to slake-boat off Glenwoo¹, thence to stakeboat off the Jersey shore, and back to start, then across to the Jersey shore again, and down river to Shefilin's dock, and return to start. Sail over three times. Distance, fifteen miles, giving a great variety of sailing. Judges, Messrs, Robert Fawcett, Ed. Connell and W. H. Veitch. Pinafore. in third class, not timed, as she had a sail-over. The summary is

FIRST CLASS-SLOOPS. Length. Time. H.M.S. 3 15 00 Time. H.M.S. 3 15 00 SECOND CLASS-CATS OVER 20FT. Yankee Bird.....S. Cokalete...... 23 4 Minnie......H. L. Garrison... 23 8 Time allowance, 13m. to the foot. to Scud, Yankee Bird and Pinafore.

Prizes, club nennants, went

BAY OF QUINTE YACHT CLUB.-The annual meeting they or QUINTE AND TO Experiment the treasurer was independently as the control of the Treasurer was independent of the treasurer was independent of the treasurer of the club list two first class, into second class and it third class yuchts, and one catimaran. Two yachts were sold out of and three added to the feet during the twelve months. Messrs. W. H. Bigger and J. L. Bigger have been elected members of the W. H. Bigger and J. L. Bigger have been cleeted members of the club. Aid. D. B. Robertson, Commodore, addressed the club, stating his desire to retire after two years of service, which was received with regret by the club. The following officers were then elected: Commodore, David Pitecathly, Dauntless; Vice-Commodore, B. J. Bell, Kathleen; Captain, William Pike, Sylviet, Secretury, R. S. Bell, re-slected; Treasurer, Morgan Jellett, Dauntless, re-elected; Measurer, S. T. Green, Zeiphy, re-elected, Megatta Committee, James Clarke (chairman), Hon. G. Sherwood, J. H. Starling, D. II, Robertson, E. Force, W. H. Higger, E. W. Davy, Thomas Wills, J. J. B, Flint and George Thompson.

Boston Notes.—In your last issue read Mr. James L. Little a owner of the Brenda; also fanthe, not Panther, the property of Mr. Alpheus Hardy, recently purchased from Mr. J. M. Sears.

If our correspondents will be a little more particular in the If our correspondents will be a fittle more particular it the chirography of technicalities and proper names, mistakes like the above would not occur. Compositors are unfortunately not always encyclopedize of everything under the sun.

OSHKOSH YACHT CLUB.-The Oshkosh Y. C. grounds presented lively appearance May 6th, the occasion of which was the unching of the following sloops: Carrie Morgan, Prospect Vineroth, Beatrice, Goodenough, and steam yacht Robert Brand Vineroth, Beatries, Goodenough, and steam yacht temert Brand. The latter is a perfect beauty, and has had litt, added to her length, and something very fast is expected from her. The sloops S. M. Hay, and Fifth have been sold to Green Lake parties, and will be taken away soon. The season is fairly open, and the spirit of yachting is making itself manifest to a considerable de-The yacht Niobe is reducing canvas by cutting down her

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.-The officers for 1880 are as fol-LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.—The officers for 1880 are as follows: Commodore, Franklin Beames, sloop Marie; Vice-Com, G. H. Dilka, sloop Excelsfor; President, James R. Finlay; Secretary, Ellsworth Bond; Treasurer, F. Bates; Measurer, Geo. Crolius; Chaplain, James Edwards. Trustees—Wm. Oldham, Hiram Smith, W. H. Sawyer. Membership Committee—A. J. Seeley, Chas. Wetherell, R. Best, J. H. Sawyer. Regatta Committee—K. Keymer, James Nobles, H. Smedley, Wm. A. Daly, J. Lenox. The annual meeting was held May 6th. After the ordinary business was disposed of, the prizes won at the last regatta were presented, Elephan, Admiral Rowan, Excelsior, Jordanon and Tarans.

sented, Elephant, Admiral Rowan, Excelsior, Joralamon and Tarantella being the recipients in their several classes.

tella being the recipients in their several classes.

The annual regatta was fixed for June 15th next, at 10 A.M. In medium sized cabin yachts and open yachts, this club is very strong. Thirty seven starters came to the line last year, and this year it is expected that there will be more. At the conclusion of the meeting, ex-Com. Tripken was appointed a committee to prethe meeting, ex-Com. Tripken was appointed a committee to pre-pare suitable resolutions expressive of the deep sorrow of the club at the sudden and deplorable death of Walter Dixon. Mr. Dixon was well known as one of the old pilots of New York Bay, had been a member of the club from its organization, and was liked and respected by all. The resolutions, when engossed, will be sent to his family.

GOOD RUN.-The s. s. Lurline, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, arrived at Nowport, R. I., May 8th, twelve hours from New York

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB .- We have sold our old club house as the water was shoaling, and the gas works in the neighborhood were a nuisance, but as we are strong financially a now house will be built as soon as a good location can be decided upon. Our club is the largest and most enterprising on Narraganset Bay. Officers for the year: Commodore, Benjamin Davis; Vice-Commodore, Robert W., Jenicks President, Benjamin Stillwell; Secretary and Treasurer, E. F. Dustin; Measurer, A. M. Black; Trustees, Benjamin Davis, E. J. Anderson, S. W. Cameron; Regata Committee, D. Davis, E. J. Anderson, S. W. Cameron; R. E. Dustin, B. Stillwell. The Harvey J. Flint cup will be raced for in June, and the E. J. Anderson cup in September, of which matches I will advise von. as the water was shoaling, and the gas works in the neighborhood

THE CANOE REGATTA.—Rushton's canoe, offered as prize for the August Regatta on Lake George, is now on exhibition at Hig-ginbotham's store, Washington avenue, Jersey City. It is offered on condition of twenty starters in a paddling race, open to the

NOTES.—Tho season here will be a very brisk one. At Finsbury's yard business has been driving for some time past. The sloop Bille Mary, of Marblehead, has received a new overlanging stern, and about 4,500 lbs. of iron on her keel—another Illustration of the growing popularity of this idea. The casek schooner, kearless, has been "retopped," and other repairs. The schooner Romance has had a new overhanging stern, and other repairs, with about one ton of lead more into her keel. Shoop Vices to never house it is the vicinity is to have some unterstinos to Viva (a new boat in this vicinity) is to have some alterations to ber cabin. Schooner Helepon is to have some atterations in her cabin. Schooner Helepon is to have a new plank-sheer and a new standing room. Schooner Hebecca has had the hollow filled out on her bow, and a new overhanging stern; also has had her house lengthened. The sloop Rub is now fitting out.

At Brown's yard a fine new schooner yacht is on the sinely Although state and new sensoner years is on the snears. She is 221, 36 in overall, 16ft beam, 6ft, deep, and 5ft, on the water line, with LS00 list of iron on her keel. Her cabin is to be finished in mahogany and cherry. She is for sale. The schooner Meritor has received un entire new deek, and the sloop litter has had her has recovered in the development of the state of the state of the masthed squared up, oft. The schooner Creat is at this yard fitting out. Among the new boars on the stocks is one by the Reman Bross. A fine keep Isloop, 23ff. 10ng overall, 8ff. 9in, beam 3ff. deep. Sho will spread about 100yds, in her two lower sails. There are also quite a number of smaller boats to be launched this season.

NEW YACHTS .- Last Saturday there was launched from the New Yacuras.—Iast Saturday there was launched from the yard of E. Young, at Greenpoint, an exceedingly fine sloop yaelt for Mr. John G. Prague, of the Atlantic Y. C. She has been built upon lines furnished by Philip Edworth, and has his stamp all over. The successful sailing of the Elephant last year added much to the reputation of Eaworth as a modeler of fast yachts, small as well as large. In the new sloop for Mr. Prague we find much of the Elephant's form predominating, and as she is large enough to sail against such enecks as Vicen and Repina, the coming season will offer an opportunity for match sailing in this class never before equaled. If the Eleworth yachts are as successful as they seem to promise, it's good-bye to the clam shells, for the feature in the new sloop, as well as in matcher building at the same varden. in the new sloop, as well as in another building at the same yard in the new stoop, as wents in another building at the same yard for Mr. Cortwright, is depth and displacement—two points hitherto under the ban of public opinion, but now happily coming to the fore. Whatever the speed of Mr. Prague's sloop may be, he has certainly one of the handsomest and most stylish craft of her tonnage, both inside and out—a fact for which he has to thank himnage, noth inside and out—a tast for which he has to thank him-self, we believe, the outill and cabin decorations being of his own design, down to the smallest detail. As the yacht left the ways she was christened Fanita by Mrs. George H. Peabody, the pennant of the Atlantie Y. C. being mastheaded at the same time. She has been built under the superintendence of her owner, and is 50ft, over all; 42ft, w.l.; 17ft, beam and 6ft, bold proper; mast, 50ft, 6in, long; topmast, 24ft, 6in, including about 3ft, pole; boom, 3ft,; g.iff, 26ft,; diameter of mast at partners, 121in.: topmast, 7in.: boom, 7ln.: gaff, 5in.: bowsprit, 10x9in. at stem. 12in.; topmast, fin.; boom. fin.; agaff, fin.; bowsprit, loxin. at sem. and 20ff. outboard; hoist of mainsail, 4ff.; jib. 3ff. on foot. Lower sails of No. 7 canvas, made of 12in. cloths by Stuart, Full suit of balloon racing sails. Center-board, 13ff. long, with 5ff. 6fn. drop. Displacement, 21 tons; ballast, 13 tons of inside iron, The house and cockpit are very handsome in outline, the former 16in. high, with bright top. The decks are likewise to be kept bright. The waist has lecust stanchions, oak rad, and is almost 9in. high saniships. Two shrouds a side of 3jin. best galvanized wire. Topmast titted the bayer. Andrews 75 and 150 lbs. with 85 tins 4 and 150 lbs. Two shrouds a side of 31in, best galvanized wire. Topmast inted to house. Anchors 75 and 150 lbs, with 85 lins, 4 and 4 lin, chain, and a galvanized windlass on the bits. The sheer is graceful—about 12in. Keet, 17x18in., amidships of the "alligator" style Double frames of oak, 8x6 at keet, and 8x4 at head. Oak deadwood and keelson. Clamps and bilge streakes of pine; 24in, siding. Beams, pine, 4x5 in. Oak wales 8in, sided, and cedar plants, 14in. Two quarter-boats, 12 and 11ft, long. Rudder, 3ft, 6in face, with 7in, stock, and 3ft, 3in, wheel. A tlantic range No. O for galley. Cabin, 13ft, 6in, long, with 7ft, floor, and 3ft, 4in, head room; stateroom, 8x6ft. All trimmings of hard wood and brass, of very neat and original design. Raw silk cushions, plush velvet curtains, decorated crockery and cut glass-ware.

The Guendalen, a handsomeked sloop, will shortly be brought round to this port from Boston. She is owned by J. F. LoveJoy, who formerly sailed the Gad, of Boston, and Mr. Binner, one of the Fairy's crew of the same port. The Guendalen was built by Woods Bros., East Boston, in 1878, and is 31ft. 8in. in w. I., 35ft. over all, 12ft. beam, with 6ft. draft, and a wholesome is probable that she will be raced by her owners, who are thorough sailors.

A TEN DAYS' CRUISE IN '79.

(Courluded.)

RIDAY morning, on turning out, we found that during the light the B'anderer, N.Y.Y.C., had come in and anchored about a hundred yards away from us. At about 50 clock we made sail and slowly left the harbor. The wind was very light, and it grow beautifully less as we got outside, till finally we were becamed a few ailes of Cape Blizabeth. It was scorching hot, but there was nothing to be done but grin and bear it. Wetried fishing, but the only result of this was one duglish, which "Eben" landed on deck amid great applause. Along in the afternoon we were a short distance to the south and east of Cape Porp sies, which we finally made for and east anchor in the small harbor, if it is worthy of the name, at about 4.30. The cance was over the side almost before the anchor was down, and "Gasket" and the "Captain" padded away toward what appeared to be the town, followed by the other "boys" in the dunghy. All that we could discover was one man paliting a fishing schooner of about thirty tons, which he informed us was to be sold. After scarching in vain for some object of interest the canoe made out again, passing the dingly coming, and giving its occupants a shower from the paddies which caused the injured parties to immediately turn and give chase with the evident intention of wreaking summary vengeance on the heads of the offenders. Away flow the canoe toward the yacht, and after it the dinghy. A small Island lay between them and their utrinate destination, and toward it the canoe was headed, and the occupants landing, thereupon gave the attacking party a wet recoyltion. They decided to give up, and made for the yacht, hoping to cut of communication if followed by the canoe. They arrived some time ahead, and armod with mops and swabs, stood "prepared to repel boarders," but RIDAY morning, on turning out, we found that during the lowed by the cance. They arrived some time ahead, and arr with mops and swabs, stood "prepared to repel boarders," they had no easy time of it. The cances shot up under the bobst and the crew thereof "swarmed" up;into the bowsprit, the "C and the crow thereof "swarmed" up,into the bowsprit, the "Cap-tain" armed with a sponge. The fight was short but brisk, and the "tourders" having finally made a foothold on the deck, a truce was called, and all hands amicably retried to the standing room as the dinner bell sounded, and the belligerents retired be-low to attend strictly to business. Saturday, when we avoice, the falses of Shoals ranged dend ahead

Saturany, who we livouc, the issess Suoss ranged dead agrad about south one-half week, lifteen miles or more away. The wind, though fair, was moderate, the sky being clear overhead but cloudy to the castward. As we closed up on Appleidore, we saw what was at first thought to be a man-of-war at anchor off the island, but which turned out to be the United States training the island, but which turned out to be the United States training-ship Constellation. Our cruise was fast coming to an end, and we had to decline an invitation to remain for the "hop" next day in an hour or two the anchor was again lifted, and we swung round and ran out to the training-ship, gibing under her steen and salutine. Then, with our nose pointed for Cane Cod, away we fly under every rug, and before ionr put the "Shoats" well down on the horizon. Now came the tug of war. The cloudy appearance in the east brought us a cross sea and wind, the former catching her under the quarter gave her a roll which in time proved too much for the maintopmast preventer backstay, and snap went the hook, making the topmast bend like a whip, it was a good stick, however, and held. The leeward stay was immediately brought round and hooked and the stick saved, but not for long, as the roil axia passed too much, for both forward and after backstay hooke gave way with a simultaneous snap, making things fip for a few moments. The wind had freshened and the fog was rapidly coming up from the cartward, so balloon staysall and lib topsail are handed and come on deek to the relief of the topmasts. The small staysall was hoisted in place of the larg

a-weather, and just then the roy itting somewath we contain the awardner, and just then the roy itting somewath we contain the rocks which paradile or trained to Colassett's outer harbor dead ahead. With a feeling of relief we shide in over the but and anchor among a small fleet of fishing vessels, the fog shutting down until no state stais were furled. The sailing-master was quite with with joy, as he had been adrild of our bringing up somewhere on the coast where there was no harbor, which would have obliged us to keep of all night in the fog.

Sunday morning at 7 the skipper appeared at my berth for orders, renorting a time day and light breeze from the west southeast. This was fair for Plymouth, so telling him to make sail for that "rock-hound" spot with all speed, I turned over and snored that," so were not upon 10 when I again became conscious, and putting out my head, discovered that most of the "noble erew of this galinate back" had also come to, with the exception of the "infant," who makes it a point to skeep at least an hour longer that among eds. It was quite evident that there was not much morturnal artire, confirmed the suspicion by announcing a dead cain. We had managed to get a little way beyond Minot's Eight, and were then making little if any headway. We all lay quiety in our berthsand waited for breakfast, the bell for which brought us from our berths in statu que. This calm and light wind kept up

all day till we sighted the Gurnett Lights, when it freshened and and day fill we signifed the Gurinett Lights, when it ressented and carried us into the harbor of Plymouth in good style. We ram straight across the flats, the tide being full, and dropped our anchor in the mud near the wharves at 5 r.m. Carrying a warp ashore we brought her stern on so that a crowd of loafers on shore could have a fine view of the deck, and then furtled salls and spread awings so as to out off their view, much of course to these reliable. The next flow was should sall probability have shore could have a line view of the deeg, and tend furrel saus and spread awnings so as to cut off their view, much of course to their delight. The next day we should in all probability have gane out, but as there was not; the suspicion of a breeze and the sun was baking hot, we remained where we were. The Monument and Filgrim Hall were visited by those who 'bad not seen them before, but it cannot be said that the visit on shore was prolonged, every one showing a decided preference for being under the awning. The next morning at 6.30 we got under way and slowly made out of the harbor, bound back to Cohassett, to drop some of the crew. It took us, however, most of the day to got to lino the harbor with the light wind, before it actually fell a flat eaim. Here we found the Addie Voorheez, Capt. Abbot, our no one on board. As soon as the breeze came, next day, which was about noon, we put our departing friends into their cathoat, and with all ber duds spread the yacht was pointed for home, where we arrived and left our floating house with great regret. Thus ended our short but pleasant cruise, and we returned to business burned and browned and feeling like now men, all the better prepared to undergo the thresome daily grind of our professions.

NEW YORK AND JERSEY CITY CANOE CLUBS.

There will be one sailing and one paddling race on each day for each class of cances. Paddling race of the class of sailing cances will be started at 3 PM, sharp. Paddling race of the class of paddling cances will be started at 3.15 PM, sharp. Sailing race of the class of paddling cances will be started at 4.45 PM, sharp. Sailing race of the class of paddling cances will be started at 4 PM, sharp. Sailing race of the class of paddling cances will be started at 4 PM, sharp. The class of the second gain will be deemed the starting time. The time of the second gain will be deemed the starting time of every cance. The ourse is to be sailed once around, unless otherwise ordered. The rules governing the Staten Island and Idle Hour Regatus of 1870 will govern these races. The winner carries the whip one week, and must deliver it to the winner at the termination of the next race, or be suspended by the Regatus Committee for one month. No excuses for non-delivery shall be accepted. A walk-over shall be a race, but the cruises named above There will be one sailing and one paddling race on each day for cented. A walk-over shall be a race, but the cruises named above shall not be deemed races. Any member of the New York or Jersey City Canoe Clubs, but no other, may participate in these races.

Lists Mailed on Application.

MMMERLESS C.

J. & W. TOLLEY, MAKERS OF FINE GUNS ONLY.

The Regatla Committee of the New York Canoe Club shall be in cherge of the races named in the left-hand column above, and the Regatla Committee of the Jersey City Canoe Club shall be in charge of the races named in the right-hand column above, if a member of each Regatla Committee be present, otherwise the senior officer or member of the Club present shall be in charge. Sail shall not be set until after the starting gun, unless otherwise ordered. Position at the start shall be determined by lot at the request of any contestant. No entrance fee shall be charged. FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON OF 1880.

July

10-Bayonne Bay. 24-Idle Hour. 7-Cruise down Lake

George 21-1dle Hour.
Sept. 4-N. Y. Club House.
18-1dle Hour.
Oct. 2-" "16-Communipaw Bay.
16-Communipaw Bay.
Nov. 3-1dle Hour.
21-1dle Hour.

FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON OF 1880,

8-N. Y. Club House,
22--1dle Hour,
31--Cruise around Staten,
18-1and, start, from
Kills, at 6.39 A.M.
22--N. Y. Club House,
25--Idle Hour,
55--Cruise up North North
10-48 A.M., sharp,
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Aug. 31—Idle Hour. 14— " " " " 28—Bayonne Bay.

Oct. 93-N. Y. Club House.
Nov. 6-Idle Hour.
Dec. 4- " "

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Washinton, D. C., May 8(h.—Am glad to see your "Notes and Queries." Now perhaps I may learn what I have been wondering about in a razuc way, ever since when a boy in South Carolina I heard the whip-poor-will's nightly note, Who first gave to this bird its name? Where did it originate? Can any of your readers enlighten me on this point? WILL.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Duty of All.—The Phonograph, Atlanta, Ga., talks as follows: "If sick with any of the diseases for which Warner's 8afe Remedies are a specific, if old or young, it is the duty of all to take them, if anxious to be cured.—[Adv.

THE PERFECTION HAMMER.

HAMMERLESS GUN.

PRICES:

\$80;\$100;\$125

and \$150.

Miscellaneous.

KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest.
KEEP'S PAY, PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, castly

- cel.
 SKID GLOVES, none better,
 SUNDIGOVEAR, the b. st.
 SUNDIGOVEAR, the b. st.
 SUBMIGGIAA S, the strongest,
 SUBWERTALA S, the strongest,
 SUBWERTAV, r. steel word due c.
 NECVERTA, L. Latest not effice,
 SE. r. CUSTOM SHITTS, made to meas-
- PARTIES PARTIES MADESTHITS 6 for \$7.

 120 S CALD PLAYER COLLAR AND SLEEVE
 BERT STATE OF water every half down of
 Lares SHRIFS delibered from many part of
 the Union of RELETS risk.

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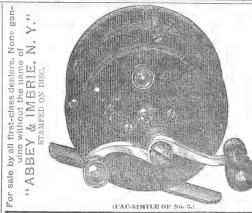
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Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, GENTS—A number of people had been Coshocton Station, N, Y., Dec. 28, 18

GATE THE ALL MUNIPOR OF people had been a
fact, one case, a lady of over seventy Years,
been sick for years, and for the past ten yea
have known ner she has not been able to
runnd hall the time. About six months age
reparations, heing of on avail, I sent to leve
for physicians, heing of on avail, I sent to leve
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I had such a very beneficial effect on her
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for and taken the second bottle she was able to it care of her own room and walk out to her nei bor's, and she has improved all the time sin My wife and children also have derived gr efit from their use. W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

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Gents-Whoever you are, I don't know; but, thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know; but thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines them is one compound that proves and does all had vertises to do, and more. For the control of the compound that proves and does all had said in extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the gave. Last May I wan induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one but lebe but did not see any change; another did so shange my nerves that they are now as steady is they ever were. It used to thank on the steady is they ever were. It used to thank on the steady is they ever were. It used to thank on the steady is they ever were. It used to thank our writes this, and good as a steady is the seen of the steady Now, if you confinue to manufacture as bone and good an article as you do, you will accum-late an honest fortune, and confer the greate blessing on your fellow-men that was ever of ferred on mank nd. TIM BURCH.

Duty to Others.

Duty to Others.

Chambersburg, July 25, 1875.
This is to let the people know that 1, Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, alm obsessed to the people know that 1, Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, alm obsessed to the people with weakness, bad cough, drspessa, great debility and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable 1 could hardly cat unything. I heard of Hop Bitters and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottless and in My bowels are regular, my appelite good, and cough all gone. I feel so well that I think it my dury to let the people know, as so many knew how bad I was, what the medicine has done for me so they can cure i hemselves with it.

ANNA M. KRIDER, wile of Tobias Krider

A Husband's Testimony.

A Husband's Testimony.

M. wife was troubled for years, with blotches math patches and pimples on her face, which many smoother life out of ber. She spenmany dobars on the thousand middlible (?) cures the spenmany dobars on the thousand middlible (?) cures the spenmany dobars on the thousand midlible (?) cures the spenmany dobars on the spenmany dobars of the spenman that is spenman the spenman that is spenman to the spenman that is spenman the spenman that is spenman that

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A RICH Littly S EAPERAGENCE.

I traveled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost of thousands of dollars it countries at a cost of thousands of dollars it countries and disheartened, and was restore to real youthful health and spirits with less that two littless of Hop Bitters. I hope others may profit by my experience and stay at home.

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Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.
Sits—I have been taking Hop Bitters for h
flammation of kindeys and bindder: it has dor
for me what four doctors falled to do. The e
fect of the bitters seemed like magic to me
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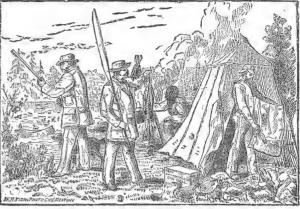
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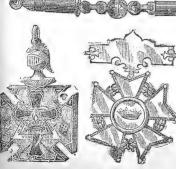
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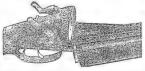
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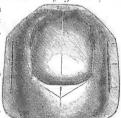
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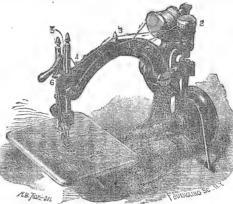
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The CREAT DIFFERENCE and SUPERIORITY of its MAKE and LEADING FEATURES.

To make this apparent, we submit the following Illustrations showing different parts of the Machine:-

Fig. 1—Descriptive Cut of the "Automatic."

The Spool is placed in a horizontal position on Spool pin, from which the thread is unwound, without revolving the spool, by Pull-off; the thread is then taken by the "Automatic Tension Device," and perfect seams obtained on all the various kinds of material, with any size of thread or silk, without depending in the least upon the judgment, skill or experience of the operator. This cannot be truthfully said of any other Sewing Machine.



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Fig. 2-Showing manner of obtaining correct length of Stitch.

To make length of stitch required, move the handle of Stitch Regulator till the proper number appears through the opening. It is impossible to do imperfect work, and accidental ripping is entirely avoided.

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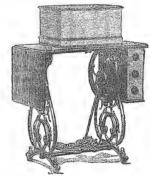
When its

QUALITIES AND MERITS

Are Considered.

Fig. 3.—Cut Showing No. 5 Stand or Table with Cover.

Machine is mounted on a Black Walaut Table, with three side drawers (with locks.) Extension Table, and Ornamented Iron Stand. on Casters; has Paneled Cover with Lock and Hinges.



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Hly Hishing on the Alexigon.

CHICAGO LAWYERS IN THE BRITISH WILDERNESS

God never did make a more calm, quiet and innocent recreation

E pity the man who would not gladly travel a thousand miles for the sport we are now enjoying. The scenery, the climate and the fishing continue to fill our bodies with vigor and our spirits with enthu-

We had long heard of this as a famous trout stream and in no respect are we disappointed. If the traveler on the Hudson admires its Palisades, we look in admiration on towering cliffs two hundred feet high; if other fishermen glow with enthusiasm in capturing the trout of Northern Michigan, or Maine and the Adirondacks, we are landing those which, in a nobler stream, grow to far larger proportions. A single trout landed yesterday would fully furnish the head of the family table of any of our friends, and our saddest thought is that we are so far away as to render that impossible.

Our party is organized with a view to do ample justice to the attractions of this northern wilderness: James L. High, John Lyle King, Joseph E. Bonfield and myself, lawyers, and Lorenzo Pratt, Esq., who, though not technically a lawyer, has mingled sufficiently with the profession to entitle him to associate in the ranks established by good old Father Izaak of "anglers and very honest men.

Why s it that lawyers are such fishermen? There are two parties now on the river besides our own, and nearly every member is a lawyer. To atone for the two non-professionals, two of the lawyers from Louisiana have brought their wives, said to be the first white women who have ever ascended this river. We have found the same thing true in other trips.

This river being the outlet of the lake of the same name lying about forty miles north, is one of the most important streams on the north shore of Lake Superior, and except when contracted into narrows or rapids, is from fifteen to thirty rods wide, and for about ten miles of its length it widens into lakes varying from half a mile to two miles in width. Most of the good fishing is in the upper half of the river, and much of that is of such a character that no experienced angler would think of fishing it. The good fishing lies in the pools, rapids

and other short stretches, which would aggregate prob ably four or five miles of river, within which the fisher man should confine his efforts.

For years we had had this trip in expectation-not ac complished on account of the reported difficulty of reaching here, and the time occupied in going and returning. But having set our hearts on coming this season, diligent investigation revealed a practicable and speedy route, and the trip has developed less delays and difficulties than we had feared. The trouble has been that in order to reach Red Rock, at the mouth of Nepigon River, it is necessary for the steamers to ascend Nepigon Bay, nearly forty miles, thus carrying them farther out of their course than they are willing to go. But now two steamers of the North Shore Line stop regularly at Red Rock, and by arranging to meet one of these at Sault St. Marie or Duluth the whole trip is made easy and delightful. It is probable that the accommodations for next season will be more complete and better under-

Like ancient Gaul, this journey was divided into three Like ancient Gaul, this journey was divided into three parts—the first by rail to Duluth, the second by steamer to Red Rock, the third, which is the only one which now concerns us, is by birch bark canoes, which are the inseparable companions of sportsmen on those waters. In just three days after leaving Chicago we were on this river, which, though flowing through an unbroken will-derness to-day, has been regularly traveled by the hardy agents of the Hudson Bay Company long before the first white settler arrived in Chicago.

white settler arrived in Chicago.

THE INDIANS.

From the various wipwams, as well as from the Mission two miles up the river, the Indians flocked about, not thrusting their services upon us as guides, but judiciously waiting to be engaged; and when the six were selected they commenced getting the canoes in readiness and packing up the camp equipage and supplies, while we were discarding the garments which Chesterfield considered the true test of an English gentleman, and substituting those which would better answer our present purpose. It was a handsome sight—our three canoes working up the rapids, the Indians shouting and whooping, apparently chaffing one another in their rude Chippewa dialect, and as they disappeared around a bend in the river we less romantically followed the track across the point, and in a few moments were joined by our Indians, when we learned that they must stop for breakfast. To those unfamiliar with Indian ways, it may seem a little strange that these simple children of nature should not have breakfasted, as usual, several hours before. It was a lucky thing that High's letter to the Company's agent had not arrived, as expected, three days before us. For if, as could easily be demonstrated, no Indian within two miles of the poot, capable of acting as a guide, had breakfasted at 11 o'clock, and all in anticipation of a contingent breakfast as guide to five unheralded sportsmen arriving late the evening before, what must have been the result had the vision of these possible breakfasts in expectation, or contingency, been opened before a larger number of these innocent wards of the nation? But once in a cance the Indian appears at his best. He knows just what he can safely do and what he can not what rapidle her tirough; howswift a current he can pole her up, and how many awkward white men he can carry in her without letting any of them tumble out. He is also good in an emergency. The first day out our largest cance, valued as carrying our respected friends High and Pratt, and also as tra was and the swift water another with a new was in the swift water alove, we was in the swift water another up, and how many awkward white men he can carry in her without letting any of them tumble out. He is also good in an emergency. The first day out our largest cance, valued as carrying our respected friends High and Pratt, and also as transporting our principal commissary supplies, ran upon a rock and stove a hole in the bottom, through which the water rushed in furiously, half filling her before she could reach the shore. She was emptied instantly, turned on the bank and quickly inspected. The bark covering was torn off over a space at least two feet square. Of the four Indians in council, one started into the woods with an axe, another built a fire and prepared the pan of pitchy compound which they always carry, while the others, with their knives, cut away all the damaged bark, and then moved the ribs and lining until a regular hole was exposed, through which a man might easily crawl. By this time the first cartsman had returned from the woods with an ample supply of birch bark, which they did in the passion of the contest. The rapid current and the frail of the cance, leaving a wide lapping of the bark on every side. Then they replaced the ribs and lining, bored little holes all along the edges of the original bark, into which they drove wooden pegs, and finally, after a liberal smearing of pitch are added, and the frail craft is launched as seaworthy as ever, and rides as beautifully as though she were built by a worthy master, and might long 'laung' at all disastor."

There is an Indian legend to the effect that once the birch trees grew perfectly smooth and straight, and with the case of the same concentrol, or our lining would be crossed and entangled, and both fish problems.

no branches till near the top. But as the Great Spirit—Nana-Bijoo—was going through the country, to see whether everything was as it should be, he found that the Indians were too lazy; so he took a bunch of willow twigs and whipped the birch trees, bringing out knots all over them, thus making it much harder to build a cance. This is the only thing which the Indian has against his God, and for this he has never quite forgiven him. But aside from a few good points in woodcraft and watercraft, it is difficult to find anyone who has ever had much to do with the Indian who has much faith in him, or in the prospect of doing anything for him. In his native state he is a heathen. Brought into contact with the white race, he at once contracts their vices, and cannot be taught their virtues. His last condition is worse than his first. The Jesuits have sustained missions along the north shore for over two hundred years, and what have they accomplished? His destiny is like that of other inferior races—to die out before the superior, and because they are not, except in rare instances, capable of civilization.

THE PERFECTION OF FISHING,

pable of civilization.

THE PERFECTION OF FISHING.

Saturday morning, as the Indians were breaking camp, Bonfield and myself ran out in the smallest cance to a riffle opposite the point, where we had raised several fish the evening before, and anchored in the stream. At almost the first cast a two pounder rose to his fly, and in another moment I had his mate running down stream at the end of my line. Before I had landed my fish Bonfield had hooked his second, and while he was plunging him Pratt came to the point and shouted to us to come him, as they were ready to go on. But after weighing my fish, and finding that Bonfield had at least five minutes, work before him yet, I naturally throw my fly in again, and quick as a flash out spun the line as a noble fish struck out for the middle of the river. This was encouraging to us, but discouraging to the others, who had set their hearts on pushing ahead. Pratt, at the point, was reinforced by High and King, who exacted the promise that we would come in as soon as we had landed our present fish. While we were thus enjoying the first really fine fishing on the river they were suggesting all sorts of speedy methods, not content with giving the lively creatures their legitimate enjoyment of the angler's skill. Bonfield, on landing his second fish, considerately placed his rod in the boat, lest another cast should anchor him to a third, and then all the energies of the party were concentrated upon my expeditious capture of what proved to be a three and a quarter pound fish. Then, reluctantly, we joined the other cances, fearing lest another stopping place might not develop as ively sport and our piscatorial appetites sharpened to the keenest edge by this taste of the famous fishing on this far-famed river.

At noon we pitched our camp at the edge of a small far-famed river

At noon we pitched our camp at the edge of a small waterfall, the large pool below which promised well. From 3 to 4 o'clock the whole party whipped this pool in every part, and with every variety of fly. We tried the shallow water and the deep, the swift water and the quiet, the eddies and the swirts, the center and the crapids and rocks opposite—but all in vain. Not a single trout showed his glittering side, or even deigned to inspect the feathery cheat which we lightly drew over the surface of the water.

Bonfield and I were in agony, and our sorrow's crown of sorrow was remembering happier things. Feeling that

Bonfield and I were in agony, and our sorrow's crown of sorrow was remembering happier things. Feeling that our only hope now was in the swift water above, we made the short portage around the falls, and worked our way upward toward a broad and handsome rifle, where for at least forty yards the roughness of the rocky bottom was duplicated at the surface of the swift water six feet above. Across half its breadth the current was rapid as a mill tail, and the united efforts of our Indians at their setting poles were required to hold the canoe in position. Only when they could get them wedged into revices between the rocks could they succeed in holding her against the sweeping current of the full river, rushing toward the falls.

ably escape. High and King, from their cames on the opposite side of the river, alternately applicated and chafful us, while the Indians sounded the whosp to, our signal for attention and encouragement. Bouffeld would succeed in working his fish toward the boat, when off, havould so again like a shot, and mine would seem to take the signal and carry out the line with the familiar zip so dear to the angler's car. The finest music in the world is rived to the angler's car. The finest music in the world is rived to the angler's car. The finest music in the world is rived to the capture of the course is that of a well-made trout rod, held with all the pressure it will safely bear. For the true enjoyment of both we need a light canoe and a rapid, rolling river. But our fish scened impressed with the importance of the occasion, though possibly not touched with the state of the occasion, though possibly not touched with the approximation of the occasion, though possibly not touched with the approximation of the occasion, though possibly not touched with the properties of the state of the care and the first look they would turn and dark away as though discerning an evil omen in our auxious eyes. Finally, Bonfield swung his his toward the low of the canoe and brought up his fish, which William skillfully netted at the same time disclosing the dangerous fact that the movement had crossed my line; but huckly a short and brought both of the rip thus far, and the scates were strongly applied. Bonfield had four and a half pounds and I had three and five eights.

From that time until sunset one or the other was almost constantly employed with a trout of two pounds or upward. Twice Bonfield had four and a half pounds and I had three and five eights.

From that time until sunset one or the other was almost constantly employed with a rivout of two pounds or upward. Twice Bonfield are win his fly, saying that hwas satisfied; but the sight of my bent rod each time proved too great a temptation, and in a few casts a three pounds an broke the single octice of materies and some consist.

Conquerors are sometimes vamiglorious: Bissell, let us drink to ourselves." Bonfield wanted to have two camp fires lighted, one on each side of our fish, and sit up all night looking

selves." Bonfield wanted to have two camp fires lighted, one on each side of our fish, and sit up all night looking at them.

Thus might have ended a glorious day; but Nature now claims our attention. Our camp faced the north, as befitted the direction of our wanderings, and suddenly; a bright aurora was displayed before us. The whole northern heavens were lighted brilliantly, and belts and bands and streamers of electric light shaped and unfolded themselves before our delighted eyes, and faded slowly ways to give place to new forms of fleeting glory. Soon these changeful, uncertain phantoms began to shape themselves into more regular outline and distinguishable substance, and forming into a grand aerial procession from below Cassiopeda's Chair on the right, ranging nearly to mid-heaven, and then down far beyond the last star in Uras Major. They moved in bright array across the sky, like the hundred spokes of a grand celestial wheel, slowly turning toward the west, new shafts of light ever springing up in the east as the first sank to the western horizon. The postical longing of the heart hes always been said to be toward the east, but with us traveling northward all the dedicts of water, forest and sky seem to allure and inspire us still toward the north.

In Camp on Nepigon River, Aug. 24th, 1870.

(To be continued.)

refined and cultivated gentlemen, who were formerly the slaveholders, and large skaveholders, and who controlled the sentiment and politics of the South; and now, since the fortune of war has gone against them, they have buried the hatchet, and will be found ever ready to smoke the pipe of peace with their Northern brethren, and will go as far as any men toward maintaining the honor and glory of America. An apt illustration may be found in the pleasant intercourse and relations which exist between your correspondent, who was one of "Lee's miserables," and a neighbor, who was a gallant Union soldier, settled here since the war. Both of us are keen sportsmen, fond of dogs and guns, and during the hunting season we are together in the fields and forests after partridge, pheasants who controlled the sentiment

dogs and guns, and during the hunting season we are together in the fields and forests after partridge, pheusants and wild turkeys, and when night comes we have a pleusant chat over the last number of Forest AND STREAM.

The region to which I call the attention of your readers is the southerstern part of South Carolina, between the Combahee and Savannah rivers. In November, 1861, the battery in which your correspondent was a commissioned officer was sent from Richmond and reported to General Lee at Coosawhatchie, and was assigned to duty in the district above mentioned, to guard the Charleston and Savannah Railroad from any raid from the direction of Port Royal. There we remained during the winter and spring of 1882, stationed for the greater part of the time on one of the inlets of the sea separating the mainland from the far-famed "Sea Islands." Our military operations during this period were of no importance, and we lad nothing in the way of fighting beyond an occasional from the life-limea. 'Sea Islands.' Our mintary opera-tions during this period were of no importance, and we had nothing in the way of lighting beyond an occasional masking of a battery against one of the "Lincum gun-boats," in which we frequently came out second best. In our first rencontre with these monsters we lost all In our first rencontre with these monsters we lost an our tents, and being unable to procure others, we had to spend the whole of the winter under the spacions canopy of the gigantic live cads of that country, or in brush huts. The climate, however, was so mild, resembling that of Eastern Florida, that we experienced no inconvenience from our loss putil the approach of support venience from our loss until the approach of summer.

There being no enemy to fight, we had no difficu-

that of Eastern Florida, that we experienced no inconvenience from our loss until the approach of summer. There being no enemy to fight, we had no difficulty (two of its who were sportsame) in obtaining leave to hunt or fish, every day or so. In this delightful way we passed the time. We had carried with us from Virginia a rifle and a double-barrel shot gun; and although what is known by sportsamen as "shot" were not to be obtained for love or money, we never failed to procure abundance of powder and lead from unexploded shrapnel, the lead from which we manufactured into bullets for the ritle, and slugs for the shot gun. It was by mere chance that we discovered what a sportsman's paradise we were in. The Confederate commissariat being proverbially lean, I proposed one day to go out with one of the men, who was an excellent huntsman, to see if I could not find game. So off we went into an extensive forest, bordering on one of those dismal swamps which constitute a distinguishing feature of the South, which here, as elsewhere, is made intricate and difficult of access by reason of the countless parasitical vines, many evergreen, which cover nearly every tree, and which with the peculiar gray moss hang in festoous from branch to branch, lending that weird and sombre cast to the scene which is so impressive.

impressive. Observing that there were one or more nests in nearly every free covered with vines, I requested my companion to pull one of the vines which ran up to the most promising looking nest near me. He did so, and out ran a squirel, which I shot. We continued this operation, nest shaking, for some time, until we had secured as many squirrels as we desired, an opossum, and two or three raccoons. On our return toward the camp we discovered a large covey of partridge (Ortyx virginianus) on the ground, and having no dog, and being hungry for such delicious game. I thought myself justified in firing on the ground, and liaving no dog, and being hungry for such delicious game, I thought myself justified in firing at them on the ground, which I did, killing about half of the covey. Having some excellent cooks, upon our return to camp we were in a few hours enjoying broiled partridge, roasted opossun and squirrel stew, with appetites only possessed by men who had been confined to hard tack and salt pork, and living in the open air. It should have been stated that the squirrels we killed, and which abound in this region in immense numbers, were the fox-squirrel, and principally the Carolina gray squirrel (S. Carolinensis), which is rather smaller than the gray squirrel of our Northern States, and its flesh is much more highly esteemed. more highly esteemed.

terminated our first day's hunting, which af-

more highly esteemed.

Thus terminated our first day's hunting, which afforded us, though the game was small, as much exquisite enjoyment as the Rocky Mountain hunter experiences from the killing of a fierce grizzly, or the lordly bison. Subsequent excursions in the forests and on the streams disclosed nobler game in great abundance, of which I will hereafter give you a detailed account.

The next few days were employed by us in reconnoitering the country on the mainland between Bee's Creek and the Combabee River. The greater part was in swamps and original forest, interspersed by magnificent rice and cotton plantations, owned mostly by wealthy planters, whose residences were generally on the rivers and inlets, with Landsome lawns running down to the water's edge. All were supplied with pretty and well-built row and sail boats, moored in safe places. But we seldom saw a house which was occupied by the owner or his family. They had nearly all left their houses deserted, and gone to the interior to what is known as the "pine barrens," or to one of the neighboring cities.

The cotton grown in this section is known as the "Sea Island" or long staple, companding a higher price than any other; and the rice is said to be of heter mailty.

one of the neighboring cities.

The cotton grown in this section is known as the "Sea Island" or long staple, commanding a higher price than any other; and the rice is said to be of better quality than that raised elsewhere. Many of the rice plantations, which are all on the streams, were in a high state of improvement, although the modes of culture scemed to be very primitive, and some had been in operation since colonial times. Many of the owners bear names known to fortune and to fame, identified with the history of their State; and the owner of one beautiful plantation I visited on the Combahee River bears a name rendered illustrious by an ancestor who signed the Declaration of Independence. I entered many of these descreted homes, and was struck very forcibly by a fact which sheds a world of light on the political opinions and prejudices of these people. On the walls of nearly every house was hung a portrail or engraving of John C-Cathoun, just as we generally see in Virginia houses the picture of George Washington.

The vegetation of the district bears a strong resemblance. Josian II. Bissell.

In Camp on Nepigon River, Aug., 24th, 1879.

A SPORTING REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

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A SPORTING REMINISC

tention has been so frequently drawn, the most striking being the magnificent magnolias, palmetto, live-oaks, bay, yellow jasmine, etc. Of the fauna I will write more particularly hereafter.

North Side, Va.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

DLACK RIVER rises among a few small lakes in the northern part of Michigan, winding for many miles through a wild, unbroken country. It empties into, or more properly runs through Black Lake for a short distance, along the northwest portion of the lake, leaving it as its outlet, running for a distance of about twenty miles, emptying into Cheboygan River a few miles above Cheboygan City. The water is a clear, transparent black, and is one of those narrow, rapid streams peculiar to northern Michigan. It is passable for steam tugs for about five or six miles from its mouth to the foot of the rapids; these extend about five miles, and run, not as a turbulent, boiling stream, but as though the water was thoroughly oiled. There are many rocks and boulders in the stream, but few of which stir up anything like a warm reception. These rapids can be run with a light boat with much enjoyment, but with these, as with all others, it is best to have some one experienced to manage affairs. For about three nuites above the rapids to Black Lake has to be made by conveyance, carrying boat and outfit from Cheboygan to the bead of the rapids, where the road terminates. Here everything is dumped from the wagon; boat lameched, stocked with tents, guns, provisions, and all the necessary fixings for a few days' enjoyment away from everybody but your own company. From this lauding place you will have a pull of three niles up as beautiful a stream as Northern Michigan is proud of. What is peculiar about the shores of this stream is the hurd wood underbrush and the lack of pine and cedar with which most of the streams are lined, and also the absence of the sand and mart. On the route from Cheboygan to the head of the rapids, you will pass a few farms beautiful a stream as Northern Michigan is proud of. What is peculiar about the shores of this stream is the hurd wood underbrush and the lack of pine and cedar with which most of the streams are lined, and also the absence of the sand and mart. On the route from Cheboygan to the head of the

apology, as I'am well satisfied it is a nucli more excel-lent country than it has credit for being, and the time is not far distant when this territory will be opened up by railroads and will be thickly settled.

From the kinding of our boat above the rapids we had an excellent sail. Yes, I say we had an excellent sail up that crooked and beautiful river. Our old friend, Dave Smith, made the discovery that the wind, which was blowing quite steadily, was directly up our course, and-he rigged up as handsome a sail as one would wish to look at. Cutting three poles, one about ten feet long for a mainmast, and two shorter, one for a cross pole at the top, and the other extending diagonally across the sail for support, and with a bed quilt for a sail, we were as elegantly fixed as a squaw in a red shawh, no hat and barefooted.

At Black Lake deer and bear are quite plentiful, and

t Black Lake deer and bear are quite plentiful, and

soleganity fixed as a squaw in a red shawl, no hat and barefooted.

At Black Lake deer and bear are quite plentiful, and fishing excellent.

A slight snow had fallen the night before the first day's hand, and all were up bright and early, each anxions for the first shot at a deer or bear. We had no hounds or dogs of any species (which manner of hunting for deer I desire to be recorded as being decidedly opposed to).

Taking separate directions in the woods for a still hunt for anything that might accidentally or otherwise stumble over us, but a short, time clapsed before the sharp crack of a rile signaled something in danger. In about ten minutes another in the same direction, and then another, followed by a fusilade of a number of shots in rupid succession. All hands made for the direction of the firing as rapidly as possible, learing that one of the party must certainly have by that time a "hot box." Coming in sight of the gentleman with the Winchester, he was discovered with knees bent, arms at elbow slightly extended, butt of gun on ground, and when within short hailing distance a "Hallo! what's the matter?" came from one of the party. No answer, Again, "Hallo!" no answer. Upon coming up to him, found a very white face on a very shaky individual; an empty gun, and a dead doe a few yards from him, indicating one good shot. Upon becoming sufficiently composed to talk, found he had knocked over the doe, killing it the first shot, and had walked up pearly to it when a slight rustling ahead attracted his attention, and there stood a buck, with head and tail up. He fired at and slightly wounded him, the red spots on the snow proving this. Scarcely had the snowle cleared away when up came another buck from the opposite direction. A shot produced no change in the deer's course but a halt; another shot, and then the balance of the shells from his chamber and three or four snaps with an empty gun, and a deed doe a change in the deer's course but a halt; another shot, and then the balance of the shells from his chambe

this year take charge. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and one whose well and neatly spread table, under the supervision of his handsome daughter, all will remember who have stopped for neals at Marcelona.

On the inland route, at the head of Crooked Lake, are a couple of smaller hotels and a couple of "floating palaces," i. e., large flat boats deeked, roomed, carpeted and fitted up in shape to be towed to any point on the inland route parties who charter them may wish; and on Crooked River there are a couple of primitives.

At the head of Indian River we came to our old and true friend, Capt. Dave. Smith, at whose place I make my headquarters, and whose equal in the woods I have never net. Go there; stop with him; he will take care of you, and well, too.

At the head of Mullet Lake 'a new building has, gone up, which looks large enough for a senside house; and thence on across Mullet Lake into Cheboygan River, passing the mouth of our Black Eake.

Heals N. Beebe.

K Lake. Frank N. Beebe. May 1st.

Hatural Distory.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

MY TAME OWL.

MY TAME OWL.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Noticing some letters in the paper recently about owls, I want to give my experience in taming one. Some time since I wrote a letter about a tame starling, At the time we kept Jack (the starling), we were never without something in the house that belonged to species supposed to be wild, and impossible to tame, but my mother never gave up until her kindness and love for these wild creatures overcame their fear; and they would soon come at her call and feed from her hands. We have kept a young leveret, a hedge-hog (Erinaceus europeaus), a woolly rabbit, and the tame starling, all at the same time, and it was fun to watch a big, tawny tomcat sitting on the broad window sill, with eyes dilated and tail quivering, yet not daring to spring at any of them. I presume we were never without a hedge-hog in the kitchen. My home was the manager's house in a large mill, and sometimes beetles and such insects would find their way into the kitchen. Dick would keep the place clear of them, and sit watching for them as eagerly as does a cat for nice.

nice.

I grew up from boyhood with the love of such animals and birds strongly ingrained in my naturo.

In the happy courting days, the younger brother of the family where I visited caught a young owl and brought it home. The girls, of course, were scared at the fussing, spiteful young thing. How to feed it was the question. I was a fair shot, and had a strong-shooting 10-gauge Manton gun. Around the old mill sparrows fairly swarmed, so we easily got young sparrows and mice for him.

ing 10-gauge Manton gun. Around the old mill sparrows fairly swarmed, so we easily got young sparrows and mice for him.

He grow famously strong of wing and a fine bird, and soon began to know my voice, and unless some one opened the door of the out-house or kitchen where he was kept, he would commence such a hissing that would surprise any one not knowing him. If one of the family opened the door he would instantly sweep along the hall, without a sound, into the room where I was quietly taking to my lady friend, and drop on my shoulder. If we pretended not to notice him he would turn his head to my ear and let out a gentle hi-s-s. Sometimes we would say: "Well, what do you want?" He would stick his head around to my face and give another gentle hi-s-s. Sometimes we would tease him by taking him before a large mitror—up would go his feathers in an instant, and a hi-s-s, almost like a growl, would greet the ear, but he became too smart to get fooled that way, and when I took him to the mirror he was instantly on the lookout for sparrows. When he was on the right shoulder, I would pull a sparrow quietly out of my pocket, hold it up in the left hand so that he could see it in the glass. He was around to that shoulder and the sparrow in his beak or takons as quick as a flash. Often, before I could turn around to see him, he was or the right shoulder, along the hall, and into the cage. One sparrow at night generally satisfied him. I supplied him with small game for nearly a year. To me he was ever gentle, never scratching, or pecking me, even though I did tease him a little. The mother of the family died, the brother was a difficult matter to have the ovyl properly fed and cleaned, and they disliked putting him in a stranger's hands who did not understand him, so he was taken to a taxidermisk, who killed and mounted him. I married soon after, and one of the principal ornaments of my first nest was the togue. He was a handsome bird, admired by all who visited us in our new home, and certainly looked larger than owls

A VOICE FOR THE SPARROWS.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I am no ornithologist, and iside from a lively interest in birds as harbingers of spring and beautifiers of our fields and woods by their presence and songs, know very little about "then. But it seems to me all this big talk about "the sparrow nuisance" is decidedly far fetched; the "professors" to the contrary notwithstanding. It would seem that the treatment of Passer domesticus does not accord with the proverbial friendliness of the American people toward foreign visitors. It is unseemly and wrong, because the English sparrow would not consent to act as a vermifuge for the Park Commissioners, to breathe out threatenings and slaughter through the medium of exterminatory laws.

breathe out threatenings and slaughter through the medium of exterminatory laws.

In the village where I live the sparrow has been a resident about four years, and in that time (I say it unblushingly) I have learned to love him. And who with any admiration for bustle and stire could help loving this brisk, eleery little fellow? He is not beauliful, but there is a staid respectability about that sober, mottled coat that commands a certain degree of deference from thinking reople. In midwinter, when the snow is deepest and the

air coldest; when even the hardy snow-bird thinks twice before venturing out then the sparrow is in the height of his glory. His ummusical but not disagreeable "theet, tweet," rings through the frosty air with an irresistibly exhibitanting effect, and in passing back and forth between my business and home I have starred the compact little flocks from their foraging grounds in the snow; and at their startling "whire," up would; come my came with an instinct born of a little field experience, and I would almost imagine myself covering a bevy as they whisked over the nearest wall.

Sparrows may destroy fruit, but I never noticed them working on mine, and have never heard any complaints from my neighbors in that direction, although! I have seen them often in my yard in considerable numbers. The nearest approach to fruit filching that ever came under my observation was one day last winter, when I noticed a flock vainly pecking away at some frozen apples left hanging on a neighboring tree. But they acted as if they were working under protest, and soon gave up. That they are omnivorous I know, not from dissection, but observation. They will eat anything, and the sweepings of a restaurant are "muts" to them. Good scavenegers are they, and the sportsmen of Alexandria made a mistake when they offered a bounty on their heads; for unless a marked change has come over that ancient "burg" since I visited it a year ago—it is as dirty a place as hies unquarantined.

The question now will be, Which is preferable, the small boy armed with a pot-metal guu loaded with mustard seed shot, scouring the streets of Alexandria for a pot shot at the sparrows, or the birds rhemselves?

In the face of all opposition I boldly assert that the sparrow has not yet been proven a nuisance in the full sense of the term. Flaws may be picked in his character, no doubt, but the same may be said of any bird, and so long as he is non-migratory, giving us the benefit of his cheering presence during the winter, when all the other so-called native birds little stranger.

Dansville, N. Y., April 23d.

Spring Field Nores,—Cleveland, Ohio, May 5th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I killed a Kirtland wardler yesterday—male bird, in perfect plumage. So little is known of this—one of the rarest of wardlers—that I hasten to give the result of my five ninutes' observations. I found him in a patch of bushes and briers. When I first saw him, he was perched on a low bush, and several times made sallies after insects, returning to the same perch. At no time was he over two feet from the ground. He was more like a small tycatcher than a warbler in his actions, and for quite a while I took him to be one, paying no particular attention to him. A short flight, a change of base, and an in-flycatcher-like hop after alighting, sealed his fate. His nicasurements are: stretch, 9; length, 5.89; wing, 2.75; tail, 2.55.
My record of arrivals this spring, differing somewhat from one from this place which you printed a short time ago, I send a copy, mentioning only the results of my own observations.

Feb. 19th.—Rbokin, Feb. 19th.—Blockbirds, redwing and maty.

Feb. 21st.—Woodcock. Feb. 24th.—Blackbirds, redwing and rusty.

Feb. 19th.—Bluchtd.
Feb. 19th.—Bluckbirds, redwing and rusty.
Feb. 24th.—Blackbirds, redwing and rusty.
Feb. 25th.—Kidder, song sparrow.
March 4th.—Snipe.
March 10th.—Fox sparrow.
March 22t.—Cround robin.
March 22t.—Cround robin.
March 22t.—Cround robin.
March 22t.—Cround robin.
March 25th.—Pewee flycatcher.
April 1st.—Field and chipping sparrows.
April 1st.—Viriginia rail.
April 9th.—Saw a brood of woodcock with feathers showing among the down.
April 1oth.—Brown and hermit thrushes, yellow-bellied woodpecker.
April 1sth.—Yellow rump wartler, ruby crown kinglet, swamp sparrow, barn swallow.
April 1oth.—Brown and hermit thrushes, yellow-bellied woodpecker.
April 1sth.—Yellow rump wartler, ruby crown kinglet, swamp sparrow, barn swallow.
April 1oth.—Bittern.
April 19th.—Cabird, blue-gray gnateatcher, green heron, yellow warbler, white-throated sparrow, house wren, Florida gallimule, yellow-throated gray warbler, water thrush, king and Carolina rails.
April 29th.—Least Rycatcher.
April 29th.—Least Rycatcher.
April 29th.—Least Rycatcher.
April 29th.—Black and white creeping warbler, byellow red-poll warbler, golden-crowned thrush, large-billed water thrush, plany-land yellow-throat, greater yellow-legs, long-billed curlew, little yellow rail.
April 25th.—Scarlet tanage, kingbird, great blue heron.
April 26th.—Long-billed marsh wren, ciiff-swallow, bank-swallow, golden plower, red-headed woodpecker.
April 28th.—Blackburnian warbler, blue-wing yellow warbler, red-start, spotted sandpiper, white-crowned sparrow.
April 20th.—Leaser yellow-legs.
April 20th.—Bobbillit red-throated diver, horned

narrow. April 30th.—Lesser yellow-legs. April 30th.—Bobolink, red-throated diver, horned May 1st.—Chestnut-sided warbler, warbling viroo, Bal-

May 1st.—Chestnut-sided warbler, warbling viroo, Baltimore oriole.

May 2d.—Red-eyed vireo, orchard oriole, great crested flycatcher, Acadian flyentcher, nighthawk.

May 3d.—Nashville warbler, black-throated blue warbler, yellow-throated vireo, solitary vireo, indigo bird.

May 4th.—Wilson's thrush, blue yellow-back warbler, blue warbler, Kirtland warbler, Canadian fly-catching warbler, rose-breasted grosbeak.

H. E. Chubb.

The vernal migration of birds to Nova Scotia has been The vernal migration of birds to Nova Scotia has been characterized this spring by very unusual occurrences. The peculiar weather had, no doubt, much to do with this; for, owing to its unusual severity from the first to the third week in March, we did not observe the wild gees going north before the 21st. A few days of nid weather then brought large numbers to our eastern shores, but during the last week of the month a relapse to bitter cold winds and hard frost took place, which had terrible effect upon the poor geese, rendering them so Awahoose, Awahoose,

weak and tame that numbers were killed, some even without the aid of powder and shot. Quantities were sent for sale to Halifax, some selfing as low as 25 cmts apiece. The spring of 1880 will long be remembered on our coast, for the most remarkable visitation of wild geese known in the memory of the present generation. The cold weather continued without intermission, accompanied by one or two heavy snow-storms, until April 19th, when the thermometer rapidly rose, and the weather became mild, and, to the astonishment of the most observant, Halifax and its neighborhood was visited by such a concourse of fox sparrows (Passerella diaea), song sparrows (Melospiza melodin, robins (Tardias migratorius), snow birds (Invoe hyemalis) and a few others that the very streets of the submys were literally covered with them; all apparently busily searching for food. A naturalist friend, who lives just on the outskirts of the city, assured me that be did not think there was a single foot of ground in his garden that was not occupied by one or more birds of the species mentioned, the fox sparrow exceeded all others in numbers, and it would be no exaggeration to say that within an area of one square nile there were several thousands.

Such a concourse of migratory birds we have never seen before, either in Europe or America, and it reminded us, more than anything else, of one of those gatherings of storm-blown birds which every few years, about the month of October, alight upon the Bernaudas, when the cedar trees and grassy slopes appear alive with myriads of feathered forms.

We make a few extracts from our own notebook, some

We make a few extracts from our own notebook, some of which may be of a little interest to our readers: April 17th, took male Portana noviboracences near Milford, Conn. This is the earliest record that we have of this species in this latitude, and we should be glad to learn if others have found it earlier.

April 26th.—Observed in Central Park male and female

April 20th.—Observed in Central Park male and lemale Cardinalis virginianus. A male of this species was reported to us a week earlier, but we are not quite certain as to the identification.

May 1st.—Pipilo crythrophthalmus, Mimus carolinensis and Ictirus baltimore.

According to our limited observations this spring, most birds are about eight or ten days in advance of the Cardinalis virginianus.

usual time.

That Shower of Words.—I have been under the impression myself until this spring, from many assurances, that, as mentioned by "J. C. L.," such showers do occur; but upon examination I am satisfied the belief is erroneous. In front of our State Capitol building, extending from the flight of stairs at its entrance to the main street, is an asphaltum walk about sixty feet wide by two hundred and flfty feet long, with quite an extensive grass plot on either side. Extending around the State House, raised about five feet from the ground, is a terrace. Noticing a few mornings since, after a brisk shower which had fallen during the night, a great many worms on the walk I followed a number of their trails, and they all lead to the grass plot. I then examined the steps and terrace and found a few on the first step, which is only a couple of inches rise from the walk, but none on the balance of the flight or the terrace, which to my mind conclusively exploded the "shower" business.

Columbus, O.

TAMING RUFFED GROUSE,-Our correspondent "G. W. "writing from Maine, briefly relates his experience with ruffed grouse in captivity. He says :-

with ruffed grouse in captivity. Ho says:—

Two years ago I caught a cock and hen partridge in
the fall. I kept them in a common poultry cage, and
they became perfectly tame so as to feed freely from my
hand. I let them go after keeping them about one year,
It is very easy to tame the birds if they are properly fed,

PRAIRIE CHICKENS DRINKING .- Our readers will remember that some time since we published under this heading a note from a correspondent, "N. W.," of New Bedford, Neb. A somewhat more detailed account of the circumstance having been sent to Prof. S. F. Baird, he has kindly forwarded it to us for publication. It rends as follows :

New Bedford, Neb., Nov. 9th, 1879 .- A flock of nine New Bedford, Neb., Nov. 9th, 1879.—A flock of nine prairie chickens flew down, lit on a sand bur in the Plante River, and after looking around for a few minutes walked into the water and began to drink. This they did in rather a peculiar manner. They would open their bills and act just as though they were raining a bire out of something solid, and would then hold up their heads to swallow; but not as high as barn-yard fowl generally do. They stayed on the plot about half an hour, and at times were within thirty feet of me. They were very deliberate about drinking. At other times have seen huge flocks of them on the sand flats drinking just before sunrise and just after sunset, but was never able to get nearer to them than thirty yards.

nearer to them than thirty yards.

Does the Gray Squirrel, Lax up a Winter Stone?

—Febrishurgh, Vt., May 8th.—"Sharpeyes," in the last Forest and Stream, doubts, very justly as I think, whether our common gray squirrel lays up any store for winter. It is the opinion of wood-lunters here that they do not, for what chopp to ever found their store? and who that has frequented woods in winter where these squirrels were living, has not seen where they have dug under the snow for fallen nuts? Our hunters think that they starve out in the winters of poor nut producing years. They are apt to be plenty in the summer and fall of a year following a season when there were many nuts, but if this fall's nut supply is short, there will be almost no gray squirrels the next year. The red squirrel has more resources—the pine and hemlock cores hold a store for him always ready to his paw. John Burroughs, indefatigable writer as he is, is not always infallible, as for instance when he asks in some of his earlier papers:

"Who ever saw a squirrel in winter?" Who that has handled winter woods has not seen the red and the gray?

LIST OF ARRIVALS LATELY RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—2 moose (Alees americana), from Shelburn, Nove Scotia; 2 yellow-headed blackbirds (Xanthocephalus icterocepha-lus), hab. Western United States; I lot Amazonian parrots, variou (169), hab, western United States; Tol Zalino-man parties; vancous files), the profess; 1 rob Zalino-man parties; vancous files from the profess; 1 rob Zalino-man parties; vancous files; 1 rob Zalino-man parties; vancous files; 1 rob Zalino-man parties; 1 rob Zalino-man parties; 2 rob Zalino-man parties (Hernical recopese), in a. Buffoy F. Comics of Many of the follow-ing births have taken place: 1 bison (Bison americanus), 1 cancel (Camelus dromedarus), 2 subus (Bos intelus), 2 black swams ("gameta ateratus), 6 wild geese (Bernicla canadensis), 6 oppossums (Didel-plus witgints, Director).

Arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoblogical Garden. -April 234 to May 224, 1880. - One alligator (Allighter mississiplicinis). I great-horned owl (Bubo wirghnamb.), I Florida terrapin (Pedia demys concinno), I red-tailed hawk (Buto borcalis), I hog-nosed snake (Heterodon platyrhinos), I cardinal redbird (Cardinalis virgini snake (reterment) paraprintins), Landana technical account (technical account plate), 10 posesum (Didelphins tryginianus), 1 chain snake (Ophthins dollatus triangulus), 1 Saliés amazon (Chrisolts salléb—all presented, and 1 great ant-eater (Myrnecophaga jubata)—purchused.

ROBLET D. CARSON, Clerk.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY,

Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis.

Salmon, Salmo salar.

Shad, Alosa.

Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In sending reports to the routes About correspondents are requested to give Game and Pish Resorts, not correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as them may deem of value: State, Town, County; Means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Gime and its Scasson; Fish and its Scasson; Bosta, Guides, etc., Name of person to address.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

FLY-FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.

FIRST PAPER.

HAVE, heretofore, conlined my remarks on black-bass angling almost exclusively to natural bait-fishing, and have endeavored to instruct the notice in the use of the most suitable tackle for that method before taking up the subject of artificial-fly fishing. I have also, I hope, been instrumental in causing some fellowangler to discard his long, clumsy and ungainly rod and coarse tackle, and to substitute more delicate and elegant in plements, which, while adding a hundred fold to his own pleasure, has, at the same time, enabled him by precept and example to assist in elevating the noble sport of black-bass angling.

own pleasure, has, at the same time, chaod min's precept and example to assist in elevating the noble sport of black-bass angling.

And now, if I can persuade the expert bait fisher to advance still further, and can induce him to mount the top round of the piscatorial ladder and take up the flyrod, my object will have been accomplished, and my fondest hopes and carnest efforts in behalf of the black bass as a game fish, will thus happily end in fruition.

Artificial fly-fishing holds the same relation to bait shing that poetry does to prose, and, while each method will ever have its enthusiastic addiffers, only he who can skillfully handle the comoly fly-rod, and deffly cast the delicate fly, can enjoy the asihetics of the gentle art. As the lover naturally "drops into poetry" to express the ardent feelings of his soul, "with a world ballad made to his mistress' eyebrow," so the real lover of nature and the finny tribe as naturally takes to fly-fishing, and finds liquid poems in gurgling streams, and pastoral idyls in leafy woods. leafy woods.

THE BLACK BASS FLY-ROD,

liquid poems in gurgling streams, and pastoral loyls in leafy woods.

E. In a paper on rods, several years ago, I made the statement that the American trout fly-rod was the very perfection of lishing rods, and that all other rods should conform as nearly as possible to said model or typical rod, commensured with the manner of service required for them. Uponthis principle, an honest and well-made frout-fly rod, weighing from eight to nine ounces, answers admirably for black bass fly-fishing; and, fortunately, a suitable rod of this character can be procured from any first class maker; but I would caution the new hand against the many cheap rods now in the market.

A good rod can only be obtained at a fair price.

At the sate of the would here enter my protest against he ighthat and "withhiest" trout fly-rods, weighing from six to seem ounces, being used or recommended for black bass fishing. Such rods are but toys at the best, and only admissible for fingerlings or trout weighing from a half pound downwards. I know that some angles maker a boast of using such rods, but it is on a par with some gunners who rush to the extreme in light shot guns, and claim that a sixteen or twenty bore is capable of as good general execution as the larger gauges. Now these are both palpable fallacies, as great as that of "sending a coy to mill" in the "History of the Four Kings," as many have found to their cost.

I am a great stickler for extreme lightness in rods when compatible with strength and nation, as all who have read my previous papers on black bass minnow-rods will affirm; but there is a certain limit in weight that must be observed, so as to conform to and preserve other and equally sensing large and the prevention of the consumed in the operation; nor do I envy the general descention and osed up condition of the flaxors and extension of my arms that would ense at the close business do have any my the general descents of my arms that would ense at the close business do have a rod suitable weight the largest bass of a b

quate means.

I have a Leonard split lamboo fly-rod, weighing eight ounces, which I find "fills the bill" exactly in all ordi-

nary black bass fly-fishing; but while in Florida I used a

nary black bass fly-fishing; but while in Florida I used a twelve feet, twelve onnce ash and lancewood fly-rod, made by Abbey & Imbrie, or at least by their predecessors, Andrew Clerk & Co., ten years ago, which I found none too heavy for the large bass of the waters of that State, and, in fact, there were times when I wished for an additional ounce or two in weight.

A trout fly-rod, then, weighing eight or nine ounces, and about eleven feet long, is just about right for ordinary black bass fly-fishing; but where the bass run large, averaging nearly or quite three pounds, a somewhat heavier rod, say ten ounces, and six inches added to the length, will be found a more suitable and pleasanter rod to handle, though the eight ounce rod will do even here for one who is an expert fly-fisher, and who does not mind a little extra straining of the brachial muscles.

But while an onnce nore or less hardly seems an appreciable quantity in the abstract, yet when added to or taken from a fly-rod, like the fraction of an inch as applied to a man's nose, it makes a very great difference in practice and reality; and in the former case it is better to have an ounce too much than a half ounce too little; for, like the Winchester repeating rifle when tackling a grizzly, it gives one a confidence in his resources which adds materially to the zest of his sport.

Cynthiana, Ky, May 10th.

J. A. HENSHALL.

NOTES FROM VIRGINIA.

THE spring of 1880 will be long remembered by sportsmen in this district for the unusual and almost supprecedented influx of duck and snipe. Great quantities of both have been killed on grounds where hitherto they have been but rare visitors, and certainly never counted as forming part of the game list of the locality.

most unprecedented influx of duck and snipe. Great quantities of both have been killed on grounds where nitherto they have been but rare visitors, and certainly never counted as forming part of the game list of the locality. One gentleman of my acquaintance must have killed at least fifty comple of snipe and over forty ducks on his own and the adjoining plantation alone, which beneath the shadow of the "beaks of Otter," is entirely a new feature added to our sporting year. The unusual mildness of the winter was of course the prime cause of this change of flight, and our afraid, unless there is some other agency at work, few of us will live to see such amouther shower of feathered emigrants.

The gun, however, has been long consigned to its case, and the disciples of Izaak have commenced operations, and as time or opportunity permits, every trutt theorman, either with bait-box or fly-book, betakes himself to the hollow gorges and mountain valleys, where the crystal streams foam and tumble from their aeriad springs. The forests on the mountains have now burst into full leaf. The calmea, the rhododendron and the dogwood relieve the deep green of the ivy thickets and the sombre cypress. The warm sun has pierced the deepest and blackest pools, and the winging worm of the bair fisher must now give way to the feathery charm.

I have lately ridden for seventy miles along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, fishing some streams and stopping to gossip on trouting matters as I crossed others, and the universal accounts of the one correspond exactly with my personal investigation of the other. There is an immense supply of this year's fish everywhere. Large bags and small fish have been the order of the day in every stream. I fished a day and a half on what is perhaps our best river, with one hundred and twenty-live ish as the result, but so small in size that I shall certainly leave it alone till next year, and go further affeit to satisfy my piscatorial appetite.

Last year, on the same stream, it took a favorable day an

now pretty well limited to two or three of the Piedmont counties Great enthu issm, however, prevails along the course of one or two of our most beautiful streams, and the talk around the blacksmith's shop and the village stores is all of March browns and red hackles, of "thumpers" and "whalers." The fish laws are carried out to the letter, and the mountaineers daren't slip a bag or a net into the creek now to save their lives. Two of them tried it on in a sequestered glen the other day, but were reported on and promptly marched down to jail amid the icers of their companions.

tried it on in a sequestereat great the velocity reported on and promptly marched down to jail amid the jeers of their companions.

"You drop a net into that ar stream, you darned rascal, you," says the mountain magistrate (himself a keen fly-fisherman, and elected with a view to that), "and dawg my skin if I don't hev you grinnin' thro' then iron

fly-fisherman, and elected with a law a law and adding my skin if I don't hev you grinnin' thro' them iron bars in a hurry."

Few people are aware that there is a waterfall in Nelson County, Va., nine hundred feet high—one leap of two hundred feet is a clear fall without a break; the retwo humbred feet is a clear fall without a break; the remaining seven hundred are a succession of leaps, varying from forty to two hundred feet, but pausing on narrow ledges that, from the read which winds along the side of the opposite mountain, are scarcely noticeable. The grandeur of this fall, made as it is by a stream of considerable size, may be imagined; and the strangest part of the whole thing is, that I question whether its existence even is known of in Virgmia cities, except by those who may be connected with the neighborhood. Very few bass were caught, to my knowledge, before the lat of May, on which day the close time commenced. The late scason, opening on July 1st, is, of course, principally relied on for sport. There is every reason to expect better bass fishing than ever, in the higher reaches of the James this fall. The fly proved a great success there

in September last, Gen, Wade Hampton killing some-thing like six hundred to his own rod in three weeks, near Dagger Springs, Ringwood, thing like six hunur near Dagger Springs.

MICHIGAN GRAYLING .- The grayling season in Michigan opens June 1st,

VERMONT—Ferrisburg, May 8th.—Bass are beginning to bite, and have greatly increased in numbers since the passage of the protective law of 1874, wherever it has been enforced.

AWAHOOSE.

THE RANGELEYS.—The Eastern Railroad has made the following schedule of rates for excursion tickets from Boston to the Rangeleys and Moosehead and return:—Rangeley, \$12.50; Rangeley Outlet, \$13.75; Indian Rock, \$15.25; Upper Dam, \$11; Middle Dam, \$13; Mt. Xinco (Moosehead Lake), \$15; Dead River, \$13; Forks of the Kongeley, \$13 Kennebec, \$13

MOOSEHEAD LAKE,—Patrons of Moosehead Lake and vicinity will be pleased to know that the ice left the lake on the 10th inst, and before many days clapse the trout on the 10th 1885, and before many bays cappe the trothing carnival of that reg, on will begin. Extensive hatching houses were erected on the lake in September last and have proved a great success. Fifty thousand trother ceently hatched, will be ready to turn into the waters of the lake in June, which will increase the fishing facilities of the place, and add new attractions for its many

visitors.

Under the bold face of Mount Kineo stands the Kineo House, a convenient center of attraction to the sportsman, and where he can fill his camp bags with provisious before starting on the many tours through the cicturesque rivers of Maine. Thus early has Maine begun to restock her waters with salmon and trout, learning by the lack of early effort in sister States the necessity of the hour.

The Republic of the Main House Hous

to resource ner waters with samon and trout, learning by the lack of early effort in sister States the necessity of the hour.

T.S. S.

TIM POND—New York City, May 14th.—Etitlor Forest and Stream:—I have just received the following, which seems to have items of interest and information to the multitude of readers of your increasingly valuable paper, which for years has shad no superior as a gazetteer of dats, science, literature, and healthful annisement. The letter is dated at Eustis, Me., and reads as follows. T.

"Friend T.: Have not been to Tim Point for several days. When I was there last the ice was breaking up, and I expect thate before this it is all gone, and probably the trout bite sharp. I have never seen partridges as plenty in the spring as this year. Everywhere I go I see them, and people generally speak of how numerous they are. If they are lucky in their resting the chickens will enliven the forest this fall. Deer and caribou are very plenty; having had an open winter, with little snow, they have escaped the usual massacre by the natives. My bear traps are not set now, though bruin is busy killing, sheep near our houses. When I was at the pond last I found where a hunter had killed and dressed a deer in the door-yard of my camps, and put the head on the corne of one of my camps. Government has given us two kinglished. He has good teams. Dr. Hill, of Biddeford, wrise he will be here in a few days with a party of friends. He comes early to escape the flies and get altend of the rush The party with him last autumn came later. Have no heard from Col. Hayden lately. He spent the winter in Kansas City, and is better in health, as his army friend. Massachuserts—New Bedford, May 14th.—But few catches of trout have been made in this vicinity. and withe few catches of trout have been made in this vicinity. and with the given here in the content of the party with the party of triends. He was the party of triends. He will be given be the mide in this vicinity. and will be given be well as the down the conte

MASSACHUSETTS—New Bedford, May 14th.—But fee catches of trout have been made in this vicinity, and those mostly just coming out of salt water, near the mouth of the brooks. Of sea lishing there is an abundan variety—striped bass, tantog, scup, bluedish, etc. Severa tautog were caught in this vicinity last week weighing over nine pounds—one fourteen and one quarter pounds Striped bass fishing at the Vineyard and Noman's Law will soon be in order.

Bolton, May 14th.-Mr. R. Barrett has a large cistern of Bollon, May 14th.—Mr. R. Barrett has a large extern or running spring water in his kitchen, in which he ha kept two tame, pet pickerel, and has had much amas ment in seeing them catch flies and other food whe placed on the surface of the water. A few days since h tound both of them dead. Pickerel No. 1, being a trif-the larger, had caught the other by the head, and so ceeded in swallowing him about half his length, but coulget him no further, and, owing to the curved form of heeth, he could not disgorge him. In this condition things, pickerel No. 2 was suffocated, and pickerel No. died from exhaustion.

died from exhaustion.

ADIRONDACKS—Boonville, May 10th,—I have just re turned from Forge House, Fulton Chain, Brown's Trac where I had three days' very good lishing. On May 51 Lenght a speekled trout in Nick's Lake; dimensions follows: weight, three pounds; length, twenty inches girth, eleven and a half inches. This trout was in lie condition. Along with this I got several fine trout from to one and three quarter pounds; all those with ba and light rod. Also caught six good trout on the rapid Moose River, with Ily. I think by the 26th inst. Ily-ils ing will be good, as the trout are getting on to the sw water; that is, if we don't have very heavy rains. Four the lakes and streams very high, but falling rapid! Very hot; regular July weather, but no flies. R. F.

TROUT IN THE ADRONDACKS.—Letter received fro E. E. Brown, Saranac Lake, states that the trout fishin in the North Woods is good, and, in fact, never better this address is Saranac Lake, and he is a good and reliab man, and thoroughly posted in the North Woods.

EZELWRIEL.

New Jersey—Red Bank, May 17th.—The fishir, season has commenced in the North Shrewsbury Rive I took the first striped bass this A.M.; weight, two and half nounds. Will. half pounds.

MAIN POUNDS.

WHENTUCKY NOTES.—Mill Spring, May 14th. — Anglil has been exceptionally good in big South Foor Cumberland this season. Winter mild, and spewas good as early as January. Strings have been for and the average weight much beyond that of last a year before. We had begun to think that our favor afforded no black bass larger than three pounders, but such have been comparatively fingerlings on some

this year's strings. A couple of slatherers in a few min-

this year's strings. A couple of slatherers in a few minutes took six fron one pool, with hait, ranging from three to fire pounds honest weight, and after losing a very large pike secured a thirty-six incher by dispatching him with a pistol-ball after he threw up the sponge.

J. W. McHister, of Stanford, Ky., the youngest National Bank president in the United States and a recent convert to the refining persuasion of angling, has made a score in points of numbers and weights which thrusts the professors hopelessly rearward for the scason. Our Legislature acted liberally with the Fish Commission, and a revived fish law inspires a hope that hot times are in wait for malefactors. A close season for some of the central streams has a roused a recklessly repellions are in wait for malefactors. A close season for some of the central streams has aroused a recklessly rebellious spirit in many whose indulgence in scining and other violations promises fun and profit to Messrs, Grab, Snatch & Keepem, of the legal profession.

A "hauling over the coals" of one or two parties will satisfactorily demonstrate the beauties of the

stature, and quickly awaken a reverence of the stature, we warm the law. The sooner the better, say we, and we warm to lisey and others that our tender-hearted Soverno has seen thus early exhausted his enormous stock of pardons.

EENTUCKIAN.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., May 13th.—Fishing has been better than for many years, owing, I think, to much high water that prevailed all winter. Bass fishing affords fine sport, "New lights " abundant, with an occasional California salmon, the result of the plant of 1878. Bass are now on their beds hatching. Prospects good for fine partridge shooting (O. virginianus) next fall, as there are more brooders about the country than I have known for ten years, but our leatherheaded Legislators have pa-sed a bill making closs escand until December, 1881, in Scott, Clark, Flenaing and Montgomery counties. I don't know why this (Montgomery County) should be included, without it is to give the netters and pot hunters full sway, to the exclusion of a few law abiding sportsmen. VAN.

the exclusion of a few law abiding sportsmen. Van.

** TROUT IN TENDESEE—Nashville, May 12th.—Genuine brook trout have been taken in the headwaters of Harpeth River, a tributary of the Cumberland. Col. John B. McEwen, of Williamson County, is the authority. Ho took one there last week weighing three-quarters of a pound, and says that he has heard of others being taken, and that he believes they are quite abundant higher up the stream, but owing to the dense undergrowth, snakes and the wild state of the country, no one has ventured there to fish for them. They are not indigenous to our waters, but are the result of a lot of fry procured from Seth Green in the month of February, 1859, and placed in the streams.—Lick Creek, Turnbull and South Harpeth—take their source from a subterranean lake in Williamson County, the waters of which are exceedingly oold, and where these timid, delicious fish have taken refuge and propagated. propagated.

propagated.
Another interesting statement from the same authority is that this summer there has appeared in countless numbers a fish hitherto unknown to him. He has called them forked mouth suckers, in contradistinction to the common white sucker, and on account of the peculiarly shaped mouth, which is like a cross. In color they are similar to our bass, and average in weight from two and a halt to four pounds. They are a very quick-actioned fish, and took the hook voraciously, one man whom he knew taking between forty and fifty pounds in about one hour. This last statement, and the one concerning the subterranean lake, deserve scientific investigation. As authority, Col. John B. McEwin stands preciument in As authority, Col. John B. McEwin stands preëming this country.

Iowa—Keokuk, May 10th.—It may interest some of your readers to know that shad have been seined here, at the mouth of Des Moines, this spring, weighing from one to one and three-fourth pounds.

F. W.

He is Right.—Brockville. Ont., Canada, May 4th.—Mr. Van Sielen's observations, in No. 13, of trout striking at flies, out of water, with their tails, remind me of my own conclusions on the same subject. The first time I have seen trout jump or strike at my flies was in June, 1872, at or below the great falls of the Grand Metis River, P. Q. I had occasion to hook one particular old fellow, who had been striking two or three times at my fly, not only when it struck the surface of the rather foaming water, but also when the description. only when it struck the surface of the rather forming water, but also when the fly was quietly moving. I al last hooked and landed him in this way: he struck again with his tail at the fly, which effort drove him a foot or two behind his prey, and then turned, like a flash, and hooked. He weighed over two pounds, and I believe he exerted his maneuvers for the purpose of drowning or drenching the fly, so as to make sure of his succeeding bite. I have seen the same action of trout on Lake Sure bite. I have seen the same action of trout on Lake Superior waters, and that always when the fly was thrown below little rapids on calm surface, but never when I how with the current down. In that case the fish hooked directly. I had concluded that the fish attempted first to drown the winged victim, because they returned at once to bite, after making a violent splurge at the fly on the surface. Leaving the fly quietly where it then was, the trout invariably returned and took it.

Are my conclusions correct?

V Cape Cod as a Resort for Sportsmen.—Probably no section of country on the whole Atlantic Coast can furnish so many varieties of game and so many enjoyments to the sportsman as good old Cape Cod. Speaking of Cape Cod—I mean the uncivilized part of it, if I may be allowed to use that them, meaning the pharacter of the

Cape Cod.—I mean the uncivilized part of it, if I may be allowed to use that term, meaning the obstracter of the country and not the condition of the people.

Take it from Middleboro down the Cape, and any person, no natter where he has traveled, will find many things that will interest him. In the first place, he is heartily welcomed by the good old honest Capers, some of whom have not seen a city for twenty years, and are never so pleased as when listening to the traveler retailing out his budget of city news.

To the traveler visit ing the Cape for the first time the people may seem to be too avaricious, but after he has made one or two visits, and sees on what the people depend for their daily b read, he feels happy that he is able to help increase the little pile that is put away for the dark days that some times come during the winter. In fact, he is happy to be immong a people so homest and simple, and he wond ers if they would remain the same were the association is changed.

But these associations

are just what make the people so peculiar. The mon the greater part of them, living, as they do, the hardy lives of fishermen, regard life in a far different manner from what most of us do. They are always ready to help one another.

The towns on the Cape resemble each other very The towns on the Cape resemble each other very much. A hotel, which is guerally pretty confortable, but not as good as a private boarding house; a livery stable, which is the most profitable investment in the town; a public library, a town hall, and anywhere from four to six churches, form the public buildings of a town on the six churches, form the public buildings of a town on the Cape; and then there is the post office, but it is hardly a public building on account of its size. The majority of the buildings are of the most ancient type. But taking things as they are, I feel confident that no one who visits the Cape for pleasure would have anything changed. As repards prosperity, the Cape is fulling behind a little each year. The fisheries have of late years been but a poor investment, both to the fishermen and the owners; and the course resouls because ratified that fortunes

poor investment, both to the fishermen and the owners; and the young people, becoming satisfied that fortunes are not to be made at home, strike out for the large eitles, and with the exception of an occasional visit, soon forget their native land. The farming on the Cape, with some exceptions, is, of course, a failure, so that, taking into account all these drawbacks, it is no wonder the country is making little progress. But what the Cape lacks in prosperity is made up in the natural advantages offered to sportsmen. I have had the pleasure of visiting the Cape year after year for the past eight years, and I have not had a dull season's sport during all that time. The scenery on the coast is wild and picturesque; the fishing is good, and considering all in all, the Cape, as a sporting ground, is first class, as good, if not better than Prince Edward Island.

Hish Culture.

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THE NEW AUGUSTA FISHWAY.—The now fishway in the Kennebec River, at Augusta, Me., has just been completed, and the river, it is hoped, will again be restocked with the Salmon once so pienty there.

The fishway has been built under the personal supervision of Everett Smith, Civil Engineer, of Portland, Me., and several important changes and improvements made in the original plan, whereby a great saving in cost has been effected, as well as rendering the fishway more efficient. Mr. Smith regards one improvement especially as an innovation in regards to fishways that is of great value, and one applicable to any form of fishway or any dam. The fall at the Augusta dam is about 18 feet, and as this is the first or lower dam it forms the key to the Kennebec river, as regards the ascent of fish. From the West end of the dam a massive crib pier extends down stream, and the space between this pier and the canal wall is filled by the fishway, which is about the shape of a diamond in its general exterior form. The head of this protecting pier has an elevation of 12 feet between them to insure safety to the fishway, from the shape of a diamond in its general exterior form. The head of this protecting pier has an elevation of 12 feet above the dam, to insure safety to the fishway, from logs of ice during the great freshets to which the Kennebec river is subject. The water for the fishway flows from the river above the dam by a passage through the head of this pier. This passage may be closed by a drop-gate; there is a waist-way across the pier, and still tarther along is the flume from which the water is delivered directly to the upper portion of the fishway by means of gateways occupied by iron swing-gates.

These gates are so arranged, that when one is submerged it may be closed and the next higher one opened, Thus the water may always be delivered gently without any "head." The fishway is three stories lapid, and the interior divided into a series of chambers through which the water flows in a uniform descent, where making the

any "head." The hishway is three stories high, and the interior divided into a series of chambers through which the water flows in a uniform descent, twice making the entire circuit of the structure, which it finally leaves at the outlet. In making a descent of eighteen feet the water flows an extreme distance of 594 feet, although, as measured by the center of the current, the distance is considerably less. The floors are paved with stone, which serves to load the structure, to retard the current of the water flowing over it, and to present to the fish a bottom resembling the natural bed of a striam.

At the lower end of the flume there is a wasteway, and and the water flowing from it unites with that flowing through the fishway at its outlet. The volume of water is thus increased at the outlet in order to attract fish to enter the fishway. The fish, after entering the fishway at its outlet, will ascend the current that flows therein, until the flume is reached, whence they pass to the river above.

The Rennel.

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THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW

INCE the institution of dog shows at Newcastle, S INCE the institution of dog another.

England, in 1858, up to the present time, there has never passed in review such a splendid lot of sporting dogs as that exhibited during the three days of the bench show of last week. This fact was universally acknowledged by all the American critics present, and heartily indorsed by both of the visiting English judges, who said that even in their own country no such sight had ever been witnessed. The non-sporting classes were also above the usual average of similar exhibits, and with two or three exceptions showed plainly the advance made since the initial shows in 1877. Almost all the old leading breeding kennels, that are scattered over the length and breath of the land, had entered their typical representa tives, and in many cases their owners accompanied their favorites to insure their being shown to the best advantage before the eyes of the judges. Many of the crack dogs however, were not in bench show condition, the

lateness of the season, and the unfortunate postponement, having something to do with their not appearing in first-class trim. Conspicuous among the absentees were the dogs of the St. Louis Kennel Club, whose collection of pointers is acknowledged to be the finest in Amer ica. It was found, early in April, that this kennel would be unable to put in an appearance, and as several of the dogs in the first place had been entered conditionally their withdrawal was in no way connected with the change of dates. Faust had engagements that prevented his coming, Jaunty was due to whelp on May 5th, June ten days later, and Clytic the latter part of this month. Jessamine gave signs of coming in season, and she was to be bred to Bow. This only left Lassie and Zeal, which it was deemed not worth while to send. J. H. Whitman, of Chicago, was also not represented, and several other noted kennels were not in condition to show

The building is well adapted on many accounts, as the high roof gives plenty of ventilation, so necessary for the comfort of visitors and the welfare of the animals; and as clear weather provailed, the skylights remained open, somewhat abating the stifling heat of the first day. As we have already said, the arrangements for benching were good, nor did the judges suffer from the usual delay caused by an insufficiency of keepers to lead out the dogs during the judging. But before going further, we may remark that in our opinion it should be an imperative rule that all dogs should be led into the ring by keepers. and by keepers only. A dog will show to much better advantage in the hands of his master, and a well known owner commands more attention than a uniformed attendant. Therefore the dog that is led by an uninterested stranger is at a great disadvantage, and the frequent passing by of splendid animals can generally be traced to this cause. It is the more necessary, too, that this reform should be adopted, that the exhibitors can hold the proper authorities to an account, and oblige them to rectify such mistakes as occurred in the judging of class 29, native English setter bitches, when Mr. Well's Dido was taken from the ring without even a simple mention, and the rejudging of the whole class had to be gone over again. As it was, the fault was placed on one of the employes of the Committee, and the error at once properly re-tified, the bitch then receiving the third prize. But if the owner had been exhibiting the dog in question, and he also had mistaken the directions of the judges, he would have had no redress, for it appears that the keeper,

would have had no redress, for it appears that the keeper, in the din of the barking and howling, did not hear that he was to move the dog to the further side of the inclosure, but carelessly withdrew her from the ring.

This was not the only class that had to be rejudged, as a protest was entered by several of the largest exhibitors to the awards given in Classes 19, 20, 28, 32, 33, 31 and 40. After talking the matter over, the Board of Appeals entertained only the protest applying to Class 40, in which Mr. John Davidson's Byron, a red and white dogs were ordered back into the ring. Admitting the erroneous award in this case, we consider the precedent of rejudging a very bad one, and ishould be discouraged by those who do not desire to see our shows turned into bear gardens, just because Mr. Jones or Mr. Robinson thinks that he is aggrieved. Believing this to be a very important matter of consideration for managers of future shows, and wishing to place before our readers in as simple a manner as possible the rulings on which the two above named classes were rejudged, we cannot point out the

shows, and wishing to place before our readers in as simple a manner as possible the rulings on which the two above named classes were rejudged, we cannot point out the difference in a clearer way than by first introducing Rule 10 of the show, which is supposed to govern both cases: "The decision of the judges will be final in all cases, except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown; in any such case the committee of appeal must decide all questions, except those of merit, and the dog may be rejudged." It will thus be seen that there was just ground for rejudging Class 29, because one of the dogs had been taken from the ring by a mistake of an attendant; but we utterly fail to see upon what sufficient grounds Class 40 was rejudged, as Rule 10 plainly states that the decision of the judges shall be final, and they alone to decied upon the merits of each entry. That they did decide and award Mr. Davidson's dog the first prize is on record, and they should have adhered to it. Therefore, the rejudging of this class was a very weak performance, and the creating of an extra first prize for Mr. Davidson's entry inconsistent.

consistent.

As we have already stated, the general arrangements As we have already stated, the general arrangements were excellent, but the blot on the show was the admission of many mangy animals, and the neglect to have a proper veterinary inspection of each animal as it was presented for admission. We believe with Stomelenge that as large sums of money are annually spent in rearing and feeding dogs with the express purpose of exhibiting them, it may be admitted with argument that it is desirable to conduct these shows in a way most likely ogive satisfaction to their supporters. This is not done if careful and competent owners are to have their stock exposed to a disease that is contagious. We know of several of the most noted breeders in the country who refuse to make their entries solely on this account.

several of the most hotel offectors in the country with fe-fuse to make their entries solely on this account. That much dissatisfaction was expressed at the judging has now been heralded through the land. But we can only reiterate what we have already written on the sub-

ject. It is to be presumed that every one that places his animal in a bench show, or runs him in a field trial, is aware that the dog is intended for competition, and that there are to be judges to pass on his merits and failings. That the exhibitor should know the names of the judges is of paramount importance. Once knowing their names, he can determine for himself whether they are fitted for the position or not, and whether they will be perfectly unbiassed in their decisions. If he resolves that they are

not, he should not enter his dogs, there being no obliga-tion for his doing so. But if he does enter his animals he thus accepts these individuals as fit persons to judge his entries, and thus binds himself to abide by their judg-ments. If, then, he adopts the latter course, and finds too late that he has been wronged in a willful manments. If, then, he adopts the latter course, and finds too late that he has been wronged in a willful manner, he would show more spirit, good sense and manliners by quiedly submitting to the injustice which he has no power to remedy, and ever afterward refusing to enter his stock in any show or trial conducted by the same management. Therefore, let gentlemen of universal experience fill the list of judges their names should be amounced when the entry roll is open. Then will the exhibitors commit themselves morally, and either courtesy or a sense of shame will oblige them to quietly abide by the decisions of the judges whom they have practically accepted.

We are pleased to state that these opinions have received the hearty indorsement of many prominent exhibitors, the Live Stock Journal, of London, and that of the eminent authority, Mr. Yero Shaw, who states that as they exactly represent his views he reproduces them for the benefit of his readers.

The judging of the entries was spun out through the three days of the exhibition, and on the last day the special prizes were awarded that are noticed further on. MASTIFES.—The first three classes were devoted to what is known as the national dog of England. They were not a representative lot. Our preference in the dog class was in favor of Dr. Albert H. Buck's Garm, V. H. C., who was more massive in shoulders, with good body and younger than his two mates who received the first and second prizes. We also liked Lehmann's Caesar much better than the winners, although he was poor in color and received no notice. In the bitches, Lehmann's Juno.

younger than his two mates who received the first and second prizes. We also liked Lehmann's Clearn much better than the winners, although he was poor in color and received no notice. In the bitches, Lehmann's Juno, an animal of splendid size, rose superior to the first and second choice. Mastiff puppies contained several promising youngsters, but puppies are always dangerous and unsatisfactory things to judge and criticise, as they alter so much.

so much.

St. Bernards.—Godeffroy's rough coated Marco, by Macdona's Pasha, out of Prince Solms' Minca, deservedly received the blue ribbon. He was an animal of majestic form, of lion color, with yellow and black markings, and a typical dog of his class. The second and third are also excellent specimens. It was a class to be proud to win in. Only two entries marked the rough coated bitch class, Thorne's Sheila coming first. The smooth strain were a fair lot, especially those of Haine's kennel. Judy, belonging to this owner, orange tawny and white in color, of good size and substance, with excellent legs and feet, received first, with Weighell's Maria a good second.

Neweunnumber This way, grand class, opportunities.

in color, of good size and substance, with excellent legs and feet, received first, with Weighell's Maria a good second.

Newfoundland, —This was a grand class, one of the best in the show, and in looking at McCormick's Charlie a lover of this breed had a thoroughly typical dog to study from. This winner of first was of the black type, so fashionable now in England; a splendid animal, with absence of the faulty curl on the lend. Pryor's Charley, second prize, we did not like as well as Alexander's Plato, atthough he had the pure "Cato" coat. The latter, who was very highly mentioned, was a grand animal, but delicient in coat, as it was too curly. Meier's Turk, V. H. C., was a very representative type of the Landscer Newfoundland. He was the only one in his class, and he received in his recumbent position the ovation which the great actiet's picture has won for him the world over. Being cow-hocked was his principal fault. Our remarks above on puppies may also apply to this class, but we consider them at best but a poor lot.

SIERIASN.—Another of the grandest classes in the show. They were all very large and powerful, but some of them showed too much of the mastiff and too little of the hound. First went to a fine black and spotted dog. Van Schade's Sultan. Second prize, Keller's Lyon, also to a good dog, but not of as good form as lirst. This old stager won last year. A third prize, extra, was begged by the judge, Dr. Stables, for Mrs. Rutan's Rex, a remarkably fine animal, who promises later on to come to the front in any show. Dr. Marshall's Bosko, a mouse colored dog, received first, with Colt's Rosette, a pretty and shapely bitch, as second. We rather fancied Bartlett's Viscount, a splendid dog of good color, grand depth of chest, with nusfels in him quarters and shoulders showing power evited mention, but though an excellent animal there was deficiency in loin to place him alongside of the winners.

DECRHOUNDS. - This class of now more ornamental than DEERHOUNDE.—This class of now more ornamental than useful breed of dogs was mainly filled up with excellent specimens from the kennels of the two neighbors, Messus. Dana and Barlow. As a rule, however, the whole lot had bad feet. Danas iron gray dog. Glen, and Barlows grayish brindle, both excellent in coat, received first and second. But taking the class from a deerstakker's point of view, we were particularly well pleased with Howard's Moidart, which was deservedly very highly commended. It must always be remembered that the dog that is strong in neek and combines power of body and legs, is the only one for practical use. These characteristics marked the Howard entry. Howard entry.

ome for practical use. These characteristics marked the Howard entry.

CHAMPON POINTERS, LARGE SIZE.—Howe's well-known winner, Rex, in the absence of the St. Louis Krennel Club's Bow, received the prize in the dog class, while Whitehead's Fing gathered in the laurels for the best birch. POINTERS, LARGE SIZE.—This class, in our mind, was not up to the mark, and what merit there was in Wilkes! Tramp to make him worthy of a first we could not discover. He is handsome in coat and color, but too long and weak in the loins, with an exaggerated and disproportioned head. Second prize in this lottery fell to Athrich's Ray, a pointer of the old type. Coffin's Rake II, draw third. His size must have taken the judg's eye, for he is a large animal. Wagstaff's Lord Dufferin justly received very high notice, and Goodman's Rattler, unnoticed, was a magnificent fellow. Our choice, however, taking all in all, was Godelfroy's Croxich (champion Barry-Macdona's Jane), only highly mentioned, but infortunately he was shown in very poor condition. He is a really first-class animal when in trim, with a grand head and good ears and immense propelling powers. In

the bitch class, Moore's Stella, a liver and white animal, properly received the first. She has a fine head joined to an excellent, well-shaped body by an almost faultless neck. Hart's Flash, a fine two year old liver and white, was awarded second.

was awarded second.

CHAMPION POINTERS, SMALL SIZE.—In the dog class the redoubtable Edmund Orgill turned up with Rush and swept the board. He also was winner with this superb animal of two of the special prizes. We may bere're-mark that the Orgill kennel is always in prime order to show, as we have never yet seen the owner bench an enmark that the Orgill kennel is always in prime order to show, as we have never yet seen the owner bench an entry that was not in "bang-up" condition. In the bitch class Van Wagenen showed Dutchess in perfect condition, and defeated Moore's Rose, who was not in her usual good show form. It would be simply impossible to find two more perfect pointer bitches. Dutchess shows the benefit of the freedom that is allowed her, for she has the run of her owner's grounds, and has in consequence neare power in body, while Rose has if anything a better head. Barker's Princess, also exhibited, but not for competition, was a superb black animal from the tip of her nose to the end of her tail. She was grand in her glossy coat, with wonderful less and feet. coat, with wonderful legs and feet.

Pointers, Small Size.—There were many good dogs

POINTERS, SMALL SIZE.—There were many good dogs in this class, and many were passed unnoticed that descrived the highest mention. In the dog class Richmond's Snipe secured first, a fine lenon and white, sprightly-looking fellow. Truslow's Range followed with second, with a very much better head than Snipe's. Third was awarded to a liver and white dog of three years old, yelept Sam, exhibited by Horace Smith, which in our judgy ment was far better than either first or second. He values two are very handsome animal, with an exceedin fine head, many points of which were unusually well fined—such as the character and position of the proceeding for the defined—such as the character and position of the proceeding for forehead, line of demarkation indicating incel—such as the character and position of the eyes, breadth of forchead, line of demarkation indicating the division between the lobes of the cebrum and the drop below the forchead almost perfect. Wood's Ponto deserved mention, as he had an excellent bead, and Price's Sefton II., also unnoticed, took too much after his sire to be passed without notice. In the bitches Symiagton's Rose (Flake-Lilly) received first. Livingston's Rose, lemon and white, whom we liked, second; and Cornell's Queen May third, and Roach's Queen II. a V. H. C. Price's Lady Sefton, unnoticed, was very worthy of high commendation, and the other entries that were ribboned deserved all they got. We cannot quite follow the judges in their awards here, recognized authority that they are. How they passed unnoticed Moore's Countess Bang, when she was the best in the class, shows that it is full time that some new sytem to prevent such mistakes was adopted. Can it be that there are too many cooks? and would it be well to try a one man's ruling for a change? Countess Bang is one of Moore's recent importations; she is by Bang, out of Bella; a remarkably into little bitch, with great depth of chest, good body and a clean, neat, well-proportioned head, with unusual muscular development in hind quarters. Bred to go—as she does—like a flash, and said to have an excellent nose. The dog puppies numbered twenty-six entries, and for the number were, however, several excellent youngsters. Lamb's Flash (Shapshot-Elf) headed the list with first, a very promising puppy. Stout's Fleet (Rake II.—Juno), a white and liver dog of eight months, second. The others of the class that received mention got only thier due, Orgill's promising juppy. Stout's Fleec (Rake II. Juno), a wi and liver dog of eight months, second. The others of class that received mention got only their due. Org Snapshot-Ruby puppy was a very handsome little few with a good head, and promises in time to be one of with a good head, and promises in time to be one of Or-gill's best. He deserved higher mention that he got. Thirty-one entries covered the puppics bitch class, and there was a for of weeds among the lot. First was given to Lamb's Flirt, litter sister to winner in the dog puppics log class. Second was awarded to Howe's Newa (Pete-Princess), a black and white ticked bitch, with no strong tables are a Pocally Englance (Park Intellection). Princess), a black and white ticked bitch, with no strong developments. Roach's Prudence (Rush-Dutchess), a much better animal than second, received a V.H.C.; and ber litter sister, a very taking-looking bitch, only an IL.C.; she was more deserving than her relation. The judgment was exceedingly faulty in this class, as Orgill's coming bitch Rue (Snapshot-Ruby) certainly should have had second place. She is a charming little beauty, and her first appearance deserved better treatment.

CHAMUGO, EXCLUSI SUTTERS—This class of does.

CHAMPION ENGLISH SETTERS.—This class of dogs which may be aptly termed the seven champions o which may be aptly termed the seven champions of Christendom, was a sight well worth seeing, Speir's famous St. Elmo adding another ribbon to his large collection of trophies, and also winning the special prize as the best English setter at the show. Moore's Leicestor was absent, but Burges' Druid and Livingston's Ray both crowded the winner, Mrs. Moore's Lark being out of the race. Magraw's Royal Duke and Lincoln & Hellyar's Frank H., the two other entries, made up the complement above named. In the bitches, Arnold Burges won in a canter with Queen Mab. Stearns' Pearl, a finely developed and well proportioned bitch, with superb loins, also attracted our attention. Charles' Rose, Nina, Florence and Daisy were benched together in one stall; they are a handsomely marked lot of blue Beltons, and show to best advantage when grouped together. to best advantage when grouped together.

the a ministrative for the bettons, and show to best advantage when grouped together.

IMPORTED ENGLISH SETTERS.—By far the best class of the show, combining a splendid lot of degs, such as are seldom ever seen at any exhibition. Fay's Coin (Leicester-Rose) received first, and Drane's Lofty second. It was nip and tuck between these superb animals, and, on the whole, a fairly judged class, barring the non-mention of Higgins' Pontiac, who is a perfect beauty, and should have been classed alongside of the winners. Coin, the winner, a white, black and black and tan, was in the best of condition. He was second at Boston to Dash III. Ifirst, last year. Lofty (Prince Leda), a lemon Belton, was also in fine form, and his admirers outnumber those of any of his opponents. Moore's Duke of Beaufort was third on the list, but we considered Roderick of the same kennel better by a dozen points. Count Dan, also belongturn on the last, but we considered rooteners of the same berniel better by a dozen points. Count Dan, also belong-ing to Moore, was rightly Judged a V. H. C., as was Godefroy's beeinal Dash. Rosenfield's Royal Carle, an excellent blue Belton, received the same honors, and also lauried the special prize for the best English setter dog, competed for by the V. H. C. winners. The bitches were falso a beautiful lot. Beebe's Mina (Leicester-Darr), white

a charming animal, as is also Davidson's Alisa (Rayal-Nima). White's Queen Annie (Carlowiiz-Uneen Bess) and Godeffroy's little Silk (Basi-Daisy) deserved all they got. Arrys Exclisis Settless.—The dog class being the largest in the show, it closed with sixty-live entries. There was an immense number of weeds, as may be supposed, but when these were golden rid of there were left some splendid specimens. We were disappointed with the entries as a class, and more so with the judging. By the selection of Walter's Grouse, a fine, large American orange and white, and then turning to Lincoln & Hellyar's Afton, a small roan of cutriety different type, for second, the classifying became hopelessly mixed, as no direct line of breed or type was followed out. To our mind Afton was by far the best of the lot, and we are backed in this opinion by Mr. Dalziel, who did not judge in this class, Davidson's Cassils justly got third, and should have been second. Goodwins' Grouse Dale, of field trial note, came in for a V. H. C.; this splendid animal is certainly of better type than his sire, the first winner. Duanc's large black dog, Chance, deservedly received high mention, and later on secured the chib medal, in the special prizes, for best black dog in the show. Goodself's Lothair was unnoticed, but he is a really good-all-over dog and should have had a ribbon. In the bitches there were forty-eight entries, Davidson's Abbess (Afton-Fannie) first, a tiptop black, white and tan; Tallman's Jennie second, and Well's Dido (Druid-Star), third. As we have already alluded above to the mistake made while judging this class, it is not necessary to remark upon it further. We believe it led inadvertently to the sharting out of Dido from first place, as she was the best, to our mind, in the class, and in this opinion we are indorsed by several of the best authorities. Dido is an exceedingly well-proportioned bitch, with ead that is indeed an ince little animal. Seranton's Jesse large deserved here very high mention. And Hatheway's Bow Bells

contiled to first.

AND TAN SETTERS.—The Gordons were a fair it the winners stood out conscious by BLACK AND TAN SETTERS.—The Gordons were a fair class, but the winners stood out conspicuously from amongst the remainder. First fell to Sedgewick's Jock (imported Jock-Foote's Mab). He is a rathing good dog, with but few defects. Second went to Davis' Puke of the East. Third to Moore's Bob, who had the handsomest body in the whole class. We liked him better than the second. Chang, of the Toledo Kennel Club, deserves special mention as an exceedingly good dog. In the litch class, Moore's Mona (Jock-Juno) shone out in her class leaving the after entries for helpind. Sho is a BLACK 2 class, but bitch class, Moores Mona (Jock-Juno) shone out in her class, leaving the other entries far behind. She is a beautiful animal, almost faultless. We admired her exceedingly, Lady Rapid, third, belonging to same owner, we do not fancy. Between the winners, the To-ledo Kennel Club's Venus was sandwiched in as second,

exocedingly. Larly Rapid, third, belonging to same owner, we do not fanoy. Between the winners, the Toledo Kennel Club's Venus was sandwiched in as second, Unfortunately, we had no opportunity to examine this bitch. Tilly's Grace, a pretty, well-put-together animal, with a neat, clean cut head, certainly doserved high mention. The puppies were a rather fair lot, the larger and elder dogs coming off winners. The bitch puppies were a sprightly lot, and the first and second winners remarkably handsome.

CITAMPION RED IRISH SETTERS.—Pive entries marked in this class; namely, Jarvis' Elcho (not for competition) Baltimore Kennel Club's Derg, Moore's Berkly, Miss Callender's Rory O'More, and Lincoln & Hellyar's Rufus and Arlington. The award was given to Moore's Berkly, and we may here remark that this well-known animal was in better show condition than any other of his owner's entries. Larer on Miss Callender was awarded the special prize for the best pointer or setter owned by a lady. Only two entries showed up in the blich class, and Lincoln & Hellyar, with the old New York favoric, Red Rival, was placed before Moore's Duck, who was badly out of fix, and not as perfect an animal.

RED IRISH SETTERS.—After the weeding out of this large class of forty-seven entries, there were a few exceptionalty good dogs left. Minny of the weeds being more of the red and too little of the Irish type. We have already hoticed above that this class was judged and re-judged. On the first innings Davidson's Byron, in color a rich blood red, with a white frill on breast, scored first place. Nelson's Elcho III. second, and Ripley's Spy third, with Strother's Flint a V. H. C. When these decisions became known, one of the exhibitors, who also had a red and white dog, circulated the protest sheet nudges, in our ophinion, very unvisely consented to rejudge the class. In the second try, Davidson's Byron was thrown our and the protest sheet. and beautiful lot. Beebes sind (Leicester-Dart), white black spots came first. Moore's Lass o' Gowrie, a workith black spots came first. Moore's Lass o' Gowrie, contents. The committee considered the matter, and the two last contents are contents. The committee considered the matter, and the content of th

entry. Byron (Bob-Friend) was a very showy dog, in good condition, fine color, and well proportioned all over. He was not, however, as worthy as Elcho III. (Elcho-Ross), who was a superb animal and a thoroughly typical good condition, the color, and well proportioned all over, the was not, however, as worthy as Elcho III. (Elcho-Rose), who was a superb animal and a thoroughly typical dog of his class. We make no comment on the renaining awards, believing then to be most justly distributed. Twenty-seven entries covered the bitch class. Drayton's Norah (Berkly-Tilly), a heautiful bitch, won first. She was by far the superior entry in her class. Shreve's Syreo (Elcho-Rose) came next with second, splendid in quality, and Newbold's Viscounters third, the latter a fair specimen. Bassford's Gipsey, first in puppy class at New York in 1877, and third in bitch class last year at same place, received no mention. In the dog puppies, Hopkin's Smith Jack (Elcho-Mey first, with a suspicious look of being older than twelve montis. Wentzel's Chief Berdly-Duck) second, a very promising youngster. In the bitch puppies, twenty-six in number, there was no moution made outside the winners, save of Hyatt's Belle Elcho, who deservedly received a very high mention. We think that there should have been one or two other youngsters added to the list. To sum the awards up, it will be seen that out of the ten prizes covered under this heading, six ell to the progeny of the famous Elcho, three firsts being among the number. Further remark is unnecessary. RISH WATER SPANELS—This was a fair class, with three good entries. Holabird's English imported Barney took list. He was in fine condition, but rather faded in coat. It may be said that he is a typical dog of his class, and one of Skidmore's best breeding, though with rather awiggy top-knot. Second was awarded to the well-known winner Mike, owned by Wells, of Canada. He was not in bench show condition, and lacked the top-knot of his breed. Mike is thoroughly a working dog, and one of the best retrievers of wild fowl in America. Lawler's Judy, from Sir Maxwell Shaw Stewart's Kennels, Glasgow, was unfortunately overlooked. She was a rare good one.

a rare good one.

CLUMBERS.—Tileston's Trimbush and Fairy, the noted

a rare good one.

CLUMBERS.—Tileston's Trimbush and Fairy, the noted dogs of last year'sshow, received the first and second deservedly. The breed of clumbers is running down in England, and but few of the short headed ones are to be found. Samuel Lang has given up their breeding, for which he was so prominent fifteen years ago, which he was so prominent fifteen years ago, which he was so prominent fifteen printing several fine specimens, was not pindged to our idea, the first being awarded to Willey's King, an animal of the water spaniel type. A cocker must have no top-knot or curl between the eyes, indicating the water spaniel cross. Shaw's Ned got second, a showy liver and white little chap, of about twenty-four pounds weight. Livingston's Rob, a Norfolk liver and white, received lind. Macdougal's Bijon, a Sussex, was unnoticed, though probably the best of the lot. Renwick's Ptok deservedly received a V. H. C. He was of the Norfolk breed, in fine condition, and a splendid fellow. Wever's Toby, also unmentioned, of the Welsh strain, lad an excellent head and ears, which were, however, too curly. The bitches were placed much better. Macdougal's Cora, of the Sussex breed, was very good and deserved first. Cattanach's Queen Vic, a Norfolk, second, with good head and crus. Gillelan's Lady, third, we did not like, 38 Wygant's Hy, unnoticed, a real fine animal, was deserving of third place. In the puppies, Wygant's Music. 2 good dog, but too large, received first. The others were lain an ordinary lot.

PoxHOUNDS.—The class was a poor one, the dogs being last in shape, style and size. Stitior's Trim, a dog with a

FOXHOUNDS.—The class was a poor one, the dogs being bad in shape, style and size. Stiner's Trim, a dog with a snipp head, drew first. The second was only fair, and the third too light and leggy. No mention was made of Purogel's Tyler, who was the best in the class. A good Puvogel's Tyler, who

Puvogel's Tyler, who was the best in the class. A good solid English hound.

BEAGLES,—A really poor class, and not a typical one to be seen, as they all leaued toward the harrier breed. Toledo Kennel Clab, with Reckless, fairly came first, and the others placed in proper order. Penfold's Charley, however, should have been mentioned.

DASCHUNDE,—In this lot there were some excellently-colored dogs, particularly the black and tans. The class was well judged; Scheelje's red dog Dan, a very fine specimen, deservedly received, first, his only fault being one common to his species, that is, pigged jawed. Claussen's Moltke, a good black, second. This breed is now one of the most fashionable in England.

Fox TRERIERS.—A fair class, with some excellent coats and cars. Mortimer's Shot first, a dog with a short, thick face between good ears, excellent in body and substance. In the bitches, Rutherfurd's Active, a white and black, came first, and same owner's Chance second. Charler's Judy third, although she showed me equality than either of the other winners. Burke's Nettle, and Fay's Tort were both good specimens and deserved high mention. The pupples, dogs and bitches, counted up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and one of the proper of the other vinners, and received high mention. The pupples, dogs and bitches, counted up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and one of the other vinners, and received high mention. The pupples, dogs and bitches, counted up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and one of the other vinners, second and proper of the other vinners, and received high mention. The pupples, dogs and bitches, counted up to wenty-nine in all. Tileston's Vampire, first and one of the other vinners, second and proper of the other vinners, second and proper of the other vinners, second mention, the proper of the other vinners and deserved high mention. The propries of the

sie, who also won the Club Medal for best colley bitch in the show, were beyond all praise. Wood's Jook third, perhaps the handsomest animal in the class, but head insenior to first and second winners, showing a less reliable emper. Lassie, above mentioned, according to John Javidson, is the best bitch in America—she won first at Louis last year. The puppies wore a fairlot, Apgar's assie first, a splendid colley all over. Greeley's Guggle ha was thrown out on account of "Puck" ears, otherwise a very good youngster.

BUIL DOGS.—Sir William Verner's dog Donald first, and Barnard's Judy second, both of the fashionable type it their breed in England at the present day. Miller's beg, first of last year, received no mention.

of their breed in England at the present day. Miller's Ben, first of last year, received no mention.

BULL TERRERS.—Sir William Verner again won in a satter in this class with champion Tarquin and his son apperbus. The presence of these dogs, and the world-ride reputation of the former as a winner, added a great leaf to the attraction of the show. Tarquin, the tppical dog of his class, was bred by Mr. Vero Shaw, and solid y over 2100 to his prosent owner. As a collector of this he has no equal, having landed one hundred and wo prizes and fourteen special cups. He still showed one praces of his undutful son's conduct, and was eviculy in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor. Mr. Wills Victorally in his worst possible humor.

in the class, though Mr. Dalziel expressed his opinion that the Yankee breeders were too fond of sticking to "the fighting head."

SKYE TERRIBES.—One of the best classes in the show, almost all the entries appearing in splendid coats. John Louis Harberger's Patch and Tatters won the first and second, as they most probably would do at any of the shows in England. Walton's Pepper—a good one—third, and Aspinwall's Puppy and Vogt's Jeff close upon his livels.

shows in Engiana. Warton's repper—a good one—into, and Aspinwall's Puppy and Vogé's Jeff close upon his heels.

Pugs.—The English judges pronounced this to be a fair class, and we presume that they alluded to many of the exhibitors, who carried the ugh little brutes in their arms. It never occurred to us until recently why these monkey-headed dogs had wormed themselves into so many drawing-rooms; we now believe it was for the sake of contrast—the story of Beauty and the Beast over again. If we had ever had one doubt of Mr. Dalziel's requisite as a judge, it would have been scattered to the winds on Thursday last, when we saw him refuse the most pleading loofs, and send the darling pets back to their pens without a notice. The awards to the dogs were few, but rightly given. Daggett's fawn-colored Dick first, Miss Deichon's imported Roderick second, and Mrs. Koon's Prince, a golden fawn, thit. First, see and and third were correctly placed, and Miss King's Peggy certainly deserved all shogot.

Scotter Territaries.—An exceedingly poor class, in which the money had to be withheld. Hazard's Pepper came in for second.

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.—Sir William Vernet's Salford, a superb rascal, had an easy win of first, with Nettle, belonging to Mr. James Watson, London, England, second, and the rest of the entries trotting at a respectable distance behind.

ford, a superb raseal, mai an easy with a superb ford, a superb fractal, mai an easy with a condon, England, second, and the rest of the entries trotting at a respectable distance behind.

Dandle Dinnonts,—This breed of dogs, made so famous by Sir Walter Scott, had but two really first class entries, first going to Pin and second to Needle, both being recent importations of Mr. Hune, of Virginia.

Yorkshire Terriers,—This was a really good class, including both large and small dogs. Kallaher's Willie first, Roger third and Collins' Royal second, in the over five pounds class, and the former owner the first two prizes in the small class.

Toy Terriers,—A class with eighteen entries, two-thirds of which received mention, Miss Clancey's Bijon, a remarkably fine specimen of the apple-headed black and tan, received first. This was the smallest dog in the show, weighing but one and three-quarter pounds.

JAPANESE SPANIELS,—Also a grand class, which we examined with great care. We differ, however, with the judging, believing Allison's Chang was more properly entitled to first than same owner's Ching.

TAILAN GREY-HOUNDS,—Another splendid class, with eight out of the ten entries mentioned. Mrs. Foster's very beautiful Princess scored first, with the other winners closs behind.

SILE-ILAIRED TERRIERS.—Three good entries with Clifford's Jess, a silver gray, as first, and Miss Wagstail's Scanp, a blue backed, second.

Miccellandors—A mixed up lot, with first to Delm's Lion, called in the olicial catalogues a Danish boar hound, but which to us looked like an Ulm badly bred. Second to Troy's Rajalh, a very good boar hound. Third to Watson's Kathleen, an Irish terrier, one of the best of the few we have seen in this country. Fourth to Genzel's Jocko and Lorilland's Caniche Schwattz. There was no notice made of Godeffrey's Caniche Rightopel. of the few we have seen in this country. For Genzel's Jocko and Lorillard's Caniche Schwartz.

Genzel's Jocko and Lorillard's Caniche Schwartz. There was no notice made of Godeffroy's Caniche Rigalboche, although he was a good one, or of Kyle's Rover, Newfoundland and St. Bernard. Kinn's pair of Caniches, Bella and Carlo, received very high mention, but were untrimmed.

Tappan's Sancho was a very good-looking dog, by One-eyed Sancho out of Flora, and it was the opinion of others than ourself that he was of finer type than several of the winners—he was passed unnoticed. Godeffroy's Satan, a very well-made black dog, was awarded a V. H. C.—well deserved. Schieffelin's Pericles (Sensation-Juno) received a high commendation, and we think a higher place should have been given him. Aldrich's (setter bitch) Smut, also winner of the club medal special prize for best black setter bitch.

During the show the Committee of the Westminster Kennel Club had a number of protests handed into them; we have, however, noticed the only one that was entertained. In making our criticisms of the different classes, we were glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity which offered to refer some of the more questionable points to our friend, Dr. A. Russell Strachan, well known as one of the pioneer judges in this country, whose opinions were sustained by many other competent critics present,

MR. GODEFFROY'S PROTESTS.—May 12th.—The West-minster Kennel Club, New York.—Gentlemen: I beg to protest against the award in class 5, where my birds Braunfels was given the second prize. The other dog has no dew claws, a point which is, according to Stonehenge and Vero Shaw, as necessary as solid white in a bull ter-rier. Yours respectfully,

May 18th.—The Westminster Kennel Club, New York.—
Gentlemen; I protest against the award in class 33, chumpion Gordon setter bitches. The dog awarded has a fundamental fault, viz., fawn colored nese and black markings on the feet. Please examine Stonehenge, and
oblige. Yours respectfully,

A. E. GODEFFROY.

May 12th .- To the Managers Westminster Kennel Club and year.—10 he satisfies we solitistic Nonlet Circle
Oog Show, New York.—Gentlemen: While knowing that,
under Rule 10 of the Fourth Annual Bench Show of the
Westminster Kennel Club, I am without redress against
any award rendered by the three judges of the present
show, novertheless I deem it due to the reputation of my show, novertheless I deem it due to the reputation of my kennels to formally protest against the decision rendered by Messrs. Wise, Hammond and Dalziel, in their judgment of class 16, for pointers over lifty-five pounds, in which my my dog Croxteth was only awarded an H. C., while other dogs, infinitely inferior to him (at least according to Stonehoge), were given higher awards.

I deeply regret being obliged to enter a protest, as at the many previous shows where I have exhibited I have never had occasion to do so before, and my object in the case is to make my protest a matter of record for the future, and enable brother sportsnee to see the dogs now and judge for theniselves, I am, gondlemen, yours respectfully,

"Nick" on the Show.—Such a number of pointers and setters has never before been seen in a show, and there was little if any "rubbish" among them. The sanse cannot, in all fairness, be said of all the classes. The mastiffs need improvement, and with wider jaws and less pointed muzzles would nake a better showing, coming hearer to the type, and also to the English examples. The St. Bernards were better, but still capable of improvement. The Newfoundlands came up to the expectations of the critical judge, and surpassed it: they being first class in form and with good costs as well. The puppy class here promises good. The greyhounds, as a class, were good, with a good leader and fair followers. Here, as in other sections of the show, better results would follow more attention to condition. Several cases happening where really good animals lost fit ribbon because they were out of condition, when they might as well have been in prime showing stage. The deerhounds were a fine class, and then came the pointer and setter class, of which something has been already said. The bitches in the former were exceptionally fine in all the numbers. The Dasshunde found good leaders for the prizes, the first prize taker being especially good. The colleys, too, are worthy of great commendation, and at coming colley trial, if the results are up to the bench level, the class will be up to Scotch standards. The Scotch tetriors were down again, and pure blood was looked for in vain. In the many arbitrary points among the Skyes some were found to meet all, and as a lot they were really admirable, and set lovers of their breed beside themselves in piling up the adjectives.

FULL LIST OF THE AWARDS.

[V. H. C., very highly commended; H. C., highly commended; and C., commended.]

and G., commended.]

Jass I — Mastilfa — Dogs. — First prize, § 20, Charles C. Bull's Turk,
w York ; second, § 16, Albert II overaid'ts Warwick (late Duke),
daton, N. V.; V. H. C., Dr. Albert II, Buck's Garan, New York;
daton, V. V.; V. H. C., Dr. Albert II, Stack's Garan, New York,
prodd. Sing Sing, N.;
ward, New York, H. C., Oliver K. Hand's
lass 2—Mastilfa—Hilches,—First prize, § 29, Albert Hoveradu's
b, Hudson, N. V.; second, § 10, J. M. Underwood's Queen, New,
N. J.; third, silver medal, H. Lebnann's June, Brooklyn,

ss 3 – Mastiff Puppies – Dogs and Bitches, – First prize, \$10, \$10, switt's Brenda, New York; second, silver medal, R. L. Belk-Venus, New York, V. H. C., C. D. Arthur's Pluto, New

.st - Rough Coated St. Bernard Dogs. First prize, \$20, A. E. Broy's Marco, Orange Co., N. V.: second, \$10, D. P. Foster's p. New York; third, silver medal, R. Lebnann's Roif.

Rough Coated St. Bernard Bitches.—First prize, \$20, H. borne's Shella, New York; second, \$10, A. E. Godeffroy's

integration of the design of t

All New York. C., Hall, Blair & Co.'s Guess and Gem, Brook-NY, S. (1988). Blair & Co.'s Guess and Gem, Brook-NY, S. (1988). Blair & Co.'s Guess and Bliches. —First prize, \$15, Paul and \$4 (Hen, New York; Second, silver medal, P. T. Barlow's adda, New York, V. H. C., P. C. Hewitt's Sorfrida, New York, and J. Nebon Howard's Moddart, Newport, R. I.; Paul Dana's Guess and Guess

Pointers over 50 Pounds Bitches -Pirst prize, S.D. A.s Stoffa, Philadelphia; second, S.D. David G. Hart's ethnort, L. I

I. Lifelmond S. Sulpe, Lake cille, Mass, second. 2018; U. Truslows-Rango, Now York, Limit, Silver medal, Horace Smith's Sam, Now York, H. C., Dr. D. Murphy's Ben, Brooklym.
Chas 21—Pointore Under 90 Pounds - Britches. First prize, Sil, Themse A. Syndrome's Concern, Haltimore's second, 234, R. W. Themse A. Syndrome's Concern, Haltimore's second, 234, R. W. Themse A. Syndrome's Concern, Haltimore's second, 234, R. W. Themse A. Syndrome's Concern, Haltimore's second, 234, R. W. Themse A. Syndrome's Concern, Haltimore's second, 234, R. W. Conley Queen, May, New York, V. H. C., Garrett Readis's Queen Ha, New York, M. H. C., Brand's Cheen Ha, New York, S. W. L. Haltim's Haltimore's Concern Haltimore, M. J. C., Jeane Welchell's Peerl, Cass 22—Pointer Purples Under 12 Months Obl.—Dogs.—First prize, Sila, R. Lamit's Plash, New York, S. H. C., J. W. Colling Thomas H. Stout's Peece, New York, V. H. C., J. W. Colling Thomas H. Stout's Peece, New York, V. J. H. C., J. W. Colling John N. Lowa's Fillant, Carlost-Haltim's Constanting the Control of the Period Control of the Control of

Y. Sementines property. V. Y. Schener Dogs. Prize \$35, Dr.S. Fleet ooklyn. on English Setters Bitches. Prize, \$35, Arnold

Burzes' Queen Mah. Class 23 Imported English Setters—Dogo, Flast prize, §33, Frank B. Fay's Coin, Boston; second, §24, Chrence V. Drame's Forty, Frankfort, Ky.; third, steer metal, A. H. Moore's Duke or Beautorf, Philadolphia. V. H. C., J. Rosenheid's Boyal Grife,

(Continued on Page 317).



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCLUDENTIAN IN MEM AND WOMEN A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY!

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. -AT-

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, mustbe tecompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to Foints: A aso Siriena M Poulssims Oos Siriena M Poulssims Oos Montous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Northeast Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Northeast Clubs and Siriens of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast Clubs and Northeast C

Advertisements, -All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concorned.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.—The pressure upon columns this week, caused by the very full report of the Dog Show, obliges us to add four extra pages to our regular number, twenty-four. By doing this we are enabled to do full justice to the show, and at the same time to give the other departments of the paper their usual amount of space.

-Under the heading "Pedestrianism" a western paper notes Col. Bodine's selection as Captain of the American Rifle Team to visit Ireland. The editor probably means to intimate that our boys will have a walk over and walk away with the prize.

-Two prize fighters, with their crowds of hangers-on, have been skulking about for more than a week trying to find a spot on the Canadian border where they may indulge in a bout. The authorities have so far proved too alert, and the probability is that the contemplated fight will, in consequence, be frustrated. All of which is to the credit of the Canadian authorities.

-The list of prizes to be given at the Seneca Falls Convention next week is large and attractive. The prospect is that the convention will be largely attended, and marked by some close competitions. We bespeak for all attending sportsmen an enjoyable visit at Seneca Falls, and for the convention harmony and the best of feeling. Next year the Forest and Stream hopes to welcome the clubs to the eastern part of the State.

-Yesterday was the one hundredth anniversary of the New England "dark day," The Connecticut Legislature was in session at the time, discussing the laws regulating the shad and alewife fisheries. One of the number, thinking that the Day of Judgment had come, moved an adjournment, but Abraham Davenport, who would be ready and at his post of duty when the Lord called, directed the candles to be brought in, and then, amid the thunders of the tempest, discussed the bill. No more picturesque incident ever occurred in the history of game and fish legislation.

-Every member of the Long Island Sportsman's Association should be present at the meeting to-morrow night. All who may desire to attend the Convention will then be furnished reduced excursion tickets,

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE brilliant display of dogs which, during the past week, drew thousands of delighted admirers to the Madison Square Garden, adds another to the many claims which the Westminster Kennel Club have to the gratitude of the citizens of this city in particular and the country in general. In a thousand or more stalls were gathered sample animals, illustrating the perfection of canine breeding, and showing to what a fine result an intelligent selection of sires may reach. An analysis of the list of entries shows that there is enough of fine dog stock owned and bred in the city of New York to make a creditable display, for beyond the dog dealers of the country and the kennels whose interest it is that representation should be made at every important bench show, the bulk of the entries came from the metropolis, This is the more noteworthy in the classes of hunting dogs, enough pointers and setters being owned in the city to supply a small army of gunners.

When the assertion is made by critics of narrow view that the desire for field sports of a legitimate sort is waning, and that the segregation of people in cities crushes out the desire for a run over the stubble in search of game, reply may be pointed at the dog show. The true sporting idea is strong in New York, and the number of fine guns owned in this city is in good proportion to the number of fine dogs, while the rush that takes place at the opening of the trout season, and the steady stream of anglers who go out from the city to the Long Island ponds, to the Pennsylvania brooks, or even to the rivers of Canada, testify that this branch of the sportsman's guild has its many votaries. The dog show goes to demonstrate in another way what the subscription books of the Forest and Stream may furnish documentary evidence of-that the great cities of this country are full of men who are sportsmen in spirit, of skill in woodcraft, and able to hold their own in the field, able to cast a fly or send a long, killing shot after duck or woodcock, while to the superficial observer they are the busy men of the counting room or the shop. Bench shows may aid to swell this class by inculcating a love of the dog where it may not now exist, for it seems to us that no one could pass up and down the long aisles of the show last week and not be possessed with a desire to own one or another of the fine specimens there on exhibition.

The show had, besides, a missionary effect in another -in teaching dog owners and dog lovers what is really good in their specialty. There are in this city to-day thousands of dogs whose only claim to an existence is that they exist, and their only salvation from the destruction of the dog pound is the fact that they have owners who have not yet been brought up to the point of noting the good from the bad in a dog way. There should be a grand clearing out of the mongrel curs that infest our streets and bring bad repute on man's best friend by becoming man's nearest enemy. Bench shows, properly conducted, will demonstrate that there are dogs worth even the seemingly fabulous prices of the fanciers catalogue, while there are others to whom a speedy termi-nation of their existence would be a godsend indeed. Every properly constituted person is a natural dog lover false teaching or erroneous early impressions may leave, through life, antipathies to the animal, but these cases are rare and abnormal. While this fact of a general love between dog and man holds, it does not follow that the ability to distinguish the good from the bad in dogdom is equally wide, One may learn to love even a "yaller dorg," but such affection is misplaced, when there is the possibility of owning animals so intelligent and so near the speaking level as were to be seen on the Madison Square Garden benches. With them we should have none of this hydrophobia excitement, which now and then sweeps over the community when some snappish Spitz or still more ignoble our shows its bad blood by inserting its poison-laden fangs into friend and foe indifferently The condemnation is general, while the real blame and danger is very circumscribed. We want sharp, clear and well-enforced dog laws, rooting out the sheep-killing, manger-occupying, howling brutes that are a curse alike to city and country. But we want with them a clear ap preciation of the fact that a dog, per se, is not an animal to be hunted after or treated with neglect. "Love me love my dog" is a good motto where the dog is worth the loving, and where it is not it is pretty certain that the owner, too, lacks some lovable qualities. While every one may not own dogs, it is but just that every one should have a clear appreciation of the important place which the animal fills, and have an intelligent comprehension of his good and bad points, as shown in the various classes. This is the mission of the bench show. Field trials are well in their way, and as the necessary comple ment of the bench show their importance is beyond question. There is no antagonism between them, and the tests by one set of rules are to be completed by tests under the other set; but there are a hundred points of importance to be reached by a bench show which the field trial fails entirely to touch. Thousands who should become intelligent champions of the dog may be drawn to a bench show, where one may attend a dog trial in the open; hence, the importance of an earnest support of

the one class of show without making any disparagement of the other. Herein lies the mission of the Westmin-ster Kennel Club in this city.

There are points against which criticism may fairly be launched in connection with such displays, and where the element of competition is brought so prominently forward there are always certain to be heart burnings, deep and many, where there are forty eager and expectant owners, each seeing all perfection in his particular favo rite, and only one blue ribbon to be awarded. The past show has, however, been fairly above the suspicion of a grumble on this ground. No one doubts but that the judging was fearlessly, ably and impartially conducted; each dog got his due, or very nearly it, and while the blue ribbon dog may not have been, in each class, a perfect model of that particular breed, still, in that particular collection of dogs brought before the judge there is no room to doubt that it was the best. There are differences in the classes of dogs shown, and there is yet much to be done in developing a higher standard and a nearer approach to the model dog in many of the classes. Still, this remark does not apply to the most important class of the show, if it is proper to place the setters in that po-sition, and the judges who came over and so kindly gave New York and the Westminster Kennel Club the benefit of their experience and special knowledge, were indeed within bounds when they used such adjectives as "superb," "grand," and "magnificent," in speaking of the pointer and setter classes. The club has done good service at home, and it has done more; this show just closed is bound to produce good results abroad. We have secured the best that English kennels can furnish; and soon our Parole exploits on the turf will be followed by equally signal victories on the bench and in the field trial. There are many to-day who would not exchange their American breech-loader for any of the vaunted English makes of guns, and to-day any one in search of a fine sporting dog need look no further than the advertising columns of the Forest and Stream to find the proper place to buy, He will secure the very hest by staying on this side the ocean, and there never' yet, at any bench show, was collected a finer lot of animals; and the quality of the late show may best be judged when the numbers in each class is taken into account.

LESSONS FROM ANOTHER LOG .- As will be seen from our special correspondence from the Pacific, yachting on the Western shores has taken a boom. This is due in no small measure to the untiring energy and zeal displayed by the officers of the San Francisco Yacht Club. The stuff they are made of appears from the following ex tract from their gallant Commodore's annual report, and we only regret that want of space prevents our printing his remarks in full :-

"I point to our fleet of yachts with pride, for although inferior in number to some of the Eastern clubs, it will compare with them very favorably in all that pertains to seamanship, outfit, maintenance, comfort, sea-going qualities and speed; and it is with pleasure that I congrat ulate you upon the marked improvement in the style and manner in which your yachts are now kept. . Commodore certainly set you a good example last year, for out of 192 days that the *Frolic* was in commission she was cruising 104 days, and I sincerely hope to be able to do quite as well this season. .

Eastern men who keep their yachts rotting at their moorings seven days a week can well follow the example of the Frolic, and if the "fixtures" of some of our clu exhibited the spirit shown on the Pacific the senseless cry about handicapping to bring enough yachts to the line to make up a race would never have originated. What our large clubs need is to take a lesson from the smaller ones, to wake up from their somnolent sloth, and to put a little more life into club existence. We have taken several wrinkles already from the Pacific; we have learned from them to offer prizes for seamanship, and we have learned that the yawl is well adapted for our waters, and we can learn from them just a little more how to arrange a series of matches and cruises that will keep the club alive and before the public and themselves a little oftener than one solitary, broiling-hot day in June, coupled with a lazy drift and a paucity of entries, and perhaps a noisy "excursion" down a mill-pond in mid-summer-the same stale old "programme" without one iota of progress or development since the days of the last generation. Have our great clubs no leaders who can see deeper into the sport than the bottom of a wine glass? Why do they not speak out; why let a club drift to leeward like a crab when slight effort on their part can readily overcome the drag of the lubber element ever present in a country where the sport is new?

THE TEAM TO IRELAND .- The exchanges from Ireland and England come laden with notes of the preparation and hospitality which the hosts on the other s paring for our team. Major Leech is actively at work gathering together his team, in a rather miscellaneous way, to be sure, but one which in the Major's hands There is a call for seems to be as effective as any other, a rush to practice, and while not much of team system

may be expected among the Irish riflemen, our representatives may be pretty certain of meeting a squad of the best individual shots of Ireland. The visit is attracting attention in England as well, and the Volunteer Service Gazette, the best authority on matters connected with the rifle in the Kingdom, has the following very sensible suggestions about a struggle at Wimbledon after the Irish match has been won or lost. It may be well to promise, before quoting the words of our esteemed contemporary, that the American Team go from these shores to shoot a match with Ireland, and that upon the completion of that match the team will be disbanded by Col. Bodine, its Captain. All of its members will no doubt run down to London and be present at the Wimbledon meeting in July. Whether they will organize as a team of American gentlemen and shoot an unofficial contest is a matter in their own hands, and no doubt they will be more than willing to do so, and then the kindly suggestions of the Gazette may be put into practical form. The authority above mentioned says in the issue of May 1st:-

"It will be five years next July since a team of smallbore riflemen from the United States, after giving a no less amous Irish team a sound beating on the latter's own ground came to Wimbledon for the first and only time. The American gentlemen were, of course, most welcome, and made themselves eminently popular during their short stay among us. But it cannot be denied that they did not find what they might fairly have expected to find, whether they chose or not to avail themselves of themviz., facilities for pitting themselves, as a team, against a first-rate British or United Kingdom team. The fact a first-rate British or United Kingdom team. The fact was, as we remarked at the time, that everybody thought that somebody else would take the matter in hand, and that ultimately there were no arrangements made at all for making a match which would have been worthy of our visitors and of ourselves. When the Americans did cone, indeed, or were just coming, all sorts of plans were proposed in haste, for there was assuredly no want of good will. But none of these proved feasible, and in the end the visitors went away—having shown us, indeed, what admirable shots they were individually, but without our having had the opportunity of seeing them to the greatest advantage—viz., when working together as a team.

without our having had the opportunity of seeing them to the greatest advantage—viz., when working together as a team.

"A letter of Major Leech informs us that a team of the long-range riflemen of the United States is expected to land in Ireland next month, there to shoot a match with an Irish team under the Major's captainship. The latter has already taken steps to organize a body of his countrymen who will be worthy of their opponents; and we quite agree in thinking that the name of Major Leech is a sufficient guarantee that all the arrangements will be successfully carried out, and that an opportunity is given to Ireland of showing that gratit ude which she undoubtedly feels sincerely and widely. We may be quite sure that for many reasons the American team will have, as they have lad before, a most enthusiastic welcome from their Irish friends, and the fairest of fields wherein to gain a victory or sustain a defeat. The visit will undoubtedly be a very pleasant one to the hosts, and we may hope that it will be no less pleasant to the guests. But our business on this side of the Clannel is to endeavor at once to induce the American riflemen to give us, after their Irish visit, a turn at Wimbledon in July. And we cannot, wo say frankly, hope to do this unless the Council of the National Rifle Association take the matter at once in hand, and make arrangements for a match at long ranges between the Americans and the very best team we can get together here. It is of course not certain that an invitation to such a match at Wimbledon would be accepted; but it certainly ought to be given, and warmly pressed upon, Judge Gildersleeve and his team we can get together here. It is of course not certain that an invitation to such a match at Wimbledom would be accepted; but it certainly ought to be given, and warmly pressed upon, Judge Gildersleeve and his countrymen. Such a match should, if posible, not be a mere replica of the Elcho competition or of the Irish match. And it seems to us that we cannot ask the Americans to compete at the Meeting of the National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom except against a team composed of the very best men that can be got together from the parts of the Kingdom, whether they happen to be Englishmen, Irishmen, or Soutchmen. The details of the invitation or challenge may well be left for further consideration; but the general composition of our team is not, we submit, a matter of detail at all. The Council of the National Rifle Association have always asserted that they represent not England, or Ireland, or Scotland alone, but the walle Kingdom, and they cannot, either consistently or with due respect for the undoubted provess of the visitors, ask them to fight against any but the very best opponents which the whole the undoubted provess of the visitors, ask them to fight against any but the very best opponents which the whole of the United Kingdom can show. A challenge to such a contest against such opponents would, we are sure, be readily accepted if it should be at all consistent with the previous arrangements of the American team. Certainly it ought to be proffered at the earliest possible moment; and no pains should be spared to make the match one of the most important events of the Wimbledon Meeting of 1880.

of the most important events of the Wimbledon Meeting of 1880.

"We do feel, we must say, and have always felt, that the American team, no doubt, as we have pointed out above, from unavoidable causes, were not treated in 1875 quite as they ought to have been treated. They saw that there were difficulties, and showed the most genial courtesy in accepting our excuses. This year we have an excellent opportunity of making amonds for what unfortunately happened in 1875. We are quite sure that this opportunity will not be lost, and that we shall show the American team at Wimbledon next July, that though we cannot hope to vie with the splendid hospitality with which they invariably receive our ritlemen on their own shores, we can at least give them a hearty, welcome, and can muster opponents who will be not unworthy of their steel,"

-We have received from the San Francisco Bulletin Co. a copy of the handsome chromo of the famous St. Julien. The picture is an admirable specimen of horse portraiture, It does great credit to the publishers,

GAME PROTECTION.

Dr., John P. Ordway.—Boston, May 15th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In accordance with a vote passed at a meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, which was held on the 12th inst. I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the resolutions which were adopted at said meeting on the death of ex-President Dr. John P. Ordway.

E. S. Tobey, Jr.,
Secretary.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. John P. Ordway the society has lost a man of independent thought who always acted in accordance with his conviction and senti-

Resolved. That his manly and outspoken utterances of what he firmly believed to be for the best interests of man made him a desirable co-worker and a reliable friend.

friend. Resolved, That his opinions were valuable and influen-tial, being always based upon an intelligent considera-tion of the subject upon which they were expressed. Resolved, That this Association regards him with grate-ful memory as the founder of the principles upon which this organization is based, and in no small degree do we regard his indefatigable labor as the cause of our prosperity and success

perity and success.

Resolved, That a photograph or other likeness of Dr.

John P, Ordway be procured and placed upon the walls

of the audience room of this Association as a tribute to

the memory of the founder of this Association and its first President.

first President.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy to the family of our deceased associate.

DAN'E NEEDHAM,
H. H. KIMBALL,

Committee.

VIRGINIA-Richmond, May 13th.-The annual meeting VIRGINIA—Richmond, May 18th.—The annual meeting of the Fish and Game Association was held yesterday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Charles T. Palmer; Vice-President, Dr. O. A. Crenshaw; Secretary, E. H. Fisher; Treasurer, John Ott; Executive Committee, Moses Ellyson, Philip Haxall, W. Russell Robinson, A. L. Holladay, and W. G. Miller. A resolution was adopted calling on the minor organization to contribute to a fund for the purpose of spreading a digest of the fish and game laws throughout the Commonwealth.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

OUR WESTERN LETTER.

DENVER, Col., May 4th.

DENVER, CoL., May 4th.

NOTHING could better illustrate the truth that all things are relative, than for a New Yorker to hear Chicago spoken of as the East. Should be come to Denver that is what he will hear. No New York newspaper finds its way here regularly but the Herald. Chicago papers arrive three days after publication, and, as far as newsdealing is concerned, that city is to Denver an eastern outpost. The papers published there are regarded here as the New York dailies are regarded in Western New York. Everything east of Chicago is, so to speak, in the wilds, and the New York news sounds to us here as the Rocky Mountain intelligence strikes the inhabitant of Gotham.

It seems very distant and faint. The change is rather pleasant than otherwise, and is probably wholesome. It is so complete that the novelty is rather refreshing and invigorating. It is not, in this respect, so very different from a trip to a foreign land. All the elements of distance, change in scenery, difference in town aspects and in manners of the people, are here, insomuch that one is rather startled to hear the people speaking the same English that is heard on the Atlantic coast. The traveler to the West, therefore—to the "far West"—can look for something of the change and diversion that he gets by going to Europe. Nor is the sensation which the man feels when he is about starting for these regions altogether different from that which he has on embarking for the old country. There is the same extent of preparation, the same close attention to the provision of proper wraps, and of the hundred little things which have to be thought of for a long journey. There is the same engagement of a berth in advance, and when one gets settled and his hand luggage stowed in the sleeping car section, the frame of mind is strikingly like that which comes when the steamship traveler finds himself first in his stateroom. In fact, the likeness between the sleeping car and steamship traveling is maintained throughout the journey. The porter is the steward, and it is only fair to say right here that as an attendant he far outdoes the average steward of the sea. Indeed, the African as a servant is seen to about as great an advantage and as near perfection in a Pullman sleeper as anywhere in the world. Here he combines the activity and thoughtfulness and training of the French waiter, the steadiness and intelligence of the American and the inimitably gratifying servility and deference of the best of the African domestics. I could not help wondering how so uniformly good a selection of servants could have been made, and I do not yet understand how so much discipline can be maintained among them, removed as they are from supervision continually during their service, Of course, it is due to the judgment and desire to please and attention to business of the managers, but it is surprising that there is not a mistake made once in a while. When to the sleeping car we add the hotel car accommodations for traveling, nothing more can be asked for. There is the whitest of linen, waiters of the best, in religiously clean, white jackets, attention to your wants

that is both full and rapid, and a breakfast that makes one think involuntarily, and without the slightest exaggeration, that one is eating at Delmonico's or the Brunswick, and at rather less than the prices at those places. In fact, as to price, the traveler could probably not live much, if any cheaper, if, in a fit of economy, he were to take his long lunch with him. And at all times he has his option between the neat, inviting table, with its delicate French cooking, that is spread before him as he looks over the morning paper, and the regular wayside eating house (which should shame many of their like in the East), at which a good twenty-five minutes is given thrice daily for obtaining refreshments.

I find I have unconsciously taken up a good deal of space in adverting to the incidents of getting out to the Rocky Mountains. But the remembrance of the comforts I had in traveling hither, coming, as I did, by good fortune, over a line with which there was no fault to be found, and for whose excellence of accommodations I was, in my ignorance, unprepared, my lively remembrance of those comforts, I say, has led me to talk about them in this letter at the expense of other matters. However. I will try to give attention to some other subjects in other communications, which I hope to be able to send you. Still, it is not amiss for any one who is going to come out here to try his rifle or rod, to know a good way of getting here; and to any such I would say that they probably cannot do better than by taking the route I did, which was via Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne to Chicago, thence by Chicago and Northwestern to Omaha (or rather Council Bluffs), and thence through by the Union Pacific.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of access; Hotel and other accommodations: Game and its Senson; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

ANOTHER CAMP BED.

ROM four years' experience of actual life in camp, through summer beat and winter cold, in fields, swamp and forest, I know there can be no real labor accomplished, or enjoyment had, without a good night's rest. I will, therefore, for the benefit of my fellow sportsmen, describe a bed that never failed me, one that nightly contributed to my physical strength and comfort, thereby strewing my pillow with pleasant dreams of peace, home and absent wife and child; a camp bed that to this day holds a place in my memory that time can never erase. First, a full-width gun blanket; second, a mattress made after the pattern of a comfort; material-bed-ticking and cotton batting; length to suit the person; width, 26 inches. The batting to be spread over one-half of the ticking to the thickness of two inches, then cover it with the other half of the ticking, sewing up sides and ends, and tacking through and through with twine in four inch squares. This mattress is bo be laid on the right hand side of the gun blanket. Third, a gun pillow, that can be expanded or emptied at pleasure. Fourth, a heavy gray blanket, army pattern. This is spread on the mattress, and the left hand half of the gun blanket. Now you may undress, if you wish, lie down, covering first with the woolen, then with the gun blanket, tucking the latter under the mattress. Let it cover your head if it rains, and, my word for it, you will lenjoy a sweet, refreshing slunber. If you have no tent or shelter, and it threatens rain or snow, take your knife and cut a small ditch two inches deep, V-shaped, round the edges of the mattress, giving it a free descent. With these precautions you have nothing to fear; you will be warm and dry, and the steep will be the sweeter, lulled to rest by the pattering rain.

dry, and the sleep will be the sweeter, lulled to rest by the pattering rain.

When you rise, spread the blankets as they were while you slept, empty your pillow, and roll close and tight from the head, and at the foot you will find the two leather straps ready to bind the bundle, which will be compact, convenient for transportation under your arm or behind your saddle, ready for use on any kind of ground at the end of a day's march or sport.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

VERMONT—Ferrisburg, Muy 8th—There is no spring shooting worth reporting here. There should be no spring duck shooting in our waters, for it never amounts to much, and drives away wood and dusky ducks that would otherwise bred here. It is strange that we have no spring suipe. I never saw half a dozen here in one would otherwise offeed nere. It is strained that we have no spring spipe. I never saw half a dozen here in one spring; yet in favorable falls our marshes are sometimes swarming with them.

MASSACHUSETTS—Dana, May 14th.—Mr. William B. Lincoln recently caught in a trap an eagle which measured six feet and eleven inches from tip to tip of wings.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN BEAR HUNTING—Philadelphia, May 14th.—I have read or heard that there were a large number of bears in the Catskills this season. Can you give any information on the subject as to the probability of "bar" being in sufficient numbers to be found, and where to put up, etc.

There are bears in the Catskills. We have seen them there, but we know of no spot where a man would be sure of finding them. Possibly our correspondent may secure the desired information by writing to Mr. Schutt, at the Cauterskill Falls. Address Catskill, N. Y.

SNIPE ON LONG ISLAND .- Letter just received from my SNIPE ON LONG ISLAND.—Letter just receive a roar my old friend and guide, Carman Cornelius, at Seaford, L. I., states that snipe shooting is good at South Oyster Bay, To all lovers of the sport 1 say go, and go with Carman, No better man at the business. Can be reached by S. S. R. R. of L. I. Stop at Vandewater's; they will take care of you. EZEYKILL.

New Jersey—New York, May 11th.—I have just returned from Ocean County, N. J. Wilson's snipe have been quite plenty of late; but, they being flight birds, they did not stay long. The bay birds are commencing to come, and the prospects are that there will be plenty of shooting this week and the next. The warm night we had last Saturday brought a large number. The fires we had in New Jersey did not harm the birds in the least in Ocean County, as the fires were ten to fifteen miles distant from the shooting grounds.

J. A. D.

Ocean County, as the fires were ten to fifteen miles distant from the shooting grounds.

SNIPE SHOOTING 'AT BARREDAT,—We took the New Jersey Southern on Monday the 10th inst., bound for Forked River to try our luck at the snipe. After a trip of three hours we arrived at our station, and were met by our most genial host, ex-sheriff Parker, and by the way, who has not heard of the good sheriff, who keeps really a sportsmen's retreat of the first order, leaving nothing undone to make it pleasant and comfortable for his guests? A wish is not made known but it is immediately attended to. Long life to the sheriff. May his eyes not grow Jun, nor his hair grow gray. After partaking of a hearty supper we met our old friend and prince of baymen, Capt. Firman Matthews, who was to go with us for the trip, and who had all things in readiness.

After a good night's rest we arose on Tuesday at 4 A.M., arriving at our grounds about 8.30 a.M. The weather was all that one could desire for snipe. We could now hear the yellow legs whistling all around. Soon our stools were out and blinds ready.

"Hark! I hear them," says the Captain. Down we both are. In they come: four in a blunch, surging to the stool. Up raises Ezeykill, and down fall four nice birds. Parker 10 bore and No. 10 slot.

"Down!" says Captain; "here comes a flock of dowitches." In they come, ten of them. Two shots, and we pick up seven nice birds; and so we go for about two hours, and bag twenty-two fine birds.

In the night the wind shifted to the northwest, and commenced to blow. However, off we started in the northing, and succeeded in bazging nine on this day. The wind kept on increasing, until on Thursday it blew at gale, but with all the drawbacks we killed six on this day. It was cold and rough in the night; the wind shifted to the northeast and blew hard and cold, and nor a bird to be seen or heard anywhere. So we concluded to return to headquarters—the sheriff.

day. It was could and rough in the man; the wan shifted to the northeast and blew hard and cold, and not a bird to be seen or heard anywhere. So we concluded to return to headquarters—the sheriff's.

An old sheldrake is a bird which is condenned for its rank, fishy taste. The Captain killed one with a 10 bore Parker with No. 10 shot fully 40 yards off, and we concluded to try the experiment of cooking him after a peculiar fashion. I took his skin off, and all the fat that was on the body, and proceeded to cook him, and the result was that not a particle of fishy smell was noticed while the bird was cooking, nor when eaten was there any of that strong and disagreeable taste any more than there would be in the finest red-head you over tasted.

After a hearty repast at the Parker House we retired for the night, and started for home on the 9 A.M. train, after a most enjoyable trip, and had the weather permitted it would have been a very successful one.

Two Satpe at One Shot.—Portland, May 10th.—Your exact and careful correspondent, "A. C. L.," writes in your issue of May 6th of shooting two snipe at one shot, and adds that he never heard of this being done before in the East. To bug a brace of these wily birds at a shot when one does miss such an incomprehensible number of single ones is indeed a lucky flute, and rare enough to send a thrill of explication through the wearyy frame of the far tramper over marsh and moor; still, such good luck is not altogether unheard of even in the East.

East. On October 8th, 1877, a friend and I were beating up a marshy alder run. My friend, with his knickerbockers on, was bravely plunging through the swump with the dogs while I leisurely watched outside. Soon a snipe darted up out of the alder tops some thirty-five yards away. As I drew on him another squeaked up into range fifteen yards nearer, and I dropped both at one short

away, The range fifteen yards nearor, and I dropped both at one shot.

"Mon Dien, what luck?" cried my comrade from the alders. This was a fluke pure and simple. But a few days after that, when out alone, my setter came to a most decided point in a tussocky field. Walking up to him three snipe flipped up; two flew away, quartering to the right, keeping in exact range from me in the most obliging and unsimplelike manner. As my gun swung up to my eye I saw them skimming along over the ground like a matched span of swallows. I pulled on them; their heads dropped and they fell together stone dead, still keeping in exact range. Turning I bowled over the Itird snipe, who was bravely tacking to windward and almost out of range, with my left barrel.

This was not a fluke, but deliberately shooting three snipe in two shots, right and left. The two snipe killed at one shot lay just three yards from each other.

MARSTRAND.

The editor of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, says:
"A correspondent of Forrest and Strielam, writing from
Norwich, N. Y., brags of having killed two English
snipe at one shot. Of course they happened to be crossing the space covered with the sportsman. What will
such of the readers of the Telegraph, who are familiar
with the ground, say when we tell them that the writer
of these lines killed two English snipe in what is known
here in Germantown as Coulter's meadow, with right
and left barrel, at one flight. This was forty years ago.
There is still some swampy ground there, created by a
neglected spring, and not unfrequently a snipe is bagged
in it. Occasionally a rail-bird was shot, but we never
had the pleasure formerly of seeing one."

"A. C. S.," Norwich, N. Y., records an instance of
killing two snipe at one shot, and states that he never
saw this done before. In February, 1875, it was done at
Colfax, La, three times in one day—twice by myself and
once by my companion, a native Louisianian, who was'
receiving instruction in wing shooting. The birds were, The editor of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, says

however, in great abundance. On the day referred to, I killed thirty-six between breakfast and noon, and thirty-sime between I P.M. and 6 P.M. I never before or since saw so many snipe, i. c., Wilson's snipe, in one place. I was not out of sight of the camp during the day. They must have been migrating, as very few were to be found the next day.

T. H. GROVES.

the next day.

TEXAS NOTES.—Palestine, Taxus, May 13th.—The Jackstone Gun Club, of Dallas, is making preparations for the State Sportsmen's Tournament, which opens at the above city on the 17th inst. A greater number of people will witness the contests than at any previous tournament, and extensive arrangements are being made for reception and entertainment of visitors. Arrangements have already been made for ample supply of wild pigeons. Nearly every club in the State have signified their intention of either sending delegates, or attending as masse. The outlook is very satisfactory to the boys. The attendance from Palestine will be scattering, but we will send some good men to the field. Six coops of wild pigeons from Michigan, intended for the use of the Houston Gun Club, and four coops for the Fort Worth Club, passed to their destination last week, from which we may infer that the boys intend to get their hand in. The Palestine Glass-Ball Club, organized last year, in deference to the prevailing "boom," proved short lived, as no attempt has been made toward reorganization this season.

Glass-Ball Club, organized last year, in deference to the prevailing "boom," proved short lived, as no attempt has been made toward reorganization this season. The quail are rather more plenty this than last year, owing to the comparatively dry fall and winter; but the early and continual spring rains have prevented their nesting. I went out the other morning with a young dog to see what he was made of, and found two bevies. They were rather inclined to be trod on, rather than get up.

up.
Fishing runs about as ever. Small black bass and perch in the creeks, larger ditto in the rivers and lakes, with numerous Buffalo fish to give you a heavy pull, and finally disgust you with their coarseness and lack of flavor. At Galveston, of course, the fluest of sea fishing is to be had at all times.

L'ECLAIRE.

Wisconsin—La Crosse, May 13th.—The Gateway City Shooting Club held their annual meeting at the office of the secretary, Mr. C. Norbeck, Tucsday evening, The election of officers for the present year resulted as follows: President, Harry E. West; Vice-President, C. F. Huntsunn; Secretary, Carl Norbeck: Treasurer, Fred. Bugley; Executive Committee, H. E. West, C. F. Huntsunan and John McMillan. A committee was appointed to secure suitable grounds for permanent use, probably on the banks of the La Crosse River.

on the banks of the La Crosse River.

PENNSYLVANA SQUIRREL SHOOTING.—New Bloomfeld, Perry Co., Pat., April 21st.—Sportsmen here confidently expect more game the coming season than was to be found last. The open, mild winter just passed enabled small game to live through it with ease; the mast being heavy last fall, food was not scarce, and the absence of deep shows and continued cold gave pheasants, turkeys, etc., opportunity to hunt feed all along. Then again, the foxes have been hunted off pretty close, so that game birds were not slaughtered as they are some seasons by that thieving nuisance. Two parties in this town, who hunt foxes in partnership, got away with twelve red Reynards this winter. The county pays a bounty of \$1 for every fox killed, and the skins are disposed of to men who travel the county buying up skins of all kinds for \$1.20 each. The county pastins of all kinds for \$1.20 each. The county treasurer of Perry last year paid out nearly \$200 for fox orders, thus showing that Reynard is not on the decrease, as are squirrels, pheasants and other game here. Farmers and woodsmen say they see not a few wild turkeys in the old and unfrequented \$1.20 each. The county treasurer of Perry last year paid our nearly \$300 for fox orders, thus showing that keynard is not on the decrease, as are squirrels, pheasants and other game here. Farmers and woodsnen say they see not a few wild turkeys in the old and unfrequented fields that last fall contained buckwheat or rye, picking up food. If there does not come a spell of cold, freezing weather to destroy the eggs they are now laying or soon will lay, there will be a pretty fair crop of turkeys for next fall's shooting. The small birds we call partridges are nearly extinct in this section, and for what reason I am unable to say, unless that crime is also to be laid at the door of the needs and gentle Reynard. "An honest fox must live, you know," Gray squirrels, once so plenty, are now only to be found in certain localities, and there only at certain times. The way they are hunted here, is to go where hickory trees are when the nuts are about large enough to please a squirrel, early in the morning, just about daybreak. If they are working on the nuts you will see the cuttings under the trees. Keep still till you hear a nut drop, then examine the tree closely where it came from, and you will often find a squirrel there. If he sees you, he makes a straight coattail for his nest in a hollow oak tree not far distant. Then is your time, if you want the squirrel, for if you let him get in the hollow tree you won't see him soon again. To hunt squirrels in this manner one should nake as little noise as possible and leave his dog at home. Dogs are only of service when late in the fall the squirrels come down on the ground to gather up the unts that are lying there, then the dog takes the scent and shows the hunter what tree they are on.

The pheasants are killed here by those who are not wing-shots in a manner that would not be approved of by the fraternity. Hunters conceal themselves undergrapevines where the birds are known to feed, and shoot them as they come on in the evening to feed, They have their regular feeding p

pheasants.

No wild pigeons have put in an appearance this spring, None were here last full. They seem to have slighted this section altogether. They used to be plenty here. There is only one good trout stream in Perry County, It is in the remote western end of the county, and hard to get at, consequently it is fished by only a few anglers. Mill-dams, saw-mills with villainous saw-dust floating in the stream, and in some places tanneries emptying tanjuice into the waters, have used up the trout in streams where once they disported innumerable.

WAYNE.

WILD PIGEONS.—The following description by a western writer supplements the recent communication on the subject in our columns :-

Something more than four weeks ago the biennial flight of pigeons to the woods of Northern Michigan, for which the hunters had long been watching, commenced. These

birds on their journeyings from the South to the far North stop every two years for two or three nestings in Michigan, usually coming in immense numbers. On the alternate years, when beed-muts are not abundant in this State, they take some other course in their northward flight. Formerly, their first nesting was in Allegan or Ottawa County. Of latch they have generally settled first in Shelby, Oceana county, and later in the season in Benzie and Emnet counties. Two years ago they skipped both Oceana and Benzie counties and nested in Emmot near Petoskey, but they soon discovered that they had been fooled by the warm weather further South. The weather about Petoskey was still toold, the bay was frozon over, the snow was deep in the woods, the prospect for good feeding was bad, and after a day or two of apparent irresolution and many erratic flights, the birds, as if by common consent, took their course to the neighborhood of Platta the time, "they came in clouds, millions upon millions. It seemed as if the entire world of pigcons was concentrating at this point. The air was full of them and the sun was shut out of sight, and still they came, miltions upon millions more." They spread over an area of more than fifteen miles in length and six to eight miles wide, and the prospect for a time was that the nesting would be the most extensive ever known in the State. The news speedily reached all parts of the State, and it is said that in a fortnight's time 3,000 hunters—professionals, smatuurs, green horns—had invaded the country from all directions, surrounding and penetrating the nesting grounds.

It was noticed, however, by old hunters that the birds birds on their journeyings from the South to the far

in a fortnight's time 3,000 hunters—professionals, smateurs, green horns—had invaded the country from all directions, surrounding and penetrating the nesting grounds.

It was noticed, however, by old hunters that the birds did not settle down to donestic life as quickly as usual. The roosting birds—that is those that have not yet mated—outnumbered the nesting birds a hundred to one. Some of the more zealous and inconsiderate sportsmen entered the nesting woods and commenced popping away at the nests themselves, a snow-storm followed, high winds prevailed, and many of the roosting birds, disguszed, postponed their anticipated houskeeping and scattered. The nesting consequently falls far short in magnitude of what was at first expected, though still large in area and containing milloms of birds. It scattered along the banks of the Pattle River, in the two ships of Almira, Zeeland and Homestead. The distance from one end to the other is over ten miles, and the width varies from a few rolts to three or four miles. There are, however, numerous long distances between the two extremes where no nests are to be found, and the birds have occasionally changed their ground, so that many of the lunters themselves are very uncertain as to the exact whereabouts of the birds at the present time. In the nests first made, the young are about ready to fly, and have been abundoned by the old birds, and in some places, owing to the winds and the constant shooting, the nests have been deserted before any birds were hatched.

One nesting is about the same as another, and the first nest you come to is like the million others in the county. When these migratory birds have maded, decided where to settle and lave staked off their claim, they proceed at once to construct about the lightest nests that will hold an egg and a bird. "Three sticks and a feather" constitute about the material, according to a recent visitor here. The feather is often wanting, but a few more sticks are generally added. The nest is placed in the crotch of a tree,

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION PRIZES.

Following is the programme and prize list of the Annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Pish and Game at Seneca Falls, beginning May 24th.

In accordance with the usual custom the Secretary will issue to members of clubs only, upon payment of §5 entrance fee, and §3,50 for ten birds, a ticket bearing number of context and number of shooting order. Before shooting off ties members must pay for five birds, and their tickets will be punched. Shooters who drop out of ties will be entitled to relate. All the contests for prizes during the convention are open to members of the Association only, and will be conducted under the rules of the Association:—

TUESDAY, MAY 25TH.

CONTEST NO. 1.—At 8 o'clock A.M. sharp; class shoot; ten single birds; entrance fee \$5.0 charts, and the sharp is class shoot; ten single birds; entrance fee \$5.0 charts, and the sharp is class shoot; ten single birds; entrance fee \$5.0 charts, and the sharp is class shoot; ten single shoot; free fee \$6.0 charts, and \$6.0 chart

winner; M. Todiman & Co., Seneca Fulls; value \$35; a sec of tinge plass-hall traps; A. H. Bogardus, Chicago, Hi; value \$15. Value \$55. Fourth prize—Twenty-four one-pound cans. Dittmar powder Dittmar Fowder Co., New York; value \$30. Five thousand Frag-value \$50. A nation swing baby creatic; Fix Co., Hockester, value \$50. A nation swing baby creatic; Fred Teller, Seneca Falls; value \$0. Value \$56.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26TH.

CONTEST NO. 3-At 9 o'clock A.M. Fifteen single rises; class most; entrance fcc \$5.

CONTEST NO. 3-AS. O CHOR. A.M. FILTER SINGUE FISCS, CIBS.
First pirks—An elecant whamnerless "breech-loading shot gun; W, W, Greener, England, through Henry C. Squires, agent, New York. Value 500. very hundsome, richly cut decenters, made expressly by the Corning Glass Works, H. P. Sinchair, Secretary; value 50. Parse of 350 gold; Rodenster Hrewing Co., Rochester, N. Y. One hundred and fifty pounds chilled shot; Tatham & Bress, New York; value 50. Faine 518, say, complete, nickel plated and incely finished; the Seneck Maturfacturing Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.; value 25. Four one-quarter keges Hazard powder; through James Falmer's Son, Rochester; value 555. One glass bull traje, Charles Folkon, New York; value 555.

Fourth prize—Thirty pounds of the Vanity Fair smoking to-acco; Wm. S. Kimbail & Co., Rochester; value \$45. CONTEST NO. 4—A12 O'clock P.M. Ten double rises; class shoot; ntrance fee \$5.

bateen; W.H., S. Kilmonia e. Co. 2000 Co. 18

CONTIST NO. 5—At 8 o'clock A.M. Substituted in place of an amateur shoot. Ten single birds; 12 lyards; entrance few \$5. Prize—\$100 gold; Mitton Hong, Hong House; divided as follows: To person making the second best score of ten, \$40. divided as follows: To person making the second best score of ten, \$40. divided as follows: To harron making the second best score in ties of mine, \$50. to person making the score in ties of nine, \$50. to person making the score in ties of nine, \$50. To person making the score in ties of nine, \$50. Prize—\$55 gold; \$30 by Seneca Gun Club, \$55 by the citizens of Seneca Falls; divided as follows: To person making best score in ties or cight, \$30; to person making score fin ties or Prize—\$45 gold; \$30 to making best score in ties or cight, \$30; to person making score best score in ties or Club, \$55 by Marketon Yeas, \$60, \$20 by Lambert Gosdman, or the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the Towshow Harron Warshord and the State of the State

ties or vight, \$30; to person making second best score in ties of Perio.—\$45 gold; \$25 by Waterloo Yeast Co., \$20 by Lambert Gosdman, of the Towsley House, Waterloo; divided as follows: To person making best score in ties of seven, \$25; to person making second best score in ties of seven, \$25; to person making second best score in ties of seven, \$23.

Price—\$25 gold; Sencea Gun Club; divided as follows: To person making score in ties of six \$15; to person making score in ties of six \$15 co.

Coxyesy No. 4.—A12 o'clock F.M. Single trap shoot for Dr. R. V. Pierce's dimmond badge; value \$850. Fifteen birds, twenty-one yards rise. The badge to be held by the winner each year in trust and to be accounted for to the State Association. The winters of the State Co. State Co

Third prize—Cash \$25.

FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.

CONTEST NO. 7.—A18 o'clock A.M. Dean Richmond trophy. To be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the State Association. To be shot for by three members of a club belonging to the Association, such members to be residents wouly-one yards rise. Entrance foe \$30. Entrance money to go to the club making the highest score at this contest.

Scoond prize—Two thousand shells; Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Hridgeport, Conn.

FRIDAY, MAY 28TH, 2 P.M.

CONTEST NO. 8.—For the Livingston Sportsmen's Association cup, donated by James W. Wadsworth, Genesco, N. Y. To be held by the winning club each year in trust, to be accounted for to the State Association. To be sact for by two members of a for the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control in which the club is located. Fifteen double rise each. Entrance Say, the entrance fees to belong to the club holding the cup.

Second prize—One hundred and fifty pounds chilled shot; Tatham & Bros., N. Y.

FLY CASTING-WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH, 7 to 9 A.M.

Wednesday from To B.A.z. (during which time no shooting till be allowed). Single handed casting, open to all membors. Intrance fee S5.

First prizo—A silver mounted split bamboo fly rod; Messrs. Voaroy, lissett & Malleson, New York; value 500; Cape May vocking chair; J. G. Minges, Seneca Falls, value \$10. Value

rocking chair; J. G. Kinges, Seneca Falls, value \$0. Value \$0. Value \$0. Second prize—A silver mounted split bamboo fly rod, value \$0. Second prize—A silver mounted split bamboo fly rod, value \$0. The winner of the first prize to make his selection. Third prize—A flare assortment of schemor. The prize—A flare assortment of schemor representation of the prize of the p

Defiberate. 10 shots; string measure; distance 10 yards. Entrance \$5.

First prize—Twenty-four one-pound caus diamoud grain powfirst prize—Twenty-four one-pound caus diamoud grain powsite \$25. Sircond prize—One jack-lamp, reflector, bell, etc., with one
doon rust preventer; Albert Forguson, New York. Value \$10.

Third prize—One-half dozen snow shovels, one large box yeast,
one-half dozen wash-boards, presented by Wilson Yeast Manulacturing Co., Waterloo, A. Y. Value \$10.

For bost average in contests Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 5, the FOREST AND
Furbishing Co., New York. Value \$12.

For second best average, a handsome India rug hunting scene,
donated by Milton S. Price, Syracuse, N. Y. Value \$23.

MASSACHUSETTS-Müllord, May 10th.—The [Milford sportsmen held a glass ball shoot at their grounds on Saturday, May 8th, at which the following scores were made out of a possible 20, from Card's rotary trap: John Martin, 17; G. W. Whitney, 15; A. H. Harris, 15; L. H. Barrows, 14; R. V. Brooks, 14; C. B. Fleicher, 14; C. Howe, 13; C. S. Royans, 12; W. R. Dennett, 12; W. N. Barrows, 11; C. White, 9; C. L. Whitney, 8; J. M. Steere, 7.

ATTICA GUN CLUB.-Attica, Ind., May 11th .- Card's rotating trap, 20 balls each.

The club has been organized but a short time, some of the her shooting for the first time from a trap.

Medford, May 15th.—The Merry Mount Club, of Quincy, held a glass ball shoot at North Weymouth Range this afternoon, with the following result at 10 balls, 18 yards rise :-

George Monk
Albert Keating
Frank Curtis.
John Curtis.
John Curtis.
H, O. Studiey.
W, I. Nightengale.
Lhartes Colby
At the conclusion of the above match C Rotaru, Double, Total 18 18 17 16 15 13 12

At the conclusion of the above match Charles L. Prescott challenged Mr. Monk for the gold badge won by the latter in three

Natick, May 15th.—The Natick Sportsmen met at their grounds this afternoon, and had another contest with the Cochituate Club. The latter chib took the honors last week, and were so much pleased at doing it that they bought a broom, and came on the grounds swinging it above their heads, claiming they would take it home again. The day was the finest they have had this season, and the breaking was about the poorest. The Naticks made the

best shooting in both single and doubles, and finally captured the The shooting was at 10 single and 10 double, ing is the score :-

| - | COCHITUATE. | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| | | Double. | Total |
| B. Bent | | 6 | 10 |
| G. Leach | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| | | () | 13 |
| | | 4 | 10 |
| J. Loker | | 7 | 11 |
| | | - | - |
| Total | | 29 | 58 |
| | NATICK. | | |
| M. Brigham | | 5 | 11 |
| C.O. Wilson | | 4 | 7 |
| C. W. Gile | | 7 | 12 |
| J. Mahard | | 7 | 16 |
| C. W. Hall | | 8 | 15 |
| | _ | | - |
| Total | | 31 | 61 |
| _ | | | |

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MINER GUN CLUB.-Pigeon match at 5 birds each, 25yds, rise

volver by a score of 7.

AUDUBON CLUB.-Buffalo, N. Y., May 11th .- Third match for the Stuter badge. Mr. L. P. Sutter, or Chicago, domated to the Andubon Club two years ago an elegant badge, costing \$200, to be competed for by the unembers of the club every two months, the member winning it the greatest number of times in twelve consecutive matches—each member to shoot at 10 birds, 26vds, riseto become the owner:-

| Jacob Beig | r. Jr | | | | | | | | | 1 | т. | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | U- |
|-------------|--------|------|--------|---|--------|----|----|----|------|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|-----|
| G. Fleischi | man. | | ٠. | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0- |
| J. A. Ding | ens | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| L. P. Sutte | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-1 |
| Chas, Suck | OW | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| J. P. Fishe | r | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0-1 |
| Ald, Collin | S | | | | | | | | | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | () |
| Capt. Han | mon | d | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | U | 1 | 0- |
| George A. | Lew | is | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Brainard T | . Bal | 1 | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 0- |
| Alfred Do | V7115. | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| W. C. Chri | stian | | | | | | , | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Į | 0 | I | 0- |
| V. M. Shul | tz | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Peter Heit | Z | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| Fred. Reig | elma | n., | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| Chas. Rein | old | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S. A. Robe | rts . | | | ٠ | | | | ٠. | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | U | U | 0 | 0- |
| James H. | Jewe | tt | | | | ٠. | | | | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| W. H. Jac | rer | | | | ٠. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0- |
| James Rat | l'erty | | | | | | ٠. | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Henry C. 1 | Hows | ırd. | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1. | 1 | 1- |
| John A. Si | ms | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| George Me | ister | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| H. E. Steve | 2118 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 - |
| Charles Ta | bor. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1- |
| George R. | Vine | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Mr. Jewett winning the medal, Mr. Jacob Beier, Jr., the 'previous holder, presented it in a very neat speech, which was responded to gracefully by Mr. Jewett.

Sweepstake shoot at 21 yards rise, 5 birds each, money divided in Sweepstake shoot at 21 yards rise, 5 birds each, money divided in three prizes: H. C. Howard, 5; J. P. Fisher, 3; J. A. Dingens, 4; Geo. W. Smith, 3; E. Taylor, 3; Jas. Rafferty, 4; L. P. Sutter, 3. John Sims, 4; Jacob Beler, Jr., 3; Ald. Collins, 3; Geo. A. Lewis, 4; Peter Heinz, 3; W. C. Christian, 1; Arthur Coombs, 3; Charles Heinold, 4; George Meister, 4; George Hummell, 4; Jas. H. Jewett, 3; H. E. Stevens, 3; Charles Suckow, 5; S. A. Roberts, 3; B. M. Shultz, 4; Ed. Hatch, 3.

PENNSYLVANIA-Catawissa, May 15th.-Glass ball match bereassityAsta-Cadabasat, May John-Conss Gain indica oc-tween a team from the Susquehanus Sportsman's Association, of Northumberland, Pa., and Catawissa Fish and Game Protective Club, of Catawissa, Pa., on the grounds of the latter, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 20 glass balle each, thrown from a Card's rotary trap, at 18 yards rise. A can of Dupont's powder was offered by Mr. Monroe, of Rupert, to the man making the best score, whi was won by Mr. Burk, of the Northumberland team. Be teams shot below their average:—

NORTHUMBERLAND.

| Bur | ·lc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - | 18 |
|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|-----|
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| Smi | ith. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | n | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.3 |
| Tav | lor. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1- | 8 |
| Nes | bit. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ì. | ñ | ī | Ö. | i. | 1 | 0 | i. | ï | 1 | î. | Ī- | 14 |
| Jan | 108 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ĭ | ű. | ī | 1 | 1 | í | ñ | ĩ | í | ï | ő. | ĭ | î. | ũ | ĭ | î | î | í | î | î_ | 10 |
| Dane | vig. | | | • • | | | ٠. | | • • | • | • • | | | ñ | 1 | 7 | ñ | 3 | î | 3 | î. | ñ | ñ | ŭ | â | î | ĭ | à | î | â | î | â | î | 1 1 |
| rev | vig. | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | · Ų | T | 1 | U | L | 7 | Y | - 1 | U | U | U | U | Ţ | T | v | 1 | U | 1 | U | 1- | 11 |
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| Ald | rich | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Û | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1- | 1 |
| Kre | igh | | | | | | | Ċ. | | | | | | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | (1 | 1 | 0- | 14 |
| 70 | :r | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | ī | 1 | 0 | a | 41 | - î | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | ï | 1 | 1 | ï | ā | Ť | 1 | 1 | ñ | 17 |
| 177.0 | 21 | | | | | | | | - | . 4 | ٠ | | * | | 4 | ÷ | 0 | Ÿ | × | ÷ | 4 | | ÷ | | 2 | ă. | * | - | v | ÷ | | å | ů- | |
| Rei | fery | ae. | г. | | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | ų, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | U | 1 | 1 | Ł | 1 | U | 1- | 19 |
| The | mas | à | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -0 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | -1 | | 1- | |
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| 2110 | rge | UN | | | | ٠. | | • | • • | | | | | ·Y | - 6 | | 4 | 4 | × | ñ | ÷ | ň | ő | ñ | | á | â | 4 | ñ | ٠ | ÷ | 4 | ñ | 1.1 |
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CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., May 15th.—The third weekly match for two gold medals, shot this afternoon, re-sulted in the winning of first medal by Mr. McLeod, he breaking forty straight balls, and second medal by Mr. Woodbury with thirty-nine out of forty; Card's rotary trap; handicap rise as given below; ties shot off at 25 yards:—

| ELLOH DOLOH , ties and t | Ott | 74.6 | . ~ | , , , | uu | 3. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ya | ras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| E. M. McLeod | 22 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 11 | 1: | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 : | 1 | 1-2 |
| T. E. King | 20 | 1 | 1. | 11 | 1 : | ι1 | 1. | 11 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1-2 |
| E. L. Mills | 25 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 : | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1. | 1] | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 : | 11 | 1-20 |
| Levi Woodbury P. F. Nagle H. L. Shepard | 20 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 : | 11 | 1 | 11 | 1 | IJ | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 : | L I | 1-20 |
| P. F. Nagle | 20 | 1 | 1: | 11 | 1 : | ΙI | 1 : | 11 | 1 | IJ | . 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | l 1 | 1-1 |
| H. L. Shepard | 20 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 : | 10 | 1 | 11 | 1 : | 1 1 | . I | 1 | 1 | 1. | l 1 | 0-13 |
| W. B. McKelden | 20 | -1 | 1 | 11 | 1 (|) I | 1 : | 1 1 | 1. | 1) | () | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1-1: |
| Jno. R. Morhous | 20 | -1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 10 | 1. | 1 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 : | 11 | 11 |
| C. J. Stoddard | 20 | 1 | 1: | I 1 | 0 : | l 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 : | l 1 | . 0 | 1 | 1 | 1: | 11 | 1-1 |
| N. H. Wadsworth | 20 | 1 | 0 : | 11 | 1 1 | l 3 | 1: | 11 | 1 : | l 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 ; | 0 | 0-1 |
| E. S. Peck | | | | | | | | | | t 1 | . 1 | 0 | 1. | 0 (|) 1 | 1-13 |
| Ties shot off for first | ano | 18 | ecu | one | l p | osi | tio: | ns: | - | | | | | | | |
| E. M. McLeod | 25 | 1 | 1: | 1 1 | 1, | 1 1 | 1. | 1 1. | 1 : | 11 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 1 1 | 1.1 | 1-2 |
| Lev Woodbury | 25 | 1. | 11 | . 1 | 1.1 | 1 | 11 | 1. | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 0.1 | ii | 1-1 |
| T. E. King | 25 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1, | 11 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | - 5 |
| E. L. Mills | 25 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1, | 11 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | - 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

New Orleans is. Natonez.—Natchez, May 10th.—Match at glass balls shot here on the 8th inst., between a team of eight men of the New Orleans Gun Club, and a like number from Natchez, reulted in a victory for New Orleans, after a very exciting conto he teams were well matched, and the shooting on both sides ex-

cellent, as the scores will show. Shooting was done at 18 yards rise, three Bogardus traps, Bogardus rules. The match excited much interest here, and the local paper in commenting upon the result says: "The time is not far distant when Greek will again much interest nere, and the local paper in commenting upon the result says: "The time is not far distant when Greek will again more Greek on the classic plains of Chalmotte, and then we predict for Natchez the reward due to the pluck and energy of her little team. We have the pleasure of expressing the opinion of, we believe, the people of this whole community, that the New Orleans team cannot be surpassed in honor or chivalry, by any Oreans tain tender of suppassed in Indio of contary, it amends the most of the tender of victory was awarded to them with a cheerfulness that could only arise from the fullest appreciation of the merits of the individual members of the team."

| Skannal | | | 1 | 0 | ı | ŀ | 1 | 1 | 1 | i. | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | -18 |
|---------------|---|------|--------|----|-----|----|----|---|----|------|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-------|
| Fontaine | | | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 0 | ł | 1 | 1 | 1 | ł | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -20 |
| McDaniel | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ω | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Ranlett | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | IJ | l | J | Į | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | J | 0 | 1 | 19 |
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| Grand tota | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 154 |
| F. W. Boger | | | N. | ΑŒ | CI | 11 | ΕZ | 1 | Е | A. ? | i. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F. W. Boger | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | -10 |
| Jno. Jenkins | | | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | u | -1 | 1 | -0 | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 19s |
| Wm. Griffin | | | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -20 |
| John A. Dicks | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | Į | 1 |) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | J | -1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -21 |
| W. D. Jenkins | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ŀ | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | ij | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 1 | -1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | -18 |
| S W Griffin | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | n | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | - 1 | -1 | - 1 | -0 | 0 | - 1 | -17 |
| Jas. Welsh | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | l | -1 | 1 | 1 | -20 |
| A. J. Boger | | | 1 | 1 | ì | į | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | U | IJ | 1 | ŧ | 1 | 1 | -19 |

20. Little--0011001010-1111111011--0110011 0. Omberg--1001100101-111111111101-11100 1-22. Hampton--1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1-1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0-0 1 1 0 I

MINNESOTA-Lake City, May 14th,-The Lake City sportsmen had their regular Thursday's match on the Point on yesterday

| C. W. Smith | 1 0 0 0 | 0 1 0 1 0 1- | - 1 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|
| J. C. Doughty | 0 1 1 0 | 0 0 0 0 1 0- | - : |
| J. M. McCroden | 1 1 0 |) 1 0 I 1 0 1- | - 1 |
| L.S. Van Vleit | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1- | -10 |
| S. M. Simpson | 0 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1- | - 9 |
| R. Neal | | 1 0 1 0 0 1- | - 8 |
| G. N. Benham | 1 1 1 1 | 1 0 1 1 1 0 | - 8 |
| G. F. Benson | 1 1 1 | 1 0 0 0 0 1 1- | - £ |
| George P. Stout | 0 1 0 1 | [1 1 0 0] I- | - ŧ |
| N. T. Putton | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 0 1- | - 9 |
| W. H. McMillin | 0 1 0 1 | L 0 1 0 1 1 1- | - { |
| G. C. Stout | 1 I 0 1 | 111111 | - (|
| THE CHILDON WILL CO. | C COMOTTINE, LEGISTEL | | |



RANGE AND GALLERY.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

Massachusetts-Gardner, Man 12th -- A team of the Medford Massachusetts—Gardner, Map 12th.—A team of the Medford Sportsman's Club, consisting of ten riffement, visited the Garden Club yesterday to participate in a friendly match at Hackmatack range. On arrival here a bounteous hunch was awaiting the visitors at Poland's. At its conclusion carriages were taken for the range; traps unpacked and a few sighting shots taken by the participants. The day was delightful at mid-day, but before the shooting began the wind became due north and came down the range quite cold, but even in its velocity. The sun was obscured, the light capital, and all the conditions favorable for good scores. President Knowlton of the Gardner Club called the match at 11.30 o'clock. Twenty mer faced the butts, each manassined to a pa-President knowlmon of the darraner Chib child the matter at Lixy o'clock. Twenty men faced the butts, each man assigned to a paper ring target, a description of which has been previously noted. The first round of ten shots was won by the Gardner team with 743 ring count and 471 Cecedimon. The Medfords vecorded ring count 758 and Creedimon 479. J. B. Osborn was high man for the Medford team at both counts, and Dodge the top man for the Gardners. At the commencement of the second round heavy leaden clouds east their shadows and rain began to fall, but the men kept well to their work, the Gardner team particularly inding the bullseye, and at the finish again led the Medford team 20 points. In this round Ellsworth was high man for the homo team, with \$4, 45, and Osborne again came to the front for the Medfords, with \$2, 45. At the finish of the second round the Gardners had the lead of 63 points; it began to look blue for the visiting team, and Captain Osborne was silent. On the last round quite a gale prevailed; the signal flags and the pretty flags at the batts fluttered every way. No idea of windage could be gained by those signals. The men shotslow and carefully, but they could not reach the home team, who closed for 752, while the Medfords o'clock. Twenty men faced the butis, each man assigned to a panot reach the home team, who closed for 52, while the Medfords had recorded 600, giving the Gardner team a splendid victory of 120 points ahead, while the Medfords led by two points Creedmoor count. The summary gives the details:—

| GARDNER TEAM. | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| I. N. Dodge Ring 86 69 Creedmoor 46 42 | 90 | 24 |
| 1. N. Douge) Creedmoor 46 42 | 46 | 13 |
| G. F. Ellsworth. Ring. 81 81 Creedmoor 45 45 | 78 | 24 |
| G. F. Ellsworth ('reedmoor 45 45 | 45 | 13 |
| C. Hinds. Ring. 81 69 Creedmoor 41 43 | 87 | 23 |
| Creedmoor 41 43 | 47 | 13 |
| H. C. Knowiton. Ring. 76 68 Creedmoor. 43 43 | 79 | 134 |
| 11. C. Knownon (Creedmoor 43 43 | 41 | 13 |
| C. O. Bent | 71 | 21 |
| C. O. Bent (Creedmoor | 45 | 10 |
| G. R. Pratt | 66 | 20 |
| G. R. Phili (Creedmoor 41 43 | 43 | 13 |
| 72 74 75 at a 1 79 | 57 | 20 |
| F. F. Nichols Creedmoor 42 44 | 42 | 12 |
| r. rrugaset. (Ring | 69 | 19 |
| S. Hildreth. Ring | 41 | 12 |
| vr. c. 1910-100 v Ring | 66 | 18 |
| H. S. Pierco | 4:3 | 12 |
| \ Ring | 35 | 15 |
| S. E. Watker (Creedmoor, | 5.9 | 12 |
| ve | 51 | 11 |
| W. Austin. 1 lting. 36 29 Creedmoor 40 38 | 40 | 11: |
| Total, Bines. | 2.212 | |
| Total, Creedmoor | 1,413 | |
| | | |

| MEDFORD TEAM. | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
| W. Charles Ring Creedmoor | 6 43 | 95 | 250 136 |
| T. D. Ochonn) Ring | 11 02 | 78 | 247 |
| J. B. Osborn Ring | 7 45 | 43 | 135 |
| E. F. Richardson Ring 8 | | 88 | 237 |
| Ottedinostiiiiii | 6 44 | 46 | 136 |
| | 6 59 5 44 | 67 | 202 |
| | 8 63 | 68 | 197 |
| | 3 43 | 44 | 130 |
| | 6 66 | 49 | 181 |
| E. W. Law (Creedmoor | | 41 | 126 |
| A. R. Archer | 9 71 | 51 | 171 |
| A. R. Archer Creedmoor 4 | 1 42 | 42 | 125 |
| C, D, Harrison Ring Creedmoor | 3 49 | 48 | 160 |
| Creedmoor | | 39 | 125 |
| C. H. Russell Ring Creedmoor | 5 55 2 42 | 40 | 156 |
| Oleganioot | 5 56 | 53 | 154 |
| J. H. Eames Ring | 1 42 | 41 | 124 |
| Withington R.ng | | 51 | 127 |
| H. Withington | 1 40 | 40 | 121 |
| Total, Rings | | . 2.08: | 1 |
| Total, Creedmoor | | . 1,41 | 1 |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | |
| Ring. | | | |
| Gardner team Medford team | | | 2,212 2,082 |
| | | - | 100 |
| Gardner points ahead | | | 130 |
| Creedmoor. | | | |

Gardner won by 130 points shead.

Boston, May 18th.—A delightful day greeted the Walnut Hill
marksmen, who participated in the regular renewed competition
in Everytedy's Match and the 500-yards match to-day. The atmosphere was cool and the wind, strong in the early stages of the
shooting from the north to east, recorded upon the dial 22 to 1
o'clock. The light was perfect, and the fleecy clouds did not
seriously affect elevations. The attendance was not as large as
usual, as the prominent members of the Massachusetts Riffe Association were at Medford to shoot in a feloadly return match with
weathers of the Medford Austern Riffe Association. Among the

 Medford team
 1,414

 Gardner team
 1,412

| Bumstead | | ٠. | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | Ð | * | | 12 | u | - 0 | 0 | 12 | 0-4 |
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| Richardso | n. | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 4 |
| Nichols | · . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-4 |
| Griffing | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | | | ÷ | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-4 |
| Souther | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ١. | | | i. | . ; | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-4 |
| Gould | | | | | | | | | | | ì | | ì | Ĭ. | | | ì | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 4 |
| Page | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-4 |
| Borden | | | ď | Ċ. | | | ï | | | | Ĺ | ١. | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-4 |
| Lithgow (| mi | li | e. | r | v) | | Ĭ. | | ì | | | | Ġ | Ĺ | | | Ċ | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-1 |
| Field | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5-4 |
| J. F. Broy | νn | | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | | ï | Ĺ | | i | Ĭ. | | | | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 - 4 |
| A. L. Bro | WI | ú | | Ċ | | Ĺ | | Ċ | | i | ŀ | | Ĺ | | | i | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 - 3 |
| 221 331 3510 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

BOSTON GALLERIES .- The second week in the May All-comers' BOSTON GALLERIES.—The second week in the May All-comers rifle match at the Mammoth Gallery has shown some excellent shooting, outranking the first week. The management intendeduring the summer months, to offer additional attractions to all devotees of the rifle. Following is the summary, showing the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200.

| W. H. Harrison | 39 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | 40- | |
|-------------------|------|-------------|---------|----|----|-----|------|
| E. F. Richardson | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | | 40- | |
| J Mercill | 39 | 39 | 339 | 40 | | 40- | |
| Frank Hollis | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | | 40- | -196 |
| Tr. A Potta d | 38 | 28 | 38 | 38 | | 38- | -151 |
| Gordan McKenzie 1 | 87 | William R. | Spark. | | ٠. | | 170 |
| L. W. Farrar 1 | 85 | H. C. Smit. | h | | ٠. | | 170 |
| C. Edwards 1 | 85 | F. J. Snow | | | | | 170 |
| N. S. James 1 | 84 | G. S. Wrigh | it | | | | 170 |
| F. P. Twids 1 | 82 | C. R. Sawy | er | | | | 175 |
| A. C. Meynard 1 | 81 | A. C. Good | dspeed. | | | | 173 |
| M. L. Pratt 1 | 79 1 | George S. 1 | Villian | 18 | | | 175 |
| F. T. Fellows 1 | 178 | A. C Stapl | CS | | | | 17: |
| A. H. Raymond I | 178 | George D. | Edison | | | | 174 |
| John Hartwell 1 | 178 | B, H. Dale | y | | | | 174 |
| C. R. Curtis 1 | 178 | O. T. Hart | | | | | 17: |
| George Estes | 77 | W. B. Flor | ence | | | | 173 |
| William W. Jones | 176 | | | | | | |

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY - Boston, May 14th .- The second week in the All Comers Rifle Match at the above gallery has shown some excellent shooting, outranking the first week, when the work done was very fine. Mr. W. H. Harrison still heads the list, making two more clean scores this last week, making his score 199 out of a possible 200. Mr. E. F. Richardson stands next in order with of a possible 200. Mr. E. F. Richardson stands noxt in order with two clean scores and three spendid thirty-nines, followed by Mr. J. S'ne'll with two clean scores and taree good thirty-nines; but outrants J by Mr. Richardson. Mr. Frank Hollis is next in order, with one clean score and four splendid thirty-nines, and no doubt before the month is ended, will be up with the leaders. The gallery has been well filled, both day and evening, throughout the week, and the incessant crack of the rifle has been heard a good part of the time at this pleasant and popular gallery. The management intend, during the summer months, to offer additional attractions to all devotees of the rifle who practice in the gallery; and to make the Manmoth Rifle Gallery a pleasant and cosy reservice on and all. The following is the standing of the several sort for one and all. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date. 50 yards; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200.

| | 40 40 | 40 40-199 |
|--------------------|-------|-------------|
| | 39 39 | 40 40-197 |
| | 39 39 | 40 40-197 |
| Frank Hollis | 39 39 | 39 40-196 |
| TI A Pollard | 33 38 | 38 38-190 |
| Gordan McKenzie | 37 37 | 37 39-187 |
| f. W. Farrar | 36 37 | 38 38-185 |
| C Edwards | 37 37 | 37 39-185 |
| N. S. James | 36 37 | 37 38-164 |
| F P Twids 30 | 36 36 | 37 37-182 |
| A. C. Maynard | 36 36 | 36 37-181 |
| M. I. Pratt | 35 36 | 36 37-179 |
| T T Fellows | 35 36 | 36 86-178 |
| A H Baymond | 35 36 | 36 36-178 |
| John Hartwell | 35 36 | 38 36-178 |
| C. R. Curtis 35 | 35 36 | 36 30-178 |
| Goo Estes | 35 35 | 36 36-177 |
| Wm. W. Jones 35 | 35 35 | 36 36-177 |
| Wm R Spark | 35 35 | 35 36-176 |
| H C Smith 35 | 35 85 | 35 36-176 |
| F I Snow | 85 35 | 35 36-176 |
| G. 8. Wright | 35 35 | 35 36-176 |
| C & Sawyer | 35 35 | 85 35-175 |
| A. C. Goodspeed 35 | 35 35 | 35 35-175 |
| Geo, S. Williams | 35 35 | 35 35-175 |
| A. C. Staples 34 | 35 35 | 85 35-174 |
| Geo. D. Edson 34 | 35 35 | 35 35-174 |
| B. H. Duley 34 | 35 35 | 35 35-174 |
| O. T. Hart | 34 35 | 35 35 -173 |
| W. B. Florence | 34 85 | 35 35-173 |
| H. D. Plotonoo. | | G. E. R. |
| | | Che Lie Lie |

Boston, May 13th.-There was a good attendance of members of the Massachusetts Rille Association at Walnut Hill to-day, to participate in the regular competition in the long-range match. The weather conditions were such as to make it very difficult to shoot with any degree of certainty. There were ten entries, and

| | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| William Gerrish | { 8005 5 5 4 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 105 |
| S. Lewis | $ \begin{cases} 8005 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & $ | :02 |
| I E Brown made a t | total of 200 : J. B. Rich, 188 · S. Wilder, 18 | 2. |

J. Nichols, 172.

Bellevue Range, May 12th.—In the classified series match at Belle vue range to-day, by the Medford Amateur Rifle Association there were forty entries. Mr. J. R. Osborne won the special prize in the first-class, C. H. Russell in the second-class, and A. J. Greene in the third-class. Following are the best scores:

| C. H. Russell. | | | 5 4 4 5 | 4 5 4 | 5 5 5-4 |
|----------------|------|---|---------|-------|---------|
| J. B. Osborn. | | | 5 5 5 5 | 4 5 4 | 4 4 5-4 |
| W. Jacobs | | | 5 5 4 4 | 4 4 5 | 4 5 5-4 |
| R. Abbott | | ' | 4 5 4 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 4 4-4 |
| Sawyer | | | 1 4 5 4 | 5 4 5 | 4 5 4-4 |
| A. J. Greene. | | | 5 4 4 5 | 4 5 4 | 5 4 4-4 |
| | | | | | |

'Medford, May 15th.—The return match between teams of the Massachusetts Rifle Association and the Medford Amateur Rifle Sussentisetts faind Association and the MedioTra Manteur Anne Association took place at Bellevue Hange this afternoon. The teams consisted of seven men each, the visiting team defeating the home team by seven points. The average shooting per man of the Mussachusetts team was 44 3-7, and that of the Medford team 43 3-7. The best Individual score was made by Mr. R. Ab-bott, of the Medfords. The scores are as follows:— MASSACHUSETTS TEAM.

| H. S. Harris N. W. Arno | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ŏ | 4 | 5 | 5 - 45 |
|----------------------------|-----|---|-----|----|----|--|--------|--------|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| N. W. Arno | ld. | | | | | | | | | 4 | õ | 4 | 4 | 5 | ŏ | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| E. F. Richar R. Todd | ď | 0 | n | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4-45 |
| R. Todd | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-45 |
| D Kirkwoo | a . | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4-44 |
| G. L. Winsh. | qi | | | | | | | ٠. | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-44 |
| J. Nichols | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 - 43 - 311 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | CAB | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R. Abbott W. Charles. | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ő | 5 | 5 | 4 | d | 5-47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. Charles. | | | • • | | | | | | ì | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Ä. | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5-46 |
| E W Low | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 4 | čs. | - A | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| E. W. Law . | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | ٠. | | | 4 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| E. W. Law . | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | ٠. | | | 4 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| E W Low | | | | ٠. | ٠. | | ٠. | | | 4 | 5 | 45 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |

log treated as one continuous sense. The continuous act was and for the Massachivetts Target Match as for the Cup Match, and the prizes amount to \$102.50. The Curton Match, at 600 yards, is open to all concers, rife and position any, cartons to count six, and offers prizes amounting to \$80. The conditions are the same for the 800-yards Carton Match as the 800, and the prizes amount to \$101.50. All the competitions are subject to the rules of the association. No challenge of shots will be permitted, except at the discretion of the excepture officer. Sighting shots are not allowed in any of these contests. Bulleye practice allowed at all ranges throughout the meeting, when the targets are not required for scoring.

-On May 22d eight men of Company D, Roxbury City Guards, First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, will shoot a tele-graphic match with eight men of the Oakland Guards, Company A. Firth Battullon of Infantry, Oakland, Cal. The castern end of the match is to be shot at Walnut Hill, Boston, at 4 o'clock.

CONNECTICUT .- Bridgeport, May 17th .- At the regular monthly construction—Budgeport Rifle Club, at Sensido Range, the weather was cloudy, with occasional dashes of rain. Wind light, but changeable. 200 yards rifle match, ten shots, no re-entries:—

| Daniel E. Marsh S. H. Hubbard S. V. Nichols | 4 | 4 5 4 | - 4 | 4 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4-42 |
|--|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|------|
| S. H. Hubbard | 4 | 4 4 5 | 4 | 5 4 | - 4 | 4 | 4-42 |
| S. V. Nichols | 4 | 5 4 4 | 4 | 3 4 | . 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| F. S. Stevens | 5 | 4 4 3 | 5 5 | 4 4 | . 4 | 4 | 4-41 |
| Isaac McCourt | 5 | 4 5 4 | 4 | 4 4 | - 4 | 3 | 4-41 |
| Isaac McCourt | 4 | 4 3 5 | 5 5 | 4 3 | 4 | 4 | 4-40 |
| H. Carstisene Philo M. Beers. John Slatcher Miles Nolan | 3 | 4 3 4 | 4 | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| John Slatcher | 4 | 4 4 4 | + 4 | 3 3 | 4 | 8 | 4-37 |
| Miles Nolan | 4 | 3 4 2 | 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 | 3-36 |
| Record match, 200 yards, no re- | entrie | s:- | | | | | - |
| S. V. Nichols H. Curstisone Jeane McCourt Hurry Nichols | 3 | 4 5 4 | . 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-46 |
| H. Carstisene | 4 | 5 5 5 | i 4 | 5 4 | 5 | 4 | 4-45 |
| Isaac McCourt | 4 | 4 4 4 | 5 | 5 4 | . 5 | 4 | 5-44 |
| Harry Nichols | 4 | 4 5 5 | 4 | 5 4 | . 5 | 4 | 444 |
| | | | | | | | |
| D. C. Kingham. | | | | | | | |

| ı | John Statcher 4 4 4 Philo M. Beers 4 3 8 | 4 | ĭ | ŝ | â | 0 | î | 5-11 |
|---|---|----|------|---|---|----|----|------|
| ı | John Statener, 7 7 7 | ő | 7 | 1 | 7 | ĩ | 3 | 4-22 |
| ı | Philo M. Beers * o o | D | 3 | 7 | * | 12 | 2 | 5-01 |
| ı | Silverware match, 200 yards, re-entries allo | W | ed : | | | | | |
| ı | Shiperware inaren, 200 yalus, 10-20 ratus and Isana McCourt. S. H. Hubbard. Harry Michols. S. W. Nichols. Daniel E. Marsh. F. S. Revens. S. C. Kingman. H. Carstisene. H. S. Bassett. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 533 |
| ı | S H Hubbard | 5 | õ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5-33 |
| ı | Harry Nichols | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5-3 |
| ı | tolar Clatches | ř. | Ä | 5 | ā | Ä | 5 | 5-39 |
| ı | O IT MILE IN | 3 | ž | 5 | â | ŝ | š | 4-95 |
| П | S. V. NICHOIS | 3 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 1 0 |
| ı | Daniel E. Marsh | Э | 9 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 4-30 |
| ı | F. S. Stevens | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4-31 |
| ı | S. C. Kingman | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-30 |
| ı | H Carstisene | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | õ | 4-30 |
| ı | R S Roseott | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5-28 |
| U | Philo M. Beers | 3 | 3 | 2 | â | 4 | ŝ | 4-26 |
| ı | F. W. Peck | Ÿ | 7 | 7 | î | | 7 | 4-20 |
| | r. w. reck | * | * | * | * | 60 | T. | 4 |
| ŀ | 500 yards, subscription carton target:- | | | | | | | |
| ı | S. H. Hubbard | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | ő | 5-36 |

5.H. Hutbeard 5.3 5.5 5.4 5.32 bavid Congar 5.3 5.5 5.5 4.5-32 sac McCourt 5.2 5.5 5.3 3.23 sac McCourt 5.2 5.5 5.3 3.23 Ladies match, 200 yards:—

THE TEAM SELECTION.—The open matches at Creedmoor for places on the team did not amount to much. There were not entries enough to make it anything of a winnowing process. On the first day but five shooters were out, and but two of these could fairly be counted on as possible competitors. On the next

day the list was even shorter, and the last two days' shooting was

pandoned. The score as far as it went stood:—

May 1ith.—W M. Parrow, 211; R. Rathbone, 211; W. H. Jackm, 202; H. Fisher, 199; S. H. Hubbard, 180. May 12th.-W. M. Farrow, 198; R. Rathbone, 192; H. Fisher,

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB .- New York, May 15th .- Ninth competi-

J. H. Brov D. Miller.

SCHUETZEN NOTES .- Great preparations are being made by the COLUZION NOTICE—Orea, preparations are doing made by the United Schnetzen Association (New York and Jersey Schnetzen Corps) to make the Pair, which is to be held at the Park during the days of June, the 6th until the 20th inclusive, a grand success. This Fair and Festival is given by the Association for the purpose of paying off the floating debt, and beautifying and improving their property, which is one of the most beautiful pleasure parks in the United States, being situated on the western slope of a prominent hill, about forty minutes from the City Hall, New York, and accessible by both steam and horse cars, either from Jersey City or Hoboken. The property is located at Lindon Hill. N. J., and contains 331 acres of beautifully cultivated land, large hake stone custle, fest-hall, shooting hall, farm house, and other buildings too numerous to mention, which, combined with a mag-nificent view and a cool breeze, makes the place a great resort for pleasure. Connected with the Fair will be a prize shooting, with pleasure. Connected with the Fair will be a prize Shooting, with the fellowing programme. Prize shooting begins on the 7th of June, and will end on the evening of the 10th. Twenty-five prizes will be divided on the prize or ring target, first prize to be \$50, last \$4. Entrance fee for three shots, \$2; number of tickets unlimited. On the Man Target, twenty prizes will be distributed; first prize, \$20, last \$2. Entrance fee for three shots, \$1; number of tickets unlimited. On the Bullscyo Target, \$250 will be divided into thirty-three prizes; first, \$25, last, or thirty-third prize, \$2; ten tickets for \$10. The false center is 12, and the bullscyo 4 inches in diameter. The nearest shot to the center will get the first prize, and so on. In addition to this, cicht prizes will be paid for the most, second most, and so on. Bullscyes: For the first most, \$12; for the eighth most, \$2. Distance on all the targets, 300 yards.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB.—The spring meeting of the Zettler Riflo Club, which was held at the Union Schuetzen Park May 10th and 11th, was not so well attended as was expected, but the shooters

| O. Miller 69 | O. B. Hull (Collinsville, Conn.) 66 |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| , Vogel 69 | J. Delahunty (Pittston, Pa.) 65 |
| f. Fenning 68 | W. Klein 65 |
| E. Holzman | R. Spitz 65 |
| d. Dorler 68 | Phil. Klein |
| M. Brown 67 | W. F. Fliedner 61 |
| 7. Buddman 67 | N. Crusius 64 |
| 1. Wilhams 67 | C. Rein 63 |
| 3. Zeitler63 | 1 |
| Man Target, three shots, possib | de 60 :— |
| d Dorler 58 | H. Williams 54 |
| Delahunty 56 | P. Fenning |
| 1 DOUBLE DE STORE | 72 Thetanes |

J. Delabunty M. Buddman (Brooklyn) G. Joiner M. Brown C. Judson J. B. Blumenberg L. Vogel E. Holzmann... O. B. Hull..... D. Miller Chs. Rein F. W. Fliedner .

Bullseye Targets:—

th prize for two best bullseyes...

2d prize for two best bullseyes...

3d prize for two best bullseyes...

ith prize for second best bullseye...

ith prize for second best bullseye...

ith prize for fitted best bullseye...

7th prize for fitted best bullseye...

sth prize for fitth leet bullseye...

9th prize for sixth best bullseye...

10th prize for eighth best bullseye...

12th prize for tenth best bullseye... Bullseye Targets :-Miller, Klein. Budelmann. Spitz. adway. J. Debrhunty, J. H. Brown, J. Blumenberg,

The New York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. George Aery, holds its annual festival on the 7th, 8th und 9th of June, at the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill. They invite all shooters of the United States, and especially those of the "Bund," to take part in it. Guests will be welcomed and morning of the 7th of June. ed and received at 24 Market street, on the

A PROTEST AGAINST "TICKET" SHOOTING .- New York, May 8th-Zetter Rifle Club-Gautlemen: --Wo beg to offer our thanks for your kind invitation of May 1st. We regret to perceive in your programme the unlimited issue of tickers on the man targets. It cannot have passed unnoticed by so prominent an association as yours-as in fact it has been observed by all shooterscation as yours—as in fact it mas been observed by all shooters—that this privilege, practiced since a number of years, has been working very injuriously against the general interests of shooting, and we do not hesitate to dechard its so no of the main reasons why shooting has gradually failen from being a pleasure to a money-making affair.

We have decided not to take part at your festival officially, where the tent is the conventional processor.

We have decided not to fake part at your festival omicially, leaving it entirely to the personal inclination of our members. We wish thereby only to express that we take a dec ded stand against a practice of such injurious consequences, and hope that our long-standing mutual friendship will not suffer in any way through this course of ours. Wishing you the best success in your undertaking, we remain, gentlemen, your true friends,

A. METEL CLUB.

A. METEL, President.

A Useless Competition.—New York, May 18th—Editor Forest and Stream:—We notice in your issue of May 5th that the N. R. A. is preparing the terms of a competition between the ordinary ten-pound rides and "those ponderous pieces of ordinare"—the heavy Swiss rides. These latter expressions may leave orroneous impressions. They can only apply to what has been in Switzerland twenty-hev years ago, and to what is yet in use only with some Gorman shooting clubs here incapable or unwilling to take any progressive steps.

In Switzerland the militia has been provided for about fifteen years with the "Vetteril," a breech-loader considered by the highest authorities as still the best military ride, without exception, and at all the shooting festivals only "Vetteril" or "Martini" rides are used. They weigh eleven pounds, have At ealiber, and carry with precision 500 meters, but no other style is allowed than standing, and a company of the control of the standing of the control of the standing of the standi A USELESS COMPETITION .- New York, May 18th-Editor Forest

curry with precision 500 meters. The shooting is generally cone at 300 and 500 meters, but no other style is allowed than standing, of-hand position; with no artificial rest and no artificial sight. We cannot see any practical value in a competition as proposed Why go back to olden times? There is a good deal of progress to be made yet in the way of shooting with breech-loaders. Let us put our energies to that, and let old ponderous muzile-loaders alone. Some Members of the Helyetia

Brinton, May 15th .- Sharps Match for military rifles, 200 yards : Same Day .- Ballard Match, any rifle, 200 yards ;-

A. Brown 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4-4: WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15th.—The Columbia Rifle Association shot its fifth and last of the pre-arranged spring series of weekly shot its fifth and last of the pre-arranged spring series of weekly subscription matches on its range at Benning's last Saturday. Barring wind, the conditions were favorable, a good light it felling to mirage, a dry air, high barometrical pressure, and a pleasant temporature, ranging from 81 to 62 degrees, being its main characteristics. "Old Prob.," however, slipped up on the wind, which blew directly down on the range with liftful, fish-tail fury, chopping with startling rapidity from either side of the 12 c'dock on the great dial, necessitating frequent changes of from three to air points' windage betweenshots. Under these cframsstances, when the match was called at 2.45 r.M., doubts were freely expressed whether any of the five competing marksman would reach 255 out of the possible 25. Dr. Scott, Col. Burnside Mr. Walter Scott, Mr. Lauritzen and Mr. Adec entered. It became evident early in the 509 yards' shooting that the Doctor's arduous training as a "ish-tail shot" made him at home in the troublesome manipulation of his wind-gauge, which the changing guats entailed, and the white owl popped loyously into view as he sent in shot after shot to the very close of his string, giving him a clean score to the surprise of all, his worst shots showing a comfortable elbow-room of black on the margin of the builiseye, to which three powerful telescopes were directed in keen susubscription matches on its range at Benning's last Saturday nim a clean score to the surprise of all, his worse shots seconing a comfortable elbow-room of black on the margin of the bullisore, to which three powerful telescopes were directed in keen suspense. Col. Burnside's 89, admirable as it was, full quite into the shade beside this splendid performance, while the others, steady shots though they were, had to content themselves with 63 and even 60. During the 900 yards' shooting, the wind, although less strong, was even more erratic in its sudden choppings, the marksmen often lying down with 11 o'clock windage on, only to send their builtes through a smart 1 o'clock puir. Mags, and occasional ravens, sprinkled all the scores except the Doctor's, but he again came to the fore with a very exhibitant part of the fore with a very exhibitant part of the different wither following with a good 70, in which, however, the jackdaw once appeared. The remained price of 8,66 and 65. At 1,600 yards the wind fell still more, but remained tricky to the end. The Doctor, after opening with a high builtseye, met on the next round with his only misfortune of the day in a 12 o'clock Jackdaw, due to a sudden change in the light, which carried the Colonel's Slig over the target into the Amecsatia beyond on the jackomy, due to a sunden change in the light, which carried the Colonel's flug over the target into the Ameostia beyond on the following shot. A capital 72, however, rowneded the Doctor's painstaking efforts, he dropping but one point thereafter on his seventh round, and his aggregate was announced by the secore as 220. Watter Scott's 70 and Mr. Adee's 68 were the next best totals. The two leading tallies were found to be as follows, Dr. Scott's younger brother being a good second :—

| Dr. S. I. Scott | \$00-5 900-4 1,060-5 | 5 5 3 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 6 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 54 | 5 5 | $5 - 75 \\ 5 - 73 \\ 5 - 72 $ 22 | 3 () |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-----|-------------|---------|-----------|-----|--------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Mr. Walter Scott | \$00-4 9(0-4 1,000-5 | 5 5 | 4 3 3 5 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 3 | 544 | ł ā | 3 5 5 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 5 4 5 | $5 - 65 \\ 5 - 70 \\ 5 - 70 \\ 20$ | ď |

(1.0.0-5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 6 4 5 5 7 0)

The five contests thus shot, without regard to weather, according to the programme arranged by the club long beforehand, determine the Columbia Rifle Association's representation in cundidacy for a place on the Dollymount team in favor of Dr. Scott. His record (be having shot in all five matches) is 2.55, 200, 200, 207, 220-1,051, an average of 210 1-5.

His record (he having shot in all five matches) is 235, 200, 200, 207, 220-1,631, an average of 210 1-5.

Wherling is. Washington—Wheeling, W. Va., May 10th.—On the 8th inst. our team of three men, selected from the Wheeling Ride Club, shot a telegraph match at 500 yards with a team of the same number from the Washington, Pa., Ride Club, under rules of N. R. A. Phing commenced at 3-20 o'clock, and continued until after 6, each diffug 20 shots. Owing to the hilly nature of the surrouding country, the only available piace for a range of any length is in the valleys, through which very perplexing winds circulate, and the reflemen must shoot through whirlwinds and cross currents most of the time. About two years ago there existed a ride club here, of which Prof. Dwight was a prominent member, and when the American Ride Twine of 7% was elected, he was the only member west of New York. The interest, however, subsided for a time, but last fall it was again reseascitated, and a new club organized with about afficem members, all of whom have made rapid and steady improvement in shooting. Until a few days ago, the practice was confined to short range of rhand work, but the probability of having some competitions at min-ringe in our neighbors, caused the club to creat a 500-yard target has tweek, and arrangements were completed for a telegraph match between a team from our club and Washington, Pa. The team was put into practice at the new distance by Mr. Dwight, and had only had three afternoons' experience when they faced the targets for the contest last Saturday. This had been enough to accustom them to the hold and position, and with Mr. Dwight's abole about wind, they have made personne when they faced to targets for the confest last Saturday. This had been enough to accustom them to the hold and position, and with Mr. Dwight's help about wind, they have made a score which is very hard for any new team to equal, and of which they may well feel proud. Wheeling has reason to be proud of her parsmen, and if our ridemen continue she will soon have the he same privilege of pointing with just pride to her rifle Below is the score of each team:—

WHEELING.

| Dwight Stewart Babeock | 5555 | 45555445 | 1541555 55541555 | 5 5- 95 |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Grand total | | | | 290 |
| | WASH | INGTON. | | |
| HazlettRothwell | 5 5 5 5 | $5555441 \\ 5435545$ | 45555454 45333454 | 4 5 - 93 5 3 - 82 |
| Grand total | | | | 268 |

TWELVE O'CLOCK BULL

New Orleans, May 9th.—The tenth individual shoot for the buttalion cup of the Washington Artillery took place to-day, at the New Orleans Ridio Park. Only soven contestants showed up, but a large number of spectators were present. The weather was the and the wind moderate. Mr. Dudley Stelph, who has won the cup four times, did not shoot. P. Michel came to the front winner for the first time. The secre was as follows:—

| ner for the first time. The score was as follows :- | |
|--|----------------------|
| P. Michel | -18 40 -22 40 |
| P. Michel 200 yards 4 3 5 3 3 3 6 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 6 4 4 3 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 | -20 (39 -19 (39 |
| R. Viliarubia | -16 37 -21 37 |
| R. Viliarubia. 500 yards. 5 5 4 4 5 H. Dupre. 500 yards. 5 4 4 5 3 500 yards. 2 3 5 3 | -21 36 -15 36 |
| G, W. Charlton 200 yards 5 2 5 0 3 | -16 at |
| G, W. Charlton 200 yards 3 4 4 2 3 5 6 6 3 6 5 9 yards 5 2 5 6 3 4 6 2 3 5 6 6 3 6 9 yards 5 2 5 6 3 6 3 6 9 yards 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 5 6 6 9 yards 3 2 3 0 2 3 6 6 9 yards 3 3 3 4 3 5 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 | -16 26 -10 26 |

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW

(Continued from Page 311.)

Continued from Page 311.)

Bautimere; A. H. Moore's Count Dan, Philadelphia; A. E. Godefroy's Decimal Dash, Grange Gounty, N. Y.; D. T. Charles' Sam, Athany, N. Y.; B. C., A. H. Moore's Moderick, Philadelphia, and Albany, N. Y.; B. C., A. L. Moore's Moderick, Philadelphia, and Chass 27—Imported Euglish Sutters—Hitches,—First prize, \$30, Walter H. Beenle's Mina, N. Y.; second, \$29, A. H. Moore's Lass of Gowrie, Philadelphia; third, silver medal, A. H. Moore's Luna May, V. H. C., J. H. Davidson's Alas, Monroe, Meit, Mrs. S. nie, Baltimore. H. C., A. E. Godefroy's Silk, Orange County, N. Y., and D. Murray's Mina, Maryina, M., Morroe, Meit, Mrs. S. nie, Baltimore. H. C., A. E. Godefroy's Silk, Orange County, N. Y., and D. Murray's Mina, Maryinad, C., Erd. Aug. Herzberg's Kiet H. and Polka, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John C. Higgins' Petret H., and Paul's Purnje's Nell, Boston, Mass. Allend, M. H. Morroe's Kiet H. and Polka, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John C. Higgins' Petret H., and Paul's Privale, Mrs.; second, \$24, Cincoln & Hellyur's Affon, Warre, Miss.; Mind, Silver, New York; Arlydson's Cassell, Monroe, Mich. Y. H. C., John B. Godwin's Grouse Dalo, Narwich, Count, A. W. Gure's Fred, New York; Arlydson's Cassell, Morroe, Mich. Y. H. C., John B. Godwin's Grouse Dalo, Narwich, Count, A. W. Gure's Fred, New York; Arlur Duanc's Chance, Bergen Point, N. J.; Miss Juliet Duychine's Chipps, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. M. Aldrich's Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. W. Aldrich's Brace, Providence, R. J. C., Class 29—Arlur Danne's States, Morroe, Mich.; second, \$29, W. Taliman's Jenne, Drownvile, R. J., Hird, sliver medal, W. B. Welk, Jr. Samuel Seranton's Joseic, Olneyville, R. L.; A. R. Warrae's Kate, New York; Alluran's Samuel Seranton's Joseic, Olneyville, R. L.; A. R. Warrae's Kate, New York; and Edwin C. Stokes' Watertoo, Woodbury, N. J. Cass 39—Anglish Setter Puppics Under 12 Months—Bitches, Prize, prize, 540, W. E. Leavitt's Romulus, Fushing, L. I.; a. C. Bonghish Setter Puppics Under 12 Months—Gods, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Jo

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Monor & Monor, Philadelphia; sectond, \$23, Toletok Kennel Club's Venus; third, silver medal, A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid, Philadelphia. V. H. C., Toletok Kennel Club's Venus; third, silver medal, A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid, Philadelphia. V. H. C., Toletok Kennel Club's Venus; third, silver medal, A. H. Moore's Lady Rapid, Philadelphia. V. H. C., Toletok Kennel Club's January, C., Geo. Norbury Apploid's Bessie, Baltimore, Md.; and J. P. Barnard, dr's, Ruby, Philadelphia. V. H. C., Bennel Club's Andrew Commission of the Steven Pedal Rapid

third, Rowland P. Keasbey's Bonnie, Newark, N. J. V. H. C., W. W. Wearer's Baby, New York. C. D. P. Bosworth's Bell, New York. C. W. W. Wearer's Baby, New York. C. D. P. Bosworth's Bell, New York. C. W. W. Wearer's Baby, New York. C. W. M. Drake's Lufra, New York; third, silver medal, Charles A. Miller's Gypsy, Elizabeth, N. J. Class 39—Beagies—Dogs or Bitches.—First prize, \$15, Tolodo Kennel Chub's Reokiess; second, \$10, J. F. D. Navarro's Susio, Vork. H. C., Essex Co. Hunt's Ramblotry, Montclair, N. J. C. Essex Co. Hunt's Gypsy, Montclair, N. J. C. Sesex Co. Hunt's Gypsy, Montclair, N. J. C. Essex Co. Hunt's Gypsy, Montclair, N. J. C. Essex Co. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, S. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wontclair, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, New York, Wont, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, Wont, Wont, C. R. Gibridger, Wont, N. J. Hunt's Gypsy, New York, W. H. C. W. Hunter's Hunt's

. Johnston's Rub, New York. ass 55—Eok Terriers Under 12 Months—Bitches,—Prize, silver att, F., W. Fleck's Gipp, New York.

Class 50—Colleys—Dors or Bitches—First prize, \$20, J. Lindeay's Rex., Jersey City', second, \$10. Dr. J. W. Downey's Lassie, Freederick Consty, exceeding liver media, C. E. Wooff's clock, New York, V. H. C., W. H. Watt's Ray, Philadelphin; H. Younge, Jr's, Pixie, New York, N. P. Schenck's lemon and white dog, New York, New York, N. P. Schenck's lemon and white dog, New York, S. A. S. Apgar's Spy, New York, and same owner's Efficiency of the Class of Colley Puppies—Dogs or Bitches—Prize, silver medal, A. S. Apgar's Lassie, New York, V. H. C., same owner's Robin, and Miss Editi Robert's Bess, Mott Hiven, N. Y. H. C., Miss E. S. Hamitton's Seamp, New York, and A. E. Godeffroy's Lassie, Class of Louid Dogs—Prise prize, \$15, Sir William Verner's Donald, London, England; second, \$10, J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s, Judy, Hoston, Miss.; Lind, silver medial, George de Forest Grant's Visual Class of —Bull Terriers Dogs or Bitches—Prize, Pize, \$15, Sir William Venor's Europhin, London, England; second, \$10, same owner's Superburs, Hurd, silver medal, Mrs. G.Willis' Veltor, New York, Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs or Bitches—Prize, Pize, \$15, Sir William Venor's Europhin, London, England; second, \$10, same owner's Superburs, Hurd, silver medal, Mrs. G.Willis' Veltor, New Saltast, New York, Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terrier Puppies.—Prize, a silver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches.—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches.—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches.—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches.—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—Class 50—Bull Terriers Dogs and Bitches.—Pirze, asilver medal; was with—

Class 63—Bull Terrier Puppies.—Prize, a silver medal; was with-heid.
Class 63—Bull Terrier Puppies.—Prize, a silver medal; was with-heid.
Class 61—Skye Terriers—Dogs and Bltches.—First prize, \$15, John Louis Harberger's Patch, New York; second, \$10, John Louis Harberger's Patch, New York; second, \$10, John Louis Pepper, Boston. Y. H. G., W. H. Asphiwall's Puppy, New York; C. A. Reis, Modifiens Tatters, New York, and John Osborno's Charlie, New York, C. New York, and John Osborno's Charlie, New York. C. Reis, Modifiens Tatters, New York, and John Osborno's Charlie, New York. C. St. St. St. W. Daggett's Diek, Boston, Mass; second, \$10, Miss Adelaide Detelon's Roderick, Boston, Mass; scond, \$10, Miss J. E. Kooms' Prince, Ballinore, M.; Lurge—Bitches,—First prize, \$15, E. W. Daggett's Dolly, Class Salves; second, \$10, Miss Gracke Edward-Tiny, Now York; bitd, silver medal, Miss Berthal Headfel Racket, New York. V. H. C., Miss L. H. King's Peggy, New York.
Class Salves; second, \$10, Miss Gracke Edward-Tiny, Now York; bitd, silver medal, Miss Berthal Headfel Racket, New York. V. H. C., Miss L. H. King's Peggy, New York.
Class Salves, Salves, Miss Company, New York, Class Salves, Salves, Miss Called Salves, New York, Class Salves, Salves, Salves, Salves, New York, Class Salves, Sal

Norst, second, 810, W. Collins' Royal, New York, chird, sliver metal, Human Kallaher's Roger, New York. C. John Mart Ork.

Class 69 - Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, not Exceeding Five Pounds—Dogs and Bitches—Eirst prize, 816, Thomas Kallaher's Stiver metal, Stophen Mulvey's Champion, New York. H. C., John Martiott's Kitty, New York, and S. S. Browning's Rox, New York. Dogs and Bitches, and Martiott's Kitty, New York, and S. S. Browning's Rox, New York. Dogs and Bitches.

First prize, 816, Miss Vennie G. Cla., ee'g's Bijou, New York; Second, silver medal, S. S. Browning's Rox, New York, Collins' Dandy, Sport and Queen, New York; George S. Share, and S. S. Browning's Rox, New York, Collins' Dandy, Sport and Queen, New York; George S. Share, S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. S. Share, S. Sh

SPECIAL PRIZES.

No entries required for Classes O, D, E, F, H and I. Entries for Classes A, B and G, must be made during the first day of the show with the superintendent.

A.—For the best collection of dogs owned and exhibited by one person, kennel or citula, quality and quantity to be considered, an elegant silver tankard, value of \$500, resented by Messrs. Bartens & Rice, of No. 29 John street, New York. The spirit of the collection of the purpose of encouraging the importation and distribution of the purpose of encouraging the importation and the following rules:

techs & Isice, of No.-2d John street, New York. The spirit of the sward to be for the purpose of encorraging; the importation and breeding of all kinds of thoroughbred dogs in America, under the following rules:—

The award to go be recede, the property of the exhibitor, kennel or citib entering them. The quality of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered as well as the number and variety of the dogs to be considered. The award to be made upon the decision of a majority of all the judges, or in case of there being a non-agreement, the find decision to rest with an umpire, to be duly appointed by the managers of the show.

The award to be made upon the decision of a majority of all the judges, or in case of there being a non-agreement, the find the managers of the show.

The award to be made upon the decision of a majority of all the judges, or in case of there being a non-agreement, the find the managers of the show.

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bliss May Callender's, Albany, N. 1., Champion Prisa setter Royy O'More.

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1.—For the heat Unglish setter doe, native or imported (to be competed for by the V. H. C. winners, one ried out and engraved same, value \$28, presented by George C. Sterling, Esq. Winners M. G. G. For the best kennel, of not less than five imported English sotters, to be composed of dors and bitches, owned by one person (pupples not allowed to compete), an imported Mirzapon rug. There were two competitors, namely: Mr. A. H. Moore's, Phiadelphia, Duke of Beaufort, Roderick, Count Dan, Luan May, Lass O'Gowrie, Ruth; D. T. Charles, Albany, N. Y., Nina, Rosa, Sam, Wellington, Crickot. Mr. Charles was awarded the prize.
H.—A clib medal will be given for the best black setter dor; There wordeneys, H. S. H. Mordeney, H. S. H. A. H. Mordeney, H. S. H. A. H. Mordeney, H. S. Samt.
I.—A club medal will be given for the best black setter dor; drickly, Providence, R. I., Smit.
I.—A club medal will be given for the best colley bitch, providing a bitch does not take the prize in the regular classes Winner: Dr. J. W. Downey's, New Market, Md., Lassle.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SIR WM. VERNER'S DOGS .- Three ex PHOTOGRAPHS OF SIR W. VERKER S DOGS.—Heree ex-cellent likenesses of the famous winners Tarquin, Super-bus and Donald, have just been sent to us by Mr. Luthers, who had them in charge at the show. Mora is the artist, and he has, in his new departure, done the champion invited. instice.

Photograph of Ray.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston, of 133 West Forty-second street, this city, has kindly sent us a photograph of his champion English setter dog Ray. The picture is a good one, as pictures of this kind go. It was taken by Pach, Broadway above Thirtcenth street.

ENGLISH KENNEL CLUB FIELD TRIALS.—The report of the National Spring Meeting, held on April 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, has been unavoidably crowded out of the last two issues, on account of the unusually full and complete description of the New York Bench Show.

Dogs at Auction.—About sixty dogs were offered for sale at auction, on Friday of last week, at the mart of Messrs. Baker & Son, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, in this city. Some of the animals present had been exhibited at the Bench Show, but the majority of them were tolerably good-looking mongrels of the non-sporting classes, below the show standards. The prices paid for those actually sold (as some lots were merely bid in) were, in most cases, low, although a few of the finer-looking animals bearing some resemblance to Llewellyn setters, Newfoundlands, etc., brought fair prices. A few private sales were also effected.

KENNEL NOTES.

Bred.—Jessie-Faust -The St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust has been bred to Mr. C. C. Pettit's (Galveston, Texas), Jessie. Duchess-Rush-Mr. George Van Wagenen's champion pointer Duchess to Mr. Edmund Orgill's champion Rush. Di-Young Laterack—Mr. W. F. Steel's half Laverack setter bitch Di to Mr. John C. Higgins' Young Laverack, by Blue Prince, out of Fairy. Di out of Dr. Gautier's Ruby, by his Dan and half sister to Daisy Denn.

Sales.-Bow-Jaunty Puppies-The St. Louis Kennel Club has sold to Mr. P. H. Adee, of this city, a dog pup out of Jaunty, by Bow, and a bitch of the same litter to Mr. J. W. Jackson, of Opelousas, La.

WHELPS.—Rose—Mr. L. W. Sharp's (Hammonton, N. J.) Rose Gildersloeve-Lark, whelped, May 7th, ten puppies—five dogs and five bltches—by owner's Frank. The puppies are all pure white. Jaunty—St. Louis Kennel Club's Jaunty has whelped nine pupples-three dogs and six bitches-by champion Faust. all liver and white,

NAMES CLAIMED—Frolic and Frisky—Mr. McDonald, of Rockland, Mc., claims the names of Frolic and Frisky for his liver and while cocker spaniels, Spot-Fire. Pride of the Penobscut—Mr. McDonald, of Rockland, Mc., claims the name of Pride of the Fenob Donaid, 01 Rockland, Mc., claims the name of Pride of the Penolsect for his lemon and white pointer bitch, by Dash, out of Pride of the Beaver. Deauty—Mr. M. L. Kline, of Kittanning, Pa., claims the name of Beauty for his liver and white cocker bitch, bred by Theo. Meyer, out of Lou, by Young Shot. Lou out of Mr. Hamilton Thompson's imported Eureka, by Mr. Berrs-legy's imported Nip. Young Shot out of Watson's imported Rose, by Watson's clanning Shot, whelped the 23, 18-29. champion Shot, whelped Dec. 23d, 1879.

NAME CHANGED .- Donnybrook II. to Drake-Lieut. C. M. Rocke feller, J. S. A., Fort McPherson, Neb., changes the name of his red Irish setter doz, by champion Eleho, out of Lulu, from Donnybrook II, to Drake.

PRESENTATION.—Young Laverack—Mr. John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del., was presented on Friday last by Mr. Charles H. Haymond, of this city, with the well known setter Young Laverack. As this dog is the only orange and white Laverack In America, Mr. H. has received a prize worth having.

—One of the stands at the show was occupied by H. C. Glover, proprietor of the Imperial Kennel, Tom's kiver, N, J., who had an opportunity of introducing his excellent Mange Cure to the attention of owners of stock.—Adv.

For Mange, Surfeit, Scurf, External Canker, Scratches and all other diseases in dogs, horses or cattle, use Glover's Imperial Mange Cure.—Adv.

Archern.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF AIMING.

MR. MAURICE THOMPSON, and his brother, Mr. Will H. M.R. MADRICE THOMPSON, and us protuce, ar. wm u.

Thompson, have prepared a revised and enlarged edition of
their manual, "How to Train in Archevy," which now forms the
most complete handbook on the subject published in America.
We may go farther than this, and say that for one who wishes to
perfect himself in bow shooting, this book is the most comese,
ample and intelligible work in this whole literature of archery.
We have the cammend it to movices, nameteurs and experienced

ample and integration of a reflectly.

We hearfilly commend it in novices, anatorus and experienced a experienced.

The noticeable additions to the book are the chapters on Alming and the Digest, which must have been compiled at great labor, of all the especially notable archery gene of English and American can bowmen, from an early date to the present time. This chan

ings from 1811 to 1879, with the names of chatunians and their win-

A portion of the chapter on Aiming we have been permitted to publish here. For the complete essay we must refer our readers

to the book itself:-

to the book itself:—
"Mr. Horace A. Ford, the celebrated English archer, wrote a great deal in regard to the practical parts of his favorite pastime; but his system of aiming is the only really valuable addition to archery knowledge contained in his book. For target practice at the ranges of the York Round, no improvement can ever be at the tagges of the Cota Route, no improvement can ever no made to his system. It is simply perfoct as a theory, and its ac-curacy in practice has been demonstrated, not alone by his own incomparable shooting, but also by the grand scores of Holmes, Bramball, Spottiswoode and Palairet in England, and by the best archers of America.

"No archer who neglects to completely master the theory of aiming can ever pass mediocrity in the use of his tackle. Aiming is, in fact, just as indispensible to the archer as to the rifleman, and the aiming must be just as carefully and correctly done in bow shooting as in rifle shooting. Why? First: to secure a uniform method of shooting. Second: because it is the only guide to keeping both the line and the clevation.

"If the mercest tyre in archery will but reflect a moment, it

cannot fail to occur to him that the one great drawback to accurate bow shootine is the seeming impossibility of getting any aim with an arrow. The first question he will ask is: 'How can I take sight?' This question is the most important one in archery, and also the most difficult to answer. However, the reader need but to give careful attention to the following pages to acquire all that can be imparted by words touching Ford's theory and practice of aining, as we have taken it from his book, and as we have proved it at the targets with scores second only to his very best.

The first principle of siming is to be sure to have the arrow in drawing, directly under the right ope and lying directly in the line of vision of that eye as it looks at the point of aim. To do thus perfectly, observe the following directions:—
"I.—Take position and knock the arrow as heretofore de-

-Take position and knock the arrow as heretofore described.

"II.—Raise the bow with the left hand, drawing back the string with the right hand as the bow is lifted.
"III.—When the left hand has reached the due elevation for the

"IV.—The aim being thus taken, finish the draw by bringing

"IV.—The aim being thus taken, finish the draw by bringing the right hand to a point just below the chin, and there loose. "If the above rules are strictly followed, and the arrow, from the fixing of the aim to the point of loosing, has been all the time kept under the right eye, the shot will be in the direct line of the vision of that eye. The reason why it must be insisted upon that the entire length of the arrow be all the time kept casetly under the aiming eye, may be thus explained: Your aim being taken over the point of your arrow in the line in which you desire to shoot, it is plain that if the nock end of your arrow be either to the right or the left of your line of vision, your missile's flight will be at an apple to that line, and consequently will be bad. In other words your right eye looks along a straight line to your point of aim.
"This line of sight lies in the vertical plane of the trajectory of your shot. To make your arrow keep in this plane, it must be

"This line of sight lies in the vertical plane of the trajectory of your shot. To make your arrow keep in this plane, it must be started in this plane. To start it in this plane it must be drawn and loosed with its entire length lying therein, which can only be when it is kept directly under the aiming eye. To physically demonstrate this linportant principle, suppose a string stretched straight from the eye to the point of nim. The object is to keep the flight of the arrow in the vertical plane of this supposed string, which can only be done by keeping the nocks as well as the point directly in the line of the vision of the aiming eye. Hence the proper point to loose or out it he string and let go the.

form unecuty in the me of the vision of the naming eye. Hence the proper point to loose or quit the string and let go the arrow is just below the chia directly under the right eye.

"In following this practice of aiming, the upper limb of the bow must be stanted to the right sufficiently to carry the bow-string entirely out of the vortical plane of vision of the right eye. otherwise two troubles will arise. In the first place, the string will be between the eye and the arrow; and secondly, the string will to between the eye and the arrow; and secondly, the string will touch the chin before the draw is finished to the loosing point. When the bow is slanted to the right the arrow can lie

point. When the bow is stanted to the right the arrow can lie directly under the eye, while the string is drawn to the loosing-point under the chin, and when let go, the arrow will ly directly away before the eye in a perfect line.

"Before a beginner in archery can successfully practice aiming on correct principles, he must fully understand the laws of vision connected therewith. By fixing the eyes steadily upon some distant point, it will be discovered that this particular point is seen by direct vision, and all others by indirect vision. Now, in alming, the direct vision is fixed upon the point of aim, and the pile of the arrow is made to cover this point; but the gold of the target and the entire length of the arrow are seen by indirect vision, except when the gold, as in onint-blank shooting, is also the ion, except when the gold, as in point-blank shooting, is also the

The first thing then to master, is perfect control of the vision "The first thing then to master, is perfect control of the vision of the right vop. To do this, some archers are compelled to close the left eye, a very ill appearing thing indeed, which should by all means be avoided. To test your vision take an arrow by the feathered end, and hold it in the right hand pointing it at some distant object, keeping both eyes open. When the point of the arrow seems to cover the object, close the left eye. If then the object is vitil covered. object is still covered, you are alming with your right eye. A little practice in this way will perfect your vision so that you can aim with your right eye and at the same time keep the left

The author then discusses the point-blank range, and the aim when the point of aim is above the gold. The book may be procured of E. I. Horsman, New York.

HIGHLAND PARK,-May 14th.-The following scores were made this afternoon in a contest for one-half dozon arrows. Only those were allowed to compete who never at 60 yards had made a score of 100 with 24 arrows. Number of arrows 48, at 60 yards:—

Frank B: Green 132 133 133 134 1418, Score, W. M. Goodridge. 23 108 10dman Carter. 14 58 F. H. Beche. 19 81 Geo. D. Boulton. 18 58 Geo. C. Balal. 23 77

New York Archery Club.—The Park Commissioners having found it necessary to change the days of shooting, this club will hereaster practice upon the Archery Lawn, in the Central Park, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. From appearances, it will only take one more month to complete the full membership of the club, as new members are applying very fast. The club hopes to make an extra attraction on the lawn Decoration Day, and all anticipate a grand shoot.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.—New York, May 17th.—Editor Forcet and Stream.—In Your pauce of last week, under the head SKOKIE.

or also contains a complete list of all the English National meet-

of "Oritani Archers," it is stated that they had sent out four challenges, none of which had been accepted. I wish to speak for one of the clubs that received a challenge trom the above club, and say that the New York Archery Club did accept their challenge some months ago. The club made a provise, though, at the time, that the team opposed to them should be composed of two ladies and four gentlemen, and all should be members of the Oritani Club, residing in Hackensack. I will state that we have never heard anything further regarding the match, and have never heard anything further regarding the match, and suppose it must be off.

suppose it must be off.

The reason for our action was that we did not care to shoot against a team of gentlemen entirely, or one composed of members of other clubs besides the one sending the challenge. Since the acceptance of the above challenge, as you are aware, the New York Club has put ifself on record as opposed to teams composed of any but its own members, and will never place a team in contest with such a make-up. Jas. W. Auten, Jr., Secretary New York Archery Club.

Monday evening last the club gave a concert at the armory of the Effth. Regiment, where some fire hundred of the steinberge.

Monday evening last the cub gave a concert at the armory of the Fifth Regiment, where some five hundred of the friends of the members assembled and listened to a choice selection of sing-ing, reading, etc., and from the hearty applause and frequent en-cores we are sure all spent an onjoyable evening. We trust the New York Cub will again bring talent together for their friends' amusement, and we heartily recommend the

for their triends amissement, and we heartily recommend the club's endeavors to increase the interest among its members by introducing social enjoyments from time to time, as they have done during the past winter.

Gricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

May 22, at Nicetown, Philadelphia.—Germantown vs. Chestnut

ill.
May 22, at hay View.—Young America (Wis.) 18. Bay View.
May 22, at Haverford.—Entwersity of Pennsylvania 18. Dorian.
May 22, at Staten Island.—Staten Island. 2019 18. St. George (2d).
May 22, at Ardmore.—Merica (2d) 18. Young America (2d).
May 22, at Vest Philadelphia.—Belmont old) 18. Young America
May 22, at Vest Philadelphia.—Belmont old) 18. Young America

May 28, at Hoboken.—Chestnut Hill tx, St. George's, May 28, at Hoboken.—Chestnut Hill tx, St. George's, May 28, at Milwankee.—Young America (Wis) as, Bay Vlew, May 23, at West Philadelphia.—Helmont rs, Merion, May 23, at West Philadelphia.—Helmont rs, Merion, May 23, at Staten Island.—Chestnut Hill rs, Staten Island, May 24, at Metown.—Geometric William (Pr. Young America May 24, at Metown.—Geometric William (Pr. Young America

May 31, at Paterson.—Manhattan rs. Paterson. May 31, at Staten Island.—Club match —Ist Eleven rs. next

wenty-two. May 31, at Newark.—Newark 13. New York. May 31, at Paterson.—New York 13. Paterson Union.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE 78. St. GEORGES .- This, the first match of the season between these elevens, was played at the Stevens Inguitite Grounds, at Hoboken, N. J., on May 13th, and resulted aftera one imings bout in favor of the collegians by 21 runs. The fielding of the victorious side was excellent. The score tells

| the story :- | |
|--|---|
| ST, GE | ORGES. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| P. O. Westfeldt, b. Clarke O Filmer, run out 6 J. R. Moore, b. Clarke 4 Cloete, c. A. Stevens, b. | De Forest, b. Conover. 21 b. Clarke 12 c. Rutherford, b. Morgan. 17 |
| Clarke 1 Stevens, e, Henry, b, Clarke 0 G. Giles, Jr., b, Conover 2 C. Brown, b, Conover 3 Moir, b, Clarke 0 Jones, b, Conover 0 G. Giles, Sr., not out 0 Bye, 1 1 1 | D. Conover |
| | _ |
| | Total 50 |
| | COLLEGE, |
| First Innings. | Second Inntnes. |
| G. H. Clarke, b. Cloete. 97 Conover, c. Cloete. 19 Morgan, b. Cloete. 97 De Forest, b. G. Giles, Jr. 40 Emmet, b. G. Giles, Jr. 0 Rarnes, b. G. Giles, Jr. 0 A. Stevens, run out. 2 Lawson, c. Westfeldt, b. | not out |
| Closto | |
| Cloete | not out |

LONGWOOD vs. HARVARD COLLEGE .- On Saturday, May 8th, these clubs met and played their second match of the sec The first game may may be their second materio of the season. The first game was won by the Longwood in one innings with a second of 143 to 41, and in this match they were also successful, although the Harvard cleven was assisted by the well-known George Wright. Piccog chept wicket well for the Longwood, and Foaring for the Colece helded perfectly. The following is the

| Bixby, b. Wright 9 Petitt, not out 9 Train, run out 2 | Meservey, b. Phillips |
|---|-----------------------|
| _ | Total |
| A NEAT A SECTION A | E DOMETNO |

ALYSIS OF BOWLE

HARVARD COLLEGE.

| Wright Sturgess Snelling | . 75 . 66 | Runs. 14 34 9 | Maid- ens. 4 0 | Wick- els. 8 1 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| LGN | GWOOD. | | | |
| Phillips | . 68 . 66 | 17 | 3 | 6 |

MANUATTAN US. COLUMBIA COLLEGE.-The third match of the collegiates was played at Prospect Park, on Saturday last, against the redoubtable eleven of the old Manhattan Club. Clear weather, a fairlish wicket, and the smart fielding of the collego team gave to the match a snap that did much to make the game interesting to the spectators and exciting to the contestants. The home team

presented an unusually strong eleven, seven being the club's old stand-bys; and the addition of James Norley, brother of the St George's old professional, Fred, did much to give the side an invulnerable look before the game commenced. However, the visitors began in a plucky way and nearly avoided a defeat, which resulted only by twelve runs. In batting, the collegiates have much to learn, as only two or three of their number were acquainted with the game before least season, but they shine out in their fielding, and both Clarke and Conover are first-class bowl their fielding, and both Clarke and Conover are first-class how-ers. Norley fell to the first ball in the first innings, but gave a sample of the orthodox English professional style, in the second. His cutting was sound and clean, and his defense admirable. Morris, behind the wicket, was in splendid form, and Torrey, in same position, shows that he is in the right place. We can only reiteract the opinion which we have frequently expressed—that Clarke's system of training and handling his men is not only a credit to hinself, but to the cricketers of New York. Before passing to the score, we must mention the superb liciding of Lawson, on the college team, the patient batting of Emmet. ad the finished style of both Morris and Clarke :-

| MANHATTAN. | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Hulbert, e. and b. Con over. 7 Makin, b. Clark. 14 Jenkins b. Conover. 3 Hooper b. Clarke. 14 Hooper b. Clarke. 14 Hooper b. Clarke. 16 Hooper b. Clarke. 16 Hooper b. Clarke. 17 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Conover. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Hooper b. Clarke. 18 Hooper b. Hooper b | Second Inning. C Barnes, b. Clarke. D D. Conover. 3 Tull Old. C C C C C C C C C | | | | | |
| Total | Total 73 | | | | | |
| COLUMNIA | COLLEGE | | | | | |

| 13) 02, 0, | D) (3) 0 |
|---|---|
| Total | Total 73 |
| COLUMBIA | COLLEGE. |
| Hyde Clarke, e. Jackson, b. Norley. Norley. Genover, 6. Hooper, b. Norley Genover, 6. Hooper, b. Norley De Dorest, b. Norley. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Bammet, b. Hooper. Torrey, b. Norley. Torrey, b. Norley. Browned, b. Hooper. Trowbridge, b. Hooper. By Mede, 3. By Mede, 4. | Second Iming. C. Vint, b. Jackson. 10 C. Hooper's b. Norley 5 L. b. w. b. Hooper 2 L. b. w. b. Norley 20 b. Hooper. 9 L. b. w. b. Norley 20 b. Hooper. 9 L. b. w. b. Hooper 9 L. b. w. b. Hooper 9 L. b. w. b. Worley 20 b. Hooper. 9 L. b. w. b. Worley 20 b. Hooper. 9 L. w. b. Worley 20 L. w. b. Worley 3 L. w. b. Worley 3 L. w. w. b. Worley 3 L. w. Walkin, b. Hooper 3 L. w. Makin, b. Hooper 3 L. w. Makin, b. Hooper 3 L. w. Walkin, b. Worley 3 L. w. Walkin, b. Worley 3 L. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. w. |
| Total 30 | Total 51 |
| FALL OF | WICKETS. |
| MANIE | ATTAN. |

| MANII | ATTAN. |
|--------------|--|
| First inning | . 9, 23, 25, 25, 32, 42, 42, 42, 50, 50—50 . 0, 13, 13, 20, 36, 38, 40, 45, 45, 73—73 |
| COLU | MBIA. |
| First inning | . 9, 10, 18, 23, 27, 28, 28, 28, 29, 30-30 |

ANALYSIS OF DOVEING

| | TATATET | TOTO OF IN | On Othic | | |
|----------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | COL | LUMBIA COL | LEGE. | | |
| | | First Innin | 98. | | |
| | Balls. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wichets. | Wirles. |
| Clarke | 72 | 3 | 28 | 6 | 0 |
| Conover | . 79 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 0 |
| | 1 | Second Inni | ngs. | | |
| Clarke | 74 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 0 |
| Conover | 7.2 | 2 | 29 | 3 - | 0 |
| | | MANHATTA | N. | | |
| | | First Innin | gs. | | |
| Norley | 54 | 2 | 18 | ő | 1 |
| Norley | 51 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Second Inni | nys. | | |
| Norley | . 78 | 2 | 26 | 63 | 2 |
| Norley Jackson | . 30 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Hooper | . 66 | 0 | 29 | 5 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

The Merion Cricket Club, of Ardmore, signed the contract for their new club-house on May 3d. The architectural designs, in the old English style, which we have mat the placetar of inspect ing, are the most perfect of the kind we have ever seen. The club-house will have a front of 72ft, and will be one of the most picturesque cricket buildings in America.

—A now club was formed at Napanec, Ont., May Ist, Mr. W. W. Daly, Secretary. There were over fifty cricketers present at the meeting, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

—The Newark Cricket Club, of New Jersey, has begun to chirp.

It has secured a splendid location for a ground, and is creeting a club house on it. There are a number of excellent players ready to take hold of the game. JOHN MILLS, Secretary.

-The Orange Cricket Club, of New Jersey, held its annua neeting on April 29th, and elected officers for the season as follows: President, George Payne; Vice-President, A. F. Irving Treasurer, W. Varndell; Secretary, W. Wilkinson. The Center street grounds are being put in thorough order.

-The St. Mary's Cricket Club, of Canada, was reorganized on May 1st, Mr. H. B. Morphy, Secretary. The club will present a strong eleven this season.

BELMONT CRICKET CLUB.—One your ago this rising and well-managed organization, of West Philadelphia, opened the season of 1870, with a list of active members numbering 50; contributing members, 20; juniors, 30; to-day the club commences the season of 1890 with a total membership of 509, as follows: senior members, 24; juniors, 30; and a ladies out-door club of 183 members. Such is the grand increase, when tact is shown and good work accomplished by a capable management. The resum of 1sts tessons shows that the Belmont Club played nine first cleven and nine second cloven, besides several third and junior matches, of which, unfortunately, there has been no record preserved. Of the first, two were won, Philadelphia and Chestant Hill, and seven lost, Germantown, two matches, Merion, Young America, Staten Island, Haverfordians and Girard. It is only fair to say, however, that a determined fight was made REPLYONT CRICKET CLUB .- One your ago this rising and well-

Young America, Staten Island, Havertorousias and Giraro. It is only fair to say, however, that a determined fight was made against the Young America Club, the score standing 113 to 130. Although the Belmonts contributed more runs off the bat, their bad fielding lost them the match. With the Girard they played a close game, 103 to 105, and were defeated by only three runs. The return match with the Germantown Club was both interesting and close, the rapid falling of that club's wickets in the second

and close, dot again rating of the Belmont's bowlers. Had dispersion that the excellence of the Belmont's bowlers. Had there been more time the result might have been different. Tho second eleven played nine matches, winning five and les-ing four; playing even games with the Merion and Philadelphia. beating Chester City twice, losing against the Dorian and Germantown, and winning against Young America. There were a few third cieven matches played, and these were a source of salisfaction to many of the younger nembers. The juniors were attered to the juniors of other clubs, and carried all before them.

They won every match. We quote from a very pleasant and chatty letter, received from a prominent member of the club, or They won every match. We quote from a very pleasant and chatty felter, received trown a prominent member of the club, on this subject and on the prospects for the conling season: "Our juniors, toward the close of the season, could not get up a match with any other club, without first promising to but some of their hest players. We heard that several of the club objected to the size of our juniors, and even presumed to question their age. As to their stature, we confess to the soft impeachment, they are large (the cantain is over six feet in his stockings), but we aro large (the edpain is over six feet in his stockings), but if cannot help it. As to their age, we kept a careful record, but if a junior should reach the age of sixteen during the playing season, we have decided that he may play as a junior during the remainder of that year. In reviewing the past season, the fact our first eleven was very often beaten is not to be overlooked. our instance was very orten boaten is not to no overnomen, but if any cricket club should therefore have an idea that we intend to give in, they will make a great mistake. We mean to go at it again, though like the man in the rhyme, who 'jumped into the brainble bush,' we came out with a badly damaged record; we mean this coming season to jumn right in again, and try if we

we mean this coming season to jump right in again, and try if we cannot seriatch some winning scores back again."

The officers recently elected are: President, John P. Green; Vice-President, Wm. N. West; Trensurer, Harrison Townsend: Secretary, Osear A. Knipe, address, No. 213 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; Committee: The President, ex-affelo, George Morgan; Clarence North, Wm. W. Porter and Class. H. Varnall.

The club held its opening day on May 6th, when over 300 members were present. The committee has already arranged for twelve fixtures, and shortly all the blank dates will be filled.

-Princeton College has a new cricket club.

-We have received from Wright & Ditson, of Boston, a copy of their eight page "Journal of American Pastimus and Price List," which will be mailed free on application. See advertisement in another column.

-During the afternoon of the Staten Island Columbia College match, sneak thieve entered the club house and stole two gold watches, a pocket-book, and other articles belonging to the visi-tors. These robberies are becoming very common on our cricket, grounds, and show the advisability of having proper notices of warning posted in every club house.

-The Young America ground has a two-ton roller. We look for large scoring there this season.

Young America (Milwaukee) 28. Day View.—The opening game of the season was played by these clubs on May 1st at Bay View. Only one innings each was played, the victory resulting in favor of the former by a score of 62 to 27

— may or the former by a score of 62 to 21.

—The Toronto Crickec Lub held a special meeting on May 11th, with J. O. Howard, Esq., in the chair. There was a large attendance, and after much discussion it was resolved to join the Ontario Cricket Association.

The Longwood Cricket Club, of Boston, is entering upon its fourth season with a much better eleven than ever before. It probably will make a tour through Canada early in July.

The Grand Club, of Philadelphia, has leased an excellent ground on the Frankfort road. The members of the club intend to turn out an eleven that will trouble the best teams of Philadelphia.

-The Fall River Club, of Massachusetts, has elected a —The rail river Citi, of Amssachisetts, has elected a large number of new members, among whom are several excellent players. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing season: President, Chiss, West, Viceo-President, Win, Burgess; Treasurer, Nathan Crabtree; Financial Secretary, Win, JI, Travis; Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Clark; Captain, John Nightengale; Committee, W. Wood, Goo. Watters, George Sharpe and John Nightengale.

-The Ottawa Cricket Club opened on the 8th inst.; match between Old Country and Canadians. The former won with a score of 131 against 89 in a one innings match. The Marquis of Lorne baying injured his arm playing at rackets could not captain his

-The Stouffville Cricket Club, of Canada, has organized with Mr. E. O'Brien, Secretary.

-The Hastings Cricket Club, of Canada, has elected officers with Mr. H. F. Sharp as Secretary.

AN OLD NEW YORK CRICKETER,—New York, April 29th,—A few days ago, while taking a stroll through the pathways of Central Park, my attention was drawn to the notable difference between the turf bordering the west side of the big North Meadow tween that it must concerning the west sate of the organization and into by the rest of the pathways. So great and marked was the most ofference in keeping, that I came to inquire of a Park police man (ifference in keeping, that I came to inquire of a Park police in cases and finish of keep; when I learned, to up association with that it was due to Unicel Benjamin Bates, and old-time St. George's Cricket Club ground-keeper, of the days of '53, when the club had its grounds at the Red House, Harlem, Uncle Ben and Sam Cricker Gills ground-keeper, of the days or 3.5, when the of thin hid is grounds at the Red House, Harden. Uncle Ren and Sam Wright for years kept the grounds in order, and these two favor-like are as well known to the old members of the St. George? Cricket Club as the Forest and Stream is to its readers. Well knowl to the deep interest taken in Uncle Ben, I will gire, for the benefit of your readers, a few items in his eventful life. Unch Ben Bates was a well-to-do Englishman by birth and education and was a member and keeper of the old club grounds at the renowned roadside inn known as the Red House, kept by Charle. Brooks, at that time a great resort of the sporting gentry of the day. Here was always to be found the wealthy backer of the St-Adv. Here was always to be found the wealthy backer of the St George's, Mr. Sam Nichols, who on all match occasions would tolerate no person but Unicel Ben Bates and Sam Wright to put the grounds in order. In after years Uncle Ben met with mis-fortunes, and his friends had him placed on the police in its honest fortunes, and instructions and mis pacetors of price in the fortied days. In this capacity he fatthfully performed his duties for the period of thirteen years, arresting in his time the noted thieves, Dan Noble, Wes Allien and Mosher and Douglass for pirucy on Capt. Hoyt's vessel. The last year of Uncle Ber's police life was spent at the Hardem Bridge at Third accune, where he recovered no less than twenty-three stolen horses passing from the West-chester side on route to the New York marts. Uncle Ben med with a severe accident while in the act of arresting a noted thief chester side on route to the New York marts. Uncle Ben met with a severe accident while in the act of arresting a noted third at the bridge, when he had his hips crushed, and hus since been employed in the Park. Here the old veteran will be pleased to have a chat with any and all cricketers, but especially the gentlemen forming the St. George's.

STUMPS.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

-Anyone desiring to elevate water for liouse or other purposes would do well to consult advertisement of windmills in this

not be improper here to add that health is accumulated, the sick made well, and a large interest of comfort and happiness secured, by investing in 'Warner's Safe Remedies,' "

Nachling and Canoeing.

FIXTURES.

May 20 - Portland Y. C., Challenge Cup.
May 22 to Dec. 4-J. C. C. C. Regattas. See F. & S. issue May 13.
May 22 to Dec. 4-N. Y. C. C. Regattas. See F. & S. issue May 13.
May 22-San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Farailone's.
May 22-Southern Y. Y. Trofessional Hace.
May 25-Southern Y. Y. Trofessional Hace. Johnmodore's Gruise.
Cu lake Eastward.
Protes-found Ricce.
Protes-found Ricce.
Protes-found Ricce.
Committee Regardia.
C. Opening Cruise.
C. Spring Regardia.
C. Opening Regardia.
Y. G. Annual Regardia.
Department Regardia.
C. Annual Regardia.
Committhian Regardia.
Annual Regardia.
Annual Regardia. 31—Quaker City Y. C. Spring Regatin.
31—Antikerbooker Y. C. Annual Regatia.
31—Antikerbooker Y. C. Annual Regatia.
31—Antikerbooker Y. C. Annual Regatia.
52—Barrier Y. C. Corinthian Regatia.
53—Philadelphia Y. C. Annual Regatia.
53—Alanule Y. C. Annual Regatia.
63—Alanule Y. C. Annual Regatia.
63—Alanule Y. C. Annual Regatia.
63—Quaker Y. C. Annual Regatia.
63—Quaker Y. C. Longuiouship Regatia.
63—Quaker City Y. C. Chester Regatia.
64—Quaker City Y. C. Chester Regatia.
64—Quaker City Y. C. Chester Regatia.
64—Quaker City Y. C. Chester Regatia.
65—Guaker Y. C. Union Regatia.
67—Marblehead Regatia.
67—Poyingerown Y. C. Regatia. 17—Marblehead Re 17—Provincetown 2—Buffalo Y. C. Re 29—San Francisco 25—Dorchester Y. 23—Washington V. ise to Half"Moon Bay.

June 3.—Northewiser Y. C. Cruise to Halt Moon Bay. June 3.—Northewiser Y. C. Repatia.

June 3.—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatta.

June 3.—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatta.

June 2.—Orthewiser Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Bacces, Nahant.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Bacces, Nahant.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Bacces, Nahant.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Regatta.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Regatta.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Regatta.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Annual Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Annual Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Annual Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Annual Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 1.—San Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 1.—San Grand Y. C. Regatta.

July 3.—Boverly Y. C. Champlonship Bacces, Sampscott.

Aug. 4.—Canoc Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 5.—Canoc Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 6.—Canoc Congress Regatta, Eake George.

Aug. 6.—Canoc Congress Regatta, Eake George.

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Aug. 6.—Canoc Congress Regatta, Eake George.

Aug. 6.—Canoc Congress Regat Regatta. ge Y. C. Spring Regatta. Harbor Cruise.

FIXTURES.-Our list of fixtures for the season is the most com-FIXTURES—Our list of fixtures for the season is the most com-plete published. As aircady the dates of several clubs have been found to clash, we call attention to the growing necessity of so-arranging dates that they will not interfere with one another. The increase in "union" or "open" matches will be so great the coming season that it will be worth while to give owners an op-portunity of taking them all in during their rounds. A little at-tention to this in time will save nucle annoyance and make wholesale racing as popular as it ought to have become long ago.

wholesale racing as popular as to again to a decembering ago. Liberal purses and combined action will produce all the entries wanted, without resorting to the old woman's cure of handieups YACHTING NEWS,

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.-At the May monthly meeting some very sensible rules were adopted. Yachts are divided into two classes—over 35ft, mean length and under 35ft. Races are to be saided in the latter part of June, July and August, the Regatin Committee to have entire control. This is as it should be, Judgee, referres and the like ought not to have any existence in yacht racing; the committee should entertain all appeals, and their de-cision be final, except an appeal to the Executive Committee of the N. V. A. The start will be a dying one, at the second gun; no leway allowed for the slow-coaches or laggards, which is anno keway allowed for the slow-concents of aggards, which is another good point. The new dub-house is 20x2fff, one story, with taleony; finished in fastlake style. The following new members were elected: i.y. H. Ordone, 58H, sloop now building; A. Lehnhart and D. T. Nicholson. Besides the above, three new yachts are building—eme for J. S. Provost, one for T. P. Frank, and the are building—one for J. S. Provost, one for T. P. Frank, and the third for F. H. Driggs, of Dunkirk. An active season is antici-

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CEEB.—The annual meeting was held ROYAL CANADIAN YAURT CLIL.—The annual meeting was held May 8th. It was proposed to inove the club house to the island owing to the encronenhactar of the railroads. The following officers were elected; Camunolore, A. R. Bosse ell; Ylee-Commonlore Jan. Loye; Captain, J. H. G. Hagarty; Hon. Secretary and Trousurer, J. H. Ginssett; Analitors, George Bethune and John McNabb; Committee, Messes, R. P. Sucvens, A. G. M. Springer, W. G. Bains, J. H. Ferguson, S. B. Harman, J. E. Robertson, G. F. Harman, W. Hope and Dr. Springer, A. new yacati of 17 forms has been launched for Mr. F. O. Innes, said to be a time scagoling model. The 10-ton yaur recently built by Cuthbert, of Trenton, has given excellent satisfaction, and does well to windward, for she draws 3ftr, although a center-board boat. From South Bay to Port Hope she averaged 10 miles per hour, equal to about 8 knots.

MONTREAL VACHT CLUB.—The fourth annual meeting of our thourishing club was beld at the club house, Longueun, May Sth, which has recently been refitted and supplied with the yachting which has recently been reditted and supplied with the yachting journals of England and the Forest AND STREAM of America. We now have It sailing yachts from 3 to 13 tons, 4 steamers and 18 members. Opening erules, May 21th, The following are the officers for the year: Commodore, Dr. Chats, Brewster; Vice-Commodore, Angust J. Melintosh; Severleary, F. W. Evans: Frenz-urer, Henry Melintosh; Committee, A. A. Tracy, C. P. O'Connor, Z. Lefebre, J. Lesperanco and D. Eastly. I send you copy of one club book.

MASSACHUSETTS YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—There appears to be cloud already on the horizon of the Massachusetts Y_* $A_{\rm H}$ as the

clubs mentioned in your notice of the Association sent only an unofficial representative to the committee meeting held last week, who complained bitterly about the way things were carried on, and rules made by one or two clubs, without any consideration whatever being made for their opinion.

Sucrement what there them made for their opinion. In agridating the question of something besides a length measurement, I am surprised that the tonnage measurement should meet with so much opposition. I think that the main trouble is that it is so little understood, and I do not doubt in the least that some of those who have so much to say in opposition to it do so because they do not understand it, and because it is something dilerent from what they have been accustomed to. M.

Salem, May 4th.

COOPER'S POINT YACHT CLUB.—Our regatta came off to-day,
May 17th, and was a grand success. Wind very heavy from south,
southwest. Started from a lee shore. Ten boats entered, but
only eight lived through it. The Cohill started fifth, and after
a ten-mile run, when off the Block House, she took the lead, followed by Schuck and Springer. Rounded Chester buoy at 12.58
(Springer, 1.03; Fitch, 1.04. Cohill still led coming home, and
crossed the line at Cooper's Point at 3.32; Norcoss, 3.37; Schuck,
3.37; Fitch, 3.37; Kramer, 3.33; Kramer, 3.34; Tramer, 3.35; trang, 3.34. The distance run
was about forty miles. This is the fourth time the Cohill has won
the champion flags in other regattas. She was sailed by Capt.
"Swallow" Martin.

QUINCY Y CHE CLUB.—The opening race was sailed May 15th off Quincy Point. Course for second class nine miles, for third class six miles. First and second prize in each class. Sund moderate from East. Judges: Jus. T. Penniman, Nap. B Furnald and Samuel Bass. Summary as under:—
SECOND CLASS.

| Name and Owner. Glance, Murray Knight. Topsy, Charles E. Kent. Wildire, H. A. Keith. | . 19 | 10 7 | H. 1 2 3 2 3 | tual nc. M. S. 12 13 10 59 1e not | H | 56 56 | . S. |
|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|---|----------|----------------------|
| THIRD C | LASS. | | | | | | |
| Dandelion, J. Q. Adams. Elmer, P. Chubbuck. Dolly Varden, A. B. Cleverly. Zip, G. W. Morton Ind. G. C. Adams. | . 17 . 16 . 16 | 5 8 9 | 1 4 | 4 40 8 07 3 62 3 60 1e not | 1 | 16 16 | 07 34 43 40 |

EMPIRE YACHT CLUB.—The race for the Dowling Challenge Cup was sailed on the Harlem, May 17th. Course, Eighty-mints street to One Hundred and Sixteenth street; surf and finish off the club-house at One Hundred and Fourth street. Sail over flye times. Earlies limited to twenty-three feet length. Only two started, Sophia-Emma, Jacob Varian, twenty-one feet nine Inches long, and Comet, Win. Decker, eighteen feet three inches long. The latter was overmatched, and Sophia-Emma won easily. The cup must be won three times to become property.

OSINOSH YACHT CLTIN.—Annual cruise of our club will commence Wetnesday, May 28th, and a large turnout of the fleet is expected. The Commodore will have command. The rendoxons will be at Morley's Point, where we expect to meet the Fond du Lac fleet, and sail in company to Island Park, and there fail in with the Neonah squadron. After this a dully programme will be lived up to. The Maddine has been recently launched. A party of fresh water mariners got a cold lath, as they capsized their yacht in true lubtlers' fashion during a run across from the eastern shore, but all hands were fished out, Yachting here is very lively.

New Bedfold Yacht Club.—A new sloop has been built by Mr. F. C. Smith for his own use. Length, 32ft.; beam, 12ft.; hold fft.; draft, 4ft., 8in. of which is due to keel, besides which she is to have a 12ft. center-board. Two state-rooms and 15ft. house Mast, 35ft., deck to cap; topmast, 20ft., including 4ft. doublings boom, 30ft.; gaff, 32ft.; bowsprit outboard, 1ftt.; jib on foot, 22ft.

New Jersey Yacht Chin was organized 1871, and incorporated 1878. Club signal, a swallow tall, red held and white diamond in center; Commodore and Vice-Commodore, a blue and red anchor in the diamond. We are in receipt of the club book for 1880, a neal little pamphie repiete with information.

The Undine Yachting Club, of San Francisco, Cal., recently elected the following officers: President, Fred C. Farmer; Vice-President, Walter R. Eastman; Secretary, William Mitchell; Tressurer, Robert J. Coates; Captaln, Thomas Robinson; Licutenant, Charles Fuller; Board of Directors, W. R. Eastman, Harry Carlton and Horace Serie.

WARWICK YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected; Andrew Robeson, of Fall River, Commodore; P. P. Sands, of Rewport, Vice-Commodore; Messrs. T. Parsons, Jr., Wm. R. Ballard, Albert F. Dow and Wm. B. Lovell were elected members. Rooms will be occupied in Fall River, overlooking wount Hope Bay.

Haverhill Yacht Club.—We are informed that the H. Y. C. is not responsible for the challenge cup race which has previously figured in our fixtures. It is a private enterprise.

Buffalo Vacht Club.—Official permission to build our elubouse inside the Government breakwater has just been received. The Fleating has been off on a two-days' cruise, and the rest of the fleet are all litting out.

New Sloops.—For goed substantial work commend us to the new sloop just finished by Samuel Ayers, of 744 Watter street, for Mr. R. K. McMurray and others of Staten Island. Her model was furnished by Mr. Steuler, and she will prove an able craft, for she is of good draft, full \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Attent is also a she will prove an able craft, for she is of good draft, full \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Attent is also a she will prove an able craft, for she is of good draft, full \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Attent is also a she will prove an able craft, for the intervent is a she was a she will prove an able craft would have exceeded \$ff. In body she is a trille full forward, but her run is long and clear on the section lines. The work on her is all of the most substantial kind, and a pleasing contrast to the glingerbroad constructions which have given our yachts the reputation for flimsy build. Length on keel, \$\frac{3}{2}\$! C. on \$M.\], \$3ft. \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Attail" of handsome mould aft. Hull without spars, weighs 13 tons, and she will take some 7 tons initiated iron and lead cast to \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Steam 15ft.; hold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$! She has a raking stea and a "fan tail" of handsome mould aft. Hull without spars, weighs 13 tons, and she will take some 7 tons initiated iron and lead cast to \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Steam 15ft.; hold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$! She has a raking steam and a "fan tail" of handsome mould aft. Hull without spars, weighs 13 tons, and she will take some 7 tons initiated iron and lead cast to \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Steam 15ft.; hold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$! She has a raking steam and a "fan all ead cast to \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Steam 15ft.; hold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$! She has a raking steam and a "fan all lead cast to \$\frac{1}{2}\$! Attail without spars, weight and \$\frac{1}{2}\$! She has a raking steam and a "fan all lead cast in the provent and the she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she will be a she

grooved. Planksheer, white oak, \$28in. Center-board, 16tt. long, trunk 2jin. thick, and 4ft. above frauses. Post of same are £3ini. oak. The inside is sheathed with 1802. composition. The board is 2jin. thick and 14ft. long, bolted with itin. galvanized Iron. House, 19ft. \$in. long, 2ft. 4in. high, of 2jin. white pine, the top of 1x3in. tongued and grooved pine, and covered with canvas. Ruader, 3ft. face, Well's sleering goar. All fittings of rnahogony. Skylights square, so that it can be turned either way and the sakes opened at warthships so as to catch the breeze when at anchor. Cabin has 7 to 8ft. floor_16ft. long; stateroom on starboard side with double berth, 7x8ft. On port side is the ice locx. w. e. and pantry, the water tank being placed over the forward half of the center-board trunk. Forecastle has two berths and galley. There is 6ft. sin. head room under the house. Spars. mast, 4ft. long with 4ft. doublings; dlameter at partners 12in. Bowsprit, 25ft. long, 10in. dlameter at stem. Boom, 45ft. lin. dlameter; gaif, 25 ft., 4in. diameter, topmas 3ftf. Now 3ftf. is something of a stick, but the owners take the right view of things. "when we want to topuast we have got one that amounts to something, when we don't want it, we house it or strike it altogether." The days of the scaly looking proomsticks aloft, copled from the oyster digger, are numbered, and it is gradually being understood that a yacht should be rigged differently from the smack. Mr. Ayers has turned out a strong, healthy job in the new £boks, and if other craft may surpass her in trimmings and trapping, none can beat her on sound, stanch work, and we would like to see more of the kind aftent. Blocks are supplied by the Providence Tool Co, who seem to be capturing the whole of the yackting trade with their patest ant-friction bearings. They are much to be preferred to the roller bouching arrangements, which give

LAINGHED.—Saturday last, from the yard of D. Young, Greenpoint, a new sloop, built for forourement Kortwright, N. Y. Y. C. from model by Philip Elsworth. Length on deck, 43ft; length on w. h., 43ft; beam. 17ft; depth, 64ft. She resembles the Elsphant in general type, and will be a flyer. Her internal accommodations are very roomy. A fine main cabin, 13ft, long, with 7ft. floor, is finished in mahogany and handsouncy decorated. Stateroom on starboard side; pantry, closets, lockers on port side. Two berths in forecastle and a Pacific No. 6 for galley, Round frames fore and aft, a good deal of drag, fore foot cut upoverhauging stern, and, 13ft. board without 64ft. drop. Will faths in the neighborhood of 11 tons inside iron ballast. Cubic contents according to official measurement, 2021t. Hoist, 40ft.; jib, 18ft. foot. She has been named Wizard. Also, the same day, from foot of Kont street, Greenpoint, a fine steam yealt for Mr. D. S. Hines, Brooklyn Y. C., built by Sam'l Pinc, before noticed. She is called Enu, will carry no rig and is Six1838, working pressure. Screw, 6ft. diam., 8ft. pitch. A smaller craft is also ready for launching. She is built for Mr. A. C. Wilson, of Greenpoint, and is 46ft. over all, 35ft. w. l, 8ft. din. beam and sit. in. deep: cylinder, 6in. diam. and 49in. stroke. Steel boiler 54ft. long, 4iin. diam, locomotive type. Screw 3ft. diam. and 5ft. pitch. Engines by Qumtard Iron Works.

A CHUNE TO THE SOUTH SEAS.—Dr. Samuel Merritt, of Oakland, Cal., will carry the San Francisco Yacht Club flag among the islands in the South Pacific this summer at the maithead of his fine schooner Carco. He expects to be gone some six months, and will take a small party of friends, among them some holdes. The Doctor's sister is of the party. The yacht is two years old, and last summer cruised south on the California coars some 500 miles as far south as San Diego, and then north to Fuget Sound. Washington Territory. She is a coppered keel schooner 96ft. long, with lead keel, and lead cast to fit between timbers low down inside. She is fitted to carry two topsuils, staysall, square-sail, flying jib and jib topsail or bailoon jib. Has a gaif and leg-of-mutton mainsail both, the latter for use on the windy California coast, where it has done good service. She will carry the gaff in running in the northeast trades. The Doctor modeled his own yacht and supervised her construction. It is interesting to note that she was sparred and caureased in accordance with the results of experiments made with a small model, built on a baif-inch scale from the working model. This little model was tested with the spars in different posicions. After thorough experiment, the large yacht was built and spars put on accordingly, rake, length, position, etc., agreeing with model. The Casco has proven a first-class sea boat, fast and handy. She steers as easily as possible, being well-belanced in every respect. She is very neatly fitted with all modern conveniences. The Doctor had the lumber selected and worked up at his own mills up the coast, and brought down in one of his vessels. Everything was of the best material. The yacht cost upwards of \$30,000. She will leave San Francisco about the 10th of May, and will proceed first to the Sandwich Islands, afterwards visiting the other groups.

A SAD RELAYER.—Only a week ago we were congratulating ourselves upon having convinced our only contemporary that deep yachts can sail quite as fast as the light draft fraternity, and now our good friend perpetrates the following about Mr. Prague's new sloop Fanita: "She is a deep center-board sloop, and therefore will not sail fast." Too back jurilet it go on record, and our estimate of the same vessel as well, and the future will decide. We unhesitatingly affirm that the Fanita can outsail anything of her length in America, because she is more than a shu; she is a boat with draft, weight, power, sail and very easy lines, any way you look at her. Last year's Elephant ought to have opened our esteemed contemporary's eyes to the troth of the assertions made in these columns—that a big-bodied boat, if properly modeled, will outsail the skinming dish any day, any weather, besides being intuitiely preferable as a cruiser. The Fanita is practically uncapsizable, which is a virtue fow American yachts can boast of, and though we should for rough water cruising prefer less beam more depth and lower ballast, our preferences do not blind us to the good points of other people's yachts. The Fanita has the room in her of most sloops twice her consage, and she will show the flat-trons what a deep boat can do. A 42t, sloop that can swing a 60t, spar to her good is so near perfection in the sloop jine that little more can be expected. And by this we are willing to stand or fail. At the end of the season our contemporary will be theroughly cured of flat-tron proclivities, and Elsworth will have gained hurrels by the cargo for not lighting shy of depth, in efference to the slipshod reasoning and accidental fashions of the unprocessional masses.

NEW STEAM YACITE.—The flush-deck from steamer, which the Ploneer Iron Works of Marcus Hook, Pa., are building for Mr. C. Taylor Dickson, of Plindelphia, will be a handsome craft. She is being built from the plans of Mr. Sam'l Holmes, 122 Front street, New York, who will also superint on the work. She is to be full schooner-rigard, with fair spread of canvas, compound tandem engines, with four ovilinders, in pairs, after the White Star pattern, and will have large power. The bunkers carry 40 tons, or enough for eight days fair steaming. She will have four

bulkheads, amplo quarters for crew forward, and aft there will be a main saloon 14x13ft., two staterooms and captain's roombath-room, etc., oncach stèle of the companion. There will be 36 lights a side. Length, 120ft.; beam, 15ft.; hold, 0ft.

CRUISING ABROAD.—It is becoming more and more the fashion. Clytle and Regina went foreign this spring. Mr. James Stillman leaves in the schooner Hemicter for the Chesspeake shortly. The schooner Resolute, chartered by Mr. Charles G. Franckiyn, will cruise in the Gulf of St. Lavrence; the Crase, of Sau Francisco, sails for the South Seas; the Vica for the North Pacific: and we hear of others on the berth for distant climes. Philadelphia partics have also ordered a zenuine flush deek seagoing steam yacht, 1203/E302, to be built at Marcus Hook. This, besides the other big steamers building, will form the nucleus of a seagoing itee whose ammittion lies beyond the muddy waters of the Sound.

THE LAYEST ENGLISH CUTTER.—They make them syrfully narrow. The rule of the Y. R. A. does it and nothing else. Here are the dimensions of the new 20-ton Freda, taken from Bell's Life: Length for tonnage, on w. l., 40ft; beam, 9ft, 9fm; draught of water, 9 ft. weight of lead keel, 17 tons 15 cvt; fonnage, 20 tons. Spars, mast, deck to hounds, 34ft; topmast, jib to sheavehole, 50ft; gaff, extreme length, 20ft; boom, 43ft; bowspift, outbourd, 23ft, 6in; gaff topsail yards, 40ft, and 20ft; pinnaker boom 9ft. Area of canvas in square feet: Mainsul 1,39ft; foresail 200ft, first jib 595 ft., second jib 330ft, big topsail 550 ft., second topsail 450ft

How Integer Sails.—From the World: "The schooner-yacht Intropid. N. Y. C., Mr. Lloyd Phenix, having completed her litting at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, went down the bay Saturday preparatory to sailing for Europe. All of her racing spars and canvas has been shipped per steamer, her owner's hytention being to race her in all the regattas to which she is eligible, and to accept any and all matches which may be offered birn. Unless it be the America, Ben Butler's yacht, the Intropid is the fastest keel-schooner to windward that has yet been built in titla country, and her career on the other side will be watched with interest."

The First Victim.—Light-draft sends hundreds to an untimely grave every year in America. Here is the first delided subject of the season: By the capsking of a "pleasure yach" at City Island, N. J., May 7th, Oliver J. Halsey was drowned, and four others narrowly escaped the same fate. Query, how much water did that maintrap draw?

NEW YACHT.—The new sloop building for Frank H. Ordner Buffalo Y. C., is now receiving her rig. She is 37ft. 3in, on deck, 12ft. 4in, beam, 4ft. 2in. deep, draws 3ft. aft and 20in, forward she has 2ft. 9in. deadrise to 6ft. floor; mast steps 11ft. from bow. She is to receive a racing rig and will be in all the hunts on Lake Eric.

ANOTHER COMPROMISE CUTTER.—We have seen the sail plan for Mr. Cassatt's new yacut, built by Alonzo Smith at Islip, and before 'noticed. She is to have 3ift. hoist; boom, 3ift. gant, 1str., for-stayasil, 1stt. on foot, and jib same; topmast, 2ift., fitted to house.

ENGISHL SAILS.—The Muriel is to have a genuine Lapthorn suit, imported expressly. The foot of her mainsail will not be laced to the boom, and the tack can be triced up by a line after the English fashion.

CALIFORNIA, TOO!—The yaw! Sappho has received a double head rig and a lofty housing topmast in San Francisco. and the Olympian remarks that more will follow

BLOCK ISLAND CABLE.—Yachtsmen in these waters will be glad to know that the Block Island cable is in working order.

The Mitrice.—This cutter has had her fore-foot and keel rounded up more, an Sin. mast substituted for the heavier one and stepped further aft. Some small portion of the lead on the keel aft has been shifted inside, and new joiner work inside. Her owner, in order to give his cuttern fair trial this year, has cargaged an English skipper and crew of two. The capitaln, Harlow, was at one time timoneer of the famous British schooner Egera, and was sent over by Mr. Harvey at the request of Mr. Stillnant op but the Murich through he English inshino. She now has a race on with Mr. Hitcheock's Volante—a match which will be watched with Reen linerest.

THE FROLIC.—Alonzo Smith has been overhauling this schooner for some time past at Philadelphia. She has received "all lead" ballast and a larger rig. Foremast, 46ft; mainmast, 46ft; main boom, 35ft; gaff, 20ft; fore boom, 15ft, and gaff, 1fft; bow-spit outboard, 15ft, 1fghg jibboom, 12ft; main topmast, 2fft, fore topmast, 2fft. This rig is none too large for her, and Evolte will show more speed. The trouble with her on that score is that she is too big a boat for her length.

The Wave.—This spart sloop (Dr. Barron) is coming out wit a stylish rig, in which are several commendable features. A very taunt topmast, of about 24rt. above the cap, fitted to house, of course. This is a big stick for a sloop 40ft. w. l., and the crew ought to be drilled into sending it up and down as easily as the burgee at the masthead. Hoist of mainsail, only 30ft; boom, 41ft., and a long gard, 57ft. This is a much better cut than the narrow-headed, 16fty abortions copied from the countrified rig of the smacks built up mud creeks. The lib is 30ft, or foot.

THE ROSALLE.—Albertson Brothers, of Kensington, Philadel, phia, well known as having built White Cap, Viren, Madeap and the steamer Elfin, have recently launched a sloop 53t, long, 1ftt, beam, 6ft, hold, similar in model to Bob Fish's 1amous Viren, for Measrs. George and Henry Corson, of Philadelphia. She will receive eight hundred yards of canvas.

GWENDOLEN-HECTOR.—Commodore Stone, East Boston Yacht Club, Is very anxious to try on the Gwendden with his smart sloop. As the latter has hardly bent sails, and is not in racing trim, the match is not likely to come to anything unless Mr. Lovejuy proposes taking a liberal risk.

THE IDA.—This little iron cutter, only 18ft. w. 1., belonging to Mr. C. J. Raxan, has received unew cubin and outfit at Roberts' shop, in Harlem. Her rigs to be full cutter, 1ft. hoist to main-sail, 15ft. boom, 10ft. head, fore staysail and jib, 8ft. on foot each.

THE MYSTIC.—Vice-Com. Norton, Atlantic Y. C., has bought the schooner Mystic from Mr. Hall. She will receive an overhaul at Plepgras' yard, Greenpoint, and possibly a larger rig. Capt. Baker, last year in the Actice, will do the skippering.

THE LILLIE.—This well-known sloop, lately of Lynu, Mass., has followed the fashion, and comes out with a keel. Hutchins & Pryor did the work. She is to have five tons of ballast and a snug rig for cruising.

THE INTREPID.—This schooner (Mr. Lloyd Phoenix) will shortly leave for foreign parts, and while in English waters may take on a match or two with some of our cousins' big ones.

IBE RAL UG

DISCOUNT

Yerywhere.

Answers to Correspondents.

No notice taken of Anonymous Communications. SUBSCRIBER .- Observe the rule at the head of this column.

J. M. C., Jersey City .- We fail to find anything of the kind.

G. E. E., City.-Please send address, that we may write to you J. A., Yonkers, N. Y .- Ans. Dress the wound with ploked oakum and balsam of Peru.

"A FRIENDLY SERVICE."-Will the correspondent who inquir about this picture some time ago send his address to this office?

J. L., Boston, Mass .- Ans. Discontinue the sulphur and try the effect of quinine, two grains, three times a day. Do not feed but

S. M., New York.—Our choice would be the Scawanhaka or Atlantic Yacht Club. They are really the "sailing clubs" of

O. K. Chicago.-For rules of model vacht clubs write to Mr Max Wrigley, 19 Leffert's Place, Brooklyn, or to Mr. Charles G. Yale, 202 Sansome street, Sau Francisco.

J. S. D., Bethlehem.—1. For books on natural history see our issue of March IIth. 2. Ocean Grove is a camp-meeting ground. If that kind of summering suits you, Ocean Grove is the place.

H. J. P., Livingston, Mich.—Ans. One of the very common results of distemper. Likely to decrease if the animal continues in good health. Give plenty of exercise in the open air, and feed + 65 Cents.

T. T. P., Pearisburg, Va.—Ans. Had you examined the membranes of the brain and upper portion of the spinal cord, you probably would have found evidence of the existence of cerebrospinal meningitis.

DE C. S., New York.—What difference in shape, if any, is there in the tails of the manatce and the dugong? The books I have seen don't agree. Ans. There is no marked difference in the shape of the tails of the two genera.

C. A. D., Melrose, Mass .- I have Gordon setter pups nine days old, which have boils on their backs and sides. Ans. Give the dam small doses of sulphur for four or five days, and see that the skin of the puppies is kept clean.

C. M. S., North Dunbarton, N. H.—See the article in another column, sotting forth the attractions of Cape Cod as a sportsmen's resort. We know of several college professors who think that Cape Cod is the best place in America for a quiet and restful summer.

N. G., New Hampshife.—1. You may, perhaps, sell your eight volumes of the Forest and Stream by advertising them. 2. We know nothing of the firm. S. For pictures write to Anthony & Bros., Broadway, N. Y. 4. Buy a book on tactics and drill alone. 5. No match for the Palma this year.

F. S. F., Trenton.—You will find charts at Manning's Yacht Agency. The Sound is in three sheets, about 50c. each. Or obtain from same source the "Coast Pilot," price \$4, a magnificent Government publication, including charts and sailing directions from Boston to New York. Also published in sections,

SHELDRAKE, Vincentown, N. J.-I. Can pinnated grouse cept in confinement? 2. Will they breed in confinement? A. Yes; we have kept them, and they became as tame as hens. Audubon gives detailed account of their breeding in confinement Of course they should have as much liberty as possible, hear the results of your experience, if you get any birds.

hear the results of your experience, if you get any birds.

G. A., Philadelphia, Pa.—I. It is likely to disappe art in the main, although there may be some permanent inflammatory thickening of the tissues. 2. We should think not. 3. Exercise should be quite limited as long as there is any lameness. 4. We would recommend that a small quantity of compound iodine ointment, which can be obtained of any good druggist, be rubbed in daily, until some irritation of the skin results. It may be necessary to bandage the leg to prevent the dog from licking off the ointment.

ment.
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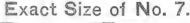
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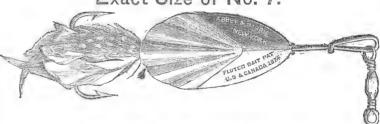
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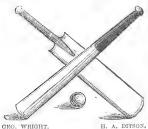
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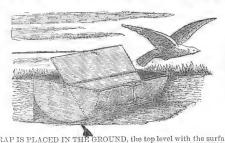
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FOR SALE—One or a brace of pups; who has been handling them on snipe; both retrieve; price \$40 for either one, or \$60 for brace, if taken at once.

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Also eight pups, same stock; six dogs, two grys, wholped hay thi; \$\$ ench, if taken at six years, the properties of taken at six of the properties of taken at six if years, the properties of the properties of taken at six of the properties of taken at six of place them at so low a price because I wish to sell at once, and keep no dogs through the summer. Address M. S. MOORE, M. D., Fredonia, Chautaugua County, N. Y. may16,tr

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Llewellyn settor, Itattler, in the stud. Frantier is a handsome blue betton, black noins, winLawrancie Fred, but of Sistatter is Pace, founder
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Will serve bliches at \$15. Litters warranted. I am
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Mell, a beautiful blue belton, black points, sin
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return, \$1.50. Apply at General Office, on pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent

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Grand Rapids & Indiana R.R. Mackinaw, Grand Rapids and CincinnatiShort L

FOR THE Trout, Grayling, and Black Bass Fisheries, AND THE
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NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

Grand Traverse Region
dthe Michigan North Woods are unsurpass
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If equated, in the abstraction of the streams, and BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING is found only in those waters.

The TROU'T season begins May I and ends Sept. I.

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BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL and MUSCALONGE, also abound in large numbers in the

LONGE, also abound in largo numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory. The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "club" at home, as ice for

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Hay Fever and Asthma Affections. The hotel accommodations are good, far st

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M. Ol. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

Rockawys Beech, 11 A.M., 455 T.M Sundays, 9 A.M. and 6.35 P.M. Great Neck, 6:30, 7:35, 11:35 A.M., 4:35, 5:35, 6:35 P.M. Great Neck, 6:30, 7:35, 11:35 A.M., 4:35, 5:35, 6:35 P.M. Sturrday nights, 12.16. Sundays, 9:35 A.M., 5:35 P.M. Garden City, Oncens and Hempstead, 5, 10 A.M., 6:35, 5:35, 6:35 P.M. From Flatbush av. daily, except Sunday, and from Hunter's Feinft, 35, 3:35 F.M. Sundays, 9 M.M., 1:35, 6:35 P.M. Sundays, 9 M.M., 1:35, 6:35 P.M. Sundays, 9 M.M., 1:35, 6:35 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 6:35, 14:35 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M., 6:

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Guns, fishing tackle, and one dog for each sportsman carried tree.

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Railroad connections at Cheinnail, with the West, Northwest and Southwest, at Gordons will will the North and Northwest, at Gordons will will the North and Northeast, and at lichmond and Charlotteville with the South. All modern improvements in equipment.

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Some good Religious and Temperance journals are making the mistake of declining to advertise a most valuable anti-incortening, medicine, as most valuable anti-incortening, medicine, as the property of

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says and the says and the says and the says are free from that ingredient. We feel responsible for the good or bad that may be done to the
our advertisements. Therefore our discrimination in your favor, and we trust that our very
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Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intente, but restore brain and nerve waste.—!
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"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an aiready debilitated system, but build it up., One bottle contains more host, that is, more real hop strength, than a harrel of ordinary beer. Both of the beautiful than a harry bear than the beautiful than a horized of the beautiful than a horized of the beautiful than a horized of the beautiful than a horized of the beautiful than a

Wo are not in the habit of making editorial mention of patent medicines, but in case of Hop litters, feel free to do 80, because their merits deserve to be known.—New York Independent Northern Christian Advocate, Syracuse, N. Y. Evangelical Messenger, Cleveland, Ohio. National Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa. Pilot, Boston, Mass. Cinclanati, Ohio. Home Journal, Detroit, Mich. Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Md. Southwestern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, I.a. Mirror, Portland, Me. And over five hundred more Religious and Temperance papers.

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— River I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

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U. S. Con'r Internal Rev.

D. S. COM FARGEMENT.

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"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best physicians, who gave her discusses from the best physicians, who gave her discusses from to take it good health by Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at two years before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one clse will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents—Good Tenplare.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10th, 1880, for debility, nervousness, indigestion, etc., I excellent medicine, and recommend it to any one as a truly tonic bitter. Respectfully, Rev. Mis. J. II. ELLGOOD.

I declined to insert your advertisement of Hop Bitters last year, because I then thought they might not be promotive of the cause of Tempor-ance, but find they are, and a vory valuable medicine, myself and with baving been greatly benefitted by them, and I take great pleasure in making them known. JOHN SEAMAN, Editor Home Sentinel, Afton, N. Y.

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Size 6 inches. Rulls-eye 11 inches. Runge, 100 feet of inches. The zones rise by great instead of diameter.

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Marksmen will appreciate the new departure which this target has inaugurated. The accurate, which this target has inaugurated. The accurate, while on old-style largets the record was so tainted by the clement of chance as to give but a vague dean of the smooter's skill. For instance, on a 200 yard Creedmoor "conter," seconing 4 rifleman knows that no degree of skill or care will give immunity from occasional misses, and under the old system it was almost the rule for good will be used to the smooter's skill or care will give immunity from occasional misses, and under the old system it was almost the rule for good will be used to be supported to the properties, and under the old system it was almost the rule for goods to the board center, blunder one shot into the edge should go for Jons," would senter his strays all over the board center, blunder one shot into the edge should be allowed the board center, all shot through the should be allowed the board center, but have struck down cight, all shot through the center of the should be considered they should have struck down cight, all shot through the center in no was impaired if thou, should have struck down cight, all shot through the bear in no was impaired if thou, should have struck down cight, all shot through the bear in no was impaired if they should have struck down cight, all shot through the bear in no was impaired if they should have struck of the should be eliminated.

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Hly Hishing on the Nepigon.

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CHICAGO LAWYERS IN THE BRITISH WILDERNESS

No. II.

E are becoming sated with trout fishing. When we can capture a three or four-pound trout as surely as a boy can take a six-ounce perch from the Govern ment Breakwater, and quietly drop back into the water 6sh which would constitute the piece de résistance on the choicest table in Chicago, we plan greater variety for our sport. Bonfield and myself did not give up the sport until Tuesday afternoon, fishing from a point of rocks just below the camp, in the edge of the whirl of water from the rapids opposite. Standing on the farth est rock, we could easily see the trout in six or eight feet of water in front of us, and, after the first few had been caught, we established the rule that the one who stood on the point should, as soon as he struck a fish, tow it up into the stiller water, and give the place on the point to the other, who, in turn, stepped back when he had hooked his fish, Each used the landing net for the other's fish, and thus the fun proceeded in regular rotation. Occasionally both would have a fish at the same which made some confusion. They ordinarily weighed from two to three pounds, a few overrunning the latter figure, and some falling below the former. As we already had in camp all the fish we could eat, we handled each new captive gently, carefully weighed him, and dropped him quietly into the water again, watching him strike out for the lowest rocks. But these trout did not seem to understand their favored position; that they were not to be thrown in a heap on the shore, nor handed over to the ravenous Indian, but were being caught strictly in the interest of science, that we might obtain the fair average weight of the fish in this stream. Several times I attempted to explain to some poor, deluded trout, who was struggling manfully with adversity at the end of a line, that we meant him no harm, and if he would come up quietly and like a gentlemen, and be weighed, he would be allowed forthwith to depart in But these explanations never seemed to give satisfaction, and the game creatures fought for liberty as determinedly as though fearing their destination was the frying-pan. Like the victims in De Quincy's "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts," they really had the temerity to object to their proposed fate,

TROUT CORRALS,

We have things better arranged now. We have established three corrals; one at the camp, and one on each of the fishing points below. By moving a few rocks at the edge of the water, and building a semi-circular breakwater outside, we have a pond several feet in diameter, and twelve or fifteen inches deep, through which the cold river water runs as fresh and pure as in the main current; and there our happy family lie as quietly and peacefully as their ardent natures will permit. We have about thirty domiciled now; and unless some party should come by who we are short of trout, and will promise to use and not waste them, we shall, on breaking camp, open the rocky barriers, and enjoy the sight of the vanishing tails taking an unceremonious departure. The Indians take turns with us in going down to the camp corral to watch and play with these temporary captives. Some of these are already quite tame, and make no objection to being quietly stroked and petted, though at any sudden motion the whole party unite in making the water boil with their frantic struggles, while the surface is cut with their high dorsal fins. We are all becoming adepts in the science of

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FISH PATHOLOGY,
for when one of them is so unfortunate as to be caught
at a considerable distance from the corral, he does not
seem to relish the necessary aerial transportation, and on
his arrival does not immediately display his customary
high spirits. The science of pathology requires that he
should then be gently held by the hand in his natural
position, or with his mouth toward the entering stream
of water. If he does not then appear to revive rapidly
enough, a fow mild shakes in the vater will assist him,
and, unless he is like Cassio, "past all surgery," he will
begin to show his appreciation of your efforts by the
movements of his mouth and fins. Last evening High
and Pratt brought in five handsome fish in a commotose
condition, all of which lay on their sides without making
any more of an effort than could have been expected of
the late respected Mrs. Dombey. The proper manipulation, however, began to have its effect at once; as soon
as they were turned upright, they began to move, and in
a few moments all but one were swimming about
handsomely. That one, a four-pounder, seemed almost
human in his desire for life. After having been once
placed with his back up, he used every endeavor to remain so, and, whenever he fell over on to his side, ho
would look up and turn his head toward me in a sort of
mute appeal to be righted; and when assisted, he held
his own as long as possible; and on feeling himself sinkling again on to his side, he would make a desperate
effort to regain his true fishy position. And so all the
evening he hovered between life and death. But his
wound proved like Mercutio's, and in the morning we

ing again on to his side, he would make a desperate effort to regain his true fishy position. And so all the evening he hovered between life and death. But his wound proved like Mercutio's, and in the morning we found him lying like Bed Murdock, "stark and stiff."

We have learned also to individualize the trout, and so recognize them accordingly. They are as different as the sheep in a flock, every one of whom the shepherd can distinguish. One has a long, sleader head; another, a peculiar coloring to the fins; a third has his dorsal fin tipped with white; a fourth, a peculiarly brilliant red belly; a fifth, the markings on his back so clear and tine that they seen almost one continuous color; and a sixth, though small, has zizgag stripes broader than others of three times his weight.

LANDING TROUT.

If I were to say that these trout were game I would be saying simply what every one knows to be true of all trout. The correct statement is that these slow more vigor and determination after a few moments than when first hooked. The acquaintance with an eight-ounce rod seems to develop a wonderful amount of latent energy, and I have had a three-pounder make a run of over fifty feet after playing him for half an hour, and then repeat the same process a few moments later. The smaller trout on the Brule and many other streams not only jump clean out of water in striking the fly, but afterwards do the same and shate themselves in the air after the manner of black bass, in hope to get the hook out of their mouths. These larger fish, however, seldom rise clear of the water in striking, and the heavier once frequently do not show a single flu; and as they choose the rougher water the first evidence of his size is the rapid running of the line from the reel, and the further proof is the persistence with which he strikes to the bottom and refuses to display his proportions. In the pool at the foot of the Falls yesterday one good fish threw himself clean out of water six times, each time shaking himself in mid-air vigorously, but in vair, but as a rule not one fish in ten will come near the surface for a light rod until really tired. For an Indian's rod, however, the case is different. As we were having some fine sport a few miles below, one of our Indians scened anxious to participate, and fastening about ten feet of stout line to the end of a setting pole he baited with a piece of bacon, and at the first bite a three-pound with a nice of the contains a case of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the rect of stout line to the end of a setting pole he baited with a nice of the contains a case of the contains a case of the contains a case of the contains a case of the contains and the contains a case of the contains a case of the contains and the contains a case of the contains a case of the contains a If I were to say that these trout were game I would dians seemed anxious to participate, and instening about ten feet of stout line to the end of a setting pole he baited with a piece of bacon, and at the first bite a three-pound trout went sailing through the air in a manner as laugh-able to us as it must have been surprising to the trout. Lest some doubting Thomas, accustomed to the little hooks and diminutive trout of the Alleghanies, may sus-

pect that these three, four and five pounders belong to some different species and are not the genuine brook trout, I will add that it is a well-established and undoubted fact among all experienced men familiar with these Nepigon fish, that they are precisely the same as the trout of New England and the Adirondacks—the genuine Salvelinus fontinalis of the naturalist.

LAKE NEPIGON.

Yesterday we organized an expedition to Lake Nepigon, which lies beyon a the domain of whoever does not chance to have the eye of the tourist or the artist. The fisherman's paradise ends at these Victoria Falla. A fairer paradise lies beyond, and a touch of its beauty seemed even to fall upon the unromantic Indian. Bonfield, King and myself, in our character of excursionists, bid farewell to High and Pratt, who had assumed the literary character—so far at least as one of Trollope's novels and a magazine would admit—and started northward. If these Falls are to be considered as the gateways of the paradise on either side, they are deserving of mention as such, and also for their intrinsic beauty. The broad expanse of Lake Nepigon is suddenly contracted through a wedge of islands and shot over a ledge of rocks between two points not two hundred feet apart. The dark purple cast, which I don't remember to have seen in other waters, forms a striking contracts with the dazzling silver whiteness of the not two hundred feet apart. The dark purple cast, which I do not romember to have seen in other waters, forms a striking contrast with the dazzling silver whiteness of the spray into which all seems to be converted, and one everopening, ever-closing gulf of foam seems yawning for more water to grind upon its lowest rocks and throw up in silver drops for the rainbow, which spans the horizon above the seetling torrent. Below all is turnoil; aboveal is peace. Below the fierce current boils and rages through the narrow channel and around the wide rock-bound pool, from whanhel and around the wide rock-bound pool, from which it escapes only to form two lesser uppids just below. Above are islands, widening shores, the unruffled surface of the lake and perfect solitude. For two miles our canoe glided between islands, gradually opening wider views and revealing more distant capes and peaks, until on rounding a little point the fair lake officing and the standard of the seems. Right in the center of our line of furthest view rose an island ship. Her solitary pine tree stood as the towering mainmast, with sails spread to the breeze. Two smaller birches furnished other masts, yards and sails, while the bare body of the rock rose just high enough to complete a well-proportioned vessel. Nature could furnish no better one, and man has not yet built upon these waters any other to dispute her supremency.

loned vessel. Nature could furnish no better one, and man has not yet built upon these waters any other to dispute her supremacy.

After the first burst of enthusiasm we lay enchanted with the scene. Before us the open lake; to our right the main land, gradually receding and rising to the height of several hundred feet. The forest was thick, but the trees small, as natural in this high latitude. But upon one range of hills, at least five miles away, one great tree rose majestic against the sky, as though to re-assert the dignity of richer soil and more southern climes. At our left island succeeded island, until in the distance they seemed a mainkand, though our guides told us that the furthest land we could see was island still.

Slowly we paddled out to our desert island ship. It was rock-formed, rock-anchored and rock-encircled, as though to laugh to scorn a thousand Atlantic storms; and three massive stones showed that her prow was pointed toward the north to meet and brave the roughest winds sweeping from the Pole. The rock ship was all massive trap, and the treasure which she seemed to bear was one great granite boulder, worn round and smooth ages ago in its perilous journey with the icebergs, perhaps, down from the Arctic zone, and now rejoicing in its haven of refuge on the safest spot on this rock-ribbed island.

Our Indians at once turned their attention to a pair of loons swimming opposite another island half a mile to our right, and borrowing Bonfield's gun one of them hid behind the rocks at the point, and the other commenced calling then up by imitating their well-known cry. The loons answered and commenced swimming toward us, and in ten minutes were within a hundred yards of the gunner; but they wisely declined to come nearer and cory.

VIEW OF THE LAKE.

To the right of the entrance to the lake rose a sugar-loaf hill, evidently commanding a good view of the surrounding country. From a series of observations we convinced ourselves that it was less then a mile from the water, while on the lake side it displayed a rocky bluff, which told us that in ascending it we should not be treated as other ambitious tourists have been who have climbed high hills only to find them so thickly wooded on summit as well as side, as to furnish no point for a view. Drawing up the cance on a gravelly beach—a rare thing here — we started inward and upward sometimes through rough woods and tangled underbush, sometimes through rough woods and tangled underbush, sometimes sinking ankle deep in the yielding moss.

The first view over the lake was exultant enthusiasm; the second was rapturous admiration. Our party gathered To the right of the entrance to the lake rose a sugar-

on the topmost cliff and gazed in unbounded wonder and delight. We stood probably six hundred feet above the water and in the clear atmosphere overlooked the whole lower end of the lake; the islands which had been united to our eyes before, now stood each in its separate setting the core in the first probable of the core in the core in the first probable. to our eyes before, now stood each in its separate setting of water, blue and beautiful as the ocean itself. The seventeen which lay at our feet were grouped in perfect harmony, and though many new ones had arisen in the west, beyond which there seemed to be a ridge of hills making the shores, our guide William, brought up on the lake, still told us that these were other islands and that the lake extended far beyond. In some places the water, sheltered from the lightest breeze, reflected the island shores as from a mirror of burnished steel, and carried the clouds suspended in its light depths, and slowly moving in glorious procession. In others we saw, as it were, a lake of ice, frozen in some places clear as crystal, in others with a waving rippling appearance as though the feeking had surprised a summer breeze upon its surface; and again there were those broken lines and narrow angular crevices peculiar to a sheet of ice newly to our eyes before, now stood each in its sep of water, blue and beautiful as the ocean surface; and again there were those broken lines and narrow augular crevices peculiar to a sheet of ice newly broken in the upheaving spring, and shining lines of water at the cracks. To the north the noble lake still refused to disclose to our scurching gaze any boundary save the sky to her horizon. To the south stretched the nubroken wildenress, except at a single point where the river stole out from behind a range of hills, soon losing herself again in the forest. The sky was worthy of Italy, with the add d inspiration of its northern character. To add to the impressiveness of the scene, we knew that every shore washed by these waters was still as designed by nature; that no woodman's axo has ever resounded in those forests; that no steam whistle had ever broken by nature; that no woodmans axo has ever resonated in these foreats; that no steam whistle had ever broken their solitude; that no path leads through them, except the trail of the Hudson Bay Company and the Indian; that no keel has ever plowed through these waters; and no sail held by a white man has ever been unfurled upon their waves. Finding on our standing place no evidence of previous visitations, King suggested that it should be named; and as the ascent, which to us had been a pleasure. of previous visitations, King suggested that it should be named; and as the ascent, which to us had been a pleasure, was to his ankle a constant tornent, his heroic endurance and boundless endusiasm critical him to the honor. So "King's Penk" it was named, and one of Bonfield's empty cartridges in the center of a mound of stones contains the record of its christening. Each of the party standing with a boulder at his feet, a the edge of the rock, rolled it over the cilif, at the signal given, after the manner of the Titans of old on Mount Othrys, and all gave three cheers for the place. Then, as master of ecremonics, Icommanded that silence should be observed until the last echoes had died away, and fired a salvo of Bonfield's artillery toward the north. Each island took up the sound, and every shore repeated the reverberation, until rolling along the shore of the Nepigon it died away in the distance.

Since sighting 'Thunder' Cape, towering tangestically nearly 1,400 feet of solid rock above Lake Superior we have been constantly reminded of the rough volcanic origin which geology ascribes to these regions, and so long as we remained on the lake, the islands, however wooded, showed along every shore a narrow strip of trap, the armament of the forest against the waves when lashed by the storm. But gazing from this peak the fringe of rocks had apparently withdrawn into the forest or sunk beneath the quiet water, and all was harmony, confidence and neere. In the wholes in the forest confidence of the rough our vision.

lashed by the storm. But gazing from this peak the fringe of rocks had apparently withdrawn into the forest or sunk beneath the quiet water, and all was harmony, confidence and peace. In the whole circuit of our vision there was not a broken outline or a rough shore, save at one island headland far in the distance, which rose boldly from the water, and showed a part of its side rough and bare as though unwilling that the rigors of this latitude should be wholly forgotton even under the bewitching influences of a perfect summer's day. One essential part of the ceremony was lacking still. Blue flannel having usurped so large a place in our apparel we could not produce the white flag which should be planted, as a memorial, on the spot, and it would be prestunption in foreigners to plant a colored flag within Her Majesty's Dominions; so we were preparing sadly to return, when a movement of one of our guides attracted our attention, and William having, in this moment of inspiration, torn out part of the lining of his coat, and Baptiste producing a pole, we planted the appropriate flag on the peak, and departed. And, though I should travel as widely over other continents as over our own. I never expect to gaze upon another scene which with more artently call upon the sentiment of love to the basic field. I should travel as widely over other continents as over our own. I never expect to gaze upon another scene which will more ardently call upon the sentiment of love for the beautiful, than this day vision of looking northward over the pure waters of the Nepigon, untouched by commerce and undisturbed by man.

JOSIAH H. BISSELL, Victoria Falls, Head of Nepigon River, Aug. 28th, 18702.

THE ROUTE TO GRAND FALLS.

THE ROUTE TO GRAND FALLS.

HALFAX, Nova Scotia. May 13th, very excellent letter in FOREST AND STREAM for May 6th, which I eagerly read. I beg to offer a few supplementary repearls about what he has probably inadvertently omitted. I want over the route planned by him in the autumn of '77, and would suggest to those who intend taking his good advice to leave their visit until late in September or early in October, when the scenery on the St. John River is at its best. Beyond doubt the most desirable route at that season from St. John River is at its best. Beyond doubt the most desirable route at that season from St. John River is at its best. Beyond doubt the most desirable route at that season from St. John River is at its best. Beyond doubt the most desirable route at that season from St. John River is at its best. Beyond doubt the most applied to the steamer takes the greater part of a day to work against the current, while the train takes only a few hours; but then one is amply ahead on other scores by taking the boat, as the fare is only \$1; and the scenery, as all the New Brunswickers put it, "beats anything anywhere." It is truly grand just after the early frosts have brought the hardwood trees to their most beautiful lints. From the top of the steamer one can see far up the different tributaries of the St. John, which sets him wondering whence comes all the water.

The beautiful little settlements are the gems of the scenery as the steamer shortens the eighty-four miles to Fredericton. No time is lost in exchanging freights with the smaller stations; a skillfully managed boat comes alongside, while the steamer keeps on her course; a small laidler is let down on either side by which passengers, etc., are transferred and they part. I wondered how those poor little villages struggled under the unpronounceable Indian names that I saw printed on the mail.

bags; but the syllables harmonize so nicely that after having heard them called out I thought pronunciation the eastest part of them.

If the traveler is not a very enthusiastic sportsman he can enjoy some good grouse shooting in the immediate vicinity of Fredericton. To be sure "Salmo Fontinalis" must have noticed the quaint old terry boats between Fredericton and the Nashwank. I imagine they are after the style of the very ancient New Yorkers; they am well ashore at one end and have a pole stuck in the mult to oppose the current at the other. From this up your correspondent's description is better than anything I could attempt. My visit was slightly varied by driving about fifteen miles in consequence of the railway being unfinished; otherwise I enjoyed all the pleasures which he has experienced.

Matural History.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

SPRING NOTES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

April, 1880.

April 1st.-32°, 48°, 41°. Melted but little during the day. New arrivals noted were killdeer plovers, loggerhead shrike, herring gull, golden-winged woodpeckers and a Wilson snipe. Found first the shore lark's (Eremophila alpestris) nest to-day. It was on a sandy ridge in the prairie ,and contained four eggs, which were fresh. It must have been built about March 26th or 27th, immediately upon the disappearance of the snow of the 25th. Many ducks flying.

April 2d. -33°, 48°, 37°. Saw a sharp-shinned hawk and striped spermophile (Spermophilus tridecem lineatus). The "gopher" had just opened his hole, and was airing himself at the entrance after his long winter sleep. Song sparrows have become numerous. Some poplar and willow catkins are bursting their covering.

April 3d,—36°, 51°, 40°. Rusty blackbirds. Gadwall ducks. Asmall flock of Northern waxwings (A. garrulus) has been about the yard all day, the attraction being a quantity of rotten apples that I placed as a bait for them. They are very fond of this kind of food, and will regularly frequent a place where it is to be obtained. The flock would alight on the ground, and feed eagerly and rapidly, until each bird was full, fairly to the mouth, when they would ascend by easy stages to the top of an oak tree standing close by. Here a brief period was spent in cleaning and arranging their plumage, and in quiet repose, while the food they had eaten digested with astonishing rapidity. Soon they would begin to bestir themselves again, and drop one by one onto the ground to again gorge themselves, and then re-ascend to the tree-top as before. This was continued all day with but little interruption. A shot or any sudden noise would scare them off only for a short time, when they would return apparently as hungry as ever. The soft, unsubstantial character of the food, and consequent rapid digestion, is probably the explanation of the gluttony displayed, though the waxwings are in general very hearty eaters, let the food be what it may. An attempt at feeding them on orange failed; they would not touch it.

April 4th,-340, 450, 340. A cold, windy day. second shore lark's nest, containing three eggs slightly incubated. Contrary to the usual custom, the female in this instance showed much anxiety for the safety of her nest, keeping close at hand and going into the nest whenever opportunity offered. The coldness of the day may have had some influence. The waxwings remained about until they had caten all the apples.

April 5th.—31°, 40°. A cold day, with light flurries of snow. Visited a small lake near the city in which the fish have died from some cause unknown. Hundreds upon hundreds of dead fish of eight species, together with many frogs, lay all around the shore or floated in the water. Some of them were of large size : pickerel three feet long, black bass eighteen inches in length, and suckers two feet or more. They had been dead some time, as was evident from their appearance; but as they were in various stages of decomposition it was evident they did not all die at the same time. The lake is of small dimensions, lies in a meadow, and is rather shallow around the edges, but deepens abruptly and is said to be forty feet deep in the middle. It is fed by springs, and has a small outlet, which, however, is often dry of late years. The water is always clear as crystal, and stagna tion can hardly be advanced as an explanation. Whatever the cause, it must have been something very vital to kill not only all the fish indiscriminately, but even frogs and turtles. The dead fish consisted of the following species, named about in the order of their abundance Sunfish (Eupomotis aureus), common sucker (Catostomus Commersunii), yellow perch, golden shiner (Notemigonus chrysoleucus), black bass (M. pallidus), catfish (Amiurus vulgaris), pickerel (E. lucius), and dogfish (A. calva). If anyone who may read this can, from such brief data, offer any explanation of such wholesale destruction of the inhabitants of a lake, it will be received with interest by many persons here.

eighteen evening grosbeaks on Nicollet Island, a locality near the heart of the city where these birds are accus-tomed to appear. These are the first that I have seen this winter, though several were reported at different times during March.

April 8th,—28°, 51°, 42°. A winter wren, a bittern and two loons. Heard the frogs croaking for the first time. Fox-colored sparrows have become numerous.

April 9th, -48°, 74, 55°. Alder (Alnus incana) in bloom and pollen ripe. Some slight signs of starting vegetation in the woods, but the ground, in most places, still frozen hard.

April 10th .- 320, 420, 310. A purple martin. Ice about all out of the larger lakes.

April 11th,-32°, 45°, 83°. Soft maples in bloom. Spent some time watching evening grosbeaks on Nicollet Island. Their principal food at present is the last year's seed of the sugar maple. The island is timbered in part with maple trees, and on the ground are quantities of the keys, which are now swelling and beginning to sprout. These the grosbeaks seek for, and, taking out the kernel, remove the dry, brown covering, and have a fresh green morsel, which they seem greatly to relish. They are also very fond of the keys of the box-elder, and during winter, when the snow is on the ground, make this a regular article of diet, for as the seeds remain hanging on the trees in bunches, they are easily obtained. With the sharp, overlapping edges of their powerful beak they clip the dry keys in two as neatly as it could be done with a pair of scissors, and then with the same instrument, clumsy looking as it is, manipulate the parts and remove the small, slender kernel.

April 12th.—40°, 70°, 51°.—The first yellow-rump war-bler and a grass finch. Saw the Bohemian waxwings. A trumpeter swan was shot to-day on the Minnesota River, about ten miles from Minneapolis, by Mr. G. Van Ess

The first pasque flowers (Anomone patens, var. Nuttaliana) in blossom.

April 13th.—53°, 74°, 43°. Several martins.

April 14th.—54°, 64°, 31°. Wind blew very heavy all day, hot and exhausting in the morning, the thermometer reaching 77°; then turned cooler, and by evening was freezing. Red-headed duck shot. Saw many yellowrumps, ruby-crowned wrens, white-bellied swallows and the evening grosbeaks and Bohemian waxwings on Nicollet Island. (The waxwings left us about this date, as April 15th.—28°, 50°, 38°.

April 16th.—38°, 60°, 45°.

April 17th.—48°, 68°, 52°.

April 18th.—46°, 72°, 64°. April 19th.—33°, 38°, 37°. April 20th.—40°, 60°, 48°. Snow.

Ground white with snow that fell last night. Two unfinished loggerhead shrikes' nests. Meadow larks paired. Early crowfoot (Ranun-

nests. Meadow lates produced in bloom.

culus rhomboidens) in bloom.

K10 78°, 45°, White-throated sparrows. A phobe bird's nest containing one egg. Bank swallows in great numbers excavating their holes. A small flock of Lapland longspurs. Liver-leaf (Hepatica acutiloba), bloodroot (Sanguinaria Canadensis) and Isopyrum bi. ternatum in bloom. Ground plum (Astralagus caryocarnus) in bud.

April 22d.—42°, 60°, 489. April 23d.—44°, 52°, 47°.

April 24th.—36°, 45°, 43°. Large number of Wilson's

April 25th.—42°, 50°, 39°. Bonaparte's gulls. A crow blackbird building its nest behind a water pipe under the eaves of a house located in the central part of the city. Two bluejays' nests, one with one egg. English sparrow nesting about City Hall. These sparrows are increasing quite rapidly here, and will without doubt become a great nuisance before many years.

April 26th. -39°, 45°, 42°, Geums triflorum and Antennaria plantaginifolia in bloom.

April 27th.—41°, 64°, 50°. Brown thrushes. April 29th.—50°, 54°, 44°. A chipping sparrow. A golden-winged woodpecker nesting. A bluejay's nest containing three eggs.

Dutchman's breeches (Dicentra Cucullaria) and smallflowered crowfoot (Rununculus abortivus) in bloom. Dog's-tooth violet (Erythronium albidum) in a very favor-

able spot nearly in bloom.

April 29th.—39°, 51°, 41°. A few flakes of snow in the afternoon. Box elders and cotton-woods in full bloom.

April 30th.—40°, 60°, 52°. Ice nearly a fourth of an inch thick formed last night. Black-throated green warbler, yellow red-poll warblers and yellow-headed black-THOS. S. ROBERTS. birds noted.

sunfish (Eupomotis aureus), common sucker (Catostomus County, Virginia, May 12th.—"W. P. M.," of Boston, Mass., in your issue of 6th instant, supposes that the surgarish, pickered (E. tucius), and dogish (A. catva). If who may read this can, from such brief data, offer any explanation of such wholesale destruction of the inhabitants of a lake, it will be received with interest by many persons here.

April 6th.—31°, 28°, 37°.

April 6th.—34°, 40°, 27°, Saw a flock of fifteen or

When I was a lad in Virginia thousands of bats used to When I was a lad in Virginia thousands of bats used to make the roof and upper room, or "debtor's prison," their roosting places, and the prisoners were fairly covered with chinches. I have observed in Texas that the leather-wing hat frequently hung in shady forests upon trees in long festoons, and also upon fences which were sequestered. When this is the ease the bedbug will ever be found under the bark, and in the interstices of both trees and rails. In 1867 the writer built him a residence, and the leather-wings took possession before he did. Bats roosted in one or two of the rooms, and when the house was occupied by the writer and his family, there was unceasing warfare upon the rest-breakers for nearly two years before we were the victors. "W, P, M."may rest assured that the "barn." "basswood forests." "a house was occupied by the name of the parameters for nearly two years before we were the victors. "W. P. M." may rest assured that the "barn," "basswood forests," na house," etc., of which he writes, were first infested by being the resort of the leather-wing bats. I reason this way. It is well known that buts are ever covered with these pests, and, so far as I know, swallows are not; therefore, it is reasonable to infer, the places where the swallows made their home had been the dwelling place of the bat. It seems to me just possible that the bats got the chinches from dwellings, to which they are at once attracted by lights, and then they breed upon them, and feed to their heart's content, so far as I know, numolested upon the countless numbers which flock together.

R. M. CONWAY.

WHEN BEARS BRING FORTIL—Nashville, May 12th.—For some time passed I have noticed a number of articles in the FOREST AND STREAM upon the subject as to what season of the year bears give birth to their young. Perhaps one or two facts on the subject may throw the desired light. Five or six years ago Viscount Parker returned to New York from Florida during the month of May; he brought with him a cub which could not have been more than two months old. This would fix March as the mouth he was born in, but in Mississippi the fall of the year is when cubs are commonly offored for sale; and the first bear I ever killed was one I should judge was about six months old, that had been captured by my father's huntsman, but was found too old to tame. He broke the chain by which he had been attached, and finding it impossible to induce him to descend from a high tree in our yard, which he had climbed, it was declided that I should have the honor of shooting him. My impression is that there is no regular month for their bringing forth in our Southern country. It was in November when the above occurred.

J. D. H.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOULOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY BELL-Helmin soulde Ophtholis dollation triumquiss, 2 king snakes (Ophtholis golulus), 1 brown thrush (Turdus rules, 2 borned lizards (P. cerulum), 1 alligator (Alligator Intests), 1 snapper terrapin (Chelyedra serpentina). All presented. 2 Gillespie's hair scals (Zalophus Gillespie), 1 Rocky Mountain sheep (Ovis Montana), 4 howling monkeys (Muretes pal-Balus, I black-banded spider-monkey (Ateles melanochir). All purchased. 1 Virginia deer (Cerrus virginianus) and I Llams (Lama peruana). Born in the garden.

Hish Gulture.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

No. III .- FISHING TACKLE.

THE show of fine tackle used in angling is confined entirely to three countries-Germany, England and the United States-the others neither making nor using it to any great extent. In the collection of German rods, the angler can detect many of English and Amercan make, usually of the lower priced kinds, cheap rods. machine made, and well adapted to the wants of the juvenile angler, or of those of more mature years, who would like to own a jointed rod which is not too expensive, and are not at all critical as to taper, weight, direction of grain, distribution of strain, and the other qualities which the finished angler requires to be contained in a fly-rod. Within the past ten years angling, as an art, has been most assiduously cultivated by a few enthusiasts in Germany, until upon the dark ground of a map of the Empire a few white spots could be made, each showing a center from which the light of angling science is diffused for a short distance, and then is absorbed in the darkness of that piscatory night which envelopes many rural districts in America where the popular idea of angling is to obtain the greatest number of fish in the least possible time. The German has never, until within the time named, looked at angling save as a means of getting fish; but, thanks to the enthusiastic fishers which have sprung up within a few years, there are quite a number of good anglers now in the country, and their numbers must increase. From this it will be seen that the best tackle is not in general use here, the demand for it being so limited that it is entirely supplied from foreign sources. Some light rods of native manufacture are shown which have a spike in the butt, which can be inserted in a bank or log, so that the flies may fish away while the angler seeks other recreation, and a novelty is a bell attached to a light bait-rod, which strikes an alarm when the bait was disturbed, and so arouses the attention, should it chance to be fixed upon some other object-a capital thing for boys who fish off New York wharves and sleep in the sun between bites.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBIT.

The American Exhibit is the most complete in all arti-.les pertaining to fishing with a hook and line, the fine

collection of the National Museum serving to illustrate the gradual development of this mode of fishing, and contains a series of articles ranging from the wooden books of the savage to the rent and glued bamboo rod of the dainty angler of to-day. In the room devoted to the display of these articles, it is interesting to observe how the implements of the savage man have, by contact with his civilized brother, gradually approached the forms approved by the latter as far as the materials of which they are made will allow. Thus, from the northeast coast of America there are hooks of wood, of bone, and of both materials combined in one; but the wooden ones are of necessity the largest and most clumsy, although when bent from one piece they are lighter than seems consistent with the strength required to capture the large fishes which the Esquimau usually seeks, and the same may be said of the implements from Alaska and the northwest coast down to California. Often the wooden hooks are of two pieces, joined at the bottom in a V-shaped arrangement, bound with some vegetable fiber, but the combination of bone and wood affords the best chance for the addition of a barb or beard, which is utilized in a manner which is quite effective; but wherever the iron or steel of the white man has been obtainable, its value over all other material has been quickly appreciated, and the most primitive use of iron for fish hooks is shown in those obtained from the Wallapai Indians, which is a pipe-shaped wooden hook with a nail for a barb, while other tribes have drilled a hole in a flat bone, and inserted a nail or a bit of steel in a sort of barbless hook. Combinations of bone and steel also enter into the heads of harpoons and harpoon-arrows, while some of the Indians of the northwest coast were fortunate enough to own iron enough to make the entire hook, which closely followed the patterns in use by the white fishermen. Even an eel spear is shown made entirely of iron by the natives. The lines which accompany these hooks are of grass, scaweed or kelp, whalebone, and skin of seal or walrus, the latter for the heavy lines used in the capture of large fish and for harpoon lines. A very interesting trawl line of sea-weed and whalebone is shown, and also a serviceable looking grass rope, which is attached to a sealskin buoy, and is evidently a harpoon line.

Not only the angler and the fisherman are interested in comparing the rude machinery of the savage with those of civilized man which are close beside them, and which give a complete history of the improvements in the mode of catching fish by man in his natural state to supply his daily food-man as a trading animal who catches to exchange for money or produce, and man, who having no pressing needs to fill, fishes for his amusementbut it also furnishes a field of study for the ethnologist as well. Following the line of development here shadowed, the next case contains hooks of various sizes and owen, the next class contains moose of various sizes and patterns, made by the "American Hook and Needle Congany," from that used for fly-tying and minnow catching up to those required for the great halibut, and an enormous hook, with a chain attachment, which might serve as a killock for a light yacht, intended for the largest shark, together with steel wire, illustrating the ten processes through which the material goes before being turned out a perfect fish-hook; bluefish squids of bone and metal, others covered with eel skin or cloth; bluefish drails; pearl minnows for angling, etc., in great variety. Next comes the spoons and other spinning baits of Buel, Chapman, James, Mann, and Trowbridge, as well as those abominable inventions known as spring hooks or "socdolagers," which, like fish poisons, it should be made a felony to use or have in possession.

Among the fishing lines can be seen heavy quarterinch tarred cotton shroud-laid lines for fishing in twentyfive or more fathoms of water, as well as raw cotton lines, both shroud and hawser-laid; trawl lines; lines of linen for angling; horse-hair lines; braided silk, both raw and waterproof; silk lines with a horse-hair worked in to prevent kinking. In fact, everything adapted to the taking of a fish, from a shark to a trout of four ounces, or even a minnow; "pickerel traps" for showing when a bait is struck while fishing through the ice, and silk worm gut of all sizes. In the collection of the National Museum may be found many artificial flies from the stores of Abbey & Imbrie, Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, Bradford & Anthony, as well as a case of those made by the skillful Miss McBride, while the patterns of reels seem to puzzle the uninitiated as to their object and mode of use. The light rubber reel, the perforated nickel reel of Orvis; and celluloid, brass and wooden reels.

DISEASED FISH IN KENTUCKY.—Versailles, Ky., May 10th. 1880.—Professor Spencer P. Baird, U. S. Commissioner Fish and Fisheries.—Dear sir:—Because of the very great interest you have shown in the propagation of fish, I take the liberty to ask of you information that is earnestly desired by this community.

Two years ago a company of gentlemen built a lake one mile from town, which covers thirteen acres of ground; it was well stocked with bass and newlight. They increased rapidly, and last season we had splendid sport. For two weeks they have been seen.

ground; it was well stocked with bass and newlight. They increased rapidly, and last season we had splendid sport. For two weeks they have been dying, and as yet we are unable to find the cause of the fatality. I have examined a large number of them, and will tell you as briefly and plainly as I can how they die, and what I have found upon examination. They will swim around with their heads to the surface of the water, thne after

jumping up once or twice, they die very quickly, have found the whole lining membrane of the stoma have found the whole lining membrane of the stomach inflamed, but that of the intestine only in patches similar to inflammation of the intestinal glands of man in typhoid fever. From time to time we have caught bream from the lake, but as none were intentionally put there, we have supposed that there were fifty newlights to one bream. Yet out of about two thousand dead fish, all are bream. Yet out of about two thousand dead fish, all are bream except about one hundred newlights and twenty bass. This inclines us to believe that the bream are peculiarly susceptible to the disease. The post morten condition differs so in the two varieties (the newlight and bream) that I will give them separately. In the bream the inflammation is more destructive—in some instances there were perforations of the bowel—its stomach and bowels were always empty. In the newlight the inflammation was not so extensive, the stomach nearly always contained food, and some fecal matter in the bowel. The lake is fed by a large, never-failing spring of pure water.

water.

Any information will place an entire community under obligations to you; therefore I hope to hear from you soon.

J. WAMERS STITT, M. D.

P. S. — I failed to state that some suspected poisoning from the fish-berry, but I could find no evidence of this; not even with the microscope.

Professor Baird sends us the above, that its publication in our columns may elicit suggestions as to the cause and remedy of the disease.

OREGON.-The Astorian, of Astoria, Oregon, gives the following interesting account of the work of the United States Fish Commissioners in that State:-

Mesers, Jordan and Gilbert, of the United States Fish Commission, left Astoria Monday moroing, by way of Kelama for the Sound. Their movements in Astoria were so quiet that many people were not aware of their present of here. Their business here was to collect statistics and information in regard to fisheries for use of the census luveaut. It collect services on the Astoria were some of fish in here. Their business here was to collect statistics and information in regard to fisheries for use of the census bureau; to collect specimens of every species of fish inhabiting or entering Columbia River, especially of the salmonida; to ascertain the number of species, and the habits and ranges of each. Of course a work of this magnitude cannot be completed in a few days, or even months, and it is thought that we may see them here occasionally for several years. Their next visit will be sometime in July. They have prepared and sent away several specimens of spring salmon, Oncorhynchus quinğunt, of blue-back O. hypsifario; of steel-head Salmo tsuppilch(t); and three species of sturgeon. In regard to the Salmo tsuppilch a very curious question is raised. It was first described as a trout by Sir John Richardson, in 1836; and from that time until a few years ago, no specimen had ever been sent to Washington, though hundreds of every other trout had been received, and but for the reputation of the coninent naturalist who described it, its existence would have been doubted. In 1878 Mr. Livingston sont a fine specimen, a foot long, from the Clackamas Stone, Now that Prof. Jordan has examined the steel-head Stone. Now that Prof. Jordan has examined the steel-head the ston eant a fine specimen, a foot long, from the Clackamas Stone, Now that Prof. Jordan hasexamined the steel-head ha thinks it probable that it is the Salmo tsuppitch of kichardson; and the question is whether it is a sen going fish, or only an immense river trout. From the class of fishes to which by its structure it belongs, the latter should be the case. The fish known as pike, chun, sucker, etc., is a true chul; allied to the Europoan fish of that name. The commissioners have not succeeded in getting many trout from our streams, as yet; only five from Jim Crow creek were shown them. One was the Salmo clarki or Clark's trout, named in honor of the explorer. An alcohol tank was left at the Kinney cannery and arrangements made to have several hundred trout preserved for inspection on their return. Readers of the Astorian may remember the description of a particular spotted trout, caught at Oak Point last fall by laft, Frod Kendald. This was preserved, and proves to be the Pacific red-spotted trout, common on the headwaters of the Columbia, but never seen so low down as Oak Point before. The fish found buried in the sand on the beach are now to science, and specimens are very much Now that Prof. Jordan has examined the steel-head Stone. Point before. The fish found buried in the sand on the beach are new to science, and specimens are very much wanted. Prof. Baird was mistakon in calling it Heleratleakus rostratus, which is an altogether different fish. The fish reported as shad a year ago, proves to be shad without a doubt.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, Salvelinus fontinalis. Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis. Salmon, Salmo salar. Shad, Alost. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo ploveri.

.GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as the may deem of value: State, Town, County; Weans of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its eason; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

BISBY CLUB,-Mr. H. H. Thompson, of this city, Vico President of the Bisby Club, left this city last week for the club's headquarters, Bisby Park, Moose River Tract, Herkimer County. He was to have been joined at Utica by Messrs. F. W. Snow, of Ramapo, Robert B. and Frank Cable, of Elmira: A. Rockwell, artist, of Buffalo, and Chas, A. Walbradt, of Theresa. We need not wish the party "good luck," for they know how to catch their own fish and how to enjoy their days in the woods.

TROUTING IN THE CATSKILLS.—New York, May 20th,—We have just returned from a two weeks' trip among the Catskills. Mr. A. Whitney and wife, of Brooklyn, and myself and wife, left Grand Central Depot morning of

May 5th for Shandaken, on the Ulster and Delaware R. R.; fare \$2.90. We stopped at La Ment's Hotel; fished the Notch, Pine Hollow, Broad Street Hollow, Pox Hollow, Big Indian, and other streams in that locality; found fish plenty, but very small, and certainly a disgrace for any sportsman to take home. Tired of this location, we took the train and got off at Arkville; hired a team—price \$4-and drove to farm house of Mr. De Silvie, Grant's Mills, Delaware County, fifteen miles from railroad; fished Millbrook in Ulster County, and met with good success. Mr. Whitney and myself are sportsmen to the backbone, and will walk with any one thirty miles if necessary to catch two good sized trout, but when you come to small ones we will always put them back, and if every sportsman and true lover of trout would do the same we would have better fishing in a short time. We fished Millbrook four dnys, catching only enough to supply our table. The last day Mr. Whitney and myself caught one hundred and sixty and brought most of them home, and they were beautics, all good size. Boy-like, coming down on the railroad we had to open our basket to look at them, and they were mirred by more than one passenger on the train. We had a very pleasant trip, and I can say to our friends that there are good sized trout left yet, if you go in the right direction. Law is not up in Delaware County until June 1st or 10th. May 5th for Shandaken, on the Ulster and Delaware R.

VIRGINIA—Mt. Airy, N. C., May 15th.—Our "little" party, tired of the "Sanny South," went to the mountains of Patrick County, Va., a few days ago on a trouting, for a little recreation. The waters of the Dan are good right now. We hooked upward of three hundred in two days: also, with our guns bagged three large wild turkeys, two gobblers and one hen, besides pheasants, squirrels, rabbits, partridges, robins, doves, snakes, etc. The snakes were shot on our hunt in the mountains—rattlesnakes, adders, and black snakes. We seldom kill a black snake, unless he gets saucy. In our party was a deaf mute, one of the Siamese Twins' sons, Bunker. He enjoyed the trip hugely—full of life and fun. T. M. B.

Bass in Texas.—Waxahachia, Texas, May 17th.—I have before me your issue of May 6th, in which appears a communication from Willis, Texas, over the signature "C. L. J.," in which the writer describes his preparations for a campaign against the black bass. I am afraid, however, that if the gentleman confines his piscatorial pursuits to the killing of black bass in Texas, he will, in the language of the poet, "get left." I have fished all the principal rivers and best fishing grounds in the State, and killed every variety of fish known to exist in Texas fresh waters, but have never yet met with the black bass. What is known as the black bass here is rock bass proper, called in the northern States variously rock bass, striped bass, river bass, etc., according to the locality, and universally known as trout among natives of the Southern States. If "C. L. J." will carefully peruse Frank Forester's "Fin and Feather," he will find there such information in regard to black bass and rock bass as will forever settle in his own mind which of the two varieties abound in Texas waters; and he will never again be guilty of mistaking our gamy and toothsome favorite for the unwieldy but voracious black bass. Perhaps "C. L. J." will kindly furnish the readers of Forest AND Straka with an account of the first or opening battle of his campaign. I, for one, shall look with great interest for a record of his success with flies in capturing "Texas trout."

THE RICHARSON-RANGELEY LAKES.—The travel to this celebrated lake region has already commenced, and quite a large number of people are scattered about between Errol Dam, Umbagog Lake, and the Upper Dam, on the Richardson Lakes. At present writing the fishing on the Magalloway and Diamond rivers is first rate, and large strings are also being taken at Middle Dam, Upper Dam, head of the Upper Richardson Lake, Beaver Ponds, Richardson Ponds, and Mill Brook.

The two most direct routes, by Bryant's Pond and Andover, and by Bethel and Upton, seem to be the favorites at present, and most of the people who are visiting the lakes this spring go by one or the other. Later in the season, however, the "Dixville Notch Route" must become the favorite on account of the wonderful scenery along its way. TUR RICHARSON-RANGELEY LAKES .- The travel to this

une takes tins spring go oy one or the other. Later in the season, however, the "Dixville Notch Route" must become the favorite on account of the wonderful scenery along its way.

An unusually large number of round trip excursion tickets have been issued by the different railroads this spring, and tourists and sportsmen cannot complain for lack of diversity in routes. Some go in by Bryant's Pond and Andover, and back the same way, and others back by way of Upion and Bethel. The Dixville Notch tickets read various ways; some to North Stratford and Colebrook, by way of the Grand Trunk Railway, others by way of the Boston, Gonord and Montreal Railroad. From Colebrook you go down through Dixville Notch to Errol Dam, where connection is made with the degrant little steamer Parmachence, a new boat, built this spring expressly for this route. She runs daily to all points on Umbagog Lake, and up the Magalloway every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday. She connects at the Berlin Mills House (Brown's Farm) with teams for head of Aziscohos Falls at Sunday Cone, with teams for the Middle Dam (Angler's Retreat); and at Upton with daily stages for Bethel, running through Gratton Notch, a romantic pass in the mountains.

Through the kindness of Chas. A. J. Farrar, Esq. anthor of "Richardson and Rangeley Lakes Illustrated," I am able to give from advance proof sheets of his book the following list of excursions to Dixville Notch and the Rangeley Lakes, and I have no doubt but many of your readers will be glad to learn at this early day the expense of tickets to the lakes, and the different routes:—

Boston to South Arm Richardson-Rangeley Lakes and return, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, \$13.00.

Boston to Middle Dam and return, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, \$14.00.

Boston to Upper Dam and return, via Bethel and Upton, \$4.50.

Boston to Upper Dam and return, via Bethel and Upton, \$4.50.

Boston to Upper Dam and return, via Bethel and Up-

ton, \$14.50.

Boston to Upper Dam and return, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, \$14.00.

Boston to Upper Dam and return, via Bethel and Upton, \$16.00.

Boston to Upper Dam via Bryant's Pond and Andover, return via Bethel and Upton, \$15.00.

Boston to Upper Dam, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, return via Dixville Notch and Colebrook, \$17.75.

roturn via Dixville Notch and Colebrook, \$17.75.
Boston to Upper Dam, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, return via Dixville Notch, Colebrook and the White Mountains, \$20.60.
Boston to Indian Rock, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, roturn via Dixville Notch, Colebrook and the White Mountains, \$20.60.
Boston to Indian Rock, via Bryant's Pond and Andover

Boston to Indian Rock, via Bryant's Pona and Andover, and return, \$15.25.

Boston to Indian Rock, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, return via Phillips and Farmington, \$15.25.

Boston to Berlin Mills House, Magalloway River and return, via Bethel and Upton, \$14.50.

Boston to Berlin Mills House, Magalloway River and return, via Bryant's Pond and Andover, \$16.50.

Boston to Dixville Notch and return, via Bethel and Patton, \$15.50.

Boston to Dixyme Avota and Actum, the Upton, St.5.50,
Boston to Dixyille North, via Bethel and Upton, return via Colebrook and North Stratford, \$15.25.
Boston to Lake Umbagog and return, via Bethel,

\$11.00, Boston to Errol Dam and return, via Boston, Concord

Boston to Entro Dain and return, via Boston, Concord and Montreal R. R., \$19.00.

These tickets many be procured in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and other large places, at all the general ticket offices.

A new steamer has also been built for the Richardson

A new steamer has also ocen unit for the Richardson Lakes, and will ply this summer between South Arm, Middle Dam, Upper Dam and all points on the lake. The roads from Andover to the South Arm of the lower Richardson Lake, and from the Middle Dam to Lake Umbagog, have both been laid out as county roads, and will be in first-rate condition this summer. RAMBLER.

THE OLD SCOUT GOES FISHING

A FRIEND of mine as was out a fishin', together with A FRIEND of mine as was out a fishin', together with me, a few days ago after trouts, has showed me your paper of Thursday, March 18th. In that you has a article tellin' how as to ketch trouts on April 1st. Now you must have been a April foolin', and didn't think as how you says grizzly kings and perfessers and spiders coopers and sich. Now I don't know much of them flys, but I'll tell you—as you asks it that folks send you accounts of the triumphs and reverses of your readers—just what kind of luck them perfessers had up here in Montanny last week. Well, we went a fishin'—two officers and a citizen, a New Yorker, and me; and then officers and that citizen they was just fixed up with rods as looked like a long whip, and wasn't to my eye half as officers and that cutzen they was just fixed up with rods as looked like a long whip, and wasn't to my eye half as strong, but they said them rods would yank out any trout as I showed 'em. Well, when we got inter the mountains, and went a fishin', they puts on rooster hackles and pintail grouse fethers, as they called gray perfessers. I told 'em it weren't no use, but they lafted and said all right, you just watch. Well, I couldn't beleeve as sensible fellows would calkerlate in ketchin' trouts with them and pintail grouse fethers, as they called gray perfessers. I told 'em it weren't no me, but they lafted and said all right, you just watch. Well, I couldn't beleeve as sensible fellows would calkerlate in ketchin' trouts with them feathers, and laffed to myself; but at it they went, sneeken up through the briars and brush, and showin heeps of spunk, for they didn't mind the cold water as much as I did, and just tried like all that was out to ketch them trouts. But it weren't no use; they just cum up and took a look around and went off, and never no more thought of bein' fooled by fethers than I would of bein' by a Crow squaw for a Sioux buck. Then they tried black parmers and brown ibises and red parmers, and a hull lether book full; but it weren't no more use than the perfessers. I told 'em them trouts han't ever been to skool in the colledges, and they didn't know the perfessers. That kinder riled 'em, but they laffed, and began trying grasshoppers made of gum, and black tumble bugs and tater bugs, and the Lord only knows that they had more of them bugs than ever growed in Montanny; and I kep' on a laffin. Well, now, don't you know, all the time as them three fellers was a playin' at fishin' with them things, I was a fishin'. I was a ketchin' fish. Now you write a fishin' paper, and you know when a man goes ahed of you fishin', a foolin' about and wadin' threw the water, 'taint much of a chance of a man what comes behind a ketchin' much fish; but them trouts was just hungry for something to eat, and fethers is mighty poor eatin'; so I come along behind 'em, and throwed my line. Now I had a hook—a real old Limerick hook with a twist on it—and I had a chunk of deer meet, and the way them trouts cum up and took that meet were a caution. They was just as hungry as they could be, and sumtimes a big fellow would git the meet and not git caught on the hook; and when I put on another piece of meet he just had hook—a real old Limerick hook with a twist on it—and I had a chunk of deer meet, and low when a low of them

Connecticut—Norwich, May 10th.—A number of gentlemen interested in glass ball shooting met on Friday evening and organized a shooting club. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, A. S. Childs; Secretary, C. W. Scott; Treasurer, E. A. Tracy. The club meets twice weekly for practice,

The Rennel.

Address all communications to "Forest und Stream Publishing Company, New York."

-Mr. Charles Lincoln, the superintendent of the late show, has returned home; his address, in the future, will be care of Gillman Brothers, Detroit, Mich. It would be a great oversight on our part if we failed to compliment Mr. Lincoln on his supervision during his stay in New York. On the days of the show he exhibited more than ever that wonderful executive ability to conduct everything to everyone's satisfaction. We did not hear one murmur.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH JUDGES .- The steamer City of Richmond, which sailed from this port on Saturday last, had on board both of the English judges, Mr. Dalziel and Dr. Stables. Their stay here had been unavoidably protracted to a much longer period than anticipated when they left Liverpool, on April 13th, and neither were sorry that the time had come for their return home. Since their arrival on the 24th ult. their spare moments were employed in visiting the places of interest in the metropolis and in trips to the neighboring citics, Dr. Stables having made two visits to Philadelphia and also going on to Baltimore and Washington; while Mr. Dalziel had been to Boston and made Niagara Falls a flying visit. As the doggy views of these gentlemen may be interesting to our readers, we are pleased to be able to give in a brief way the impressions gained from several conversations held since the exhibition. Mr. Dalziel, in speaking of the show, said : "Regarding the sporting classes, especially the setters, they were remarkably good; but the natives, in such a large class as shown, exhibited too much variety, which careful selection in breeding will only reduce. The pointers, although excellent, generally speaking, were not as good as the setters. For practical use there seemed to me to be a disposition to breed the dogs too fine and small. From conversations with shooting men as to the lay of the country inhabited by game, I would judge the old Spanish breed of pointers would prove the most useful. I was greatly surprised to see such a strong interest taken in shooting matters, and I trust to be able to come back again some time in the autumn and take a trip to the Western prairies. compared with like exhibitions in England, I deemed the building very well adapted to the show-in fact, could not be excelled; it was far better than that in which the show is held in Birmingham, and equal in attractions to the Alexandra Palace and more spacious. Doubtles from inexperience, resulting from shows of the kind being young in America, many exhibitors did not take a beating with that silence that they do in England, and would not have expressed themselves as they did had they remembered the terms on which they made their voluntary entries. The general class of exhibitors as a whole was very nice to do with, and the above remarks apply only to a few, I was pleased to see two American gentlemen have such large and excellent kennels as those of Mr. Moore and Mr. Godeffroy, and I trust to hear of more of the same kind before many years have passed away. In England large kennels are continually cropping up and dying out, and it is not always in the me extensive that the finest specimens are to be found, as there are many small breeders with only three or four dogs who turn out the finest kind of animals. The gen eral condition in which the dogs were shown was ex lent, although there were many cases which required the attention of a veterinary surgeon, and a large number still whose general appearance would have been greatly improved by judicious grooming. Exhibitors of nonsporting dogs especially were lacking in the art of show ing their dogs in the blooming condition that they are at home. The non-sporting classes were very variable in character, and I was surprised to hear that many of the dogs shown before me had been imported from England at the extravagant prices told me. In the toy-class. there were a number of very good specimens, but these were the exception; and I am astonished that there were no Blenheims or King Charles spaniels shown, which are beyond doubt the most beautiful and pleasing of all drawing-room pets. The benching and comfort of the dogs were admirably seen to by the Superintendent, Mr. Linceln, and there was little delay in presenting them for the judging. I was agreeably pleased to see that the dogs were fed on Spratt's patent fibrine biscuits. These are ubiquitous, as I see them used at German and French as well as at all our best English shows." Dr. Stables said: "I heartily indorse these comment-

of Mr. Dalziel, and I too was very much disappointed with the non-sporting classes, with the exception of the skye and toy dogs. The fox-terriers were wretchedly bad, but I was very much delighted with the setters, the Irish in particular, which we cannot beat in England The show arrangements were very good, but the pent compared with English benches, were too heavy, and would recommend the sides to be of slat-work or wife netting, either of which affords more ventilation, and is besides, less expensive. I trust to return at some future received, particularly from the gentlemen in Philadel-phia." day, and shall always remember the kindness which I

We wish them both a bon voyage.

Additional Entries to Field Trial Derby.—The following entries are in addition to those published in list in issue of April 8th:—
Dr. H. F. Aten's lemon and white pointer dog Dick, by Snapshot-Orgill's Rose, whelped June 17th, 1879.
Dr. H. F. Aten's lemon and white pointer bitch Nellie, by Snapshot-Orgill's Rose, whelped June 17th, 1879.
R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's black and white setter dog Count Nick, by Count Wind'em-Nora, whelped Aug. 29th, 1879.

Count Nick, by Count Whateh-Nora, whelped aug. 27th, 1879.
R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's black and white and tan ticked setter dog Count Noble, by Count Windem-Nora, whelped August 27th, 1879.
R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's blue Belton setter bitch Dashing Romp, by Dash II.—Norna, whelped June 2th, 2000.

1879.
R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's black, white and tan ticked setter dog Dashing Rover, by Dash II.—Norna, whelped June 9th, 1879.
R. Ll. Purcell Llewellin's blue Belton setter dog Dashing Ruthven, by Dash II.—Norna, whelped June 9th, 1879.

The above closes the entries, with one hundred and pighteen in all.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS RULES.—The Eastern Field Trials Club held an important business meeting on the evening of Friday, May 21st, in this city; Dr. H. F. Aten, President of the club, occupied the clair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the Comevening of Friday, May 21st, in this city; Dr. H. F. Aten, President of the club, occupied the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the Committee on Rules reported, submitting a code of rules to govern the field trials of 1850, with instructions to judges, only slightly different from those of 1879. The proposed rules were fully discussed and finally adopted. The principal amendments to the rules of 1879 were in rules one and four—in the first, giving discretionary powers to the judges to accord any dog beaten in any of the heats a second chance to show his behavior on birds. In the fourth, determining the points of merit, as follows: Pointing, 35; pace, 15; backing, 8; style, 7; stanchness, 8; ranging and quartering, 10; obedience and disposition, 7; retrieving, 10; total, 100. Negative points of demerit: False pointing, 1 to 7; breaking in, 3 for each offense; breaking shot, 5 for each offense; chasing, or breaking shot, and classing, 10 for first offense; ruled out for second. A series of instructions to judges, and rules for the brace stakes, unchanged from those of last year, were also adopted, and the Secretary was directed to have the rules and instructions printed for distribution to the members, or to persons wishing to make entries in the various stakes. Points are allowed for retrieving in the various stakes. Points are allowed for retrieving in the puppy stakes, but not in the nursery stakes for pupples under one year of age. Several new members were admitted the club, and the names of many applicants were read to be voted upon at the next meeting, at which, also, vacancies in the list of Vice-Presidents and in the Rescutive Committee are to be filled. Mr. H. N. Munn, of the Scientific American, was appointed by the President to act as Treasurer ad interin, until the next regular election of officers. A special meeting will be held at No. 37 Park Row, on Friday, June 4th, at 4 P.M., at which time the Executive Committee will also assenbe to choose and appoint the judges for

CORRECTIONS IN DOG SHOW REPORT.—Under the mis-cellaneous class heading the following paragraphs ap-peared in our report of the dog show; they should have been separately inserted in their respective places, as

been separately inserted in their respective places, as follows:—
POINTER DOG PUPPIES.—Schieffelin's Pericles (Sensassion-Juno) received a high commendation, and we think a higher place should have been given him.
NATIVE ENGLISH SETTERS.—Dog Class.— Tappan's Sancho was a very good-looking dog, by One-eyed Sancho out of Flora, and it was the opinion of others than ourself that he was of finer type than several of the winners—he was passed unnoticed. And also, Godeffroy's Satan, a very well-made black dog, was awarded a V. H. C.—well deserved.

Bitch Class.—Aldrich's Smut came in for proper recom-

C.—well deserved.

Bitch Class,—Aldrich's Smut came in for proper recommendation; she was also winner of the special prize club medal for best black setter bitch.

In speaking of Horace Smith's pointer Sam, the line should read, the line of demarkation indicating the division between the lobes of the cerebro, not cebrum, as printed; and Mr. Moore's red Irish setter Champion is Berkley, not Berkly. These and other typographical errors we regret did appear.

TRAINING FOXHOUNDS.

TRAINING FOXHOUNDS.

I WAS very glad to see the article by "T. T. P.," in your last week's paper, in regard to training foxhounds. I, with him, hope some of our brother sportsmen, lovers of that finest and healthiest of all sports, will contribute to your columns in that line. Before moving from Maryland, some eight years ago, I took great pride in my small pack of fine houted. One day, when some dozen of us farmers had had a beautiful run of about three hours after an old red fox, over the grand hills and rich valleys of the western shore of Maryland, and had just commenced to dig him out, having along some two dozen of the finest and fastest hounds that over tongued behind a fox, a mad hound got among them, and of course, as is always the case, bit the best and we were compelled to be on the safe side) to kill all of them, and sadness comes over me to-day when I think of the dear old dogs that we had to sacritice that day, and never will any of us forget it. As yet we have not got a full pack, as we will not have any but the pure stock; a through by the time we get all that we have engaged, we hope to have as fine a pack, as feat and true as any in the country. I always take from six to eight weeks every winter at this glorious sport, and many are the foxes we kill. But to the training of them. I trained more than half of the old pack, and nearly for ten or twelve years had the breaking of from two to live, and my plan was this: Frist, I was very particular that no dog got to my bitch but my old Virginia foxhound, which stock I knew to be pure, and

when the puppies were large enough to run about, I let them run all day in a five acre yard around the house, only putting them up at night. I gave them plenty of sweet hilk with bread soaked in, three times a day, and when they were about three months old (or as soon as I thought them large enough) gave them their first lesson in getting over a fence, by getting on the opposite side of a two-rail pen I had built, with a little piece of meat, letting them smell it over the rails, and when they had succeeded in getting over tesse two rails well, put on another, and so on, until I get them so as they could jump a fence as well as the old dogs. I trained them thus three or four times daily, or oftener if I had the time, and it would have surprised you to see how quickly they learned. I never allowed them to run a fox or go on a hunt until they got at least ten mouths old—a year is better, and fifteen months still better—when they are able to run fast and get over a fence. After they were six or seven months old, and after a cool rain insummer, I took them, with an old dog, after a ratbit, taking my gun along, and after they had run if view or the minutes, shot it, and let them eat it. This I did perhaps a half-dozon or more times during tho summer, letting them run it longer every time, until they got so that they could catch it, or run it to earth, and in either case I joined in the sport with them, and when over, used to pet them, and make a fuss over them.

About the 1st of December, if they were fully ten months old—I tried to have them a year old by that time—I took them on their first fox hunt, it of course being the first time they cever were allowed to follow me in the saddle; and as soon as my old dogs gave tongue I do hark my young dogs in, and ride as close after them as possible, and if the fox went to earth, I would got work and dig in to him, which, when accomplished, would take each pup (the rest keeping the old dogs off), down in the hole, having placed a shovel before the fox to keep him in, and m

dogs that could remain out over three hours. He would either get caught or have to go to earth inside of that time.

Some of your many readers may wonder how I could depend on my dogs only running a fox if I allowed them to run rabbits when young. I will explain. I never allow them to run a rabbit when in the saddle, or after they hear my horn. If the young dogs get after any before I find a fox, I get off my horse, and go on them with a switch, after which I get on my horse and give a note or two on my horn. I may have to do this a dozen times before I get them thoroughly broken, but hounds are much quicker to learn than most persons think, and I don't often have to whip them but a few times; and I would defy any man to get those dogs to give tongue after a rabbit when I got on my horse and gave a note or two on my horn. Then again, I could get my gun and start after rabbits with them, and kill all I wanted, provided they did not run across a fox. I have killed eighteen in a day with them, and the next morning get on my horse, and they would give tongue after nothing but a fox.

Many train their hounds in other ways, and I know some older fox-lunters than I am that take their pups fox-hunting before they can run much faster than a man, and think it strange if they leave the trail, or don't go on after the old dogs. This, in my opinion, is entirely wrong, and I don't think any puppy should be allowed to run after a fox until they get at least ten months old. If the blood is pure and the pups treated right, there is no danger of them not turning out all right. My brother and self take trouble in improving the stock, if possible.

I hope others will give their manner of training hounds.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED .- Darkie-Mr. Charles York, of Bangor, Mc. NAMES GLAIMED.—Datate—art. Charles Fors, of banging, acc., claims the name of Darkie for his black, white and tan dog puppy, whelped Jan. 2lst, by Lelaps—No. 150, N. A. K. C. Stud Book—out of Starljaht—No. 515 N. A. K. C. Stud Book—four of Starljaht—No. 515 N. A. K. C. Stud Book—four of Carelian of the count Lessing for black and tan setter dog puppy, born Nov. 2ltl, 1379, by Toledo Kennel Club's Grouss, out of Mr. Henry L. Kingsley's Bessie Mr. Starljaht of the conduction of B., and awarded the second prize at New York Bench Show. Count B., and awarded the second prize at New York teneu Snow. Could Victor—Mr. Henry Pape, of this city, claims the name of Count Victor for black and tan setter dog puppy, born Nov. 2ith, 1879, by Grouse, out of Bessie B., litter brother to Count Lessing. Musd Lofty—Mr. E. M. Brelsford, of Xenia, Ohio, claims the name of Maud Lofty for lemon and white setter bitch puppy, dark points, whelped Jan. 29th, 1879, by Kentucky Kennel Club's Lofty, out of Maud Muller; Rob Roy-Pocahontas. Bessie—Mr. James V. out of Maud Muller; Hob Roy-Pocanontas. Bessle-Mr. James V. Seaman, of this city, claims the name of Bessle for his red setter purpy bitch, by Brennen's Leo, out of Reducy. Trumpeter—Mr. J. R. Tilley, of Locust Valley, L. I., claims the name of Trumpeter for bengie dog presented by Dr. J. W. Downey, New Marpeter for longer dog presented by Dr. J. N. Downey, New Market, Md. Hunghet and Starting—Mr. J. R. Tilley, of Locust Valley, L. I., claims the names of Hinglet and Starting for foxhounds of the Crouch and Timberlatke strain, presented by Hon. J. S. Wise and Mr. Thos. N. Page, of Hichmond, Va. Rettler and Lane—Mr. J. R. Tilley, of Locust Valley, I., I., claims the names of

Rattler and Lane for black and tan foxhounds presented by Mr. Is there and Lame for blick and an IsoLoudius presented by Mr. J. G. Hooper, of Richmond, Va. Ron, Jr.—Mr. Wm. A. Johnson, of Clinton, N. C., claims the name of Ron, Jr., for bis red Irish setter puppy by Mr. H. P. Dortch's imported Ron, out of imported Biddy (Red Guantlet-Pegg).

Whelps.—June—St. Louis Kennel Club's June whelped on the 20th inst. live puppies, two dogs and three bitches by Champion Bow. Nusa—Mr. Arnold Burges—Hillsdale, Mich.—Nilson, sister to Champion Queen Mab, whelped on the 18th inst. ten puppies—Gout dogs and six bitches—by Champion Pould. Whit-nind—Mr. A. A. Francis' Whirlwind whelped on the 16th inst. eight puppies—dwe dogs and three bitches—by Mr. Arnold Burges' Druid. Clarises—Mr. H. Hail, Jr's, pointer bitch Clarises, Sensation-Daisy, wholped on the 18th inst. sky puppies—two dogs and four bitches—by Mr. Eduand Orgil's Champion Rush. Fanny Rupert—Dr. Clifton C. Wing's—Boston, Mass.—Gordon setter bitch Fanny Rupert, Champion Rupert-Champion Fan, whelped on the 1st list. eleven pupples—seven dogs and four bitches—by Donne's Tom. This was ber first litter, and three of the puppies were destroyed. Whip—Mr. J. R. Tilley's black and tan setter Whip whelped Feb. 13th eight pupples, two dogs and six bitches, by Sedgewick's champion Jook, Jr. Dram—Mr. J. R. Tilley's black and ian setter Dream, whelped Feb. 13th seven puppies, six dogs and one bitch, by champion-Jook, Jr. WHELPS .-- June -- St. Louis Kennel Club's June whelped on the puppies, six does and one bitch, by champion lock, Jr.

puppies, six dogs and one bitch, by champion-lock, Jr.

BRID.—Moll III.—Blussom—Dr. J. S. Niven's, London, Ont., black
and tan setter Moll III. to owner's Blossom. Lady of the LakeDruid.—Dr. G. A. Stark's Lady of the Lake to Mr. Arnold Burgos'
Druid. Res.—Flott—Mr. R. F. Dorrances, Wilkesbare, Pa., Bess,
Rake—Fanny to owner's Fleet, Rock-Peg. Judy-Donald — Mr.
John P. Barnard, Jr.'s, bull-bitoh Judy, winner of second prize,
New York, 1889, to Sir William Verner's Donald, winner of first,
same show. Sting-Punch—Messes. J. and P. Laurence's Sting to
Mr. J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s, imported Punch. Lauderdale, by
Dourlass out of Alisa, to owner's Johnnie Fae, white and black
ticked, by Rob Roy out of Doll. Glysy-Gordon—Mr. J. R. Tiley's
black and tan setter bitch Glysy to owner's Gordon. GraceGordon—Mr. J. R. Tilley's black and tan setter bitch Grace to
owner's Gordon.

SALES.—Norah—Dr. J. S. Niven, of London, Ont., has purchased through Mr. George Jamison, Belfast, Ireland, the Irish terrier bitch Norah, by Spring out of Nettle, served by Mr. George R Krehl's celebrated champion Sporter.

DEATH .- Punch -- Mr. J. P. Barnard, Jr.'s, Punch, May 10th, on way to New York, his death being caused by the intense heat.

Archern.

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PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB. APRIL SCORES.

HE record for the month is certainly a good one, almost every THE record for the month is certainly a good one, almost every member increasing his average. The best York Round scored by any member during March (44-450 by Mr. Will H. Thompson), was exceeded eight times by the same archer, and twice by Mr. L. I. Peddinghaus, of the Arden Archers. The latter gentleman has improved during the spring with amazing rapidity, his score of 108 hits, with 476 value, being an achievement rarely occurring upon the practice days of the Royal Toxopholites—the finest body of archers in the world. There are probably not more than twenty living archers who can boast of such a record. The York Round of 111 hits, 555 value, obtained by Mr. Will H. Thompson upon the 5th of April, is the best yet obtained in America. In Class II, the best round was the one last named of 111-855. In Class II, prominence was taken by Mr. Peddinghaus' score of 128-476, while Mr. Jesse B. Devol bore off the palm in Class III with a score of 72 bits, 250 value. At individual ranges some very high records were made. At the 100 yards range a marked improvement in the general shooting was made. range a marked improvement in the general shooting was made. This is the range at which most of our archers fail, and is the one where most systematic and intelligent practice is needed. At the Syards range, the line of "high scoring" was passed by Mr. Peddinghaus three times, by Mr. Maurice Thompson four times, by Mr. Lorenzo Devol once, and by Mr. Will II. Thompson four-teen times out of lifteen scores. At 60 yards, the "point of excellence," placed at 120 points, was passed by Mr. Will III. Thompson four-teen times, by Mr. Dorenzo Devol once, by Mr. O. W. Kylo once, by Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus four times, by Mr. Frank II. Wall-worth once, and closely approached by several other archer; the record of 24-154 of Mr. Maurice Thompson being an oxceedingly fine performance. A notable increase of the number of scores exceeding 100 points at this range is one of the meet satisfactory evidences of the general advancement of the members. Several members have failed to send in any report to the secretary, and we are sorry to note the absence from our score lists of such excellent shots as Mr. Ford P. Hail, Mr. E. T. Church, the president of the club, and Mr. Parun. S. De Graft. We can but This is the range at which most of our archers fail, and is the one such excellent shows as air Four F. Han, Sh. E. I. Church, the president of the club, and Mr. Parm. S. De Graff. We can but trust that their scores may reach us in time to appear in next re-port. The wideloning interest in the society is marked this month by the addition to membership of two good archers and true from far off Oregon. We welcome them "with true heart and from far off Oregon. We welcome them "with true heart and courtesie," and trust they may know the Joys of the good yew bow for many and many a happy day. The archery season is now fairly begun, and to every member, wherever situated, the secretary wishes all mentic pleasure and success, "stout arm, strong how, and steady eye."

WILH H.THOMFON,
Secretary and Treasurer P. P. C.

CLASS I.

Henry E. Jones, Portland, Oregon: -24 arrows at 60 yards, --109, 12-44, 18 -62, 15-71, 15-77, 17-79, 17-59, 17-59, 17-59, 17-59, 17-59, 18-43,
-46, 16-60, 16-70, 18-60, 14-60, 13-41, 8-52, 4 shots, 2-10.

Average at 60 yards, 61 1-9.

-46, 16-60, 18-70, 16-60, 14-60, 13-Average at 60 yards, 61 I-9. O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, III. :-

YORK ROUNDS.

| | | | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
|---------|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| Anril | 2 | | 15-49 | 14 70 | 14-52 | 43-17 |
| Anvil | 9 | | 12-12 | 26 - 109 | 2.)—98 | 58-248 |
| April | 14 . | | 14-42 | 13 61 | 14-70 | 41-178 |
| April | 15 | | 5-16 | 16- 80 | 17-91 | 39-187 |
| A mil | 15 | | 21-04 | 27~ 97 | 21-91 | 69-255 |
| April | 19 | | 10-21 | 29-125 | 19-81 | 58-230 |
| Ameil | 20 | | 14-46 | 30-126 | 22 - 98 | 66 - 270 |
| 72 1 | PROMS | at 100 yr | ards.—28—48. | 48 arrows | at 80 yards | 26 - 102 |
| 22 - 88 | 27-19 | 21. 26-126. | 32-130, 24-1 | 12. 36 124. | 14-50, $17-73$ | 22-77 |

3-85, 37-121, 30-123, 32-134, 32-134, 33-124, 14-34, 17-13, 32-12, 18-81, 19-70, 24 arrows as 16 y ards, 22-126, 17-69, 32-111, 23-131, 23-131, 19-90, 18-190, 17-33, 19-70, 15-45, 16-88, 15-45, 18-72, Average York Rounds, 219 1-7. Average at 10 yards, 48, Average at 90 yards, 98 3-19. Average at 90 yards, 83 2-5,

100 332 Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind .: - 2 ## Arrows at 80 Narots—accommon and at 80 varots—10—61, 12—10—71, 12—10—72, 23—125, 24—102, 23—111, 10—10, 20—04, 22—00. Average Vork Round, 3771. Average at 100 yards, 1011. Average at 80 yards, 145 1-12. Average at 60 yards, 108 1-17. Tao Husey, Des Moines, Iowa:— YORK ROUNDS. **Co Vards.** Totals.** YORK ROUNDS. 100 Tards, 80 Yards, 60 Yards, 70 Idels. April 15. 10-56 28-100 19-73 63-229 April 20. 18-60 27-125 22-114 67-296 April 21. 25-91 17-77 18-74 60-22 April 22. 25-91 17-77 18-74 60-22 \$3 arrows \$1.90 \text{ Yards}, -12-73 \text{ 18-74} \text{ 60-22} \$45 arrows \$1.90 \text{ Yards}, -12-73 \text{ 18-10}, 22-21 \text{ 18-60} \text{ 22-10} \$25-20 - 10, 22-10, 22-10, 22-10, 22-10, 22-94, 14-52, 22-10, 22-10, 22-94, 14-52, 22-10, 22-YORK ROUNDS YORK ROUNDS. 100 Yards. 90 Yards. 60 Yards. 72 - 24 - 82 - 32 - 135 - 19 - 97 - 75 - 123 - 82 - 150 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 123 - 125 Crage at 89 yards, 141-7. Average at 60 yards, 80} T. R. Willard, Galesburg, UI.: YORK HOUNDS. April 2 and 5 10 Fards, 89 Yards, 60 Yards, 70 tols, April 7 and 8 ... 17-81 19-95 14-68 50-228 Average York Round, 231. Average at 100 yards, 81} Average York Round, 231. Average at 100 yards, 81} Will II. Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind.: VORE HOUNDS \(\text{Crawfordsville, Ind.} \)\(\text{York ROVINS}, \) \(\text{FORM ROVINS}, \) \(\text{ Yards. 111-538 91-403 111-555 101-475 96-424 108-474 103-493 108-504 102-470 98-442 98-442 100-446 110-460 April 10. \$33-103 41-183 28-195 April 20. \$38-195 April 20. \$38-195 41-185 29-148 April 20. \$38-195 41-175 52-148 April 20. \$38-195 41-175 52-148 April 20. \$38-195 41-180 22-131 April 27. \$48-198 42-192 24-131 April 27. \$48-196 48-166 88-166 24-125 24-125 April 27. \$48-196 48-165 87-117 27-137 April 27. \$48-195 49-165 20. \$48-165 87-117 27-137 April 27. \$48-165 49-165 87-175 28-185 49-165 87-175 28-185 49-165 87-185 49 90-888 103 425 rds, 158 1-5. Edwin H. Deval, Marietta, Ohio, VORK ROUNDS, 160 Vards, 80 Vards, 80 Vards, 40 Vards, Edward B. Weston, Mighland Park, Ill. :-Wigbland Park, III.: VORK ROUNDS. 100 Yards. 80 Yards. 9-27 9-35 12-44 20-74 19-61 14-38 25-89 18-52 15-57 18-65 22-94 24-88 17-63 24-70 20-66 12-65 19-105 16-50 15-57 21-95 13-53 22-100 19-65 16-62 16-62 16-77 18-77 19-91 #- 35 20- 74 14- 38 18- 52 18- 68 24- 88 24- 88 24- 70 13- 65 23- 91 18- 73 34-132 27-105 16- 38 14- 72 19- 55 24-110 22- 92 17- 55 Average: tge at 60 y 56-166 64-23, 46-17; 68-28; 60-19; 47-19; 61-237; 50-164 64-232 65-251 44-164 54-236 43-187 56-196 60-238 20 22 24 24 & 26 CLASS II. L. L. Peddinghaus, Marietta, Ohio :-14. L. Feddingmus, Marietta, Ohio:— YORK ROUNDS, April 1 33–25 32–160 100 Yards, 8) Yards April 2 33–25 32–160 100 Hi 8 31–111 101 Hi 8 31–111 101 Hi 8 31–111 101 Hi 8 31–111 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–161 101 Hi 9 31–31 101 H 00 Yards, 24-120 20-123 19-101 22-118 20-92 23-125 24-120 Totals, 89 -383 84 -357 81 -357 100 -458 95 -307 103 417 103 476 rds, 124 3-7 ge at 100 ards, 114. VORK ROUNDS: VO

J. B. Devol, Marietta, Obio: YORK ROUNDS. Average York Rounds, 163. Average at 100 yards, 513. Average at 80 yards, 48. Average at 60 yards, 654. 9-11, 6-13, 7-43. Average at 5-22, 5-9. C. Granville Hammond, Highland Park, Ill.:—YORK ROUNDS. t 50 yards, 41. Acrege at 09 yards, 60 7-7-19, M. D. Ewell, South Evanston, Ill.—72 arrows at 100 yards.—7-19, 8 arrows at 89 yards.—11-39, 16-64. 24 arrows at 60 yards.—8-32, 1-06, 11-33, 8-40, 12-40, 12-44. Average at 100 yards, 19. Average at 80 yards, 51; Average at W. C. Beecher, New York:— 48 nrows at 80 yards.—19-71. 24 arrows at 60 yards.—14-48, 5-58, 13-35, 16-50. Avenage at 80 yards, 71. Average at 60 yards, 47;. ARCHERY AT PROSPECT PARK .- The Brooklyn Archery Club ARCHERY AT PROSECT PARK.—The Brookly Archery Colows out in full force on Saturday affermoon, the 15th inst. Visitors were present from the Ascham Archers of the Eastern District, also from the New York Archery Club. The York and American rounds were shot, and resulted in some fine scores. At the conclusion of the rounds, the captain proposed a shoot at 150 yards. Fifteen archers took part in this, and some fine hits were words. made.

The Park Commissioners are doing very much for archery, having given the club elegant grounds directly south of the Ninth street entrance. They are sparing no labor nor expense to render it the less archery range in America. Butts are being creeted for the ladies' short ranges. On Decoration Day, the 31st, the Brooklyn Club will hold their second annual field day. Many visiting archers will be present, and a grand time is expected. A CHALLENGE STILL OPEN.—New York, May 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream;—In your Issue of to-day I notice the letter of the Secretary of the N. Y. Archery Club. I regret that we never received his acceptance of our challenge; It probably miscarried. I would also und that we have no mixed team, such as the writer speaks of, nor have we ever had such a one, and we are still ready to shoot the match as proposed. W. Hollerton, President Orliani Archers. to shoot the match as proposed. W. HOLERGYON, President Oritani Archers.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
We notice in your issue of the 20th a communication relative to the challenge from the Oritani. It may be proper to state that the N. Y. Archery Clob has never officially accepted or decined the Oritani challenge, but that one of its members stated informally, to our President, that they would not accept the challenge unless four gentlemen, whose names were mentioned, and who are among our best shots, were excluded from the team. Nothing was said at the time about extra territorial membership, or membership in any other cith, or as to indies shooting, the challenge having been for a team of four gentlemen. There is but one inference that we could very well draw from their official silence and informal answer. It would certainly seem to have been more manly to have frankly admitted their inability to compete with our team, than to now shelter themselves behind the high moral principles respecting territory and membership, that they have since then adopted, especially as all the objections now urged would have still existed after the exclusion of the four ventlemen whom they named, and since that challenge they have asked gentlemen, who were members both of the Oritani and the Manhattan, and who did not reside in New York, to join their cith. It does seem as though the N. Y. Club had taken too much on its hands when they can constitute themselves censors were the membership of other ciths. As it as if difficult to see how their moral principles can be injured by competing with any body of ladies and gentlemen, and we do not understand that anything is imputed against our members personally, the Oritani challenges the New York Club us shoot a match, at any time or place, convenient to them, after June 1st, the teams to be composed of the six best shots (either ladies or gentlemen, or four gentlemen against the Oritani's two ladies. The New York Club is to take their of the recognized rounds; York or American, for g

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Shawangurk.—Linedu, Me., May 12th.—I notice in your issue of May 6th, under head of "Notes and Queries," a communication from Mr. 6t. W Yan Sichen, at the close of which he requests the meaning of the Indian word "Shawangurk," pronouced "Shamguin." There is a tribe of Indians living on an Island in the Penoloscot River, near here, one of whom, Tournah Schastan, an intelligent, bettyre man, gives me the meaning of the word as "Governor."

F. C. PLAISTED.

Cricket.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

May 29, at Stenton.—Young America vs. Girard. May 22, at Haverford.—Germantown vs. Dorian. May 23, at West Philadelphia.—Belmont vs. Merian. May 28, at Trenton. N. J.—Staten Island (2d) vs. Trenton. May 28 at Milwaukec.—Bay View vs. Young America of Wiw May 28 at Milwaukec.—Bay View vs. Young America of Wiw

May 29, at Hoboken.—Chestnut Hill rs. St. Georges. May 29, at Ardmore.—Merion Vets rs. Commercial and Martima

inge. 29, at Chester Chestor, City vs. Belmont (2d). 29, at Nicetown.—Germantown (2d) vs. Young Amer 29, at Chestnut Hill.—Chestnut Hill (2d) vs. Workin

May 29, at Merchantville, N. J.—Young America (3d) vs. Mer-

heat vile.

May 31. at Staten Island.—Chestaut Hill vs. Staten Island.

May 31. at Paterson.—Manhattan vs. Paterson.

May 31. at Paterson.—Manhattan vs. Paterson.

May 31. at Paterson.—Edumbia College vs. Harvard College.

May 31. at Paterson.—Sewark vs. New York.

May 31. at Paterson.—Sew. York (2d) vs. Paterson Union.

June 2. at Staten Island.—Manhattan (2d) vs. Staten Island (2d),

May 31, at Paterson.—New York (20) re, Paterson Union.
Junc 2, at Staten Island.—Manhattan (20) re. Staten Island (20).

The Atstrallan Teams.—Mr. Shaw writes us that nothing definite has yet been arranged about his team. We learn also from same source that the Australian Team, now in England, are very much dissatisfied with the matches their agent has arranged for them; they are mostly engaged to play against eighteen or odds, and not against first-class players. This has been caused through the dissatisfaction caused when Lord Harris took his late team to Australia. The Captain of the team has put a letter in the English papers expressing his regrets about the affort and the matter has been answered by Captain Holden, Secretary of the Nottingham County Club, which is as follows:—
"Sir: Yardous letters have appeared, and great differences of opinion exist regarding the Australian cricketers who have lately arrived in England. I can only say that from my experience they mean money, and don't care much about cricket. I offered to make a match—Daft's American Team against the Australians—to be played at Nottingham, on the following terms: The Australians to take one-third of the gross receipts, Daft's team one-third, the County Club the remaining third for advertising, ground men, police and all other expenses. This James Lillywhite, on the part of the Australians, declined, stafing that one-half of the gross receipts were the only terms on which they would play. This I percemptorily refused, giving at the time the same oplain which I do now, viz., that money is the primary, cricket a secondary consideration in their visit to this country. I write this on account of a letter which appeared a few days back from Mr. Alexander, the manager of the Australian team.
"Hersey Holden".

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
" HERRY HOLDEN,
" HON. Sec. Notts. County Cricket Club.
" Junior United Service Club, S. W."

ST. Georges (2d) vs. States Island (2d).—A team calling theaselves the second eleven of the St. Georges, but which really contained several first cleven men, visited the island club on Saturday (May 22d) last and obtained a victory by IT runs. The game was close and interesting, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The feature of the play was an excellent eath at slip by Richardson, a pretty piece of run out by Conover, and a terrille sixer into the bay by Inman. The batting, with one exemption, was of that weak description that renders a report of the full source all that is necessary: full score all that is necessary :-

HIN SCOPE OF LIMITS IN SCOPE OF THE STATE OF THE SCOPE OF ST. GLORGES. ... 46 Total..... Total. 46 Total.

First Innings.

Frying, b. Charke. 0 b. Clarke.

II. Ruch, b. Charke. 7 c. Morgan, b. Clarke.

Maning, e. Richardson, b. Co.

Over 1. Clarke. 1 b. Conover.

Outerbridge; un out 2 b. Clarke.

Biogham, c. Rutherfurd, b.
Conover. 0 c. Westfeldt, b. Conover.

Total 33 FALL OF WICKETS.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY 28. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,-Played on the grounds of the latter May 18th, at Toronto, and resulted in a one invings game in favor of former by 6 runs:—

one inolings game in favor of former by 6 runs:

Wighth, run out.

Machougaidh, b. Connoily 1
Blake, b. Ogden.

Boulton, c. McLaren, b. Ogden.

Gonolly, b. Foy.

Foy. b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Wighth, b. Ogden.

Woodruff, run out.

Woodruff, run out.

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Woodruff, run out.

Woodruff, run out. 60 Total

Young America vs. Wakeffeld.—In our last issue we predicted that the splendid condition of the Young America's grounds at Stanton would lead to large scoring during the socoon. This was verified on Saturday last as the subjoined scor

will show. The bowling of the visitors was completely collared. will slow. The bowling of Lov Orsions was completely collared, and 252 washe result of the Young America's innings. In the Wakefield's second Jarvis was making a good stand when rain prevented the continuance of the game at 5.40 P.M.; the home team winning by 253 runs on first innings scores:—

| WAREFIELD. | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------|------------|---------|--|
| First Innings. | | Second 1 | nninas. | | |
| W. Wilson, b. D. S. New- hall. F. Goss, c. Van, b. D. S. New- | 2 b. Clar | | | 4 | |
| hall | hall | | D. S. 1 | Vew- | |
| J. Braithwaite, b. Clark I | 5 c. Van, 2 c.G., b | b. Clark | owhall | 6 | |
| Newhall A. Kind, b. C. A. Hewhall W. West, l. b. w. b. D. S. New- ball | 7 not ou 1 | t, | | 4 | |
| W. Pyffer, c. and b. D. S. Newball | 12 | | | | |
| C. Banner, not out | 4 | | | | |
| Total | 59 Total | | | 79 | |
| YOUNG | | | | | |
| First | Innings. | | | | |
| George M. Newhall, c. Scanlau | , b. Banne | er | | 32 | |
| C. A. Newhall, b. Banner E. W. Chirk, b. Scanlan Robert S. Newhall, c. Wilson, b Van Rensellaer, b. Jarvis R. L. Balrd, c. Herkesbimer, b. | Banner. | | | 43 | |
| | | | | | |
| H. L. Brown, l. b. w. b. Jarvis. T. H. Dixon, b. Jarvis. J. Davis, b. Jarvis. A. P. Brown, Jr., b. Jarvis. Wides, 4; bycs, 3; leg-bycs, 7. | | | | 22 | |
| Total | | | | 252 | |
| RUNS AT THE PAI | LL OF EAC | H WICKE | T. | | |
| | CEFIELD. | | | 1 | |
| First Innings | . 4 10 10 | 49 | 34 35 49 | 52 59 | |
| | AMERICA | | 11 011 000 | | |
| First Innings | | | 11 211 268 | 272 282 | |
| ANALYSIS | | LING. | | 1 | |
| WAK | EFIELD. | 2222.2. | 36.13 | 1 | |
| Balls, | Runs. | Wick- | Maid- | Wides. | |
| Jarvis | 60 | 5 | 4 | 1 | |
| Scanlan | 92 46 | 2 | 1 2 | 0 | |
| Braithwate120 | 71 | ő | 2 | 2 | |
| First | AMERICA Innings. | • | | I | |
| Clark 42 | 13 | 2 | 2 | - | |
| D. S. Newball 93 C. A. Newball 54 | 33 12 | 8 | 3 2 | = | |
| | | | | | |
| | d Innings. | | | 1 | |
| | | 2 1 | 4 | _ | |
| Clark 54 D. S. Newhall 48 C. A. Newhall 60 | d Innings. | 2 | 4 | 1 | |

CHESTNUT HILL US. GERMANTOWN .- Played at Nicetown, May CRESENDE HILL IS. GERMANTOWN.—Played at Nicetown, May 223, and won by former in one innings' game by H runs. This match was witnessed by a large number of Philadelphia cricketers, as it was the first appearance of the two new English professionals, Brownlead and Tyers. The former is a medium-paced, roundarn bowler, with good break and work. Tyers is much faster, and a remarkably strong bat. Browhead fell to a beauty from Patterson, his second ball. The following is the full score:—

| CHESTNI | T HILL. |
|---|--|
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| J. Pearson, I. b. w. b. Brom- | c. "Williams," b. Bromhead. 7 |
| J. C. Groome, c. Brown, b. | c. williams, b. Broninead. / |
| Bromhead | e. Haines, sb. "Williams" 15 b. Bromhead 0 |
| J. J. Thompson, b. "Williams". 0 Tyers, c. Brewster, b. "Williams". 13 | b. Bromhead 0 |
| A. W. Biddle, b. Brombead 2 II. B. Borie, c. Haines, b. | c. Wister, b. "Williams" 31 b. Brown 0 |
| Brombead | c. Brombead, b. Brown 8 c. Perot, b. Cupitt 4 |
| head | b. Brown |
| Total 57 | Total |
| | FIRST INNINGS. |
| (4.60-4.11-1.11-1.11-1.11-1.11-1.11-1.11-1.1 | |
| T.J. Cupitt, run out B. Hones, c. Thompson, b. Tye. B. Hones, c. Thompson, b. Tye. F. B. Hones, c. Thompson, b. Tye. F. B. Hones, c. Tyers, b. Patterson, L. W. Wister, run out. W. Williams, "c. Tyers, b. Patters W. Hillams," c. Tyers, b. Patters H. W. Brown, c. Earnum, h. Patter F. Perot, b. Tyors F. Perot, b. Tyors G. B. Warder, not out. H. Sharp, b. Tyers. Bye, 1; leg byes, 3. | S. 5 10 10 2 11 2 11 4 90 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 |
| Total | 43 |
| ANALYSIS O | F BOWLING. |
| GEWAYANTOWN- | FIRST INNINGS. |
| | Rune Maidene Wieleste |

| Total | | | | - |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|----------|-------------|
| T01811 | | | | 45 |
| ANALY | SIS OF | BOALT | NG. | |
| GERMANT | OWN-1 | ERST INN | INGS. | |
| | Balls. | Runs. | Maidens. | Wickets |
| "Williams" | 103 | 33 | 3 | 3 |
| Bromhead | 101 | 24 | 8 | 6 |
| Se | cond I | nnings. | | |
| " Williams", | 66 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| Bromhead | 7.1 | 23 | 4 | 2 3 4 |
| Brown | 58 | 22 | Ō | 4 |
| Cupitt | | 12 | 1 | ī |
| No ball-Cupitt, 1. | | | | |
| CI | ESTNU' | T HILL. | | |
| Tyers | 62 | 14 | 4 | 4 |
| Patterson | 60 | 26 | Ó | 4 |
| DORIAN 18. UNIVERSITY | OF PEN | INSTLVAT | TAPlayed | at Haver |
| 4 1 7 26 000 | | | | |

ford, Pa., May 22d, resulting in favor of former by seven wickets.

| poore. | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| DOR | IAN. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Curley, c. Montgomery, b. | |
| Clark 34 | |
| Hartshorne, b. Clarke 4 | |
| A. P. Corbit, 1. b. w. b. J. B. | |
| Thayer, Jr 0 | c. and b. Clark 10 |
| Jones, l. b. w. b. Clark 3 | not out3 |
| Mason, b. J. B. Thayer, Jr11 | not out |
| Shoemaker, c. Robins, b. Mont- | 1 60 1 |
| gomery 8 | b. Clark 8 |
| Shipley, c. Adamson, b. Clark. 0 | |
| Thomas, c. Johnson, b. Clark. 0 | |
| D. Corbit, c. Thayer, b. Clark. 10 | |
| Winslow, run out 1 | |
| Price, not out | c. Adamson, b. Clark11 |
| Byes,2.; leg-bye, 1; wides, 4 7 | Byes, 6; leg-bye, 1 7 |
| Total | Made) (n |
| 10000 | 10181 41 |
| | |

| UNIVERSITY OF | PENNSYLVANIA. |
|---|-------------------------------|
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Montgomery, run out | b. Shipley 0 |
| Johnson, b. Shipley 4 | not out 5 |
| J. B. Thayer, Jr., b. Shipley. 2 Clark, c. A. Corbit, b. Jones (| |
| Murphy, b. Jones | c. D. Corbitt, b. Winslow 2 |
| G. C. Thayer, b. Winslow 18 | c, Thomas, b. Shipley22 |
| Robins, b. Shipley 1 | c. Mason, b. Shipley 3 |
| Cowperthwaite, c. and b. Ship- | 1. (11) |
| Tilgnman, b. Winslow | b. Thomas |
| Johnson, b. Shipley | b. Thomas1 |
| Adamson, not out | b. Shipley 7 |
| Byc, 6; leg bycs, 2: wide, 1 9 | Leg-byes, 1; wide, 1 2 |
| Total | Total |
| | |
| ONTARIO URICKET ASSOCIATI | ONThe following clubs have up |

to the present joined the Ontario Cricket Association: Toronto to the present joined the Ontario Cricket Association: Toronto, Bearrie, Hamilton, Chatham, Parls, Ilrantford, Sarnia, Port Hope, Cobourg, Carltons, Toronto; Guelph, Wanderers, Toronto; St. Mary's, Petrobro. The following names of gentlemen willing to serve on committee have been received: Henry Totten and William Lowery, Toronto; R. Kennedy and R. K. Hope, Hamilton, J. N. Kirchhoffer, Port Hope; J. H. D. Munson, Cobourg; and Labra I Ireas M. O. Schrieber.

| Chase, b. Gowen Lowry, b. Gowen Williams, b. Gowen Williams, b. Gowen Lowis, b. Gowen Lowis, b. Gowen Haitey, c. Wister, b. Brown Healte, b. Hrown Maute, d. Woolston, b. Brown Byes, T; log-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | 1 | Smith, c. and b. Wister | 6 |
|---|---|--------------------------------|----|
| Balley, G. Wister, O. Brown. Beale, b. Brown. Brown. Scott., not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | 1 | Chase, b. Gowen | 11 |
| Balley, G. Wister, O. Brown. Beale, b. Brown. Brown. Scott., not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ı | Lowry, b. Gowen | 15 |
| Balley, G. Wister, O. Brown. Beale, b. Brown. Brown. Scott., not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ı | Williams, b. Gowen | 10 |
| Balley, G. Wister, O. Brown. Beale, b. Brown. Brown. Scott., not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ı | Morris, c. Potter, b. Wister | 3 |
| Balley, G. Wister, O. Brown. Beale, b. Brown. Brown. Scott., not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | Ì | Lewis, b. Gowen | 16 |
| Reale, b. Brown. Maule, c. Woolston, b. Brown. Scott, not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | | | |
| Maule, o. Woolston, b. Brown. Scott, not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ١ | Beale, b. Brown | 4 |
| Scott, not out. Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ١ | Maule, c. Woolston, b. Brown | 4 |
| Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2. Total | ı | Scott, not out | 0 |
| | ı | Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2; wides, 2 | 11 |
| | H | | |
| | 1 | Total | 86 |
| | ١ | VOUNG AMERICA SPCOND FIRTHS. | |

| First Innings. H. Brown, b. Builey35 | Second Innings. |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| H. Brown, b. Bailey35 | c. Beale, b. Lowry |
| W. W. Nobie, b. Bailey23 | b. Maris |
| R. Wister, b. Williams 5 | not out1 |
| S. Potter, b. Williams 0 | did not bat. |
| F. Henderson, b. Williams 0 | |
| E. Woolston, b. Bailey 3 | |
| R. Gowen, b. Bailey 0 | e, and b. Williams |
| A. Mellor, b. Williams 0 | |
| W. E. Moore, not out 0 | |
| J. O. Pease, Jr., absent 0 | |
| Byes 9 | Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1 |
| Total 75 | Total 16 |

Total ... 5 Total ... 165 MR. W. G. GRACE'S CRICKET CAREFR.—The presentation to Mr. W. G. Grace, in July Inst, at Lord's, of a costly testimonial in re-cognition of his marvelous merits as an all round cricketer, was a worthy tribute of admiration of his play, subscribed for, as it had been, by all classes of players. It is now generally under-stood that we shall see but little of him in the future, except, perstood man we small see out interest aim in the returne, except, we haps, in County and Gentlemen's.Players matches, and the folloing statistics of the career of the most famous cricketer that evilved will be perused with interest.

The appended tables show at a giance Mr. Grace's performance parized at the close of each season since his debût :

| | | BATTING . | AVERAGES. | | |
|--------------|-------|-----------|---------------|--------|---------|
| ear. Inning. | Runs. | Average. | Year. Inning. | Runs. | Average |
| 864 7 | 402 | 57. 3 | 187330 | 2, 139 | 71. 9 |
| 865 13 | 319 | 21. 7 | 1874 31 | 1,658 | 53.15 |
| 866 15 | 610 | 42.10 | 1875 46 | 1,498 | 32.26 |
| 867 5 | 154 | | 1876 42 | 2,612 | 62.15 |
| 888 9 | 588 | 65. 3 | 1877 37 | 1,474 | 39.31 |
| 869 23 | 1,320 | 57. 9 | 1878 38 | 1.116 | 29.14 |
| 870 33 | 1.808 | 54.26 | | 880 | 35. 5 |
| 871 85 | 2,739 | 78. 9 | | | |
| 872 26 | 1.485 | 57. 3 | Totals, 415 | 20.842 | 50.92 |

Thus in sixteen consecutive seasons Mr. W. G. Grace has con ploted 415 initings in intr-telass matches, and obtained in all 20,325 runs; his average, which has in no season been under 24, thus being for his currect to date 50,32 runs per limitigs. This is, without doubt, by far the most marvelous record of batting performances ever chronicled, and it may well be asked, "Will it ever be surpassed?

DONE THE ATTERLERS

| | | DOWLAND | A CHARACTER | Runsper | Wieliet. |
|----------|-------|---------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Year. In | mina. | Runs. | Wiekets. | Wicket. | per In'gs |
| 1865 | | 281 | 23 | 12. 5 | 2. 7 |
| 1866 | | 415 | 31 | 13. 13 | 3. 4 |
| 1867 | 8 | 255 | 39 | 6. 12 | 4. 7 |
| 1865 | 11 | 639 | 44 | 14. 23 | 4. 0 |
| 1869 | 27 | 1.187 | 74 | 16. 3 | 2.20 |
| 1870 | 3.3 | 766 | 49 | 15. 31 | 2. 3 |
| 1871 | | 1,312 | 78 | 16.64 | 2.14 |
| 1872 | . 15 | 688 | 56 | 12. 16 | 3.11 |
| 1873 | 21 | 1.004 | 78 | 12. 68 | 3.6 |
| 1874 | . 41 | 1,658 | 129 | 12.110 | 3.46 |
| 1875 | | 2,472 | 192 | 12.168 | 3 42 |
| 1876 | . 41 | 2,888 | 124 | 19. 32 | 3. 1 |
| 1877 | . 48 | 2,231 | 179 | 12. 83 | 3.35 |
| 1878 | | 2,108 | 148 | 14. 36 | 3.10 |
| 1879 | . 32 | 1,414 | 105 | 13.49 | 3. 9 |
| Totals | 425 | 18,818 | 1,349 | 13,128.1 | 3.74 |
| | | | cone Me W | | or howler |

Thus in fifteen successive seasons Mr. W. G. Grace has bowled in 425 innings in first-class matches, and obtained 1,349 wickets at in 125 jinnings in statement statements, and out and on an average cost of 13 runs per wickets, and out an average of three wickets have falled to him in each inning in which he has proved the table that in II all Mr. Mr. G. Grace has played 3 to completed innings of three figures in first-class matches, giving an aggregate of 9.411 runs, and an average per inning of 134.72 - Lilly playfile's Companion.

Answers to Correspondents.

To notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

W H T -For shell write to Desmond, 37 Peck slip, New York JONAS .- Your dog has the mange. Try Glover's imperial cure, advertised in another column.

advortised in another column.

W. W., Philadelphia. - You will find papers on boat building scattered through ''ols. 8, 9 and 10.

L. W. S. - Your dog has internal canker of the ear; treat in same manner as is recommended J. W. 1k in issue of May 6th.

TAXIDERMY.—Manton's "Taxidermy Without a Teacher; troited in our issue of May 6th, is for sale at this office. Sent

noticed in our issue of May 6th, is for sale at this office. Sent postpaid for fifty cents.

O. D. H., Chatham, N. J.—Your dog is evidently out of condition. Worms do not cause rumbling in bowels. Give several purges of castor oil—one every other day for a week.

FORT SILL.—Write to Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, whose advertisement you will find in another column, and he will give you all the information you require regarding the importation of dogs.

C. C. M., Oshkosh.—See advertisement of Mr. E. B. Goldsmith, Custom House and Forwarding Agent, in another column. He

Custon House and Advances agreement and the Importation of dogs. G. A. S., Westfield, Mass.—Your dog is ufflicted with worms. Administer two doses of santonite, five grains to a dose, one at night and one next morning, followed by custor oil. The dog should ask twelve bours previous to glving medicine.

J. J. K .- The owner of the bull-terrier Tarquin is Sir William Verner, Eart., % Eaton square, London, England. Champion Turquin and his son Superbus buve gone home, and are now in London. Read FOREST AND STREAM of May 20th; it tells about

H. H., Hollidaysburg .- You say that your dog's eyes are in-H. H. Hollowysourg, -100 say that you do, o you accom-famed, and have been so for six months, watering during that time. If such had been the case, they would have discharged a nuce-purulent matter. You had better cleanse them with worm nucc-purulent matter. You had better cleans other with warm water, and twice a day use the following wash: Two grains of alum, dissolved in an ounce of water.

H., New Brunswick, N. J.-The constant losing of coat by your H., New Brunswick, N. J.—The constant losing of coat by your setter can probably be prevented by giving her a tesponoful of sulphur once a day for four or five days, and occasionally after, small doses from time. It would also be well to give her a dose of sulphato of magnesia twee a week, which treatment at this season of the year is beneficial to most dogs.

J. L. A., JR., Boston, Mass .- Your friend's puppy is out of cond. D. A., Jan. bosom, ass.—I our trients puppy 18 out of condition; probably distemper may foliow. We would advise you to give her at once Small dose of sulphur, say once a day for four days, and twice during the week a tesspoonful of sulphate of magnesia. Should the little birch continue in poor spirits, then give two grains of quinine three times a day for two or three weeks. Keep her warm and dry.

O.J. T.—Dopth of 18ft, boatabout 2ft, though much depends upon the model. If flat on the floor, less will do, but if round or with much dead rise, a little more. Mast, 12ft, above rail, stepped 3ft, 6in, from bow; use spriisall 9ft, on luff, 11ft, foot, 7ft, 6in, head. About 40 deg. rise to the head and 18 deg. rise to foot. The sprit ships into a grummer on the mast 2ft, 6in, above foot of sail, and the other cud into a rope or cord eye at the peak.

and the other end into a rope or cord eye at the peak.

INQUIRER, Falisport.—For waterproofing tent, take half pound sugar of lead and half pound powdered alum, dissolve them in a bucket of pure water; pour off into another vesse, and steep the rent in it; soak thoroughly; hang up to dry, but do not rinse, Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing," price \$12 for new edition; Neilson's "Boat Building," \$1.55; can obtain either. For rigsing model yachts see "Model Yacht Building," by Biddle, \$1, or Walton's "Model Yachts," \$1.50.

Mas. S. A. B., North Woburn, Mass.—You are correct in your idea that your setter puppy is afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, or chorea, as this purely nervous affection is more often called. The probabilities are that the dog has had the distemper, possibly in a mild form. You must be sure to feed it on strong meat brother Give doses of quinine two grains, nux vonica one-eighth gram three times a day, and continue for three weeks. Moderate exer-cise when possible and fresh air will sid toward effecting cure.

cise when possible and fresh air will vid toward effecting cure.

W. J. PERCIVAL, Palo, Mich.—I send you with this the head,
wing and leg of a bird killed around a small marshy lake here.
Please give name of it. I think/from what I have read and the
picture in Webster's Dictionary, that it is probably a gallinule.
Does Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetterer' treat of the different
kinds of birds? Ans. Your bird Isnot a gallinule, but a rail, the
common sora (Porsana carolina). The "Sportsman's Gazetterer'
treats of the different kinds of game birds—this among the

G. E. J.-The Creedmoor rules do not in general provide for the settlement of a tie where a ladge is given to be taken by the winner on the greatest number of matches, and generally a special provision is made in the conditions of the match. The most common way, as in the case of the Champions-Marisman's badge at Creedmoor, is: "In ease of a tie the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide." Or it may be better to shoot off the tie on same position.

St. L. R. C .- The cup can only be won according to the condi-Set L. R. O.—The curp can only be went against a feet entire tions attached. No one has a right to claim it after winning it three fines, unless such condition was distinctly expressed in the doed or resolution offering the cup. If, as you say, "it was to be rowed for annually," it remains an annual challenge cup and canrowed for annually, it remains an annual challenge cup and cannot become the possession of a club any longer than it is able to
hold it from year to year. If a club refuses to row for it more
than three times the cup reverts, of course, to the Mississippi
Yalley Rowing Association. Offering chullenge cups which can
never become property is, however, to be deprecated.

CANVAS CANOE.-Give the canoe plenty of floor for sailing, and CANVAS CANOE.—Give the cance pentry of noor for saming and opin, deep amidships will be enough, although you can go up to 12in. Nellson's "Boat Building" is about the best published. You had better await the new edition, revised by Dixon Kemp. Price about \$1.50 at Manning's Yacht Agency, 53 Beaver street, New York. "The grooves into which the canvas is laid" has refer-York. "The grooves most onto the control of the canvas is laid across the keelson, must be cut in the center at each end, so as to bring it up on each side of the suom and post, where it is tacked down into the grooves mentioned. Experiment is the best

J. L. H., Milwaukee .- My puppy's right fore shoulder, leg and J. L. H., Milwaukee,—My puppy's right fore shoulder, leg and foot seem partially paralyzed, with constant twitching of the muscles of shoulder and leg. In running or jumping he cannot control his actions, causing him to frequently fall over, but he does not suffer pain. Is there any remedy? Ans. Time and a tonic combined with good food and moderate exercise, may bring him all right. When the fore-quarters are effected in this way, there is more chance of a speedy cure than if the trouble was located in the hinder parts. Give doses of quinine, two grains, three times a day, and continue for three weeks. Write result of treat-

ment.

J. G., Toronto.—Your center-board is much too small to be effective. As you say the boat is now well balanced, increase the length of the board at each end, making it due to six feet long. Straddle the mainmast over the trunk. If objectionalie, increase the board two feet at forward end, and give it the full depth of the boat on the after end. A keel would, however, be the simplest remedy, as you can add to it or cut away until effective and well balanced. About eight to ten inches deep aundable "drop" of the board is obtained from observation, and will vary with wind, weather and course.

CANONIER, Boston, Mass .- Please describe to me the differ CANONIER, Boston, Mass.—Please describe to me the difference between the eggs of the bank swallow and those of the white breasted swallow, and also give proper name of latter; also size and color of the powee's eggs. Is "pewco" the proper name of the above bread? Are their (powce's eggs rare? Ans. The eggs of the bank swallow (Carly riparia) and the white-belied swallow (Carly riparia) amount to white-belied swallow (Carly riparia) amount to white-belied swallow (Tachy lends the leader) are pure white, unmarked by spots. Those of the former-species measure Jöin, by John, those of the latter Join, by John. The eggs of the pewce (Skyprins fuseus) measure Join, by John, Theegs of the pewce (Skyprins fuseus) measure of the pewce (Skyprins fuseus) measure of light reddish brown at the larger end. They are very common.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

evoted to Fibld and Aquatic Sports, Practical Natural History, Fibl Culture, the Protection of Game, Preserva-tion of Forest, and the Inculcation in Men and Women A Healthy Interest in Out-Door Regreation and Bully :

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

-AT-

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Advertising Rates.

Inside pages, nonparied type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 ents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Notices in disprial column, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and makes the page is the page. eants. Special rares to more defined eight words excitorial column, 50 cents per line-eight words twelve lines to one inch.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if

noishle.
All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.
No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.
**Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FORDEST AND STREAM for our year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be becompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good full and be addressed to former any structure as a guaranty of good full and the structure of the str

Advertisements. - All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND READING ROOM.-We announce with pleasure that there will shortly be opened in Madison Square, in this city, an institution destined to occupy a field of great and permanent usefulness. We refer to the International Exchange and Reading Room, projected by Mr. C. A. O'Rourke, proprietor of the New York City Press Association. The new enter-prise is broad and varied in its scope, but its objects are defined with unmistakable clearness, and the executive ability and thorough experience of its projector give assurances that every feature of the new institution will be put in perfect working order. In the Exchange, which will be open from 8 A.M. till midnight, will be found all the leading journals of the principal cities of the globe. This feature will probably be more complete than in any reading room in the world, for the latest issues receivable by mail will always be at hand. Not only newspapers, but the leading reviews and magazines and the latest publications dealing with business interests of all kinds will be found at the Exchange. Current general news of the day, stock, mining and produce quotations will be received there by telegraph, and promptly bulletined. Parties desiring to speculate, and at the same time avoid the turmoil of Wall street, can do so by special wires through responsible brokers. The arrival off Sandy Hook of all incoming steamers will be announced at the Exchange. Railroad, ocean steamer and steamboat directions for travelers will be furnished, and tickets sold at regular rates. Not only subscribers resident in this country, but travelers from all parts of the globe will find in the new institution facilities hitherto unattainable in New York. An agent of the Exchange will go on board all incoming steamers. Guides and interpreters will be furnished to travelers. In brief, the Exchange and Reading Room will be an important and valuable feature among the institutions of New York. The business men of the metropolis have been quick to show their appreciation of this fact, for the success of the new enterprise has been assured even on a Metropolitan clientage.

The twenty-third annual shooting festival of the New York Schuetzen Corps, Capt. George Aery, will be held at Union Hill, June 7th, 8th, and 9th. The society always offers its guests a superior entertainment. The annual shooting tournament is one of the most important events in the metropolis.

THE TEAM SELECTION.

THE Board of Directors are making a pretty kettle of fish out of the selection of the team to go to Ire land, and a great deal of dissatisfaction has grown up in consequence. Never was a simpler problem presented to the Board; but the same blundering policy which has made Creedmoor a continuous and expensive subsistence on State pap, and left it to-day more helpless and with less prospect of being self-supporting than it was five years ago, cropped out in the choice of the team; and as a result there goes- if go it does-a team to Ireland composed of men whom accident has given an elevation which a sober second thought does not approve.

The circular issued with such great to do on the 20th ult. has proven to be but a snare and a delusion, and has not been lived up to except in the most airy fashion. The result is that a gentleman representing one of the most influential clubs of the rifle shooting world, and who in his private capacity gave the first medal ever offered in a match at Creedmoor, receives a rebuff, which he very properly resents by declaring himself free from the entire crew of gun agents who go to represent America in Europe, and of the blunderers who manage them. A bit of brief history will explain. The circular, as published in FOREST AND STREAM April 22d last-and which issue, by the way, represented the circular as it was passed by the Board, before the fingers of the meddlers were seen in amendments for their own purposesprovided that any club could send such representatives as were proper to go on the team and were acceptable to the committee. Dr. Clark was so selected by the Empire Rifle Club without competition, Dr. S. I. Scott, of Washington, went through a brilliant series of contests, and won the honor of representing the Columbia Rifle Association. Capt, L. C. Bruce was selected as the representative of the Amateur Rifle Club, of New York, in a competition of two days' duration, where he defeated such marksmen as Jackson, Farrow and Fisher. The Amateur Club were prepared to furnish the financial backing to Capt. Bruce, and he himself had contributed handsomely. These three gentlemen-Clark, Scott and Bruce-were the only representatives of clubs selected for the team. The Massachusetts Rifle Association made a great

pother at first; but, with a ready excuse to cover up their retreat, saw with Yankee shrewdness a readier way of getting on to the team. Then came the selection of three men at large from the National Rifle Association. The best three in four scores were to count; but only two scores were made by Messrs, Farrow, Fisher and Rathbone, and by some hocus pocus they reported as the choice of the N. R. A., on Tuesday, the 18th, when club men were expected to be present. Then, having been defeated in the Amateur Club, and again in the open contest of the N. R. A., Capt. Jackson appears as a free lance. He, with associate marksmen from the Hub, were not the representatives of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, for that fact they were very positive in asserting. They surely had not won any right to recognition according to the circular, and with only three rightful claimants to places on the team, or six, if the quasrights of the N. R. A. representatives were to be regarded. it was the duty of the Board of Directors to fill the place vacant. In place of this, there was a three days' noisy shoot at Creedmoor. Capt. Bruce, with important business interests in town, and with a positive assurance that his rights were to be protected, did not appear to shoot beside men whom he had already defeated. Some bril liant shooting was done, with some fortunate days to do it on, and then, with the friskiness of a young colt, Capt. Bodine seemed to go back on his title of "Old Reliable, and in a sort of star chamber proceeding at Creedmoor a team was made up; a scurry was made by its members to get their names attached to a paper in which they promised to go to Ireland—they thinking, perhaps, that the paper would carry some weight in case of trouble. The rights of Capt, Bruce were quietly overlooked in the grab game of that Friday evening at Creedmoor, and the next morning's papers made public the insult which had been flung at Capt. Bruce, and through him at the club which in 1873 accepted the challenge of the Irish riflemen, and brought about pretty much all there is of longrange shooting in America.

Then came the confession of the blunder in the clumsy attempts to patch up the trouble, and in a meeting called on Tuesday atternoon last, after hatching in star chamber confab for some hours the following :-

confab for some hours the following:—
Whereas, In accordance with the condition of the circular of April 20th, issued by this Association "to the rilemen of America," asking their cooperation in getting up a tean to shoot a return match in Ireland next month, Col. John Bodine has been appointed captain, and Messrs. Brown, Scott, Clark, Farrow, Rathbone, Fisher and Jackson have justly earned their several positions as members of the team and one reserve; and Whereas. Unforeseen circumstances have prevented several of the best marksmen from complying with the requirements for positions upon the team; and Whereas, By the conditions of said circular more than one reserve can be appointed to accompany said team;

therefore Resolved, That Messrs. Bruce and Rockwell be added to the number to compose said team and reserve.

This tissue of prevarication did not help the broil, into

which the selection had drifted, in the least, Capt, Bruce, when the sop was presented to him, promptly and properly rejected it. He had won a place on the team, and did not need any apologetic resolutions to give him his own. Mr. Rockwell had distinctly said that he could not go over, and therefore seemed a fit blank to keep Capt. Bruce company on the fag end of the resolution. The representatives of the Amateur Club had acted from the start in a manner entirely in accordance with the spirit which should govern the selection of a body of experts to represent American riflemen. His absence is a real loss to the team, for while it is pretty certain to win in any case, it is difficult to get up enthusiasm over a group of marksmen where at any moment the drummer instinct may break out, and a price list switched from the pocket be thrust in the face of our host on the other side.

It was a stinging commentary on this chapter of team selection when the chairman of the Finance Committee rose in the Board, and speaking of the financial accounts of the Board, said: "I defy any man to make head or tail out of them, and any firm working with such a system of keeping its accounts would go to the wall very

Professional Riflemen.—The question of a plan for barring out professional riflemen is a growing one in rifle circles, and Col. Sanford, in the last session of the Board of Directors, proposed the following sapient rule, which of course means nothing, as the gate money is in all cases taken possession of by the Association controlling There is not money enough offered as prizes in the whole country to tempt the best marksman to its capture as a means of livelihood, and no rifle-making firm will bar off its agents from the ranges by confessing them as paid to shoot the arm. The resolutions read :-

them as paid to shoot the arm. The resolutions read:—
All matches of this Association hereafter shall be open
only to amateur riflemen, unless otherwise specified;
and amateurs only shall be allowed to compete for places
on the American International or Inter-State teams and
be organized by this Association. An amateur in rifle
shooting is one who has never entered into a competition for gate money, or who has never pursued match
shooting with the rifle as a means of livelibod, or who
has never been paid by any rifle manufacturing firm or
dealers in rifles to use said rifles in matches for the purpose of advertising or selling them.
We invite discussion of this question.

We invite discussion of this question.

Types of Anglers .- Many people are just beginning to find out that angling is one of the most artistic sports in the world. Its own inherent gentleness makes it the most refined, and although gentlewomen add by their presence to its charms, yet it does not require, as do most sports, their restraining and refining influence. "Its innocence is a feature that has commended it in all ages."

The angler has most of the cardinal virtues. He posesses the rare quality of taking the luck as it comes, good naturedly. Difficulties and disappointments stimulate instead of depressing him, for like virtue patience is its own reward. It was an angling enthusiast who said: "I did not have a positive bite but I had a glorious nibble.

The fisherman's life is made up of one grand series of disappointments. He has more of them to the season than any other person. Most of them, however, are happy ones; only enough of the miserable ones happen along to season the rest. Every sign which the angler studies. the scudding clouds, the ripple on the water, the direction of the wind, may all indicate good sport, and yet as he starts out, buoyant with hope, building high his castles in the air, he is conscious of a delightful uncertainty, which is the condiment of his recreation and increasing its attractions.

There is an element of chance about it more fascinating than the absolute certainty, but whatever comes he is never discontented with the actual. No evidence of disappointment ever lurks in his face. He has a well regulated tongue, and is never guilty of committing an assault on the English language, no matter how great the provocation or how much of a thinking he may keep up. Still, in spite of this undercurrent of uncertainty, he is a man of sublime faith. He never steps into a stream without trying to make himself believe that it is one of his lucky days! And well he needs more than a grain of faith, for ofttimes the result of his day's wading will not turn the scale at a grain or less, but he is, under every condition, a philosopher. If he cannot always command success he will at least deserve it.

We mean the fly fisherman, one who uses the lightest rod and fittest line. There are anglers who employ hooks and lines coarse enough to draw out leviathans, but they are mere fishing machines, whose legitimate business should be hauling a seine, and who have little of the spirit of the fair play that betokens the gentleman, who corns to take any unfair advantage, but is willing to give the fish some chance for thir lives.

Anglers are very much like their tackle, coarse and fine. It is the latter who has some object in going to the trout stream besides filling his creel. He likes the vigorous rise and strike, but that is not all in all. There are surrounding associations from which he derives pleasure. He is an observer, and is continually making mental note of the beauties and deformities of the ever changing pictures before him. He is a student who studies not alone to catch the fish, but also to learn their habits and characteristics. He loves to hear the merry ripple of the stream bubbling along in playful melody. He hears the choicest arias and solos and choruses from a thousand tiny throats pulsating the air. He hears the mountains echoing back the weird cry of the loon; he hears the cheerful chirp of the crickets beating time against their horny sides; the whirr of the ruffed grouse; the sleepy whispering of the leaves, and this is harmony. He see the earth gay with the spring flowers; the blue-cyed violet in its simple beauty and coquettish grace budding and blossoming at his fest, and peeping upward through the grasses at the golden buttercups, the purple pansies, the trumpet of the wild honey-suckles, the ferns growing on the silver-gray rocks, the May apple laughing in its rosy beauty, and all these are to him perfect types of loveliness.

In looking up through nature he recognizes the wonderful and beautiful creations with which the world is adorned, and basking under their influence is quickened into a devout reverence to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift." To all these the mere fishing machine gives no heed. The boulders, cushioned with moss, the rugged cliffs, seamed and serrated, grim old monarchs of the forest, ctoud capped mountains, ferns nor flowers, all tokens of divine goodness, are for him neither ennobling nor harmonizing.

MILLARD.

Beaver River Club.—The field day of the Beaver River Club, at Pittsfield, Mass., May 21st, was a very ergloyable affair. Some twenty members were present, and the afternoon was pleasantly passed in rifle practice and glass ball shooting at the range of the Riverside Club, at Pittsburg, who kindly gave the visitors permission to occupy the range, which is beautifully situated on the shore of Silver Lake, a short distance from the center.

In the evening a trout supper at the Burbank House ended the day's sport, which was much enjoyed by all present. The club voted to repeat the field day, Oct. 18th. Pittsfield is one of the most beautiful of Massachusetts towns, surrounded by mountains interspersed with beautiful lakes and an air invigorating and healthgiving. The sportsmen of Pittsburg and the surrounding towns of Adams and North Adams are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and any sportsman who goes there will be sure of a hearty welcome. The President of the club, Mr. A. L. Phillips, was unfortunately detained by sickness in his family, much to the regret of the other members. Eleven new members were admitted, making now thirty-five in all.

[From a Special Correspondent.] OUR WESTERN LETTER.

DENVER, Col., May 11th.

PLEASANT as the interior of the traveling coaches are which bring one out to these regions, the outside furnishes its due share of pleasure. As the miner in his digging sinks down through successive strata of rocks, so the journey overland from New York presents in turn its different phases of land, life and character. Each phase is a surprise and a matter of interest, especially if the traveler has never been before far west from the Atlantic coast. One's sensations, indeed, are very peculiar in this respect. The Eastern man has heard and read a great deal about the "Far West" and the "Great West," and has gained an idea that there is a great deal to the country beyond what can be seen east of the Alleghany range, and he understands very well that the overland route to the Rocky Mountains is not far short of the distance to Liverpool, and so he may think that he has an idea of the West. But he will find, when he tries the journey, that his ideas have been very small compared with the reality. It is difficult enough to get a notion of the vastness of the ocean, without actually crossing it. It is still harder to realize what a vastness you are going into when you start out overland across the plains. After one has been aboard the train for forty-eight hours, in constant motion, the feeling is that it is about time to come to salt water again : yet the traveler will then have got merely to Iowa. It is a strange feeling, which one can not shake off, that the country is large beyond all proportion, and that the United States still has a future before it.

But if the mere distance produces this effect, the varied richness of the country through which one passes impresses one still more strongly. Across New Jersey, rich in her market-gardening, her mines and her large manufactories, and dotted with the mixed tints of suburban villages—an extension at arm's length, as it were, of the wealth of the metropolis—until it reaches these finger-ends of suburban towns, and drops off and enriches the spots where it falls. Across New Jersey, with these sources of wealth and these adornments, one strikes a new money center, the point of entrance to fresh wealth of nature and new fields of industry. Pennsylvania is certainly a State by herself. You can't help knowing when you enter Pennsylvania, and when you leave it. Rugged and burrowed with mines—that is the impression one gets of Pennsylvania, "Nothing ficen be

more interesting than the railroad ride which takes the traveler over the mountains. Around the famous Horse shoe Bend is a view both of nature and of engineering, which rivals the Semmering. Down the grade on the other side we fly with a speed that nothing but the best of tracks and road-beds could stand. Down into valleys, dashing around curves, leaving brown clayey banks on one hand and sloping hillsides on the other, rattling over switches, swimming past mining stations with their jeering boys, one gets down at last upon the entrance to the famous city of smoke, almost before one is aware that the mountains have been left behind. It must be admitted that Pittsburg is unrivalled for smoke; "but there is money in it," and that is enough for the American; and it is the province of the tourist and the sightseer; indeed, if he will get a just and true idea of the places he visits, to look through this veil whether it be of smoke, as at Pittsburg, or of barrenness, desolate surroundings, dust, unhandsome buildings, or what not, a veil that surrounds many a place where the happiness and well-being of mankind is being contributed to by mining, milling, agriculture, and by keeping in supplies the tough men who have moved West and gradually added States to the Union. It is well if the tourist's eye can pierce to the substance of these places; and if it does, he will see a beautiful face behind the disguising veil, and he will come to rank places with forbidding aspects among the fair and good things of the earth, because they are doing good. A good deal of the beauty of Western places is of this sort. The station may look lonely, and perhaps you would not like to be dropped there to get your living. But all about, and between such stations, there is plenty of evidence that there is a productive earth, and here the energy man has bent over the earth and made it yield and add to the riches of the States. These uninviting, sparsely settled places, have brought comfort and plenty to many a home where there has been pinching and want before. So the West has its beauty, even where it is rough.

But I would be far from holding out that the West is

without beauty that cannot be seen readily by the eye, and has to be studied out and reflected upon before it becomes apparent to the mind. The beauty of the West is, if I may say so, in general wider than beauty which belongs to the landscapes of the East. Through Ohio one passes over long, rolling reaches of mellow-looking fields—fields which afford a long, even horizon for the sun to set behind. There is nothing to narrow the scene; there are no sides to the stage at which you are looking. So in Illinois, only more level. Vast rich flats make the view. As one draws into Iowa the soil gets to looking blacker, the ground rolls more. and rather startling round hills of loam, with no sign of rock, rise up, stay a few minutes, and fall away, as we Wet places appear and disappear; the go speeding on, soil is black; wild birds are seen in large numbers; ducks go scurrying away across the patches of water from our advancing train, and geese keep up a steady flight somewhither off in the sky. The quantity of game is something of a sight to the Eastern sportsman.

But the most startling revelation is reserved for him who goes West beyond Omaha. Once across the Mis-souri, the great plains are struck. Everybody in the East has heard of "crossing the plains," but I doubt if anyone without seeing them can form an idea of the plains, or what it is (or rather was) to cross them. The want of fences is one of the first things that the Eastern man feels. Where are they gone to? Are we never coming to one? Surely there must be a limit to this field. field. Yes, there is-two or three days' travel beyond this-a month's travel in the old days, before steam went over the plains. Where is the owner? Oh, he may be fifty miles away from here, on no man's land, rounding up his cattle for the spring branding! Perhaps, though, that is he! Where? Why, coming horseback down the hill over vouder. But I see no man nor horse. Right here! Oh, that black speck, you mean? I didn't know that was a man on horseback. Why, I didn't think that hill was so far away, but I see now it is a good deal further than it looks; and now I can see the black speck moving, and see it go up and down, on the canter! So the "Tenderfoot" thinks (but, if he is wise, does not utter), and watches and watches the undulating black speck cantering nearer and nearer, but never near enough to distinguish man from horse, until the train has finally left behind, out of view, the solitary horseman, with his hopes and purposes and wishes-much as one sees at sea a sail rise over the horizon, hang there awhile, and disappear-half awe-inspiring in its unknown mission. LEX.

Pennsylvania Field Trials.—At the meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association at New Brighton, Pa., next Tuesday, it is proposed to discuss the plan of holding a State field trial of dogs. It is to be hoped that this project will meet the favor it certainly deserves. Local trials bring out into the field a great many dogs which do not and cannot appear at the large, distant trials of the same character. They are influential in developing and directing the taste for field sports, and in demonstrating a right understanding of the good points in a dog.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory to Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondents are requested to give the following purticulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, County; means of necess; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and Its Season; Boats, Guides, etc., Name of person to address.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE STATE CONVENTION.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., May 26th.

THE twenty-second annual convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held last evening at Daniel's Hall, Horace Silsby, President, in the chair. The delegates were welcomed by Mr. J. D. Pollard, of the Seneca Gun Club, whose speech was received with great applause. The following clubs were represented: Adirondack Club, of Adams; Audubon Club, of Rochester; Central City, of Syracuse; Corning Club, of Corning; Dansville Club, of Dansville; East Buffalo Shooting Club; Forrester Club, of Buffalo; Farmers' Village Club; Genesee Club, of Irondequoit; Jordan Club, of Jordan; Jefferson Sportsman's Club, of Watertown; Leatherstocking Club, of Oswego; Lewis County Club, of Lowville; Leroy Club, of Leroy; Monroe Club, of Rochester; Cazenovia Club; Niagara Falls Club; Ontario County Club, of Clifton Springs; Onondaga County Club, of Syracuse; Phœnix Club, of Seneca Falls; Skancateles Club; Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Falls; Steuben Club, of Wayland; Wayne County Club, of Clyde ; Waterloo Club, of Waterterloo; Onondaga County Fishing Club, of Syracuse; Rome Club, of Rome; Spencer Club, of Lyons; Forrester Club, of Penn Yan; Forest and Stream, of Akron; Dean Richmond Club, Batavia; Queen City, of Buffalo; Fountain Gun Club, of Brooklyn; Brooklyn, Gun Club; Long Island Club, of Brooklyn.

Applications were received from the following clubs for admission to the convention: Garden City Club, of Hempstead; Forest City Shooting Club, of Ithaca; Fulton Gun Club, of New York; Washington Gun Club, of Brooklyn; Phemix Gun Club, of Brooklyn; Nonpareil Sporting Club, of Brooklyn; Nassau Gun Club, of Jamaica, Long Island; Forrester Club, of Brooklyn; Long Island Sportsmen's Association; Rochester Gun Club, of Rochester. All the clubs nominated were elected members of the Association.

It was decided to hold the convention of 1881 at Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Long Island Sportsmen's Association. The following officers were elected:— President, Abel Crook, of Brooklyn; First Vice-Presi-

President, Abel Crook, of Brooklyn; First Vice-President, Charles W. Havemeyer, of Hempstead; Second Vice-President, G. T. Case, of Seneca Falls (Phoenix Club); Recording Secretary, John B. Sage, of Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Nathaniel B. Cook, of Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. J. Babcock, of Rochester.

The programme of the shooting to-day was as follows: -Contest No. 1. At 8 o'clock A.M. sharp, class shoot 10 single birds; entrance fee \$5. Contest No. 2, at 2 o'clock sharp P.M., class shoot 10 single birds. In the first contest Peter Tompkins, of the Dean Richmond Club, won the first prize by killing 15 birds straight. The second prize was won by Edward Hudson of the Onondaga Club of Syracuse, by killing 19 out of 20, R. J. Richardson, of the Jefferson County Club, of Watertown, took the third with a score of 18 out of 20. Peter Hines, of the Audubon Club, of Buffalo, took the fourth, the score being 13 out of 20. The general score includes the ties, and 110 men stepped to the front in this contest. The birds were all wild, and good flyers. The second contest commenced at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. The main score was completed and the first tie shot off before dark, Hiram Twist, of the Seneca Gun Club, winning the first prize. The balance of the ties will be shot off in the morning.

Massaciusetts—Chelsea, May 15th.—The Suffolk Sportsman Club has been formed with the following officers: President, John K. Hodgdon; Vice-Presidents, Charles E. Bearse and Wilbur L. Slade: Secretary, William R. Swan: Treasurer, Noah Blanchard. Executive Committee—Joseph B. Ferwick, Joseph S. Hatch, Wesley Abbott and Frank A. Magee. The club proposes to have a building and shooting grounds at the rear of Powderhorn Hill.

Pennsylvania Association.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 15th.—I desire to call the attention of the sportsmen of Pennsylvania to the fact that on June 1st, 1880. "The Pennsylvania State Association for Protection of Game and Fish," will hold its next annual meeting at New Brighton, Pa. At this meeting the matter of holding a State field trial will be taken under consideration. Clubs are invited to send delegates, and it is hoped they will do so. There will, on the following day, be a shoot for a club medal, also one individual prize for best score. Open only to teams from clubs belonging to the State Association.

B. F. DORRANCE, President.

ALABAMA STATE ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held at the rooms of the Gulf City Gun Club, May 14th, a State Sportsmen's Association was organized, having for its

object the enforcement of the laws in regard to the preservation of game, including birds, fish and animals. Members of the following gun clubs were present: W. K. Jones, of the Excelsior and Montgomery clubs; J. E. Skinner, of the same; W. L. Hutchings, of the Excelsior Club of Montgomery, and the following members of the Gulf City Gun Club; F. P. Davis, C. W. Leelie, P. Rauchenstein, M. F. Kirkbride, Dr. J. C. Turner, Dr. T. S. Scales, W. H. Williamson, H. P. Vass, W. B. Holt, G. W. Tunstall, Dr. C. C. Sherrard, J. S. Alexander, J. C. Bush, E. Carre, Ceoli Fleming and W. A. Goodall.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. T. S. Scales; First Vice-President, W. K. Jones, of Montgomery; Recording Secretary, H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; Treasurer, Dr. C. C. Sherrard, of Mobile; J. E. Skinner, of Montgomery; T. C. C. Sherrard, of Mobile; J. E. Skinner, of Montgomery; W. Tunstall, of Mobile; J. E. Skinner, of Montgomery; H. P. Vass, of Mobile; H. C. Raudolph, V. M. Elnore, of Montgomery; Law Committee—Hon. O. J. Semmes, of Mobile; F. C. Raudolph, V. M. Elnore, of Montgomery; W. G. Boyles, of Mobile; H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; W. G. Boyles, of Mobile; H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; W. G. Boyles, of Mobile; H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; W. G. Boyles, of Mobile; H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; W. G. Boyles, of Mobile; H. C. Semple, of Montgomery; We dake great pleasure in noting this movement on the

We take great pleasure in noting this movement on the part of Alabama sportsmen, and shall hope to chronicle good work done by the new association.

good work done by the new association.

CAPTURE OF AN OWL—Alexandria, Ohio, May 18th.—This morning, having gone to the woods to look for a stray sheep, my setter dog Captain ran ahead, and either flushed from the ground, or from a tree, what I took to be a large hawk with a black snake in its claws. It alighted on a large sycamore, and upon a nearer view I discovered it to be an owl with a steel trap and chain attached to one foot. I returned to the house and procured my gun, intent upon its capture. When I reached the tree it had gone, but upon a short search I discovered it on a pile of rails, with one end of the chain fast. I secured it alive, and how have it a prisoner in the corn-crib, minus the trap. It is a very large specimen and very fierce. It does not seem to be any worse for its adventure. When, where and how long it had been in the trap I cannot answer.

Oreon—Eugene City.—The shooting is over for the

trap. It is a very large specimen and very fierce. It does not seem to be any worse for its adventure. When, where and how long it had been in the trap I cannot answer.

Okegon—Eugene City.—The shooting is over for the spring, and our breech loaders, well oiled, are reposing in their cases. The last of the geese winged their way toward the North (24th ult.), and it was any good fortune to be with them on that day, when eight fat Canada geese were bagged. The modus operandi of shooting them in April is as follows: When the gunner has discovered a flock, which are generally hungry and tired on account of their long flight from the South, he gradually appreaches them with a horse, and if he is up to the business, and keeps well out of sight behind his equine companion, he often gets within forty yards of the flock, and then with a good gun, and with cartridges loaded with BB shot, great have is made among them. Mountain grouse are extensively hunted here in the spring, and by their "hooting" may be easily found and shot. Although it is almost equal to turkey-hunting, as they are a large bird and strong on wing, yet their flesh tastes strongly of fir, which flat great a delicate eating as rulled grouse. A sportsmen's elub in this place is in a flourishing condition, and will endeavor to have the game law amended. As it now stands, there might as well be no game law, for it contains a provision allowing any one kilning game at all seasons of the year, if it be for his own consumption.

The ATTARAPAS REGION OF LOUISIANA.—New Orleans. April Uth.—As the Attakapas region of Louisiana and its flue game resources appear not to have been represented in your valuable paper, I shall endeavor to describe the country and its advantages to the sportsman. This region has but recently been rendered accessible by means of the Louisana and Western Railroad, which will place it in daily connection with New Orleans. It occupies the southwestern portion of the State, and most of the parishes of Vermillion, Lafayette, St. Landry and Ca

TRAP-SHOOTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The sontimentality which characterizes the articles in your issue of the 22d, by "De La," and which is pointedly and equalchedly answered by "Knowles" in the succeeding week's paper, must have its inception from one of two causes, either its authorinever about bird out of a trap, and with no experience thus volcemently disclaims against it, or he has become misauthropic from having gotten nix out of his first ten, and sours on the whole thing, after the manner of the fox and the grapes.

The proposition that "De L." advances of "tailless birds, 21 yards," and other pet terms are the mere incoherences of the same theory. Were he to add 5 traps, 5 yards spart, handicap rises to 31 yards, and instead of 21 yards, make it as it frequently, 69 yards in fact, use of second barrel, and with a handsome prize depending on the result, it would be a truer statement of the facts as they exist at every march.

I thank "Knowles" for takking up the endgels in our behalf. Isay "our," for I believe him to be one of our "Gulld," who would never wantonly practice crucity to one of God's creatures, nor have a thought incompatible with the instincts of a true sportsman.

sportsman.
"De L." looks back to the time when great flocks of the Ectoplets migratorias visited him semi-annually. Bevalually, allow their allowed control of their al

member that with the, forests lessened rains decrease, and wild pigeons forsake their haunts with the remayal of the timber and their food? This would seem to be an unanswerable reason why he can't get any more of that 'pure unadulterated sport,' which I shrewdly suspect to have been with a smooth-bore musket, onehalf pint shot and four fingers of powder.

"De L." errs in ascribing to trap-shooting the decrease in birds "De L." errs in ascribing to trap-shooting the decrease in birds. The suggestion that there is any decrease in the annual flight of wild pixcons is absurd; their fecundity is marvelous; it seems as if they were created by a kind Providence especially for the demand. Again, "De L." is inconsistent even by his own figures. The totals he gives show dead birds to be only about 17 per cont. The totals he gives show dead birds to be only about 71 per cent, of the whole number shot at, leaving 29 per cent, for propagation. Is there any living creature that will not theire on such a residue for raising a posterity? That part of "De L's" article which gives usighas balls for wild pigeons has its simile where one who asked for bread was offered a stone. "Knowles" hits it exactly when be says: "The problem being solved, one tires of it." Let me add, it is like Scotch sauff, one good pinch is enough. Any apprehenson, I thick, of the prepetuity of the wild pigeon being limited or affected by trap-shooting is groundless. The only fear is that each year, the roosts being farther from us, it costs more tog et them here. Our State shoots will have to find some substitute. What shall it be?

En Garde.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Worcester, May 21st.—In the glass ball shooting match, at the grounds of the Sportsman's Club, yesterday, between Mr. William H. Perry, of this city, and Mr. George Carey, of Providence, 100 balls, from a rotary trap, 18 yards rise, Carey started in finely, and broke over 30 balls without a miss, while Perry failed to hit 4 before his first two dozen were sprung. Perry then settled down to his usual steady work, and missed but 4 more in the La, closing with a score of 28 to Carey's 88.

Holliston, May 20th.—At the glass ball match last week the following scores were made: A. Leland, 2 lin 30; Frank Cass, 20 in 32; John Whitney, 20 in 39; W. H. Horton, I'll 25. The club goes to Milford Mny 23th, to shoot with the Milford Club.

NATICE RE. COCHITUATE.—The Natick sportsmen visited Cochi-

NATICE 28. COCHITUATE .- The Natick sportsmen visited Cochi-NATICE ES. COCHITUATE.—The Natick sportsmen visited Cochi-tuate on May 234 and bad the third match shoot with that club for the "broom," which has been closely contested for in the two pre-vious shoots at Natick. The afternoon was fine. There were up-ward of 308 spectators on the field, including a large number of ladies. The shooting was at 10 rotary at 18 yards rise and 5 double. Following is the score:— COCHITUATE.

Rotaru. Double. Total.

New Junsery—Bergen Point, May 18th.—First of a series of seven matches by the Recreation Gun Club, of Bergen Point, for first and second gold medals. The first goes to the winner of the greatest number of matches; the second goes to the one who breaks the greatest number of glass balls during the season, aside from the winner of the first medal. Mole revolving trup; 15 class balls; 18 yards rise; club rules:—

Moore took first medal, Wilmerding second.

Vincentown, N. J., May 19th.—Members of the Coaxen Glass Ball

Club had a delightful shoot here to-day; Card traps; 18 yards

| ise. First maten. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|
| V. D. Haines . W. Haines | | 1 | $\begin{smallmatrix}1&1&1&1\\1&0&1&0\end{smallmatrix}$ | 1 1 1 1 0-0 |
| Total | | | | 15 |
| V. S. Hilliard C. S. Hilliard | | 1 | $\begin{smallmatrix}0&1&1&1\\1&1&1&0\end{smallmatrix}$ | 1 0 1 1 0-6 0 0 0 1 1-6 |
| Total | | | | |
| Second match :- | | | | |
| . W. Haines V. D. Haines | | | $\begin{smallmatrix}1&1&1&1\\1&1&1&1\end{smallmatrix}$ | 1 0 1 1 0-7 1 0 0 1 0-6 |
| Total | | | | 18 |
| v. S. Hilliard v. S. Hilliard | | | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 1 1 1 1 1-9 1 1 1 1 1-9 |
| Total | | | | 18 |
| | | | | SHELDRAKE. |
| MIDWAY SHOOTING | ASSOCI | ATION A | Iatawan, I | V. J., May 24th |
| the following is the | score of t | the Midwe | v Shootin | ir Association at |

their regular monthly shoot, held on the association grounds. May 20th. First prize, a \$65 gun or its value. Second, the club

| E. Hyer | 22 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
|-------------------|------|---|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| I. A. Warne | 22 1 | 1 | 1 . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| . Van Brackle | 22 1 | 1 | 1 . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| I. Haight | 21 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 9 |
| V. V. Clark | 21 1 | 1 | 1 . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 0 |
| Vin. Decue | 21 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| ames Lumberson | 21 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- 5 |
| barles Brown | | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 - 5 |
| Vm A Dunlop | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 10 |
|) H. Brown | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-7 |
| Stephen Lamberson | 21 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 8 |
| harles Muirheid | 21 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-5 |
| F. N. Banki | 21 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-9 |
| . B. Bergern | 21 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1-8 |
| I. G. Ivans | 21 1 | Ö | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 6 |
| I. I. McCabe | 21 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Ties for first, miss and out: Hyer broke one and Dunlop missed his first. Ties for second: Warne, 1; Haight, 8; Clark, 0; Decuc, 0; J. Lamberson, 0; S. Lamberson, 8; Bank, 6. There being no more birds it was agreed to shoot off ties next month.

Meadville, May 11th .- Match shot by Meadville Gun Club; 26

| 7.8 | ra | s m | se, | 1 | 36 | | 15 | n | d | u | 8 | J. | u | Ц | e | S | p | ij | ₹6 | 01 | 38 | :- | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|----------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|---|---|---|----|----|-----|---|-------|
| J. | C, | W_{ϵ} | re | t | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 |
| J. | W | . B | ŧbı | 20 | e | k | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1-1 |
| R. | - 11 | CH | 15 | U | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 1 |
| H | . P | 1ers | | ١. | ٠. | | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | ÷ | | | | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | - D | -1 | - 0 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -0 | 1 | 1 -1 |
| 0 | . I | els | ey. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| - 6 | *** | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

It got too dark, so the shooting was posipoued until next week, Friday, when I will give you the results. Mr. Pierson is a one-armed man, and can't be beat for money.

D. HOWARD DOWDELL.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB .- Washington, D. C., May 24th .- The fourth march for two gold medals was shot this aftermoon, having been postponed from Saturday on account of rain. As will be seen, the first medal was again won by 40 straight balls, this time by Mr. T. E. King, and second medal by 30 out of 40, by Mr. Mills. The whole shooting in the last two matches has averaged over 18 balls out of 20, and as we are mostly amateurs we think we are doing some creditable shooting. Card rotary trap:—

| L'ards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|----|-----|-----|----|---|---|----|---|----|---|-----|----|--------|
| E. M. McLeod 22 | Τ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-20 |
| r, E. King, 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ι | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-20 |
| E. L. Mills | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1-00 |
| Levi Woodbury 20 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-11 |
| W. B. McKelden 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-78 |
| P. F. Nagle 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-18 |
| C. J. Stoddard 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-17 |
| W, W. Eldridge 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 - 17 |
| N. H. Wadsworth 20 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | T | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ĵ | 1 | 1 | 1-17 |
| H. L. Shepard 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ()-1; |
| Ties shot off for first and | 80 | ee | ΟT | ηiÌ | p | Ю | i i | ic | n | 3: | _ | | | | | | | | | |
| P. F. King | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1, | 1 | 1 1 | 11 | 1, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 11 | .1 | 1-20 |
| E I MAILS 95 | | | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Y | 1 | 1 ' | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 11-16 |

E. M. McLeod... 25 01111 1111, 11111, 11110-19
E. M. McLeod... 22 01111 -44

Practice match at double balls; 15 yards rise; two traps ten vards apart :-

Mississippi—Union Church, May 15th.—Weekly match, 23 balls, is yards rise, Bogardus rules, two Bogardus old style traps;

| | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|------|----|-----|---|----|----|---------|
| Geo. McDonald | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 9 | 01 | (H) | П | 11 | 10 | 10 - 7 |
| Ben Garrett | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 | | | | | | 11-11 |
| A. M. Newman | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-11 | | | | | | 11 - 12 |
| D. A. Torrey | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ü | 1- 9 | | | | | | 11-11 |
| D. C. Newman | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1- 0 | | | | | | 11- 6 |
| J. S. Gillis | 1 |] | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 9 | | | | | | 10 - 10 |
| J. D. McArn | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 111 | | | | | | 10 - 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.

THE pigeon shooting tournament of the Gulf City Gun Club, THE pigeon shooting tournament of the Gulf City Gun Ciut, of Mobile, Alm, May Jath, 4th and 16th, was not so largely attended as it would have been had the tournament been held on the days previously announced, and had the weather been more favorable. As it was, the meeting was characterized by much thorough enjoyment, and both home men and visitors were nuch pleased at the uniform good feeling existing throughout the three days of the contest.

Among the sportemen from abroad were: Mr. W. W. Scales, of Starksville, Miss.; Mr. C. M. Scales, of Artesia, Miss.; Mr. S. S. Scales, of Brooksville, Miss.; Messra, Jones and Hutchings, of Montgomery, and Messrs. LoBreton, Cousin, Buckley, Randiett and Skannall, of New Orleans.

| and Skannan, or New Orients. |
|--|
| FIRST DAY. |
| First match; ten single birds; 21 yards rise:- |
| Bolling |
| for second, miss and out; 31 yards:- |

| Sharp 1 Alexander 5 |
|---|
| Ties for third, miss and out, divided by Carre and Flat, 3 each. |
| Second Match.—Seven single birds; 26 yards rise:— |
| Bolling 0 1 1 1 1 1 0-5 Carre 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 |
| W. W. Scales. 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 -2 J. M. Ladd. 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 -5 S. S. Scales 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 -5 Prichard. 0 0 0 dr. |
| Cousin 1 1 0 1 1 1-5 Prichard 0 0 0 dr. |
| Tunstall |

Jones Alexander Juo, Smith. Hutchings F. M. Ladd J. Slim. C. M. Scales J. A. Shelton Vass Le Breton T. S. Scales Buckley Sharp Lowe Alston

Ties for second, 3 birds, 31 yards, miss and out:—Cousin, 2; Tuns-tall, 2; Vass, 3, and Scales 3; divided: Sharp, 1; Carre, 0; Flat, 1

| max 21, 1050.] | -1 |
|---|--|
| Third money divided between Andrews and Le Breton, 7 cach. Match at glass balls, shot after regular tournament, won by Funstall and Alexander, who divided on 10 straight each. Ties of twon by Le Breton and Bush, who scored 16 straight each at 21 rards. On shoot off Cousin and Andrews divided on 4 out of 5 in shoot off of ties of 8. First match: 7 single rises; 25 yards: 5 ground traps; Bogardus rules; entrance \$5, brids extra:— f. Sharp 0.0 1 1 1 0 1 1 -5 Jone 2. Catre. 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 S.S. Scales 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -7 Catre. 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 S.S. Scales 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alston 0.1 1 1 0 1 0 -4 W. W. Scales 0.0 1 0 1 1 1 -4 Godall. 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Globall. 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Globall. 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Globall. 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Godall. 1 1 1 1 -6 Globall | den Ra tice por standing tion Book sectors full T. W. W. H. J. S. A. J. J. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. G. G. J. G. J. G. J. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. G. |
| Alexander, U; Flat, W; Smith, 8. | L. |
| Ties for first being won by J. S. Alexander, Jr., with 10 straight; Hall second with 10 straight. THIRD DAY. | н. |
| Match at 16 glass balls; 1 trap; 18 yards:— Tunstall | s. |
| Le Breton | н |
| Jones | F. |
| Jones, 3. Ties for third won by Cousin, 10 straight; Prichard 6. Match at 5 single birds; 31 yards; plunge trap:— Tunstall | C. |
| Tunistall 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 | W |
| second money Bush and Le Braton divided on the of 8; Jones, 1; Hall, 0. Match at 7 single birds; 25 yardsrise; Gulf City Gun Club rules. The shooting was excellent, the birds good flyers: Le Braton 11 0 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Alexander 0 0 0 dr0 Cousin 1 1 0 0 0 dr2 Laddd 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 -6 Braton 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 -4 Yass 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 -6 Braton 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | I. G. R. J. N. J. S. pla |
| Le Breton | th so Sc m it, |
| Anderson and Ladd divided. Mr. Louis Hall, on behalf of the members of the New Orleans | 900 S. |
| Club present, then got up a glass-ball match for the benefit of the Gulf City Gun Club; entrance, \$5; \$2 to the club and \$3 to the contestants. This graceful act was thoroughly appreciated by the | 77 |
| members of our club, and some time shooting was done, this score resulting:- | W |
| Resulting.— Scales | J. |
| Scales 1 1 1 0 -3 Trunstall 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 -6 Bush 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | п |
| Ties for second:— Le Breton | н |
| DLACK GEORGE. | las |
| The Bifle. | ta sh a |

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RANGE AND GALLERY.

The Selection of the Irish Team.—The last week was a busy one at Creedmoor, for beside the regular all comers matches at short and mid-ranges, three days were given up to shooting at long range by those who were seeking places on the team to represent America in Ireland during this summer. Three days were given up to this, and on one of the days, May 18th, the annual competition for the Leech cup took place. This cup, it will be recalled, was left in America under the care of the American Rifle Club by Major Leech, and since 1875 it has been the emblem of long-range individual championship. During succeeding years Col. Gildersleeve, Ool. Bodine, Major Jewell, I. L. Allen and Frank Hyde have each of them in turn beld the prize, and last year J. S Summer, the little champion of Walnut IIII, near Boston, came down and took it from a field of Now Yorkers. It was a day for high scores, and the twenty-six men who completed their scores, did not count a ringle wretched score, and never before in the history of modern ride shooting has a case been known where go large a number of excellent scores have been shown in a single wratch. The announcement that seventeen of the marksmen exceeded 200 points each out of the possible 225 tells the story of the curred excellence. Except for something in the nature of acci-THE SELECTION OF THE IRISH TEAM.-The last week was a

nt, there should have been several more in the list, for Aller thbone, Brown and Morse are not men used to stay in the nine Authorie, Brown and Morse are not men used to stay in the nine.

s, when other men at the dring points are getting peat the 200

oint. It will be seen that perfect scores were made in two inauces, and at two ranges. Jackson's 215 with a miss is excess

naily fine, the goose egg coming from a defective bullet. Colddine showed that he had lost none of his power by running up spoints, but his "outer" is the first one more virhing in the line of or outer. The rifles used were various, and show that in this aberturent our mechanics have not forgotten their cunning. The filterore of the leading men in this remarkable match stood:

| SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURCE | SOURC

| T. Lamb, Jr | 900 | 555 | 5 | 5555 | 5 5 5 | 5-75 21 5-70 |
|--|-----------------------|-------|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| W. M. Farrow | 800 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 | | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 4-78 > 21 |
| W. H. Jackson | \$ 800, \$ 1,000 | 5 4 5 | 55551 | | 5 5 5 | 5 - 74 > 21 |
| H. F. Clark | 800 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 | | 5555 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | $5-73 \atop 5-74 \atop 5-68$ |
| J. S. Sumner | 800 900 1,/00 | 5 5 5 | 555555555555555555555555555555555555 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5-74 5-75 5-61 |
| S. T. G. Dudley | \$00 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 | 5545 | 555555555544 | 455 | $5 - 74 \atop 5 - 73 \atop 4 - 65$ 21 |
| A. H. Cobb | \$00 900 1,000 | 355 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | 453 | $5 - 74 \\ 4 - 69 \\ 5 - 67 \\ 21$ |
| J. P. Waters | \$00 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 | | $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ | 5 5 5 | $5 - 72 \atop 5 - 74 \atop 0 - 63 \atop 1 20 \atop 1$ |
| John Bodine | \$00 900 1,000 | 4 5 5 | $55555 \\ 5555 \\ 5454$ | 1555 | 5 5 5 | |
| L. C. Bruce | 800 900 1,000 | 535 | | 5 5 4 5 | 5 5 5 | $5 - 73 \\ 3 - 67 \\ 5 - 67 \\ 20$ |
| H. Fisher | { 800 900 1,000 | 335 | | 4 5 5 4 | 3 5 5 | 5-73 5-65 5-60 20 |
| S. I. Scott | 890 900 1,000 | 355 | | 5 5 5 3 | 5 5 3 | 5-69 > 20 |
| H. T. Rockwell | { 800 900 1,000 | 5 4 5 | 55555 4545 5550 | 3 4 5 5 | 5555545554 | $5 - 73 \\ 5 - 68 \\ 5 - 63 \\ 20$ |
| F. H. Holton | 800 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 | | 5 5 5 5 | 5555544 | 5 - 73 $5 - 74$ $4 - 56$ 20 |
| C. J. Falco | 800 900 1,000 | 545 | | 4555 | 4 5 5 | 5-69 > 20 |
| H.S. Jowell | 800 900 1,000 | 535 | | 4555 | 3 4 5 | 5-67 20 $5-65$ 20 |
| W. Gerrish | ₹ 900 | 455 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 5505 | 5 5 4 | 5-6 20 |
| | 81 | | 900 | 1,0 | 000 | m-4-7 |
| I. L. Allen | 7 | | Yards. | | rds. 8 | Totali 199 |
| G. L. Morse R. Rathbone | | | 65 68 | 5 | | 199 195 |
| I S Drown | P. | K. | 61 | 6 | 1 | 190 |
| N. D. Ward J. W. Todd | 6 | 8 | 59 73 | 5 | 9 | 186 183 |
| S. H. Hubbard | 6 | 9 | 61 | 4 | 6 | 176 |
| The scores made or places on the Americ | | | | | | |
| Courses on the Tringlif | mit toatt | HETE | 5-crimitie | u w si | estu Li | or ritter to |

ell as for the Leech cup.

on the day following the team competitors met again, cight of nem, and fired through the three ranges; the weather was not ogood as on the day before, the wind being fish-tailed. Dr. sott, of Washington, broke the main spring of his rifle after out, or Washington, order the main spring of his rille after king invelve bullsoyes at 800 yards. He then went off to fix, resuming shooting again at the opening of the 1,000 yards second 00 yards second 00 yards second 00 yards second 100 yards ya

| | S.I. Scott | 1,000 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-74 >219 5-71) | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|--|---------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| i | W. H. Jackson | 900 1,000 | $\frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5}$ | $\frac{5}{5}$ | 5 5 5 | ñ 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 \end{array}$ | 5 4 | 5 5 5 | 5 4 | 5 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 5-71 212 | |
| İ | W. M. Farrow | 800 1,000 | 4 3 4 5 5 4 | 5 5 | $\frac{4}{3} \frac{5}{3} \frac{3}{5} \frac{3}{5}$ | 5 5 | 5 5 5 4 4 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 5 5 4 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 555 | $5-69 \atop 5-68 \atop 4-71$ 208 | |
| | R. Rathbone | | 0 3 5 5 | 5 | 5 4 3 5 | 5 5 | $\frac{2}{5}\frac{5}{5}$ | 5 | 4 5 5 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4-61 202 3-71 | |
| | J. F. Brown | 800 900 1,000 | $\begin{array}{c} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 \end{array}$ | 5 5 5 | $\frac{5}{4} \frac{5}{6}$ | 5 5 5 | 5 4 5 5 4 2 | 554 | 5 4 3 5 5 r | 5 5 5 | 4 4 5 | 5 5 5 | $5 - 72 \\ 5 - 70 \\ 5 - 60 \\ 202$ | |
| | H. F. Clark | 800 900 1,001 | $\begin{array}{c} 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{array}$ | 444 | $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ | 5 5 | 5 5 4 3 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 4 4 5 5 4 3 | 3 5 4 | 5 5 2 | 5 5 5 | 3-66 5-70 4-65 201 | |
| İ | Homer Fisher | 800 1,000 | 5 3 5 4 5 4 | 544 | 4 3 4 5 5 5 | 4 3 | $\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{5}$ | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 4 4 8 | 5 4 | $\frac{5}{5}$ | 555 | $5-68 \atop 4-69 \atop 5-64$ 201 | |
| | H. P. Rockwell | 800 900 1,000 | 4 5 5 4 4 0 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 4 4 | 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 4 3 4 4 | 5 3 5 | 554 | 553 | 5-74 $5-69$ $4-58$ 201 | |

The wind up of the competitive team practice came on Friday, st, when but six men shot over the ranges. Gerrish had gone ome to Boston, suffering from a bad cold, while Bruce was doined in town on business, and with the assurance that he could strong and bothersome wind blowing over the range. The orestor the day stood:—

J. F. Brown.. W. M. Farrow R. Rathbone. S. I. Scott... H. Fisher... H. F. Clark...

garded.

-Advices from Ireland tell of the great preparation there for the greeting and beating of the American Team. A Committee on Reception will work hand in hand with Major Leech and his men in defeating the Americans, as shooting opener on Monday, May 17th, at the Rahency Range, on Dublin Bay

| Where the muten is to be rought | THE REMAINS SCORES METERS |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| C. T. Murphy 204 | J. K. Milner |
| Henry Coghian 203 | Dr. Trail 17 |
| W. R. Joyut 250 | F. F. Brewster 17 |
| R. B. Warren 193 | W. Walter 15 |
| S. Gauly 193 | P. Clarke 15 |
| Wm. Rigby 188 | M. Robertson 15 |
| D. F. Banks 187 | |

| Marnober | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|--------|-----|--------|
| | 180) | Banks | | | | |
| Murphy Joyut. Coghlan Miluer | 185 | W. Highy. | | ٠. | | |
| Coghlan | 184 | Warren | | | , . | ٠. |

MASSACHUSETTS-Boston, May 22d.-The continued competition Massacritistics—Boston, May 224.—The continued competition in Everybody's match took place, to-day, at Wainut Hill. The attendance was not so large as usual, owing, no doubt, to the great amount of shooting done last week at the several ranges. The day proved one of the best of the senson, although exceedingly warm. The wind came from the south, blowing up the range very "Raby," and indicating, during most of the shooting, 6 o'clock. No fault could be found with the light the sun being obscured during most of the trial. There were thirty-nine entries in the match.

J. Nichols.
C. R. Griffing.
E. B. Souther
E. Bennett (Mil.)
O. M. Howard.
C. W. Meiggs.
C. J. Page.
H. Roscoe. J. B. Osborn

At the mid-range distance the weather conditions had che At the min-range distance the weather conditions had changed, a slight shower prevailed, and the atmosphere was beavy and the light poor. The wind was also hard to control, and many of the participants met with hard luck, shooting off the shoulder at this distance. The only score worthy of record is that of Mr. H. L. Lee, who used a military rifle and scored a brilliant 32 out of a

Lee, who used a minitary rine and george a commant 35 out of a possible 35, as follows, there being ten entries:—

I.L. Lee. 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4–32

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—Boston, May 21st.—The third week in the All-Comers' Rifle Match at this favorite resort has shown in the All-Colleger Rule alkerte at this recover reserving segments some very fine shooting. Mr. W. H. Harrison heads the list with 199 out of a possible 200, closely followed by Mr. E. F. Richardson and Mr. J. Merrill with 197 each, and Mr. Frank Holling in the order named. The gallery has lately been reflitted with new iron targets; the old ones, having been in service form with new front targets; the bit ones, having occar in service four years, were badly worn, and the rilies have been relited with new adjustable front sights, making this gallery in perfect condition for fine shooting. The All-Comer's Italie Match will close on the ovening of May 31st, and on Tucsday, June 1st, will commence a new match (to haugurate the summer season), called the Excelsion. Rifle Match, with ten cash prizes, amounting to \$50, divided as

| State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | State | Stat

Also an extra prize of 5 with to given to anyone making a clean score of cipit consecutive bullseyer; conditions of the match are: any .22 caliber rife, 3-pound pull; shots, 8; possible 40; the five best scores during the month to win, or possible 20; the match to continue through the month of June, closing on the evening of June 30th. The subjoined summary will show the standing of the several competitors to date in the All-Comers' Match; 50 yards; rounds, 8; possible 40; five scores to win or pos

| Į | E. F. Richardson | 39 39 | | 40 | 40-197 |
|---|------------------|-------|-----|----|----------|
| 1 | J. Merrill | 39 39 | | 40 | 40 - 197 |
| ı | Frank Hollis | 39 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 - 196 |
| ł | W. N. Woodman | 38 38 | 38 | 38 | 3S - 190 |
| ١ | N. S. James. | | 37 | 38 | 38 - 187 |
| i | Gordan McKenzie | 37 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 -187 |
| ı | L. W. Farrar | 36 38 | :37 | 38 | 38185 |
| 1 | C. Edwards | 35 37 | 37 | 3" | 39 - 185 |
| ş | F. P. Twids | | | 37 | 37-152 |
| ł | A. C. Maynard | 36 36 | | 36 | 37 181 |
| 1 | M. L. Pratt | 35 35 | | 36 | 37 -179 |
| ĺ | F. T. Fellows | | | 36 | 36-178 |
| 1 | A, H. Raymond | 35 35 | | 33 | 36 - 178 |
| Į | John Hartwell | 35 35 | | | 36-178 |
| ı | C. R. Curtis | | | 26 | 36178 |
| ı | Geo, Estes | | | | 36-178 |
| Į | Wm. W. Jones | | | 36 | 36-177 |
| ł | Wm, R, Spark | | | | 36-177 |
| Į | H. C. Smith | | | | 86-176 |
| | F. J. Snow. | 35 35 | | | 86-176 |
| | G. S. Wright | 35 35 | | 35 | 36-176 |
| Į | | 35 35 | | 35 | 35-175 |
| J | C. R. Sawyer | | | 35 | 25-175 |
| 1 | A. C. Goodspeed | 35 35 | | 35 | 35-175 |
| ł | Geo. S. Williams | 34 35 | | 25 | 35-174 |
| | A. C. Staples | | | | 85-174 |
| | Geo. D. Edson | | | | |
| | W. B. Florence | | | 35 | 35 - 174 |
| | O. T. Hart | 34 35 | | | 35 - 174 |
| | B. H. Daley | 31 35 | | 35 | 35 - 174 |
| | | | | | |

at Claffin's Grove last week. Conditions were 200 yards, off-hand,

| ten rounus, | 10-01 | 101100 | neme | g permitted | · Dumn | unity as | 10110113 |
|---------------|-------|--------|------|-------------|--------|----------|-------------|
| C. A. Frost. | | | | 5 | 4 5 5 | 5 3 2 | 5 5 4-46 |
| P. W. Smith | | | | 4 | 4 4 5 | 5 4 5 | 2 5 5-46 |
| Overn Wood. | | | | 5 | 3 5 4 | 3 5 4 | 5 5 4-43 |
| Re-entry | | | | 4 | 5 4 3 | 3 5 5 | 4 4 5-12 |
| .t. Wadswort | h | | | 5 | 5 5 4 | 3 4 4 | 5 4 2-41 |
| Re-entry | | | | 5 | 4 4 0 | 4 0 4 | 5 3 5-34 |
| F. S. Phipps. | | | | 3 | 4 4 4 | 3 4 2 | 4 4 5-37 |
| | | | | | | | On Olive at |

their weekly meeting. Weather cloudy, with occasional glimpses of sunlight, necessitating a close watch of elevations; a light southeast, east wind blowing toward the targets:—

| Bumstead | 5 | 4 4 5 5 | 5 4 5 5 5-4 |
|----------------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| Mayott | Б | 4 5 4 5 | 5 5 5 4 5-4 |
| Chapin | <i></i> 5 | 5 4 4 5 | 4 5 5 5 4-4 |
| Wilson | 5 | 4 5 5 4 | 4 5 5 5 4-4 |
| Barrett | 5 | 5 4 5 4 | 5 4 5 5 4-4 |
| Gornam | | | 4 5 5 4 4-4 |
| Arms | 5 | 5 4 4 4 | 5 5 4 5 4-4 |
| Hull | 5 | 5 4 4 4 | 5 5 4 5 4-4 |
| Kneil | 5 | 4 5 5 4 | 5 4 4 5 4-4 |
| Clark (mil) | 4 | 5 4 5 4 | 5 4 4 5 4-4 |
| Van Vlack | 4 | 5 4 4 5 | 4 5 4 4 4-4 |
| Squires (mil.) | 5 | 4 4 4 4 | 4 4 4 4 4 4-4 |
| Rogers | 5 | 5 5 4 4 | 4 4 4 3 4-4 |

Medford, May 20th.—The spring meeting, under the auspices of the Medford Amateur Rife. Association, opened at the Bullevue Rango yesterday. A large number of the members of other asso-ciations were present, and there was a lively cracking of rilles

| E. F. Richardson | J. W. Souyet31 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| C. D. Harrison33 | N. P. Ames 30 |
| I. B. Osborn 32 | J. H. Tiefe 30 |
| U. S. Harris32 | L. W. Farrell |
| To-day the meeting continued | . The weather was very good, |
| and the best scores stood :- | |
| R. H. Russell | C. D. Harrison |
| C. A. Abbott34 | A. Bailard |
| E F Richardson, 34 | J. S. Bennett31 |
| W. Charles | G. W. Sonyet31 |
| I). Kirkwood 31 | J. Eastman .,31 |
| J. B. Osborn | J. R. Teele30 |
| | |

The following are the prize winners in their order named, with the total of their three best scores:

338

the total of their three best scores:—
C. H. Russell, [10]; E. F. Richardson, 100; W. Charles, 100; D. Kirkwood, 100; N. W. Arnold, 100; F. Holits, 100; R. Abbott, 69; A. B. Archer, 98; J. B. Osborn, 97; L. W. Farrer, 97; C. D. Harrison, 97; H. S. Harris, 96; A. C. Gould, 95; A. J. Green, 95; H. Withington, 91; J. W. Vinlør, 94; J. Eastman, 93; E. Ballard, 93; G. W. Souyet, 92; E. Whittier, 92; J. S. Bennett, 91; J. R. Tecle, 91; C. Richards, 89; N. P. Ames, 88; W. E. Guerrier, 88; A. Leolt, 95.

Medford, May 21st.—There was a good attendance at the regular meeting of the Raymond Sportsman's Club at Bellevue range this afternoon. Following are the scores made with the rifle, 200

| W. Charles | 6 5 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6-57 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| W, Charles D, Kirkwood | 5 6 6 6 4 5 4 5 5 6-52 |
| C. M. Gueth | 5 3 6 6 6 5 5 5 4 5-51 |
| H. Max | 6 3 5 6 6 3 4 6 5 3-47 |
| Tallewing one the pwice winners t | |

Following are the prize winners, together with their three best

| First prize, W. Charles | | 58 | 57 | -173 |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| Second, E. James | 56 | 55 | 52 | *9-172 |
| Third, E. Bennett | 54 | 58 | 53 | *11-171 |
| Fourth, C. M. Gueth | 56 | 51 | 50 | *11-171 |
| Fifth, J. F. R. Schaefer | 56 | 53 | 52 | *9-170 |
| Sixth, D. Kirkwood | | 56 | 56 | -169 |
| Seventh, C. P. Gleason | 54 | 53 | 52 | *9~168 |
| Eighth, H. Max | 53 | 49 | 48 | *11-161 |
| * Points handicap. | | | | |

In the glass ball match, Mr. J. S. Bennett takes the lead, having made four straight 10s from the rotate trap; G. B. Blanchard, 3 H. Austin, 3; G. Lewis, 3; W. B. Witherell, 2; G. H. Fox, 2; D Kirkwood and J. E. Nason, 1 each.

Wakefield, May 22d.-The fourth competition in the May series of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association was held this afternoon:-

| David Ogilvie | . 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4-45 |
|----------------|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|-----|---|------|
| William Daniel | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5-44 |
| J. Hanson | . 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 5-42 |
| C. H. Thomas | . 4 | U. | u | 3 | | 7. | 4 | . * | | 4-40 |

MASSACHUSETTS vs. CALIFORNIA.—A friendly match between the Roxbury City Guards, Company D, 1st M. V. M., and Oakland Guards, of Oakland Cal., toole place last Saturday, May 22d, the Inter-named company snooting at their range in Oakland, and the home team at Welnut Hill. Each team was composed of eight men, who shot ten rounds each, the weapons used being the eight men, mo shot den founds occur, me weapons used oenig me regulation military rific. On the Waituut Hill range were many military gentlemen, prominent among them being Col. Nichols, Lleuts. Hice and Harlow, stationed at Fort Warren; Capt. Ranlett, representative store-keeper for the Oakiand Guards, Col. A. N. Sampson and ex-Capt. Hersey. Appended are the scores of the Roxbury City Guard team :-

| Corp. H. C. C | ardner | | | - 5 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 9 | Ð | õ | υ | 4 | 4-46 |
|---------------|----------|---|------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Lieut, H. T. | Rockell. | | | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 43 |
| Sergt, P. J. | Andrew . | | | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 42 |
| Private E. B | ennett | | | . 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4-41 |
| Sergt. W. Li | thgow | | | . 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 - 41 |
| Private C. W | . Hinmar | 1 | | - 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-40 |
| Private C. C. | Wemyss | | | . 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4-40 |
| Private N. A | . Putnan | 1 | | . 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The match proved another victory for Walmut Hill, though by a score close enough to show that the Massachusetts men had no mean antagonists. The rejoicing ran high, as during the night came in the short despatch: "Total of Oakland team, three hundred and twenty-eight," and then by a later wire came the details as follows: Rizer, 40; Private Cotton, 44; Keating, 33; McKibben, 33; Mason, 42; Green, 38; Burrett, 42; Corporal Cotton, 44. Total, 328.

32; Mason, 42; Green, 38; Burrett, 42; Corporal Cotton, 44. Total, 323.

VIRGINIA US. CONNECTIGUE.—May 23d.—The Wheeling, West
Va., Rifle Club have commenced a series of off-hand matches at
200 yards with the Canton Rod and Gun Club, of Collinsyille,
Conn., each club shooting on their own grounds, and telegraphlog scores to each other as soon as finished. The first contest
came off on the 15th, each club shooting five men, and using Massachusetts target. The scores of both clubs were slightly below
their best average, but reasonable for the first match of the seaton. The arct match took place on the 25th inst. The scores of the opening match were:
WHEELING TEAM.
18 11 11 The next match took place on the 26th inst. The score

Babcock. 12 11 10 12 11 7 9 9 12 10-103 Dwight. 7 12 11 7 11 9 11 10 11 12-101

| Shirk | | 9 10 12 9 9 9 10 12-99 |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Stowart | | 10 10 11 9 7 9 9 12-94 |
| Cox | 8 9 | 8 12 11 10 6 8 10 10 - 92 |
| | | A. Commonton |
| Grand tota | | 489 |
| | ANTON ROD AND GUN CL | UB TEAM. |
| | | 10 11 10 7 12 10 12 12-102 |
| Hull | 9 10 1 | 10 11 12 11 9 10 9 10-101 |
| Andrews | 11 7 | 7 8 9 10 9 10 11 10-92 |
| Lewis | 9 8 | 9 10 5 10 11 9 10 10- 91 |
| Bidwell | 8 3 | 9 7 6 9 8 9 7 7-73 |

Grand total.... May 19th .- Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards; off-hand; 3-lbs pull; 10 shots;

| | | | | | | | | | | | Mass. | Creed |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|-------|
| Hull | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 109 | 45 |
| Moore | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 105 | 45 |
| Case | 12 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 9 | - 8 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 93 | 43 |
| Andrews | 10 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 7 | - 9 | 93 | 42 |
| Lewis | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 93 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

good fight is to be looked for.

NEW YORK IS. WASHINGTON—A dispatch from Washington, D. C., announces the arrival there on Monday last of Major Frank D. C., announces the arrival there on Monday last of Major Frank J. Donaldson, Secretary of the National Rifle Association and Captain of the New York Rifle Club, with Messrs. W. H. Dunlap, George J. Scabury, Archie McInnes and A. J. Howlett, L. V. Sone and Nick O'Donnell. The object of their visit is to shoot a series of home and home short range matches with Col. J. O. P. Burnside, P. J. Lauritzen, C. H. Ladd and I. E. Bell, a team of the Columbia Rifle Club, of the District of Columbia. The matches will comprise two duys shooting at 200 and 300 yards distances, ten shots per man over each distance, each day. The match is to be determined by the aggregate score for the two days' shooting. In the afternoon the New Yorkers were ecorted to the Bennings Range, when a preliminary practice was held. The shooting was Range, when a preliminary practice was held. The shooting was to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, with a return match at Creedmoor next month.

The Zettler Riffe Club, Thomas E. Broadway, captain, will holds its first monthly shoot on Decoration Day, May Sist, at Washington Park, Sixty-nint street and First arenue. New York: open to all comers; 100 yards; 3-lbs. pull; no artificial rest aj.

lowed; Creedmoor rules; ring targets; 254-inch rings; 8-inch lowed: Creedmoor rules; ring targets; 25;-loch rings; 8-inch builseye; rifeer setsricted to 12-lbs. or under; 5 shots; tickets, 31 each; re-entries unlimited; 13 prizes to the amount of \$100 will be divided. Creedmoor target, 10-lb. gun; 4 in. bullseye; 7 shots; tickets, 31 each; only three entries ullowed; the two best scores counting as one continuous takes first prize; first best score, second prize; second best score, third prize, and soon; no person can take more than one prize; 12 prizes to the amount of \$75 will be divided. Bullseye target, 4-in. bullseye; rifles restricted to 12-lbs. or under; 10 shots for \$1; fifty per cent. of money shot in on this target will be divided among the bullseyes made.

New Jersey-Dirinton Range, May 22d.—Winchester Repeating Rifle Match, 200 yards:—

| | Rifle Match, 200 yards :- |
|---|--|
| | Col. G. E. P. Howard (military) 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4-3-4 |
| | J. T. B. Collins (military) |
| ı | C. J. Falco (sporting) |
| ı | J. W. Todd (sporting) 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 -4 |
| ı | Dr. J. M. Dart (military) 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3-3-4 |
| ı | Major A. J. Clark (military) |
| ı | E. E. Lewis (sporting) 5 4 2 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 -40 |
| ı | T. P. White (sporting) 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 -3 |
| i | S. Buzzıni (military) 3 3 4 5 3 4 3 4 4 3-3-3 |
| ı | Same day, Ballard Match; 200 yards; any rifle:- |
| 1 | E. E. Lewis. 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—0 Dr. J. M. Dart 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—1 J. W. Todd 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—1 C. J. Falco 4 3 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 4—1 E. M. Squier. 5 4 4 3 4 5 4 4—1 |
| ı | Dr. J. M. Dart 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 |
| ł | J. W. Todd 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4—4; |
| ١ | C. J. Falco 4 3 5 5 4 5 3 4 4 4-4 |
| ł | E. M. Squier 5 4 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 4-4 |

E. E. Lewis was the final winner of the rifle, having made the three highest scores, 45, 46, 49, total 140 out of a possible 150.

| W. H. Cleveland | 4 | 5 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 4-38 | ľ |
|-----------------|---|-----|---|---|---|---|----|----|--------|----|
| L. Burton | 4 | 5 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4-40 | 1 |
| W. E. Freer | 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5-39 | |
| C. Brown | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4-38 | ١, |
| Baker | 4 | 4 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3-36 | Г |
| MILITAR | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| J. H. Gross | 4 | 2 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-37 | ١. |
| W. C. Beekwith | 3 | 4 4 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4-35 | ì. |
| S. N. Perkins | 4 | 4 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2-35 | 1 |
| Geo. F. Titus | 4 | 5 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-33 | |
| J. W. Gould | 0 | 4 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5-31 | 1 |
| M. G. Furlong | 3 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3-28 | i. |
| A. C. Prentice | 3 | 4 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 - 26 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | G. | F. | T. | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Toledo, May 10th.—The following are the scores made by Saturday afternoon, May 8th. Possible 50; 500 yards; 3lb. pull;

| R. C. Quiggle | 2 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5-42 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| F. A. Root | 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5-17 |
| George Spross | 5 3 4 8 5 3 5 5 3 3-89 |
| B. F. Sawyer | 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5-46 |
| S. L. Frazier | 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 3-40 |
| F. T. Lindenberger | 0 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 2-39 |
| C. H. Sawyer | 4 4 5 8 3 5 3 4 5 4-40 |
| Possible 25; 500 yards:- | |

russ_une_50; 000 yards: -6 4-22; S. L. Ernpier. 4.5.4.5 4-22; H. E. Sawyer. 4.4.8.4.-20; H. A. Roote. 6.6.5.6.20; Tolcio, May 15th.—Scores make to-duy, by members of Tolcio, May 15th.—Scores make to-duy, by members of the Corn City Ritle Club, at Corn City range, regulation pull and Creedimon target, 600 yards, possible 50; wind from right to left.

| requiring from 1 to a points windage | :- |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| R. C. Quiggle | 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-46 |
| Geo. Spross | 3 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 4 3-40 |
| Dr. Root | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
| S. L. Frazer | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 3-45 |
| B. F. Sawyer | 2 3 5 5 3 3 4 5 4 4-38 |

B. F. Sawyer ... 2 3 5 5 3 3 4 5 4 4—38 MAMERMEN FOR AUSTRIA.—Mr. Hugo Fritesh, Austrian Consult forwards to us the appended address of the Austrian Rittlemen and Sharpshotters Society, directed to the marksmen of America, extending them a cordial invitation to compete in the contest to be held in Vienna between the 17th and 24th of July, where and when will be formally celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Consultation of the Consul when will be something teneror and the foundation of the Society of Austrian Sharpshooters. The address should draw out an affirmative response from some of our crack Schuotzen men. It reads:—

crack Schuotzen men. It reads:—
American Fellow Shootzers: Twelve years have clapsed since we called upon you to take part in a contest with the arms you wielded so well in Vienna, which was then the seat of the third German shooting festival. Although the riflemen who crossed the ocean to come to us were but few, they were heartily welcomed. Between the 17th and 21th of July the capital on the shore of the Danube will celebrate the foundation of the Austrain Shooting banube will celebrate the foundation of the Austrain Shooting us to the with us for the prizes offered. There is nothing will please us so well as to welcome once more the American Danner, with its stars and stripes. Vienma's hospitality will then be put to the test by those who join us in this contest. What trouble the long voyage across the ocean may give you, we will try to make up consider it a great homor to march side by side with you in the festive procession.

CREEDMOOR FOR JUNE.

ME competitions upon the range at Creedmoor, during the

I month of June, are announced as follows:—
Wednesday, 2d.—The Remington Shot, Gun Match; ninth com-Wednesday, 2d.—The Remingrion Shot, Guu Match; ninth competition; open to members N. R. A.; rith and position, any; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 15 at each distance; competitors not to be coached in any way. Champlon Marksmanship Badge Match; second competition; open to all members of the N. R. A. and N. G. S. N. Y., in uniform; 300 and 500 yards; five shots at each; weapon, Remington ride, New York State model. Saturday, 5th.—Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for June; first competition; open to everybody; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots at each; any ride. June Off-Hand Individual Match; first competition; open to everybody; 800, 900 and 1,000 Match; first competition; open to everybody; 800, 800 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots at each; any ride. June Off-Hand Individual

Satarday, on.—weary Long-Tange Subscription and the June; first competition; open to everybody; 800, 000 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots at each; any rifle, June Off-Hand Individual Match; first competition; open to everybody; rifle, any; 100, 200 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each; competitors shooting with military rifles as such will receive an allowance of I point at each

distance.

Wednesday, 9th.—The Alford Match; ninth competition; open to members N. R. A., and to members N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 230 yards; any military rifle; rounds, 10. Remington Gold Match. Prize of \$300 in gold; open to all comers; rifles, any Remington breech-loader, must be loaded at the breech, with cartridges as furnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 20 at each \$20 turnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 20 at each \$20 turnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 20 at each \$20 turnished from the factory; 100 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 20 at each \$20 turnished from the factory; 100 and 1,000 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 yards; 100 factors and 100 yards; 100 ya

Wednesday, 232.—Any Rifle Match; without restriction as to weight of rifle. Individual—To begin at 11.29 A.M. and close at 230 P.M. Open to everybody. (Members of any military or naval organization, or of any Schuetzon corps or society in uniform will be entitled to excursion transportation over the L.I. Rail-wall on the first forther than the contraction of the contracti road on this day for thirty cents-one-half of the regular rate). 200 yards; position, standing, off-band; any rifle, as above; seven shots each entry; entrance fee, to cents; re-entries unlimited, but only the highest score to count, and no re-entry to be fired until first or preceding entry has been completed. Prizes—To the highest score, cash or trophy, \$15, and a total of twenty prizes, \$108. Team.—To begin at 3 r.m. and close at 5.30 r.m. Open to teams of four men from any military or naval organization, Schuetzen corps or rifle club. 200 yards; position, standing, off-band; any rifle, as in individual competition; seven shots each man, each entry; entrance fee, \$4 for each team; re-ontries un-limited, but only the highest score to count, and no re-entry to be fired until first or preceding entry has been completed. No person to shoot in more than one team. Prizes—To the highest team score, cash or trophy, \$25, and a total of eight prizes, valued at \$100. Pool targets at 200 yards will be opened at 9.A.M., and remain open all day. Pool telects will be sold at ten cente scah, and lifty per cent. of receipts will be divided in the evening equally among those making bullseyes.

Saturday, 20th.—Weeliy Long-Range Subscription Match for intil first or preceding entry has been completed. Prizes-To the

among those making bulleyes.

Saturday, 28th.—Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for June; fourth competition. June 0ff-Hand Te-m Match; open to teams of four men from any rifle club or association, or military organization in the United States; rifles, any within the rules; 100, 200 and 300 yarls; five shots per man at each allowed, but only the highest score to count; teams, all members of which shoot military rifles, will receive an allow-ance of one point per man at each distance; total, 12 points Remington Rifle Match; tonth competition; open to members N. R. A.; 200 yards; rounds, ten; any rifle. Handcap; 1. Any sompetitor using other than a "military" rifle, four points. 2. Competitors who have in any N. R. A. anothly or other match at Creedmoor made at 220 yards (a), with a sporting rifle, two points over an average of centers (if using such a rifle in this match), two points; (b), with a military rifle, over an average of centers (if using such a rifle, two points.

We Will Match (formerly National Guardeman Match); open only to members of the National Guard of any State; 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each; weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the organization of which the competition: a member.

bor. Wednesday, 50th.—The Secretary's Match; third competition. Open to everybody; 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each; position, standing at 200 yards; at 500 yards, any, without artificial rest; rille, any of the following: Winchester military, Peabody-Martlin military, Sharen military, Sharen military, Martlini-Henry military, Sharen military, Springfield military. military

-The Amateur Ritle Club announce the following matches: —The Amsteur Rifle Cub announce the following materies:

Wednesday, 2d.—First competition for a Remington Creedmoor
rifle, new model; members A. R. C.; 800, 800 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots each distance; to be shot for twice each month, and to teen shots each distance; to be shot for twice each month, and to be awarded to that competitor making the highest aggregate score of any three competitions; at each competition fifty per cent, of entrance money will be divided equally among the high-est four competitors. At the competition next preceding the Inter-State Long-Range-Match of the N. R. A., the team of four men to represent this club shall be determined by the order of merit of their aggregate scores made in any three competitions up to that time.

**Wednesday, 10th.—Sixth competition for short-range badge; 200 yards; iffteen shots; any ride; position, standing; entrance fee, sevent-rance cuts.

eventy-flye cents.

wednesday, 16th.—Second competition for N. R. A. bronze medal; 700 yards; second-class target; fifteen shots and two sighting shots. Wednesday, 23d.—Second competition for a Remington Creed-

moor rifle: conditions as announced.

Hachting and Canoeing.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

YACRTS FOR SALE .- We call attention to our advertising co 1transfor which yacht property is often offered for sale. Owing to our circulation among yachtsmen being larger than that of all other publications combined, this journal offers the best medium for the purchase and sale of yachts.

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—Meeting of the provisional committee of five, Saturday, May 29th, at the rooms of the Republican Club, Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, by order of the Chairman, David Hall Rice.

YACHTING NEWS.

THE New HARBOR.—The Atlantic Y, C. is displaying something like the enterprise we like to see. It is alive and kicking. Not a mero outline organization, like many another large club, sufficient unto themselves in their sleepy sociusion. The fact flying the white and red diagonal is growing apace, and now numbers nearly flifty yachts; among them the smartest of their toen use had. The new club bouse, with surrounding grounds and the breakwater, are now in the hands of contractors, and the work will be pushed. The property is located at the foot of Fifty-sixh street, South Brocklyn, and has a water front of 375 feet, extending back to First avenue, about the same distance and 1,600 feet out in the bay to the pier headline. A long breakwater will be built 600 feet from shore, affording a fine sheltered harbor for smaller craft, with excellent holding ground. The with a will be built 800 feet from shore, affording a fine sheltered hurbor for smaller craft, with excellent holding ground. The Bay Ridge ferry and the cars from the Brooklyn side afford communication. There is little doubt but what the neighborhood of Bays Ridge Pier will be chosen for the moorings of the great yacht feets of the future, as New York Bay is very poorly off for other harbors. And when the day comes, that the forest of masts off the pier is as thick as they are off Cowes, and the sun cannot be seen for their number, and skippers have to hunt for their craft in the crowd, then will the Atlantics reap their reward, and gather under their colors what may become the finest and largest fleet of yachts that ever owed allegiance to one set of flag officers. They have the chance, let us see if they know how to make the most of it. While one club has been debating the advisability of resolving themselves into a folly good spree, and another has been making rather faint-hearts dolly grood spree, and another has been making rather faint-hearts delivers at recurring a club houge or headquatters, and a May; second competition. June On-Hand Individual Match; second competition.

Wednesday, 16th.—Remington Shot Gun Match. Isallard Riffe Match; tenth competition; open to all convers; winners to be handicapped one point for each time won; 100 and 200 yards; any riffe; rounds, seven at each; no cleaning allowed between either shots or distances. The Afford Match. Winchester Hild Match Prize, a Winchester repeating riffe. At the running deer target; 100 yards; any riffe, but sights to be over the center of the barrel, and but one shot to be allowed in each run.

Saturday, 12th.—Weekly Long-Range Subscription Match for June; third competition. June On-Hand Individual Match: third competition. third has almost ceased to exist, members of the A. Y. C. clapped astopper or talk, and lent a hand and a dollar to win the lead they have taken, and they riohly deserve the success that for years lay at the feet of others too fait-wient to bend their backs, too listless to brace around to the fair wind which has blown so often in their favor.

FIGUREHEAD COMMODORES.—There are plenty of them around, because they don't know their business; but the San Francisco Y. C. has not got one of that sort. During the April cruise sundry members disregarded the Commodore's instructions and signals whereupon the latter promptly tendered his resignation. Good flag officers being extremely rare, the club requested Commodore Harrison to reconsider his intentions. Should be order his swallow-tail lowered, it would be a serious loss to the club

THE ISABEL.-This little "cat-yawl," belonging to Mr. J. Bu-This isability in the "cat-yaw, belonging to an observable of chann Henry, Stonington, Conn., has been found to work exceedingly well under all three sails, as a cat under mainsail only, or under lib and nizzen, with the mainsail stowed. She is a modification of the San Francisco yawl.

LANCASHIRE WITCH.—The steam yaeht, Lancashire Witch, on which Sir Thomas Hesketh is making an extended cruise around the world, has left San Francisco and gone to Puget Sound, thence to Victoria, British Columbia. After a cruise on those waters the yacht will take the inside passage to the north, and cruise ig the Alaskan coast for a time. Sir Thom Francisco by the end of July, so as to join Yacht Club fleet, on its southern coast cruise in August. are going to Santa Cruz, Monterey, etc., in squadron for a weel or so, and the Lancashire Witch will join company. With her steam power, she will be handy to have along in case of calms.

KEELS FOR ROUGH WATER.-The schooner yacht Pearl, of the San Francisco Yacht Club, has had her centerboard remove a keel substituted. She has been overhauled and coppered, pre-paratory to a voyage to Nicaragua, Central America, with her new owner and family on board. She came off the ways on the 1st of May, and as soon as her supplies are on board will be ready for So even San Francisco bows to the keel.

YACHTING ON THE PACIFIC .- Our correspondent sends us the TACKING ON THE FACTOR—OUT COTES PRODUCTE SOINS IS THE FACTOR. THE SCHOOL STATE OF THE vacht has been thoroughly overhauled and refitted during the called the Gaviota (sea-gull). She is a dandy little yacht, and will be the smallest of the S. F. Y. C. fleet when her owner joins the be the smallest of the S. F. Y. C. flost when her owner joins the club, as he proposes to do. The Gavida has proved very fast... The 33ft. cabin sloop Myrtle, built by William Stone last fall, has been purchased by two young gentlemen, who will soon fly the S. F. Y. C. burgee at the masthead. She is a good deep boat, with S. F. 1. C. burgee at the massician. Size is a good deep look, with head room in cabin, plenty of freeboard, and is altogether affice, weatherly little craft.....The little Bernudin sloop Lively, the champion of the smaller yaults of the S. F. Y. C., has changed hands. She now belongs to Mr. Pennel, a member of the club, her former owner, Mr. Williams, having taken so kindly to sait water as to have gone cruising to the Sandwich Islands on a deep

LAUNCHED .- From the yard of Piepgrass, Greenpoint, May Bith, the steam yacht Julie, for Edward Bailbach, of Newark. The model was furnished by the builder. Her midship section is of the "peg-top" variety, clean run, but rather full forward. She is fitted with the usual cabin and pilot houses on deck, has a ruking stem, stump bowsprit and a cutter stern, and is rigged as a Length 72ft., beam 13ft., depth 6ft. She has been en-Clute Bros. & Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and they have d 14 knots. Compound engines 18 and 11in., cylinders guaranteed 14 knots. Compound engines 18 and 11½in., 10in, stroke, boiler 6ft. 6in. in diam., and 6ft. 9in. long, of motive type, 150 lbs. working pressure. Propellor 4ft. 6in. in diam., and 8ft. pitch, from which it is evident that the engineers diam, and sit, pice, from which it is evident that the eigeneers have departed from ordinary practice, as the pitch is excessive compared to the diameter. In England experiment has shown that small pitch and high velocity of engine is best adapted for great speed. It remains to be seen whether the new experiment will be successful. We trust that faith in this yacht's speed will not be bot should she fall with her present wheel, but that other wheels be tried in succession. That there is some particular wheel best suited to every form of hull is now universally accepted among engineers, and as much as 25 per cent, may be lost or gained on this score.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAM YACHT.-What we believe to be the first bona fide side-wheel steam yacht in America was launched last week from Piepgrass' yard, Greenpoint. She has been built for special service in the shoal waters of Great South Bay for Mr. Wm. K. Vanderbilt, and for a shoal boat is quite sightly. 64ft. on deck, beam 12ft., depth 4ft., draft 22in. The eng The engines are of the inclined direct acting type, cylinder 16in. diam., 20in. long, vertical boiler. Wheels 8ft. diam. We hear that other similar vertical boiler. Where set, ostim, we near that other similar vessels will soon be put in hand, as there is quite a demand for light draft steam yachts on many of the shoal bays which afford good fishing and shooting in this latitude, as well as in some of the inland reaches of the Southern coast and Florida.

THE COMFORT.—Mr. Lord's new compromise cutter is rapidly approaching completion at Gorman's shop, foot of Court street, South Brooklyn. The natives don't like ber; she is not enough of a clam shell to suit their mud-sailing propensities, but the Comfort will be an excellent craft for all that, and a safe one into the bargain. She was designed by Com. Hyslop, owner of the Comfort will be an excellent craft for all that, and a safe one in the bargain. She was designed by Com. Hyslop, owner of the smart little Petrel, and, like the latter, is a perfect specimen of wave-line design, both in areas and water-lines. She is 55ft, long 12ft, beam, 5ft, 14in, deep, Ballast, one ton iron on keel and four

CRUISING SOUTH,-The Magic, Francis M. Weld, has been on an extended cruise in Chesapeake Bay and adjacent waters. She was in Washington during the Courtney-Hanlan race

COMING WEST.-We hope the report that the New Bedford Y. C. proposes sailing in squadron to New York will prove true. They will meet with a hearty reception from the N. Y. Y. C., Atlantic Y. C., and Scawanhaka Y. C. Mr. Thomas Lord has presented the N. B. Y. C. with a cup to be sailed for at their annual regatts some time in July.

FOR CUBA.-Smedley is building a 25ft, racing hoat for parties in Cuba. It will be the twenty-fifth boat he has sent to those parts,

THE INTREPID.—This schooner, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, N. Y. Y. C., sailed May 20th for Cowes, Isle of Wight, via the Sound.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB .- At the meeting of the club, May 20th, the following fixtures were decided upon: Brenton's Reef | The new schooner is expected to show speed, although comfort

Challenge Cup, June 29; Cape May Race, Sept. 9; Bennett Schooner and Sloop Cups, June 19th, during the regular minual regatta, and the annual cruise will commence Aug. 11th from Glen Cove, the Eastern Y. C. being invited to join.

THE NEW STEAM YACHTS.-Great secrecy has been maintained but the two big steam yachts building at Cramp's yard, Ken gton, Philadelphia, and nothing has been published abou them beyond what has appeared in these columns. Recently, however, a World man was count to the occasion, and climbed over the fence after the following: The yachts are named Orsair and Stranger, both alike in model, the former belonging to Mr. Charles J. Osborn, lately owner of the Dreadnaught, and the lat-ter belonging to Mr. George A. Osgood, formerly of the Fleetwing. They are said to have full midship bodies (probably judged from the warped standard of our shallow river steam yachis) and fine ends. Length over all, 185t; on deek, 170t; sin; on heel, 180t;, beam, 23ft; hold, 12ft; draft forward, 7ft, and aft, 10ft. Flush decks, managing combings, etc.; schooner rig, with lug sails to brail up and down the masts. The latter are 60ft. deck to hounds, oral in and down the mass. The latter are out, does to nounds, with 28Tt. topmasts hed to truck; gails, 28Tt. Engine and bolier space inclosed in iron bulkheads. Saloon, 18xifff, 6in., a long passageway from att leading into it. On one side of this passage is the owner's suite of rooms, 22Tt. long, 11Tt. 6in. wide, divided into sleeping cable and sitting-room, with bath and tollet rooms. attached. On the port side of the passage are staterooms for d. On the port side of the passage are staterooms all of course fitted up in the most luxurious and to with electric bells and other conveniences, mirrors, etc., of a costly kind. Forward of the engines is mests, all of con officers' mess-room, galley, pantry, etc., and a roomy forecastle for the crew, besides four staterooms for the officers. On deck is or no crow, besides four staterooms for the omeers. On deep pilot-house, chart-room and smoking-room forward of t mokestack. These yachts will measure 450 tons, C. H. Engin pmpound, direct acting, surface condensing; cylinders, 44 a 24in. diam., with 24in. stroke, to turn up to 150; shaft, 10in. diam.; propoler, fit. diam.; laft. pitch; expected speed, 10 diam.; propoler, fit. diam.; laft. pitch; expected speed, 10 knots; two tubular boileras, 16ft. diam.; lack boiler bas 18s Jiu. tubes fit. long, and two furnaces 3ft. 9fin. diam.; made of corrugated iron; each has 42 square feet of grate, and Lioute. heating surface; the shells are 13:16 of an inch thick. 90 lbs, working pressure; smoke-stack, 24ft, bigh, 4ft, diam.; bunkers carry 40 tons, enough for only four days when steaming ounsers carry so couls, cooling for only four days when steaming full power. The Stranger has a sturp bowsprit, with an eagle for figure-head, and the Corsair has her rail and stem carried out into a "bufft-up" bowsprit after the usual pattern. Each yacht is said to cost about \$100,000. There is also some probability of a third vessel of the kind being laid down soon for Mr. E. S. Jaffrey of this city.

QUAKER CITY YACHT CLUB.-The spring regatts of this live QUARK CITY LAUT CLOSH—The spring regards of this live club will be sailed May 31st. We acknowledge receipt of tickets and sailing rules. Commodore Bancroft's General Orders No. 1 might be studied to advantage by Now York clubs. The Q. C. Y. C. has no less than a dozen fixtures for the season. It is a club in fact as well as in name.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.-Fleet Captain W. Howard Mitchell SEAWANIANA I ACTIVE CLOSH-FICE CURPAIN W. HOWSTA MINTERS HAS ISSUED HIS OF OFFICE OF THE MAY JIST. Yachts will meet off Tompkinsville, S. I., and at 10 30 A. will get underway on signal from the Commodore, passing next in line under his lee. The fleet will round the Southwest Spit, and returning drop anchor off Pavillion Hotel, New Brighton, S. I., where dinner will be served. be served. If this proves a poor harbor for the weather, yachts will be signalled to anchor off Tompkinsville, where conveyance will be signaled to anchor of Tompkinsylle, where conveys to the Pavillion Hotel can be procured. Yacht owners sho send notice to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. F. de Luze, 18 South William street, of the number of guests The sailing rules for the Corinthian matches can be obtained from the Secretary, O. E. Cromwell, 34 Liberty street

THE LAKE BURET .-- A correspondent writes from Toronto : We had a launch in this neighborhood on the sth inst, of a 17-ton cut-ter, built for Mr. Innes, of this city. She is built for cruising, and draws over six fect. Two years ago we had only one cutter here, the imported from Rivet, 17 tons, and this su mmer there will be four. Evidently people are coming to their sen ough slowly.

NONPAREIL YACHTS .- Mr. Clapham, of Rosyln, L. I., has just NONPARELL TACHTS.—Mr. CHRIMIN, OT KOSYIN, L. I., has just finished a 22ft. cat boat, "nomoarell" model, drawing only 12in. water, for parties on Lake Geneva, Wis. He will also lay the keels of several more of the same kind shortly. These light draft boats seem to supply a demand felt in shallow waters better than the ordinary lib and mainsails, and they are said to be fast and ser-viceable, as well as lower in price. Mr. Clapham has also intro-duced several novel features in the rig of those boats, the reef points being attached to a light batton running across the

BOOKS RECEIVED.—We are in receipt of "Lloyd's Yacht Register," "Kemp's Yacht and Boat Salling," "U.S. Report on the Herreshoff Boiler," "Walton's Model Yachts," "Mines of Maine," "Strength of Wrought Iron and Chain Cables," by Kent, revised by Cdn. L. A. Beardslee; "Nautical Magazine," "Van Nos-trand's Engineering Magazine," S. W. Silver's "South Africa," S, W. Silver's "Australian Grazier's Guide," and others, which will be reviewed at earliest opportunity.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—Our annual regatta was sailed May 20th in a variable wind and fog, which somewhat affected the number of entries, but for all that, there was a fair proportion of the fleet at the line. Fifteen minutes were allowed for the neet at the line. Fifteen minutes were anowed for crossing the line. No starters in the first class, the cup for which is now in possession of the club, the Vira, which held it hist, having been sold. In the second class sobooners Nellie held the cup, and the second class sloop cup had been twice won by Twilight, the cup for the third class being offered for the first time this year. Course for second class, 18 miles; third class, 12 miles. for second class, 8 hours; for third class, 6 hours. Cups to be won three times to become property. Entries, second class schooners. Nellie, John E. Bradford, 2sft. w. l., and Unline, E. H. Chase, 24ft. 4in. w. l. Won by the latter in 4h, 20m, 19s. Entries, second class Tempus, W. W. Gould, 27ft. 2in. w. l.; Marie, T. - ft. -in.; Twilight, W. A. Charlton, 36ft. 7in.; Mary, sloops: Tempus, Kimball, — II., — III.; Twitight, W. A. Chartton, 30th Jin.; Marty, F. W. Balley, 22th. Sin.; Idler, George C. Amen, 24th. 2io.; Clarence, B. W. Jones, — ft., — in. Won by Mary. Entries, third cass sloops: Allie, A. L. Johnson, and Caro. Won by the former, with Sm. 24s. to spare. Regatta Committee, T. K. Jones, G. W. Rich, J. T. Wyer, F. L. Mosely.

well remembered by quently he became th quently he became the owner of Haswell, now belonging to Mr. Bloomer, of Pawtuxet, R. I., next the Kate, Mallory and Zuave, all of which were considered very successful craft in their class.

and safety as a cruiser have not been overlooked. Also lest Mon and sandy as a Grader have not been dyortooked. Also, last Monday, a new schooner, the Southern Cross, from the yard of Mr Decker, foot of Twenty-first street, South Brooklyn, built for ex-Com. John A. Monsell, Atlantic Y. C. As she went off the ways, Miss Annie M. Monsell, the owner's daughter, successfully ways, Jass Minio and Montain, the owners adapther, successfully christened the new vessel, Sho is 13ff. over all, 65ft. w. l., 13ff. beam and 7ff. 9in. in depth, this latter a most commendable qualty, being more than customary. Spars; mainmast, dock to thouads, 61ff.; foremast 62ft., topmasts, heel to truck 83 and 23ft., a good deal lottier than usual, and another good point for the new yacht, as they are rigged to house. Main boom 43ft., gaff 30ft., fore boom 23ft., gaff same. Bowsprft 43ft., of which 33ft. is out-board, the head booms being all in one. The Cross being stiff in form will take only six tons of iron inside. The forward end of her board, 18ft. tong, can be lowered a couple of feet by a device of the owner. Cabins finished in ash, walnut and cherry. At the foot of the owners. Cabins finished it is a stateroom on each side, abatro them the sail-room. Forward of the main saloon on the starboard side is the owner's room, on the port side two other starboard side is the owner's room, on rooms and the usual pantry, ice-box, galley, etc. A tank of 160 gals, has been built over the forward half of the center-board trunk to supply water to the lavatories, etc., and a second tank, of 80 gals., beneath the floor.

CANOE CONGRESS REGATTA.-The canoe offered by Rushton as prize is now on exhibition at H. C. Squires' store, No. 1 Cort-andtstreet. Conditions are:—

First—It is to be a paddling race.

Second-Open to all cances and canceists.

Third-Single or double peddle

Fourth-Must be twenty starters. She is a beauty, and worth

PROVINCETOWN YACHT CLUB.—The following officers were elected for the year 1880: Commodore, George H. Holmes; Vice-Commodore, A. P. Hannum; Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Sylvester; Trustees, N. D. Freeman, Joshua Snow, J. H. Dyer

vester; Trustees, N. D. Freeman, Joshua Snow, J. H. Dyer; Re-ratta Committee, E. N. Young, Alexander McKenzie, Thomas Lowe, Joseph A. West, James A. Small; Measurer, Joseph S. At-wood. The union regatta, open to all yacht clubs, will take place about Aug. 1. Many new members have joined the club, and the season of 1880 will be a lively one.

NEW YORK BAY REGATTA

An annual match in New York Bay open to all comers, at least the first year, seems now to be an assured fact, as the manage-ment of affairs has been placed in efficient hands. New York seems finally to be waking up in this matter, and a public race after the Eastern style will henceforth be among our fatures.

The date of the race has been set down for Monday, Aug. Sth.
Open to all; entrance money for yachts over 20tt., \$5; for yachts
under 20ft., \$3. Course in the lower bay not yet settled upon
The committee are desirous of receiving entries at an early date. so that a definite list of prizes can be announced beforehand.
They will all be in cash. Entirels, until further notice, should be made at the committee rooms, Monday evenings, in the bank building, corner Eighth arenue and Thirty-fourth street, where further information is to be had, or they may be addressed to ost-Office Box 2,070, or to any of the under-mentioned members of the committee; Chairman, R. V. Freeman, H. R. Y. nembors of the committee; Chairman, R. V. Freeman, H. R. Y. C.; Treasurer, T. H. Rogers, N. J. Y. C.; Secretary, Henry Woods, N. Y. C.; J. H. Kreymeyer, P. Y. C.; Androw Brush, E. Y. C.; J. A. Weaver, C. Y. C.; A. J. Prime, Y. Y. C.

THE CANOE REGATTAS

Editor Forest and Stream :

I notice in your paper of May 6th a letter from a Canadian can-I motive in your paper of May with a letter from a Canadian can-orist commenting on the definition of a camoe, and urging that is not only shall not be clinker bulk, but shall conform as closely fas possible to the "birch-bark" model. It seems to me that this would really be "Hamlet" with the Prince's part left out, as it would exclude exactly the boats which have made canoeing popular in Bugland and America, viz., a decked boat with keel and some sheer, and usually clinker built.

is evidently unaware that modern canocing, as n the United States and England, is carried on alunderstood in the United States and England, is carried on almost entirely in such craft, the open canoe being almost unknown in England and but little used in the United States, except for sporting purposes. As to the birch-bark model, it is entirely unsuited to our requirements of a fast-sailing canoe for rough or smooth water, and should the writer visit Lake George next summer has will each the models was profes. swited to our requirements of a fast smooth water, and should the writer a mer he will see the models we prefer.

As to clinker-build, nearly all the wooden canoes in the United As to clinker-build, nearly an the wooden cances in the United States are lapstreak, over three-fourths of the boats of the New York Canoo Club being of that build; and while there may be a better mode of construction, there undoubtedly are many worso, Fore came this being of the built, and with the may we a better mode of construction, there undoubtedly are many worse, and it will be well to stick to the lapstreak until it is positively decided which if any of the other modes is better.

W. P. STEPHENS, N. Y. C. C. Rahwau, N. J., May 20th.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB'S OPENING CRUISE.

opening of the season "at San Francisco was colub The opening of the season "at Sant Francisco was celebra-ted by the San Francisco Yacht Club on April 2th, in a very satisfactory manner. The guests assembled at the club house, New Sancelito, at 2 P.M., the fleet being anchored in front all decked out with their new sets of signals. There were some 400 decked out with their new sets of signals. There were some 400 greests present, who annused themsolves during the afternoon in daucing, visiting the yachts, etc. After a late lunch had been served, signal was made for the yachts to "prepare to get under way." Flags were bauled down and mainsais set. The guests, who were to return to the city by the ferry, all assembled to see the start for Mare Island, some thirty miles up the bay. The fleet looked very pretty as they get under way and stood off up the bay. The steamer went out of her course through Raccoon Straits, behind Angel Island, and passed among the yachts. nd Angel Island, and passed amo

Name of the years and passed among the yachts arrived by bours at Mare Island, some getting up at 11 P.M., and others

an nours at Mare related some getting in part 1 F.M., and others not till 3 in the morning. The Aunte arrived up first.

At 1 P.M., on the following day, preparations were made for the L30 start for a best back to San Francisco, this being the interesting part of the cruise. The New York sloop, Aunte, was expected to beat the California yachts, and she and the new sloop Neille bad never been with the fleet before.

The fleet was composed of the following yachts: Froik; tingship Courted Ching that There is the Courted Ching.

ship), Consulto, Chispa, Annie, Clara, Neille, Startled Franc, Lollin, Virgin, Lively, Gawleta, Magie, Molle, Enid. Daphne, Fleur de Lie, Myrtle and Laran. Several of the yachies of the club had not been able to attend the opening, owing to the bad weather of the preable to attend the opening, owing to the bad vious few weeks, keeping back painting, etc.

At 1.36 the signal gun was fired, and the yachts went off in a bunch. For about a mile, on Mare Island Straits, the wind is abeam, with the usual trades, but on rounding the lighthouse the yaelits have a dead-on-end beat through San Pablo Bay for fifteen miles, till the Sisters' light is reached, and from there one tack will bring them to San Francisco, some twelve miles further. It is in the beat down Pablo that the best racing is done, for the bay is large and wind-swept, and is seldom smooth. Rubber coats and oil-skins are usually in order. A good fresh breze was met on Pablo, bringing all the yachts rull-to, and the race down was very oxcling. The things, built by Court Turner, the measurer of the San Francisco Yacht Club, arrived home first, followed closely by the Cossudo, another one of Turner's models. The Annic came next, having cracked on very hard, until she lost her topmast. After her came the Nalle, and then the Clara, followed by those of the fleet which did not turn off through Raccoon Straits for the club house. sbeam, with the usual trades, but on rounding the lighthouse the Straits for the club house.

An interesting incident of the race down, was a little set-to be-An inferesting incident of the race down, was a little set-to between the Consucto and Con Common. It will be recollected that these two yachis made a match has summer for \$1,000 aside, when the UConnor was the winner. The owners of Consucto had Injudiciously taken out several tons of ballast previous to the race, counting on light weather, but it blow very hard, and she couldn't be "kept on her feet." She had been champion on the bay for some time, till that race. The O'Connor does not belong to the club, but came up and joined the fleet at Mare Island, after an expressed intention by her owner to lead the whole fleet down, and the Connoral in marticular. The latter, however, was in here an oxpressed intention by her owner to teat the whole heet down, and the Consuclo in particular. The latter, however, was in her usual trim, and the O'Connor caught a Tartar. She singled out the Consuclo, and they went it tack and tack, the O'Connor setting her staysall in the fresh breeze in the endeavor to lead. The Consuclo beat her shandsomely and fairly, much to the delight of the members of the club. The Chispa beat her also. There is now a prospect of a match between these three yachts, which are all

a prospect of a mach between these theory and a most of equal size—6) feet.

The fleet used their new Signal Code for the first time on the opening cruise, the Commodore giving his orders with flags. The code is a very extended one, carefully prepared, and has already been found very useful. SAUCELITO.

THE SCHOONER CAROLINE.

A S THIS schooner represents a type of craft now quite popu-A lar in Boston, the following details we have obtained con-cerning her construction will prove interesting: She was built for Boston owners by Wm. L. Dolbeare, Fort. Hill Wharf, Bos-ton, from model and specifications furnished by D. J. Lawior, the ton, from model and specifications furnished by D. J. Lawior, the well-known naval architect of Chelsea. Length over all, 53ft; v. L., 45ft; beam, 15ft. 3in; depth, 7ft; draft, 6ft. 9in; lenst free-board, 3ft. to 190 of rail. Straight stem, elliptic counter, rocker lead, with fore-foot completely cut away; boid round side, slight hollow to garboards; U timbers all the way forward, plumb stern post with clean entrance and run. Frames of backmanck and oak, double, each sin, slided and 7in, moulded; strongly belied together; spaced 15in, between centres amidships and gradually spread to 16in, at the ends. Keel of oak, 9in, sided amidships, 5in, at the ends, tapering down to 6in, at the bottom, where the iron casting or shoe underneath meets it. This show weights 4,620 lbs., and is in one casting, 35ft. long, 6in, thick at top and 2in, at bottom; about 15in, deep in its center. It is secured by Hin, galvanteed serve bolts, with Theads, spaced about 16in, apart. Resides this Caroline takes 4t tons lead inside, east to fit. We would have liked her better if she had been given more displacement, and believe her designer thinks favorably of the suggestion.

The frames are "plumb and V fastened" to the keet, three bolts in each floor. Stem and stern post sided 5in, of oak with oak deadwood and knees, security and closely fastened with Jin. from botts. Floorhead streaks, one each side, 9x2in, riveted to floors. Bilge streaks "ouble, each 9x2in, likewise through riveted.

Clamps 18y2in, double, riveted in every frame, and a shelf worked on top 9x2in, bolited down into the clamps and through each frame with lin, galvanized bolts; leads clinched on washers. Beams 0 to 3in, x 4in.; the trunk beams of oak 3in, sided, secured to shelf by two 5-16in, bolts and to frame by one 4in, bolt. Plank, hard pine 11in, thick; reals \$4x1in, water ways 3in, thick, let in over all stanchions and fastened with 41in, spikes. Deck of selected white pine 21x1in, worked in a single length fore and aft, fastened with 21in, nails. Rails of white oak 4x1in, worked also in the class and the control of the con in single length and secured to stanchions with his galvanized

The bulwarks are 9in, high amidships; the cabin trunk is 15in. the ontwarts are sin, niga amicsings; the econd trunc some high and fift, wide, with oak sides bent around for and in a solid piece; the beams dovetailing into it. Skylights 5x3ft, one over cabin, the other, over staterooms; the forecastle hatch leads down the forward end of the house. The cockpit is finished in down the forward end of the house. The eccepit is finished in oak. There is not a brushful of paint about the deck; everything is kept "bright," and very stylish and orthodox it looks, a great improvement over the yellow and blue huse so liberally daubed over our craft to their damage in appearance. The Caroline has an Edson streng sear. The latter we certainly do not admire. It is lopsided and more than is required for the tonange. The deadlights, or ports in the side of the eabin house are of circular ground glass in brass setting, and are far handsomer than the barm windows disligating most yachts. They are made by E. B. Vannevar & Co., and ought to come into favor for their shinshape amperance, if nothing else. There is 3ft.

handsomer than the barn windows disfiguring most yachts. They are made by E. B. Vannevar & Co., and ought to come into favor for their ship-shape appearance, if nothing clse. There is sit. spread to the shrouds, the chain plates being [x:2]in, galvanized iron and reaching well down the side.

Helow, this craft shows up a big lot of room. A spaclous main saloun aft, 13ft, long, with 7ft. floor and no center-board to split it up into narrow gangways either. Pour berths out in the wings, ample locker room and transoms 20in. wide. A midships is a large stateroom on the starboard side, with a berth 3ft. wide and a 3ft. floor, wash basin, lockers, etc., all tastily and practically arranged. On the port side is the pantry, w. c., ice-box, linen and wine lockers; and in a roomy forecastle an Atlantic range No. O., two berths, pump, sink and lockers. As the builkhead is abstit the forward end of the house, standing helght superior to New York yachts of her size. The water-tank is underneath the thoor aft and holds eighty gallons. The cath is uniderneath the thor aft and holds eighty gallons. The cath is uniderneath the thor aft and holds eighty (allons. The cath is uniderneath, 15ft. sin., 5pars; Mahmmast, 20ft. dock to cap; 16in. diam. at partners. Foremast, 41ft. dock to cap; 16in. diam. at partners. Mastheads, 4ft. Topmasts, housing, 18tt. long. Bowspirt outboard, 15ft. sin., diam. at stem. Flying jibboom, 6ft. beyond, with a lft. pole. Foremast, 9ft. 6in. from forward end of 1, w. 1, and 16ft. 6in. drift between it and the mainmast. Maínboom 40ft., galf 18ft. 6in., from forowom 18ft. 8in. to the foot.

Sails: Mainsail 314ft, luff, 174 bead, 374 foot, 434 leech. Fore-sail 394 luff, 144 foot and head. Jib 334 luff, 31 leech, 25 foot. Fly-ing jib 44 luff, 254 leech, 19 foot. Working jib topsail 52 luff, 28

ing jib 44 buf, 284 leech, 19 foot. Working jib topsali 52 buff, 28 leech, 394 foot. Storm staysall sets up on its own luff 3ft out-board, 13 foot and 21 leech. Main gaff topsall 24; foot, with a 19ft. club and 19ft, yard. For racing a lug foresal will be used 28ft. on the foot. Also main topmast staysall 17 head, 41g luff, 28 foot and 38 leech; balloon jib topsall 32 buff, 54 leech and 45 foot. The Curoline will carry two waist boats 13 and 14ft. long, and receive an outfit more complete and thorough than customary, as she is intended for extensive cruising along the coast as well as for racing. In many respects she is a decided advance upon the "common ruck." She will have runners to her lower masts, whips in the standing part of all her gear, and topmasts are fitted to house.

FIXTURES.

ay 22 to Dec. 4—J. C. C. C. Regattas. 'See F. & S. Issue May 13. ay 22 to Dec. 4—N. Y. C. C. Regattas. See F. & S. Issue May 13. ay 23-31—Eastern Y. C. Cruise Eastward.

FIXTURES.

May 22 to Dec. 4— X. C. C. C. Regattas. Tec. F. & S. Issue May May 22 to Dec. 4— X. C. C. O. Regattas. Tec. F. & S. Issue May May 22-Southern Y. C. Trofessional Race. May 27—South Cameler Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 27—South Cameler Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 27—South Cameler Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 27—South Cameler Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 27—South Boston Y. C. Trofessional Race. May 27—South Boston Y. C. Trofessional Race. May 23—South Boston Y. C. Trofessional Race. May 23—South Boston Y. C. Trofessional Race. May 31—Seaswanhak Z. C. Opening Cruise. May 31—Quaker City Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 31—Seaswanhak Z. C. Opening Cruise. May 31—Quaker City Y. C. Spring Regatta. May 31—Mahatie Y. C. Dopting Cruise. May 31—Quaker City Y. C. Doving Challenge Cup. June 4—Philadelphia Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 3—Atlantic Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 7—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Regatta. June 7—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Regatta. June 3—Atlantic Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 3—Atlantic Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Rogatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Rogatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Rogatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Rogatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Rogatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 3—Southern Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 13—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 14—Quaker City Y. C. Cheeser Regatta. June 15—Lour Island Y. C. Hegatta. June 15—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 15—Southwark Y. C. Regatta. June 15—Southwark Y. C. Regatta. June 16—Dorekster Y. C. Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Regatta. June 19—Southwark Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 18—Southwark Y. C. Regatta. June 19—Southwark WHIST.—The Harpers publish a little manual entitled the "Laws and Regulations of Short Whist. Adopted by the Washington Clab, of Paris." The rules here given are mostly compiled from Deschapeles, who for over forty years made this game a study. We commend the book to novices and experienced playors.

Miscellaneous.

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FOR SALE. - Beagle pupples, Ex-Diana, by Bradbury's Major. POTTINGER DORSEY. New Market, Frederick County, Md. May27.2

Now Market, Presents Source of the American Sector blick Notline, full pedigree; brought to the compry in company with champion pointer Bow, by T. H. Scott, Esq., of England. She has a good nose, stanob, brokon, and a good retriever. Due to whelp in July by imported Gordon Jerry, who is a thoroughly-orbiten, fine-class field dogs, Apply to FRED, A. TAFI, Dedham, Mass. May27,8t

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ENSATION IN THE STUD. Fee for approved bitches, \$30. Bitches to be sent at owner's risk to W. K. C. KENNELS, Babylon, may 27,24

FOR SALE-May, litter sister to Mann's Psyche, in whelp to Sensation; liver and white: Jess-Sensation; Daisy I. liver mad white one year old. Address SECRETARY W. K. C. 20 Broadway.

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OR SALE .- On account of room, Pole SALE.—On account of room, of pair of dark red irls, better dogs; got V. H. C. at the New York Bench Show; born Sept. 7th, 1539, by Lincoln & Hellyar's Arlington out of Doe, H. PAPE, 239 Washington street, cor, Park Place, New York.

CHOICE IRISH STOCK at a sacrifice, by Red Grouse, Erwin, Quall III. and pupples by Red Grouse, Ex-Quall III. Address EDWARD LOHMAN, 171 East 87th street. May 27-11

WANTED-A well-trained thoroughbred, black and tan foxhound bitch; must be in whelp by a thoroughbred and well-trained dog of same color. Address giving age, pedigree and price, May 37-34 LOCK-BOX 18. Boxes Co.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

On Exhibition.—The Record, Naples, N. Y. ays; "Eyer is on exhibition at Rochester, N. A., and open, free to all, the thousands of testi monials H. H. Warner & Co. baye on file."-[Adv.

ssrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., who advertise the Westley Richards Hammerless Gun so exfensively, have a small additional advertisement under the "For Salo" column, which it would be well to notice.—[Adv.

-The rubber crawfish which is advertised in another column, has been highly commenced by anglers. It is one of the most taking of artifi-cial bait for the black-bass. It is ugir, but the fish, perhaps, like it all the better for that.

Duck and Trout.—As a gentleman was angling in the mill dam below Winchester, he accidentally threw his line across astrong white duck, which, suddenly turning round, twisted the gut about her own neck, and fixed the hook of the dropper fly in her own breast. Thus entangled and hooked, she soon broke off the gut above the dropper, and sailed down stream with the end of the fly trailing behind her. She had not proceeded far before a trout, of about a pound and a half, took the fly effectually. Then commenced a struggle as extraordinary as ever was witnessed—a duck at the dropper, and a large trout at the end of the fly. Whenever the trout exertediself, the terror of the duck was very conspicuous; it fluttered its wings and dragged the fish. When the trout was more quiet the duck evidently gave way, and suffered herself to be drawn under some bushes, where the shortness of the gut did not allow the trout to shelter himself. The duck's head was frequently drawn under water. By chance, however, the gut got across a branch which hung downward into the water; and the duck, taking advantage of the purchase which this gave her, dragged her opponent from his hole and obliged him to show his head above water. Then it became a contest of life and death. The trout was in its last agonies, and the duck in a very weak state, when the gut broke, and suffered them to depart their own way.—Sporting Magazine.

DOUBLE SHOTS.—The many notes on two suppe at one shot remind me of a similar occurrence—substituting pinanted grouse for suppe—in the shooting achievements of an uncle of mine in lowa. He was out one day on the prairie, armed with a single barrel muzzle-loader. Two grouse got up in front of him; one circled to the right, the other to the left. He held his gun on one, and, seeing the two birds gradually approaching each other, waited until they were on the point of crossing, when he pulled trigger and dropped both. W. P. M.

—The Williamsburg Athletic Club will hold their first annual spring games on Saturday, June 5th, at 4.30 p.M. The new club house and grounds are at Wythe avenue, Penn and Rutledge streets. The contests are open to all amateurs.

A Grand Glass Ball Tournament

Under the auspices of the

LYNN SPORTSMAN'S CLUB Will be held on their Ground, at

OAK ISLAND, REVERE BEACH,

on the

17th of June, 1880,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

Commencing at 10 o'clock A.M.

O'EN to teams of three men from any organized club in the New England States.
Conditions as follows: The score to consist of skty balls per fean (twenty balls per man), from skty balls per man), from skty balls per man), from shot off with five balls cach. Entrance fee, like dollars and fitty cents for each team; nor dollar and fitty cents for each team; nor dollar and fitty cents for each team; nor dollar and fitty cents for large five for each team; or grantzed olds in Kew England will be allowed for expense of organized olds in New England will be allowed for organized olds in New England will be allowed for on June 18th. The money will be divided into four prizes, as follows: Forty per cent, for first prize, thirty per cent, for second prize, wenty per cent, for third prize. An effort will be made on that day to make arrangements for forming a State Assoand visiting clubs are politely reques ate one of their members empower r them on that occasion. We hope

to act for thom on that occasion. We hope to see a ruli representation.

The Lynn Sportsman's Club Grounds are beautifully situated on Oak island, thevere legach, one titulity situated on Oak island, thevere legach, one of access by the Boston, Revere legach and Lynn Lik. The shooting grounds of the Club are second to none in the New England States for capacity and arrangements, heing able to accommodate and arrangements, heing able to accommodate and the sistend, J. M. Loung, proprietor, a well-known sportsman, who is over ready to accommodate all visitors; and all sportsmen who desire a pleasant time and a good shoot are side of the sport of the side of the sport of the

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DURE IRISH SETTERS for sale, very cheap—Champion Elcho, Plunier and Royro Marc atock, comprising a litter of pupples six sales, or the sales of the

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FOR SALE.—Very fine Cocker Spaniel bitch two years old. She is solid liver color, and a grand brood bitch, being the dam of some old the best broken cockers in the country. LOCK BOX 237, Suspension Bridge, N. Y. May27,14

PORSALE CHEAP—Very beautiful Liewellyn
Setter dog, one year old, by Champion Giadstone; has never been hunted, but is thoroughly
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MOUNT PLEASANT KENNEL.—For pups; very handsome; perfect black and tan; sire, Dash, the great prize-winner; dam, Maud; till pedigree on both side; a ware chance for a good dog. CHAS. T. BROWNELL. P. O. Box. Apr. 236, New Bedford, Mass. Apr. 236, New Bedford, Mass.

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HAVE FOR SALE some very fine all red Irish setter puppies out of my Rhue, by champion Berkley, whelped March 18th, 1889.
For further particulars address
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Rush is lemon and white, and winner at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Louis, the Shows. He is an excellent field dog; fine now, and staunch. For full particulars, pedierce and field qualities address.

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DINE LODGE KENNELS.-I am pre-PINE LODGE KENNELS.—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, either setters or pointers, and train them thoroughly. I give my pupples seven mentals work out of the twelve, and gunarance satisfaction, if the dog has all the natural instincts. References on application. Prices, \$50 and \$55, accesses on application from the complex of the control of the contro

FOR SALE—Eight Gordon setter puppies when six weeks of age, by Doan's Tom, out of my Bess. For particulars address GEORGES. THOMPSON, May 20-2t Lox 163, Foxboro, Mass.

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have no further use for her. She has proven
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The Kennel.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N. TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

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KEEP ONLY COCKERS of the finest strains. KEEP ONLY COUKERS of the finest strains, seed only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery the first strains and safe delivery the first strains and safe delivery the first strains of the first strains o

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USE DR. AL. WATTS FLEA SOAP.

a safe and effencious remedy and preventive for flees and all cruptions of the entire of the safe and effencious remedy and preventive for flees and all cruptions of the entire of th

Mar 25-tr ## Lincoin street, Boston, Max 25-tr Bit Lincoin street, Boston, Max DoGS FOR SALE.—One Cocker Spaniel bitch, and one Cocker Spaniel dog, eight months old; very hand-sum; flestor's stock; price of hitch, \$25; dog, \$30; full pedigree given. Also one black setter dog (Gordon, red Irish), twenty months old, imported stock, well broken on woodecek, and has been hunted a little on quail and partridge; minds easy, and does not need whipping; splendil retriever, and is very strong and tough, and will make a splendil dog, the strength of the strength

Mag20th.]

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9 A.M. Col. P't & Whitestone, 7.85, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 8, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.16, 10.45 P.M., 12.15 mght.

COI. P'L& Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.25. A.M., 235, 3.33, 4.35, 5.53, 6, 5.35, 6, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 F.M., E.J.5 mght.
Sundays, 9.25, 10.35, A.M., 1.25, 5.35, 7. 10 F.M.
Sundays, 9.25, 10.35, A.M., 1.25, 5.35, 7. 10 F.M.
Sundays, 9.35, 10.35, A.M., 1.25, 5.35, 7. 10 F.M.
Sundays, 9.35, 10.35, A.M., 1.35, 5.35, 7. 10 F.M.
Far Rockaway, 5.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 7. P.M.
Rockaway, 19.35, A.M., 13.5, 7. A.S. 10 F.M.
Far Rockaway, 5.35, 11 A.M., 4.35, 5.35, 7. P.M.
Sundays, 9.34, 10.35, A.M., 13.5, F.M. Sundays, 9.3A.
Asturday nights, 12.15, Sundays, 9.35, A.M., 5.35, P.M.
Garden City, Queens and Hempstead, 8, 10 A.M., 5.35, P.M.
Garden City, Queens and Hempstead, 8, 10 A.M., 6.35, P.M.
Sunday, 10 A.M., 1.35, 6.35 F.M.
Guededays and Sundays, only from Flatbush av.
10 P.M. Sunday, 10 A.M., 1.35, 6.35 F.M.
Gen Cove, Looust Valley, Glen Head and RosJyn, 8, 10 A.M., 5.35, 4.35, 5.35, 5.35 F.M.
Huntington and Northport, 8, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M.
Huntington and Northport, 8, 10 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M.
Lakeland and Farmingdale, 8 A.M., 3.35, 5.35 F.M.
Patchague, 5.35 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M.
Sundays, 9, A.M., 6.25, 6.36 F.M. Sundays, 9, A.M.
Patchague, 5.35 A.M., 4.35, 6.35 F.M.
Sundays, 9, A.M., 6.35, 6.35 F.M. Sundays, 9, A.M.
Highmond IIII, Glendide, 8.35, 11 A.M., 3.35, 4.35

Pattologue, 8.33 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundarys, A.M. Sundary M. Sulliamond IIII, Glendele, 8.25, 11 A.M., 3.25, 4.35 5.35, 6.7 P.M. Mondey, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday hights, 3.25. Creedimoor, 8, 10 A.M., 1.35 P.M., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing April 3d. HUNTEK'S PT. S. WALL ST. ANNEX—Leave Pier IF. E. H. (foot Pinest, for Hunter P. I., 5.23, Pier II. F. A.M., 3.01, 4.35, 5.10, 5.10 P.M. For further information, etc., apply at 239 Prwsy, cor. Barolay.

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BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL and MUSCALONGLY, also abound in large numbers in the
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All long the season of the season of the season of the
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material specularly beneficial to those suffering
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The broth accommonations are good, far surspassing the averago in country a low enough to
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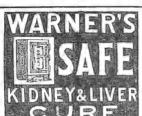
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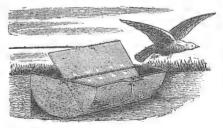
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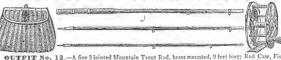
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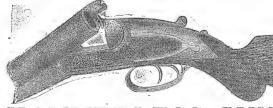
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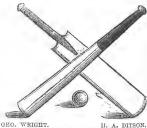
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CHICAGO LAWYERS IN THE BRITISH WILDERNESS.

(Concluded.)

HE chief product of this region is rock-not soft sandstone or thin layers of limestone, but original primeval trap. It is trap dykes which form the bold headlands overlooking the north shore of Lake Superior; trap which forms the bed of the Nepigon from its head to its mouth; trap which constitutes the high cliffs and palisades extending half its length; trap which towers so abruptly over its bed that not even the pine can flud a foothold in its crevices; huge trap boulders, hard and smooth, which show their sides along our course; trap columns which stand erect like pillars in the Giant's Causeway; trap battlements which from upon us from gigantic trap castles; and trap bulwarks which, like the high poop of a seventy-four gun ship. overhang the river, and then, doubly impressive, are re peated from the deep, clear water beneath.

Granite and sienite we find occasionally as stray boulders, and quartz and sandstone pebbles on the beach on Lake Nepigon. But granite and quartz are never common near red rock.

The forests are not the magnificent growth of Michigan and Wisconsin, but stunted, like the soil on which they grow. Of the valuable hard woods, such as oak, beech, maple, hickory and ash, I have not seen a single The pine, though plenty, is of a size and quality which a lumberman would scorn to touch. Cedar, hen lock, spruce, tamarack and poplar are abundant, and in the foliage the mountain ash shows its brilliant berries. to relieve the continuity of green. And as though the land were destined forever for the Indian, from every hillside is displayed the bright silver bark of the birch, ever ready to build the frail canoe, the same in shape, size and construction to-day as when Columbus or Vespucius first turned their vessels toward the West.

Game is more plenty and varied than we had been led to expect. Black bear are by no means scarce, and caribou are often found, though great perseverance and skill are required to hunt them successfully. At Red Rock we saw the head and antiers of one recently killed, the antlers being two feet three inches across, and from their tip to the point of the nose measuring four feet eight inches. No deer are found along this shore, there being no opportunity for southern migration at the approach of Pigeons and partridges can be found almost

very day. Mink, beaver, lynx, martin, otter, fox and fisher are trapped by the Indians in winter, and their furs sold to the agents of the Hudson Bay Company, the controlling spirit of this region. Last evening one of our Indians shot a couple of muskrats, and though their skins are worthless at this season, their bodies were speedily consigned to the same kettle which a few hours before had sung the requiem of six rabbits, which furnished a famous stew. It was a notable procession, these is Indians, two carrying a pole on which was strung the cauldron of mysterious contents, the others following in solemn file from the fire to a convenient nook behind the birches. We could just make out through the bushes six hads brought into a contracted circle. The kettle returned empty, the Indians happy.

The snare set for these rabbits is a very ingenious contrivance. Over a run-way the Indian places a twig in a semi-circle, and then bends down a small sapling, fastening the end by a cord with a half hitch to the middle of the semi-circle, just within which he extends the noose, which drops from the end of the sapling. The nose is held in its place by bits of twigs, with which all passage outside the run-way is closed. Then a slight barrier is formed in the run-way on each side of the snare, so that the notation is captor makes the tour of his snares, inding probably two or three rabbits for every ten snares which he has set. The fur of these rabbits is now gray, but in the winter they are snow-white.

We have not seen many birds, except an occasional crow, hawk, snipe, loon or osprey, and two eagles—one perched on a high tree, the other soaring in true republican style. There is an eagle's nest on the palisades below Split kock, and our Indians endeavored to get an answer from the young eagle in it, but without success. Ducks and geese are said to be nlenty those and geese are said to be nlenty through and geese are said to be nlenty through and geese are said to be neared.

can style. There is an eagle's nest on the palisades below Split Rock, and our Indians endeavored to get an answer from the young eagle in it, but without success. Ducks and geese are said to be plenty in season, but we have seen scarcily a dozen. Of songsters I have heard none, save a fine chick-a-dee, which sang as merrily as though there were upon him the responsibility of filling this solitude with melody.

In fish Bonfield is the variety man of the party, having captured a whitelish, a perch and a sucker. Pratt se-

captured a whitefish, a perch and a sucker. Pratt secured a fair sized lake trout, which, contrary to the accepted notion as to its habits, jumped clean out of the

curred a fair sized fake frout, which, contrary to the accepted notion as to its habits, jumped clean out of the water for his fly.

The woods furnish a great variety and abundance of berries: whortleberries—here called blue-berries—red raspberries, currants, both red and black, gooseberries, cherries, small and red, and consisting almost exclusively of pit and skin, black haws, and what the Indians call elderberries, which are in reality a small species of cranberry. I have seen some elegant mushrooms, but as the Indians do not use them, we did not care to eat them upon our own judgment. There are a few strawberry plants, apparently producing in season berries about the size of a small currant.

Of nuts I have seen no indications, except some hazelbushes at one of the portages, and two little squirrels looked as if uncertain of proper support.

The rose bushes on some of the hillsides show that a nother season much of their present barrenness must

another season much of their present barrenness must have been concealed

have been concealed! We met a detachment from a surveying party, prospecting for the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the aid of which the Canadians hope to free their territory from paying tribute to "The States;" but, if the other sections are given up as exclusively as this to the production of rock unfit for the quarry, and timber, little of which is fit even for firewood, whence will their resources be de-

rived?

So thin and gravelly is the soil that although we have not yet had a frost, the woods along the side hills are already clothed in their fall colors of yellow and red, ready table their products become

ready clothed in their fall colors of yellow and red, ready to shed their exhausted leaves. We have found no gnats or black flies, and a judicious selection of camping grounds has removed us from the few lingering mosquitos, and placed us each night within hearing of the music of a rapid or waterfall. Previous experience has rendered us forgetful of the inconveniences of camp life and thoughtful of its amenities. No drawing-room ever saw an act of more graceful and considerate politieness than when, in making a long portage, Pierre, one of our guides, leading the way, carried a stick in his hand with which he shook the dew from the grass on both sides of the trail.

Though the fishing has been good at each of the well-known pools, we have always found better wherever the low stage of water had exposed a riflle where ordinarily

known pools, we have always found better wherever the low stage of water had exposed a rifle where ordinarily the water would be smooth. In the swift water above a rapid or fall, we have usually done better than in the more regularly fished pool below; and, whenever following our own judgment, and casting according to the indications of the water, we have invariably had far better success than in fishing the places pointed out by the guides. The trout here are not as some have argued, a salmon trout, or anything different from the regular speckled brook trout, growing, under favorable circumstances, to a large size.

One circumstance seems strange, that at each point where one day we find especially choice fishing, we can hardly get a bite the next. High and Pratt, standing on a single log, caught ten elegant trout in water so shallow that they could see every movement of every fish, which did not seem to be in the least disturbed by the gyrations of their companions, as one after another was drawn out; but each fish seemed to be waiting his turn, and rose to the fly accordingly. Naturally they tried that log again, but not a trout would respond to their most skillful casts.

Generally, when we can see the most trout, the fewest will rise to the fly. Often, when one is hooked, several others will follow it about, even to within a few feet of the boat, and if the captive is a small one, the attentions of the large ones assume a character by no means en-couraging. When a half pound trout, expecting to regale himself upon a dainty fly, suddenly finds himself dragged one way by a remorseless line, and attacked from behind by an equally remorseless monster, who is no respecter of his own species, it is a busy day for the little fellow. One of these pursuers was nearly captured in the landing net.

The water of the lake and river, though naturally not so The water of the lake and river, though naturally not so cold as some of the streams which flow into them, is beautifully clear, and one can easily see the trout swimming about among the rocks, eight, ten, or even twelve feet below the surface, and on taking a sounding in the lake, I found that I could see a white pebble, one inch in diameter, on the bottom at a depth of 23½ feet.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

INGEWARD BOUND.

Friday morning we turned our faces homeward. Our enthusiasm had never forsaken us, nor our spirits flagged, but the feeling seemed to pervade the party that our descent of the river should be as easy as that of Avernus. The point seemed to have been reached at which we could return with dignity and satisfaction.

The tents were struck, and as the supplies were placed in the canoes, no one could fail to notice how rapidly they had diminished under our sharpened appetites. The last ceremony was to free the trout in the camp corral, where they seemed to have become quite happy and contented. Of course every one gathered at the edge of the water, and as a few stones were removed on the outer side, the trout clustered nearer the land. They seemed to move toward us, rather than toward the freedom now offered them. So far, the scene was a failure. Then we tore out a dozen more stones, but the prisoners of our watery Chillon were still unwilling to depart. So Pratt commenced driving them forward with a landing net; it was some time before he succeded in getting a single one into the open river. Several times he got one of them half way through the now broken barrier, when it turned and forced its way back. And each one, when finally driven out into the river, only moved a few feet; and there we left them close together in the river, not ten feet from their three days prison, accepting liberty as reluctantly as did Kinglake's gazelle h its native Arabian desert.

and there we left then close together in the river, not ten feet from their three days' prison, accepting liberty as reluctantly as did Kinglake's gazelle in its native Arahian desert.

What animal it was that proveled around our camp that night, is purely a matter of conjecture. It would sound well to set it down as a bear, but that would not be the truth. But as the cook was getting supper, he saw a bear swin the river from the point below.

In the morning Michel brought in three partridges, which he had stowed on the hill back of the camp. Bonfield had cachéi his ammunition train with Pratt's keg of pickles, and the reserve of pork, flour and bacon, at a portage half way down the river, so he confessed no jealousy of the Indian's prowess.

At Plat Portage we met an Indian family on their travels. The man wore two feathers in his hat; in which respect only was his dress suggestive of the Indian. The squaw had a large, flat face, and what the Scotch would call an "open countenance." The pappoose ast quietly by the rough contrivance which serves as a cradle at night, and on a journey is strapped to the mother's back, pappoose and all. A wooden bow, fastened at right angles to the board, makes the whole resemble a miniature Russian winter traveling sled. The maiden, Minnehaha, lacked somewhat of the beauty and grace attributed to her in poetry and legend. Her traveling out-lik was emphatically light, and we have seen handsomer blankets. There were only live dogs vasible at any one time. How many more belonged in the family is uncertain. These five could only nuster one complete tail; a percentage which seems to be about the average along the north shore. Through the interpretation of our guides, we learnt that since our departure two steamers had been in at Red Rock, though what were the present prospects of the presidential candidates, and what progress Sir Garnet Wolseley was making with the Zulus, and what base ball cith is now ahead for the championship, we failed to learn; and as they offered us no late pap

have known all about it; but if Chicago and New York had both been burned, we should be still in blissful ig-

have known all about it; but if Chicago and New York had both been burned, we should be still in blissfut ignorance of the fact.

Bonfield has introduced a new method of catching trout—with an axe. The process is simple. He wanders along the river bank, casting for another five-pounder, and on the back cast lands his fly in the top of a good sized birch, and there fastens it securely. With a downcost of the control of the still be and there fastens it securely.

Sunday was at very quite day. We moved three or four miles down the river, and then all the circulating library of the party, which had hitherto lain in the most neglected recesses of the campt-sacks, was brought out, foliets were made, partly in camp, partly before the mirror which proved so unfortunate for Narcissus, and the only episode was a little excursion to a point which communded a time view of the falls below the camp. We commended congratulating frant on the approach of the storm which he has been constantly predicting, but unfortunately a fine, double rainbow appeared on the hill opposite, and that was all there was of the storm.

We are waiting for some one to fall out of a canoe, or slide off from some slippery stone. Thus far, not enough of an accident has befalfan any one to furnish challing stock for the others, though we have a reasonable supply in the performances of that architectural curiosity sold as a trout red to the overconfiding King.

Thus far the discipline of the partry, as to using the fly of the artist and adjuring the bait of the pot-fisher, has been well maintained; but King, advancing the theory that on the home trail some allowance should be made, threatens to drop a frog into a deep hole which he has discovered, and extract a six-pound trout. His only fear is lest some wandering pike or pickered will take hold—he now despises all less aristocratic lish than trout—or lest lligh, as a true representative of fly-fishing, shall frown his disapproval on any method less artistic.

It is equally extraordinary in repose and i

artistic.

It is equally extraordinary in repose and in action. It gives way at every conceivable point, and of course at the most critical moment, and finally it became a serious question whenever he attempted to make a cast how many sections would follow the fly into the water. His unruffled good nature, through so many trials, so worked upon the admiration of his courades that he was soon equipped with a good rod, and now is happy.

INDIAN LIFE.

INDIAN LIFE.

Bonfield having declined to repeat his last Sunday evening's lecture on "The Hen," the conversation around the camp-fire gravitated toward the Indians, and our guide William was addressed, a very intelligent half-breed, whose Scotch father, an officer for forty-tive years in the Hudson Bay Company's service, and now retired on a pension, still fives near Red Beck. He explained the absence of old Indians by saying that most of the men, as soon as they passed middle life, became consumptive and died, and that the women, having nearly as much exposure, ivel little longer.

"Ob you know, William," asked one of the party, "what that family of Indians we met at the portage are going to do at Lake Nepigent".

"They are going to the Hudson Bay Company's port there, and as soon as cold weather comes are going trapping, and will sell the furs to the company in the spring." "The man is an old hunter, and probably the company will let him get in debt for a little flour, and he can generally each some fish."

"But won't be have pork, or bacun, or salt?"

"Oh, no. Except salt; but he will self three or four stands of snares, and his wife will tend them, and if they have good back they will catch rabbits enough to live on; and when they begin to get scarce at one place they will move to another."

"But if they don't happen to catch any rabbits what will tend the new there will self they and taches some ish in the net, which he probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has with him to set under the ice. For the probably has we carried

nd."
ere those traps we saw all that that family have?
blankets I could easily have carried on one arm
I the rest of the household articles on the other.)
ble sure. That is as much as most Indians have.

Of course he has a skein of twine to make rabbit snares

"To be sure. That is as much as most Indians have, off course he has a skein of twine to make rabbit snares with."

"Do all the Indians about here trap for the Hudson Bay Company?"

"That's the only way they have of making anything except when they go out with anglers in the summer. The best tixed and the healthiest Indians are the Esquinoul to the control of the

dence in the skill of his more Northern brother, "The Es

dence in the skill of his more Northern brother, "The Esquinam is very expert with his paddle."

We have three or four methods of communicating with our Indians. English will do very well with William, and will answer with one or two others to the limited extent necessary for camp life. French does rather better, as this country was originally settled by that nation, whose language is still quite generally spoken. The Indian dialect none of us are very proficient in, and the only new phrase thus far mastered is rendered phonetically. "Ow-Wow, Way-Webb;" or, freely translated. "Go-ahead, hurry up." When everything else fails we fall back on pantomine, perhaps the most successful of all methods, as it certainly is the most vivid and entertaining.

all methods, as it certainly is the most vivia and emetaining.

Although our guides knew every foot of the river, and had traveled it all their lives, we could not get any two of them to agree as to the names of any of the well-known pools, except Hamilton's Pool, and that two of them called Cameron's Pool at first. Which was Cameron's Pool none of them seemed to know positively, though we finally satisfied ourselves in other ways; nor have they any idea of distance as measured by miles. Their only standard seems to be for short distances, at what Their only standard seems to be for short distances, at what time they must start to get there by dinner-time, or be-fore night; and for long distances, how many days it takes to make the trip. In that way they can give accu-rate statements, five miles of bad river and two or three portages standing as the equivalent of twenty or thirty miles of good river, as the case may be. Whenever pressed to give distances in miles, their answers were always evidently, and sometimes absurdly, inaccurate. Their ideas of time are also extremely vague and uncer-tain.

Their ideas of time are also extremely vague and uncertain.

Along the north shore of Lake Superior there remain now probably less than 2,000 Indians, mostly Chippewas, and many of these travel 150 or 200 miles every year to draw the 84 a year which the Government pays them on account of the cession of their lands. This money is, of course, mostly captured at once by the traders who follow the Government agent, but who are not allowed to supply them with liquor.

Some of the Indian legends are very amusing and interesting, as their account of the creation of the world, the deluge, of the formation of Isle Royal by their God, Nana-Bijo, out of a pebble which he threw behind him when the Chippewas were fleeing across Lake Superior in their cances before the warlike Mohawks, though their belief in them seems now to have been much shaken.

belief in them seems now to have been much shaken.

Monday morning we made the long Pine Tree Portage and it was astonishing to see how heavy a weight each Indian would carry on his back and shoulders, the pack being so arranged that the greatest strain would fall upon the forehead, which is covered by the broad part of the canvas strap. Louis once complained that this made his head hurt him, so he kicked up his heels and stood on his head for awhile, and then went on apparently satisfied and relieved.

canvas strap. Dous once companied that his made his head for awhile, and then went on apparently satisfied and relieved.

FORCUPINE STEW.

While making a short portage the "guides treed a porcupine. Down went canoes and packs in an instant, and there was shouting and whooping, and a loud cry peculiar to the Indians, while the river bank furnished stores for a regular bombardment of the poor rodent. After carrying on their sport until all were satisfied, they cut down the tree, and quickly dispatched poor porcupine with a club. Then John the Baptist, who, being unable to speak a word of English, had been expressing his desires, his hopes and his feelings, in the most excited motions and the most vigorous pantomine, was commissioned to prepare the stew. First he scorched it over the camp-fire, then took it to the river and cleaned it, then cut it, head, skin and all, into small pieces, which without delay were consigned to the kettle, for which the supply of rabbits happened to be short that day. We watched the proceedings with interest, but did not manifest a strong desire to partake of "pot-luck."

Toward evening the trout rose steadily to the fly and encouraged us to delay putting up the rods, with using which our hands and wrists were fired and sore.

Tuesday evening our last camp was made, and the guides entertained us for a long time around the fire with accounts of their hunting and trapping life, of encounters with various wild animals, and of their labors and duties when in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. The black bear and the lynx, here called link, naturally played a prominent part in these recitals. Directly they resumed their Indian dialect, and Michel, their leader, gave a vivid description, accompanied by most expressive gestures and action, of what High rightly divined to to be the running of a dangerous rapid.

Wednesday morning King, who had delayed the executed the desired frog, and launched him into the foaming waters at Camp Alexander. He will never cease to regret that it was a plie w

versity had blown down stream when we were going up, and up stream as we came down, now changed to the west, and our Indians, rigging their blankets on their setting poles, spread them, to the now favoring breeze, and borne onward by wind and current along the widening river, through Lake Helen, and down the last rapids, they steered our frail fiotilla to its journey's end. The Mell was waiting to receive us, and no steamer ever carried from that port a party more happy and contented.

On Lake Superior, Sentember 4th 1879.

On Lake Superior, September 4th, 1879

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

MIRACULOPS.—The Herald and Globe, Rutland, Vt., is 'the journal from which the following is clipped: "The cheapest, most successful tries we know of me now being practiced, and are the miraculous cures now being effected in diseases such as Pright's Disease and Diabetes, by the use of Warner's Sate Kidney and Liver Cure."—Litte.

—The Fish Balt Co., of Galveston, Texas, advertise a new fish Saft, manufactured from a paste made of the shrimp. Try it, bee page 382.—Litte.

-Any gentleman desiring a good shirt at a moderate price should consult the adv. of The Keep Manufacturing Co.-[Adv.

Hatural History.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York

A Bone of Contention.-A somewhat amusing incident took place at one of our clubs in the city a short time ago, which illustrates the fact that even a "bone sharp," or to speak more by the card, an osteologist, may be of some practical use in the affairs of every day life. A group of gentlemen were gathered in a club, which

is situate something less then ten miles from the corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, and had been discussing the affairs of the world in general and of this Republic in particular. These trifles having been exhausted, and a pause ensuing, one of the party drew from his pocket a somewhat cylindrical bone about two and a half inches long and placed it on the table, remarking, as he did so, that it had passed through his mouth in and that he believed that no one present could tell what it was. A careful examination of the specimen (which had been somewhat obscured by having one end sawed off) ensued, and many conjectures as to its nature were bazarded by those present. Several guessed duck, one rabbit, two or three pigeon, others curlew and partridge, At last, emboldened by the many failures, the owner of the bone offered to wager a dinner for those present that no one could tell what it was, and for a while it seemed that no one would accept his offer. At last, however, a well known banker bethought him of a friend of his whose knowledge of bones is not small, and accepted the wager, stipulating, however, that he should have three days' time for consideration. This having been agreed to, he at once wrote to his osteological friend, inclosing the specimen, relating the circumstances and begging his assistance in the matter.

The letter was mailed in the evening, and the next morning the banker was made happy by the receipt of the following dispatch :-

"Letter received. Your specimen is right shin bone BONESHARP," of big bullfrog.

So he won his dinner,

A Kind Foster Mother,—Littleton, N. H., May 15th. Mr. H. D. Bishop felled a tree about the 1st of May that had four young red squirrels in it, two of which he took to his house and put them into a half-barrel with three kittens that were ten days old. Old puss soon came in, and Mr. Bishop expected to see his pets devoured instanter, but, to his surprise, the old cat kindly acted as foster-mother, and has up to this day. I have just been to see them; they were taking their nourishment and seemed to be experts, for when removed would again take their position at once. They are nearly half grown, and are as frolicsome as the kittens, often seizing them by the paw, and holding it as they would a nut.

JOSEPH IDE.

We once tried an experiment somewhat similar to this,

We once tried an experiment somewhat similar to this, which was successful up to a certain point. We caught two young leverets (young of the common brown rabbit) and put them in a box with a cat that had been deprived of all her kittens except one. The old cat nursed them kindly, but the kitten was too old when they were added to the family. For a week all went well, but at the end of that time one of the rabbits disappeared, and the next day we caught the kitten in the very act of running off with his remaining foster-brother in his mouth.

HABITS OF QUALL.—In Maryland in dry fall weather these birds, during the day, generally remain in the woods or underbrush instead of being found, as might be expected, on the stubble fields and along the hedgerows. An inquiry into the cause of this by our correspondent, Mr. Joseph K. Bramble, leads him to believe that the birds resort to the woods for shelter from the hot sun, and as evidence of this, he cites the fact that, as soon as the weather becomes clear and cold, the birds are found, some distance from the brush, in the open fields.

Nesting of Icterus Spurius in a Spruce Tree.—A few days ago my attention was called to a nest which was situated in a spruce tree, and upon ascending the tree I found it to be the nest of the orchard oriole. The nest was built about ten or fifteen feet up from the ground, and was composed chiefly of grass, and was just finished. Do these birds often build in a spruce tree?

SEYM. R. INGERSOLL.

We have never met with a similar case, and should be glad to learn if any of our readers have done so.

SPRING NOTES FOR APRIL.—Cleveland, Ohio, May 17th.
—April 1st.—Noticed a wood powee.
April 2d.—Saw first cliff swallows to-day. Robins beginning to build.
April 4th.—First chipping sparrows around.
April 10th.—Saw barn swallows, grassfinch and brown creepers to-day, for the first time this spring.
April 14th.—Wood thrush and house wrens have arrived. SPRING NOTES FOR APRIL .- Cleveland, Ohio, May 17th.

rived.
April 224.—Noticed chimney swifts to-day; snowbirds
April 224.—Noticed chimney swifts to-day; snowbirds
still around.
April 26th.—Saw the following birds for the first time
this spring: Baltimore orioles, catbirds, yellow warblers,
brown thrusi, Maryland yellow-throats and kingbirds.
April 27th.—Saw a scarlet tanager to-day.
April 30th.—Saw first purple martin.
SEYM. JR, INGERSOLL,

ABOUT SHARKS

SOME time ago the question was asked through the columns of FORRST AND STREAM whicher there were any authonic accounts of men being enten by sharks. Thave seen no reply to this question, and being last winter on the Florida coast—a region where sharks are abundant—I made inquiry among fishermen on this point.

sharks. I have seen no reply to this question, and being last winter on the Florida coast—a region where starks are abundant—I made inquiry among fishermen on this point.

A well-known fisherman, a man of intelligence and veracity, who has been fishing on that coast for forty years, tells me that he knew of two persons devoured by sharks at Pensacola some twenty years go, when he was living there. While he was at Indian River Inlet, on the cast coast, before the war, a boat from an American manof-war was capsized on the bar, and most of the crew were devoured by sharks. At Musquito Inlet, east coast, ten years ago, a boat containing a man, a boy and two dogs was capsized in crassing the bar. The man and one of the dogs started to swim ashore, but soon disappeared. The boy and the other dog remained on the wreck, and were taken off by this fisherman, who lived near. He saw a number of very large sharks swimming to and fro in an excited manner near the place where the man disappeared, and beheved that he was eaten by them, as the water, from the set of the tides at this inlet, casts every object sconeror later upon the shore, and neither the man nor the dog was ever seen again. About seven years ago a sailor from a vessel lying at the inlet went out fishing in the ship's boat. He did not return, and search being made, the boat, oars, etc., together with the man's hat, were found on the beach. The nam was never found, and the opinion was that the sharks got him.

This bar is a dangerous place. A mumber of vessels during the last ten years have been wrecked there. There is no lighthouse, and mone between St. Augustine and Cape Carnaveral, a distance of one hundred niles. In some of these wrecks sever at persons were drowned, but in every instance except the two mentioned the bodies delifted on shore. The inference is that in those two instances the bodies were eaten by sharks.

My intorman has several times seen dogs seized by the sharks, while swimming across the river; also hogs. Once, while fishing with a seine

was common to find the head of one on the hook in the morning, the body having been devoured by other sharks in the night. Once he found half the body of an alligator five feet long in the stomach of a large shark, it having been hitten in two in spite of its coat of mail.

Referring to the common story found in all books, that the shark is obliged to turn on its back to seize its prey, this expert considered it an error. All his experience taught him that the shark seized its prey like other fishes. Indeed, he thought it would starve if it had this obstacle in its way. With all its swiftness there are many fish awifter than it. Often, while fishing on the beach in summer for channel bass, a shark would come and cut the fish in two before it could be hauled in with a hand line, and the shark could be seen to seize it. I myself the fish in two before it could be hauled in with a hand line, and the shark could be seen to seize it. I myself have caught with rod and reel many sharks in those waters, of many species—the common brown shark, the shovel-nosed shark, the hammer-headed shark and the nurse shark, and whenever they were in a position to take the bait they always took it swimming on their bellies. I have had them also take my fish away before I could reel them in,

bellies. I have had them also take my lish away betore I could reel them in.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Van Buren, Ark., May 1st.—I notice, in your issue of April 22d, your correspondent, Thos. S. Roberts' report of the range of thermometer during the month of March at Minneapolis. On refering to my own table of same dates, each day compared shows a very wide difference, more than I supposed the average could be—and his coldest days were our coldest, For instance, on the 14th he reports below zero 8 degrees, and on the 16th 7 degrees below. On reference to my notes, I find our coldest day was the 14th, and at sunrise my thermometer stood 30 degrees above. On the 16th, 32 degrees, and so on through the entire month. On the 25th we had the last quail hunt of the season, after which time they are beginning to pair and nest. There were three of us, and each had one dog. The day was excessively warm, and we took it very leisurely. The mercury 33 degrees at 12 o'clock noon. Plenty of birds, but too warm to exercise enough to make large success. The three of us only killed eighty-five birds, Chas. D.—, our crack shot, killed over half the birds, whilst myself and Capt. B.— poked arrund and cheered our friend, as he seemed to kill and bag every hird that rose in his range. Our month of April, which has just passed, has been the strangest, the most variable in temperature, and in meteorological plenomena generally, that has ever; in the memory of anybody, been previously experienced. On the 5th and 6th, for instance, the thermometer stood 91 degrees above, such day, from 2 to 1 o'clock r.M. On the 8th, had some frost, and mercury as low as 35 degrees at 30 mills which was from west or month of April, which has just passed. The wind all the while was from yes or the oldest had been to some frost, and mercury as low as 35 degrees at some on, with no two days alike. The wind all the while was from west or o clock P.M. On the Stn, as low as 55 degrees above at same hours. On the 9th, lad some frost, and mercury as low as 35 degrees at sunrise; and so on, with no two days alike. The wind all the while was from west or southwest. The 18th, the day that the winds of the great ruler broke loose and swept certain localities with the besom of death in the form of cyclones and hurricanes, was a beautiful, warm morning, with some southwest wind. At 10 clock thermometer stood at 70 degrees. Except an ordinary hall storm, we had none of it here. But the hall in some places was enormously large, many stones weighing eight and ten ounces, killing quail, rabbits and other small animals.

OLD SPORTSMAN.

WAS IT THE BEAD SNAKE?—Philadelphia, Pa., May 17th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your last paper I find a letter from "Nauticus," in which he describes a certain snake and asks its name. Now, if am not mistaken, the snake alluded to is the bead snake (Elaps fulvus). It has very prominent poison fangs, but very rarely uses them. It is streaked black, red and yellow, and presents quite a handsome appearance. In regard to its tail, I think "Nauticus" specimen must have met with an accident, as the tail is not blunt but tapering, like the tails of most other snakes,

BEAD SNAKE,

"Do GRAY SQUERELS LAY UP WINTER FOOD?"—Queries "Sharpeyes," in Forest and Stream of May 6th, In Central New York they do provide for themselves sustenance for the long, cold winters; but in the much paider climate of Southern Indiana, from the well-kingwar. sailder climate of Southern Indiana, from the welt-known prelatory disposition of the gray squirrel, I can well believe that he would impose upon the thrift and fore-thought of his little cousin, the chipmunk—"chirriping monk." When I was a youth I saw many gray squirrels' nests, or dens, broken up in winter while helping the older men in the woods get out timber for building purposes or for fuel. These nests, or dens, were usually well stored with accorns, beech nuts and shell barks (we used to call them walnuts), and often we found in them small apples. I distinctly remember on one occasion of finding in a gray squirrol's den an apron (calico) in a tolerable state of preservation, that was recognized as the property of a near female relmember on one occasion of finding in a gray squirrel's den an apron (calico) in a tolerable state of preservation, that was recognized as the property of a near female relative of the writer, which had been missed from where it was hung "to dry" several months previously, after being washed. In the section of country to which I referencental New York—the gray squirrels usually nested in hollow portions of the beach tree, although I have seen their dens in the black oak. In the selection of points for dens they almost invariably chose a southern exposure for obvious reasons. A hollow limb, with the entrance to the hollow from below, appeared the favorite choice. They would tear out the rotten wood and enlarge the hollow, and their store would appear to be packed in with considerable mechanical accuracy. I do not now remember of ever seeing a black squirrel there during the winter months. It is possible that they were seen by others, however, although it was common rumor that they went South during the cold months. Every second year, when there was plenty of mast or nuts, the squirrels—black, red and gray—would be numerous. They generally appeared with the fall flight of the wild piecons in considerable numbers, and I always found great delight in studying their habits and shooting them. Philatelphia, May 12th.

To "W,"—An Iowa correspondent, who writes over this signature, will no doubt remember having sent us last fall the pupe of the cabbage butterfly, in which the eggs of a parasitic Hymenopter had been deposited, and some of which were filled with its larve. Since their receipt, these pupes have been kept inclosed in a bottle on our deak, and within the past day or two the adult parasite has a parasite property of the control of the past day or two the adult parasits. on our desk, and within the past day of two the adult parasites have commenced to appear in considerable num-bers. We first noticed them May 20th, though some had probably appeared earlier, as there were a number of dead ones on the bottom of the bottle. We hope that "W," will be glad to hear that her pets have done so

ONE WAY TO CATCH BADGERS .- The following very interesting account is contributed by "F. M." to the London Field. We have no badgers here in the East, it is true, but perhaps some of our Western readers may gain a useful hint from the extract :-

a useful hint from the extract:—

Mr. Stanley Orred has certainly futfilled both my conditions, and has been more successful than I should have thought possible; but then he had a most able coadjutor in Trojan, and he hit upon a tract of country where badgers were very plentiful. My plan was to choose a moonlight night, and watch the badger out of his carth; then put a sack with a running noose round its mouth down the earth, so arranged that the mouth of the sack just filled the mouth of the hole. The mouth of the sack was then propped open with a little bit of stick, just big enough for the purpose. When this was accomplished by the man whio, seated in an adjacent tree, had watched the badger out of the earth, he gave a lond whistle; then I, who had been waiting a few hundred yards off with the two terriers, let them go. They rushed toward the whistle, and getting on the seent of the badger, ran him full tilt into the sack. Then my confederate had nothing to do but pull the string, and the badger, having in his hurried rush displaced the bit of stick which kept open the month of the bag, was safely caught uninjured in the sack, and nothing remained but to take him home. This seems easy enough in theory, but in reality it was full of difficulties. All depends on the tact and watchfulness of the man who has to put the sack in the earth. The badger has a habit, before he finally leaves his carth on his rounds, of coming two or three times about half out of the earth to look about him. If their gaths critical time he seents, see or hears the watcher, back he bolts with a grant and all is over for that night. Again, the watcher in his eagenress sometimes does not allow the badger to get far enough away before he begins the descent from the tree. The badger hears him, and rushes back to his carth, and he will unhesitatingly clarge the man if he is standing between him and his gertin, and slip by him somehow between the man who has to put the safe had he badger to get far Mr. Stanley Orred has certainly fulfilled both my like a habit, before he finally leaves his earth on his rounds, of coming two or three times about half out of the earth to look about him. If during this critical time he scents, sees or hears the watcher, back he bolts with a gram, and all is over for that night. Again, the watcher in his eageness sometimes does not allow the badger to get far enough away before he begins the descent from the tree. The badger heart him, and rushes back to his earth, and he will unhesitatingly charge the nau if he is standing between him and his earth, and slip by him somehow before he can grab him with his tongs. Sometimes, too, especially if there are two or three badgers in the earth, they will come out in the plateau in front of the hole and play about and right, etc., for for half an hour before they go of, and then it is a hundred to one that the unkney man in the tree coughs or sneezes in his anxiety, or else that a little puff of air betrays his whereahouts, especially if it should come on cold, for the cold air descends from him to the badger. On the one occasion in which I was successful, I chose a very warm, still noonlight right in July. About 7 F.M. my man went off with the sack and tongs to the earth, which was about a mile from my house. It was a small cave in the limestone, just at the top of a wooded ravine; all round the earth wasperfectly free from trees or underwood of any kind, except one ash tree which grow just above the cave in the side of the hills, with the terries in a slip, and ensonned myself in the wood are still summer's night. Suddenly the shrill whistle choed down the glen. I instantly loosed the terries, who at once disappeared in the gloom of the wood. I tove after them up the side of the ravine, and on arriving, panting and breathless, on the plateau in or arriving, panting and breathless, on the plateau in found in Africa, East and West Indies and Brazil, comes

front of the cave, found my man dancing with excitement, and a tremendous row going on in the month of the earth. It seems the dog, more active than the birch, had gone headlong after the badger into the sack! Wa drew out the sack into the open, and, fearing the dig would be seriously injured at such close quarters, frombled them both out on the grass. The bitch instantly joined in the fray, and just at that critical moment, when we wanted every bit of light to enable us to get a firm grip of the badger with the tongs, the moon went behind a cloud. There was nothing for it but to wait and let them light it out. Forumately, in about these minutes the moon came out again, and we were enabled to pin the badger by the back of the neck. I had a rare job to get the dogs off, but I managed at length to get them both coupled up and fastened to the ash free. It was not by any means an easy task to get the badger, who was very savage and snapping at everything, into the sack; but it last we managed it field up the month of it, and carried him home. I kept him for a bit, fill I had managed, by digging, to get another—a female; and then I turned them into an artificial earth in a wood of my own some miles off. They did not stay there long, but soon established themselves in an adjacent quarry, where they may be now for aught I know, for I soon afterwards sold it is property and removed to mother part of the country. As far as I know, they never bred. They destroyed son oryong rabities by digging them cut, and they were particularly fead of wild bees' nests, which were found serable out all over the estate; and if one over sees a bee's nest torm out and due up, one may be pretty sure there are badgers in the vicinity. In this taste they re semble the bear.

ANDMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE.—May 30th.—One whimbret (Numericus phecomps), hab, Europe; flew on board of steamer 350 miles off coast of Russia; presented by Dr. Cleveland W. Gorf, New York City. One coclot (Felse pardelle), presented by Mr. A. P. Larmed; one Agouli (Disspirated islinator), presented by Mr. C. Carlos, New Orleans; one white swan ("games dot), brad in the menagerie; ten Toulouss geose, bred in the managerie; one Newfoundland dog, took the first prize at the late dog show, placed on exhibition. W. H. Conkluf, Director.

Hish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT REBLIN

IV. AMBER.

IT is a most wonderful exhibition. One hardly knows where to begin to write about it; the objects displayed are so varied, and many are so curious, useful or beautiful, and the transitions from one case or department are so strange, that the eye never tires. Coming from the nets and boat models one finds a case of pearls of great value, logother with shells of mother-of-pearls, inflicting and other brilliant hues; or, a case of nuber in its natural or manufactured state, a sjewely, ejeratholders, cuff-buttons, etc., and to a lover of amber the display here is marveloons. Here are amber genus, half clear and half cloudy, into whose depths the eye of the miser-lover delights to dwell; and here are insects whose pre-historic lives are recorded in the preserving resin of a vegetation which disappeared before man canne, but whose identity is so clearly established that the insects can be correctly classified by the naturalist of to-day. Your correspondent is an ardent lover of amber, nor the kind of clear gum seen on cheap pipes, but of those delicately veined and clouded forms through the rent veils of which the fire is seen within, glowing like a thing with life. A thing of life? It is alive. It is the soul of a thing which had what we call "life" it housands of years ago, but which has been buried in the sand and mud, under lakes and seas, until the day of its resurrection and purification from outward definement, when it again sees the light and assumes place among the beautiful things of earth, and lives its new life and gayer scenes. Moore's line—

"Around thee shall glisten the loveltest amber."

That ever the corrowingsea-brid has wept,"

If altered to "fir-tree" would be as truthfully descriptive as they are positical, and much more considered.

from a mixture of the juices of several plants belonging to different genera, and it differs much in color, hardness

to different gener

to different genera, and it differs much in color, hardness and its solubility.

At the bottom of this see, mixed with clay, coze, sand and set-weed-times now heaps of amber formed from generations of trees which once flourished where the waters now oil, the stems of which have rotted while the imperishable gum lives to tell that it was once part of the lite blood of the vanished vegetation which part of the lite blood of the vanished vegetation which perished by the sinking of the ground and the indux of the vater, and the old manner of gallering the amber was to pick up what was washed ashore by the storms, but the material so obtained was never equal to the demand and the harvest was uncertain and not renumerative. Now they wait until the wind is in the right direction and of sufficient strength to wash up the amber which may be among the submerged sea-weed or other floating matter which is not far from shore, and men are stationed to watch its approach and signal to the town below the appearance of the harvest, upon which they hasten with rakes and nets and rush into the sea to bring the tangled mass on shore while the women search it for prizes. Beside this there is also a system of clear water fishing, in which the bottom is seen and masses of weed are dragged up with rakes into nets and so taken on shore. These systems were the only ones known until about the midmass of shore while the women search from press. Deside this there is also a system of clear water fishing, in which the bottom is seen and masses of weed are dragged up with rakes into nets and so taken on shore. These systems were the only ones known until about the middle of the sixteenth century, when the physician of the Markgraf Albrecht made an attempt to dig amber from the bottom, he rightly concluding that there must be much of this valuable substance hidden in the sand and clay, and in the year 1555, during the reign of George Frederick, there was much taken on the shore of the estate of Lochstein, yet the work seemed of no great value and shortly after stopped and was never resumed until 1781, when it received a new impetus, and by the approval of Staats Minister of Heinitz permission was granted to open a "min" of aniber which was carried on for twenty-four years with great sucess. All these undertakings, however, faded away before the development of the amber beds which were found in great bunches without any mixture of blue earth, and in 1811 private persons were allowed to establish diggings on their own coasts, and this has in these later days developed into the great establishment of Messrs. Stantien & Becker at Kooningsberg, who have a fleet of fifteen steam dredging muchines and carry on the business on a large scale. The exhibition of Messrs. Stantien & Becker at Kooningsberg, who have a fleet of fifteen steam dredging mechanism and coloration. Green, violet and red are the rough, from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, suited for the lacquer trade, and then larger pieces, with here and there a bit which has one face polished to show its grain and coloration. Green, violet and red are the rave colors, and are therefore highly prized, the former being exceedingly rare, although very fine specimens are here exhibited among the ecoher specimens as well as curious forms and patterns, and a great number of specimens

exceedingly rare, although very fine specimens are here exhibited among the cabinet specimens as well as curious forms and patterns, and a great number of specimens containing leaves, bark and insects, the latter of which are very interesting, the animal life being represented by the families and genora, Blattina, Hypoclina, Prenolepis, Lasins, Termes, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Arachnoidea, Polycentropus, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Arachnoidea, Polycentropus, Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Rhynchota and others, with their larval forms making a most interesting study.

The model of the amber fishery belonging to the firm named shows the steam dredging machines in position with an endless belt of buckets which drag the bottom and bring up the mud, which is then washed for the genus; as well as the boats, nets, houses of the fishers, etc., together with glass cases showing how the amber lies in the sand, the blue sand and the sea-weed.

As the fisher in the south fishes for pearls in the sea, and the miner seeks for precious ore in the mine, so is amber, the beautiful child of the sun, sought and fished for along the coasts of East Prussia, and it is impossible to quarred with the learned Professor Hasse, who, in his enthusiastic account of the amber fisheries at the close of the past century, declared that the finding of anbee was "the discovery Exidence the circuit of the south with a discovery Exidence the circuit of the south with a discovery."

enthusiastic account of the amber fisheries at the close of the past century, declared that the finding of amber was "the discovered Eridanus, the fruit of the tree which the earth produced in the golden age," nor with his associating the amber with the apples of Hesperides, with the tree in Paradise, nor with his following this train of thought until it led him to the belief that his beloved gem was not only the fruit of which he spoke, but that its presence in such quantities plainly showed that East Prussia was in fact the exact location of Para-dise.

These thoughts are indeed poetry, and if the apples of the These thoughts are indeed poetry, and it the appies of the Hesperides in passing through those mills whose slowness is only equalled by the exceeding fineness of the pulp, as we proverbially learn, were made into cider of such purity that it solidified into the subject of our story, then we know that horticulture has retrograded, and that it cannot be done with the Newton pippins and greenings of to-day, plant we never so wisely.

BLACK BASS FOR INLAND WATERS.

THE black bass is peculiarly adapted in every respect for stocking inland waters, and there is no fish that will give more abundant and satisfactory returns for the stight tabor and expense attending its introduction.

As a food fish, there are very few more palatable fresh water fishes, its flesh being firm, white and flaky, and when cooked, mutty, tender and juicy; it has few bones, little offal, and us a pan-fish is unexcelled. Its game qualities are of the highest order, and it will thrive in waters where the Salmonidae cannot exist.

There are few fish more prolific than the black bass, while there are none more hardy, healthy and better able to take care of itself, and none that protects or cares more tenderly for its young; consequently, there is no limit to its production and increase in suitable waters, save a lack of natural food.

In view, then, of its many good qualities, there is no

save a lack of natural food.

In view, then, of its many good qualities, there is no fish more worthy of cultivation, mone that can be so easily transplanted, and none that is so well adapted to the various waters of our country—for there is none that has such an extensive original habitat. Every attempt that has been made to stock suitable waters with the black bass has been crowned with signal success.

Both species of the black bass, Meropiterus salmoides (Lacépedé) Gill, the small-mouthed bass, and Micropiterus pathidus (Rafinesque) Gill and Jordan, the large-mouthed black bass (Oswego bass), are remarkably active, muscular and voracious, with large, hard and tough mouths,

are very bold in biting, and when hooked exhibit gameness and endurance second to no other fish. In the opinion of the writer, both species are equally "gamy," and equally good for the table: they generally inhabit the same waters, and there is a slight diversity of habits where they co-exist together.

Naturally, the small-mouthed bass prefers rocky streams, or the gravelly shoals and bottom springs of lakes and ponds, while the large-mouthed bass lurks about submerged roots of trees or sinken logs in rivers, and delights in the beds of rushes and other aquatic plants of lacustrine waters; but both species readily adapt themselves to waters of various conditions, when transplanted, easily accommodating themselves to their surroundings, and have a happy faculty of making themselves at home wherever placed; so that in some localities their habits are as anomalous as their colors, which may be of any shade of black, green, or yellow. shade of black, green, or vellow,

shade of black, green, or yellow.

As before stated, black bass are very prolific, the females yielding fully one-fourth of their weight in spawn. The period of spawning extends from early spring until midsummer, according to the section of country or temperature of water; in the South, occurring as early as March, and in the North and West, from the middle of May until the middle of July, always earlier in very shallow waters, and somewhat later in those of creat leavit in those of great depth.

great depth.

The bass leave their winter quarters, in deep water, about a month or six weeks previous to the spawning season, at which times they can be seen running up streams and in the shallow portions of lakes in great numbers. Soon afterward the males and females pair off, and prepare for breeding. They select suitable spots for their nest, usually upon a gravelly or sandy bottom, or on rocky ledges, in water from eighteen inches to three feet deep in rivers, and from three to six feet deep in lakes and ponds; and, if possible, adjacent to deep water or patches of aquatic plants, to which the parent fish retire if disturbed.

The nests are circular, saucer-like depressions, varying

lakes and ponds; and, if possible, adjacent to deep water or patches of aquatic plants, to which the parent fish retire if disturbed.

The nests are circular, saucer-like depressions, varying from one to three feet (usually about twice the length of the fish) in diameter, which are formed by the bass by fanning and scouring from the pebbles all the sand, slit and vegetable debris by means of their tails and fins, and by removing large obstacles with their mouths; this gives the beds a bright, clean and white appearance, which, in clear water, can be seen for a hundred yards or more. Sometimes the nests are formed upon a muddy bottom, with a pavement or foundation of small sticks and leaves, from which the mud and slime have been washed and scoured; and as this often seens to be a matter of choice—there being beds upon gravelly situations in the same waters—the writer has sometimes thought that this discrimination in the location of the nest might be owing to some difference of hishits in this respect in the swe species of bass, but of this he is by no means sure.

The females deposit their eggs upon the bottom of the mests, usually in rows, which are fecundated by the mests, and become glued to the pebbles and sticks contained therein. The eggs are hatched in from each to wocks, depending on the temperature of the water, but usually in from eight to twelve days. When hatched, the young bass are almost perfectly formed, from one fourth to whe half of an inch in length, and cover the entire bed, where they can be easily detected by their constant motion. After hatching, the young fry remain over the beds from two to seven days, usually three or four, when they scatter into the deep water, or take refuge in the weeds, under stones, logs, or other hiding places.

During the period of incubation the nests are carefully

refuge in the weeds, under stones. logs, or other hiding places.

During the period of iocubation the nests are carefully guarded by the parent fish, who remains over them fanning the eggs with her fins, creating a current which washes away all sediment. But after the eggs are hatched, and while the young remain on the nests, her vigilance' becomes increased and increasing, and all suspicious and predating intruders are driven away.

After the young bass leave the spawning beds their food at first consists of animalculae, larve, insects and the ova of other fish; as they grow older and larger they devour worms, tadpotes, small fish, etc.; and in later life they vary their diet with crawfish, frogs, muscles and watersnakes. Where food is plentiful they grow rapidly, reaching a length of two inches in a few months after latching, and at a year old will measure at least four inches. At two years of age they will be found from eight to twelve inches in length, weighing about a pound, and will grow nearly or quite a pound a year riber at maturity in from two to three years, according as the conditions for their growth are favorable or otherwise.

Black bass grow with wonderful rapidity where an equable temperature of water and an abundance of food obtain, and will increase in weight, as before stated, about a pound a year; but under adverse circumstances or unfavorable conditions their growth is nuch slower, therefore no rule of general application can be established from any single instance, or as the result of any exclusively local test or experiment. Their growth; and, indeed, this is true of any other issh, for it is a well-known facility they and the supply of food and temperature of water, but also by the extent of range. Bass in small ponds do not thrive so well nor grow so fast; the smaller the extent of their range the slower will be their growth; and, indeed, this is true of any other lineresse in size is hardly appreciable from year to year, even though their supply of food be abundant. An equally well-at or where the range is extensive; extreme depth of water seeming to be more favorable to their growth than merc extent of surface.

extent of surface.

From the foregoing account of the breeding and growth of the black bass it will readily be seen that there is no necessity for hatching it artificially in the manner practiced with the salmon, trout, or shad; nor would the method be successful, for reasons well known to fish culturists. The black bass, being hatched with but a small or rudimentary unabilical vesicle or yolk-sac, needs the fostering care and attention of the parent fish, who teaches it how and where to find its food, and protects it from its enemies, in the same way that a hen cares for her brood.

All that is required to stock a charge and will be a small or the parent of the parent of the parent should be a small standard the parent should be a small standard the parent should be a small

All that is required to stock a stream or pond with black bass is to procure a small number of the fish, at least a year old, and place them in the waters. If the water is

of a suitable character, and possesses a sufficient supply of food, the bass will propagate naturally, and rapidly increase in number. The Potomac River and its tribu-taries, which now swarm with this desirable game fish

on root, the bass will prophagate hadtraily, and rapidly increase in number. The Potomac River and its tribitaries, which now swarm with this desirable game fish, were originally stocked with less than thirty young bass from Wheeling Creek, West Virginia.

The only considerations to be looked after are the character and condition of the waters to be stocked, and the supply of food contained in them. It is uscless to attempt to stock very small and confined ponds of less than three acres in extent, for in such ponds, without communication with running water, the bass will not increase beyond a certain limited number, which will usually be the number of fish originally planted; for the supply of natural food will soon become exhausted, and the old fish will prey upon the young ones, should any be hatched, until a certain average, proportionate to the supply of food, is established and maintained. In the case of newly formed ponds, they should be well stocked with minnows, crustaces, frogs, etc., at least a year before the bass are introduced. It is also necessary that there should be deep holes in all ponds of not less than twelve feet in depth, to which the bass can retire in very hot weather, and where they can also hibernate.

In some waters one species of black bass may prosper better than the other; for instance, in large ponds or shallow lakes, with a sluggish current, muddy bottom, and abounding in fresh water algae, the large-mouthed bass will thrive better perhaps than the small-mouthed species; that in streams and ponds with a good supply of running water, eitherjor both species may be introduced. Both species of black bass are natural to the waters of Ohio, and originally existed in all the streams, those emptying into the Ohio River as well as those flowing into Lake Erie,—Dr. A. HENSERALL, in Ohio Report.

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.

Muskalonge, Esox nobilior.
Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucius.
Yellow Perch, Perca flavrscens Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar.

Salmon, Salmo salar.
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Land-locked Salmon, Salmo aloreri.

giotern. SALT WATER.
Scu Bass, Contropristis atvarius.
Sheepshend, Archiesaryus protein banketerel, Cybium macteriel Bass, Roccus linneatus.
Winte Ferch, Mornie americana.
Wenkich, Cymoseion regalis.
Kingdish, Monticirus nelnilosus.

GAME AND FISH DIRECTORY.

In sending reports for the Forest and Stream Directory of In seading reports for the Forest ADSTREAM Directory of Game and Fish Resorts, our correspondeds are requested to give the following particulars, with such other information as they may deem of value: State, Town, Country; Means of access; Hotel and other accommodations; Game and its Season; Fish and its Season; Boats, Guides, etc.; Name of person to address.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FLY-FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.

SECOND PAPER.

CLICK REELS.

THE black bass angler who has confined himself entirely to bait fishing and a multiplying reel, and bas had no opportunities for knowing anything of flyfishing and its implements, must understand that a click reel is indiapensable in fly-fishing. As the two methods of augling differ so essentially, they require reels of widely different functions.

lishing and its implements, must understand that a circle reed is indispensable in fly-lishing. As the two methods of angling differ so essentially, they require reels of widely different functions.

The multiplying reel must be very rapid in its action so as to deliver the bat as far as possible at a single cast, the thumb, meanwhile, controlling the rapid readering of the line so as to prevent back lashing of the spool; but in fly-fishing the line is lengthened gradually, a few feet being taken from the reel by the hand before each subsequent cast, while the click offers the necessary resistance to the rendering of the line to permit this to be done without over-running.

As the multiplying reel is made wide so as to allow for the thumbing of the spool, and as this necessity is not required in the click reel, the latter is made quite narrow, thus permitting the line to be reeled without bunching and at the same time allow of its being reeled rapidly enough for all practical purposes without a multiplying action; for the main object of a multiplying reel is for rapidity of action in casting and not in retrieving the line, as is often erroneously supposed.

rapancy of action in casting and not in retrieving the line, as is often erroneously supposed.

After a fish is hooked a click reel answers the purpose of playing and landing it as well as the best triple or quadruple multiplier made—if not better; for after a fish is receled in by main strength with a rapid multiplier and an attempt made to land it before it has been killed on the not the materialize the real coart of auditurand and an attempt made to land it before it has been killed on the rod, thus curtailing the real sport of angling and at a great risk to the angler's tackle. I speak of this now, for I have heard anglers praising a rapid working quadruple multiplying reel because they could reel in a fish "so fast," basing all of its merits upon this one quality; the desire to get, possession of the fish seeming to be paramount to the real sport of hooking and playing it.

Click reels are all constructed upon the same general winding that the constructed upon the same general

Click reels are all constructed upon the same general principle, but are of various patterns and composed of various materials, being made of hard rubber, celluloid, brass, bronze and Gertuan silver: their weight depends on the material used, and the angler has a large assortment of styles and prices to select from. Any good trout click reel is suitable for black bass fly-fishing, and can be furnished by any of the first-class dealers who advertise in ROREST AND STREAM.

The "Orris red" answers as well as any; it is simple, durable and inexpensive; is extremely narrow and takes up line rapidly, while the perforations render it light and assist in drying the line and in freeing it from sand and

grit.
Abbey & Imbrie make a superb reel, the "Abbey," com-posed of hard rubber, with German silver spool, rim and fittings; it is extremely light and has a protected bandle to prevent fouling of the line in casting, and is first class

in every respect. Nos. 3 and 4, the latter being the smaller, are the proper sizes. The "Imbrie" reel, also made by this firm, although a multiplier—and a most excellent one, by the way—has an adjustable click which allows of its being used also for fly-fishing. And the angler who is the fortunate possessor of one of these reels can use it in black bass fishing for either his minnow rod

can use it in black bass using for either his number voor fly-rod.

Win, Mills & Son's reels are unexcelled, either brass, German silver or rubber; they are fitted with protecting bands to prevent the line from catching on the handle. Their thirty or forty yards reels are the correct sizes for black leaving.

bands to prevent the line from catching on the handle. Their thirty or forty yards reels are the correct sizes for black bass lly-fishing.

The "Leonard reel" is probably the lightest metal click reel manufactured, and holds a great deal of line for its size, being of good width. It also has a flush handle to prevent fouling of the line; two and a half inch diameter is the preferred size for black bass angling.

Conroy, Bissert & Malleson, of New York, A. B. Shipley & Son, of Philadelphia, and Bradford & Anthony, of Boston, also furnish the best reols and other tackle for fly-fishing. I think it but simple justice that all of these houses, who are by an honorable competition doing so much for the angler in the way of producing the most elegant and suitable tackle, should be brought to the notice of the angling fraternity occasionally by those who have used their goods satisfactoris.

The click reel is placed at the extreme but of the fly-rod, below the hand-grip, where it adds much to the balance and general working of the rod. As the click regulates the readering of the line, and as the narrowness of the reel obviates the recessity for guiding the line in recling, it is placed out of the way, at the extreme but, and "where it will do the most good." A reel should always be placed underneath the rod, and not on top, as is often done.

FLY-LIKES.

FLY-LINES.

The reel line for fly-fishing must necessarily be heavier than the line used in bait fishing, the greater weight of the former being required to cast objects so light and delicate as artifical flies, while in the case of the small and light bait-line, the minnow, swivel and sinker give the required weight for casting. Increased weight is obtained by increase of the caliber of the line; so a fly-line is consequently of a layer size them a bait-line.

so brained by increase of the caliber of the line; so a fly-line is consequently of a larger size then a bait-line. It is a larger size then a bait-line. It is a larger size then a bait-line. It is the swere employed allogether by the bestanglers for fly-lines, but they have been almost entirely superseded by the really elegant tapered and enameled waterproof braided slik line. The latter is the line pure excellence for all kinds of fly-fishing, being smooth, round, polished and perfectly waterproof, and is just stiff and heavy enough to favor a perfectly straight cast, without looping or kinking, qualities that are peculiarly essential to this mode of angling. Those who have used the old-fashioned fly-lines, are prepared to speak feelingly and appreciatingly concerning the great superiority and excellence of this line.

mode of angling. Those who have used the old-Inshioned Hy-lines, are prepared to speak feelingly and appreciatingly concoming the great superiority and excellence of this line.

They are made in several sizes for salmon, black bass and trout fishing; are very strong and serviceable, and can be purchased in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty yards. They are fashioned with a regular and gradual taper from the reel end to the fly-end, the dy-end gradual taper from the reel end to the fly-end, the dy-end gradual taper from the reel end to the fly-end, the dy-end gradual taper from the reel end to the fly-end, the dy-end gradual taper from the reel end to the fly-end, the dy-end; salmon lines usually taper both ways from the middle that the gradual taper from the waters, sky and foliageonizes well with the tints of he waters, sky and foliageonizes well with the tints of he waters, sky and foliageonizes well with the tints of he waters, sky and foliageonizes well with Nos. 3 and 4, some dealers designating the sizes by letters, others by nunerals.

The old hair line is still used to some extent, but it is o,en to many objections. Af best it is a weak line, and soon rots and becomes worthless by use, even with good care. The ends of the hairs recome frayed and separate after a time, and are a constant source of annoyance by sticking out at various places on the line, preventing it from working smoothly and freely through the rings of the rod. When used for black bas angling, the size suitable for trout fishing will answer, and the length should be about thirty yards.

Next best to the tapered enameled silk line, is the ofield braided silk line; though this is not tapered it is a good, strong and useful line, and is used by many anglers in preference to all others. It is tinted of a similar shade to the enameled line, and altogether is a very satisfactory fly-line, being heavy enough, and withal, cheaper than the tapered line. Letters B and F, or Nos. 3 and 4, are suitable sizes.

Next in order is th

LEADERS

Black bass leaders should be six feet long, and composed of the best single Spanish silk-worm gut, heavy and strong hard and round. The gut lengths should be perfectly clear and sound, quite smooth, and without inequalities or rough places. The rod-end of the leader should be composed of a large-sized gnt, the next length a trifles maller, and so diminish by a gradual taper to the fly-end. The

several lengths should be neatly and firmly knotted to-gether by what is technically known as the double water-knot. The ends should be cut off closely; or, if the single water-knot is used, the ends should be first wrapped with silk waxed and varnished, and then cut off neatly

with silk, waxed and varnished, and then cut off neatly and closely.

It should be remembered that it is necessary to soak and softon the ends of the gut-lengths previous to tying. The water-knot, if correctly tied, can be easily slipped apart and the snell of a fly inserted, when it is to be securely drawn together again, the snell having a knot tied on the end to prevent its pulling out; but more of this

Some leaders are now made with loops for attaching

Some leaders are now made with loops for attaching the flies, which is a very convenient and expeditious way, but the old method is still much in vogue, and both plans have their advocates.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the leader, for upon its soundness and excellence depend much of the pleasure and success of the flishing. It should be carefully examined in every inch of its length, and the knots closely inspected. The leader should always be stained some suitable neutral tint; either a slightly greenish, grayish or smoky hue will answer. Strong green tea, diluted black ink, or a weak solution of indigo, make good stains. The leader should have a loop at each end, for attaching the reel line and stretcherfly.

T will not enter into the details of making leaders, as 'I will not enter into the details of making leaders, as they can now be purchased so cheaply, and of such superior excellence, that the amateur can hardly hope to equal them, even were it necessary. The leaders known as "mist-colored" are all that can be desired, and the angler can have them sent by mail from any first-class dealer, who will select them "upon honor." I will only add, beware of double or twisted leaders; they are an abomination to the black bass fly-fisher.

Combinator For Man 25th.

J. A. HENSHALL.

Cynthiana, Ky., May 25th.

Maine—Lincoln, May 26th.—In the town of Topsfield, forty miles cast from here, is a small lake nearly two miles long by about fifty rods wide, which is one large boiling spring, having no visible inlet and but one small stream running from it, in which are the gamiest land-locked sahaou and salmon trout it has ever been my good fortune to struggle with. Prof. Mills and I made a hurried visit to it the other day, fishing from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M. We caught, after most exciting sport, ten beauties, the smallest of which weighed two and a half pounds.

F. C.

pounds. F. C.

MAINE TROUT,—Mr. D. J. Flanders, Gen. Pass. Agent of
the Boston and Maine Railroad, is a disciple of Izaak
Walton and an expert fisherman. He captured on the
Upper Dan, Rangeley Lakes, last fall a trout weighing
64 bs. Under Mr. Flanders' supervision the angling tourist is always well treated on the Boston and Maine road,
which is the favorite route among those who have once
been over it. The rates of excursion tickets from Boston
and return, as now issued, are: To Andover, \$9; South
Arm, \$12; Middle Dana, \$13; Upper Dam, \$14; Indian
Rock, \$15.25; Upton, \$11; Greenvale (Rangeley Lakes),
\$12.50; Indian Rock (Rangeley outte), \$13.75; Indian
Rock (in via. Phillips, out via. Andover, or vice versa),
\$15.25; Forks of the Kennebec, \$13; Mt. Kineo House,
\$15.

MAINE TROUTING.—Newport, Mc., May 24th.—Have just returned from a trout fishing trip to Kingsbury Stream, which emptics into the Piscataquis at Abbot Village, on the Mooschead Lake road. The water is a little too high yet for first-class fishing, and is still discolored by surplus water from the swamps. No trout in eddies or deep holes, but all on the ripples, feeding on winged ants, of which insect their throats were full, and they in consequence were semantial fastillates in versue. eadies of deep notes, but an on the rippies, feeding on winged ants, of which insect their throats were full, and they in consequence were somewhat fastidious in regard to the lures prosented; but the flight lasts only three or four days. We counted 100 tront as the result of a little over half a day's fishing with two rods after returning all the smallest ones. By the time this reaches you tront fishing will be nearly at its best in the upper part of the State. I think the black flies are going to be unusually plenty and uncommonly savage this spring, and would advise all anglers not to venture into the woods without a liberal supply of green tar and sweet oil, mixed in proportion of three parts of the latter to one of the former; it is by far the best preparation made to keep off flies, lasting four times as long as oil of pennyroyal or peppernint. It is also excellent for improving the complexions of those whose occupations keep them within doors, as a single day's application will give them a color which would cause a Fute to blush with envy. Penoiscor.

Blue Fishing.—Riverside House, Forked River, N J. BLUEFISHNO.—Riverside House, Forsed River, N. J., May 29th—Plenty of bluefish now in the bay near the Riverside House, catches of twenty-five or thirty being the average per boat the past week. They run from two to four pounds and make fine sport. Weather warm, and we look for good fishing of all kinds from

SHAD AND FLY.—Plainfield, N. J., May 28th.—It has long been a question of veracity on the part of the disciples of Lzaak Walton, especially in this section, as to the possibility of catching shad with hook and line. That question is, however, settled at last in the affirmative, Last Friday, three gentlemen, members of the New Jersey Game and Flish Protective Society, visited the Raritan River, in the vicinity of the dam below Bound Brook, with two purposes in mind. One to see that the law was being obeyed regarding the hauling of nets at that point, and another to whip the stream with flies for duce, perch and sunfish. While enjoying the latter sport, the writer was so fortunate as to have a shad strike the lead fly, and after a tusel of some fifteen minutes succeeded in landing the fish, which weighed \$\frac{3}{2}\$ pounds. The rod used was a nine ounce Orvis. Although much heavier black Shad and Fly .- Plainfield, N. J., May 28th. ing the fish, which weighed 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds. The rod used was a nine ounce Orvis. Although much heavier black bass have been killed by this rod, in season, we must say that this shad possessed great strength, and gave more sport and excitement in its capture. Keep the nets out of the river and rare sport is in store for the anglers.

The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE BEAGLE JUDGING.

HAT we have printed the below communications in full, in spite of their very outspoken criticisims of the late bench show judging, is the best evidence we can offer that it is our aim to afford the largest liberty to our correspondents consistent with the limits of our space. when they do not themselves overstep the limits of propriety. In our mind, no healthy subject can be injured by proper ventilation, but at the same time the true object of such airings must not be lost sight of, While it is the universal impression that the animals at the late show were to be judged by Stonehenge's points, we have been told that all the judges did not construe Rule 8 as a direction so to do. The rule in question reads as follows :-

The scales of points given in the third edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands," by J. H. Walsh (Stone-henge), will be used by the judges, when necessary, in judging the dogs.

Therefore, cannot it with justice be claimed that in the majority of cases the judges did not deem it necessary to use said points?

Whatever may be the adjustment of the differences of opinion in the past, it is patent to us that a reform must at once be adopted for governing the proper judging of dogs in the future. We believe the time has come when there can be no difficulty in instituting a proper standard of points, and upon finding plenty of good judges, "those to the manor born," to see that the rule of judging by this standard is carried out. We have always been opposed to three judges, and to English judges; where there is only one, he is very careful, for he cannot lay the blame on anybody but himself. Therefore, in the future let us have American judges-let them be specialists, and let each one be detailed to judge his own individual classes. This will narrow the matter down, and in the future we will have our own countrymen to pick to pieces, and thus save our guests-the foreign judgesfrom the abuse that is always heaped upon their heads by unthinking people the moment their backs are turned upon our shores.

Turning now to the subject in question, we may say that the standard of perfection of the beagle thirty-five years ago was considered to be from ten to eleven inches, and the latter was the maximum height. Stonehenge advises that they should not be bred under 9 inches, and Mr. Dalziel, in his admirable book, "British Dogs," gives the measurements of two good dogs, one 14s inches and the other 15 inches. The former authority states that it is said in the time of the Virgin Queen, Bess herself possessed a pack so diminutive that they could be carried in a man's glove. This statement, of course, must be taken cum grano salis. Had we been told, however, that a pack of beagles had been wont to repose, in the time of the Roundheads, in the hat of Oliver Cromwell, the one now shown in the armory of Stirling Castle, we would have believed it beyond all question. But it is not in this crude way must we size the merry little bound spoken of by Oppian as one of the kind of dogs peculiar to the ancient Britons :-

There is a kind of dog of mighty fame For hunting: worthy of a fairer frame;
By painted Britons brave in war they're bred,
Are beagles called, and to the chase are led, Their bodies small, and of so mean a shape You'd think them curs that under table gape

It is a mere question of inches-in our opinion we want a practical dog of about 12 to 15 inches for our rough, stony hill-sides, and when they exceed that measurement exhibitors should furnish the judge with a pair of far-seeing glasses, so as to reduce in size the animals before him and spy out in the future his impending fate.

GRANBY, Conn., May 24th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:—
By the request of several prominent breeders of beagles
I took notes and measurements of entries in that class—
prize winners in particular—and am compelled to say that
such unaccountable judging as was shown in the award of
prizes in that class it has never been my misfortune to

prizes in that class it has never been my mistortune to witness before.

An overgrown animal, measuring 16 inches high at shoulder, was given first prize.

The second prize was captured by another oversized specimen, standing 16j at shoulder, and I should judge would turn the scales at 26 pounds. Head had a snipy, whittled-out look that was anything but hound-like in expression, and ears were short in leather and set high. The giving of third prize to a dog standing over 19 inches high at shoulder, and that must have weighed 30 pounds, is what I wish to say most about. We have read in the works of Stonelienge, Herbert, and many others, that a beagle is a diminutive hound; in fact, a "pocket edition of the old Southern hound," and should have the long ears "that sweep away the morning dew," and acedition of the old southern hound," and should have the long ears, "that sweep away the morning dew," and according to that high authority, The Fancier's Gazette, should not exceed 15 inches in height; but the honorable judge did not consider size any barrier to success, and gave prizes to oversized animals that would rain the equitation of any breeder who should send them out as taugites.

o beagles recently imported by the Essex County

Hunt were not shown, as they measured 16 inches high, and were very justly considered oversized by the club. Why the judge should overlook such dogs as Ramber, Lottle (winner of first at New York in 1879) and Charley (second at New York in 1879) is a mystery to us that we hope the judge will kindly explain, and if dogs 19 inches high and weighing at least thirty pounds are beagles, we hope the judge will tell us what a harrier is.

N. ELMORE.

Montclair, N. J., May 24th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I wish to call the attention of the several breeders of pure beagles to the fact that the standard of excellence is going up a peg in size. According to the awards at the I to bench show the winners were from 15 inches up. It used to be from 12 to 15, but not one of the prize winners in the above class were less than 15. The third prize was awarded to a dog that I know was 169 inches high at shoulders. The others I did not measure, but someone else did. The Essex County Hunt Club imported two splendid bitches. They arrived about three weeks ago, in good condition, so I had a bench show of my own to decide which I should take to the show. The late arrivals, however, lost the chance of seeing Madison Square Garden just because they measured full 15 inches at the shoulders; but they are beauties, for all that. Editor Forest and Stream

The late arrivals, however, loss the comment of Madison Square Garden just because they measured full 15 inches at the shoulders; but they are beauties, for all that.

One of the judges in last year's show censured me for taking a bitch into the ring that measured 15 judies. I tried to rub the half inch off her feet with sindapper, but I couldn't fetch it. He (the judge) said 8'10 was no "bagle." I thought of setting the dog onto him, but he gave me third prize with another dog, and 51 bet up on him and promised to be more careful in my selection for future bench shows, and I was, for instead of taking a couple of 15 inch beagles, I took one 124 inches and one 131 inches, and got beaten with two 14 inch ones. I believe, Mr. Editor, that if I had taken a couple of 18 inch hounds I should have got first and swond, sure. On meeting the aforesaid judge in the building, I asked him what he called a beagle? He building, I asked him what he called a beagle? He builded at me and said, "What did I tell you last year?" Of course I forgot, but I hadn't, so I took him around 15 the kennels and asked him to point out the best two. Well, he just went and showed me my own two. He said the others were "duifers," oversized, and that he never saw a "bagie" over 15 inches; but, alas, I had to stand it when the prizes were given, although I did get immorable mention, and the dogs that took first and second hast year did not get a smell. The above gentleman was not a judge this year, so I had I can be ready for em. I will try and ring in the right ones if I can find out.

I will try and ring in the right ones if I can find out.

II. II.

The Cocker strouse at the show.—Buffulo, N. Y.,

May 24th.—Editor Forcet and Stream:—I am a breeder
of cocker spaniels in a modest way. I have visited several bench shows, but saw few specimens that I fancied
better than my own. In securing my original stock I
was always very careful to avoid curly coats, or dogs
with topknots. At an expense of upward of \$50 I visited
the late Now York Dog Show, principally to view the
poize winners in the cocker classes, and compare my
leas of a standard dog with those of the judges. Intngine my surprise and disgust, when first was awarded
i the dog class to the poorest specimen in the show. It
could boast of a topknot very similar that of Mr. Holabird's champion Irish water spaniel dog Barney. When
I stu this dog, previous to the judging (?), I wondered
I lew a person could be foolish enough to enter such a
specimen in the cocker class. Now this award looked to
me as if the judge knew but very little of what constituted a cocker spaniel. I heard it stated that he claimed
that there was not a genutine cocker spaniel in the show.
For argument's sake we will concede this, or that there
is not one in the United States; and I presume he will
admit, that such a cocker is a rarity, even in England—
the original home of the breed. But that there were
sweral specimens in the dog class which were greatly
superior and came much nearer the standard of Stonlength that the color is a standard that bench shows adverties the dogs are to be judged by, when prizes are
warded to such miserable specimens as the one in question. I am not a disappointed exhibitor. The only dog
that I owned an interest in at the show was awarded first
prize in his class, with, I believe, eight competiors.

Cocker.

THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

EASTERN FIELD TRIALS CLUB-New York, May 8th. - The un-EASTERN FIRM THATE (LEGEL-AND FORM AND SOC.—120 uni-designed, a committee appointed by the Eastern File of Trials Club, for ceive subscriptions to the Memorial Fund, to accompany the resolutions of symaphy to the family of the late Wm. M. Tileston, Esq., of this city, respectfully solicit your cordial and carnest cooperation in this land blue undertaking.

curriest cooperation in this matched undertaking.

In addition to yeur own contribution, we would ask you to secure from sportament, naturalists, loves of aquatic and all outdoor sports, and from all Who sympatics in the benearchean
and sorrow occasioned by the recent cananity at Madison Square
Garden, as Blerd and prompt subscriptions to this fund as their dings may prompt them to make, under all the well-know

chromastones.
This fund is a positive and greatly needed benefit, and all who join in creating it may feel assured of doing a good deed.
We inclose blanks for subscriptions, which please present to the

Thench Show scoring cards, with complete table of points, by Fdward J. Forster, Secretary Massachusetts Kennel Club. By the table, the value of any particular point of any breed, according to Stonchenge, can be seen at a glance. Twenty-five cents per package, or five packages for \$1, postpaid. Send currency or stamps. Address Edward J. Forster, Charlestown, Mass.

Wachting and Canocing.

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FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

June 3—Empire Y. C. Dowling Challenge Cup,
June 4—Philadeiphia Y. C. Annual Regatta,
June 5—Harris Challenge Cup, Haverhill, Mass.
June 7—Philadeiphia Y. C. Annual Regatta,
June 7—Southern X. C. Corinthian Regatta.
June 10—Nx Y. Y. C. Ronnet Cups for schooners and sloops,
June 10—Sut Y. Y. C. Ronnet Cups for schooners and sloops,
June 10—Sut Y. Y. C. Ronnet Cups for schooners and sloops,
June 10—Suthern Y. C. Corinthian Regatta.
June 10—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Regatta.
June 11—Southern Y. C. Corinthian Regatta.
June 12—Seawanhaka Corinthian Statches,
June 13—Joney Y. C. Championship Regatta.
June 14—Ronnet Cup Y. C. Corinthian Statches,
June 14—Suthburr Y. C. Sournet Regatta.
June 15—Ione Island Y. C. Annual Regatta.
June 15—Ione Island Y. C. Korinthian Statches,
June 17—Provincetown Y. C. Regatta,
June 19—San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Half Moon Bay,
June 3—Borbecket Y. C. Regatta,
June 19—San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Half Moon Bay,
June 3—Dorchester Y. C. Harbor Cruise,
June 2—Ounker City Y. C. Harbor Cruise,
June 2—Ounker City Y. C. Harbor Cruise,
June 2—Ounker City Y. C. Harbor Cruise,

June 26—Dorchester Y. C. Regatta. June 25—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatta. June 27—Quaker City Y. C. Hurbor Cruise. June 29-N. Y. Y. C., Breaton's Reef Challenge Cup.

YACHTING NEWS.

Notes From San Francisco.—The yawl Emerald, which was for so many years cock-of-the-walk in San Francisco Bay as a Bermudian sloop, has been thoroughly overhauled. She has a Bernudian sloop, has been thoroughly overhauled. She has a new dock and her spars have been reset. Her catch has been rulsed to give standing room. She was an old-style yacht, with low freeboard and very low eatin. She has been fitted up handsomely. The Emerald can still crowd some of the larger yachts. Mr. J. Clem Chiler, for many years a leading member of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and an enthusiastic yachtsman, has gone to New York to live. Mr. Unler was owner of the yawl Emerald. His fellow members of the club rulss him greatly, as he has taken very great interest in building up the organization, and is a genial, bessent companying. The sloop (Jarg, which was brought for the property of pleasant companion. The sloop Clara, which was brought from New York to San Francisco on a vessel's deck two years ago for New York to San Francisco on a vessel's deck two years ago for Jabez, Howes, Est₁, is now the property of Jno. Rad Hamilton, of the San Francisco Vacht Club. Mr. Hamilton has refuted her and put her in first-rate shape. Her cabln has been raised to give head room, and her interlor fittings are now very handsome. She has had 1,000 pounds of lend put in her keel, which makes her stand up very much better. Before Mr. Howes sold her he had her stern remodeled and lengthened, so she is now, with the new improvements, very much better adapted to San Francisco waters than when she arrived. Mr. Hamilton has her jibs arranged so as the set as the second of th than ward six arrived. Buglish fashion in strong broczes. The yawl Kappho has been thoroughly overhauld this winter and has just been launched in a greatly improved condition. She has been lengthened eight feet, and is now forty-one feet water line. Her cabin has also been raised and lengthened, the additional Her cabin has also been raised and lengthened, the additional length giving two state-rooms. She has now an enormous sliding topmast, the second one of the kind in San Francisco Lay, the first one having been put on the little yawl End some three years ago. Her topsail has as much hoist within ten feet as the mainsail. Her driver, or "Jigger," has been changed from a gail to lee of mutton, and she is now fitted with a flying jib. Win, Stone, the builder, made a very neat job in lengthening the Sappho. Her name, by the way, has been changed to the Loilta. With the yawl rig and big sliding topmast the Loilta can carry a very large or very small amount of sail, the change being made very quickly and readily, the whole being very weil adapted to San Francisco waters, where the winds are strong in the afternoons and light in and readily, the whole being very well adapted to San Francisco waters, where the winds are strong in the afterneous and light in the mornings. The sloop yacht Annie, formerly of New York, and brought on the ship Three Brothews to San Francisco for Jubez Howes, Esq., last full, has been very much improved since her arrival at the latter port. She fairly glitters with brass work, etc., now. Her cabin has been thoroughly overhauled, new cushions, new carpets, new paint, etc. Oil paintings have been put on the panels, mirrors added, convenient dish lockers, signal lockers, etc., put in. Her iron work and rigging have been replaced, gratings put in cock-pit; and in fact she does not look like the same vacht. Although she carries very much less sail than she sanny yacht. Although she carries very much less suil than she did in New York on the race down from Mare Island on the first cruise of the San Francisco Yucht Club this season, she came in third, the California boats Chispa and Consuclo alone beating her.

A PRETTY MODEL—Mr. Rushton, of Canton, N. Y., has sent us a beautiful model of his traveling canoe. It is about 4ft, long-regularly built up, and shows all the rivets and details of a full-

A HANDICAP MATCH.-The Secretary of the New York Y. C.

A HANDICAP MATCH.—The Secretary of the New York Y. C., Mr. Chas. A. Minton, has offered a cup, to be sailed for by yachts of the cluth, upon a bandicap measurement, as under:—
The race will be sailed on, Friday, June 11th, over the regular club course, for a cup valued of \$250, presented by the Secretary for competition by schooners and Sloops of the club. Yachts will not be restricted as to sails, or in the time of making the race. It has been decided to adopt, as the most fair and simple method of handleapping the various classes and rise, the scale annexed. Time allowances will be made according to the usual rule of the N. Y. Y. C., and the race will be sailed, with the exceprule of the N. Y. Y. C., and the race will be sailed, with the excep-

rule of the N. 1.5 (2.6), that the race will be sinced, with the exceptions noted, in accordance with its regulations.

Entries should be made in writing to the Secretary of this committee, Mr. W. Lindsay Blatch, at the could house, before S. P.M. on Jinne 9th. To cover the expenses of the committee back materiance fee of \$20 will be required from each yacht tentering: y excess will be returned,

Any excess will be returned, Owners of yachts entering can produce three tickets each from Mr. F. W. S. Hurst, 60 Broadway, for the committee boat, which will leave the Battery at 9,59 A.M. precisely on the morning of the race, and the Ferry Landing at Stapleton at 10 Octock, stopping

at the same points returning.

In the event of the Annual Regatta of the club being postponed until the 11th, this race will be sailed on Wonday, the 14th. Committee—F. W. J. Hurst, J. Fred is Tama, W. Lindsay Blatch. In calculating time allowances, the following percentage of cubical contents of each yacht will be taken as her measurement: First-class tend schooners, 60 per cent.; second-class keel schooners, 70 per cent.; second-class center-board schooners, 75 per cent.; first class keel sloops, 80 per cent.; first-class center-board sloops, 85 per cent.; second-class keel sloops, 80 per cent.; geomic-class keel sloops, 80 per cent.; geomic-class center-board sloops, 80 per cent.; becomic-class center-board sloops, 100 per cent.

Battries to be made to Mr. W. Lindsay Blatch, at the club house, before 8 p.M. June 9th. Sailing rutes can be fobtained from the

same source. Start, flying, off Stapleton, S. I.; ten minutes al-Course, to and around bour No. 10 on S. W. lowed to cross the line. Course, loand around bouy No. 1000 S. W. Spil, keeping it on port hand, thence to and around Sandy Hook Light Ship, keeping it on starboard hand, and return by same course. Keep to castward of houys 9, 11 and 13 on West Bank, to course. Keep to castward of hours 9, 11 and to on west man, is southward of 81 on S. W. Spit and outside 52 on the Hook, going and returning. Finish between committee boat and bouy No. 15 on West Bank.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.-The following member been added to the olub list: Messrs. James Clinch Smith, Fred. Gebhard, Geo. B. Chisolm and S. Nelson White. The citth has declined to join the N. X. A. for the present. The annual cruise has been fixed for July 13th, rendezvous at Glen Cove. For the Corinthian matches, June 12th, the following rules to be ob-

Comminances, Served:—
The race will be open to yachts of the New York, Atlantic, Eastern and New Bedford Yacht Chub, and will be governed by the sailing regulations and time allowances, and under the direction of the regatat committee of the Sewamhaka Yacht Chub. Fivo prizes are offered; one in each class in which two or more adversary, and personal prizes to each member of the winning.

yachts start; and personal prizes to each member of the winning

Classification .- Schooners .- Second class; all whose area is 1,950 Classification.—Second class; all whose area is 1,400 square feet or less. Value of prize, \$100. Cabin Sloops.—First class; those whose area is greater than 900 square feet. Value of prize, \$100. Second class; those whose area is 900 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less, and greater than 600 square feet or less. Value of prize, \$50.

Rules for Measurement .- Add the length over all to the length Rules for Measurement.—Add the length over all to the length on the water line, and divide the sum so obtained by two; this will give the "mean length" of the yacht. Multiply the mean length and the estill will give the "area" in square feet. Length over all will be measured from the after end of the planksheer at the middle of the stern, to a point perpendicular to the forward end of the load water line at noint perpennicular to the lorward claus this losal water hie at the upper line of the planksheer, or a point corresponding thereto, if the planksheer does not extend so far. Eutries must be made in writing, addressed to the Regatta Com-mittee, and filed with the Secretary of the club, O. E. Cromwell,

34 Liberty street, Room 4, by 3 o'clock, P.M., on June 10th, accomanderly street, room 4,05 a clock, P.M., an and roun, accompanie by the measurement of the yandt entered, according to Seawanhaka rules, certified to by the measurer of the club from which she enters, or by her owner, together with a list of the proposed crew, their several occupations and addresses. Every yacht-owner whining a prize shall allow the measurer to

Theory sachteness of his sacht. The fee for this will be \$15, and the lines will remain the property of the seawahaka Y. C. The Trensurer cannot deliven u prize until this rule is compiled with, No copies of these lines will be allowed without consent of the

Crews.—One man for every five feet of length on deck, and one for any additional part of tive feet, will be allowed, not including

Yachts in Corinthian races must be manned by amateurs ex-Yachts in Corintian races must be manned by amatours ex-clusively. The salling master, cook and steward, if carried, shall remain below, and not appear on deck; and none of them shall in any way direct or assist in the management or working of the yacht. Any infringement of this rule will forfeit all claim to the prize. Every yacht sailing in any match or regatia shall have on hoard during ruch race a momeber of the club. Each yacht shall be sailed and, as far as possible, steered by her owner or by a mem-ber of the club to which she belones. Schooners will be re-stricted to headsails, maincail, working-guff-topsail and spinaker. No two headsails of the same name shall be carried at the same National to measures, manifold, working-gail-topsail and spinaker. No two headsails of the same name shall be carried at the same time. Balloon jibs will not be allowed. A working-gaff-topsail is a jib-headed-topsail that does not extend above the truck nor beyond the gaff end.

Flying start at II.A.M., at second whistle from olub steamer. Ten

Flying start at 11 A.M., at second whistic from old betainer. Fen minutes allowed to cross the line. Course for all but fourth class, from line between steamer and Fort Wadsworth around buoy Io on Southwest Spit, keeping it on port hand, thence around Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on starboard hand, and return over same course. Fourth class will round Gedney's Channel buoy, Keeping it on starboard hand, instead of lightship. Keep to castward of buoys?, 11, 13, and outside 5i. Finish at starting to eastward of buoys 9, 11, 13, and outside 54. Finish at starting line. Regatta Committee, James H. Elliot, C. Wyllis Betts, Louis P. Bayard, Robert Center, Giraud Foster.

Lynn Yaght Cath.—The oilicers for 1880 arc: Commodore, R. C. Neal; Yice-Commodore, E. G. Souther; Fleet Captain, H. Dennis; Secretary, C. G. Viall; Treasurer, C. H. Clifford; Measurer, C. H. Taylor.

JEFFRIES YACHT CLUB.—The officers for ISSO are as follows Commodore, William McCormick, yacht Gad; Yice-Commodore Frank H. Blancy, Empress; Filect Captain, George P. Tenney, Vision; Measurer and Secretary for the committee, George A. Palmer, of yacht W. B. Ford. The club has seventy-eight members, and owns a club-house at Jeffries Point, East Boston.

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB,-The club now numbers among its fact some of the finest yachts on the coast. There are forty en-rolled in the club, and new ones are constantly being added, Four of the yachts measure over 70ft. in length, and twenty are 30ft. and over. The new club-house will be supplied with a sightly tower, with halcoules on the first and second hores, attording an ample view of regatins. A library of yachting and nautical litera-ture will be one of its attractions. The handing facilities and the arrangements for the care of yachts will be very complete. Moresurrangements for the care of yacins will be very complete. Mooring buoys for club and visiting yacibts will be conveniently located. Arrangements will also be made for the laying-up of yachts and boats in winter. The club has now about one hundred members. An application for membership for Gen. B. F. Butler's schooner America has been received.

MORE LEAD .- The Vision, of Boston, has had a heavy lead keel added, and the cat boat Louis has received an iron one

CRUISE OF THE CASCO.-Dr. Merritt left San Francisco May 8th, in his schooner Casco, for a protracted cruise in the South Seas. We have a photograph of her, showing her to be a fine, wholesome looking craft. She was built in 15% at Oakland Greek. Length over all, 86ft, w.l., 88ft, draft, Ifft, beam, 22ft, with a lead keel. The party on board consists of two ladies and three gentlemen in the cabin, and a sailing-muster, cook and steward and four hands before the mast.

TO EUROPE IN A NUT-SHELL.-Two young men from New TO BRIGHE IN A NULSHELL—TWO young men from New York State, George P. Thomas and Fred Norman, are baving a Birle boat 17tf. long built at Glowester, in which they fixend crossing the Atlantic and visiting many of the leading European ports. They will start about June 1st. It is the smallest boat that has ever made the attempt. The craft will be named Little

LAUNCHED .- Our Salem correspondent sends the following: In Beverly, the Rock Bros. have launched a fine, new sloop, 30ft. over all, 10ft. 6in. beam, 23ft. w.l. She will Join the Nautilus Yacht Club, of Salem.

THE COUNTESS .- The Countess of Dufferin, schooner, famous as having tried for the America cup some years ago, has been thoroughly overhauled and caulked at Kingston. She will hail from

CLEVELAND YACHTING ASSOCIATION,-The coming regatta CLEVELAND TACHTIM ASSOCIATION.—The coming regatta. Open to the lakes, July 5th, promises to bring out the satiling, the Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and other cluts having signified their intention of being present. There will probably be three classes of yachts, with first prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$90, and lesser ones for second and third. The employees of Morgan, Root & Co. have purchased the schooner Star, of Sandusky, re-named her the Capoline, given her new spars and outif. Mr. A.-Van Tuyl will do the skippering. The club will go on a cruise in July to Sault St. Marie. The Lyman Bros. have launched a new schooner, the Syrius, and are building another for themselves.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB,-The first racing of the s The matches being open to first-class and fourth-class yachts of the club, with professional crews. Prizes, respectively, \$150 and \$50. Of the fourth class none showed up, probably because a Some of the tourner enes nome of their owners' zeal. A large crowd had congregated at the club house, on the shore of Lake Pontchartath, and ladies were a conspicuous adornment among the thousands of spectators. The whole city of New Orleans takes a deep felt inferest in the yacht races, riewing them Orients takes a deep left introces in the years takes, which is the North. Pools are sold on the favorites, and money changes hands at a rate which shows that business in the South cannot be at a standstill, but must be decidedly thourishing. The lively people of the Oresent City might well send our fright public in the of the Crescent City might well send our frigid public in the North a little of their animation, for here the crowd hardly rises to a cheer for the winning yacht, unless spurred on by the pres-ence of personal friends of the lucky craft's owner; and as for betting, the general public at our races could not tell a schooner from a frigate, or a sloop from a Venetian gondola. New Orleans possesses some of the fastest jib-and-mainsails in America, im-ported from the North as well as built at home, and the older hands have got the knack of getting the nost out of them as well as we in New York; consequently the public down there expects to see no mere bungle among local mud-scows, but gathers to witness racing, which for pluck and dare-devil carrying on, canwitness racing, which for priors and dare-devit carrying on, cau-not be surpassed in the more temperate latitudes. Moreover, the Southern Yacht Club seems to be distinguished for excellent management, and all work in harmony in the most commendable manner, elfqueism and localism being banished entirely from its manner, eliqueism and localism being banished entirely from its proceedings. The entries in the first class were: Startle, 27tt. 11fin., C. T. Howard; John Clemens, sailing master. Albertine, 2ttf. 11fin., A. Brewster; Alox. Browster, sailing master. Laghane, 2ttf., E. Harris; Edwin Harris; Salling master. Lagh Emma, 2tf. 21fin., E. L. Israel; John Curner, sailing master. Pluck and Luck, 2tf. 11fin., E. L. Israel; Alnoine Ryan, sailing master. Course, traingular, five miles, sail thrice over, making fifteen miles in all. Wind S.E. by E., light, but an ugly sky promising plenty before long. Judges: W. J. Hare, J. B. McConnell and J. D. Huger. The start was from an anchor, and to the first mark it was a dead beat with a seven-knot wind. At the gun Laub D. Huger. The start was from an anchor, and to the first mark it was a dead beat with a seven-knot which. At the gun Ladiy Emma paid off first, Pluck and Luck: second, then Albertine, Oydmus and the now Skortle Foulling. The latter soon doused her topesail. Emma fotched the murk first and Cydmus got around a good second. Startle had sold high in the pools, but seemed to have the usual poor luck of a new and untitled boat. To the second mark balloon jibs were in order and a siashing pace was made, Emma gadinig on all hands, Cylnius still a good second, Pluck and Luck third, Albertine nearly a minute later, and Startle still in the rear. She was not still emough, and had to be brought out of it too often for her good. Pluck gave up, leuking like a basket, and she could not be keep alload any longer. The wind had freshened too often for her good. Putch gave up, bedding like a basket, and she could not be kept adout any longer. The wind had freshened into a snorter, and the strain on hull and rig was terrific. Suddenly the Lady, a winner up to this moment, Jumped Into the wind like a flash, bowspril gone short off at the stem and jib, and the wreck trailing along-side, forcing her to come to an anchor and ending her chances for the pot. Abortine took wrong course, letting Startte in for second. Cydine increased the gap steadily both she and Startte taking a very bad knock down to a flaw, the former finally landing the purse for her owner after a hard and Albertine third in 2h. 2ba. 7s. And of course the enthusiasm of our Southern friends was justifiable, for had not a genuine Southern built ship heaten all the Northern Byers? Booming of cannon and the shouts of the multitude littingly celebrated the event. The Cydine, now holder of the Challenge Cup of the club, was built by Octava Tommon, of Algieries, a colored boat builder, event. The Cydnus, now holder of the Challenge Cup of the club, was built by Octave Tommo, of Algiers, a colored bont builder, who learnt his trade with John Mahoney, and his skill at modelling is now held in high esteem. The Startle was a Northern production from the yard of Pat. McGiehan, who was there to coach his latest enhalt or victory.

The randing on May 27th was open to second and third-class professionals. After a threatening morning, which did not deter a large crowd from collecting, a start was effected a little after \$\text{N.T.} = \text{Collecting}.

| 2 P.M.:- | SECOND CLASS. | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------|
| Name. E Xiphias Puck* | ength, 7. In. Entered by, 22 (a). H. T. Howard. 21 (b). F. T. Howard. 21 (c). E. L. Israel. | Carlos. |
| | THIRD CLASS. | |

4 ... J. De Buys ... R. Dolbear 1 ... A. A. Maginnis ... Ant. Syan J. H. Beban ... M. Green Juniata 19 114 Gipsy Maggie*

* Not measured.

The wind soon picked up and a little sea drove in from the N. The Wills sook praces by an early and the rest lagain to almost calm. As it was growing late the course was shortened to five miles, or once around the triangle; prizes cut down to \$50 and \$25 in each class. Xuphias and Plantom withdraw. Maggio took the lead in light airs, the No Name, a new boat, soon out-winding hear; Puck meet and Glysg following, but holding a good luff, with Juniata and Maggie bringing up the rear. At the first mack Gipsy had screwed out on the weather of the let and rounded first with a long lead. It then fell a flat calm, and the rest of the race torned into a drift, all hands depending upon slants to take them home, which they reached as follows: Juniata, 7h. 3lm. 4ss.; Ulpsa, 7h. 28m. 7s.; No Name, 7h. 40m. 2s.; Puck, 7h. 55m. 3s.; Mugges, 7h. 55m. 48. A protest was entered against Juniata for sculling with her rudder, and Gipsy owned up to the same impeachment. The decision of the judges has not yet been rendered. No Name wins in the second class. The regular regular regular as proponed to the next day, the above being in reality only a soruly made. then felt again to almost a calm. As it was growing late the course reality only a sorub match

KNICKERBOCKER YACHT CLUB.—The club sailed its annual regatta on Decoration Day, May 31st, and a fair number of yachts came to the line, where course for the first and second classes. The course for the lirts and second classes are supported by the contraction of the contract of the contract of the contract of the course of the contract of the contract of the course was to be sailed over twice, making in all a distance of fourteen miles. First Contract of the club-house statebout. This course was to be sailed over twice, making in all a distance of fourteen miles. First Contract of the club house statebout. This course was to be sailed over twice, making in all a distance of fourteen miles. First Contract and a second the course, and had a walk over in her class. There was a good bit of racing between Sharpie, Eville and Quits, the latter coming out best in the end. Parndi, Quits and Ebrits were declared winners, Judges, James Gibney and John La Costa.

FIRST-CLASS YACHTS.

| Name. Owner. Lr ParoleCommodore Carter3 | ngth. . In. 3 6 | Actual Time, H.M.S. 3 J3 15 | Corrected Time, 11,M.S. 3 18 15 |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| SECOND-CLASS Y | CHTS. | | |
| Quits Arnold & Varians 20 Estelle C. P. Rosemon 10 Thetis George R. Hobby 20 Sharpie W. Potter, Jr 2 Willie F. Winnie 12 | 0 0 1 1 | 3 30 25 3 33 00 3 33 10 3 33 50 3 34 10 | 3 29 40 3 29 504 3 33 304 3 33 50 3 31 195 |
| THIRD CLASS YA | CHTS. | | |
| EddieC. W. Lamb | 5 5 | 3 53 30 4 02 00 withdr | 3 50 40 5-16 4 02 00 awn |

QUAREE CITY YAOUT CLUT.—The fifth annual regults of the Quaker City Yacht Clut was sailed on the Delaware hast Monday, sixteen yachts of the first, second and third classes started at II.36 to sail fifteen miles down the river to a buoy off. Chester and re-turn. The breeze was northwest, and the race was sailed on an elb tido. The prizes were a champion hag in each class. The Minerra, Malbin S. Thomas and the Etide won in their classes. The Columbia withdrew after starting, and the Goope W. Haees was ruid out because she rounded the buoy on the wrong

| siue .— | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|------------|--------|------|
| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | |
| | | Buoy. | Home H. | Bu M | |
| Columbia (withdrawn) | | | | | |
| G. W. Fairman 1 | 80 | 30 | 3 | 45 | 25 |
| White Wing | | 15 | | 417 | |
| Coquette | 19 | 00 | | | |
| | | 00 | 3 | 25 | 00 |
| Mmerva 1 | | 60 | | 39 | |
| Clara 1 | 09 | 00 | 0 | 0:7 | 35 |
| SECOND ULASS | | | | | |
| Lillie 1 | 09 | 45 | 3 | 39 | 50 |
| Stella | | 15 | 3 | 55 | (90) |
| Chris, Gallagher | | 00 | 3 | 58 | 30 |
| Eliza | | 00 | - 3 | 57 | 30 |
| Mahlon S. Thomas | | 15 | 3 | 41 | 35 |
| | - | 2.0 | - 0 | 7.8 | 0.0 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | | | | |
| Adelphia | 13 | 00 | 3 | 51 | 1.5 |
| Bianca I | 15 | 00 | | | |
| Camden 1 | 23 | 30 | | | |
| Eddie | | 15 | S | 41 | EO |
| George W. Hasse (ruled out) | | 00 | | ** | |
| | | 20 | 3 | 56 | 05 |
| Sappho I | 1 10 | 40 | (3 | 130 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | |

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

THE customary annual "opening cruise" of this club has best come deservedly popular. The A. Y. C. was the first to institute this feature which has since been followed to advantage by others. The invitation extended to the friends and acquainfold the property of the commodition of the club, has done much to introduce a fresh element for the sport from year to year and has been the means of turning the aport from year to year and has been the means of turning the attention of many a landsmen to the advisability of domining sea togs and following the bring deep for good, honest and whole table, cards or in the rocking chair. Every season the number of yachts following the bring deep for good, honest and whole table, cards or in the rocking chair. Every season the number of yachts following the Commodore out to the Spir and lanch has been increasing in numbers, no less than 18 sul, hearly all of considerable forming, answering the starring cut this season, on 19 feet and the control of the start of the starting cut this season, on 19 feet increasing in numbers, no less than 18 sul, hearly all of considerable forming, answering the starting cut this season, on 19 feet increasing in numbers, no less than 18 sul, hearly all of considerable forming, answering the starting cut this season, on 19 feet cities was informed in nutre, and by no means to be viewed in the light of legitlmate racing, it would be wrone to describe it as such, though many a little brais between the old undertain and orders issued, the club flag was saluted by the fleet in the morning as it was flung to the breeze the first time from the new house at Bay Ridge, after which jibs were run up, anchors catted and the following yachts ag a course through the Astronov for well; Atelanta, 81 ft., Rens-Commedore W. R. Vermilye; Agnes, 55 ft., Commodore L. A. Fish; Trilon, 26 ft. G. A. Thayer; Mysello, 27 ft., A. Thowel; Stella, 41R, Vice-Com, H. H. Hogins; Kaiser, 46rt, W. H. Fleit; Gonia, 37 ft., T. F. Fisker, Mah, 25 ft., G. Thayer; Mysello, 27 ft., G. THE customary annual "opening cruise" of this club has be

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

THE fleet brought together off Stapleton, S. I., for the opening of cruise, May 31st, in obedience to the Commodore's orders, mustered strong, some twelve yachts putting in an appearance. As the club observes the day strictly as a cruise, little effort was made at racing, and we are inclined to think this preferable to the rather campy glory of winning in a serul sail with an irregular start, and no definite understanding of sailing rules, as well as with a lot of "outsiders" continually taking one's wind. The fleet, which sailed around the Spit Buoy, included a fine tof, the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail one of the sail of THE fleet brought together off Stapleton, S. I., for the open

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.-A raitling breeze from the E SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—A FRITTING brevze from the Ex-brought out a fine list of entries for the union race sof the South Boston Yacht Club, May 20th. Open to yachts under forty feet w. l., with one-third overhang included. Four classes. Courses for the list three classes run from the judges' heat to Cow Pasfor the first three classes van from the indges beat to Cow Pasture Budy No. 6 to Bindy No. 7, off Fort Independence to Sculpin Ledge Budy, to No. 6 tower Middle and return to start. For fourth class the course was shortened to a run to Cow Pasture Budy No. 6, do down to Budy No. 7, off Fort Independence, and back to the judges' boat. The features of the tace were the line sailing of Magic and the handsome style in which the keet sloop Amile polished off everything in her class, center-hourds fueluded. Sambeam made a close race with Bonnerelt and entered a protest against the inter taking second prize on the grounds of wrong measurement. Fearless also protested Tempest for sailing wrong course. Summary as under: course. Summary as under:

FIRST CLASS CENTER-BOARDS Actual Time, II. M. S. 1 20 03 1 47 55 Lillie, W. C. Dillingham Triton, D. H. McKny.... Genevic, D. J. Mack.... Genevic, D. J. SRCK.

SECOND CLASS
Mureil, C. G. Weld ...
Reble, J. P. Phinney
Enrique, J. P. Bullard
Eugenia, Charles West
Banshes, W. L. Whorf Annie, George Martin... Bannerett, F. A. Daniels Sunbeum, Fox & Kenny. THIRD CLASS
Topsy, Charles E. Kent.
Herald, W. B. Smith.
Wildlife, H. A. Koeth.
Unique, J. G. Stewart. ENTER-BOAR Nonpareil, J. Mansfield.... Tempest, A. K. Roberts... Violetta, J. G. Lannig. Fearless, Alexander Kidd... Veronica, S. Chamberlain... FOURTH CLASS-CENTER-BOARDS.

Kidd, James Donovan, M. J. Driscoll, George Martin, George F Kinney and James Bertram.

Rind, almies Bourdan, 3r. 3r. 4 miles in clear Sartan, cong 2 r. Rindey and James Bertrau.

FALL RIVER OPEN RACE.—The sailing regarity for cat-rigged boats not over thirty feet was sailed May 20th in Mt. Hope Bay ever a course about twenty miles in length. There were thirty-two entries. Prizes, a marine gines valued at \$55, a silver pitcher, and a silver cup, heades monoy prizes. The judges were A. Robeson, W. C. Davol, Jr., T. Davsons, Jr., G. W. Rankin, T. D. W. Wood, C. E. Glierd, of Fall River, and C. H. Whiting, of Boston. The start was thing. The wind was not very strong and was fair both ways, being morthests at the start and southeast on the return. The Heby, of Newport, took first prize in the first class, in 3h, 2lm, 15s. 19. Leitong of Newport, took first prize in the second class in 3h, 2lm, 2st. Leiton, of Newport, of Newport, took first prize in the second class in 3h, 2lm, 15s. In the third class, Jerbot, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 12m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 12m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 12m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 2h, 4sm, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 2h, 4sm, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 2h, 4sm, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 2h, 4sm, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, took second prize in 3h, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8s.; Refueler, of Newport, 5m, 8

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPS AND TRAMPS IN THE ADRIONDACKS-and Gray-

CAMPS AND TRAMPS IN THE ADBRONDACKS—and Gray-ling Fishing in Northern Michigan. A record of summer vacations in the wilderness. By A. Judd Northern, Synchuse: Davis, Bardeen & Co. 18-90. Price \$1.25.

The best known books relating to the Adrinondacks are Murray's famous volume and Wallace's "Guide." Each is in its way unequalled. We would not have a second one bide Murray's; we would not ask for a batter guide than Wallace's.

But here is a near little volume of '300 pages which is different from all the Adirondack books that ever came to our notice. It professes to be, and we should judge that it is, simply a faithful, unexagerated, true pleture of the camp life of six different parties of gentlemen who went into the woods and there mot with the average experiences of the intelligent, mainly sportsman. So faithful is the picture, so natural and evidently sincere every page, that we must compliment the welter on the success of his authorship. "Camps and Tramps" should be read by every one page, that we must compliment the writer on the success of his authorship. "Camps and Trangs" should be read by every one who has ever been to the Addrondacks: by every one who thinks of going there, and we may add by thousands who never have been in the North Woods and never expect to go there. It is a book which cannot fail of having a healthful effect. We commend it to our readers, many of whom may remember with pleas. ure the Adirondack sketches contributed by its author in Post to this paper.

NUTTALL BULLETIN.—The April number of the Bul-

NUTTALL BULLETIN.—The April attmber of the Bulletin, as usual, contains a great amount of valuable material, and is fully up to the customary shudded of excellence of this publication. The first article is by Mr. J. J. Dalpleish, and consists of the very considerable "List of Occurrences of North American Budshi Europe." Some interesting "Notes on the Wanter Plumage of Lencostic to taphecotis and L. tophroof is var. Bloomies, "by Dr. J. O. Merrill, follow, after which Mr. Ridgeway contributes an important paper on the "American Vultures (Surcontamphile,)" with special reference to their generic nomenclature. An extremely valuable article by Mr. Allengaves us the "Recent Additions to the Ornithological Fauna of North America," and will perhaps, interest a greater number of the readers of the Bulletin than any other contribution to the present number. Mr. Ridge way's "bescription of the Adult Plumage of Hierofalco apprideo bosletaes" is interesting as supplementing some remarks recently physicius" is interesting as supplementing some remarks rec

obsoletas" is interesting as supplementing some remarks recently published by Mr. Vennor on this variety in the columns of Forusz ANO STREAM.

To this number Dr. Coues contributes a very important article critical "Notes and Queries concerning the Nomenchature of North American Brids." The munther closes with an obitivary of the fate lamented Dr. Rewere, in whose death ornithological science has sustained so great a loss.

"Recent Internative and General Notes" occupy twenty-five pages of the Bulletin, and are as full as usual or interesting news

"Under the title "The Modorn Archer," Mr. John Wilkinson, of Chicago, publishes an attractive circular, which will be found useful to our, Western archory readers,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIRED AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HIGHLY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

PUBLISHED BY

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Advertisements should be gent in by saturably of each week, it possible, "Bosillone, should be supported by the money or they will not be inserted.

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**Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the Forkers ADS STREAK for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1880.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, mustbe accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

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We cunnot promise to return rejected manuscripts,
Secrutaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with
brief notes of their movements and transactions.
Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that
may not he read the propriet; in the home circle.
The property of the propriet of the property of the

Advertisements. - All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

THE NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

HE Twenty-second Annual Convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, which met at Seneca Falls, on Monday, May 24th, was a perfect ovation of success. The Long Island Sportsmen's Association, which was only represented by the Fountain Gun Club, of Brooklyn, last year, this year sent fifty-five delegates from the various clubs, a number which was unparalleled. They were enthusiastic and generous in every respect, and asked the Convention to come East for once and see what the Eastern sportsmen were composed of; also, they thought great benefit could be derived in having a thorough understanding in relation to game laws and fisheries by having their inland friends fully appreciate what was needed on the coast, and seeing for themselves during a brief visit to that section. The Long Island delegation went to Seneca Falls in two Wagner cars, especially chartered for the occasion, which were as well equipped as any hotel in the country, by their everlasting caterer, Mr. Harry Miller, of Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn. Nothing was wanting in the shape of edibles, even to frogs' legs, well broiled drinkables, eigars, etc. The party had a splendid run up, and were received at the depot by delegations from the Seneca Gun Club and the Phoenix Club, of Seneca Falls, with a good band of music, and escorted to their hotel. the Hoag House, whose proprietor, Milton Hoag, is one of the best shots in the State, as well as one of the most genial landlords. Upon their arrival, the delegation immediately took possession of the main parlor, and invited all in attendance to join them at their festive board in celebrating the occasion. The music in front of the house of course attracted the crowd, and every one was well provided for. The proprietor remarked that the gentlemen from Long Island were on a par with the rest of the gentlemen represented, and were entitled to every consideration. Every delegation arriving was cordially received in the same manner, and every courtesy ex-tended by both the home clubs. The Seneca and Phoenix both had their club-room doors wide open for their guests, everything was free and equal in all respects, and a finer set of gentlemen could not be selected than the numerous club delegates from all sections of the State

harmonious, and after routine business had been disposed of and motion made for locating the next meeting, it was unanimously passed by acclamation that the Long Island Association should have it. This was a new feature in the Convention, as it has for the past twenty years been hotly contested for hy ballot, and in many instances carried over until the second evening before the question could be settled. Of course our Long Island friends felt good. Why shouldn't they? Such a solid vote was never before heard during the many years of existence of the Association. After the adjournment, an elegant banquet was served, and after that the Long Island clubs did their part in the parlors of their hotel. Of the reception by the clubs neither could claim a superiority. Seneca Club did well, and the Phonix Club more than well under the circumstances under which they were situated, and we were pleased to see that no personal ri-valry existed in entertaining their guests. No matter which room was entered, the doors were open and a cordial hand ready to greet one. Of the field we must say a few words. The tents were

neatly arranged, and well provided with edibles free to all. The Spencer Club, of Lyons, had quite a large tent, well arranged with camp cots, etc. The Forester Club. of Buffalo, had their handsome striped tent well stocked, The Adirondack, Jefferson and Lewis County as usual. clubs had their usual tent well furnished with over comfort. The Dean Richmond tent was always open and free to all. The Queen City Club, of Buffalo, had a large tent, well equipped, and the old Monroe County Club, of Rochester, had their usual large tent well supplied with everything, and the usual pile of straw on one side where an overworked or tired man could take a good nar during the day. The Audubon Club, of Buffalo, extended their hospitalities as usual, and all friends were welcome. The tent of the Seneca Gun Club was an open house for all, like the rest. But the largest tent on the ground, with the highest flag-pole and largest flag, was that of the Long Island Association. This, like the rest, was never empty and never dry. Moisture was no name for it, and after they once let down the sides, everybody was welcome. The Onondaga County Club, of Syracuse, had the square, large tent that had become so well known in previous years. Besides these, there were numerous small tents for private purposes on the grounds.

Of the birds we can say, that a finer lot were seldom seen; they were all wild, in good condition, and good flyers. With the management no fault could be found, and everything passed off rapidly and pleasantly. Of the gentlemen present, it would take a whole paper to put in their names. We especially wish to remember our old friends from all sections who have been present for years and know their own names, but among the new comers we should not fail to name Mr. George A. Chappell, of Brooklyn, a veteran sportsman, and deeply identified with the fishing interests of the State; also, Henry Altenbrand, of Brooklyn, who organized a club especially to be a partner to this occasion, and when once there could not tear himself away. There are many others of the same type, but they have yet to learn what a New York State shoot is. Last, but not least, we can-not forget Mr. Chas. E. Fisk, of Brooklyn, who acted the part of a nobleman, and we were delighted to see that he was made referce in the first important contest.

During the entire week not a bet was made as to results in any contest.

Our Brooklyn friends ought to feel pretty well satisfied, as they have won some of the most valuable prizes. In the first place they won the Convention without a dissenting voice; then Mr. MacMaster's valuable picture, the Pierce Diamoud Badge, the Dean Richmond Trophy, the Wadsworth Cup—and the broom.

The Standing Committee for the ensuing year consists of Robert Robinson, Brooklyn; James F. Williams, Dansville; Jacob M. Witmer, Niagara Falls; Henry H. Morse, Rochester.

FIRE ARM FRAUDS .- By reference to our rifle columns it will be seen that the postal authorities have issued an order withholding all money orders addressed to the "Chichester Rifle Company," of Jersey City, N. J., on the ground that the company is a fraud, and the business conducted by it a swindle. We have repeatedly warned our readers against this concern, and are rejoiced to see its operations finally broken up. The "Chichester rifle" was extensively advertised all over the country as a "great bargain, equal to any rifle in the world," etc., and over the advertisement was placed a cut of a sportsman shooting deer and of a settler defending himself against This was to deceive the reader as to the nature of the arm. The rifles were advertised at the low price of \$4.50, and the advertisement was a magnificent one. The arm in reality, which the purchaser would receive, if he sent his money, was a small caliber (pocket pistol size), cheap made revolver, with a small stock added; in fact, only a toy.

This is but one, however, of many similar articles at present being pushed before the public. Large advertisements, attractively worded, are constantly appearing

guns being sold at less than cost, or than regular dealers can furnish. The advertisements describe immense productions-of wonderful demands from all parts of the country and inform the reader that for only a short time can they be obtained at the prices named.

It seems strange that an ordinary mortal can swallow so much and not "see through it." There is no reason why new firms, unheard of before, should spring up and be able to sell good articles cheaper than old established houses : and certainly he is a fool who trusts at all to these advertisements, and a still greater fool if he sends his money. We have lately seen a revolver, shown by a friend, who bought one, and we have read the advertisement accompanying it. It was represented to be equal to Smith & Wesson's beautiful high grade revolvers in workmanship and quality, and to be the handsomest revolver ever seen in America! The price was \$2.75. It was said to be worth really \$10, and a story was told of their being made for a Russian order, who failed to take them. The real truth is, they are cheap quality; poorly engraved little revolvers, costing less than \$3 to make. and of course the Russian contract story is too ridiculous. We would not put our head behind one of these dangerous little tools. Life and limb are too precious to be risked by the blowing up of \$2 worth of poor metal. The very best makes of guns do occasionally burst, but such an accident is exceedingly rare. Cheap fire arms often burst; as a rule they are liable to go to pieces.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad,

and the madness is sometimes exhibited by the use of cheap, poorly made firearms, which prove the agencies of self destruction.

THE TEAM OFF.

O-DAY an American team sails for the second time to meet an Irish team on Irish soil. They have gathered together in a quiet sort of a way, not altogether in the wisest manner of selection, as the present sharp discussion on that topic indicates; nor is the team, while beyond question a strong one in its individual components, the unit we should like to see, nor such a team as a sober, calm review of the field would have made up. It is too early yet to judge of Col. Bodine's capabilities as a commander, and even should defeat meet the team on the field at Raheny there is something to be said in mitigation of it. In fact, we are not altogether out of the opinion that a mild dose of defeat at this time would do American rifle shooting a vast deal of good, and we know of no team better able to swallow the bitter pill than this one There is no doubt a spirit of lethargy in rifle shooting here which a rebuff abroad may be instrumental in dispelling. The team have not had a single day's practice as a team under the eye of its captain, and once on the Irish soil and in the hands of a reception committee, virtually as extensive as the Irish census roll, the team will have hard work in

getting any practice of great value on the range there.

With a very good motive, but in a rather cumbrous manner withal, the Board of Directors thoroughly dissipated one phantasm which has been floating about for some days past.— that the team is sent out with a general shooting commission to make a descent upon Ireland in the first instance, and then complete the campaign with a sortie into England. The team has been created and is sent abroad with but a very slender backing, it is true; to do one thing and one thing only-to hold a team match The expression of this idea was with Irish riflemen. aimed at when the directors unanimously esolved "Rthat we consider it inexpedient for our representatives to enter into any team match except the one they are sent to Ireland to shoot." The match over, it is the right of the marksmen to do as they please, but not to enter into international matches as representatives of anything except themselves. Any matches of that sort which may be had, however much they may be thought to advertise this, that or another rifle, are merely "scrub matches." and any attempt to galvanize the fortuitous concourse of atoms, as the team will be when the last shot of the Irish match has been fought, into a living organic team, deserves no encouragement from this side of the ocean. It is not at all creditable to American rifle shooting, and is the one thing which will help to swell the already-rising tide of opposition to professionalism in American rifle shooting, that the Board of Directors are forced to the consideration of such a problem at all. There seems to be wanting on the part of the team, or some of them, or those into whose contact and influence they will come on the other side, that nice sense of propriety which would check them from belittling the match which led to their visit, to meet the convenience of those who have obligations on this side the water yet to meet. It should be understood at Wimbledon that until the Palma is wrested from us and added to the trophies of the exhibition tent on Wimbledon Common, no representative American team can visit that shooting ground, however many 'advertising" and so-called American teams may turn up with big pretensions.

The team for Ireland may find a difficult task before it. It has a short task to perform if it confines itself to its errand. It may be that defeat has not been without its At the meeting on Monday evening everything was of some great bargains in fire arms-of revolvers, rifles or fruit of victory on the plucky Irish marksmen. The

Rigby breech-loader is an unknown quality yet as to its merits, and we can only echo to our speeding experts a hearty bon voyage.

THE TEAM SELECTION-Col, John Bodine, who was lected as the captain of the American Team to Ireland, yesterday handed in to the office of the FOREST AND STREAM the following note :-

yesterday handed in to the office of the forest and Stream the following note:—

Editor Forest and Stream:—
It gives me pain that just at this important time, when a team is about to sail to compete in a foreign match, you have committed the indiscretion of publishing an editorial reflecting on me and my team. You had published the conditions of the competitions, and consequently knew their purport. I am not about to discuss the wisdom of the method of selection, nor the personnel of my team, except to say that I think it a strong team, and fully equal to any that may be pitted against them on the Irish ranges. And further, I challenge any man to show anything unfair in the selection, or anything like Star Chamber judgment in my action. I was fully sustained by the Committee and by the Board of Directors, and to have done differently, in any particular, would have been a violation of my instructions. If any one was agrieved, it was from his own delinquency in not complying with the plainest terms of the circular, and no one regretted this more than myself. This is the view taken in the matter by all rithmen who have become familiar with the circumstances.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I refer to this, but I cannot consent that this presentation of our action should go abroad without my earnest protest.

Col. Bodina is correct in saving that we had mublished

Col. Bodine is correct in saying that we had published the conditions, and we are correct in saying that they have not been lived up to. The one reserve which was amply sufficient for the purposes of the team was swelled to an indefinite following. Challenges about "star chamber judgment," whatever that may be, do not remove the fact that three secret meetings were deemed necessary before the present state of dissatisfaction was fully reached. Nobody has denied that the Colonel was sustained by the Board of Directors ; but that does not remove the fact that Capt. Bruce was promised Saturday as a day on which to make a score by Col. Bodine, and to his surprise and disgust found the team organized, with himself excluded. We deny the Colonel's assertion about his views being taken by all riflemen, because we know otherwise. Our own reluctance in being compelled to speak of the manner in which the team had been made up is fully as great as that of Col. Bodine in writing his note to shield the action of the managers of the

DECORATION DAY SPORTS-The growth of out-of-doors sport in the United States is never better illustrated than upon the occasion of a national holiday. Decoration Day, coming as it does at a season of the year when the heat of summer has not yet overcome the inspiriting influences of spring, has been adopted by the clubs as an anniversary day in their calendar. Yachting, rowing, athletic games, archery, cricket and rifle shooting comprised the programme of the day last Monday, and the Tuesday morning papers devoted as much space to the records of the previous day's sports, as to the distinctive forms of celebration for which this occasion has been set apart. It is fitting that the yearly commemoration of the nation's dead should thus also become a season of recreation. The arena of manly, generous competition in athletic sports has its place in the development of the nation's citizens.

COACHING .- The annual spring parade of the Coaching Club, last Saturday, was witnessed and applauded by thousands of spectators, and the young gentlemen who handled the ribbons received loud commendations for their rare presence of mind in guiding their fiery steeds through the concourse of vehicles. But how a Rocky Mountain jelu would laugh to scorn this play, and rightly so, too. If one wishes an exhibition of coaching he must go farther west than Manhattan Island to find it; and for a genuine sensation we commend a winter mountain ride through the snow.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

OUR WESTERN LETTER.

DENVER, Col., May 20th.

WHILE the vast plains, stretching from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, are not without their sontiment, their monotony, their silence, their solitude and their extent, while the sky and the ground have their grand beauty, and the very sense of the desolation has its charm to the traveler, we must not overlook the useful quality in this wild region. The long, creeping lines of fire, which may please the eye with their weird dancing in the blackness of the night far over the plain, may be doing harm as well as good. There is a hay rick or two which may prove an undesigned prey to their beauty, and a ranch or so whose occupants may have to keep the fire at a safe distance. It is difficult not to have ome sort of fellow feeling for these scattered inhabit-ints of the plains. Here they are, many of them, quite way from friends, incurring solitude and separation to mass some kind of a fortune. The ranch, indeed, is not wholly unprepossessing spot to the eye. Probably no one, who has not seen the thing, could easily imag-

Perhaps the farthest thing from a ranch, and yet of the same general class with it, is a New England farmhouse, clistening white, with its bright green blinds and red chimneys, surrounded with shade trees, with a green grassy yard, and very likely a little brook trickling along by it. At a ranch there is nothing white, nothing green, nothing red; there is no yard and no rushing brook. The yard, indeed, is the great plain, though I should say, that since the introduction of barbed wire fences, one will occasionally see a fence of that sort even west of the Missouri. The ranch is low and flat, perhaps eight feet high in all, built of dirty looking logs, generally placed upright. The flat caves project, and all that can be seen of a roof is usually earth and rough sod. Rude enough, in looks, this abode is, but I should say it would be far from uncomfortable, either in summer or winter. Here a bachelor could keep his hall well enough, And two or three bachelors, who had something in common between them besides their herd, might snap their fingers for a few years at the East, especially if the herd was doing well and the dollars were steadily piling up. Here one could enjoy books, a pipe and a horseback ride, and nature perhaps. There will be no tree to sit under, nothing but the burning sun (and it gives a bronze and color which even a Harvard oarsman might envy), or the thick roof of the ranch. Then, in the spring, there comes activity, when the round-up for branding calves begins. This, too, is the season of activity for the Ishmaclite herder-the herder who is too active, and goes about branding calves that are not his. These men are to the herdsmen what a claim-jumper is in a mining camp. He may be successful, and get rich faster than his neighbors; and, on the other hand, he may be found cold on the plains, or be "run off" to some other scene of pleasure. Again, when a shipment of stock takes place, there is more rounding-up. Then a pleasing community of action is seen, as an indiscriminate herd is driven up to the railway station, and the herd-owners in that region stand by, and each checks off in his book each animal that passes into the car bearing his mark. One man may thus ship fifty head to his neighbor's five; but it evens itself off in the course of the season. These are the cattle that make the best New York beef. or near the Missouri River they are picked up by Iowa and Illinois farmers, who have come or sent West for the purpose. During the winter they are corn-fed, and fattened on the farms of those States, and then are sold to the stock-yard men of Chicago at a handsome profit. So we get in Washington Market the large, fat quarters of Western corn-fed beef. The future promises even better, at least larger beef than we have had hitherto. Considerable short-horn blood is being put into the herds on the plains, and while it may hardly be expected that such heavy-chested cattle will result from this innovation as are raised by extreme culture in England, yet in general and gradually the size and form of the animal should become better. All through Nebraska there is grazing ground. Of course, it is better in some parts of that region than in others, and one should not settle down at any point for herding, without some previous inquiry. Another caution is, that a man who is not used to cattle or herding, as the business is done on the plains. had better serve an employer for a while to get experience, before embarking in the business on his own account; and even then he will have to be patient for a couple of years, before the profits fairly begin.

SPRING IN ALASKA.

SITKA, April 9th.

SITKA, April 9th.

F a dozen of us, who differ and argue upon most any thing that will formula a second sec thing that will furnish a possible difference of opinion, no two are agreed as to whether the steamer is due now or will be soon. Her schedule time calls for her to arrive on the 7th of each month, or 8th at farthest, that though she has seldom done so we all avoid cham pioning that date, but four distinct sets of us are equally positive that she is due this time on the 10th, the 12th, the 14th and the 15th, and we all base our positiveness upon the same foundation-namely, the assurance of her Captain upon his last visit. The matter is of little importance, except that it enables me to be consistent, and start this letter, as I find by glancing over my files I have about all my letters, with a few remarks about said steamer, and seeing the letters side by side in a scrap book, I find I have been guilty of tautology, for very nearly the same remark opens several of them; but on my word it was accidental, and having been discovered will be in future eliminated; but the fact is, her arrival is our only event, and we can't avoid thinking and writing of her. I'll try to stop, though! I've broken myself of worse babits; for instance, my earlier letters. I gave them the true Alaska stamp by bringing in more or less "hoo-che-noo," a word introduced to the Eastern World as a typical Alaskan phrase. I even adopted the missionary paper style of speaking of it, and always preceded it with the adjective "vile." How certain adjectives become parts of the simple nouns they qualify and transform them into compounds! Who, in hearing a snake decribed, or by a lady a rat, has failed to expect and hear the ue just how a ranch looks. The word has a kind of lux-1" big?" And who, throwing a fly for a brook trout and

raising a chub, or fishing for codfish and hooking a pollock or dogfish, has failed to attach a prefix to their ejaculation when they named it? So it is with "vile" hon-cho-non

I think the word must have originated in "Greenland's icy mountains," etc., where, however, "only man merits the epithet, and as I like to be original occasionally, I've dropped it, and I'll drop the steamer.

March has been with us probably the pleasantest one.

so far as weather goes, that we have ever experienced out of the tropics, and April so far is following its example.

Although it is popularly supposed that it rains here

about all the time, we have in the last forty days had but four or five rainy ones, and we have absolutely longed for it, to wash off the snow, which an unusually severe winter has piled up in an unprecedented accumulation. The miners who are waiting its departure to develop their last year's finds; the prospectors who are anxious to be off among the mountains, and whose stakes, with which, economically used, they hoped to tide over the winter in Sitka, have become impoverished through the carnest efforts in their behalf, made by the purveyors of amusements in the shape of dance halls, grog shops, etc., grumble at the snow, and the slight impression made upon it by our not over warm sunshine, and we are all tired of it. The robins and sparrows and buntings have returned, expecting, evidently, to, as usual at this season, go at once to housekeeping, but they flit around on the leafless trees disconsolate; and the eagles sit for hours motionless, evidently discouraged.

The herring have come in as usual, and are being caught in great numbers by the Indians, who strike into schools with poles armed with sharp nails.

The ducks have nearly all left us; a few old wives still remain faithful and firm, somewhere—we can't find any.
The Indians bring in a few mallard. The venison is uneatable, and the trout have not yet put in an appearance. On the whole, this transitory stage is decidedly uncomfortable.

I hear that down about the mouth of the Columbia River the hair sealing season has begun, rather earlier than usual, and that several hundred seal have been captured.

Right here let me again use your columns to urge people to save their and my postal stamps by not writing to me to get their seal skins. They don't come from this neighborhood. I've been here a year and haven't seen a seal. If I had I would have gone hunting for it daily till I got it, for there's nothing else to go for, except perhaps bears, and I'd rather buy them.

To my regret, and that of the Siwashes, many of whom got rich out of it last summer, the salmon cannery will not be operated this year; the reason why I cannot tell, but I presume the company know their own business best. I know, on one side, that the fish can be gotten here at a far less cost than further south, but, on the other hand, the season begins down about the Columbia River six or seven weeks earlier, and the rise in tin from \$5 to \$12 per M. makes an item.

Fred Mather writes to ask me to tell you something about the Thaleichys pacificus, or euchalon, or as call it in Alaska, the candle fish, or as called by the Siwashes, the "oulachan." I can't tell you much now, for they don't come here, but are plentiful in Wrangel, and I'll send down a jar with alcohol for specimens, and get up a lot of data by next steamer. In the meantime, Au revoir. PISECO.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.'

A STRING OF FIELD SCORES.

A STRING OF FIELD SCORES.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 25th.

NOTICED in last week's issue of your paper that some at one shot a very great feat. In fact, it is, but what do you think of this? Several years ago, when I was quite a boy, I made, I think, the best score on record. At Abercrombie's plantation, five miles below Columbus, Ga., on the Alabama side of the Chattahoochee River. I killed and bagged eighteen sinpe in thirteen consecutive shots. I shot three at one shot, and two three times; the remainder were single shots. I did not take them as they went. When I killed the three at one shot they were mainder were single shots. I did not take them as they went. When I killed the three at one shot they were the fight of the shot has a strength of the shot shot and gathered. The double shots were made as they got up before me in range, irrespective of distance from each other, and I repeat that only once were there as many as three together, and I killed them. I do not think this score has ever been beaten, and should any of your readers think I am simply telling a "sinje" story, I would most respectfully say that I have a credible witness, who saw every shot.

It may not be amiss to say that I am now shooting a little 12 bore gun, and to tell of some of the shots that I have made with it only for the purpose of showing what a gun can do when properly loaded and handled. The gun is a full choke, 14 at the muzzlo. Here is what I have done with it, viz.; In the presence of the New Or-

leans and Montgomery Shooting Clubs, at New Orleans, two years ago, I killed a pigeon flying nearly over the eighty yards boundary, I standing behind the twenty-six yards score and fully ten feet back of that at the table where our ammunition was placed. The bird was fully thirty yards high. The load in my gun was 3drs. Curtis & Harrey powder and loz. No. 6 English chilled shot. I have killed a goose with the same load, exactly 60 yards. I have killed a gobbler weighing eighteen and three-fourths pounds the same distance, except I used No. 4 shot.

Thave killed a goobeler weighing eighteen and three-fourths pounds the same distance, except I used No. 4 shot.

I have killed a goose at one hundred yards (and perhaps further) with 3drs, powder and 1oz. FF shot (thirty-five pellets to the ounce by actual count). On my last snipe hunt I killed a snipe severity yards high that fell gerpendicularly one hundred yards from me by actual count. On my last snipe hunt I killed a snipe severity yards high that fell gerpendicularly one hundred yards from me by actual measurement on the ground. My companion first shot at it, and I missed with the first barrel and killed with the second, and strange to say, he was struck with five or six shot. I used on this occasion 3drs, powder and 1oz. No. S chilled shot.

At a thirty-inch circle, forty-five yards, this same gun has put 270 out of 276 pellets (1oz. No. 6 chilled shot) in the circle. With 22drs, powder and 2oz. No. S chilled shot I have shot doves on a rise of fifty to sixty yards, one with each barrel. Is there any other on earth to beat it?

Well, here comes the most remarkable shot of all, and I have two witnesses to it—my companions who were in the boat with me. During the last freshet in the Alabama River, when the land opposite the ciry was under water, we started out after some ducks. We were seventy-five to one hundred yards outside of the trees that describe the left bank of the Alabama. A flock of ducks flying very high above the trees came flying down and I fired at them with 3drs, powder and 1oz. Ff shot (thirty-five to the ounce), and drove a shot through the wing and into the body of one of them, killing him almost instantly. The gentlemen who werewith me—both the spin flow of the spin of this duck. No one ever dreamed that a 12 bore gun, or any other, would hold up at that distance, but this is an indisjutable fact.

I give you also herewith a score at pigeons with same gun—3drs, powder and 1oz. No. 7 shot—killed and bagged forty-seven ducks and one goose, without missing a single shot—single of his duck.

even if made by any one else.

I challenge the world to produce anything, all things considered, more remarkable.

AD VANCE.

considered, more remarkable.

AD VANCE.

CLEVELAND.—"Two snipe at one shot." That's nothing. I once killed seven Wilson snipe at one shot, and this is how it happened: Some years ago this bird nested in numbers in this locality. When the broods were able to care for themselves they resorted, in August, to the marshy borders of the Cuyahoga in the evening for food. Near the mouth of this river was located a distillery, where thousands of hogs were fed on the refuse of the still, and the refuse of the hog pens was emptied daily into the river; consequently, every bayou in the vicinity had the material to develop aquatic inset life in great abundance. There ducks and beach birds of all kinds in their season resorted by the thousand. In the evening the snipe would come to these insect-infested pools in great numbers, and it was on one of these occasions that I got a lot of them in a row and killed seven at a single shot. Twice I have killed two snipe at a shot, but in each case one bird only was in the air, while the other was quietly feeding or squatting in the tussock beyond, unknown to me when I pulled on the flying bird.

I once drove a pack of quall into a small ravine, and as I approached the margin up got a wild turkey, not fifty feet off. A firm No. 6 shot through the head and neck brought down the bird, which weighed twenty-four pounds when cleaned. But this is not the end of the story. The same shot startled a bery of quali, and strange as it may seem to you, they left behind them two of their number, killed by the same shot that captured the turkey. A friend—now one of the representative geologists of the country—used to pass many vacation days in squirred hunting, and on one occasion he took one through the head in the usual way at short range; but was he not surprised when another squirred fell from a tree beyond, shot through the body by the same ball. I note took a greenborn in the deer hunting filel from the wools of Michigan some years ago. He had never seen the animal before, except in the domesti

THE AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL .- Editor Forest and

from the attempt by the fear that the indefinable hang of their favorite breech-loader might be thereby impaired.

between the between the second that must be the second many paired.

My experience on this point is quite the reverse, and in its place. Being only twenty inches in length, and heavier at the breech, its effect is to make the muzzle more easily manageable.

One point wherein lies its immense superiority over any fixed contrivance, is the readiness with which it may be withdrawn, leaving the shot gun always in statu quo. So far as the side balance of the gun is concerned, a man who shoots from the right shoulder should use the "auxiliary" in the left barrel, and will find no inconvenience whatever from unequal distribution of weight. But nothing can convince one skeptical on these and similar points like the possession and use of the rifle itself, which, although somewhat diminutive in size, and by no means obtrusively gussy, is more thoroughly com-

titser, which, attough somewat unimiter is nize, and by no means obtrusively gassy, is more thoroughly competent to plead its own cause, by meritorious action, than the most determined verbal advocate.

Perhaps I ought to say here that I have no interest whatever in the sale of these rilles, but who, with a spark of philanthrophy, when he gets a good thing, will keep it to himself.

HUBERT REYNOLDS.

Camillus, N. Y., May 10th.

PENNSYLVANIA—Greenville, May 28th.—A great many snipe have been killed around about here. Think that woodcock and pheasant shooting will be good.

B.

woodcock and pheasant shooting will be good. B. Short Guns and Whall—The 1st of May Mr. W. R. Schaffer with a party of gunners went to their grounds on Small Point, Maine, on a coot-shooting trip, and had very good success, killing quite a number. Early one morning we discovered out in the sea what was supposed to be a slipiwreck. After considerable discussion, two of the party catered to go out to it, and found it to be a whale which had been killed outside by a harpoon and had floated there and died. After fastening lines to it, the party finally brought him to the shore. On measuring him, they found him to be 66 feet long; diameter, 12 feet 9 inches; width of flukes, 13 feet. He was full of oil. The whale was turned over to the boatmen to secure the oil. This, we thought, was, a capital shot-gun expedition.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

SCORES OF THE STATE CONVENTION. First contest-Class shoot, 10 single rises, birds all strong; 118

Hale.... ukeman Rolf..... Hooker Cruttenden... G. S. Hier.
Fred Frazer...
Levi Van Buskirk...
W. B. Sheldon
H, D. Pratt
Harry Sill...
W. H. Willetts...
J. F. Lawrence
W. S. Govitt
D. White... Peck ... King ... lliam Fort.... Murphy..... W. McKevitte W. Flower. Vearpass... H. Griswold Midmer Chichester... H. Madison. orge Struber. hur Coonz... ace Sisby... I. Witmer...

0

Walzer
F. Williams
F. Gildersleeve
P. Flower
G. Stacey
A. Chuppell

lughes.... ermann Gildersleev arren oseneranz... obinson... West

Stacy.... Bell.... Stevens.

C. Ormig.
William Christian
W. Miller
A. Eimendorf
H. Waizer.
G. A. Chappel
O. Mareh
James Faulkner Robert Newell.
H. H. Moore...
A. Sheridan...
J. A. Nichols...
E. Reamer...
J. Vanderlew... Ties of 10, 25 yards:-Hotchkiss and Walzer withdrawn with 0.

Ties of 9:—Kimber, Garritt, Thompson, Hermann, Hosencranz, West, Tucker, Dening and Marsh withdrawn with 9: Taylor, Lawrence, Gee Samuel Billsy Warner, Fren Eyck, with 1; Ell. each. Henderson, Sargent, Jones, Miller and Newell ted again on five straight; Henderson won bloot-of at all yards with five straight; Henderson won bloot-of at all yards with five straight well returning with 2; haspent 1, Jones and Miller 0.

Ties of 8, shot off for the third prize; 20 contestauts; 20 yards, only killed their string of 5 brids. The tie shot off at 31 yards resulted in a victory for W. J. Richardson, of the Jefferson County Sportmant's Club, of Watertown, he only killing 5 birds for the Ties on 7; the 16 competitors tleing on 7, shot off the for the first was necessariated; Peter Heinz, of the Audulion Club, of Burfalo, killed 2 birds and won. Second Contest-Class shooting; 10 single birds; 21 yards Hooker.....am Christian..... Helen Snith R. Newell Tucker razer..... Nicholson

G. W. Crouch

G. W. Crouch

G. W. Crouch

Peter Tompkins.

Thomas Cook.

Thomas Cook.

W. J. Isabeock.

G. F. Gildersleve.

W. J. Isabeock.

G. F. Gildersleve.

W. J. Habook.

H. Smith.

H. Robinson.

H. Robinson.

William Selover.

William Selover.

W. C. Jakus.

W. J. Jakus.

K. P. Flower.

H. Prist.

H. P. Flower.

H. Twist.

A. H. Sherdam. C. W. Winger:
Jacob Buck.
A. S. Hale
J. J. Bennett.
Wm. Hughes
Burt Hotchkin
Peter Heinz.
C. F. Morse, Jr.
W. H. Cruttenden.
D. Hall.
W. H. Griswold.
M. V. Bayles
H. Medmer.
Charles Ornig. Wertz. P. Piko. Illiam Miller. corge A. Chappell..... Georgo Smith.
J. Sidway.
J. Sidway.
S. H. Bukson
G. R. Brown
G. R. Brown
Sheldon Thompson
Chris. Warner
Georgo Struber
Arthur Coomba
R. J. Richardson
E. A. Andrus.
Jacob Pentz.
Homes Silsby.
G. E. Meltinosb 0, 1- 9 Horace Silsby...
G. E. McIntosh
G. M. Whitney
F. C. Howard...
C. H. McKevitt
James Faulkner, Jr.
S. G. Murray... 010101 Ties of 9, 26 yards rise :-Wm. Christian.
G. W. Smith.
Peter Thompkins.
J. G. Stacf 4 C. F. Morse, Jr..... 4 George A. Chappell... 1 C. Warner.... Extra ties of 4, 31 yards:-W. Smith 4 | George A. Chappell .econd prize fell to George W. Smith, of the Audubon Club, of Buffalo. Ties of S, 26 yards rise:-5 | George Smith...
2 | J. Sldway...
6 | R. J. Richardson...
2 | E. A. Andrews...
2 | T. A. Carman...
3 | Jacob Pentz... Ties of S, 29 yards rise:—
H. B. Hooker.
W. R. Willetts.
S. A. Tucker.
G. W. Crouch, Jr.
Thomas Cook
R. Widner.
G. C. Luther. Extra ties of 5, 31 vards rise : Ties of 7, 26 yards rise:-Mr. Fort is a member of the Genesee Club, Irondequoit. Third Contest-15 birds; 21 yards:-

13

| | _ | | _ | _ | | | | _ | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| G. W. Smith 1 E. Taylor 1 W. R. Willetts 0 | 1 0 1 | 1 | 1 0 1 | 1 0 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 111 | 1 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 | 1 0 | 0 | T 1 1 | 1-14 0-12 0-9 |
| Wm. Mill 0 M. A. Stearnes 0 L. A. Ainsden 1 G. W. Crouch 0 J. F. Lawrence 1 | 0 | 1 1 0 | 1 0 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 0 | 0 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 | $\begin{array}{c} 0-11 \\ 0-13 \\ 1-0 \end{array}$ |
| J. F. Lawrence. 1 George Smith. 1 H. R. Jones. 1 H. Drury. 1 James Rafferty. 0 D. M. Lefever. 0 Peter Tompkins. 1 A. Hobinson. 1 | 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 | 0 1 1 1 1 1 | 1000110 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 0 | 1 0 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 0 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 | 1-12 1-13 1-13 1-12 1-14 1-13 |
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| T. A. Carman 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 |
| B. Hammond | 1 | 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 | 110101111 | 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 | 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 | 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 | 1 | 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 | 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 | 100111000 | 011110001 | 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 | 1-13 1-13 1-13 0-12 1-13 0- 9 1- 3 0- 3 0-11 |
| R. Widmer 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | î | 1 | 1 | 10 | î | 1 | î | ĭ | 1 | 1 1 0 1 | I-15 J-11 |
| J. Beier, Jr. W. W. Thomas. J. W. Williams. 1 B. W. West. 1 Peter Heinz. 1 George Meister. 1 A. S. Hall 1 II, Hotchkiss. 0 | 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 | 011111111 | 1 0 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 0 1 | 1 0 1 0 1 0 | 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 0 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 0 0 | 1 0 1 1 0 1 | 1 1 1 0 1 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 | 0 1 | 0-11 1-8 1-13 1-13 0-7 1-13 |
| William Miller 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-11 |
| J. Brock 1 M. J. McIntosh 1 B. Catchpole 1 C. C. Morse 1 | 0 0 | 1 0 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 0 0 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 1 | 0 0 1 1 | 0 1 0 | 0 0 1 | 0 1 | 0 0 0 1 | 0 1 1 | 1 0 1 1 0 | 1-11 0-3 0-11 1-11 |
| W. C. Jakus1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 -10 |
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| J. Sidway 0 | 101 | 1 1 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-10 1-10 1-13 |
| H. Silsby 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ì | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
| F. Thompson | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Î Î | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 1-15 1-9 |
| Charles Wingate0 John Nichols1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 | 1 0 0 | 1-13 |
| II. B. Hooker 1 A. H. Sheridan 1 Ed. Loder I | 1 0 | 1 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-12 1-14 1-10 |
| H. F. Gale 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0-10 |
| G. B. Hier 1 1. D. Burroughs 1 Charles Ochmig 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 0 0 | 1 | 0 1 0 | 1 - 9 1-11 1-10 |
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| E. H. Madison1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ĩ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-11 |
| H. H. Howland, 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | i | 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 | Î | 0 | 1 | 1-12 1-12 1-11 |
| G. R. Brown | 1 | 1 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 L | 0 | 0 | 0 | dr. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-11 |
| W. P. Hall 1 Milton Hoag 1 E. C. Rosencrans 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 0 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-8 1-13 1-14 |
| Thomas Cook | Î 1 1 | 1 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | dr. U | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | I-13 1-15 |
| Frank Nearpars 1 | 0 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | dr | . 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-14 |
| This left but two—Chris the Dean Richmond Club | to | phe | ar 7 | Va L | rn Mi | er: | and eld | 1 l I lon | 1 3. | 0 Sel | do | n- | -bo | 1-13 th of ad the |
| first prize was awarded to | M | r. | Wa | rn | er. | | - 20 | -041 | . 11 | . 0.11 | | J 14 | , | er ene |

tirst.prize was awarded to Mr. Warner.
Ties of 14, 29 yards: Theoken missed his first, Tallman his second,
Lefever and Miller their third, Nearpars his fifth, and Smith,
Hudson and Sheridan tied on five each. At 31 yards: Sheridan
killed four, and Smith, of the Onondaga Club, and Hudson, of
the Audubon, Buffato, five each, and divided. Tres of 13: There
were twenty contestants. It ended in a contest between Henry
Jones, C. D. Rodman and Robert Kewell, in which the latter, a
member of the Forester Gun Club, Buffato, won the third prize.
The ties on 12 was won by H. B. Hooker, of the Monree County
Sportsmen's Club, of Rochester, who took the fourth prize.

| Peter Tompkins | 1.1 | 10 | 00 | 11 | 01 | 0.1 | 1.1 | UI | 0110 |
|-----------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|---------|
| William Christian 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 01 - 11 |
| H. Walzer(a) | 0.0 | 01 | 11 | 11 | 01 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0-12 |
| H. B. Hooker 01 | 11 | 00 | 11 | (11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 01 | 11-14 |
| G. W. Crouch | (II) | 11 | ΪÎ | 00 | 00 | ii | 10 | 11 | 10 13 |
| II. F. Gale | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 01 | 11 14 |
| 11. F. Gale | | | | | | | | | |
| G. W. Smith 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11-15 |
| E. L. Sargent 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 0.1-16 |
| Dr. Kennedy 11 | 11 | 04 | 11 | (10) | 11 | 11 | 110 | 10 | 10-11 |
| C. Heinhold 11 | (10) | 01 | 11 | (8) | 10 | 10 | (h) | 01 | 10- 9 |
| P. Heinz | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | Îŭ | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10-15 |
| 1. Helliz | | | | | | | | | |
| C. H. McKiritt 01 | 10 | (H) | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11-13 |
| J. K. Beckwith 10 | 11 | 11 | 00 | 11 | 10 | 01 | 11 | 01 | 10 - 13 |
| C. S. Damewood | 10 | 11 | 10 | 01 | 00 | 00 | 11 | 10 | 10 - 9 |
| J. Wartz 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 14 |
| R. P. Flower 01 | 01 | 01 | 10 | 01 | 10 | 10 | (n) | (10) | 10 - S |
| R. J. Richardson 11 | 11 | 10 | 00 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 01 | 01 | 10-12 |
| W. J. Babcock (0) | (1) | 10 | 10 | 00 | 10 | (0) | 10 | (14) | 10-6 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Frank Dennison 10 | OU | 10 | 10 | 11 | 00 | 10 | W | 10 | 15-8 |
| Fred Frazer 11 | 10 | 10 | (10) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1.0 | 10-10 |
| Robert Seldon | 01 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 - 12 |
| W. C. Jakus 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 -12 |
| Horace Silsby | 01 | UL | 11 | 10 | 10 | (8) | 10 | 11 | 10-12 |
| R. Newell 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 0.1 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 00 | 10-11 |
| R. Newell 10 | | | 10 | | | | | | |
| S. A. Tucker 11 | 11 | 11 | | 11 | 01 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 -16 |
| Frank Thompson | 10 | (0) | 10) | (10) | 10 | 11 | 01 | 11 | 10-11 |
| J. Witmer 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | (M | 10 | 30 | 00 - 13 |
| J. Nichols 10 | 01 | 11 | 12.) | 10 | ()() | 10 | 10 | 11 | 00-01 |
| H. R. Jones 11 | 11 | 11 | 101 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 01-15 |
| George Smith 11 | 00 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | îî | 11 | 01-15 |
| George Smith | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11-17 |
| E. Hudson 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| E. Taylor 00 | 10 | 10 | 31 | (%) | (0) | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 -11 |
| G. C. Luther 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | (1.) | 11 | 11 | 10 | 00 | 11-13 |
| O.M. Hilman 11 | 10 | 11 | (11) | 10 | 10 | 0.7 | 10 |]() | 11 -11 |
| G. J. Marsh (6) | 11 | 11 | 10 | (11) | 10 | 01 | 0.0 | 10 | 60 - 8 |
| E. Wakeman | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | -00 | 11 | 00 | 10-10 |
| F. Cook00 | 00 | 11 | 10 | (0) | 11 | 10 | 01 | 10 | 10 - 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | 10 - 3 |
| C. C. Morse 00 | 10 | 00 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10-7 |
| II. Twist 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 0.0 | 11 | 11-14 |
| S. S. Rain 01 | 11 | 10 | 10 | (11) | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11-12 |
| G. H. Andrews 11 | 00 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11-15 |
| A. H. Sheridan 10 | 00 | 11 | 01 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11-12 |
| G. T. Gildersleeve 01 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 00 | 11 | 01 | 10-13 |
| | | | 00 | 10 | 0.1 | 01 | GO | 00 | 00 - 5 |
| C. Warner 11 | 10 | 00 | | | | | | | |
| E, Rosencrans 11 | 00 | UU | UU | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 -12 |
| H. Carr 11 | 00 | 10 | 01 | 10 | 11 | UU | 10 | 11 | 01-11 |
| B. W. West 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 1017 |
| H. Robinson 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 00-11 |
| J. Beir, Jr | 10 | 10 | 10 | 01 | 11 | (h) | 01 | 01 | 10-9 |
| F. Chaifce | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 00 | 10 | 10-10 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Paul | 00 | 11 | (9) | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10-14 |
| M. Campbell00 | 0.0 | (N) | 11 | 10 | 00 | 10 | (10 | 10 | 11-7 |
| J. D. Burroughs 11 | 01 | 10 | 11 | 11 | RU | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10-14 |
| Micae | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

10 10 10 01— 10 10 10 10— 11 11 10 10—

we the first prize to B. W. West, of the L Club, of Brooklyn.

Ties on 16-21 yards

The second prize to S. H. Tucker, of the Madison County Gun Club, Pelerboro. There were four contestants in the disconning the toes; Googe Smith, of the Forester Club, Buffalo, winning the third prize. In the ties of thirteen there were eight contestants H. Jt. Hooker, of the Mooroe County Club, of Rochester, won after a hard light, the fourth prize.

Fifth Contest—Substituted in place of an amateur shoot: ten

| single birds, 21 yards : | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Charles Lobb | O. M. Helmer |
| I. Mathewson 7 | J. A. Dingens |
| G. Archer 4 | W. J. Alien |
| H. Drury 6 | William Parrish |
| Thomas Kimber, Jr 8 | C. J. Heinhold |
| H. F. Gale 8 | A. Coonds |
| D. M. LeFever 7 | M. V. Bayliss |
| P. Carroll 8 | M. B. Campbell |
| E. Taylor 9 | G. R. Brown |
| W. J. Babcock 4 | H. H. Morse |
| Fd. Lodder | E. Wakeman |
| Chas. Green 8 | A. Paul |
| F. Smith 8 | G. W. Smith |
| I. H. Andrews | I. T. Lawrence |
| W. S. Murray 8 | A. S. Hale |
| C. F. Morse 8 | C. H. Murray |
| W. R. Willetts 8 | G. Rolling |
| Dr. Kennedy 5 | Dr. Monroe |
| E. H. Madison 9 | G. A. Chappell |
| Frank Thompson 8 | W. H. Parsons |
| F. P. Dennison 6 | Fred Frazer |
| William Miller 7 | G. F. Gildersleeve |
| William Faye 10 | R. Seldon |
| J. A. Niver 8 | A. H. Sheridan |
| Ed. Hudson 10 | A. H. Sheridan |
| R. Robinson 7 | B, West |
| G. R. Vine 9 | H. B. Hooker |
| G. W. Crouch 8 | L. A. Amsden |
| Ed. Crouch | G. B. Luther |
| | A. Demont |
| J. J. Bennett | William Waterbury |
| J. Sawyer10 | John Wolvin |
| J. E. Rafferty 4 | George Meister |
| D. B. Snow 9 | J. Sidway |
| A. D. Lewis 9 | J. B. — |
| J. Wintz 8 | E. Rosencranz |
| B. Hotchkiss 9 | Sheldon Thompson |
| W. H. Cruttenden 9 | J. G. Stacey |
| B. Watts 7 | M. Hoag |
| J. E. McIntosh 5 | B. Hammond |
| C. Warner 3 | C. H. McKevitt |
| W. C. Jakus 8 | J. A. Nichols |
| J. Beier, Jr | H. Silsby |
| 12 34 Then Divote 0 | J. Whitmer |
| B. Tolsma 7 | R. Newell. |
| H. R. Joues 8 | George Smith |
| W Huches 8 | C. C. Morse |
| W. Hughes | M. J. McIntyre |
| Peter Tompkins | H. Walzer |
| R. J. Richardson, 4 | E. U. Barton |
| J. S. Rain 5 | J. E. McIntosh |
| L. H. Smith 5 | F. Chaffee |
| R. P. Flower 6 | Thomas Cook |
| E. A. Andrews 6 | B. Catchpole |
| W. R. Sciover | C. S. Damewood1 |
| William S. Harris 7 | F. Nearpass |
| WILLIAM D. LEREITS | C. W. Wingert |
| | |

In ties of ten. W. G. Gavitt, of the Spencer Club, Lyons, killing In the of ten, W. G. Gavitt, of the spencer Club, Lyons, Killing five birds straight, received first monor. Second money was finally won by Peter Tompkins, of the Dean Richmond Club, Batavia. In the ties of nine, Geo. W. Smith, of the Queen City Club, of Buffalo, received the purse for the best score, killing all of his five rises. The money for the second best score went to Mr. H. B. Hooker, of Rochester.

Best Average.-The Forest and Stream gold prize medal valued at S125, for the best average in five contests, was awarded to Edward Hudson, of the Onondaga County Club, of Syracuse, he winning it by four points.

MATCH FOR THE PIERCE DIAMOND RADGE 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 Taylor... Taylor... P. Flower... L. Sargent ... 0-8
I-12
I-13
0-9
0-10
I-15
I-12
I-10 . Smith . . . Hembold . . Pike Madison . . P. Pike......
H. Madison....
L. Bayters.....
rank Thompson
J. Bennett....
A. Chappell.

| H. B. Hooker 1 H. Twist 0 A. H. Sheridan 1 | | 0 | 1 | $^{1}_{0}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 0 1 | 1-13 $1-11$ $0-12$ |
|--|----|-----|-----|------------|---------|----|-----|----|--------|----|-----|---|-------------|--|
| | Se | cor | ıd | Sq | иа | ı. | | | | | | | | |
| D. M. Lagera 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 13 |
| L. H. Smith 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | dı 1 | 1 | | | | 0 | | | 1 | 0 0 |
| W. J. Selover | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ä | " | 0 | 0 | i | |
| A. S. Hall | î | 1 | í | 1 | í | ï | ń | i | ő | i | 1 | î | ô | 1-11 |
| William Fager,0 | î | ô | ô | dı | ٠. | • | | • | | - | • | | | |
| Thomas Kimber 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | di | r. | | | | | |
| I. H. Andrews 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1-13 1-13 1-12 0-10 1-11 1-13 1-14 |
| Robert Seldon 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ł | 1 | 1-13 |
| R. J. Richardson 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-12 |
| A. F. Compson1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0-10 |
| J. Brier, Jr 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 111 |
| Ed. Lodder1 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ī | 1-13 |
| S. Damewood1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Ţ | 0 | Ţ | Ţ | Ţ | 1-14 |
| A. Paul 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 0 | - 1 | 0 | i | 1-12 |
| J. M. Sawyer 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | d. | Γ, | | | |
| | I | hir | d I | Squ | ad | | | | | | | | | |
| Peter Tompkins 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ι | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 14 |
| Robert Newell0 J. Witmer1 C. W. Wingert1 | 1 | 0 | Ö | di | | | - | | | | | | | |
| J. Witmer 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ĺ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 113 |
| C. W. Wingert 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | dr | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| J. Witmer 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 113 | ł |
|---|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|
| J. Witmer | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | dı | с. | | | ı |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ł |
| G. W. Crouch 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-8 | l |
| G. W. Crouch 1 S. A. Tucker 1 George Smith 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1-12 | ł |
| George Smith 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 | Ł |
| J. A. Nichols 1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | d: | r. | | | | | | | | | ı |
| W.S. Gavitt 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0-8 | ı |
| William Miller 1 | - 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $^{0-8}_{1-10}$ | ı |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ı |
| P. Curroll 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 0 | 0 | di | r. | | | | | ı |
| W. S. Murray 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 | i |
| T. B. Tallman 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | dı | r. | | | | | | | | i |
| G. C. Luther 1 P. Carroll 1 W. S. Murray 1 T. B. Taliman 0 H. T. Gall 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 | i |
| | F | our | th | Sa | uae | l. | | | | | | | | | l |
| B. Talsmau 0 B. Hammond 1 H. Drury 1 William Hughes 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | dı | | ı. |
| B. Hammond 1 | 1 | ī | ĩ | ō | 0 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 | ı |
| H. Drury 1 | 0 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-14 | i |
| William Hughes 0 | 0 | 1 | Ö | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | di | ٠. | | | ł |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | -19 piras; 31 yards rise; teams of |
|--|---|
| three men each :- | |
| Monroe County Club, Rochester: - H. B. Hooker 16 I. H. Andrews 14 I. H. Beckwith 15 | Forester, Buffalo:- Robert Newell |
| Total | Total |
| Total. 50 Audobon Club, Buffalo: — B. Hammond. 16 P. Heinz 15 William Christian. 15 | Total 47 Seneca Gun, Seneca: M. Hoag 17 J. F. Lawrence 17 H. Silsby 16 |
| Total 46 Queen City, Buffalo:— T.W. Smith 15 B. Taylor 15 B. Talsma 16 | Total. 50 Long Island Gun,Brooklyn:— G. F. Gildersleeve. 18 F. Pike 14 H. Thompson 11 |
| Total. 48 Fountain Gun, Brooklyn:- H. Mudison 17 C. W. Wingert 17 M. B. Bayliss 19 | Total43 |
| Total | and the Tours of Con Club |

This gave the Dean Richmond trophy to the Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn. The prize for second best club being between the Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Falls, and the Dean Richmond Club, of Batavia. These two organizations concluded to divide the prize, which consisted of 2,000 shells.

Judges-Wm. Lawrence, of Sencea Falls, and J. A. Hackstra, of Buffalo Herald. Referee—T. C. Banks, of the Forest And

STREAM.

Notwithstanding the fact that the sun had nearly go the last contest on the programme, that for the Livingston Sportsmen's Association cup, was commenced. It was fluished in almost total darkness, and resulted in a the between the Omondaga Club, Spracuse, and the Fountain Gun Llub, Brooklyn, the shoot-

| off being won by the latter, | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Contest 8-Wadworth Cup; 15 d | ouble rises:— |
| Fountain Gun Club:- | Onondaga Club, Syracuse : |
| 3. W. Wingert 23 | Ed. Hudson |
| M. Bailiss | H. F. Gate 21 |
| Total 42 | Total |
| Audubon, Buffalo :- | Seneca Gun Club, Seneca |
| 3. W. Smith 18 | Fails:— |
| William Christian 10 | H. Silsby 20 |
| _Total37 | C. Kosecranz 18 |
| Forester Sportsmen's Club, | Total 38 |
| Buffalo:- | Nassau Gun Club:- |
| | W. R. Glovers 15 |
| Jeorge Smith | L. H. Smith 10 |
| Total 38 | Total |
| Monroe County Club, Roches- | Long Island G. A.: |
| er: | G. Gildersteeve 17 |
| H. B. Hooker 20 | E. Madison 18 |
| I. W. Andrews 18 | Total35 |
| Total 38 | |
| The Fly Casting.—The only e | atries were Chief Engineer Ira |

Wood, Cornelius W. Smith and H. E. Robbins, all of Syracuse Wood, Cornelius W. Smith and H. E. Robbins, all of Syracuse—the latter of the Standard staff—and W. C. Jakus, of Buffalo. All of the Syracuse contestants are pupils of the veteran Rube, Wood, hence he did not bring out his own rod. He did not have the heart to rect out his line o'er the heads of "my boys," as the champion delights to call his graduates. Mr. Wood, together with H. R. Wood, were chosen judges of the ly casting, and Dr. Fowler, of Ithaca, referee. The following was the record of the casting in number of feet of line thrown out :-

| Name. | | | | et. |
|---|-----|----|---|-----|
| Ira Wood, of Syraeuse | . , | | | 70 |
| C. W. Smith, of Syracuse | | | | 70 |
| H. E. Robbins, of Syracuse | | | | |
| W. C. Jacus, of Buffaio | | | | |
| The judges decided to award Mr. Wood the first prize on ac- | C١ | υì | u | пt |

of his superior style and accuracy. The exhibition was, considering the poor weather, very praiseworthy. The other prizes were awarded in the order named.

RIFLE SHOOTING-The distance was 100 yards, off-hand, string measure, the telescope being barred. The judge was Mr. James Rafferty, and the referee, Mr. E. Hill. Mr. Archie Paul, of Cohoes, scored 27 7-16, getting first prize; Mr. O. G. Jones, of Syrneuse, 35 5-16, second prize; Mr. Samuel Jacoby, Senees Falls, 40 7-18, third prize.

third prize. PHACTICE.—During the fifth contest the match for pisted shots was called at the rito range. Ten shots were allowed, string measure, at a distance of fiftcen yards. Mr. J. H. Andrews scored 16 3-16 and took first prize; George J. Marsh, of the Forester Club, Buffalo, 251 and second prize; O. S. Jones, of Syracuse, 251 and third prize. The other scores were by Mr. G. W. Crouch, of Rochester, 29, and Mr. H. B. Hooker, also of Rochester, 271. Massacausextrs—Quinch, May 20th.—The Merry Mount Shooting Club glass-ball shoot:—

| | | Rotary tran. | Double trap. | Tetal |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| | George Monk | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| | A. Keating | 9 | 8 | 1 |
| | John Curtis (2d) | | 9 | 11 |
| | T. Curtis | | 51 | 11 |
| | George Bent | | 6 | 1. |
| | Charles Prescott | 9 | 6 | 13 |
| | W. W. Mitchell | 8 | 6 | 1- |
| | Ed. Hardwick | 5 | 9 | 1- |
| | Henry Studley | 7 | 5 | 1: |
| | Myran Clark | ï | 5 | 1: |
| ٠. | G. T. Badger | 6 | 6 | 1: |
| | M. J. Hunt. | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 1 | Frank Curtis | 3 | 15 | 5 |
| ï | Wyman Nightingale | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | | | | |

After the above a challenge match took place between Albort Keating and George Monk for the badge held by Monk, with the following result:—

| | Rotary. | Dounte. | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|--------|
| A. Keating | 9 | 10 | 1 |
| G. Monk | 10 | 9 | 1 |
| In shooting off the tie at eleven h | oalis Mr. Kes | ting shot | 11 and |
| Mr. Monk 10, making the former wir | mer of the b | adge. | |

Natick. May 29th .- Shooting at ten rotary and five double at 18 yards rise. The following shows a gain on their previous shoots:

| | | | LUCCUI 9. | 1000000 | There's |
|------------------|---|---|-----------|---------|---------|
| W. W. Clark | | | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| M. Brigham | | | | 8 | 16 |
| Dr. J. H. Wright | | | | 7 | 15 |
| C. W. Gile | | | | 7 | 15 |
| C.O. Wilson | | | | 8 | 15 |
| J. Laker | | | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| D. Hawchett | | | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| J. Mahard | | | 7 | ō | 12 |
| H. Brigham | | | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| H. Hawes | | | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| F. Stevens | | , | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Totals | | | 75 | 71 | 151 |
| | - | | | | |

NEW HAYEN GUN CLUB-New Haven, May 26th,-The New Hayen Gun Club held its regular medal shoot to-day. Owing to

| the e | xtr | er | nε | 1 | 10 | a | t i | bı | u1 | t: | h | f | ev | ν. | 77 | 81 | .0 | | pr | e | se: | nŧ | | to | 61 | 10 | ot | : | Ca | ar | d i | tra | ар | :- |
|----------------|-----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 707 - 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | | 1 7 | 1 | 1 ' | 1 ' | 1 ' | 1 ' | 1 6 | 1 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 7 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1- | -19 |
| Hans Beer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jorey Smith | | ٠. | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | 1 | 1 (| ; | Į | 1 | 1 | 'n | Ī | 1 | U | i | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Ų. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- | -18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rowe | | | | | | | | | | | | | U | 11 | IJ | Ł. | Į. | U | U | į, | 1 | Ţ | 1 | υ | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | υ | 1 | U | 1 - | -12 |
| Thel | ast | fo | 11 | ľ | m | c | n | n | e, | v (| 31 | . 8 | ħ | ot | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ve | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

to shoot a match, and it is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as Wallingford has some of the best glass ball shooters in the State.

D. even members of the New Haven Gun Club go to Wallingford

MINER GUN CLUB-May 13th.-Club match, 25 yards rise :-

| Fig. and a mit | | 1 1 | | 0 0 0 1-5 |
|----------------|------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| Englert | | | 4 0 4 0 | 0 0 0 0 |
| A carre | | 1 | 1111 | 0 1 1 0 7 |
| 21613 | | | 0 0 1 1 | 1 1 1 0 - 6 |
| Miner | | | 3 0 U I I | T T T O - 41 |
| TT 1 | | 1 1 | 0 0 1 0 0 | 1 1 1 0-5 |
| VOSEBBID | | | | 1 1 4 0 0 |
| Wood | | 4 . | 1 0 1 0 1 | 1 0 0 0-5 |
| 11 O(101 | | | | 7 7 1 1 10 |
| Paine | | | | 1 1 1 1-10 |
| 1 11111111 | | 1 1 | 1 1 1 7 | 0 1 1 1-9 |
| Hever | | | 1 1 1 1 | 0 1 1 1 0 |
| | | | | |

NEW YORK-Fonkers, May 23th .- Wild pigeons, 21 yards rise sweepstakes:-Langdon....

| W. Dunlap | .20 yards 11 01 11-5 |
|---------------|----------------------|
| W. Hughes | 18 yards 11 00 11-4 |
| G. Wilms | 18 yards 11 10 01-4 |
| J. Barelay | 16 yards 01 10 11-4 |
| B. Dusenberry | .18 yards 01 00 11-3 |
| C. Pansley | 17 yards 10 10 10-3 |
| J. Pearson | 20 yards 01 10 00-2 |
| J. Canton | 16 yards 10 00 00-1 |
| | |

The trophy is a breech-loading gun. Mr. Dunlap has won it twice; Messrs. Pearson, Pansiey and Van Brackle once each. It is to be won four times.

Sweep at five birds; 21 yards; 1 barrel; H. and T. ground traps wild birds:—

1 1 1 1 1 1 -5 | Barclay..... 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 -5 | Cable..... 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-7 | Dunlap. 1 1 1 0 1 0 -4 | Dusenberry... 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0-6 | Pearson.... Wilms..... Pansley......

Smith... Hughes Ely.... Second sween; tame birds:-1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 | Wilms 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-6 | Dusenberry ... 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 -5 | Smith 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 -5 | Jacheus

G. L. W. PENNSYLVANIA.—The first grand pigeon shoot, under the au-spices of the Easton, Pa., Sportsmon's Association, will be held on the Fair Grounds, Easton, Juno 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th. Ar-rangements have been perfected, and Capt. A. H. Bogardus and

rangements have ocen percetted, and Uspt. A. H. Rogardus had Fred. Etb. Jr., will shoot here.

Greenville, May 21th.— A vory fair audience assembled at the shooting grounds of the Sportsmen's Club, on the after-noon of the 22d inst., to witness a shooting match between J. A. McNary, of the Alleghany City Club, and J. C. Hobaugh, of ace : Bogardus trap and rules, 21 yards rise, each 25 bi

Georgia-Rome, May 25th.—The Talking Gun Club held its weekly practice. Shooting was done from one Card trap, screened 18 yards rise :-

In shooting off the tie, miss and out, Bowle won.

Rome, Ga.-The Cherokee Gun Club held its weekly practice on the 25th inst. Shooting was done from a Card trap, screened; 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules :

W. M. Gammon...J110111001001111111101011101001—2 C. L. Omborg....0011111111111110110011111111010—2 Albin Omborg....11110111111111011001111111001111-2 Jnc. M. Lowie*...100001101111111101111001101011010-1 Members of Talking Club. HAL. RAQUET.

KANSAS,-The third annual tournament of the Kansas State portsmen's Association will be held at Lawrence, Kans., June 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th; \$3,000 will be offered in prizes.

—We have received the Constitution and By-Laws of the How-ell Gun Club, of Howell, Mich. This club has an excellent record at the trap. The rules are, we presume, the result of its own ex-perience, and if they have stood the test of the club's practice they ought to be practicable and sufficient.

The Rifle.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

RANGE AND GALLERY.

MASSACHUSSTTS—Boston, June 1st.—The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, which commenced at Walnut Hill May 27th, closed Saturday evening, May 29th, and was the most successful of any meeting ever held on these grounds. There was a good attendance throughout. The weather conditions were excellent, and some magnificent scores were recorded. Among the visiting riflemen were representatives from Springfield, Walpole, Worcester, Medford, Providence, Hartford, New York, Gardner, New Bedford and other places. The prize winners dusting the meaning were a follow:

10th, glatuler, we because and other places. The plaze winters during the meeting were as follows:—
For the Herald Cup, distance 200 yards; position standing rounds; three best scores to count as one. Total entries 386 G.F. Ellsworth, 104; W. H. Jackson, 102; N. W. Arnold, 102; W. G. F. Ellsworth, 104; W. H. Jackson, 102; N. W. Arnold, 102; W. Charles, 101; S. S. Bumstead, 101; J. B. Osborn, 101; D. Kirkwood, 100; J. N. Frye, 100; O. M. Jewell, 100; L. Winshin, 99; E. F. Richardson, 99; H. A. Buck, 99; W. Poland, 98; J. E. Cram, 98; G. C. Arthur, 98; C. Richards, 97; L. W. Farrar, 97; J. Borden, 97; E. F. Brooks, 90; S. H. Barrett, 99; E. B. Suther, 95; J. F. R. Schafer, 95; F. Hollis, 95; A. B. Archer, 95; L. H. Mayott, 97; H. S. Harris, 94; G. M. Howard, 93; H. Tyler, 90; J. F. Rabbeth 89; G. E. Field, 89; C. J. Puge, 89.

On the Massachusetts target; conditions as in first match. entries, 290; three scores to count as one; highest possible

| | 200 | | | Tota |
|---|---------------------|----|----|------|
| | O. M. Jewell 78 | 78 | 78 | 2 |
| | W. Charles | 77 | 77 | 22 |
| | S. S. Bumstead | 78 | 78 | 2 |
| ĺ | J. S. Osborn 77 | 76 | 76 | 2 |
| ı | D. Kirkwood | 75 | 75 | 2 |
| Į | G. T. Ellsworth | 75 | 74 | 2 |
| ı | N. W. Arnold | 74 | 73 | 2: |
| ı | W. H. Jackson 78 | 72 | 71 | 2 |
| ı | L. W. Farrar | 73 | 73 | 2: |
| Į | E. T. Richardson 74 | 73 | 71 | 2 |
| Į | L. H. Myott 74 | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| ı | E. B. Souther 73 | 72 | 71 | 2. |
| ı | J. W. Frye 72 | 71 | 71 | 2 |
| Į | W. Poland 72 | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| ı | H. S. Harris 72 | 70 | 67 | 2/ |
| ı | | | | |

Nine Hundred Yard Carton Match. Nine Hundred Yara Carton march—loss march was open to an comers, rifles and positions, any within the rules. Cartons—viz., a shot striking inside of a circle twenty-two inches in diameter drawn in the center of the bullseye, counting six. Total entries,

| · · | | | Total. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|---------|
| Salem Wilder 41 | 40 | 37 | 118 |
| F. J. Rabbeth 40 | 38 | 38 | 116 |
| H. Tvler 39 | 39 | 38 37 | 116 |
| J. F. Brown 37 | 37 | 37 | 111 |
| N. Washburn 38 | 37 | 36 | 111 |
| W. Charles 38 | 35 | 35 | 108 |
| S. Lewis 35 | 34 | 34 | 103 |
| C. C. Hebbard 34 | 33 | 32 | 99 |
| A. L. Brown 34 | 33 | 30 | 97 |
| N. Jewell 35 | 33 | 30 28 27 | 96 |
| C. A. Summer 32 | 28 | 27 | 87 |
| Six Hundred Yards Carton MatchThe | total nu | mber of | entries |

in this match was ninely. The following table shows the best

| scores made in the competition:- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----------|-----|
| COOLED IMMEDIA | | | Tot | al. |
| W. H. Jackson | 40 | 40 | 39 | 119 |
| J. F. Brown | | | 37 | 115 |
| S. H. Barrett | | | 39 | 114 |
| J. F. Rabbeth | | 37 | 37 | 114 |
| H. Severance | | | 35 | 110 |
| C. C. Hebbard | | 37 | 34 | 109 |
| W. Charles | | 37 | 35 | 109 |
| S. Lewis | | | | 107 |
| R. Moses | | 37 | 35 | 106 |
| E. W. Law | | 34 | 33 35 | 105 |
| E. F. Richardson | | 35 | 33 | 103 |
| W. Arthur | | | 32 | 99 |
| A. L. Brown | 35 | 35 | 29 | 99 |
| Directors' Match, 200 Yards.—The | | | | |
| match but Morroy Page Couthough | | | | |

cting their scores, thus leaving the record as appended

N. W. Arnold . 5 4 5 5 5-24 J. B. Osborn . . . 5 5 4 5 4-2 W. Charles 5 5 5 5 4-24 W. Poland 5 4 4 4 5-23 Williefield, May 29th.-The Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association

had their weekly shoot Saturday afternoon. Below nine of the best scores:-

Medford, May 28th.—The regular weekly competitions in the glass ball and rifle match, under the auspices of the Raymond Sportsman's Club of Medford, were well attended, and some good shooting done to-day. Mr. J. C. Smith made three straight 10s from the rotary and three straight 10s from the double traps; J. S. Bennett, two straight 10s from the rotary and one 10 from the double; W. B. Witherell, two straight 10s from the rotary, and J. E. Nason, one 10 on each of the traps. The following are the scores made with the rifle:—

| scores made | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|----|---|------|------|---|------|---|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|--------|
| E. Whittier | ٠., | | | | | | | | . , | ٠, | | | ٠. | | , | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 - 55 |
| J. F. R. Sha | e1 | ìе | r | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 4 | Đ. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 - 54 |
| E. James | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6-53 |
| C. M. Gueth | ١. | ٠. | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 - 51 |
| E. Bennett | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | | ., | | | | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ő | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5-5 |
| J. C. Smith. | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | | ٠. | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6-47 |
| H. Max | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 2 | . , | | | ٠, | | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ō | 4 | ő | 4 | 3-47 |
| A. J. Green | | | | | | ٠ | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | ō | 4 | 6 | ō | 5-40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

On the 1st of June the Raymond men visited New Bedford to shoot a match there, eight men a side, ten shots at 200 yards.

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY .- Boston, May 28th. - The fourth MAMBOUN INFO.

And last week in the All Comers' Rifle Match has shown some excellent shooting, and will compare favorably with any week dur, ing the match. There has been no change in the leading places during the week, but those who have competed have shown good during the week, but those was have competed any source agons work. The match will close on Monday night, May 3ist, and on June 1st will commence the new match called the Excelsior Ride Match, with ten cash prizes; also an extra prize of five dollars will be given to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes. The summary will show the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards, rounds 8, possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 60.

| W. H. Harrison | 39 | | | 40 | 40-199 |
|--|----|------|----|----|----------|
| E. F. Richardson | 39 | | | 40 | 40-197 |
| J. Merrill | 39 | | | 40 | 40-197 |
| Frank Hollis | 39 | 39 : | 39 | 39 | 40-196 |
| W. N. Woodman | | | | 38 | 38-190 |
| N. S. James | | | | 38 | 38-187 |
| Gordan McKenzie | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39-187 |
| L. W. Farrar | 36 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38-185 |
| C. Edwards | 35 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 - 185 |
| F. P. Twids | 30 | 36 8 | 36 | 37 | 37 - 182 |
| Geo. F. Ellsworth | 36 | 36 : | 36 | 36 | 37-181 |
| A. C. Maynard | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37-181 |
| M. L. Pratt | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 - 179 |
| F. T. Fellows | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| A. H. Raymond | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36-178 |
| John Hartwell | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36-178 |
| C. R. Curtis | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| Geo. Estes | | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36-178 |
| Wm. W. Jones | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 - 177 |
| Wm. R. Spark | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 - 177 |
| H. C. Smith | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 - 176 |
| F. J. Snow | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36-176 |
| G. S. Wright | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 - 176 |
| C. R. Sawyer. | | | 35 | 35 | 35 - 175 |
| A. C. Goodspeed | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35-175 |
| | | | | 35 | 35-175 |
| COOL CT THE PROPERTY OF THE PR | | | | 0 | E. R. |
| | | | | | |

Springfield, May 28th.—Scores of the Rod and Gun Rifle Club made at their regular meeting to-day. Weather conditions favorable, wind light northwest :-

| 37 | 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5-4 |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mayott | |
| Bumstead | 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 |
| Gorham | 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5-4 |
| Arms | |
| Cranston (military) | 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5-4 |
| Charles (millimetal) / | 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5-4 |
| Chapin | |
| Wilson | 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 5-4 |
| M. Bull (military) | 4 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 4-4 |
| Gibson | 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 4 5 4-4 |
| F. Bull (military) | 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4-4 |
| Squires (military) | 5 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 5 5-4 |
| Clark (military) | 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4-4 |
| Buck | 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4-4 |
| Dr. Young | 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4-4 |

One point allowance for military ritles.

South Gardner, May 29th.-Following are the scores made by embers of the Gardner Rifle Club at Hackmatack range, yester

day, distance 200 yards, off-hand, two scores of ten shots each

| using the inch ring and Creedmoor target combined:— | |
|---|---------|
| R. C. R. C. | Totals |
| | 60-W |
| | 57-90 |
| | 56-89 |
| | 55 - 88 |
| | 44 - 85 |
| | 41 - 85 |
| | 39 - 88 |
| | 37 - 89 |
| | 33-S7 |
| L. S. Walker 65-43 65-44 1 | 30 - 87 |
| C. H. Richards 64-43 65-43 1 | 29-80 |

Creedmoor, May 26th.—The American Team did not practice to-day, Jackson being in a burry to get back to Boston for the Wainut Hill meeting. The event of the day was the "of-hand" team match. It was for teams of four men; any rifles; 100, 200 and 300 yards; five shots per man at each; position, etanding at all. Four teams entered, and the result was as follows:—

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB, TEAM NO. 2. E. B. Barker.... EMPIRE RIFLE CLUB.

24 21

23 22

23 22

25 17 J. W. Todd.... F. H. Holton.... C. J. Falco... J. H. Brown.... 22 24 23 21 20 19 16 18 67 67 61 58 BROOKLYN RIFLE TEAM, R. Simpson... G. W. Weltz.... J. B. Hazleton. D. Gruetter...

A match at a rarely tried distance was opened also by the Ama-teur Rifle Club. It was a 15-shot competition at 700 yards, and was won by Mr. Waters with a score of 72 out of the possible 73 points. The target used was of the second-class size, commonly used at 500 and 600 yards. In this match, which promises to grow

used at 500 and 600 yards. In this match, which promises to grow in interest, Mr. L. Goiger made 67; Mr. R. H. Keene, 66; Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, 65, and N. D. Ward, 64.

The Empire Club commpetition for the "Daly Trophy" was also shot. It was of 10 shots each, at 300 and 500 yards, the standing position only being allowed at both distances, with a second-class target at 500 yards and a third at 300. Mr. F. H. Holton made the best score, 81 out of the possible 100, and became that winner of the trophy, he having carried it off on two previous occasions.

Orecdmoor, May 29th.—The matches to-day were dull, with few entries. The Oxford match at 200 yards, 10 shots, was won by Mr. J. R. Orohman, who scored 42 out of the possible 50 points, the best of his compotitors making the following totals: G. Joiner, 41; T. J. Dolan, 40. F. G. Williamson, 37; J. L. Paulding, 37, and J. M. Robertson, 36. The We Will match at 300 and 600 yards was won by Mr. J. L. Price, with a total of 43 points.

HELVETIA RIFLE CLUB .- A practice shooting of the Helvetia Rifle Club took place at Hartung's Park, Mott Haven, last Tucaday. The day was bright, but a very heavy wind provailed, which annoyed the riflemen present to some degree. The following are the scores at the ring target on 200 yards range :-

| $Rings_*$ | | Rings. |
|--|-----------------|-----------|
| A. Weidemann 202 Ph. Klein | | 147 |
| L. Dreyer 178 J. Landolt | | 162 |
| M. M. Hellwig 167 S. Rey | | 150 |
| Time shooting (three minutes) at regular (| Preedmoo | r targets |
| shows a very good result :- | | |
| | Hits. | Points. |
| L. Drever 34 | 23 | 84 |
| II. Weber 32 | 16 | 55 |
| M. M. Hellwig | 18 | 66 |
| A. Meyer 27 | 24 | 91 |
| Phil. Klein | 21 | 78 |
| F. Landolt 27 | 14 | 48 |
| S. Rev | 20 | 48 72 |
| A. G. Hellwig | 19 | 63 |
| A. Weidmann | 21 | 84 |

Shooting was done with breech-loaders, mostly of Swiss manufacture. SCHUETZEN NOTES .- Monday, the 7th inst,, begins the twenty-

Soldbrikes Norks—Joinday, tue vith usis, begins too twenty-third annual shooting festival of the New York Schuelzen Corps, Major George Aery commanding, and will last three days. This corps is well and favorably known to almost all the German shooting organizations of the United States, and its Captam, officers and members understand very well how to organize their officers and members understand very well how to organize their festivals so that they always are the attaction of the pleasure-seeking people and the rendezvous of hundrods of sharpshooters. Union Hill behaviteen Park, where the festival takes place, will certainly be visited by thousands of people during those days, and we are convinced that not many will wend their way homeward unsatisfied. A grand procession in carriages will inaugarate the festival on Monday. This procession forms at headquarters, 24 Markets street, at 0 clock A.M. Monday, and will start at 10 clock sharp. Foremost will be a platon of mounted police, which will be followed by Separate Troop A, Cayadry, N. G. S. N. Y., Major Karl Klein commanding festive wagon with Wannemacher's Seventy-first Rejimental Band; carriage drawn by four hores, occupied by Major George Acry, ex-Captains John F. Rothmann and David G, Yuengling, Jr. Following them are the invited guests and sharpshooters from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford and other cities; and last, but not least, officers and invited guests and snarpsnooters from Finiandenmi, Bautmone, Hartford and other cities; and last, but not least, officers and members of the corps, all in carriages. After passing a few principal streets on the East side they will turn down Fourteenth street, cross the ferry at Christopher street and proceed to the purk, where a fine luncheon will be in waiting for the hungry and thirsty. At 10 clock the shooting at the different targets arranged by the United Schuetzen Association will begin, the programme

of the United Schiefzer Association will begin, the programme of which is the following:—

1. Prize or Ring Target, divided in 25 equal rings; 25 prizes; first to be \$50 and last \$4; number of tickets unlimited; price of ticket

to be \$50 and last \$1; number of ftekets unlimited; price of ticket entitling to three shots, \$2 each.

2. Man Target, divided in 20 perpendicular lines; 20 prizes; first to be \$20 and last \$2; number of tickets unlimited; price of ticket entitling to three shots, \$1 each.

3. Bullseye Targets—The round black or false center is 12, the bullseye four inches in diameter; 33 prizes; first \$25 and last \$2; number of tickets unlimited; 10 shots for \$1; additional to that there are eight premiums for most bullseyes; first \$21 and last \$2. The above targets are open to all comers and to any rifle; distance 200 yards. The members of the corps will also shoot at a big eagle, which will be fastened on a high pole; twenty prizes will be competed for; each part of the eagle must be shot down in

eagle, which will be fastened on a high pole; twenty prizes will be competed for; each part of the eagle must be shot down in rotation; the man who brings down the last piece (that is the body) will be declared king and crowned. The coronation takes place in the afternoon of the third day, the 9th inst. Preceding this act the ladies will have a prize shooting of their owa, and will be rewarded also with prizes; therefore in the most instances husband and wife will go home happy.

We wish the corps all the success they deserve.

WEST VIRGINIA-Wheeling, May 26th .- The second match of the series of contests between the Canton Rod and Gun Club, of the series of contests between the Canton and the Chin, at Collingsville, Coun., and the Wheeling Ritle Club, at 200 yards, off-hand, Massachusetts target, came off to-day. Both clubs improved on their first score, and especially the Wheeling team, who rolled up the magnificent total of 503 points. The scores were as follows :-

WHEBLING RIFLE CLUB TEAM,

O. B. Hull H. B. Moore. J. H. Bidwell Dr. George F J. Laubensti

Total.

On the 57th inst, the long-range team went to Washington, Pa, to shoota return match with the club of that place. The first match was shot between teams of three men each, on the 8th inst, by telegraph, and resulted in a victory for the Wheeling club by 22 points. The Washington rithouen not feoling satisfied over the result, the Wheeling club decided to go to their range and awa unother round. The team was received by Mr., James Woods, and conveyed to the range, and the match commenced motol. woods, and conveyed to the range, and use marge commented about 11 ciclock. A young hurricane came along about an inour later, which made overyone on the range seek the shelter of neighboring covered bridge. After the storm had passed the teams resumed firing at their seventh round, and continued until about 6 ciclock, when on ounting totals the Wheeling team was about 4 o'clock, when on counting totals the Wheeling team was found to be II points to the front—not so many as in the first match by another cleven, but considering that a very new man was being substituted for Mr. Stewart, who shot before, it was satisfactory. Mr. Dwight did not make another clean score, but came within two points of it; while Mr. Baboock passed his first score by one point. The Wheeling team and those who accompanied them had a pleasant trip, and were "glad they went."

The following are the complete scores:—

WHEELING RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

Dwight. 555555454555555555598 Babcock 554545554555555555555556565598

Total. Washington Rifle club team. Rothwell 553445555555544545-98
Enoch 354455455555445454-98
Huzlett 4465454444455544543-88

will be glad to give them the chance to put us on record, even it our names should not be at the top. WHITE OWL.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans, May 23d.—The twelfth individual con-test for the Washington Artillery cup came off to-day, at the New Orleans Rifle Park, in the presence of a large number of lovers of the sport. The weather was fair and the wind light enough to admit of good scores. A number of riflemen were present at the range, but only eight contested for the cup. The following is the

| BCOTE .— | 200 Fards. | F(10) 3 P 2 . | Total. |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| Dudley Selph | 200 1 aras. | 500 Fards, 18 | Total. |
| J. C. Sport | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| G. W. Charlton | | 15 | 35 |
| M. Manion | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| P. Michel | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| R. Villarubia | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| V. Despaux | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| Gus Leefe | 12 | 13 | 25 |

Mr. Selph won the contest, and, this being the fifth time he has won it, the cup becomes his property, and will hereafter be added to the many trophies already in his possession.

THE STATUS OF "PROFESSIONALS."-40 Chestnut street, Boston May 30th.—To the President and Directors of the N. R. A.—Gentle-men:—The resolution offered by Col. Sanford, reflecting upon men:—artist of gentlemen who shoot the rifle, who may be re-lied integrated to the rifle who may be re-ciprong or have received favors from rifl edislers, or rifle manu-facturers, or dealing in or have dealt in rifles, comes at rather at unfortunate time. The lash intended for the backs of some of your own team is so long that I am afraid it will cut the team We are invited to meet an Irish team, armed with the new Rigby breech-loader, and Mr. Rigby is one of that team the new Rigby breech-loador, and Mr. Rigby is one of that team, and probably others interested in the new arm. Do you wish to be impolite to those gentlemen in showing your dislike to members of the American team? Will not so broad a resolution be either inoperative, or prevent so many from participating in rife matches at Creedmoor that you had better not have the matches free that you had better not have the matches free the matches at Creedmoor that you had become not forward that the statement of the property of the front with no favors.

row many of your board can see to the front with no rayor, received from the rifle interest? I know that not one of the team of 1877 but what received favors. And all of the teams before and since have received the same probably. Exchanging old rifles not worth a cent for a new one worth Slouis a very great favor. I have not found, in my life's experience, gentlemen above re

Therefore the theorem is a superior september above re-ceiving favors, when it does not come in the shape of a bribe. The whole cry against the professional comes from those who are jealous of the success of our crack shots. No one would care were those-called professionals poor shots, and easily beaten My advice to the Board is to drop the whole matter; and to

My davice to the loant is to drop the whole matter; and it those that ray because they cannot win anything, I would say Do you deserve what you have not earned? Are you willing it stop smoking, drinking and late hours? Do you love rille shoot-ing enough to make the sacrifice necessary to become a first-class shor? If you are not willing to do so, keep still and do not throw mud at those who are. Respectfully. W. H. JACKSON

How a "RIFLE" COMPANY DID BUSINESS.—The Chichester Rifle Club has its headquarters on the second floor of the Sterling Riffe Club has its headquarters on the second floor of the Sterling building, No. 31 Montgomery street, Jersey City. The company was organized last December with an alleged capital of \$10,000 Warren N, Fischett, J. P. Cottle, of Jersey City, and Charles Mon soil, of Brooklyn, comprise the company, Fichett owning half the stock, and the other half being divided between Cottle and Mon-sell. They have been sending out, principally to country dis-tifies towards a sending out, principally to country disthey transplant of creating out, principally to country districts, tempting circulars having a cut of a beautifully mounted rifle, which was offered for sale at from \$5 to \$15, according to quality. The company did no business in Jersey City or vicinity

devoting their exclusive attention to country trade, and receivdevoing interestination of country trade, and receiv-ing their orders by mail in the shape of registered letters and money orders. Some time ago Postmaster Gopsill, of Jersey City-began to receive complaints against the rifle; company. Corres-pondents informed him that instead of receiving the handsome rifle described and illustrated in the circular, they received a pistol with a shoulder-stock comparatively valueless, and of no pason with a shounder-store comparatively varietiess, and of a use whatever for the purpose of a rifle. The complaints finally became so numerous that Postmaster Gopsill communicated with the authorities at Washington, and an investigation was ordered an order from the Postmaster-General to Post master Gopsill to withhold all registered letters and money orders addressed to the Chichester Rifle Company. The office was closed yesterday.—N. Y. Times, May 25th. The company's

Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

DECORATION DAY ARCHERY.—Second annual field day of the Brooklyn Archery Club, on their grounds at Prospect Park, Monday, May 21st :-

York Round.

Brooklyn Club—Nash, 30—118; Hoyt, 23—85; Johnson, 18—69; Constable, 10—50; E. A. Stoutenborough, 13—55; Parker, 16—50; Pearsall, 18—46; Miller, 11—41; Nast, 9—23; X. Stoutenborough,

Ascham Archers-Brown, 18-78: Chapman, 17-59: Geven

Ascanta Archers Frederick, 1987, 198 47 : De Luna, 11-39,

7; De Luna, 11—39. TOxopholite Club, Dover, N. J.—Hurd, 28—90. Pequossett Club, Boston, Mass.—A. S. Brownell, President, East-rrn Archery Association, 28—114.

American Round.

Brooklyn Club—Hoyt, 53—239; Nash, 60—238; Johnson, 49—189; Pearsall, 47—169; E. A. Stoutenborough, 39—138; Parker, 35—134; Constable, 31—125; Miller, 32—84; Nast, 15—49.

Aschum Archers-Chapman, 55—255; Geyer, 41—179; Brown, 55—161; Gerow, 23—71.

New York Archery Club—McLean, 68—221; Roper, 70—275; Sutton, 60—231; Frazer, 57—223; Auten, 44—164; De Luna, 37—148; Hill, 19—65.

Toxophilite Club, Dover, N. J.—Hurd, 54-212. Peni

Occupante Colo, Dover N. 6.—Hurd, 68—215. Pequesett Club, Boston, Mass.—A. S. Brownell, President East-Archery Association, 72—250. Prizes Won.—Mr. Nash wins the badge, total 90 hits. Mr. Nash

Prizes Won.—Mr. Nash wins the badge, total 90 hits. Mr. Nash wins the first bow, best score York Round. Capt. Hort wins second bow, best score American Round. A. S. Brownell wins third bow, best gross score, York Round and American Round, total 44. First gold, Capt. Hoyt.

"How to Train in Archery."—X. Stoutenborough, 3 hits, score 11. Most golds, American Round.—J. L. Chapman, 10 golds. Best score, 50 yards—J. K. Hoyt, 22 hits, 111. Best score at 40 yards—A. S. Brownell, 24 hits, score 146. Most reds—A. S. Brownell, 25 reds. Whites at 40 yards, Mr. Brown. Poorest score at American Round. Mr. Pan.

A. S. Brownell, 23 htts, score 146. Most reds—A. S. Brownell, 25 reds. Whites at 40 yards, Mr. Brown. Poorest score at American Round, Mr. Fan.
Ladies—30 arrrows at 30 yards.—Miss Morton, 23—99; Mrs. Andrews, 21—98; Mrs. Dr. De Luna, 25—23; Mrs. Hersman, 11—47; Mrs. Pearsall, 10—32; Miss Bretts, 7—21; Miss Woodward, 2—10. 30 arrows at 20 yards,—Mrs. Dr. De Luna, 28—11:2; Mrs. Andrews, 29—153; Miss Morton, 29—147; Mrs. Hill, 23—81; Mrs. Horsman, 20—22; Mrs. Pearsall, 15—57; Mrs. Hoys, 16—56; Mrs. Pekekett, 14—49; Mrs. Horton, 13—47; Mrs. Sturtevant, 8—38; Mrs. Brett, 8—32; Mrs. Woodward, 5—0. Prizes Won by Laddes.—Best gross score at 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna, score 255. Best score at 30 yards, Miss Morton, soore 97. Best score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna, score 172. First gold, Miss Morton. Most golds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most golds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most golds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna, Score at 20 and 30 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. Oe Luna Score at 20 and 30 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 and 30 yards, Miss Morton. Most reds at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 and 30 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Or 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. De Luna Score at 20 yards, Mrs. Dr. D

-Owing to the absence of several gentlemen, who were to take part in the match between Boston and New York, and want of support from the majority of the New York archers, the match will have to be postponed for the present. W. HOLBERTON,

will have to be postponed for the present. W. HOLBERTON. ORITANI ARCHERS-Halechesack, N. J., May 37th.—Notwith-standing the intense heat yesterday, quite a number of the members of the Oritani archers took part in the first monthly contest for the two badges. Mr. W. Holberton won the gentleman's badge on a score of only 283, American Round. Mr. C. de R. Moore would have won it easily had be been able to have fulshed his score, as he had 256 at the forty and fifty yards runges. Mrs. Holberton won the halles' badge sixth a score, or 151 at the would have won it easily had no occa able to have minished his score, as he had 256 at the forty and fifty yards ranges. Mrs. Holberton won the ladies' badge with a score of 151, at the Columbia Round. The frightful heat told on the scores and cut them down; but those who attended deserve great credit

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-The Park Commissioners having notified the club that practice would necessarily have to be dis-continued upon the archery lawn in the Central Park until after it rained, the club was unable to hold their annual field meeting Decoration Duy, as intended. A number of its members took advantage of this notice, and visited the Brooklyn Archery Club Monday, May 31st, and had a very enjoyable visit. At the meeting held Wednesday, May 28th, six new members were received. The club expects to resume practice again this week.

THOSE CHALLENGES ONCE MORE .- New York, May 28th .- Editor Forest and Stream:—Archery being really a royal game, it seems a pity that envy and jealous feeling should in any manner actuate those who practice it. It should escape the bickering and controversy that fall to the lot of most other sports, and which do them no good. It is with this spirit I once more take your space to answer the communications in your last issue, called

space to answer the communications in your has issue, called forth by my letter the week previous.

In answer to Mr. Holberton's courteous letter, I am sorry the necessity are so a glate the question in print, still the fact is uncontroverted that the Now York Archery Club did accept the challenge of the Challenge of the Unitani Archers with the provise I stated. Regarding the letter from the person who imagines he hides his identity under the name of "Oritani," it could only have been written through envy, ignorance or design, containing, as it does false statements from beginning to end. The author may yet find that the New York Club, being organized for the plea and that the New York Club, being organized for the pleasure and physical advancement of its members, who are bent in doing everything la their power to make it a success; to advance the interest of archery, and foster the kindest feelings of good fellowship among neighboring clubs, does pride itself upon its "high moral principles," and that such slurs only react upon their author. The New York Club has never presumed nor at tempted " to constitute themselves censors over the membership of other clubs," but they do claim the right of reg on other chas, but they do claim the right of regulating their own membership in whichever manner they may deem hest for their interest, and shall exercise it every time, whether it pleases outsiders or not. The overwhelming challenge which closes the communication, unfortunately for the writer, cannot be noticed even if he does "regard it as official," for he may yet live long enough to learn that "official" communications are never anony-

In conclusion I want to say, once for all, that our organization the concassion want to say, once for int, that our organization being for the object above stated, we do not propose to enter into nowspaper controversies, and that hereafter all communications of the tenor of the one now noticed, will remain unanswered, whatever their origin may be. Jas. W. AUTEN, JR., Secretary, New York Archery Club.

New York, June 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Whatever at-tempts are said to have been made by the New York Archery Club to secure the membership of certain Oritani and Manhattan Archers, spoken of by "Oritani" in your last issue, were by indi-viduals, unofficially, and in accordance with the conditions of our ridinals, unofficially, and in accordance with the conditions of our constitution, allowing only the admission of archers connected with no other club.

8. S. Roper, N. Y. Archer.

The Forest AND Stream hopes soon to be able to chronicle a cettlement of these differences in the shape of a score which shall determine the relative merits of the two clubs as marksmen Let us have a friendly recourse to arms.

THE BROWNELL METHOD OF SCORING.—The plan devised by

93 [cla] AP, 46 a : 5 194 SHI co to. 14 39 1-5 * 0 7 -55 98 9 53 -Ŀ ı, 23 30 52 35 56 19 65 30 77 6 7. 9 2 9 20 NAMES ri ď ä ₹ ď.

Mr. A. S. Brownell for scoring in archery has been accepted by the Boston archers as an improvement over the old styles formerly in vogue. The chief advantage claimed is that the score is complete with each end, and the time and labor devoted to reckoning up are therefore unnecessary. The method is described as follows:-

"A space is given for each end, in the upper part of which the value of each hit or miss is re-corded. To illustrate: The first end of arrows hit black, white and end of arrows hit black, white and blue, recorded 3-1-5, and the total value, 9, is placed in the lower part of the space. The second end of the arrows hit a black, blue and a miss, recorded 3-5-0. The value of this end, 8, is added to the value of the pre-vious end, 9, and the amount, 17, placed in the lower part of the space for the second end, show-ing the total value of the two ends. In this way each end is recorded, and its value added to the total of the previous ends, giving the total value of hits after each end, and the value of the last end added to the previous total gives the complete score. Columns for the complete score. Columns for colors are given, in which the de-tails of hits and colors can be kept, and by figuring these in the



—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

FIXTURES.

June 3, at Staten Island.—Manhattan (2d) vs. Staten Island (2d). June 3, at Trenton, N. J.—Germantown (2d) vs. Trenton, June 5, at Stenton.—Young America vs. Chestnut Hill. June 5, at Ardmore.—Germantown vs. Merion. June 5, at Haverford.—Oxford (3d) vs. Dorian (2d). June 5, at Hesertont.—Oxford (3d) vs. Dorian (2d). June 5, at Nicetown.—Germantown (2d) vs. Belmont (2d). June 9, at Chestnut Hill.—Chestre City vs. Chestnut Hill.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS -On May 14th, the team of Cana. dian cricketers arrived in Glasgow, Scotland. They had a capital and cricketers arrived in Glasgow, Scotland. They had a capital state of the condition. As we propose to publish their principal scores in full, we only mention, at this time, what cable grams to the dally press have already announced, that what coolingtons to the language press have a treaty amounted, that they came off winners in their first match, against the West of Scotland Club, and were defeated in the second, by the Edinburgh High School, by ten wickets.

-"The Cricket Tour of the Gentlemen of Ireland in the United States," is the title of a witty little volume written by "one of them," showing how they taught the Americans how to play cricket-(in Philadelphia?).

—The St. George's Cricket Club are talking of moving from Ho-boken to the upper part of Manhattan Island.

boken to the upper part of Manhattan Island.

AUSTRALIANS W. RIGHTERS OF SP. LUKE'S CRIGKET CLUB.—
Played at Southampton, England, May 13th and 14th. Won by
Australians by one innings and 22 runs. The old saying, that
"many hands make light work," certainly cannot be said to have
applied to the inaugural match of the Colonists now in England;
for as we have shown above, they won in a canter against a good
eighteen, including the two cracks, G. F. Grace and W. R. Gilbert
As far as the all-round strength of the team goes, Bell's Life

South State S speaks as follows

"Now that we have had an opportunity of Judging in positive "Now mat we make mad an opportunity of judging in positive match play, we can unlessitatingly say that they are one of the best teams that we have ever seen banded together. The batting ability is patent, every man 'can bowl,' and to our country cousins we say, so and see the 'Kangaroos' field; their ability

cousins we say, go and see the "Annigaroos" held; their ability in this, the very backbone, heart, and everything that makes up true cricket, is so unquestionable that a fairly good batting lot found themselves doubly bandicapped."

From the annexed score it will be seen that A. Bannerman, "the pocket Hercules," did not come off, but Murdock had a day worthy to be marked with a white stone in his carer. Boyle played the soundest kind of cricket, and Bonner, the man of feet and inches, knocked the bloom of the eather whonever he got a chance for "lamming." Spofforth, "the demon," breathed de-struction as of old, and Boyle cooked no less than a baker's dozen

of wickets. Blackham was as good as ever behind the sticks, and of weekets. Indexing was as good as virtue for a cover-point, Jarvis proved hinself to be an exceptionally fine cover-point, Allogelher, they are said by a correspondent to be a "very likely looking lot," and whatever comparison may hereafter be instituted between Gregory's team of 1878, and the present, Boyle's men will surely reader a good account of themselves.

AUSTRALIANS

TRENTON W. STATEN ISLAND ISLAND ISLAND IN MAY 20th, and won by the former on first innings score by 67 runs. By boat, rail and 'bus the aspiring second eleven of the Island Club, with Sprague, swooped down into the heart of New Jersey on Saturday and assisted the Tenton Club in inaugurating their new ground. The inclosure of six acres, by the way, promises well for the future, and besides a good wicket it contains a new scalar polar property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the private the privates found in well for the trutter, and tessions a good water is, editables a new and well-arranged club-house. On arrivint the visitors found a folly lot of oil Staffordshire cricketers, including one Mart, who for three years past was engaged as ground man at Tambam Paik. the dutie of Stutherland's estate, and it was not long after he course menced operations with the ball that Capt, Inman wished that he mences operations with the boar that Capt. Human wassed task the had taken his drove to any other place. As a bowler the ex-pro-reminded one of a cross between Hallis and Jack O'Brien, of Boston. The day was cool, but Mart's annalysis "against such good bats" was a hot one, ten wickets for 27 runs.

Despite the drubbing the youngstees got, from the fact that they were overweighted in more ways than one before a ball was

they were overweighted in more ways than one before a ball was bowled, the visitors enjoyed themselves bugely - and an excellent old-fashioned cricket dinner at the Treaton House did much toward deadening the sting of defeat. Mountford showed excellent form, but his thirty-six was not without a side of luck. Filmer loag-stopped in fine style, and Satterthwaite bowled eighty-seven balls for 16 runs and seven wickets. Score:—

TRENTON.

B. Pope, b. Maning
Mart, b. Moning
Ountford, b. Satterthwaite
asson, st. Inman, b. Satterthwaite
asson, st. Inman, b. Satterthwaite
off od, b. Satterthwaite
arlow, b. Sprague
black b. Satterthwaite
lake, b. Satterthwaite
lake, b. Satterthwaite
M. Pope, not out Pepe, not out..., 4; leg-byes, 5; wides, 6; no balls, 2...... | First Innings. | STATEN ISLAND. | Second Innings. | Cole, b. Mart. | 5 | c. McIntyre, b. Mart. | 1 | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not at bid. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not out. | not ou ner, not out.... perts, b. Mart... nes, c. Barlow, b. J. B. RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET. RUNS AT THE FALL OF FACH WICKET.
TRENTON.

First inning.

1 2 9 19 50 69 73 79 95
STATEN ISLAND.

First inning.

7 10 12 12 13 14 10 16 24 28
Second inning.

0 5 5 14 10 49
Umpires—Trenton, Mr. Katzenbach; Staten Island, Mr. Fitz
George.

George.

CHESTEUT HULLER. ST. GEORGES.—Played at Hoboken, N. J.,
May 25th. Former won by 12 runs. On Saturday the gentlemen
of the Chestmut Hill Club turned up on the St. Georges' grounds
with an excellent cloven, including the old stand-by, "Netly"
Pearson, and Tyres, their new professional. The home club had
foregs.

banded together an eleven composed of members from the Manhattan, Staten Island, Columbia College and itself, which dove-tailed together so nicely that it almost escaped defeat. The wicket was a good one, simply because Glies had looked after it, and not because old Sol had not. The play began at 11.30 A.M., and five good bowlers propelled the ball until the Philadelphians had scored 163, Glies taking the best care of the spot. At 3.15 P.M. St. Georges commenced what looked to be a very up-hill game, but thanks to Bance, who secured an excellent 5s without a chance. Mooran 33, who once found the ground tog small for him. Mooran is the state of the spot of the state of the secured and the state of the small or him. Works. Mooran 33, who once found the ground too small for him; Moore, 17 in his usual style, and Glies II, victory ddi not hover far out of reach. With Cross, Souther and Conver it would have been grasped. Let sucking youngstors take our tip and note how the game should be played. "Its said those of the hill did held theri game should be played. "Tis said those of the hill did sleld their level best, and toward the close of the game the excitement be-came so intense that a stoutish gentleman who watched the game through one of the cracks in the fence was seen by an outsider to have several terrific fits. The double Bs at last, however, brought the game to a speedy close, as they were too big shot for the home club's tail-end, the last wicket falling for the goodly total home club's care.,
of 151. Score:— CHESTNUT HILL.

Groome, b. Giles.
F. Sartori, b. Giles.
Tyres, c. Herrick, b. Clarke.
Butcher, c. Herrick, b. Clarke.
Butcher, c. Herrick, b. Clarke.
Butcher, c. Moeran, b. Bance.
Riddle, c. Westfeldt, b. Bance.
Briddle, c. Westfeldt, b. Bance.
Thompson, c. Mostyn, b. Bance.
Thompson, c. Mostyn, b. Bance.
Farnum, not out.
Byes, 3; wide, 1 Bance, b. Biddle ST. GEORGES.
Moore, c. Butcher, b. Patterson.
Westfeith, b. Murphy.
Glies, l. b. w., b. Tyres.
Mocrau, b. Biddle
Clarke, b. Biddle
Clarke, b. Biddle
Hosford, b. Borie
Mostlyn, not out.
Herrick, b. Borie
Gostethofer, b. Biddle
Bung db. Borie. Emmet, b. Borie... Byes, 9; leg-byes, 2; wide, 1; no balls, 2...

| Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Charles | Char

GRARD.

GRARD.

GRARD.

GRARD.

Hargrave, b. Clark.

W. Jarvis, b. C. A. Newball.

J. Hargrave, c. G. M. b. C. A. Newball.

J. Hargrave, c. Van b. C. A. Newball.

J. Hargrave, c. Van b. C. A. Newball.

T. Webster, b. C. A. Newball.

W. Vernon, b. D. S. Newball.

E. Gregg, c. R. S. Newball b. Clark.

N. Tonilla, not outs.

Byes, 5; leg-byes, 5. First Innings. Total RUNS AT FALL, OF EACH WICKET. First Innings YOUNG AMERICA. 73 73 73 81 92 107 119 Second Innings 3 8 14 46 71 72 03 94 96 — GIRARD. First Innings.

Second Innings. 12 2 48 25

Balls. Runs.

First Innings

BELMONT 18. MILLION.-Played at West Philadelphia, on May 20th. Resulted in favor of home club by 47 runs. Merion was short the services of Thayer and Fox. Score:-BELMONT.

BELMONT.
First Imings.
W. C. Work, i. b. w., b. Lowry.
W. C. Work, i. b. w., b. Lowry.
W. N. West, st. Halines b. Lowry.
V. N. West, st. Halines b. Lowry.
J. N. Woolman, I. b. w., b. Lowry.
J. N. Woolman, I. b. w., b. Lowry.
H. Townsend, b. b. w., b. Lowry.
G. A. Kilipe, not out.
W. Porter, C. Ashbridge b. Law
H. Maddeira, b. W. Haliy.
Wide, I; byes, 9; leg-byes, 7.

MRHON.

II. Sayres, c. Townsend, b. Knipe.

A. L. Baily, c. Townsend, b. L. Scott
W. Morris, b. Yarmall,
F. L. Baily, c. Varmall, b. I. Scott
S. Law, c. Madeira, b. I. Scott,
S. Law, c. Madeira, b. I. Scott,
S. Law, c. Woolman, b. Varmall
W. Stroud, c. Yarmall, b. I. Scott,
J. W. Hoffman, not out
W. Rally, b. Knipe
W. Lowry, c. North, b. I. Scott
Byc, I. I leg Bycs, 2; wides, 5.

Tols.

Tols.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET. First innings...... BELMONT.

14 24 39 48 57 111 131 143 166 170

DORIAN TS. GERMANTOWN.—Piayed at Haveford on May 20th. Victory for home cub by 42 tuns on first imings scores. Germantown very short-handed, Brewster, Ca'dwell and others being absent. Score:—

absent, Score:
| First Innings, | GERMANTOWN, | Second Innings, | Cuplit, e. Carey, b. Winslow | 6 run out. | 4 l. Wister, b. Shipley. | 1 b. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l. Winslow | 10 l Total..... 77 Total..... DORLAN.
First Innings.
Harthshorne, run out.
A. Corbit, e. Cope, b. Perot.
Chase, b. Brown.
Mason, b. Brown.
Mason, b. Brown.
Mason, b. Hrown.
Thomas, e. Haines, b. Cupit.
Thomas, e. Haines, b. Cupit.
Wisley b. Chipit.
Wisley b. Hrown.
Winslow, not out.
Winslow, not out.
Mort, b. Cupit.
Byes, 2; leg-byes, 5; no balls, 3. DORTAN.

Total..... LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB.—A Married 18. Single club match was played at Longwood, Mass., May 22d, when the Benedicts proved themselves the winners as the score will show:—single Employee Single Employee First Innings.

Jones c. and b. Phillips.

Jones, c. and b. Phillips.
Tyler, b. Wriget.
Hutblard, b. Phillips.
Dutton, not out.
Pettit, c. and b. Phillips.
Peabody b. Phillips.
Train b. Phillips.
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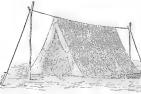
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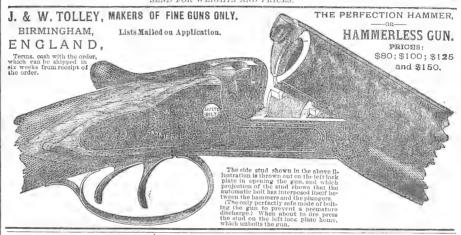
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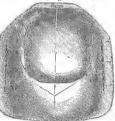
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Turkey Shooting in the Wild South.

REEK bottoms, black jack ridges, low swales thick with bamboo briers, old sedge fields, with the broom six or seven feet high, pea fields lying contigu ous to these-such are the chosen haunts of the wild turkey.

Much has been written and said in sporting books about this bird, most of which is hearsay, for the writers display a most lamentable ignorance of its history and of its habits.

The hardest of all birds to raise in the poultry yard, they are the hardiest in a wild state. The old hen will select the driest spot for miles around with an intuitive perception that the season is going to be a rainy one. She will cover this nest up so skillfully that the most practiced eye will fail to discover it. When found, there is something pathetic about the manner in which she tries to hide her round, bright eye, knowing as well as you do that here is her vulnerable point. At such times you may walk up and study her at your leisure, for she does not intend to leave that nest unless you become too familiar, when with a low "chut!" "chut!" of angry remonstrance she flies away.

When first hatched they do not look like domestic turkeys, but have an indescribable, wide-awake look, as if they had inherited from their paternal ancestor, the old gobbler, some soupcon of the guile that so eminently distinguishes that wise and wary old bird. Indeed, when the young turkeys begin to walk about this mundane sphere the young gobblers, not a month old, will un consciously put on airs and begin to look wise. So strong are inherited traits in birds, or in men! The young hens, on the contrary, are very meek and mild, with a strong tendency to lurk and cry out peevishly for the old hen if they see their father with his majestic and Turk-like beard too near them. So strong is sex in woman or birds !

About the middle of September in our climate they are about two-thirds grown, and then is the time to kill them. Full feathered and strong on the wing, yet their heavy bodies make them fly very slow, and they fall an easy prey to the sportsman. At this time, too, being antirely uneducated, they will come to the call of the

veriest tyro; and, indeed, will come better to a slight whistle, made by the mouth, in imitation of the cry of the young birds, than to any call. Next to the quail, the most social and gregarious of all birds, they seek each other after being scattered, and the plaintive cry of the ambushed hunter leads many a promising young bird to his ruin. his ruin.

But ah me! what a difference in the same birds three months later! Then the most practiced eye cannot tell a young gobbler from an old one as they rise on the hill above the swamp and sail majestically across the creek, above the swamp and sail majestically across the creek, far out of range of any shot gun. They cannot then be approached at all, under any circumstances. Accidentally, as you walk out of the swamp into a pen field you sometimes walk into the midst of a flock scattered, feeding upon the dearly loved pea. Then, if you shoot straight at the heads of the crossing gobblers, you have the satisfection of seeing two fine, fat fellows fall to your win. It is with a feeding of present triums that can

the satisfaction of seeing two fine, fat fullows full to your aim. It is with a feeling of personal triumph that one kills two wild turkeys in successive shots, nor is it often done; once in a way, or twice, but not oftener.

But it is chiefly upon strategic movements that the experienced hunter of turkeys relies. I have often thought, while lying in my blind, that the greatest strategist in the world, Napoleon Bonaparte, would have made an accomplished turkey hunter. Absurd! you say. Well I have my reasons for my belief, and I think that you will agree with me when you come to the end of this article. However that may be, there are old globbiers extant, to capture whom would require an amount of patience, energy, woodcraft, knowledge of the habits of your game, and skill, that if exercised in another direction, education taken for granted, would make a good general. Me judice.

patience, energy, woodcraft, knowledge of the habits of your game, and skill, that if exercised in another direction, education taken for granted, would make a good general. Me judice.

Yes, there are gobblers in the South who would put to shane Minerva and all her owls. If Mentor, whom we all remember in the Telemaque as the utterer of the most delightful platitudes, were to attempt to stalk an old gobbler he would make a most ignominious failure, and would find to his amazement and sorrow that it would be easier to rescue a hundred and sorrow that it would be easier to rescue a hundred and sorrow that it would be easier to rescue a hundred hay-like Telemaques from the wiles of a hundred sea-green Calypsos than to circumvent one wily, veteran old turkey. "Deep sir, deep and devilish tough!" would be the praise bestowed upon that bird by Major Bagstock, to whom, in my wrath and vexation, I have often compared an old bird, who obstinately remained just out of gun shot!

Yes, a very knowing bird, indeed, is the graduate, who, after being shot at by all the negroes in the neighborhood, with pot metal, double-barreled guns and old army muskets until he knows their range exactly, will strut by the hour just one hundred and fifty yards from the blind, behind which the sable sportsman lies snugly ensconced, rolling his eyes in eager anticipation of that sharp old bird's coming nearer; an anticipation of that sharp old bird's coming nearer; an anticipation, it is needless to say, never to be realized. Sometimes, in utter anguish of heart, the wearied and hopeless darkey will fire at him only to hear the derisive gobble of the veteran re-echo the report of his gun.

Wild legends are in circulation among the negroes, anent sone old gobblers. How, once upon a time, when old daddy Nero was "settin' fur turkey," a huge old bird made his appearance behind old Nero's back and gave him ad dig with his long sharp beak that was very painful indeed, whereupon old daddy Nero, having fired both barrels at the feathered flend, faint

It is only in the bright, still mornings of early spring that you can shoot the old gobbiers. They lose some of that wariness that so distinguishes them at other times. "Love rules the court, the canny, the grove," and, we sight trainfully add, the wise old gobbler.

"Love rules the court, the camp, the grove," and, we might truthfully add, the wise old gobbler. But let no tyro in turkey hunting think to put the "comether" on one of these old birds. He can tell one of their "yelps" just as well as the old turkey hunter can, and refuseth to come to a call, compounded of a grunt, a squeal and a whistle. He incontinently takes to his heels and gooth the other way, with steps quick-ened by a knowledge that in that way lies safety. Though, for that matter, he might have come to the call with perfect impunity, for not one man of a hundred can kill a turkey after being called to the blind without he have some previous experience.

Suppose some still morning in March, when all the woods in our climate are gay and fragrant with the yellow jasmine, and the snow-white blossoms of the dogberry contrast vividly with the scarlet flowers of the

low jasmine, and the snow-white blossoms of the dog-berry contrast vividity with the scarlet flowers of the maple, your feet press violets and lady's slippers and "star eyes," crushing perfume at every step; all around is heard the myriad hum of insects that wake to life in early spring; the woods are vocal with the sweet strains of the mocking bird, the cat bird, the thrush, the black-bird and the "rain crow," On such a morning as this, you take down the trusty old gun, put a shell marked

BB in the right barrel and one marked 8 in the left, and soon you are seated behind an old log, with the firm determination that to-dug the old gobbler, your favorite aversion, on foot, or wing, shall die, for is not this the third day? By Mercury, the patron of rascally turkeys, it is the fourth!

determination that to-day the old gobbler, your favorite aversion, on foot, or wing, shall die, for is not this the Etirid day? By afercury, the patron of rascally turkeys, it is the fourth!

A full mile from you, sitting on the fence of an old sedge field, is your old foe, the wisest turkey in South Carolina. He is evidently dreaming of tall and lithe turkey hens whom he has appointed to meet this very morning. He wonders why he does not hear them, as he knows that turkey hens, unlike human beings, are very panctual to their appointments. Hark I borne on the still morning air, comes a plaintive "cluck, cluck!" to his attentively listening ear. How changed in a moment! Now, full four feet high, with mujestic beard nearly a foot long, he struts about waiting a repetition of the call. The seconds grow into minutes, the minutes into hours, and he hears nothing more. Just as he is beginning to think that he may have been mistaken: "Cluck, cluck!" A! that is the voice of Mary Jane, that tall and graceful young turkey hen to whom he was introduced last week, and with whom he fell in love at first sight. With wings outstretched and head thrown far forward to catch sight of the charmer, he speeds to the closen trysting place, on the branch near the old pine log. He has run over half the distance, when a deadly fear stops him short in his mad career. What if that mellifluous sound, instead of coming from the beauteous beak of his own Mary Jane, should have been made by a turkey bone? For a long time he stands, drawn up to his full height, watching on every side for the danger. Hark! no turkey bone ever threw that amorous, inviting cry upon the seented air. He is now fully satisfied. He pauses no longer, but on the outstretched wings of eager love he hastens forward to the old pine log. One segre love he hastens forward to the old pine log. One segre love, and there rings out the left burrel loaded with the No.8's, and with head shattered to pieces, the noble bird falls beaddong to the earth. Your sable henchmay flow of

There is a peculiarity about the wild turkey, and indeed in all gallinaceous birds, that is very curious. When
pens or traps are made for them, they are built of small
logs, and a hole is dug under the trap large enough to admita full grown turkey. Corn is scattered for a long
distance in the woods, ending in a bountiful supply in the
pen late top of the pen is left open, so that when the
birds have eaten up all the corn, or sufficiently gorged
themselves, they fly out at the open top. This is repeated
for several days, and then the top is closed and the pen
batted as before. The turkeys, never suspecting anything wrong go into the pen as usual, and when they try
to fly out they find the top closed. With a fataiity not to
be expected from such sharp birds, they never look down
for the hole by which they entered, and are captured to
a bird.

a bird.

Quail will do the same thing, and, I believe, all birds of that kind.

There is still another mode of hunting the wild turkey, ail will do the same thing, and, I believe, all birds of

There is still another mode of hunting the wild turkey, and that is to "roost" then, or watch them when they go to roost. On moonlight nights, when they roost in trees that are not too tall, by getting the birds between you and the moon some can be killed in this way, by using buckshot in a close shooting gun. So tenacious are they of life, that unless they are shot in the brain they often fly long distances, and fall dead entirely out of reach of the disappointed hunter. This is only another mode of porhunting, and is not much in favor with the skillful sportsman.

man.

No. All the pleasure of true sport is not in killing for the sake of slaughter, but an intelligent knowledge of seeking game difficult to kill, and, when killed, eating it well cooked and with thankful hearts. Ah, me! when I look back over the days when, with elastic step and bounding pulse, I could shoot an old gobbler square through at one hundred yards, and on an emergency could kill him on the wing nearly every time, I am re-

minded that the shot fun with me has superseded the minded that the shot gun with me has supersected refile, my boy load's weapon. But though nearly half a century has rolled over my head, the eye is still undimmed, the love of sport and nature, once merely a recreation, is the sole resource now of a life during which I have learned contentment. have learned contentment. Lawtonville, Ga., Feb. 12th.

Matural History.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FRASER RIVER SALMON.

BY MOWITCH-NO. I.

THE salmon frequenting Fraser River, the principal river of British Columbia, which empties its waters into the State of Georgia, a short distance above the 40th parallel of North Istitude, are of many varieties; and although they have been much written about, and have attracted more or less attention in many parts of the world, more particularly since they have been so extensively cannel and exported to Europe, they may fairly be said to have never been properly classified. The classification of so many varieties is a work that would necessarily involve no small amount of study, time and observation, while the person undertaking the work would have to be scientifie in a high degree in this particular branch of Natural History. Without disparaging any writers who have given their time and attention to this end. I do not think it would be at all unfair to say that anything that has been written, that I have seen on this important topic, is meager, insufficient and to some degree erroneous. To do justice to a subject of this magnitude is a task of no mean character involving, as it does, an amount of time that is not at the disposal of many, be they ever so fond of the undertaking and ever so competent to deal with it. I do not claim to be a scientist, even in the ordinary acceptation of the word, nor to possess the necessary qualification to enable me to give a proper description of these fish, but from a long course of observation, coupled with the desire to awaken in some one sufficient interest to pay that attention due to our salmon, I propose giving you some description respecting them, which hamy be of some interest to hose

in some one sufficient interest to pay that attention due to our salmon, I propose giving you some description respecting them, which may be of some interest to those who care for the subject. The fish not possessing scientific names, perhaps it will serve the purpose by attending to them by the names they are known by to the Musqueam Indians, a large tribe or nation inhabiting the Lower Fraser.

The first salmon, known to the Indians as the Sawkwey (and to the whites as spring salmon), make their appearance in February, and continue to run the greater part of the year, at intervals. A large number of these are white salmon, i.e., the flesh is white in color, and average perhaps sixteen to eighteen pounds in weight, although an average is of course only approximate in this and all sorts of salmon, still, the difference in weight of this variety varies to a greater extent than in any other.

atthough an average 1501 course omy approximate in this and all sorts of salnon, still, the difference in weight of this variety varies to a greater extent than in any other.

The next run is the Suckeye run, which commences in July and lasts four, five and six weeks, the greater press, or bulk of them, being within three weeks or thereabout. This is the "boss run" of the season, and the one to which Friser River is indebted for its notoriety as a saluon stream. This is the harvest of the cameries, no other run approaching it in any respect. Every effort is made during this run to "make hay while the sun shines," and the fisherman's success for the year's work is mainly dependant on a good Suckeye run. The supply of fish is always greater than the demand, or, in other words, twice as many fish can generally be caught as can be cared for, and the energy of the cannery proprietors isstrained to the utmost to push the work to its greatest extent, and put up or can salmon to the fullest capacity of their appliances, leaving such work as lacquering cans, labeling and boxing to such time as the run slackens and time is not so precious. Most years no lack of fish exists, and no conjecture could be made of the probable numbers coming into the river, or how many fish could be taken were there enough canneries to put then up. A fair average for this variety would be seven pounds. They are very much of a size, and do not vary much in weight.

The second run of Sawkwey, or spring salmon, comes about the 1st of August, and does not present any material difference from the first run, except that there are a larger proportion of white salmon in this than the earlier run. While speaking of this sort, I may say that the external appearance of the fish does not in any way indicate whether it is white or red, the difference in color only becoming apparent by cutting it so as to expose the flesh to view. The white salmon is not thought to be as fine for the table as the other, but I think this is only prejudice.

only recoming apparent by cutting it so as to expose the flesh to view. The white salmon is not thought to be as fine for the table as the other, but I think this is only prejudice.

The next run is the Cohoo run, which commences about the 1st of September, the fish being much the same in weight as the suckeye, about seven peunds. The next run is the Qualoch, or dog-toothed salmon, which I take to be identical with the redfish of Idaho, lately described by Capt. Bendire. These come about the latter part of September, and average say ten pounds. The last run of the season is a large trout, or salmon trout, a very bandsome and decidedly game fish, and, in my humble opinion, a much more desirable fish for the table, either fresh or salted, than any others in our waters. This run fasts during September, October and November, and an average might be put at twenty pounds, although they, like the Sawkwey, have a wide range in respect toweight. Every second year we have a run of Hone-holia, or humpbacked salmon. These come in large quantities, are caught while fishing for the other varieties, are to some extent eaten by the Indians, but meyer by the whites, are never salted or canned, being worthless for either purpose, and are detested by the fishernen on account of the trouble of taking them out of the next and throwing them alway. Their average weight is six pounds, but as throwing them away. Their average weight is six pounds, but as three fish possess some characteristics widely different from other varieties of salmon in general, I reserve any remarks concerning them at pres-

ent, but will probably treat of them in a subsequent article. The greatest weight of any Fraser River salmon I have any record of is lifty-five pounds. Some taken may possibly have been larger, but few ever attain this weight. I will not touch on the canning industry, it having already been written up to some extent, and it does not differ materially from the Columbia River or other canning operations. I would remark, however, or passant, that I think the refuse from the establishments might be turned to account for fish guano, and likewise a large amount of oil be obtained from it; but no efforts have been made in either direction, the refuse being thrown into the river to get rid of it. As regards the spawning of these fish, it is evident that from the time of their entering the river their whole energies are devoted to reaching the spawning beds, in proof of which I may cite the fact that they run during the night as well as by day. Enough has been said about their indomitable perseverance as regards surmounting obstacles, such as falls, cataracts, etc., and here, as elsewhere, nothing but an insurmountable barrier stops them on their upward journey. No number of attempts and failures duants or disheartens them; if it is possible to go higher they are sure to do so. Were this noble family of fishes entitled to a coat of arms, Excelsior would be the most appropriate legend that could be possibly inscribed on it. The first tributary of Fraser River that takes its quota is the Coquitiam of Quequitiam, as pronounced by the Indians) River, about twenty-two miles from the sea, and thence each stream, and their names are legion, to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, receives its portion. Some of the stream are so small as to almost deny the fish admission, others mighty rivers. ent, but will probably treat of them in a subsequent ar-

WOODCOCK CARRYING THEIR YOUNG.

SPRINGFIELD, May 18th.

Editor Forest and Stream: Editor Forest and Stream:—
Last year in a certain spot hereabout, which is not apparently congenial to the covey later on in the season, certain woodcock made their nests, and lutched their brood. Flushed by accident, they were waited on from time to time, and the knowing few, closing one eye, thought of the good time coming when they should "tumble to the racket" of a pair of English guns.

Before the "law was oft," however, the birds were oft, and the places which at first knew them, knew them no more.

more.

Last week, one of the disappointed shots, in driving

Last week, one of the disappointed shots, in driving by the game locality, again sintred some birds, and one of them was observed to be carrying in her flight a young bird held by and between her hanging legs.

The fact is new to me, that woodcock ever transported their young in that way; and I beg to know, if it is a habit generally known, or if this is a strange freak which, from its novelty, may be as interesting to others as to me. How is it, my brothers? Did you ever note the like?

Though what has been observed by our correspondent may be new to many sportsmen, the woodcock's habit of sometimes removing her young from danger has long been known to naturalists. The habit referred to is common, both to the woodcock of Europe and to his smaller North American cousin. An interesting article referring to this subject appeared in the London Zoologist for November last, we believe, and a number of notes on the subject in weekly journals, both on this and the other side of the water. The following from our contemporary, the Scientific American, is interesting, but refers to the European woodcock. Scolopaw rusticola:-

to the European woodcock. Scolopaw risticola:—
Among several curious habis of the woodcock, described by the editor of the Zoologist, its practice of carrying its young is perhaps the most interesting. The testimony of many competent witnesses is cited to corroborate the statement. The late L. Lloyd, in his "Scandinavian Adventures," wrote: "If, in shooting, you meet with a brood of woodcocks, and the young ones cannot fly, the old bird takes then separately between her feet, and flies from the dogs with a moaning cry."
The same author makes a similar statement in another work, this habit of the woodcock having been observed by a friend.

The same author makes a similar statement in another work, this habit of the woodcock having been observed by a friend.

One of the brothers Stuart, gives, in "Lays of the Deer Forest," a graphic account of the performance. He says: "As the nests are laid on dry ground, and often at a distance from moisture, in the latter case, as soon as the young are hatched, the old bird will sometimes carry them in her claws to the marest spring or green strip. In the same manner, when in danger, she will rescue those which she can lift; of this we have frequent opportunities for observation in Tarmaway. Various times when the hounds, in beating the ground, have come upon a brood, we have seen the old bird rise with the young one in hee claws and carry it fifty or a hundred yards away; and if followed to the place where she pitched, she has repeated the transportation until too much harassed. In any sudden alarm she will act in the same way." Another method of transportation has been observed by Mr. Charles St. John, and described in his "Natural History and Sport in Moray." He says: "I found out that the old woodcock carries her young even when larger than a snipe, not in her claws, which seem quite incapable of holding up any weight, but by clasping the little bird tightly between her thighs, and so holding it tightly against her own body."

This narrator doubts the feasibility of any other mode of transportation.

of transportation.

Another note from the pen of "J. D. B.," in the London Field, is as follows :-

Fredd, is as follows:—

Thave seen the woo-look when suddenly flushed carry its young. As far as I could see, it seemed to do so by pressing the legs together, as a man clings to a barebackel these with his legs. A woodcock's legs are longer than those of a hawk, and had it carried the young one in its claws! I think some daylight would have been seem between the young and old bird, or the outline of the young bird; but when flying away the young one was pressed up against the body, and, for all one could distinguish, might have been a lump of turf. If the old woodcock has time to adjust its grip properly, it goes

away with a steady flight: but sometimes it seems to rise in a great hurry, snatching up the child as it best can. The legs and the young one are then far more pendulous, and the bird sways to and fro like a child's balloon, and drops in a heather at a very short distance. I have never seen a woodcock carrying its young (as reported) to and from the feeding ground, but I have no doubt it would be capable of doing so, if it had time to adjust its burden and get the right grip. I have seen a duck carrying its young one in its bill, as it would carry a frog; it was walking, not flying. I have seen a rat carrying its young; it did not do it like a dog or cat; it had hold of a small pinch of skin in the middle of the belly.

It will be observed that Mr. St. John and the cor-

It will be observed that Mr. St. John and the cor respondent of the Field are both of the opinion that the old bird carries the young grasped between her legs, and not held in the claws, as might have been expected.

The testimony in regard to this practice in the Amer ican woodcock is no less positive, though the habit does not seem to have attracted such general attention as in the European species. Messrs. W. W. Coe and Jno. H. Sage, of Portland, Conn., both of whom are known to ornithologists as careful and accurate observers of the habits of our birds, unite in testifying to having seen a woodcock carry off one of her young ones in her claws. The occur-rence is thus spoken of in Merriam's Review of the Birds of Connecticut, p. 104 :-

of Connecticut, p. 104:—
Mr. John H. Sage tells me that, while collecting with
Mr. W. W. Coe, near Portland, Conn., May, 30th, 1874,
they flushed a woodcock with young, one of which she
carried off in her claws! and Mr. Coe writes me "in regard to the woodcock carrying off its young: Mr. Sage
and I were not four feet apart, when the old bird got up
between us, rose about three feet, and then dove down
again and picked up a young bird with her feet, and
with her tail spread and held forward under the young,
carried it off about eight rods and came back for the
others, but my boy frightened her away."

Evidence such as this of course, is convent to, catalytic

Evidence such as this of course is enough to establish the fact that the birds have this curious habit here, as well as in the old country, but additional observations, as to just how the act is performed, are needed.

We should be very glad to hear from our readers who may have witnessed similar occurrences, and should be glad to have their accounts given with all the detail and particularity possible.

WHITE HARES AGAIN.—Laramie City, W. T., May 17th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—With all due deference to your statement, backed by Coues and Allen, Lepus campestris do not, as a rule, turn white in winter, During ten years' experience on the plains of Western Kansas, Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, I have never seen a white rabbit, yet both jacks and cotton-tails are very abundant. If white jack-rabbits have been identified in those regions, they can only be regarded as albinos, and the color permanent. I have often suspected that the white jacks were entitled to distinction as a separate variety, a suspicion that was strengthened by knowing that the change in coloration was far from being universal, and, so far as I can determine, confined to high altitudes.

E. W. GUILD. altitudes. E. W. GUILD.

This is becoming interesting. We have on our side of the question the authorities, and the word of many mountain and plainsmen, and shall be glad to hear from all our Western friends on this question. We have ourselves seen jack rabbits in winter that were white, and were certainly not albinos; moreover, they were Lepus campestris. We know that our friend, Mr. Guild, has had a long experience on the Southwestern plains. but a friend, Charley Reynolds, since dead, assured us that in Dakota the jacks almost always turned white. Mr. W. H. Reed has told us the same for Wyoming, or parts of it. Let us hear from all hands.

NAUTICUS' SNAKE.—Bryan County, Ga., May 19th.—
I saw in one issue of "our paper" a description of a very short, thick snake that one of your correspondents killed in Florida—name was not known. Was this not a Trigonocephatus pisciverus, or, as we call them, cotton-mouth mocassin? One was killed on my place here yesterday not over two feet long and as large as my arm, or as big as a rattlesnake of five feet. They are very deadly, as much so as the rattlesnake. The one killed yesterday was so clumsy that he could hardly get out of his own way. John Edwards Holbrook, M. D., is my authority for the above name for cotton mouth. I have his works on herpetology, and have always found his work very accurate.

Geo. L. Appleton.

Way's Station, Ga.

But Toxicophis piscivorus, as it is now usually called, does not quite correspond in color with the snake killed by " Nauticus."

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOULOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO AMIQAIS AT THE MODDOGAN UNION, DESIRANTI, BY 20 JUNE 187.—2 Macaque monkeys (Macatus exploinal/pas), I black sea lion (Zalophus gilllespiel), 21 printire dogs (Cymungs Indovictanus), I butfalo (Beom americanus), 2 Augoru gouts (Capra hirces), all born in garden. 2 passenger pieros (Ectophetes migratorius), 4 wild geese (Bernical canadonals), 9 silver pheasunts (Exploramus nytches) merus), 2 gold pheasants (Thaumalea picta), 4 hybrids (between merus, 2 gold phensants (Indimates pieto), 4 hybrids (between T. omberstden and T. pieto), 8 individual grass parrafacets (Melop-sitteaus undulatus); all batched in garden. 25 yellow birds (Chry-somiris Iristis), 15 indigo burds (Opanospiae equino), 2 cow birds (Molothus pecorio), 2 Virginia cardinals (C. tripiniams); all pur-chased. 2 European mag piets (Fice caudata), lorchard oriolo (tet-rus spurius), 1 bittern (Botaurus magitams), 4 striped prairie spuli-sies (Sourandulus Iristicans), 10 million (Montalian rels (Spermophilus tridecem-lineatus), 1 Virginia deer (C. virginiaanus): all presented.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Supt.

Note.—I had the good fortune to secure the (placenta) of the sea lion, which has been forwarded to Prof. J. A. Allen, Museum Com. Zollogy, Cambridge, Mass., for scientific examination.

F. J. T_{γ}

Hish Culture.

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PLAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EX-HIBITION

WE present to our readers this week a plan of the great "International Fisherei Austellung" in Berlin, with the following description :-

THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE MAIN BUILDING.

1. Fountain of Neptune in the great water basin.

2-5. Collection of water animals, manumals, birds, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, etc., which are beneficial or hurtful to fishes.

6. Italy: South America.

7-9. Japan; China.

Anam.

11-13. East India, Farther India, South Sea Islands and Netherland Colonios

years ago. These are from the eggs sent to Germany by Prof. Baird in October, 1877; and Mr. Shusker has some a year older in his ponds, but as there were but few eggs received that year, and his portion is necessarily small, he is too careful of them to risk them in the bad water of Berlin. In the aquaria there are many fine fishes and curious ones; among the latter may be classed the display of Dr. Hermes, of the Berlin Aquarium, who has a tank of els, which are some six incles in length, labeled "male eels," and accompanied by the following description:—

"male eels," and accompanied by the following description:—
"In the year 1874 Dr. Syrski, of Trieste, succeeded in discovering the secret of the sexual organization of the eel, which had remained a mystery up to this time, it usually being considered as an hermaphrodite." Three Italian professors published in this same year an account of an extended examination of eels, in which they proved to their own satisfaction that the eel was an hermaphrodite, and it is only by knowing that one sex is represented only by small fish that we can account for the fact that they escaped observation so long, the males not exceeding forty-four centimetres (about sixteen inches) in length, and in addition to this it appears to be the case that all the eels in the waters of the interior are females,

where the crosses are numerous, and, one might add, worthless. The German fish culturist is fond of hybrids, on the ground that they are of quicker growth, while the American breeder has not gone lote this question except as an occasional experiment, and perhaps they may be of the opinion of your representative fish culturist here, who, when a gentleman called his attention to a tank of fish bearing the placard, "Bastard von forelle und suibling," by saying, "There, Mr. Mather, are not those fine fish?" answered, "Yes; if one did not know that they were bastards,"

Many other unimportant fishes are shown, and, although not living, one cannot full to be interested in the model pike (Ysozo) in tin, which is some fifteen feet long, and is suspended in the grotto, having a brass ring around its neck with a Greek inscription. This is an exaggerated model of an "historical pike," whose painting adorns the wall opposite, and is about eight feet in length. The painting is an old one, and formerly adorned the old covered bridge over the Neckar at Heilbronn, and after the destruction of the bridge the picture was taken to the town hall, where it has since hung, until the opening of the Fishery Exhibition. The inscription says: "This picture is of the natural size of the fish," and is accompanied by the following verse:—

Schau bey Heilbroun, mich recht versteh', in Were, genannt Bockineer See

ied by the following verse:

Schau bey Heilbronn, mich recht verstch',
Im Weyer, genannt Boekinger See,
Der in sich hat am Wisser zwar
Der in sich hat am Wisser zwar
Weicher ohn in staulissen ist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
Was sich zu'trugen bat zur Frist,
In den weit unseres Hoylands geburth
Rach Christ unseres Hoylands geburth
Rach Christ unseres Hoylands geburth
Der gestalt hie abgemahlet steht
In dieser größe ein Hing unt hatt
Von Mös am Hals gewachsen ein
Starck unter den Floß Federn sein
Mit griegischer Schrift so mann allen
Mit griegischer Schrift so mann allen
Weicher in diesen seh ist gesthau worden
Von Predericio dem andern dits Namens
Regenten der Weidt im Jahr 123)
Den Sten Octob.

f which the following may be offered a

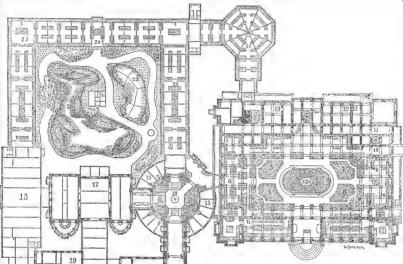
Regenten der Weldt im Jahr E39
Den Sten Octob.

Of which the following may be offered as a free translation: "Look I by Heilbronn, you will understand, there is a lake called the 'Bockinger Sec,' which is an expanse of the Weyer, and contains about six acres, which cannot be emptied. In the year 1497 such a pike as is here pictured was caught at this place, and of the self-same size. Around his neck, just behind the gills, there was a metal ring with a Greek inscription, as follows: 'I am the fish which was caught in this lake in the time of Frederico, the other of this name, Regent of the world, in the year 1290, the 5th of October.''

This, as will be seen, leaves a time of 267 years between the times of capture, but gives us no clue to its age or size when first taken. The truthful chronicle further saith, "On the 5th of October, 1290, under the reign of the Emperor's earlier in the year 1497, weighing 350 pounds, and was four yards long. It was then presented to the Emperor Maximillian I.'

There is no reason to doubt but what the ring grew also, as it does not seem to have pincked the neck of the

There is no reason to doubt but what the ring grew There is no reason to doubt but what the ring grew also, as it does not seem to have pinched the neck of the fish, and why should it not, having been placed on its neck by the Emperor's own hand? If fish will grow so under these circumstances, it might be well to import a few emperors into America and station one at each fish breeding establishment.



MAIN BUILDING-SECOND FLOOR.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Holland, England United States and Switzerland.

ADDITIONS AND EXTENSIONS.

14. Rotunda for fishery productions, fresh fish, etc. 15-16. Cyclorama, with rocky grotto, disclosing views of the Bay of Naples. 17-19. Artificial fish culture. 18. Restaurant. 20. Pand for boots.

Pond for boats.

20. Fond for boats.
21. Smokehouse for fish in operation.
22. Shrubbery and pond for fish.
22. Shrubbery and pond for fish.
23-23. The German Department.
The main building is about 230 feet in length by 180 wide, and is built of stone, while the additions are of wood. It has been lately erected for the National Agricultural Museum, but was only finished in time to be opened as the Fishery Exhibition. It is fitted up in most excellent taste, and the whole exhibition is so arranged as to attract thousands who are not in the least interested in the fisheries. This is well shown by the fact that on in the fisheries. This is well shown by the fact that on Whitsunday it was visited by over 24,000 persons.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

V.-LIVING FISHES.

V.—LIVING FISHES.

THE display of live fishes here is small in comparison with the other objects and interests, and necessarily so, being perhaps of less importance than most other departments, and few people are interested in making such a show, Germany being the main exhibitor in this line. America sends a few catfish, Amiurus catus, and a helbender, Menapoma, from Mr. E. G. Blackford, of Fulton Market, New York; and in the central basin in the "grotto of Neptune" can be seen the famous Russian sterlet, Accipenser rutherus, which is an inhabitant of the tributaries of the Black Ses, and is so highly esteemed as food. This fish always commands a high price, and in Germany is valued at about a dollar per pound, the fish culturists of this land being anxious to introduce it into their rivers. Three were recently served at a supper given by Dr. Wittmack, custodian of the Agricultural Museum (the building in which the Fishery Exhibition is held), at which were present Prof. G. Brown Goode, Deputy Commissioner from America; Mr. Fred Mather, the fish culturist, and Mr. J. W. True, the custodian of the American collection, who speak of it as a very fine fish, making due allowance for national tastes, cooking, etc., the Germans having a habit of emothering a fish with some sauce or other, which disguises its natural flavor, while we Americans prefer our fish without sauce, cooked like a beefsteak, in its own juices.

One of the most interesting exhibits is that connected with the display of Mr. Schuster, of Freiburg, who has about a dozen California sidmon of twelve to fourteen inches in length, and weighing perhaps a pound or moro, swimming in a glass tank, apparently none the worse for having been transported in the egg from California two

while the males always stay in the sea, or perhaps near the mouths of rivers. It is difficult to distinguish the sexes by their external appearance, and it requires a practiced eye to do it with certainty. The specimens here exhibited are from Trieste, sent by Dr. Jacoby, and the Inspector of the zoological station there, Dr. Graffe, who, by long experience, is enabled to determine the sexes of eels at sight, pronounces these to be male cels."

Your correspondent is not able to give an opinion upon this subject, and his interviews with the scientists of the American Commission have not been successful in getting an opinion from them, and so he can only state the facts as he sees them, and leave the reader to investigate them. It is but just, however, to say that the learned gentlemen who tell us that they can distinguish the male from the female cel at sight do not attempt to impart this knowledge to us ordinary mortals in any way whatever, and we are left to guess what may be the subtle distinction between them which the "practiced cye" alone can detect. Thus are sure hopes of being able to fathom the mystery of the cel again dashed to earth after being raised by the placard above translated.

The carp is of course well represented in all its varieties by many specimens from different breeders, as well as the golden orie, Idas melanotus, which is bred by the Cerman fish culturists both for food and ornament, while the lover of beautiful and gamy fish is tempted to linger before a tank containing a large "satiling," Salmo salvelinus, the "charr" of the English, which grows in the Boden See (Lake Constance) to the weight of perhaps twenty pounds. The large specimen here shown weighed about twelve pounds, its deeply colored crimson sides showing like a brook trout in the breeding season. It is not only a most beautiful fish, but also a fine one on the table, and one which should be introduced into American lakes of sufficient depth, the German fish much exceeding that of England in size, and one which, when place

"See Report United States Fish Commission 1873-5. "Secture on the Organs of the production and the Feenduly of Fishes, and organs riproduzione of ella feeondazione del pesel of morgani riproduzione of ella feeondazione del pesel of mispecial lità delle anguille," in Bolletino della societa Adriatica de Scienze naturali in Trieste, December, 1874.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER. Trout, Salmo fontinalis.
Salmon, Salmo salar.
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Lund-locked Salmon, Salmo

Muskalonge, Esox nobilior, Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucius. Yellow Perch, Perca flavescen

SALT WATER, Sea Bass, Contropristis atrarius, Sheepshead, Archosargus proba-tocephatus. Striped Bass, Roccus linneatus, White Perch, Moronic americana. Weakfish, Cymoscion regalis.

NATER.
| Bluettsh. Pomatomus saltatriz.
| Spanish Mackerel, Cybium mac-ulatum
| Cero, Cybium regule,
| Itonito, Saria Pelamys.
| Kinglish, Monticirus nehulosus.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

-The bass fishing at Greenwood Lake is reported to be

MAP OF THE MAGALLOWAY .- We have received from Lee & Shepard, of Boston, a new map of the Magalloway, compiled by Mr. Chas. L. Adams, which includes the country adjacent to that river, with routes from the Rangeley Lakes.

Lake Megantic is now attracting much attention as a hunting and fishing region, and many sportsmen will go from the Rangeley and Magalloway by the woods. It takes about three days from Parmachence Lake to Megantic with good guides.

A VETERAN SPORTSMAN.—The Syracuse Standard of the 23d inst. has this pleasant personal mention of Mr. L. H. Redfield, of that city, a gentloman who is well known throughout this State for his earnest efforts in be half of game protection :-

Mr. L. H. Redfield is quite enthusiastic over his fate trip into the North Woods with P. H. Agen, £84. When we recall the fact that Mr. R. is eighty-seven years old, and when we remember this and the fact that he is the and when we remember this and the fact that he is the oldest editor and publisher in the State, we are induced to extend our warmest congratulations. The veteran, after arriving at Lake No. 4, took his rod and line and went after the speckled beauties, independent and alone like the younger fisherman. He stood the journey well, ate well, fished well and enjoyed the trip most heartily If it were not for the fact that the date of Mr. Redfield's birth is down in black and white in the family Bible, we should be inclined to think there was a mistake of some fifty years in his age.

FIRST MUSCALONGE OF THE SEASON. THEST MUSCALONGE OF THE SEASON.—New YOFF, June 4th.—Just received a splendid fish (muscalonge) from Clayton, N. Y.; the first of the season; weight, twenty pounds. Caught by Mr. G. M. Skinner on one of his own spoon bait. Sorry we can't invite you all to dinner: have distributed it to many friends in small portions.

Apply & Targett

Wisconsin—Oshkosh, May 24th.—Black bass fishing is reported better than for years past, and indications are that some of the finny tribo will be taken into camp, C. C. M.

A New Salmon River Purchased.—A club of New York gentlemen, among whom are Messrs. Vanderbilt, Tiflany, of the well-known jewelers' firm; Mr. Winchester, treasurer of the National Express Company; Messrs. Fearing, Cooper, Lawrence and a score or more of metropolitan Waltonians, have just completed the purchase of a large tract of land and fishing privileges at the junction of the Metapedia and Restigouche rivers, near Campbellton, N. B. This tract was the property of Mr. Fruzer, whose hotel has been known for years to the angling tourist readers of the Forest and Stream. The price paid was \$33,000. The salmon fishing here has long been famous. Some of the members of the new club are now on the ground, and tokens of their success will the rod and line have already been received in this city. -A club of Ne A NEW SALMON RIVER PURCHASED.

Canada Salmon—Eight-inch Trout,—New York, May 17th.—In reply to Mr. Fay's communication in your paper of the 22d ult. I would say that he was very fortunate in litting the salmon fishing on the Restigouche and Metapedia so exactly as to be there at the arrival of the first run of salmon, and—in a week—to get such good sport. Such good luck would probably seldom occur. Ordinarily people require a [month's absence from the States to be sure of a good score of salmon. That fish arrives in the fresh water streams in Canada at very irregular periods, and seldom so early as the 5th of June. I have waited two weeks in some years before salmon commenced to run freely, so that ordinarily salmon trips are, as I said, very expensive, and anglors may either make up their minds to face three or feour weeks' expenses instead of one week, or else go home without salmon. So that with rod, flies, lines and other expenses, a person had better multiply Mr. Fay's figures by four to get a total

stead of one week, or else go home without sumon. So that with rod, flies, lines and other expenses, a person had better multiply Mr. Fay's figures by four to get a total cost, for to my notion it don't pay to go so far and return thence with poor or no luck, merely because one cannot stay at stream only a week—as Mr. Fay did.

But the principal reason for writing you is to say that I am informed that the open or public fishing on the Metapedia has been taken up by a club, and so a friend who has been accustomed to going there says he is slut out. It does seem as though none but governor-generals and the nobility of England could longer afford to go-slishing for sulmon.

While passing laws to prohibit the taking of lobsters under a certain size, why not make a vigorous effort to punish the taking of trout less than eight inches long? I have seen such slaughter of troutlings, fingerlings, such infanticide, that I fear nothing but the brand of the law, added to the scorn of true sportsmen, will stop this murderous work and preserve any trout for decent and merciful anglers. Do urge this subject. Can't we get such MANHATTAN.

A law prohibiting the capture of trout less than eight inches in length might be acceptable to expert anglers, but it would be both undesirable and impracti-

NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

THE salmon have again made their appearance in the Merrimae River at this place two hards THE salmon have again made their appearance in the Merrimae River at this place, two having been seen below Amoskrag Falls on Friday, May 28th, and one of 10½ bls. weight was taken from the river at the same place on Monday, which had been killed by the logs; the last of the annual "drive" of lumber being on its way over the falls that day.

The river has been unusually low this spring, and the logs have been very much delayed, but the rains of the last day or two have raised it so as to float them out of the way, and give water enough for the salmon to come up, and a number were reported yesterday as being in and about the fishway.

Salmon have also been seen, during the last few days, in the Nashua River, in which they were planted by the Massachusetts Commissioners in 1876, and in which we caused two fishways to be built at Nashua in 1878.

Lamprey eels and allowires have also made their appearance in large numbers at Lawrence and Lowell, and their advance guard has found its way up to Nashua and Manchester. This shows that with proper fishways there is no difficulty in restoring these migratory fish to one river.

The writer took a trip to the Upper Coos country last week with last of the Control.

one river.

The writer took a trip to the Upper Coos country last week, with a lot of "Schoodie salmon," otherwise called land-locked, which latter term is such a misnomer that it ought to be abolished, for whatever may have been the original could be abolished these fish, or the ircumstances in which their ancestors were developed, they are in mosense "land-locked" ow in Grand Lake stream, and can go to salt water any warm morning they may famoy the

go to saft water any warm morning they may fainty the excursion.

These salmon are placed in Great Diamond Pond, in Stewartstown, and although the extreme heat of the 25th and 26th ult., when the trip was made, together with the thumping over the roads, after we left the rail at North Stratford, killed a part of them, enough were left to start the breed in Diamond Pond, from which we hope they will find their way to Diamond Stream and the Ma_alloway.

The lumbermen who have been at work at the Competitut bakes this spring report having seen several

The lumberment who have been at work at the Connecticut lakes this spring report having seen several large schools of those planted in Second Lake last summer, being now from six to nine inches long. The writer and his son, who assisted him on this trip, had several hours' good fishing on "Great Diamond," and brought back more pounds of fish than they took up, getting

about sixty, ranging from nine to twelve inches in length, averaging over \(\frac{1}{2}\) lb. in weight. This is said to be the normal size of the fish in "Great Diamond," while those of "Little Diamond," which is the upper lake, are said of "Little Diamond," which is the upper lake, are said to not up to two pounds. The fish in "Little Diamond," which is the upper lake, are said to run up to two pounds. The fish in "Little Diamond" had not begun biting yet, so that we did not see any of them; but I am strongly of the impression that the Great Diamond trout are neither more nor less than the "blue-backed trout," or "Salmo opuassa," of the Rangeley Lakes, answering perfectly to their description so far as I could see.

They look more like a more description and the same and the same are said to the same and the same are said to the same and the same are said to the same and the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the same are said to said the said

us I could see.

Look more like a mackerel than a brook trout,
aken. The flesh is very deep red and very highd, and altogether they are a superb fish. The
f "Little Diamond" do not bite till two or three when taken. flavored, and trout of "Lit

weeks later than those of the lower lake.

trout of "Little Diamond" do not bite till two or three weeks later than those of the lower lake. Should any of your readers feel like a trip to the upper Connecticut, this month, they will find excellent accommodations at the Parsons House, Colebrook, and an obliging landlord in the proprietor, Mr. E. F. Bailey, and good fishing in every direction.

Besides the lakes above spoken of, there are the Mohawk River, rising in Dixville Notch, and flowing west to Colebrook; Clear Stream, also rising in the Notch, and flowing east to Errol Dam; Sim's Stream, three miles below Colebrook, and brooks in every direction.

The Willard House, at North Stratford, kept by Messrs. Gould & Moses, is another good place for headquarters. I must not forget to mention that we met your correspondent, the well-known guide, Mr. Edward Norton, and enjoyed an hour's chat with him over his moose hunting reminiscences of last fall.

For good fishing, good reads, beautiful scenery, abundant springs of natural ice water, and obliging landlords, commend me to the Upper Coos country.

Manchester, N. H., June 2d.

Manchester, N. H., June 2d.

THE BLACK BASS OF TEXAS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Since the perusal of the last few numbers of the Forest and Stream. I am more than ever convinced of the necessity for a better system of nomenclature for our game fishes. If anglers cannot remember the scientific names, which is the only safe plan, they should agree upon distinctive common names for the different species, which should be applied in all of the States indiscriminately. As a case in point, the black base has had more than forty scientific specific names applied by different naturalists at various times, and it is known in the several States by nearly as many vernacular names; it is, therefore, not surprising that anglers find it difficult to make themselves understood when alluding to this genus, even by residents of their own State, as the following may witness:—

themselves understood when alluding to this genus, even by residents of their own State, as the following may witness:—

In your issue of May 6th is a communication from Willist Texas, signed "C. L. J.," in which he asks for information in regard to thy shining for black bass, and incidentally alludes to this fish in a way that proves that he knows what he is talking about. In the issue of May 27th, however, "C. S. W.," in a communication from Waxalachie, Texas, takes issue with "C. L. J.," and denies that there is such a fish as the black bass in the whole State of Texas, and uses the following language:—

"I have fished all the principal rivers and best fishing grounds in the State and killed every variety of lish known to exist in Texas fresh waters, but have never yet met with the black bass. What is known as the black bass here is rock bass proper, called in the Northern States variously rock bass, striped bass, river bass, etc., according to the locality, and universally known as trout among natives of the Southern States. If 'C. L. J.' will carefully peruse Fraulk Forester's 'Fin and Feather' he will find there such information in regard to black bass and rock bass as will forever settle in his own mind which of the two varieties abound in Texas waters."

Now "C. S. W." is, no doubt, perfectly serious and honest in this declaration and fully believes every word of it, as viewed from his standpoint; and really the only difference between the two gentlemen consists in their applying different names to the same fish.

But there are two species of black bass—the small-mouthed bass and the large-mouthed base she, there is no evidence that the small-mouthed base bass (there is no evidence that the small-mouthed black bass of the North and West, except that it grows to a larger size. Indeed, one of the scientiat it grows to a larger size.

fresh waters of the State, and it is just the same as the large-mouthed black bass of the North and West, except that it grows to a larger size. Indeed, one of the scientific names of this fish is of Texas origin. Girard called this species, which he first found in the Nucces River, Dioplites nuccensis, and even at the present day it is so called in France, Prof. Leon Vaillant of Paris distinguishing this variety as Microplerus nuccensis in a work now in press, entitled "Mission Scientifique au Mexique." "C.S. W.," instead of throwing any light upon this subject, makes "confusion worse confounded" by stating that what is known as the black bass in Texas is really the rock bass, and which he says is known in the North by the various names of rock bass, river bass, striped bass, etc. (names that apply to fishes of wholly different genera), Now, if he had read "C. L. J.," article more attentively he would have known that "C. L. J." usent black bass (trout) and nothing else, for he speaks of it as weighing from four to six pounds. The largest rock bass Lever saw weighed but two pounds, and it seldon weighs more than a pound.

The rock bass (Amboplites rupestris) is a fish entirely different from the black bass, being very deep for its length and much compressed, so that a specimen as long as the hand would be about as wide and no thicker than the hand; it is also known as "red eye" and "ogogle eye."

The large-mouthed black bass (Micropterus pallidus), as is well known, has more proportional length and width, with an enormous mouth, and an adult fish would have no difficulty in swallowing an ordinary rock bass.

dus), as is well known, has more proportional length and width, with an enormous mouth, and an adult fish would have no difficulty in swallowing an ordinary rock bass. The striped bass (Roccus linealus) is a salt water fish of the Atlantic coast, growing often to a weight of seventy-five pounds, and frequently taken with rod and line, weighing thirty pounds or more.

There is a fresh water species of this genus, however, in the Great Lakes and a portion of the Mississippi Val-

ley, called the striped lake bass, or white bass (Roccus chrysops), but its weight seldom exceeds two or three pounds. In the Lower Mississippi and some of its ributaries there is a fish belonging to the same family, but of a different genus—the short striped bass, or brassy bass (Morone interrupta), and which grows to about the same size as the last-named species.

The only fish known in the North as "river bass" is the small-mouth d black bass, and is so called in Western New York, in contradistinction to the large-mouthed bass, which is there called "lake bass."

the small-mouth a black bass, and is so caused in western New York, in contradistinction to the large-mouthed bass, which is there called "lake bass."

"C.S.W." seems to have got these several dish considerably mixed, and I do not wonder at it if he takes "Frank Forester" as his guide, for it is notorious that: "Frank Forester" never caught a black bass in his life, and I doubt if he ever saw a live one, if I may judge from his description of the species in his standard work, "Fish and Fishing." The illustration of the black bass in aid work is a miscrable burlesque on this fine game fish, though it professes to have been drawn from nature by the nutlor. The illustration of the toke bass in the same work is not a rock bass at all, but is a very poor cut of an entirely different fish—the "crapple," or culico bass (Ponocrys nigromaculatus). Aside from the salmon and the speckled brook trout, "Frank Forester's" ichtlyological writings are totally unreliable. His descriptions of most of the species were compiled from authors who were in many instances inaccurate.

writings are totally unreliable. His descriptions of most of the species were compiled from authors who were in many instances inaccurate.

"C. S. W." evidently recognizes but one species of black bass, the small-mouthed (which does not exist in Texas), and ignores the fact that the fresh water "tront" of the Southern States is the large-mouthed black bass. But so it is, and the two species co-exist in many Southern streams, where they are sometimes called "white trout" and "black trout," but oftener are known collectively as "trout."

I will merely say to "C. L. J.," who seems to have the right stuff in him for an angler, that he has gone to work in the right way, and that he will have no difficulty in getting the black bass of Texas to rise to his files (even if they are of his own tying) if he fishes from sundown until dark, when there is a good rippling breeze, in favorable portions of the stream, and provided he keeps well hild or out of sight of the fish. This is the great secret in fly-fishing for black bass.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 3d.

Wittis Texas. June 1st.

Willis, Texas, June 1st.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

VILLIS, Texas, June 1st.

Lay In your issue of May 27th one "C. S. W.," of Waxahachie, Texas, takes me to task for applying the term

"black bass" to a certain variety of fish in our waters

commonly called "rout," and although he advises me

that the term is misapplied, yet he does not tell me what I should call it.

that the term is misappined, yet he does not tell me what I should call it.

I have fished ever since I was big enough to pull an angle worm in twain, or since I could take a brass pin between my toeth and crook it into a semblance of a hook, and with a "sour wood" sprout snatch out the lusty goggle-eye and pollywog, and I have ever been a close observer of every variety of fish and game met with, and I would be utterly afraid to place before a criticising world an effusion upon something I know nothing about. "C. S. W." directs my attention to Forester's "Fur, Fin and Feather." I have never read the work, although I have many other books by that versatile author, and there is not a sportsman in America who cherishes in his heart a higher regard for Frank Forester than I do; but this is an age of progress, and although Forester is excellent authority on many things, yet I believe we have more modern writers whom I would regard as authority far above him.

I will take the privilege of calling the attention of "C, S, W," to "Hallock's Gazetteer." Read what he says about black bass; get Gill's opinion, also Dr. Estes', D. S. Jordan's, Dr. Henshall's and others, who know more about such things than Forester ever thought of, at least so far as Southern fishes are concerned. Frank Forester never was in Texas, nor did he ever see a fish from this State, hence I can not allow him as authority on that which he never saw, and against the direct exporience and study of our first-class native-born naturalists.

I still claim that the fish valguty called "trout" in our waters is the large-mouthed black bass and the North, the large and small mouth, and I regard our fish as the latter, and one cannot make anything else out of him. I can go in one day's fishing in this county into a circle whose radius is not over one mile, and I will quarantee to kill four different specimens of black bass and lay them all side by side on the grass, and nintery-nine men out of every hundred would pronounce them each a separate I have fished ever since I was big enough to pull an

I can go in one day's fishing in this country into a circle whose radius is not over one mile, and I will guarantee to kill four different specimens of black bass and lay them all side by side on the grass, and mincty-nine men out of every hundred would pronounce them each a separate and distinct variety. I will take two out of our lake, one of which will be a beautiful, glassy, pea-green on the back and head, fading into white on the belly, with an almost imperceptible form and aft line running along the side from the till covers to the tail, where the scales of the back and sides divide with those of the rest of the body. The other is precisely the same fish in every respect, except that the color on the back is a dark olive or subdued lead, fading down as in the other. The third I will take from another lake, whose water is dark amber, clear and deep. (The water of the former lake is a light steel colored.) In this latter lake then fish are all very dark, nearly black on the upper parts and very white below. The fourth I take from a clear, bright, running creek. These bass are smaller and more slender, scarcely any color, a light steel with a sheen of green and eyes as yellow as gold, whereas those in the lakes have a dark brown or hazel eye. Now take those out of the lakes and put them into the creek, and in two weeks all will be the color of the little four onnee fellows found there, and vice versa. Those taken from the small creek are only smaller because of their age; they leave and go into larger lakes and streams as they attain greater size. Now if "C. S. W." were to see these specimens lying together he would call one a "Texas trout," another "rock bass," another "chub," and the little fellow a "brook trout," as I have known others like him to do before, and leave the "black bass" out, like a "poor boy at a country wedding," meriting a good deal, but having no show.

That which is termed rock bass, strawberry bass, croppie, etc., at the North, is our white perch, or gasper, in Texas; sea-also and chin

bass; nor will I be convinced otherwise until I have it from the best authority in this country. However, I am willing to leave it to the Forrst and Stream to decide, and you and I go together and take our boats, rods, flies, bobs and the like and kill some of them.

I have not had a thorough trial of the fly on bass yet. The water has been too high; the weather wet and raining all through May. I took one two pounder the other day with a fly of my own make, made of feathers—white heron, wood duck, game cock hackle (red), and scarlet ribbon in strips as substitute for his. When this bass made a rush for my lure he really frightened me. I was made a rush for my lure he really frightened me. I was made a rush for my lure he really frightened me. I was made a rush for his highest from the rush grass, when all at once a splash, a rush, a flying of sparkling drops of water over my boat and me, a singing of the reel (I never heard or saw one before), and the bass out of the water mid air twenty feet from the strike, and pitching like a mustang pony, all in one-fifteenth of a second, was too much for me; but I recovered in time to attend handsonely to his next rush, and laid him in the boat. Ahem! "O. S. W.," If you think these are not black bass if you think they won't rush for a fly, or anything else you may offer them—then you come here and go with me, and I think you will return a better satisfied, if not a wisor man.

When the weather gets in such condition that one can

think you will return a better satisfied, if not a wasse think you will return a better satisfied, if not a main.

When the weather gets in such condition that one can fish, I shall try overy method of new and old style fishing, and then I can tell you what I know about ity-fishing, and then I can tell you what I know about ity-fishing. I can get all the bass I want with minnows and cut bait, but I would rather take one "big one" with a fly than kill the biggest old buck in Texas.

I think if "C.S. W." will carefully read Dr. Hensball's papers on ity-fishing for black bass—now appearing in the FORDST AND STREAM—the will be convinced that they will take the fly; at least I have that much confidence in what he shall say, and I trust the Doctor will never stop writing until he has told us all he knows about the subject.

Austin, Texas, June 1st

Editor Forest and Stream:— AUSTIN, Texas, June 1st.
I have before use your issue of May 27th in which
"C. W. S," asks "C. L. J." to give "an account of the
first or opening battle of his campaign" against "Texas
trout" will files.

trout." with flies.

I, in the past two days, have taken "Texas trout." with flies. On the 30th of May several others and myself visited Barton Creek, near this point, and between six and seven o'clock I captured four "Texas trout." On May 31st, in company with Col. A. J. P., I again visited Barton Creek and with flies I captured two more "Texas trout." trout. HASTINGS

The Bennet

-Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

DOGS FOR PRAIRIE CHICKEN SHOOTING.

ALGONA, Iowa, May 19th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—

ALGONA, Iowa, May 19th.

Sometime sinee I noticed an article in the Forest and Stream is—

Sometime sinee I noticed an article in the Forest ann Stream from the pen of an Eastern gentleman giving his experience in hunting Eastern dogs on the Western prairies. His experience is but the experience of most sportsemen when they bring their dogs West to hunt prairie chickens. The training of their dogs is not right for that kind of business. When a dog is trained to work well on prairie chickens that dog will almost always work well on prairie chickens that dog will almost always work well on woodcock, partridge, snipe and quail. But a dog that is trained on those birds will seldom work well on prairie chickens. The dog that is being trained wants a large field to work in. He nutst have room to be independent, room to range. Then he will learn to take the scent high in the wind, where he can breathe. A dog cannot work well with his nose down in the prairie grass. His head must be above the grass to do good work.

A well-trained chicken dog will never work down the wind. They will always work from one side to the other if they wish to get down the wind. Four years ago a gentleman came here from Scotland on his way to a large farm about twenty miles west of us in Palo Alfo County. He brought with him three splendid pointer dogs, with pedigrees of cighty years. I told him when he came that his dogs would be of but little use here. He laughed at me; told me what great experience his dogs had had in Scotland. "Why," said he, "your American dogs do not know how to hunt. They are nothing but curs; they have had no good breeding." But I told him he had better look out for a good dog if he wished to have good shooting. He took his dogs out and set them at work. The dogs did not understand their business. Their work had been in too small fields, and when they came to have miles of prairie to work over they were lost. They did not know what to do. The gentleman was very much law they have had no goo

I do not delieve there is a place in the Office challes where there are more prairie chickens, or where one has a botter chance to judge the work of dogs on those birds. We have hundreds of sportsmen here every year from the East and South who bring with them fine dogs, but few of those dogs work well. They do not understand how to do it; and a man that comes here for a few days shooting does not want to put in all his time training does

dogs.

It has been my experience that to have a dog work well

anothing about the game that he is ex-It has been my experience that to have a dog work well he must know something about the game that he is expected to find. To be successful with prairie chickens he must be a great ranger, carry his head high above the grass and haye a good nose. It is a common thing for a dog to run from fifty to one hundred miles a day when hunting prairie chickens, and a dog that is shut up most of the time cannot expect to range with a dog that is out with a team three days in the week.

I have no wish to run down well-bred dogs, and no man admires them more than I do; but a well-bred dog must have a great range and plenty of game to work well. I always work my dogs from the wagon, and I believe it is the true way to do where one has a chance. The dog that has been taught to putter in the brush is too slow for prairie work.

J. G. Smith.

TRAINING FOXHOUNDS

Edilor Forest and Streem.:—

I have taken the FORIST AND STREAM for the last six years, and have been waiting and hoping to see something written on foxhounds all that time, and now that it is started I hope to hear more.

All through northern New England, in every town are one or two old fox lunters. Not after the Southern style, following the hounds on horseback, as in this hilly and ledgy country it would be impossible; but with one or two good dogs starting sly Reynard, while the frost still lies on the meatows where he has been prowling during the night after mice, and keeping in hearing of the dogs, cut him off at some of hits crossing places with an ounce and a quarter of double B shot.

The Southern gentry that ride to hounds call that a mean way: but it is no fool of a job to get a shot at an old dog fox that has been run a few times and has had a few shot lodged in his jacket at long range.

I know the bird hunters call foxes vermin, but for us who love the sport, there is nothing like it. I have mised and trained a few hounds, and what "Parmer" says in your issue of the 27th is about right; though is should never dare to let a pup make his first acquaintance with a fox by a bite through the nose. He would have to lave good grit to face the next one alone, though he might do some good with a dozen or two more. I have known of several good, likely pups, spoiled by tackling a wounded fox alone. I owned as fine a young dog as ever run, and the first fox I ever shot with him I only broke his fore legs, and when the pup came up, I thought I would let him kill him. Well, Reynard got first grig and hung on, and when the pup got away, he was done with putting his nose very near a fox again, and although he would work an old trail and start his fox in good shabe, he never would run very close on the fox; and if a fox was shot at and wounded he would not follow him a rod. I think it is better not to run a puppy till he is a year or more old, as the work is too hard for one younger than that. But if a man lives

CHARCOAL AS A CURE FOR WORMS IN PUPPIES.—West Boylston, Mass., June 8th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Every one who has bred dogs and raised a litter of puppies has more or less trouble with worms, often losing some and occasionally a whole litter. Now these popular remedies for worms in dogs are injurious to the urinary organs, especially puppies, and I have known instances where pups were permanently injured by overdoses of worm medicines. Often the owner is unused to administering medicine to the dog, and also many do not consider the age and give the pup of a few weeks of age the same quantity as an adult dog. Now these popular remedies—areca nut, santonine, turpentine, tin filings, etc.—all tend to inflame the urinary organs and often leave the dog or puppy in a bad state, which takes some time to recover from.

Santonine I acknowledge to be first rate; it does its work, but leaves in a high state of inflammation the urinary organs.

work, but leaves in a high state of inflamination the un-nary organs.

The last three litter of puppies which I have raised I have had good healthy ones, not troubled with worms, and all I have used is charcoal, giving when four or five weeks old a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal twice a day for three days. I have also used it with success on old dogs, cleaning them from worms. Farmers and stock raisers use it on cattle for the same purpose, and it accom-plishes the object, effectually destroying them in cattle.

Charcoal is a purifier and absorbant of putrid gases; it absorbs gases very rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh char-coal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous

ammonia. When given to a dog, it absorbs or destroys the putrescent gases which are generated in the stomach and alimentary canal. These gases lelp to generate the worms, and without them the worm cannot live. Charcoal also acts on the digestive organs, increasing their power as well as healing any unhealthy condition of the stomach if existing there. Not the least is the fact that charcoal would not inflame the nuceous membrane throughout the alimentary canal, and the urinary organs would be in as good condition as before.

PAUL.

good condition as before.

Training Forhourds.—Carthage, Mo., May 18th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I saw in your issue of May 13th a communication from a subscriber who wants to know how to train forhounds so as to give them staying qualities. Now, my experience is that it depends more upon the breed than on the training Of course the training helps, but without the right stock all the training you can give them will not make them first-class foxhounds. The way I train them is this:—I take the puppies, when eight or nine months old, when in good condition and not too fat, and start them with two or three old slow and steady fellows. Once started, call in the old dogs and let the puppies run. They will usually make it warm for Reynard for one or two hours. When they do not run so freely, stop them. Never allow them to run themselves out and stop themselves. Now, when they have rested sufficiently, turn your old dogs loose, make it warm for Reynard for one or two hours. When they do not run so freely, stop them. Never allow them to run themselves out and stop themselves. Now, when they have rested sufficiently, turn your old dogs loose, and when they have started the fox again, which will not be before long, keep the young dogs in sight, and should they begin to play excite them. You can, in this way, generally keep them running until the old hounds catch the fox, which will be done inside of two hours. This method I have found to work the best in this country, and proved to be the most successful one I have ever tried.

S. H.

country, and proved to be the most successful one I have ever tried.

How to Give Pills to Doos.—Dover, Del., May 11th. Editor Forest and Stream.—Many persons experience great difficulty in administering pills to dogs.—especially large pills, and those having a very unpleasant taste. Sugar-coated, two grain pills are nothing, but when it comes to giving the second quinine pill, manus the sugar coated, two grain pills are nothing, but when it comes to giving the second quinine pill, manus the sugar coated the sugar manner, one and sometimes two men have their hands full, causing the dog to struggle and become nervons, greatly to his injury if he be in a debilitated state. This morning I wished to give one of the dogs a dose of quinine; my supply of sugar-coated pills was exhausted, but I had sone loose sulphate of quinine in the bouse. I knew that if I encased it in dough or meat he would chew it, and I also knew that to gag him with a solution would be unwise. A happy thought struck me, and I at once put it to use. I made up the quinine pills, rolled them in dry wheat flour, poured a tablespoonful of cod liver oil into a saucer, and proceeded to the residence of my k-9 friend. After dipping my finger into the oil and dropped the first one into his mount, which he opened to receive my finger. He swallowed it (the pill) in the time it would take to wink. The second pill I placed in the palm of my hand, and he took it greedity. I immediately returned to the house, made a bread pill the size of an ordinary marble, rolled it in the oil and sent it the same road. To be farther convinced of its complete success, I made a small pill of powdered ginger (hot) and a large one of dough, and gave them in the same nanner to a four months old puppy with equal success. After giving each dose I allowed the dog to take what remained of the cod liver oil. I hope some of your readers, who have occasion to give large doses of disagreeable medicine, will try it and give their experience.

COCKERS FOR SALE.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Macdougal's fine kennel of cockers. Mr. M., in writing us about them, says: "While thanking you for the favorable notice my dogs at the late show, I think that they can hardly be called Sussex spaniels. The reason Mr. Dalziel gave for passing over Bijou was that he was not like a Sussex, though why that should be anything against a cocker is more than I can say. Cora is more fairly said to resemble that breed, as I understand their color is golden brown. Her coat was of that color, but only because it was somewhat faded. When in condition Cora is dark liver. I deem these remarks necessary because I advertise my dogs as cockers."

KENNEL NOTES

DEATHS.—Fictress—Miss Julia Wygant's (of Peekskill, N. Y.), cocker Victress died on May 25th. The cause was presumed to be the excessive heat.——Datay—Dr. Edward J. Furster, of Boston, had his black setter bitch Daisy (Chapin's Rube-Nelly) poisoned on May 25th. The poison had evidently been intended for cats, as several dogs had fallen victim to same cause.

ORANGE AND WHITE LAVERACKS.—We learn from Mr. F. A. Merrick, of New Brighton, Pa., that Mr. J. C. Higyins' young Lawerack is not the only orange and white Lawerack in America, as we are informed, as Mr. M. is the owner of Prince Laverack; a pure orange and white. He was one of a litter of eight, whelped June 19th, 1879, by Mr. J. J. Skellenburg's Thunder out of Peeress.

DIDO.—Mr. J. O. Donner, of this city, is to be congratulated in having succeeded in purchasing Dido from Mr. Wells, of Chatham, Ont. This perfect bitch arrived in New York on Smady last in tine condition. She is to be bred to Mr. J. C. Higgins' Pontiac. Their progeny will be hard to beat. As good as Dido looks upon the bench, we know her to be hetter in the field, and Mr. Donner can now feel that he owns one of the threst animals ever bred in America.

SALES.—Dido—Mr. W. R. Wells, Jr., of Chatham, Ont., has sold his setter bitch Dido (Druid-Star) to Mr. J. O. Donner, of this city. Plato—Mr. E. A. Godefroy has purchased from Mr. C. S. Keller the white and black pointer dog Plato. Horeot—Mr. C. S. Keller, of Washington, D. C., has purchased from Mr. E. A. Godeffroy the Irish setter puppy, Boreen (Raver II,—Mayn).

WHELPS .- Flirt-Mr. A. J. Ward's (Boston, Mass.) setter bitch. Flirt (Rock-Starlight), whelped on May 20th, seven pupp dogs and one bitch, by Mr. Avery W. Gore's Fred.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Baren.—Mr. C. S. Keller, of Washington, D. C., claims the name of Boreen for his Irlah setter dog unpry by Bover H. out of Moya. ——Glentond—Mr. Geo. L. Wilms, of Jersey Gity, N. J., claims the name of Glenwood for his lemon and white pointer pup by Mr. W. F. Steel's Glenmark (Rush-Romp), out of Mr. R. J. Green's Girl (Teil-Maryland). ——Jockey Olde—Mr. Geo. L. Wilms elains the name of Jockey Club for his liver pointer pup, by Mr. E. Culver's Duke (Frank-Quail II) out of Mr. P. Lumbreyer's Queen (Ben H.-Nellie). ——Glendale—Mr. Geo. Piercey, of Jersey City, claims the name of Glendale for his cuson and white pointer puppy, by Glenmark out of Mr. L. P. Green's Girl (Teil-Maryland). ——Eragline—Mr. R. G. H. Hall, of Portland, Mo., claims the name of Evangeline for his red Irish setter blich puppy by champion Elebo out of Meg, Meg by Imported Milo outof imported Biddy.

HRED.—Zeal-Fanst—The St. Louis Kennel Club's iZeal to Champion Faust. Marguerite-Box—The St. Louis Kennel Club's Marguerite, Faust—June, to Champion Box. Oxida-Charbe—Mr. W. H. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) imported King Charles bitch, Oxida, to Mr. S. K. Hindley's Charlio.——Gussie-Bory O'Moore—Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Courtland K Kennels, Peckskill, N. X.) Tod Irish bitch Gussie to champion Rory O'Moore, on May 8th and 11th.—Janate-Girn—Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Courtland K Kennels, Peckskill, N. X.) Gordon setter bitch Jennie to Dr. Aten's champion Glen, on May 21st and 22d.——Fannie-Glen—Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Courtland K Kennels, Peckskill, N. X.) Gordon setter, bitch Fannie, to Dr. Aten's champion Glen, on May 2tthand 25th.

Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE GRAND NATIONAL ARCHERY MEETING.

THE principal event in the archery season of 1880 to American THE principal event in the archery season of 1880 to American toxophillies is only a little more than a month ahead of us, and every enterprising archer should be shaping bis affairs so as to be in attendance. The city of Buffulo, where the meeting is to be held, is located so far East that the greater number of contestants should come from Eastern societies, and it is to be hoped hat every member of these societies in his favorable attendance. testants should come from Eastern societies, and it is to be hoped hat every member of those societies thus favorably situated will strive to be present, and join in friendly contest with their brethren of the West. Much is to be gained by any archer, whether an expert or a beginner, by attending and taking a part in one of these great public meetings. It is too commonly the idea that one should wait until he has become a fairly good shot. We have the property of the common of the second

iden that one should wait until he has become a fairly good shot before attempting to shoot in public. Nothing is further from truth. It is much better to begin by public shooting, accustoming the nerves to the unusual strain, than to acquire a reputation for good seoring first, to be utterly broken and humiliated by the necessary failure upon a first public appearance. None of our American archers have had time to become experts. None have grown into the reliability of veterans, and the attempt to name the winners of the ten first prizes at the coming tournament would be worse than the solution of the fifteen block puzzle. Not only would this be difficult from the favows similarity in the scoring of many of our most successful archers, but from the further fact that no one can estimate the different effects of the surroundings of a great public meeting upon the scoring of different persons.

Every national meeting in Great Britain witnesses the curious fact that sevenil archers who usually get near 400 points at a

of the surroundings of a great public meeting upon the scoring of different persons.

Every national meeting in Great Parinin writnesses the enriches fact that sovernil archives who usually rest mane? 400 points at the third source of points are the straight of the championship at the mitonal meeting scored 50 points. In the blue Fork Rounding private practice, and in the struggle for the championship at the mitonal meeting scored 50 points. In the other great public match at the same points are the country, Mr. Piers (Light, who, during the same season, in private practice, and in the struggle for the championship at the points are the country of the country, Mr. Piers (Light, who, during the same season, in private practice, earlier with one exception, in the second class of the English private points at the Double Round, only succeeded in getting 59 points at the Double Round, only succeeded in getting 59 points at the Double Round, only succeeded in getting 59 points at the Double Round, only succeeded in getting 59 points at the Double Round, only succeeded in getting 59 points at the mount of the second class of the English private periterion, the last parts with one exception, in the second class of the English private prize-winning at public meetings, and that is the fact than arrebre can ever become so completely master of his weapons are soored aways up to his standard. Upon one oday he will astonia himself by continuous steady central shooting, making almost prize-winning at public meetings, and that is the fact than carebre can ever become so completely master of his weapons are soored aways up to his standard. Upon one odly he will astonia himself by continuous steady central shooting, making almost prize-winning at public meetings, and that is the fact than carebre can ever become so completely master of his weapons and soore always, it is just as slikely to be upon one of the second of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of the second control of th

Mississippi River, writes that his business is such that he "cannot onselsuppirative, writes that his obsidees is store that he considers a limpossibility by "utterly abandoning it and going any way." Who would grudge a prize to such an archer? The cash prizes will this year most probably be graded from first to twelfth, thus giving double the number offered last year, and the special prizes will be so arranged that no archer shall win more than one special series. This result was the series of the state of the series of the s cal prize. This will enable many archers to bear off something as a trophy of the tourney, and will give much more additaction than the faulty arrangement of last year, which resulted in giving too many prizes to the best shots. The Double York Round will be shot through by the gentlemen upon the first two days as Single York upon each days, and upon the third day there will be some handleap shooting. The ladies will shoot the Double Columbia Round through upon the two first days and handleaps upon the third day. The programme for the meeting will be out within a fortnight, and will be sent by the Corresponding Secretary to all archers who desire a copy. An effort is now being made by the writer, together with other members of the Executive Committee, to admit all archers to contest for all the prizes of the association regardless of the question of membership. Of course the Executive Committee have no power to allow the national medals to be contested for by any archer who is not a member, because of the constitutional provision upon that sub-This will enable many archers to bear off something as cial prize. member, because of the constitutional provision upon that sub-ject; but if the Executive Committee will admit all archers to compete for the cash and special prizes no doubt many would attend and take part in the meeting who would otherwise be de-burred. The annual business meeting of the Association will take barred. The annual business meeting of the Association will take place on Monday before the tournament begins, and it is to be hoped that at that meeting the competition for the medals will be also opened to all American archers. We are satisfied that much good would result from such a course, and surely no evil can spring from it. The writer has steadily advocated this idea from the inciplency of the Association, and at the last unnual from the inciplency of the Association, and at the last annual business meeting tried most earnestly to secure such a result, and he feels sure that the friends of this idea are now in the majority. Let us "gather together from every land and name and trihe," and make our national meeting of archers for 1880 one long to be remembered by the votaries of the bow. The writer begs of each archer who reads this and who is not a member of any society belonging to the National Association, but who will attend and take part in the meeting if this restriction is removed, to send him his or her name at once.

WILL H. THOMPSOS.

A CHALLENGE.—New York, June 5th.—Editor Forest and Stream:
—We hereby challenge the New York Archery Club to shoot a
friendly match with the Oritani Archers—a team of four gentle-Irtendly match with the Oritani Archees—a team of four gentle-men from each club—at either the American or York Round; or, four gentlemen and two ladies, ladies to shoot the Columbia Round—none to take part in the match unless they have been a member of their respective clubs at least thirty days at the date of this challenge. Match to take place any time after July 1st.

W. HOLBERTON, President Oritani Archers.

A MANHATTAN BOWMAN.-New York, June 5th.-Editor Forest and Stream:—I notice that a slight error has been made in recording the field meeting of the Brooklyn Archery Club, held on Monday last. I am represented as shooting as a member of the New York Archery Club, while the fact is I am an officer of the Manhattan Bowmen, and represented them on that occasion. By

making this correction you will oblige, yours very truly,
MALCOLM MCLEAN, President Manhattan Bowmen.

Dricket.

assumed name against the Leicestershire team, but was early in the day recognized by a trother trooper. He was allowed to finish his innings, when the doors of the Lolectert "high" are said to have closed "on the other side of "Jordan." If we are not very much mittaken, 3% days at hard habor will be his portion. Oh, where, bo, where is the Reverend T. D.?

BELLEVILLE (Ont.) CRICKET CLUB .- This established club is now BELLEVILLE (Ont.) CRICKET CLUI.—This established club is now in possession of one of the finest grounds in Canada. At a recent meeting the following officers were elected for the season; Patron, Alex. Robertson, M. P. P.; Prosident, C. J. Starliug; First Vice-President, N. B. Fülkenir; Second Vice-President, S. G. Beatty; Third Vice-President, I. P. Reeves; Secretary, W. H. Biggar; Treasurer, R. F. Benjamin; Captain, E. Corvy. Committee of Management—Chairman, James Jenkins; W. N. Thomas, Hugh McKinnon, Geo. Maybee, E. W. Davy, A. M. Kemp. Honorary Members—E. R. Benjamin, Jas. Corby, Wm. Pedin, Jas. D. Clarke, A. Bruce Clarke, A. Bruce.

CANADIANS IS. WEST OF SCOTLAND .- The first match of the Northwestern Team after their arrival was played on May 21st Northwestern Team after their arrival was played on May 2lst and 2ll at Hamilton Crescent, Glasgow, the visitors winning by 5 wickets. According to the report of the match sent us by our correspondent, Jordan (Daie) was accorded the best bowlerby the Secth critics, and Hardman the safest bat, Jordan's 41 and 19 were contributed by hard "lamming," and Pinkney is said to have played well. The fielding of the Canadians is described as being "something too awfully bad." Kearney had the misfortune to break his little finger in fielding in the second innings, and had to retire. Unfortunately the crowded state of our columns will not permit of a lengthy or detailed account of the game, The score: game. The score :-

WEST OF SCOTLAND.

| 4 | WEST OF SCOTLAND. |
|---|---|
| | First Inutugs Second Inutugs J.H. Cassels, b. Jordan 25 b. Jordan 14 A. Taylor, b. Gillean 10 l. b. w. b. Hartiman 14 C. Richards, run out. 2 c. and b. Jordan 16 C. Richards, run out. 2 c. and b. Jordan 16 C. Richards 16 C. Richards 16 C. Richards 16 C. Richards 17 C. Richards 17 C. Richards 17 C. Richards 18 C. Richards |
| | Total 69 Total |
| | CANADIANS. |
| | First Innings. Second Innings. |
| | H. Lomwon, st. Warren, b. 8 b. Webster. 10 |
| | ards. |
| | Taylor |
| | J. L. Hardman, b. Taylor. 27 b. Webster. 12 G. F. Hall, b. Taylor. 6 not out. 6 J. Howard.c. Webster,b. Tay- |
| | lor. 6 R. W. Hibbard, not out 5 J. S. Gillean, l. b. w., b. Tay- |
| | lor 0 Extras 10 Extras |
| | Total |
| | ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. |
| | WEST OF SCOTLAND. |
| | First Innings. |
| | Overs. Maidens. Wides. Runs. Wickets. Jordan. 20 8 0 34 4 Gillean. 13 3 1 18 3 Kearney. 6.1 2 0 8 2 |
| | Second Innings. |
| | Jordan |
| | Gillean 21 11 3 34 0 |
| | Kearney |
| | Hardman |
| | CANADIANS. |
| | First Innings. |
| | Overs, Maidens, Wides, Runs, Wichels. |
| | J. Sharp |
| | C. Richards |
| | 1 P. B. RUBSCH 12 3 U 54 |
| | R. Sharp |
| i | Second Innings. |
| | Richards 10 4 2 19 0 |
| | J. Sharp 12 4 0 19 0 |
| | Webster |
| | |
| | CHESTNUT BILL US. STATEN ISLAND.—Played at Tompkinsville, S. L. on May 29th, resulting in victory for the visitors by two |

I. I., on May 29th, resulting in victory for the visitors by two S. I., on Mily 20th, resulting in victory for the visitors by two wickets. In beautiful cricketting weather, and on a very interior wicket, which had evidently not been gone over with the roller to any great extent, this match was contested on Decoration Day. The Hill team was a very good one, including Pearson, the old professional of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, well known use a professional of the Philadelphia Cricket Cito, well known is a very excellent and stubborn bat, and Tyres, the new professional of the club. Little can be said in favor of the selection of the home cleven or its handling in the field, we seldom having seen a team placed in a more "go as you please" manner. The hour for drawing the stumps had been agreed upon by both ceptains for drawing the stumps had been agreed upon by both captains to be 5.39 R.x.; but later on, when the Islanders had overtopped their adversary's score, the visiting captain requested that an hour later might be named for the closing of the game, which was consented to by the representative of the home club, and his vacilitation cost his side the game. Concessions, therefore, having been established, it did not surprise us to see Mr. Inman, who was not on the team, take Mr. Bance's place with the gloves when that gentleman was unfortunately injured during the second limings. Of course, this is not the way to play cricket, and the match lost all interest to those who knew anything of the game.

Play began at 11.10 A.M., with the Staten Island at the bat, and Play oggin in II. MA.S., with une cated resum at the bar, and in despite that all the athletic associations were having their games, and the boating fraternity were at the Passaic liver witnessing the regards, yet the attendance was a very good one. Tyres and Biddle handled the ball for Chestnut Hill, and Outer bridge was the only battoman that succeeded in getting it away. for double figures, the innings closing for 56 runs. Small as this for double figures, the innings closing for 50 runs. Small as this total was, the visitors did not do as well, both Lane and Sprague being well on the spot. Certainly the former is one of the best bowlers in America, and if anything, in better trim than last season. Forty-one was all the tins could show when the last wicket fell. To inspire the elevens to greater deeds the lunchoon bell was rung, and some fifty to sixty players, members and guests, were invited to take a birds-eye view of a round of roazt beef about the size of a cricket-ball, and a leg of lamb somewhat larger than a ball. But there was loaf bread and cheese, when one could find a knite, and as no one turned up to ask for fifty cents a head, the cricketers took in a reof in their beits, and the "patrons of the game." a double hitch of their back-straps, and the game went grindly on. Propped up with a bat, Mr. Simms, the Philadelphia umpire, feebly gasped "Play," and from that fine until 34 had been totaled, the wickets of the Islanders were ratted down by the Philadelphia bowiers. It may here be remarked that those of the home team that did not go out on the first ball, waited for a second, and some few had strengthenough to cope with two overs. With half a century to make and wit, the Chestnut Hill boys went in smiling; but Lane was deadly, and eight wickets fell before the necessary score was recorded. Further remarks being unnecessary, we present the full score:—

STATEN ISLAND.

First Innings.

First Innings. Second Innings. First Innings. CHESTNUT HILL. Second Innings. RUNS AT THE VALL OF MACH WICKET. STATEN ISLAND. ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. CHESTNUT HILL.
First Innings. Balls. Maidens. Runs. Wickets. Wides. 8 3 02 Second Innings. 0

Umpires-Chestaut Hill, Mr. Simms; Staten Island, Mr. Furber. ORANGE vs. New York .- Played at Orange, N. J., May 31st and

STATEN ISLAND. First Innings.

Second Innings

26 15

0

was won by the home club by forty-nine runs. The fielding on both sides was shockingly bad. Score:— NEW YOUR

| First Innings. | Second Innings. | |
|--|---|-------|
| Caldwell, b. Clark. 6 Bacon, b. Borrie. 7 Freed, c. Wilkinson, b. Clark. 9 Collett, b. Clark. 0 Sharp, b. Clark. 0 Sharp, b. Clark. 0 Dumoulln, c. Wilkinson, b. Borrie. 10 Ref. b. Clark. 0 Carroll, absent. 0 Carroll, absent. 0 Van Blarcom, not out. 4 | b. Borrie 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 11000 |
| 47 | | - |
| | 30 | J |
| ORA | | |
| First I | | |
| Pierce, b. Bacon | 16 | d |
| Potter, b. Freed. Wilkinson, b. Caldwell, b. Freed. | | |
| Roggie h Bacon | 90 | |
| Rothchild, c. Bacon, b. Collett | | 2 |
| D. Clark, b. Collett | | 1 |
| Kerr, b. Bacon | ****** *** ****** ***** **** **** ***** **** | 5 |
| Irving, b. Bacon | , · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | ô |
| George Flynn, c. Freed, b. Collet | t | |
| Hardwick, D. Collett | | |

Kerr, b. Bacon Irving, b. Bacon George Flynn, c. Freed, b. Collett Hardwick, b. Collett. Blamey, not out. Byes, 13; leg-byes, 5; wides, 14. 126 CHATHAM vs. WINDSOR.—Played at Windsor, Ont., May 25th, and was won by the visitors by twenty-one runs on first innings scor-

| ing: - | |
|--|--|
| CHAT | HAM. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| W. R. Wells, Jr., c. Gowrie, b. Morton 5 Bell, c. Hardinge, b. Morton 1 C. R. Atkinson, b. Morton 1 C. R. Atkinson, b. Morton 1 C. R. Atkinson, b. Johnson 1 L. H. T. Atkinson, b. Johnson 1 L. Wan Allen, run out. 1 F. W. Atkinson, b. Johnson 1 F. W. Atkinson, b. Johnson 1 F. W. C. Gowrie, b. Suth 2 | run out. c. Morton, b. Johnston. I. l. b. w. b. Johnston. II. l. b. w. b. Johnston. II. l. b. w. b. Johnston. II. c. Morton, b. Johnston. II. d. Johnston, b. Morton. II. d. Johnston, b. Morton. II. b. Morton. II. |
| D. W. Eberts, c. and b. Sutherland 1 Extras 5 55 | c. F. Laing, b. Johnston Extras |
| | |
| First Innings. Hardinge, b. C. R. Atkinson 0 | Second Innings: |

| WIND | SOR. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| First Innings. | Second Innings: |
| Hardinge, b. C. R. Atkinson 0 | |
| Harris, b. C. R. Atkinson 0 | |
| Sutherland, b. C. R. Atkinson 2 | b. Bray23 |
| Rev. Mr. Johnston, b. C. R. | |
| Atkinson 7 | e. C. R. Atkinson, b. Wells 4 |
| Edgar, b. C. R. Atkinson 7 | not out 22 |
| Scott, b. Nicholls 2 | |
| J. Laing, not out | run out 1 |
| Gowrie, c. Nicholls, b. C. R. | |
| Atkinson | not out 2 |
| Morton, b. C. R. Atkinson 3 | |
| F. H. Laing, c. Eberts, b. C. R. | |
| Atkinson 0 | |
| Pagot, not out 5 | c. Bray, b. Van Allen 0 Extras |
| Extras 8 | Extras 4 |

Total

YOUNG AMERICA (Wis.) vs. BAY VIEWS .- Played at Milwaukee ericas by 39 ru

| BAY VIEWS. | |
|--|--|
| Hodre, run out. Honderson, e. Shearer, b. McCurdy. Machell, b. Hristol Morris not out. Cochrane, l. b. w. b. Bristol. S. Parks, b. Belstol McMab, b. McCurdy. John Parks, b. McCurdy. John Parks, b. McCurdy. John Parks, b. McCurdy. John Parks, c. Hooley, b. McCurdy. Breeton, c. Bristol, b. McCurdy. Jos. Parks, c. Hooley, b. McCurdy. Jos. Parks, c. Hooley, b. McCurdy. Jos. Parks, c. Hooley, b. McCurdy. Total. | 1 2 20 30 0 1 0 0 6 1 35 |
| YOUNG AMERICAS. | 00 |
| McGurdy, b. Machell. S. Hooley, b. Machell. Shean, b. Purks Shean, b. Purks Shearer, c. Hodge, b. Parks Shearer, c. Hodge, b. Parks King, b. Purks. King, b. Purks. Timblia, b. Machell Br Grooprow, d. B. W. B. Purks Thomas run out. Byes, 13; leg-bye, 1; wides, 5 | 21 14 0 1 0 2 0 11 2 1 3 19 |
| Total | 74 |
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. | |
| BAY VIEWS. | . 1 |
| Wides, Overs, Maidens, Runs, Wieke Machell | ts. |
| Parks | |
| VOUNG AMERICAS. Bristol | |
| ompires-messis, bryger and oneddon. | |
| MANHATTAN rs. PATERSON.—Played at Halidon, N. J., May 29 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru. This is the annual match between these clubs. | |
| MANHATTAN 78. PATERSON.—Played at Halidon, N. J., May 29 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru. This is the annual match between these clubs. MANHATTAN. Hurlburt, b. Graham MAKIN, D. Brewster. | 3 16 |
| MANHATTAN 18. PATERSON.—Played at Halidon, N. J., May 23 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru: This is the annual match between these clubs. NANHATTAN. Hurlburt, b. Graham Makin, b. Brewster Henkins, nit wieket b. Brewster Henkins, nit wieket b. Brewster Henkins, nit miglan, b. Hincheliffe Wilsen, c. Finnigan, b. Hincheliffe Wilsen, c. Finnigan, b. Browster Hooper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster Hooper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster Mathews, not out Love, b. Brewster Mackenzie, c. and b. Brewster Estrus | 3 16 |
| MANHATTAN 12. PATERSON.—Play ed at Halidon, N. J., May 23 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru: This is the annual match between these clubs. MANHATTAN. Hurlburt, b. Graham. Makin, b. Brewster. Jorkins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jorkins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jorkins, b. Bullock Morris, b. Bullock Jorkins, nit provider. Jorkins, nit provider. Jorkson, b. Bullock Wisen, c. Finnigan, b. Huchelifu Wisen, c. Finnigan, b. Brewster. Jackson, b. Bullock Buoper, c. Gibert, b. Brewster. Mathews, not out Love, b. Brewster. Mathews, not out Love, b. Brewster. Zirlie. Total. PATERSON. | 3 16 7 1 25 2 0 16 12 0 0 14 — |
| MANHATTAN 18, PATERSON.—Played at Halidon, N.J., May 23 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru. This is the annual match between these clubs. NANHATTAN. BURDUIT, b. Graham Makin, b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit micket b. Brewster. Makins, b. Brinnigan, b. Browster. Booper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster. Booper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster. Mathews, not out. Love, b. Brewster. Total PATERSON. First limings. Graham, b. Hosford, 1 b. Jackson. First limings. 6 Fraham, b. Hosford, 1 b. Jackson. HODGET, Hosford, b. Hooper U. b. Jackson. Brewster, c. Morris, b. Hosford, b. Wilson. | 3 16 7 1 25 2 0 16 12 0 0 14 96 0 23 2 0 0 13 |
| MANHATTAN 18, PATERSON.—Played at Halidon, N.J., May 23 and resulted in favor of the former by one innings and eightru: This is the annual match between these clubs. NANHATTAN. Hurlburt, b. Graham Makin, b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Jenklins, nit wicket b. Brewster. Morris, b. Ballock Hosford, c. Finnigan, b. Hinchellife. Wilsen, c. Finnigan, b. Browster. Booper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster. Hooper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster. Booper, c. Gilbert, b. Brewster. Hooper, c. and b. Brewster. Total Total PATERSON. First Innings. Graham, b. Hosford, 1 b. Jackson. First Linnings. Graham, b. Hosford, 1 p. Jackson. Hinchellife, b. Hooper, 0 b. Jackson. Brewster, c. Morris, b. Hosford, b. Hosford, b. Hooper, on b. Jackson. Brewster, c. Morris, b. Hosford, b. C. Hosford, b. Wilson. | 3 16 7 1 25 2 2 0 16 12 0 0 14 — 96 0 23 2 0 0 13 0 6 11 11 |

Answers to Correspondents.

CHESTNUT HILL VS. STATEN ISLAND .- Played at Tompkinsville

S. L. on May 29th, the visitors proving the winners in a very small

We omit publishing full account

ng game, by two wickets. We omit publishing fu next issue, as we have not space for our account.

TE No notice taken of Anonymous Communications

Guns. New York.-Please call, or send your address to this

R. E. H. - The firm you mention is reliable. They have probably not got out their new circular yet.

, G. C. H.—Canvas bonts will not mildew if the canvas has been

properly prepared and they receive ordinary care.

Amateur.—You will find dimensions of Fanita and Rover in our recent files. Both are reported as sailing very well and fast

-The schooner Magic has never crossed the Atlantic. P. L. won the America cup against the Cambria, and about eighteen other schooners over the New York Y. C. course.

YORKSHIRE.—Your terrier has the mange. Do not feed any meat for some time and rub the parts affected with Glover's imperial mange cure, advertised in another column.

B. F.-Cadet engineers rank with cadet midshipmen at the Naval

B. F.—Cadet engineers brink with cade massiphient at the Nava. Academy. They belong to the staff, but have the assimilated rank of the midshipmen and receive the same pay. Wyoming Territory offers more large game than Maine.

R.F.—We take exception to much that is in the government report on the Herreshoff coil. For want of experience the board was compelled to reason by inference, and practice has not borne out all their conclusions. Will review soon.

G. H. S.-Brooks Bros. still furnish yacht crews with their duds; also good party in Now Bedford, Mass. He fits out the revenue marine schoolship, and supplies rigs at \$9 to measure Club caps at McCue Bros., Broadway, above Maiden lane.

A. W. A., Long Prairie, Minn.-Clean ears out thoroughly with A. W. A., Long Prairie, Minn.—Clean cars out theoroughly with Castile soap and water. Do not overfeed; give no meat; table-spoonful of sulphate of magnesia once a week in food. Pour in car twice a day following: Three grains sulphate of zine, ounce water, drachm diluted lead water.

Z., Washington, Pa.-Undue exercise and overheating are the principal causes of your dog's laving its. Sudden changes of temperature, such as taking your dog from a cool and dark room out into the sun will also bring them on. Would advise treatment of sulphur combined with cooling medicine.

D.S., Fullon, N. Y.—My year old setter has jost pulled through the distemper, but his eyes have continued for run, one of them having a flimy whiteness over it. Kindly presentle? Ans. Build the puppy's strength up with quinne, two grains three times a day for several weeks, and dust into the eye twice a day the torlowing very fine powder: Calomel, one drachm; sugar, one and a half drack

W. R. R.—For practical work, we recommend "Shipbuilding in ron and Steel," by E. J. Reed, \$10, and "Murray's Shipbuilding 48 Iron

in Iron and Wood," \$7. Scott Russell's work (\$50) contains valu-From and Wood, "\$1. Scott Russer's Work (500 winds value) be plates, plans, etc., and is also good on practical building in oth iron and wood. For theory of modern naval science, see White's Manual" (\$10) and "Kemp's Yacht Designung," \$25. No American works that we can recommend.

American works that we can recommend.

P. P. And S. C., Philadelphia.—My setter pup, nine weeks old, has his navel swollen to a lump about the size of a thimble. When pressed the lump recedes and the stomach is natural, but the moment the pressure is removed, the lump returns. What shall do? Ans. Your puppy has unbliked hernia, and unless a surgical opperation is undertaken by a skilled surgicen, we would recommend you to apply simply a compress (a cone-shaped cork is as good as anything) and bandago around the puppy.

is as good as anything) and bandage around the puppy.

S. B., Cleveland.—I. I want to buy a spaniel, saw one in the street like one I want; he was of about twenty to twenty-five pounds weight; liver and white, curly cont and long ears. 2. What kind of dog is a Japanese spaniel? 3. What is the cheapest book I can buy with illustrations of all the breeds of spaniels? Ans. I. Cocker spaniels, see advertisements in another column. 2. Somewhat similar to the King Charles breed. 3. No cheap book can give correct and life-like illustrations of dogs. Stonchenge's "Dogs of the British Islands," and Vero Shaw's "Book of the Dog," contain what you want. tain what you want.

GEORGIA.—My Gordon setter has a dry cough, now and then he makes an effort to clear his throat, and I have noticed once that he coughed up some phlegm. I find some running at the nose. What shall I do for him? Ans. It is impossible from the outline of your description to know whether your dog is suffering from old or is in the first stages of distemper. You neglect to such a ge, a very important point. Should the dog have cold, keep him warm and dry and administer several small does of castor oil, one day intervening. Should you decide that it is distemper. doses of quinine, say two grains three times a day will probably be the best treatment for you to adopt when this issue reaches

G. E. J., New York City.-1. What are best kind of rabbit dogs G. E. J., New York City.—1. What are best kind of rabbit does, and where can I get two? 2. My bended bas something the matter with his ear; he sentches it, after he has been running. 3. My red Irish setter bitch, one year old, has had a swolten throat ever since she was two months old. What shall I do for her? Ans. I. Bengles are the best to our liking. See advertisements in another column. 2. You do not state whether there is any discharge from ear or not; should there be any, your dog is allieted with internal canker. See answers on this subject in late issues of this paper. 3. Rub part afflicted with mild iodine olutment.

of this paper. 3. Rub part afflicted with mild folline oiutiment. E. V., N. Z.—Is the name of woodchuck, or ground-long, a sunonym to the badger? In company of a friend I dug out a happy family, consisting of the mother and three hopeful young ones, last week on my farm in Pennsylvania, but hind that the animal called badger in Europe is larger and somewhat different in color to these ground-hogs as they are called in Pennsylvania. Ans The badger and woodchuck are two entirely different animals having nothing in common except their habit of living in holese which they excavate in the ground. The former (Metos turns), of Europe, and (Taxidea americana) of the West, are carnivorous, and are allied to the bears, raccoons, etc., while woodchuck (Artenny monaz) is a rodent, and belongs to the order which includes the squirrels, hares, gophers, beaver, etc.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CANDE AND CAMERA; A Two Hundred Miles Tour through the Maine Forests. By Thomas Sedgwick Steele. With illustrations. New York: Orange, Judd Co. 1880.

Under this title Mr. Steele has given us one of the most attractive summer books of the year. It is a sketch of a canoe voyage which the author took through the wilds of Maine in the summer of 1879, providing himself with the usual complete campaign outfit, and in addition with a full set of photographers' instruments and the services of a photographer. In this way the party were

with a full set of photographers' instruments and the services of a photographer. In this way the party were enabled to secure views of every point of interest visited by them, and these pictures have been used for the lawish illustration of the volume before us. In addition to giving the reader these faithful reproductions of scenes on the Penobscot, Mr. Steele has enlisted the skill of such well-known artists as True, Williams, Day, Aug. Will and others, whose character sketches add much to the charm of the pages. The mechanical work of the book is of the very hignest standard; it is a superb volume. The country explored and described comprised the region of the east branch of the Penobscot River—a territory rich in beautiful scenery and well supplied with game and fish. It is admirably adapted to canoeing, and at the time of Mr. Steele's trip a fortunate height of water, caused by the heavy rains at the beginning of the journey, with an almost uninterrupted succession of perfect days, conspired to make the trip one of as much comfort as the true follower of field sports could desire. No one wants to float down a river on towery beds of ease, Mr. Steele is no amateur in the camp and on the jaunt. He has explored the wilds of Florida, the forests of Wissiactic sportsman, he communicates this spirit to his book, and writes in a vein which leads the reader unconsciously to sympathize with him in his description of a striking landscape, his spirited accounts of a capture of a striking landscape, his spirited accounts of a capture of a striking landscape, his spirited accounts of a capture of a striking landscape, his spirited accounts of a capture of a striking landscape, his spirited accounts of a capture of a fish or the running of a rapid, and in his philosophicial and out-spoken sentiments regarding the ethics of the camp and field. For this reason we commend the style of his book, as we are always glad to indorse every contribution to the literature of manly, out-door recreation. as we are always glad to indorse every contribution to the literature of manly, out-door recreation.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

-See advertisement of Riverside House, Forked River, N. J.

June 1st, 1880. The firm of Lincoln & Hellyar is this day dissolved. The busiess will be continued by Hitchcock & Hellyar, who take the kenel entire.

-Bench Show Scoring cards, with complete table of points, by Edward J. Forster, Secretary Massachusetts Kennel Cittle. By the table the value of any particular point of any breed, accord-pre, package, or live package for \$1, postpath. Send currency or stamps. Address Edward J. Forster, Charlestown, Moss.

Vote Taken.—Is out from the State Journal, Springfield, III., the following: "Among the sick and disabled, a batlot taken in person and by proxy, resulted in form, by a unanimous vote in favor of Warner's Safe Remedies.—LAte.

...5,100



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FULLD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULKURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MER AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. -AT-

NOS. 39 AND 40 PARE ROW (TIMES BUILDING), NEW YORK

[Post Office Box 2822.]

TERMS, FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates.

Inside pages, nonpariel type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 ents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Notices in ditorial column, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and welve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if

advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible. *
All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

When the service of the service ecived on any terms.

sublisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with

prish notice calling attention thereto and sending marked

s, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year,

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1880,

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be companied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to Forrer And Streem Published for Constant, Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymer of the control promise to return rejected manuscripts, Secrutaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. The propriety is the propriety of t All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

June is the month selected by the pigeon shooters, and in consequence a large amount of our space is necessarily devoted to that sport.

-The minds of certain citizens of New Jersey, are still befogged by the opinion that the State game laws are inoperative on private lands. We commend the letter of W.," published in another column, to the New Jersey State Association. There is an opportunity here for that body to show their metal. And that there may be no trouble in discovering the offenders next Fourth of July, we will be happy to give the proper parties such definite information, that there will be no excuse if the woodcock are slaughtered on that day.

LETTERS TO HERBERT,-Letters postmarked Paris, and addressed to William Henry Herbert (Frank Forester), who has been dead over twenty-two years, have recently been received at the Newark post-office. They were addressed "The Cedars," Herbert's old home on the Passaic, which was long ago burned down.

AMERICA AT BERLIN.—The American exhibit of fish culture apparatus and methods is deservedly attracting much attention at the Berlin Exhibition. The visitor are not satisfied with the regular hours of the Exhibition, but have so besieged the American representatives at their hotels that it has been found necessary for them to leave their hotels and resort to private lodgings in order to escape. This would seem to show that we have sent something to Berlin which is worth seeing.

THE FRASER RIVER SALMON.—The paper on this subject, of which we print to-day the first installment, will not fail to attract the attention of naturalists and practical fish culturists. Systematists have given no little attention to the Salmonidæ of our Northwest coast, but of their habits very little has been written, and the little is inaccessible to most of our readers.

It affords us much satisfaction, then, to be able to furnish such an excellent account of the habits of the salmon of Fraser River. Our correspondent, "Mowitch," whose writings have so often interested the readers of Forest AND STREAM, has, by this contribution, further increased he burden of gratitude which they already owed him,

WANTED-A "NEW YORK STATE ASSOCI-ATION FOR THE FISH AND GAME." PROTECTION OF

HEN the "Females' Society for the Protection of the Naked Limbs of the Infants of Dahomey converts its weekly gatherings into sessions of gossip and slander, the public is not inclined to bother itself much about the matter, for it is by no means certain that the infants of Dahomey need clothing, nor even if they did, is it a matter of particularly vital importance to that public. When, on the contrary, an association of intelligent men repeatedly convene under a title which implies of certain amount of work in a designated and important field, and then deliberately ignore that work and its claims upon them, a certain portion of the public does interest itself in the matter, and it calls for some explanation and remedy of the abuse.

There came together, at Seneca Falls, New York, the other day, as the readers of the Forest and Stream have already been told, an assembly of the delegates of fortythree sportsmen's clubs. The convention met under the title of the "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," The meeting continued from Monday through the following Saturday. During that period several thousand pigeons were shot in competitive matches at the traps, but not a single iota was accomplished in the way of advancing the interests of game protection in the State. As a pigeon-shooting tournament the convention was a great success; as the session of a game protective body it was an utter failure.

The intelligent, systematic and proper protection of game and fish is a subject of live importance, and the proceedings of the Seneca Falls convention, therefore, is of interest to every sportsman in the State. A society professedly established for the protection of game and fish, and assuming a title setting forth that claim, repre sents not only sportsmen in general, but particularly the higher class of sportsmen who recognize and practice the higher code of sporting ethics.

The reputation of the individual is here directly concerned, and every man who is thus represented at the annual meetings of the Association may call that body to account for its repeated delinquencies in its neglect of a professed duty. The very grave charge may be preferred and sustained, that, so far as the ostensible object of its annual meeting is concerned, the convention is a wretched farce, and that, instead of exerting any good influence for the cause of the due protection of game, what influence there may be is bad.

This is not a question of pigeon shooting, nor of the expediency of a body of men gathering for a week's tournament at the traps. It is simply the question whether a society may profess one thing and practice another whether a body of men with such a grand field for earnest work as was presented to the convention at Seneca Falls may bring that work into ridicule by systematically and year after year ignoring it.

The title, "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," is a misnomer. This organization is one to which all who are interested in the protection of game should look for their greatest encouragement and from whose influence, example and efforts the greatest good should result; yet at the only time when it appears before the public, the only time, in fact, when it appears at all, it entirely loses sight of the objects which it ought to hold in supreme importance; it deliberately throws away its opportunities for creditable effort, and substitutes an amusement which affords temporary pleasure to its members. More than this, it belies the cause it professes to serve. It is a shame that instead of the good work which a true New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, with its wealth and influence, might accomplish to restock and keep stocked the vast territories offer themselves for easy improvement, the organization which appears before the public for the professed accomplishment of these ends should have degenerated into a congregation of trap shooters.

The interests of game protection in this State imperatively demand of the so-called "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game" one of two things: either to abandon its false title, or to make itself worthy of that title. As the "New York State Associa-tion of Pigeon Shooters," or a body with any other name which shall designate the true nature of an annual tournament, no one can find fault. Such an association would be both honest in name and consistent in practice.

We should much prefer, however, that the present body, who are so well known to each other, who are practical and experienced sportsmen, and consequently so well fitted to work understandingly and in harmony, should really assume the character of a game protective society, and substitute for their present negative influence, the positive power they are so preëminently capable of wielding.

The Long Island Sportsmen's Association is with reason jubilant over its exploits at Seneca Falls. The convention of 1881 will offer to it a magnificent oppor tunity for reform in this matter. The new president of the Association, Abel Crook, Esq., and those who are associated with him as officers and committees, are capable

of shaping the course of the Association next year in a direction which shall make it a credit to the sportsmen of the State and the country.

What will they do?

MIGRATORY QUAIL.

HE migratory quail ordered by gentlemen in this country were shipped from Messina May 5th, ult., per steamer Gilsland, for New York. She is due in New York in the forepart of this month, and her arrival is daily expected. The birds will be distributed as follows: Lewiston, Maine..... 400 | Danville, Canada..... Other towns in Maine, | Chatham, Ont., Can... 300

Chatham, Ont., Can.
Sherbrooke, P.Q., Can,
Altoona, Pa.....
Zanesville, Ohio.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Baltimore, Md....
Jefferson City, Mo...
Glencoe, Ill.... by Mr. Everett Smith, Fish and Game Commissioner Toledo, Ohio.... Quebec, Canada. 200 Total.... 200

-Caleb Cooke, a widely known naturalist, curator of Essex Institute at Lynn and attaché on the staff of the Peabody Academy of Science, died at 9 o'clock on the night of June 5th, of typhold pneumonia, after a brief He was about forty years old, and unmarried. He held the United States consulship at Zanzibar at one time, and was a man of wide range of knowledge, genial and warmly endeared to a large circle of friends at home and abroad. Mr. Cooke was an active worker in the Salem fraternity, and was of a modest, unassuming and generous disposition.

How it Works.-The subscription price of the Forest AND STREAM is \$4 per year, but it costs the subscriber more than that. One of our stanch friends, who subscribed for the American Sportsman in 1874, then to the Rod and Gun, and whose name has been on our books ever since, writes that he was led by reading its pages to buy first a Parker gun and the various knick-knacks which go with a gun, then a Nichols and LeFever, with loading tools, and rods, reels, lines and other fishing traps too numerous to mention.

This is just the work we are doing all the time. If a a man is not a sportsman when he begins to read the FOREST AND STREAM, the paper incites him to be one. We can never fully estimate the good effects accruing from a year's subscription to a bright sporting journal.

VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS .- We have recently printed, under the title of "Spring Notes from Minneapolis, Minn.," two papers which are of very great value, as well for their matter as their method. Mr. Thos. S. Roberts, from whose pen they come, is well known to our naturalists, not only as a careful and accurate observer, but also as a student of very great originality and acuteness. His "Spring Notes" show in their preparation a careful attention to detail which is most admirable, and which gives to his contributions an importance far above that of most of the notes which come under that heading.

We cannot refrain from recommending these pro ductions to field collectors as models of their kind, and we think that a series of similar notes from different sections of the country would not only be of great interest to most of our readers, but would have a high scientific value as well.

Such field notes should not be interrupted, but continuous, the thermometer should be read at least three times daily, morning, noon and night, and, if convenient. the minimum temperature for each day should be given ; the state of the weather should be noted, the different plants in bloom mentioned and matter pertaining to any Only by of the different vertebrates be introduced. following some such method as this can field notes be made as valuable as they ought to be.

ONE OF MANY LETTERS .- It is always encouraging to receive merited commendations and expressions of approval. Our lot in this respect is a most happy one. We are constantly in receipt of letters from old and new friends, which are filled with expressions well fitted to encourage us in our efforts to make the FOREST AND STREAM an acceptable journal. Here is an extract from one of these letters :-

I cannot close this lotter without giving expression to my ap-preciation of your efforts in providing sportsmen with so excel-ient a journal as FOREST AND STREAM. No other inducence is so widespread and powerful in the up-

No other induence is so widespread and powerful in the up-building and mainteanance of a healthy sentiment in favor of those outdoor sports which are so delightful and beneficial to all who indulge them in moderation.

Nowhere can one find a paper so full of all that is of timely in-terest, and yet bearing the test of age. Its every utterance has the saving quality of purity, and much of the matter published from week to week will endure in the memory of sportsmen so long as the love of nature is strong within us.

Your removal to more commodious quarters, while being an evidence of insucial preservity that must, be precultable greatify.

evidence of financial prosperity that must be peculiarly gratifying to those directly interested, is not without promise to your readers, for we all know that pleasant surroundings are conducte to good work, in whatever direction one's efforts may be applied. I must be especially so in your life and work.

GAME PROTECTION.

WORK FOR THE NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION.

Editor Porest and Stream

NEW YORK, June 5th.

Now that our friends the Jerseymen have their new woodcook law, would it not be well for the authorities of the State to see to law, would it not be well for the authorities of the Staie to see to the enforcement of said hiw. In one of my former letters to you I claimed that the old law had never been enforced—furthermore, that every Jerseyman, or ruther a good many, claimed the right to shoot on their own land. One of your correspondents, signing himself "New Jersey," informed me through your paper that the old State law giving each Jerseyman the right to shoot on his land the whole year round had been repeated in 1874. It might have been repeated in Treaton, but this repeal is not in force in the State of New Jersey.

have been repealed in Treaton, but this repeal is not in force in the State of New Jersey.

Last Monday (Decoration Day) I happened to be in Passale County, N. J., and if you had heard the guns in the different swamps, you would have thought so. I had a long talk with a shooter, and be told me that this new law was fot only a fraudbut had been gotten through the Legislature through misrepresentations, and for the headers of the this new September law, who still calms the right to absort on the originators of this new September law, who still calms the right to absort on his rew. man, one of the originators of this new September law, who still claims the right to shoot on his own ground. He says that he is going to shoot on his own land next Fourth of July, and in fact he braze about it. The upshot of all this is that twenty more men claim the same right. They say that if Mr. So-and-So can go out shooting, they do not see any reason why they should not go themselves. They will go in a body, and they say that they

themserves. They will go in a body, and they say that they would like to see anybody arrest them.

As I said in one of my former letters, we have old laws enough; why pass new ones as long as the old ones are not enforced, especially when the instigators of these new laws are the first ones. to break the old ones?

GAME PROTECTION VS. TRAP SHOOTING.

NEW YORK, June 4th

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In my anxiety to hear and learn all about the proceedings of the New York State Sportsmen's Convention, I looked easerly, but in New York Sate Sportshort s convertion, I looked engery, but in year, in frour edition of yesteriar, There must certainly be a mistake somewhyte somewhyte paper, speaking about the conven-tion, gives only the scores of different pigcon matches. Could it be possible that such a body of men, chiming to represent the sportsmen of the State of New York, should have convened without transacting any other business than pigeon shooting? I have

out transacting any other business than pigeon shooting? I have asked several of my Brooklyn friends, but all I could get out of them was, "The Brooklyn boys carried everything before them." In the heat of a battle, amidst the roaring of the guns, the cries of agony of the wounded and dying, the curses of the living, the sight of blood and gore will make human flends out of tender hearted men. Is it possible that such has been the case with our signic blooms and gote win mine numan literatoric of tener hearted men. Is if possible that such has been the case with our sportsmen at the convention—that the blood of the third their thou-sand innocent slaughtered at Soncea Falls turnol heir heads made them forget their duties and loss sight of the objects in view? No, it cannot be. I can hardly believe it. However, view? No, it cannot use. I can narrily believe it. However, should my presentitionent proves true, etc every sportesman in the United States know it. At the same time, let those gentlemen who convened last week at Seneea. Falls, and agreed to meet again next year in Brooklyn, change the title of their convention. Let it be called the New York State Pigeon Shooters' Convention, as they have certainly no right to the title they met under last week.

ome years ago pigeon shooting was indulged in for p Some years ago piezon shooting was indulged in for practice; to-day it has grown into an infatuation. It is indulged in for gambling purposes and orgies. In some instances, it has broken up homes and families—has even taken the bread out of children's up homes and families—baseven taken the bread out of children's mouths. It has made gamblers out of steady men. Clubs that have been gotten up for game protection have been turned into gambling associations; charters have been gotten under false pretences, and then broken. And all this under the cloak and color of sportsmanship. Well might Mr. Hergh address to those so-called clubs Gieero's words to Cataline: "Usqueque Lunden called clubs Ciccro's words to Cataline: Catilina, abutère patientia nostra."

A TRUE LOVER OF THE SPORT.

IS TRAP SHOOTING CRUEL?

Editor Forest and Stream :-

"En Garde," in Forest and Stream." of May 27th, makes rather a decided misnomer of his pseudonym, for he is certainly off his guard, and certainly leaves himself open in places more than one to severe criticism.

than one to severe criticism.

He was never more mistaken in his life, than when he laid the inception of my article, in defense of the pigeon, to either no experience, or a luckless one at the trap. I confess to a limited experience, but not a luckless one. I have shot over traps long enough to acquire a decent proficiency, and a strong disgust for what I fearlessly denounce as a foolish, unanally and crue practice. I still hold trap shooting is rapidly reducing the pigeon supply, and that its continuance will eventually result in absolute extermination. Yes, I look back with pleasure to the time when the great flocks visited us semi-annually, and, contrary to "En Garde's" suggestion, it was not in the "long ago" when our country was densely wooded, but within the last ten years, for being still in my bird decade, that happy quoch, when gunne of all sorts was nient.

densely wooded, but within the last ten years, for being stoll in my third decade, that happy opoch, when game of all sorts was pienty, is a leefle before my time, while that smooth-bore musket, with its "half pint of shot, and four lingers of powder," merges into a very serviceable Remington twelve-bore.

"En Garde" thanks "Knowles" for taking up the cudgel in behalf of "the guild" (by "the guild"," I presume he means the noble order of trap-shooters), and "squelchedly" replying to my letter. He also says he "believes him to be one who would never wantonly practice cruelty toward one of God's creatures." This last sounds woll; but every time he steps to the score and peppers a pigeon full of shot, he indulges in a most cruel and unworthy practice toward one of the inost innocent creatures of a kind Providence. Providenc

That twenty-nine per cent. that gets beyond the eighty yards That twenty-ince per cent, that gots beyond the eightly yatus boundary is sadly reduced before it runs the ganultet of the outside shooters, and I will venture to say that not two per cent, of the pigeons sprung from traps ever get back to their native pastures; and, if they do, their lead-loaded bodies, in spite of their marredous fecundity, will be in no shape for propagation. When the terrible net drops on a pigeon, he is lost. What with packing, shipping and confinement, his spirit is broken; and when for the first time in weeks he stratches his minima freely, and

when for the first time in weeks he stretches his pinions freely, and when the run of the run happy in his new found liberty, and darts away from the trap happy in his new found liberty, "bang'! goes the unerring gun, and "dead bird" is the only enlogy spoken over his corse.

Mr. trank Beebark defends the pigeon. I thank him heartly fo'

his substantial support, and am sure there are many, many more if our way of thinking.

If trap shooting is not abolished voluntarily, it perforce soon

will be, for the pigeon will become extinct, and then, and not till then, will "the problem" be solved and the glass ball become the

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

NEW FIRM.-Messrs, Schuyler & Duane, importers and dealers in guns and sporting goods, military arms and ammunition, opened their new store, 189 Broadway, on the 25th of May, with a stock of goods selected by Mr Schuyler during his recent trip in Europe. They handle guns of all kinds and have no specialties, but soon expect a fine assortment of Purdy guns, which will probably be the most valuable of any ever seen in this country, The store is quite large enough for a large business, and we hope they may have it. Mr. R. B. Schuyler was formerly of the well-known firm of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, whose copartnership expired by limitation in January last. He is well posted in the business, and with his experience ought to meet with great success. His copartner, Mr. Duane, is an amateur in that line, but a Their advertisement will soon thorough financial man. appear in our columns.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.-The Fountain Gun Club. of Brooklyn, celebrated its victories at Seneca Falls by a banquet at their club rooms, 451 Flatbush avenue, last Monday evening. The club team who were the winners of the Dean Richmond Cup were the special guests of the evening, and deservedly so, as they had done admira ble work at the traps. The dining-room was handsomely decorated with the club colors of the Washington, Long Island, Foresters, Nonpareil and Phoenix gun clubs, and the Dean Richmond, Wadsworth and R. V. Pierce prizes and the broom-were prominently displayed as evidences of the club's prowess. Immediately back of the President's chair was a crayon allegorical drawing repre-Fresident's chair was a crayon allegorical drawing representing Harry Miller bestowing laurel wreaths on the club team—Messrs. M. G. Bayliss, Charles W. Wingert and E. H. Madison. Surmounting the picture was the legend: "The Fountain Gun Club Welcomes its Sons of Guns—Bayliss, Wingert and Madison." President Abel Crook presided at the dinner. He was surrounded by the other officers of the club—Vice-President G. A. Chappell, Secretary C. H. Wingert, and Treasurer H. G. Miller. On the right and left of the officers were Judge Calvin E. Pratt, Robert Furey, T. C. Banks, G. F. Gidlersleeve, of the Long Island Shooting Club; Henry Altenbrand, President of the Washington Gun Club; Charles E. Fiske, A. Eddy, John Hanley, John T. Slaine, W. H. Hunter, Frank Chamberlain, Nathaniel Beggs, E. H. Madison, M. G. Bayliss, William Cleaver, Dominick Byrne, Robert Wells, Samuel Norman, and other well-known sportsmen.

The mem was in Harry Miller's best style, and the club members and guests in the best of spirits. Wit and merriment ruled the hour. President Crook recounted the recent successes of the Club, and called attention to the remarkable fact that the Fountain boys had brought home the three principal prizes of the State Association. Speeches were made by Judge Pratt, Mr. Furey, T. C. Baulks, of the FOREST AND STREAM, Charles Fiske, Mr. Geo. Chappell, Mr. E. H. Madison, and others. senting Harry Miller bestowing laurel wreaths on the

—Mr. Henry Altenbrand, President of the Washington Gun Club of Brooklyn, E. D., is a member of the Stand-ing Committee of the New York State Association.

My Committee of the New Tork State Association.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 28th.—At a meeting of the Parker Sportsman's Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected: President, S. T. Parker, Vice-President, W. J. Godfrey; Secretary and Treasurer, S. O. Richardson, Jr.; Executive Committee.—F. H. Emerson, W. W. Whitten, H. C. Lane; Referee, M. W.

Boardman.

Texas State Sportsman's Association.—The morning of May 17th found a goodly assembly of sportsmen on the grounds of the Jackstone Gun Club, of Dallas, awaiting the opening shoot. Representatives from Denison, Denton, Fexarkana, Houston, Wils Point, Galveston, Fort Worth, Sherman and other clubs were on the grounds in eager anticipation of the coming contests.

The first day of the tournament opened up with a sweepstakes. Five single birds at twenty-one yards rise. Some very effective work was done, resulting in a tie between Messrs. J. Thompson and Barrodell, who finally divided first money.

Some very effective work was done, resulting in a ne eetween Messrs. J. Thompson and Barrodell, who finally divided first money.

Contest No. 2; ten birds, twenty-one yards rise. First prize, §250 cash; second prize, §150; third prize, §75; fourth, §25. Mr. Lister took first money.

The remaining eight contests, comprising sweepstakes and team shoots, passed off very smoothly, the only unpleasant feature being the scarcity of pigeons, compelling them to fall back on balls. Among the many excellent shots present at the tournament may be mentioned Mr. J. H. Mason, of Houston, winner of the Webb Medal; Mr. P. B. Watson, of Houston, winner of the Knepfly Championship Medal, and Mr. Sam Finley, of Dallas.

The delegations to the convention met at Lively Hall on the evening of the 19th and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, G. A. Foote, McKinney, Tex.; First Vice-President, C. C. Pettit, Galveston; Corresponding Secretary, H. M. Thompson, Waco; Recording Secretary, M. W. Shaw, Galveston. By vote it was decided that the next convention meet at Galveston.

A DISASTROUS EXPERIENCE WITH DITTMAR POWDER.

PHILADELPHIA, MISS., May 18th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Thinking that it will probably be the cause of some brother sportsman shunning the breakers on which I have been wrecked, I give my experience with Dithmar powder. I am a dentist by profession, and my home is Philadeiphia, Miss., although I have an office in Louisville, Miss., where I spend about half of my time. Whether in Philadelphia or Louisville my gun has always been an indispensable article; in fact, it has been an inseparable companion during the whole of my life, and often, when wearied with the confinement of my office, I have found it a source of pleasure and recreation to spend a few hours with my gun in the field, or at the glass ball trap. I have looked forward with pleasure to all the late improvements in guns and animunition, and

and often, when wearied with the confinement of my office, I have found it a source of pleasure and recreation to spend a few hours with my gmi in the field, or at the glass ball trap. I have looked forward with pleasure to all the late improvements in guns and ammunition, and the many advertisements and recommendations which I had seen of the Dittmar powder had made ne anxious to try it, and if it proved to be what was claimed for it, to introduce it into our club. I ordered several canisters of the Dittmar powder, and they were promptly expressed on the 24th of March; but, owing to some carelessness of the express company, the goods were lost, and did not reach Louisville until the 1st of May. Awring heard that I had sent for a new kind of powder, wrote to New York for some of the finest Dittmar powder that could be had, and in a few days received several canisters. He came to me and requested me to give his powder a trial, to see what it would do; but I affirst refused to do so, as he had very little instructions for using the powder. I told him that I was afraid that his powder was not suitable for large gauge shot guns, and that I had ordered powder for shooting glass balls, and I preferred waiting to see if there was a difference in the powder. He told me that a small circular came with the powder, and that the circular stated that the powder could be used in both shot guns and rifles, and the charge was the same amount by measure as that of black powder, and that the ordered the finest powder that could be procured. I went to my sporting papers and looked up all the information I could find, and examined different advertisements of the Dittmar Powder Company, but could lim nothing that led me to believe that the company put up different kinds of powder for different general season of the Dittmar Powder for different general season of the Dittmar than my regular charge of black powder.

My gun was a Parker eleven gauge and weighed eight and a half pounds, and I had been shooting four draching of black pow

with the bone that connects the forelinger with the wrist, making the wound fully three inches across, measured from any point.

I was carried to town and my wound dressed, and several parties were sent back to look up the missing thumb and the shattered gun. They soon returned, bringing my thumb and accompanying fiels, and reported that it was found just forty yards from where I was standing when I fred the gun. My gun was torn into fitty or more pieces and badly scattered. The barrels were about forty yards apart when found. The left-hand varrel (the barrel that I shot) had a piece forn from the outside of the but to fit the barrel that I shot) had a piece forn from the outside of the but was turned back, but not forn off. The right-hand barrel was been like a bow and the left-hand lock plate was forn to pieces like so much pasteboard. My gun was a \$65 Parker, with steel barrels.

I have not written this through any prejudice I have against the Dittnar powder, for I am satisfied that, if rightly used, it is a valuable invention, but I do wish to warn others from doing as I have done in using FFF rifle powder in large gauge shot guns. Since my accident I have received the Dittnar powder that I ordered from Bogardus & Co., and with it all the necessary instructions for using the powder.

I wish to bring one charge against the Dittmar Powder company, and that is they do not give the public a sufficient chance to become acquainted with the various grades of powder. In Forest And Streem are found the advertisement of the Dittnar Powder Company, but nothing is said about the different grades. Of nhe same page we see the advertisements of Laffin & Rand, Dupont and Hazard Powder Company, all describing the different grades of their powder, and telling the public what they are used for.

Before I fired this charge of powder I sought information concerning it, but could get none except the little circular, which stated that the powder, and what was the resure of many profers for many profession for at least this year,

sufficiently restored to practice my profession-if I should

ever be so far restored.

If this letter should be the cause of preventing one person from getting into the trouble which I am in, I shall feel a thousand times repaid for writing it although it has wearied me greatly to sit up so long as to write it.

S. P. NASH.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

NEW HAVEN PR. WALLINGFORD .- Match at 25 balls each man, v Hayen Gun Club and Wallingford Glass Ball Club :-

| | | | N | Ε¥ | Y. | \mathbf{H} | Α | VΙ | ŝΝ | 13 | E, | Αž | м. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---------|
| R. Penn 1 Homer Merwin, 1 J. Jorey 0 Mr. Longdon 1 W. Folsom 1 W. Hansom 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | l | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-19 |
| Homer Merwin., 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | Ī | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0-22 |
| J. Jorey 0 | - 1 | 1 | -0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 - 19 |
| Mr. Longdon 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 - 21 |
| W Folsom 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-23 |
| W. Hansom 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-25 |
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| Total | | | ٠., | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | . 129 |
| | | | W. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. Brogden 1 J. A. Hall 1 A. J. Goodrich. I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 23 |
| J. A. Hall 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 19 |
| A. J. Goodrleh. I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-23 |
| W. F. Lane 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 - 21 |
| A. B. Pixley 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | l | 1 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 - 24 |
| X. F. Lane 1 A. B. Pixley 1 J. Hall 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Million |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The return match, which will be the third, and will decide the The return match, which will be the during and will decled the ten of doubt will be shot outside of the towns in which the clubs reside. The scores show that Messrs.Pixley, Folsom and Hansen deserved the laurels of the day. We have nothing to say of

Penn and Jorey.

Sweep No. 1; Card trap:—Hanson 7, Longdon 9, Folsom 10 Jorey 8, Penn 6, Bronson 7, Beers withdrawn, Hall 7, Goodrich 6,

Joreys, Fenn 8, Joneson 1, Beers withdrawn, 1911 7, Goodnen 6, Brogdon 7, Merwin 6.

Sweep No. 2; Card trap; Bogardus rules:—Hanson 7, Longdon 7, Folsom 10, Jorey 7, Penn 7, Bronson 8, Lane withdrew, Hall 8, Goodrich 9, Brogdon withdrew, Merwin 7, Hall and Goodrich divided second.

divided second.

Sweep No. 3; Card trap:—Longdon 8, Goodrich 9, Bronson 7,
Penn 8, Hanson 8, Brogdon 9, Folsom 10, Hall 8, Jorey 9, Armstrong 5, On ties, Jorey and Brogdon divided second.

Sweep No. 4; Card trap:—Longdon 7, Goodrich 7, Bronson 7,
Penn 6, Hanson withdrew, Brogdon 8, Folsom 10, Hall 9, Jorey 8,
Armstrong 7, Jorey and Brogdon divided third.

FIRST GERMAN HUNTING CLUB.—New York, June 3d.—Quarterly match, for the club medal, shot at New Dorp, Staten Isl-

| Yards. | | | | | | | Killed |
|--------------------------------|------|-----|----|--------|------|-----|--------|
| John Bokling | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | -0 | 6 |
| J. Kunz | U* 0 | 1 | j | 0 1 | 0 1 | 1* | 8 |
| H. Ficken 21 | 0 0 | 3 | 1 | 0* | 1 1 | 1 | 5 |
| J. Von Lengerke 25 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Schiller 21 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Ktein 21 | 0 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 : | 1 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Chr. Nagel | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 0 | () | 4 |
| R. Fahrig | 0 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 1 | 0 1 | 0 | 4 |
| P. Hemmer | 1 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 3 |
| L. Maish 21 | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 6 |
| H. Zahn 21 | 1 0 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Fr. Pfaender 25 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 (| 0* 1 | 1 | 7 |
| F. Bockelman | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 | 7 |
| A. Goetz 21 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 1 | 0 | i |
| mu - M- + Yen Longopho 1 1 1 1 | 1.5. | Tr. | C. | 3-311. | au 3 | 1 1 | 10 / |

Tier Mr. J. Von Lengerke, I. I. 1. 1–5; Fr. Schiller, I. 1. 1. 1. 0–4. J. Von Lengerke won the medal, with 3 straight birds. Sweepstakes same day and grounds: John Boktling 3, H. Ficken 3, I. Von Lengerée; 2, J. Kunz I., Schiller 3, Fr. Pfaender 2, R. Fahrig 1, John Boktling, H. Ficken and Fr. Schiller divided first, second and third money, Von Lengerke and Pfaender the fourth

THE WADSWORTH CUP CONTEST.—SENECA FALLS, N. Y., June THE WADSWORTH CUP CONTEST.—SENDCA FALLS, N. Y., June 4th.—Editor Furcet and Stream:—The official score in the "Wadsworth Cup" contest gives the Seneca Gun Club team (Messrs. Silsby and Rosecranz) thirty-nine instead of thirty-light as you publish it. The tie between the Fountain Gun Club and Onondagas on forty-two being shot off in favor of the former club. The Seneca gun Club are entitled to two prizes according to the rules of class shooting. C. H. WILLIAMS, Scoretary.

GLASS BALL TOURNAMENT.—A tournament will be held at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., under the auspices of the Falcon Gun Club, of New York, John Lohman, Captain, Bogardus rules and traps, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of June. Valuable prizes will be contested for.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB-May 26th.-Match at 23 yards,

VINCENTOWN, N. J., June 1st. - The Coaxen Glass Ball Club, of this place, held their fourth monthly shoot here to-day for silver Card's trap, 18 yards :-

hadge. Card's trap, Is yards:—
S. S. Butterworth.
N. H. W. Pencock.
W. J. Irlek.
W. D. Haines.
F. S. Hilliard.
J. W. Haines.
W. S. Hilliard.

R. H. Irick, W. Alloway and J. Butterworth were absent.
Sheldrake.

HONESDALE GUN CLUB.—Honesdale, May 28th.—We have organized a shooting club under the name of Honesdale Gun Club, with officers as follows: President H. N. Torrey: Vice-President, H. Foster, Jr.; Treasurer, M. A. Goodwin; and Socretary, F. C. White, We had our first shooting on the new grounds to-day under Bogardus rules; Card's rotary trap, 18 yards rise, 10 halls

| each :- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----|----|--|--|-----|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|------|--|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| G. Whi | te | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| O 121 | COLUMN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | () | () | - (1 | (1) | 1 | 1- |
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| H. J. F | oster | ٠ | | | | | | | | , | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0- |
| Wm. k | ouse | ١., | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ī | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 1 |
| A Thorn | annet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - 1 | 43 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - I | - 1 | 1 | 1- |
| Geo. B | irnsi | de | ١, | | | . , | | | | | , | , | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| I. Own | ns . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ino. S. | THEF | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | | ļ | ij | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Ţ | 0 | ī | 1 |
| M A C | ond! | e i | n | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

RALEIGH, N. C., June 4th. - Score of Ruleigh Gun Club; 20 b

| 18 Lifteds tipe, might a mab ; | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| Ino. D. Cruch | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 - 1 |
| f f talenoon | - 1 | - | () | -1 | 1 | | - 1 | - 1 | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | | - 1 | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | -1 | 11 | () | 1-17 |
| T D Bullon | 1 | 1 | 0 | () | 0. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
| at a Johnson | - 1 | -1 | -1 | - 1 | 1) | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 3 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | | -1 | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | -1 | 1-13 |
| P. H. Loo. | -1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | л. | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-13 |
| I (1 Browster | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -0 | 0 | 0 | -0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0- 5 |

The club shoots once a week, and promise a better score in the

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., May 81st.—The fifth match for two gold badges was shot on the club grounds this afternoon, with the following result; Card's rotary trap, handicap rise, smoke-target balls :--

| Name. | Yards. | | Total. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| E. L. Mills | 25 01111 | 11111111111 | 11111-19 |
| W. W. Eldridge | 20 11111 | 11111111011 | 11111-19 |
| E. M. McLeod | 23 11101 | 11111111101 | 11111-18 |
| T. E. King | 20 11111 | 0111111110 | 11111-15 |
| P. F. Nagle | 20 01111 | 1111011111 | 11110-17 |
| C. J. Stoddard | 20 11101 | 1111111001 | 11101-16 |
| Ties shot off for first an | a second meda | als:- | |
| E. L. Mills | 25 10111 | 111111111 | -14 |
| E. L. Mills W. W. Eldridge | 20 01111 | 1111110111 | -13 |
| | | | . Scorer. |

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., June 3th.—The following is the result of the shooting in the sixth match for two gold medis, which took place to-day. A very strong wind was blowing during the shooting. Card's rotary trap was used with a screen. Handicap rise as shown below. Twenty balls cach:— Total Yards.

| T, E. King 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-2 |
|--------------------------|------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|-------|
| E. M. McLeod 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 - 1 |
| P. F. Nagle 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-1 |
| W. W. Eldridge 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-1 |
| E. L. Mills 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1-1 |
| N. H. Wadsworth 20 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |] | Ð | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-1 |
| W. B. McKelden 20 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 1 |
| Ties shot off for second | l ba | dg | re | :- | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yards | | | | | | | | | | | | Y | 'n | rd | 8. | | | | | |

P. F. Nagle... 20 1 1 1 1 1-5 | E. M. McLeod. 23

ILLINOIS STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

THE Seventh Annual Convention of the Illinois State Sports men's Association was held at Galesburg, Ill., May 25th to I men's Association was held at Galesburg, Ill., May 25th to 25th. The following delegates were present: Quincy Shooting Club—W. B. Hauworth, J. Miller, T. D. Woodruff, C. E. Austin, H. Schnous. Audubon Club, Chicago.—W. T. Johnson, C. E. Felton, Thomas Stags, J. A. Sexton, N. Rowe, Chicago Shooting Club—C. E. Willard, R. B. Organ, A. Kleinman, C. H. Mears, John Watson. South End Shooting Club, Chicago.—M. Eich, G. N. Lydston, J. J. Gore, W. E. Williams. Galesburg Shooting Club—Z. Beaty, Louis Weekley, J. A. McKenzle, A. Brooks, S. Fitch. Macomb Shooting Club—D. G. Thunicilit, John M. Keefer, P. H. Delaney W. H. Taylor, H. B. Livermore. Peoria Shooting Club—Capt. E. M. Morrison, H. H. Fahnestock, John Hough, L. B. Martin, V. M. Lincoln, Gem City Gun Club, Quincs—W. H. Crawford, Delaney W. H. Taylor, R. B. Livermore. Peoria Shooting Club-Capt. E. M. Morrison, H. Il. Eanhestock, John Hough, L. B. Martin, V. M. Lincoin. Gem City Gun Club, Quincy—W. H. Crawford, W. H. Lanoix, J. C. Pipino, J. Seipker, S. P. Bartlett. Geneseo Sportsmer's Club—N. Doxey, J. Shooti, H. Younga, C. F. Youngs, A. Hofstetter. Porester Club, Chicago—A. Price, S. H. Turtill, J. J. Kleinman, J. J. Gillespie, G. C. Mosier. Rock Island Gun Club—C. W. Durham, A. W. Bruner, L. Majhuford, A. B. Hodman, T. J. Rodman, Lacon Shooting Club—D. P. Wier. Maple City Gun Club, Geneseo—Wm. Harbaugh, G. S. Wells, L. B. Goodell, J. Stechnesson, Frank Campbell. Delavan Prairic Club—D. G. Cunningham, P. C. Clark. Egyptian Gun Club, Cairo—F. S. Kent, G. Parker, Daniel Hogan, M. E. Tabor. First Lee Co. Gun Club, Franklin Grove—Geo, Steele, James Pankhurst. Staunton Shooting Club—B. E. Townsend, G. W. Townsend. Momouth Gun Club—P. Regnier, G. P. Conrad, M. S. Beers, Ed. Allen, Frank Carr. Wyoming Shooting Club—H. J. Cosgrove, J. M. Thomas, A. Y. Fuller, J. C. Lyons, Wm. Sage. Sportsmen's Club, of Evanston—C. E. Felton, W. T. Johnson, Ab. Price, Chas. Willard, Chas. Mears. Austin Gun Club—S. P. Warner, J. Gardner, C. D. Gammon, Stephen Rymal, Frank Canfield. Hio Gun Club—Robert Greenwood, Scott Bruner, E. T. Crosby, James Robinson, L. H. Bruner. Mound City Gun Club—B. Piec, Chis. Williard, Chas. Mears. Austin Gun Club—S. P. Warner, J. Gardner, C. D. Gammon, Stephen Rymal, Frank Canfield. Hio Gun Club—Robert Greenwood, Scott Bruner, E. T. Crosby, James Robinson, L. H. Bruner. Mound City Gun Club—B. Det D. G. Tunnicitif, Macombit. The Gun Club—The Company of the Charles, Chicago, Torasurer, Abner Price, Chicago, Roart of Directors—J. J Gore, Chicago, Chairman; S. H. Turrill, Chicago; Hon. V. T. Johnson, Chicago; Goorge S. Wells, Genesco; P. C. Clark, Delavan. Law Commultite—Hon. L. L. Palmer, Chicago, Chairman; Hon. James A. McKonzie, Galesburg; Joseph Roberts, Mound City.

It was resolved by the Association to give but two annual contests; one for a ciub contest (teams of five men cach), and the other a match for individuals. The following resolutions were passed by the Convention indorsing the State Fish Commission—Recolled. That the thanks of the State Association be given to the Illinois State Board of Fish Commissioners for their efforts in stocking the streams and lakes of the State, and we promise to state board of our hearty cooperation in all their works in the Interest of the State, and we promise to appropriate sufficient moneys for said board to entry forward their work upon a much larger scale than is possible with the urget the coming Legislature to make such appropriation as will secure the largest results at the earliest possible day.

Following is the record of the tournament:—

Following is the record of the tournament:-

| ı | THESAMY, MAY SOME - I WAS DANS AND I | tout | h,r | 100 | 21 | CCI | 10 | uig | 101 | 12000 |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|--------|
| l | 21 yards:- | | | | | | | | | |
| ľ | W. B. Hauworth 1 | . 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 8 |
| ı | D. G. Cunningham 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | ī | 1 | 1 | 1 8 |
| ì | Geo, Stockwell | 0 | Ö. | ĭ | î. | ñ | î | î | ī | 1- 7 |
| ı | G. S. Wells 1 | 0.1 | 1 | ō | ī | ï | ī | ï | ī | 1- 8 |
| ı | W. T. Johnson | iĭ | ô. | Ü | ũ | î | ō. | ī | î | 0- 5 |
| 1 | C. F. Youngs | ii | ĭ | | ň | î | ĭ | î | i. | 1- 8 |
| ı | Henry Youngs | 1 0 | ó. | 0 | ŏ. | w | ~ | | | |
| ı | J. Stephenson | iĭ | ĭ | ñ | ĭ | ï | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 9 |
| ı | M. Eich | ii | i | ĭ | î | i | î | î | î | 1-10 |
| l | W. H. Lanoix. | 0 0 | î | î | î | ô | î | î | û | 1- 6 |
| ۱ | W. H. Skinner | íí | ô | | ô | ĭ | î | î | ŭ | i- 7 |
| l | J. J. Schuck 1 | îń | ő | î | i | ô | ô | í | ĭ | î - 6 |
| Ì | W. Harbaugh | 1 1 | ĭ | ô | î | Ö | ĭ | î | ô | 1-7 |
| 1 | H. F. Neidhardt | | î | 1 | î | ĭ | i | î | ĭ | 1-10 |
| | H. F. Neighardt | ii | ô | | ô | Û | î | 1 | ô | 0-5 |
| ۱ | J. J. Gore | 1 1 | ĭ | î | Ĭ | ñ | å | ô | ĭ | 1- 7 |
| | J. A. Snyder | 0 | î | i | 1 | ő | ĭ | 1 | î | 0-6 |
| | R. B. Organ | 1 6 | Ť | i | î | ĭ | i | î | 1 | 1- 9 |
| ١ | J. J. Klemman | | î | i | i | i | i | i | î | 1-10 |
| | C. E. Willard | 5 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | () | i | 1 | í | 1-7 |
| | J. Miller | | ĭ | | 1 | ĭ | î | ô | î | 1- 9 |
| | W. T. Dewey | 1 1 | â | 0 | 0 | 0 | å | ĭ | Į. | 1- 5 |
| | H. Schnous | | D. | ö | Ü | ĭ | 1 | Ī | ì | ()— 6 |
| ۱ | Yank Watson | 1 1 | | | | | 1 | i | 0 | 1- 4 |
| l | H. C. Bailey | 0 0 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | 1) | | 0-8 |
| ı | G. N. Lydston | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1- 9 |
| ı | C. H. Mears | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Į | Henry Ehlers | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | i | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 8 |
| ı | C. H. Britton | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0- 5 |
| Ì | Frank Campbell. S. P. Warner. | 1 0 | 1 | 0 | I | 0 | | W | | |
| 1 | S. P. Warner | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 - 6 |
| ı | C. D. Gammon | 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 - 8 |
| ı | A. Kleinman | | Ţ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-10 |
| ı | Fred Kimble | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1-8 |
| 1 | Henry Crawford | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 9 |
| | D. G. Tunnicliff | 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| | R. H. Whiteside | | 1) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 3 |
| ł | N. Doxey | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () - 8 |
| | J. A. Hofstetter. | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 8 |
| | H. A. Sloan | | () | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 7 |
| | Dan't Hogan | | 0 | 1 | Ü | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- 7 |
| | Dr. N. Rowe | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ()- ; |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| obn Watson 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1- |
|--|
| Cugene Bogardus 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 |
| Brooks 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 5 |
| ohn M. Keefer 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 |
| E. Felton |
| J. Gillespie |
| . H. Turrill 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 8 |
| C. Mosher 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-9 |
| bner Price 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 8 |
| M. Buford |
| W. Bruner 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1-7 |
| I. H. Fahnestock |
| has. Stock |
| N. Lincoln |
| |
| apt. Morris |
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| ohn McCallum 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| . W. Cool 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 |
| . B. Martin |
| ames Robinson |
| . H. Bruner 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1-8 |
| I. K. Flory 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 - 3 |
| T. Crosby |
| . W. Townsend |
| red Allen 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 - 2 |
| illy Morris 1 1 1 1 0 1 I 0 0 1-7 |
| Carr 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 |
| d. Allen 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 - 6 |
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| . W. Beers |
| C. Crossman 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 7 |
| . B. Townsend 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-6 |
| M. Paine 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 - 6 |
| . H. Delaney 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1-9 |
| V. H. Taylor |
| |
| Ties of 10: Bich and Buford tied on five at 26 yards, and again |
| n two at 31 yards; finally divided. |
| Ties of 9: Mears and Hough tied on five at 26 yards, Mears win- |
| ing with five at 31 yards. |
| Ties of 8: Hauworth, Youngs, Lydston, Kimble, Doxey and |
| rosby tied on five at 26 yards; Kimble, Doxey and Crosby finally |
| lyiding. |
| |

In shooting off ties of 7 Harbaugh and Watson tied again on five at 26 yards and divided. A team shoot of four members from any club belonging to the State Association for a purse of \$527; 15 single birds each; 21

State Association for a purse of Control State Association for a purse of Control State St

| D.Woodruff, 10 | P. H. Delaney | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Miller 13 | W. B. Hauworth 1 | |
| Total | 49 | |
| Gem City Gun C | Jub of Onings | |
| ogni city onn c | ind, or quincy. | |
| C. Pipino 10 | W. H. Lanoix 1 | |
| Schnous | W. H. Crawford 1 | |
| Total | | |
| Austin G | un Club. | |
| 7) 177 | J. Gardner | |
| P. Warner | J. Gardner | |
| Canfield w | J. McCallum | P |
| South End Shooti | ng Club, Chicago. | |
| J. Gore 11 | Williams | |
| Figh 14 | G. N. Lydston 1 | |
| Total | di iti in distolati, tittiti iti | |
| Total | | |
| Monmouth Gun Club. | Wyoming Shooting Club. | |
| ward Allen 11 | J. C. Lyons | |
| P Conrad 10 | J. M. Thomas | l |
| T. Commission 15 | H. C. Cosgrove | |
| ank nigmer | n. C. Cosgrave | |
| ank Carr 14 | A. Y. Fuller | |
| _ | | |
| Total | Total 4 | |

Total Rock Island Gun Club, L. M. Buford. A. B. Rodman A. W. Bruner. T. J. Rodman 9 Tom Stagg.....William T. Johnson...... Total.
Egyptian Gun Club.
F. S. Kent.
G. G. Parker.
Dan Hogan.
M. E. Tabor. Total.
Galesburg Shooting Club.
Lewis Weekly.
A. Brooks.
W. W. Wells.
J. A. McKenzie. 44 46

41

Total....Rio Gun Club. Rio Gun Club.
E. Crosby...
N. S. Bruner...
I. H. Bruner...
James Robinson... Peoria Shooting Cl V. N. Lincoln John Hough... Charles Stock Fred Kimball... Total
Forester Club, Chicago.
J. J. Kleinman.
Abner Price.
S. H. Turrill
A. H. Bogardus. 48 Total. 34
Geneseo Sportsman's Club,
C. P. Youngs. 9
A. Hofstetter. 13
William Morris. 13
N. Boxey. 13

| Total | 47 | Maple City Gun Club | 47 | Maple City Gun Club | 17 | Frank Chambell | 12 | George S. Wells | 12 | Wm. Harbaugh | 9 | J. Stephenson | 11 |

Total......48

champion of the State for one year at 26 yards:—

| ì | James Pank | hurs | t | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
|---|------------------------|------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---|-----|
| ı | W. H. Lano | i <i>x</i> | | | | ٠ | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | Ł | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | U | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | H. Schnous. | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 0- |
| ı | C. H. Mears | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1- |
| ı | Dan Hogan | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | () | () | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | R. W. Cool. | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0- |
| ł | H. F. Neid | hard | t | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1- |
| ı | R. B. Organ | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1- |
| ı | H. Ehlers | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Ī |
| ı | M. Eich | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| ł | H. H Fan | onste | ole | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ï | 1 | 0- |
| ł | John McCu | Hinm | OIL. | | | | | | | | | | () | 0 | () | ō | Ö. | 0 | ï | 1 | ï | 1- |
| ١ | H. B. Liver | nore | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | ő | 6 | ő. | ŏ | 1 | ñ | ő | î | 0- |
| ı | John Watso | 11010 | | | | | | | | | | | i | ï | 0 | Ü. | ĭ | ñ | n | Ŏ. | ñ | 1- |
| 1 | John J. Gor | ш | | | | | | | | | | | î. | î | Ü | ĭ | î | i. | ň | ĭ | 1 | ñ., |
| ł | C. E. Willar | d | | | | | | | | | | | ô | î | ñ | î | î | î | ĭ | ô | ô | ň- |
| 1 | Z. N. Hotch | Linn | | | | | | | | | | | ĭ | î | 1 | î | î | ñ | ñ | ñ | ĭ | 1 |
| 1 | H. G. Mosh | miss. | | | | | | | | | | | î | ñ | i | ŝ | ñ | 7 | ĭ | ň | i | ú. |
| ı | H. A. Sloan | er | | | • • | | | | | | | | î | ĭ | î | ñ | n | ñ | 1 | 1 | ñ | ň. |
| 1 | G. W. Town | nand | | | | | | | | • • | | | î | 0 | â | ï | 6 | ő | ñ | î | ĭ | 0 |
| 1 | G. N. Lydst | send | | * * * | | | | | | | | | î | ĭ | ĭ | ń | ų. | 0 | ĭ | Ť | i | 7. |
| 1 | G. N. Lyast | on | | | • • | | | | | | | | 6 | 1 | å | v | | 0 | å | Ď. | † | 0 |
| l | S. Rymal D. G. Tunn | -14.09 | | | * | • • | | | | • • | • • | | Ÿ | + | 1 | ÷ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | + | 1 |
| | D. G. Tunn | enu. | | | ٠. | | | | | • • | | . , | 1 | 4 | | + | u | 1 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 0- |
| | J. J. Kleinn | aan | | | | | | | • • | * | * * | | 4 | 1 | 9 | ÷ | Ų. | 0 | 4 | 1 | U | 0- |
| | L. M. Bufo | ra | | | | 4 | , , | | | + - | . + | | ž. | U | Ų | Ť | Ÿ. | Ť | ų | 1 | 0 | 0- |
| | V. M. Linco | m | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | ü | Ť | ÷ | ü | Ť | 1 | i | 0 | Ų- |
| | J. M. Heefe | T | | | | | | | | | | 1 . | Ų. | U | Ť. | 1 | Ť | 1 | u | 1 | Ų | 1- |
| | James Don | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1) | Ť | U | 1 | 1 | i | 1 |
| | Frank Carr | | | | | | | | | | | | | i | 11 | Ü | 1 | L | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| | F. Regnier. | | | | * * | ٠. | | | | | | | () | ļ | 1 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | (1) | 0 | ()- |
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| B. Bailey | Canton Club. 7-14 | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
|--|--|--|
| | Yank Watson. Quincy Club. 8-15 Galesburg Club. | L. Dunean |
| A. W. Bruner. 4 | Galesburg Club. Dan Hogan 5 Jas. Weekley w | Charles F. Stock |
| J. A. Snyder | Dan Hogan Chickette Chic | G. N. Lydston. 00 11 10 00 10-4 W. H. Skinnor. 10 10 10 01 10-5 A. Brooks. 60 10 11 10 11-6 |
| Tom Stagy 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 - 4 N. Doxey 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 - 9 | Chicago Shooting Club. C. E. Willard | A. Brooks. 00 10 11 10 11 6 J. Stephenson 11 11 11 11 10 9 H. Fahnestock. 10 10 10 01 11 -6 |
| A. Brooks | Forester Club, Chicago. J. J. Gillespie | William Morris |
| $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Monmouth Club | |
| E. T. Crosby | Queen City Gun Club. | William Morris won the first prize. In shooting off ties of 9, J. |
| W. Harbaugh 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 8 | H. Crawford 9 J. Seipker 6-15 Quincy Club. | John Swenk. 11 10 10 00 10-5 John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John Hough John John John John John John John Joh |
| J. A. Gardner | H. Schnous 6 W. H. Lanoix 7–13 | Kenzie, Conley, Tubbs and Turrill tied again on 4 out of 6 st 21 |
| D. M. Morris | Lewis Vickery | yards. Cool and Tubbs ned a third time on 4 out of 8 at 21 yards, and divided. May 28th.—Ten single rises; 21 yards. Four prizes: V. Ten! |
| D. Drake | H. Schnous | May 28th.—Ten single rises; 21 yards. Four prizes;— Y. Teal |
| A. Hofstetter | Popula Club | A. C. Allen 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 -9 A. V. Fuller 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1-8 Frank Campbel 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 3 |
| C. Emery | Fred Tracy 3 George Elliot | Frank Campbell |
| F. B. Townsend | George Harris | W. H. Skinner |
| W. B. Hauworth | A. Brooks | Lewis Weekley 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 R. W. Cool 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Dan Meek | J. C. Weirs. |
| W. T. Wells. 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 - 5 S. H. Turrill 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 - 7 | J. Gardner | H. H. Fahnestock 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 |
| John Gillespie 10 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 5 Dr. N. Rowe 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 | J. Gardner 5 F. Canfield w (Name not given) John Gardner 8 W. Kinnear 5-14 Knoxyille Club. 7 14 | A. Brooks. |
| D. G. Cunningham | W. L. Johnson. 7-14 Monmouth Club. 7-14 | G. N. Lydston. 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-9 S. H. Turrill. 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 J. J. Gillespie. 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 |
| J. Miller | Fred Harding | I John Watson 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| A. G. Allen I 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 7 R. Greenwood I 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 5 | H D Winchell 6 Henry Wycoff | J. J. Gore |
| E. Watkins | Gibson Club. D. Aldrich | C. H. Mears |
| P. Clark | Ties on 19; 26 yards:— | A. W. Bruner |
| Wm. S. Morris 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 - 7 Eugene Bogardus 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 8 M. E. Tabor 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 - 5 | Abner Price 3 J. J. Kleinman 3-6 | Fred Kimble |
| H. E. Slauson | D. G. Cunningham 4-7 | A. B. Rodman |
| C. D. Gannon | Fred Kimble 5 Chas. Stock 3 - 8 | |
| Abnor Price 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 4 | Fred Kimble and Chas. Stock, of the Peoria Club, won the first prize. | N. Stephenson |
| John Hough 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 8 P. Warner 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Ties on 18; 26 yards:— Canton Sporting Club. | D I Tubbe 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1-8 |
| H. J. Cosgrove | Ties on 18; 26 yards :- Canton Sporting Club. James Donn. 3 - 6 Rock Island. A. B. Rodman Chleuge Sporting Club. 3 - 8 A. W. Bruner 3 - 8 A. W. Bruner 4 - 8 A. | John Hough. 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8 A.H. Goodenough. 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9 A.H. Goodenough. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| 1 ₆ H. Bruner | A. B. Rodman | M. Eich. 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Wm. Weekley, Jr 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 9 | A. Kleinman 4 R. B. Organ 4-8 | F. Leach |
| H. Wykoff | A. B. Rodman and A. W. Bruner, of the Rock Island Club, and Abe Kleinman and R. B. Organ, of the Chicago Shooting Club, | A. Kleinman |
| T. Watts | divided the second prize, \$60. P. H. Delaney and D. G. Tunnicliffe, of Macomb; Hiram Hofs- | William Morris |
| J. J. Schuck | tetter and N. Doxey, of Genesco, and Geo. Harris and Abel Harris, of Bunker Hill, divided the third prize, \$40. | H. H. Neidhardt |
| Abe Kleinman won the first money and the Gore champion gold | Ties on 16, 27 yards, won by M. J. Eich and G. N. Lydston, of | M. Dovey |
| badge, valued at \$125. In shooting off ties of 9 each, Hauworth and Canfield tied again on 5 straight, at 36 yards, and divided. | A. B. Rodman and A. W. Bruner, of the Rock Island Club, and Abe Kleinman and R. B. Organ, of the Chicago Shootine Cuth, divided the second prize, \$800. P. H. Delaney and D. G. Tunnicliffe, of Macomb; Hiram Hofstetter and N. Doxy, of Genesco, and Geo. Harris and Abel Harris, of Bunker Hill, divided the third prize, \$40 G. N. Lydston, of The Chicago South End. and D. L. Tubbs and A. H. Goodenough, of the Mediapolis Ciuh, who after shooting at one bird each on the second tie at 31 yards, withdrew and divided fourth prize, \$25 May 27th.—Ten Single rises, 21 yards; the prizes:— R. W. Cool. | T.H. Delaney. 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 C.W. Schram 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 4 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 |
| and Canfield tied again on 5 straight, at 36 yards, and divided. Sol won in ties of 8, with 5 straight, at 26 yards. In ties of 7, Tunniellif and Carr tied again on 5 straight, at 28 yards, Carr win- | May 27th.—Ten single rises, 21 yards; five prizes:— | A. Flofstetter |
| | R. W. Cool 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 H. F. Neidhardt 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 9 W Standiford 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 5 | Ties on 10; 26 yards: Turrill 3, Gillespie withdrew, John Wat- |
| Same day.—Two hundred dollars cash; donated by citizens of Galesburg. A two team shoot of any two members from any organized club in the United States. Team making the best score to win. Ten single rises each; 21 yards:— | W. Standiford | A. Hofstetter |
| to win. Ten single rises each; 21 yards:- | | with two out of three, at 31 yards. Rowe and Stockwell divided |
| Galesburg Club. 7–18 Galesburg Club. 7–18 Canton Club. 7–18 | J. J. Gillespie | Durse, \$300, cash.—Donated by citizens of Galesburg. Will be a four team shoot, and open to any organized club in the United States; each club to be represented by four members; each con- |
| C. Emery | R. B. Organ | States; each club to be represented by four members; each con- |
| Jas. Donn. 9 Wm. Donn. 9-18 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Itslant must have been a member of the club be represents sixty days prior to the shoot; fifteen single birds each; 21 yards rise; the team making the largest aggregate score to win. |
| C. Emery 6 L. Fleming 4-10 Jas. Donn. 91 Wm. Donn. 9-18 Wm. Moran 6 J. A. Gardner 4-10 P. H. Delauey Glob 7 1 John Johnson 5-12 J. A. Sneider. 7 1 John Johnson 5-12 Unincy Shooting Club. | M. Bich. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 - 9 J. C. Swank. 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 - 7 | In consequence of the supply of birds being exhausted on Fri- day night after one member of each team had shot off, the match |
| Macomb Shooting Club. P. H. Delaney | A. G. Allen. 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 A. Kleinman. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | was postponed until Saturday, when the birds telegraphed for to |
| Glee Club. J. A. Sneider | N. Doxey | may postponed until Saturday, when the birds telegraphed for to Chicago would arrive. Saturday being wet, and not so many birds coming as expected, it was agreed that each of the other three members of the team should shoot at ten birds instead of |
| | Geo. S. Wells. 11 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 6 H. H. Fahnestock. 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 8 | |
| W. B. Hauworth 9 J. Miller 7-16 Forester Club, Cancago. Abner Price 9 J. J. Kleinman 10-19 | I C. D. Gammon | South End Club. J. J. Gore. 13 Tom Stage 7 G. N. Lydston. 8 M. Eich. 9 |
| Manle City Club | Yank Watson. 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0-6 H.A. Sloan. 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1-5 W. Harbaugh. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 W. Harbaugh. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 | |
| F. Campbell | W. Haroaugh | Mediapolis Club. D. L. Tubbs 13 C. W. Schramm 9 A. H. Goodenough 10 P. Bown 8 |
| ROCK ISland Club. | H. Ehlers 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | A. H. Goodenough |
| A. B. Rodman | Fred Kimble | Total. Monmouth Club. 40 G. B. Conrad 11 F. Regnier : 7 Frank Carr. 10 E. B. Allan 9 |
| M. J. Eich. G. N. Lydston 9-16 Chicago Shooting Club. John Watson 4 H. F. Neidhardt. w Geneseo Sportsmen's Club. | A. B. Rodman 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 - 7 A. W. Bruner 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 - 9 | Frank Carr. 10 E. B. Allan 9 Total 37 |
| Ganasao Sporteman's Club | A. Y. Fuller | Total Peoria Shooting Club. Fred. Kimball 14 H. H. Fahnstock 4 Lohn Hough 10 Char Streek 8 |
| Geneseo Sportsmen's Club. | J. Shaffer | John Hough. 10 Chas. Stock 8 Total |
| C. F. Youngs | Lewis Weekley | Fort Clark Shooting Club. |
| R. Greenwood | G. W. Townsend. 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 9 W. H. Skinner. 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 - 7 J. C. Crossman. 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 7 | Jake Wansgams. 11 (J. Moon w. Prank Pesch w. John Weers w. J |
| A. Greenwood. Geneseo Sportsmen's Club. H. Youngs. T. W. Morris. 7-14 J. Stephenson Maple City Club. J. Stephenson Rio Gun Club. 5-12 Rio Gun Club. 3-14 Rio Gun Clu | W. H. Skinner. | G. S. Wells 13 J. Stephenson, 9 |
| J. Stephenson | Chas Stock 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1-7 P. H. Delaney 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 | Total Ocusarba Shoothar Clab |
| E. T. Crosby 6-15 | D. G. Cunningham | B. Bailey II J. W. Cassell II |
| Yuna Grob. Yuna Grob. | Billy Morris. 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-7 A. Brooks. 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-8 A. Runge. 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 5 | Total Genesae Spartemen's Club |
| A. Y. Fuller 7 H. J. Cosgrove 6-13 Staunton Club. | A. Runge | Wm. Morris. 14 A. Hofstetter. 10 |
| D. D. TOWNSCAUTT OF CO. T. LOWINGCOM. | | F. Campbell |
| BI. E. IROUT 5-14 | E. T. Crosby | R. B. Organ 13 H. Neidhardt 7 |
| Jas. Pankhurst | Ties on ten, 26 yards, won after second shoot off by J. J. Kleinman. R. W. Cool and H. Ehlers divided second prize, \$71.50. J. Stephenson won third prize, \$7.20. Charles Stock won fourth prize, \$42.90. G. N. Lydston won fifth prize, \$28.00. | R. B. Organ |
| H. Ehlers | prize, \$42.90. G. N. Lydston won fifth prize, \$28.60. | S. H. Turrill 13 J. J. Kleinman 10 |
| D. L. Tubbs 9 A. H. Goodenough 7-16 | Same dayFive double rises; 18 yards; four prizes:- | Total 8 A. Kleinman 8 |
| C. C. Crossman Mendota Club. Mendota Club. | Y. Teul. | C. II. Mears. 8 J. John Watson. 7 Total. Forester Club. 5 S. H. Turrill. 31 J. J. Kleinman. 10 J. J. Gillesple. 8 J. A. Kleinman. 10 J. Gillesple. 8 J. A. Kleinman. 8 Total. 6 Galesburg Shooting Club. 7 A. Brooks. 11 Lewis Weckley. 10 R. W. Cool. 10 J. II. Delancy 19 Total. 9 Total. 9 J. J. J. Jones. 8 Yank Watson. 9 J. Geo. Stockwell. 9 Total |
| Frank Carr | H. Neddad | Total |
| G. P. Conrad | D. M. Morris. 11 11 00 01 11-7 A. Kjeinman 11 10 11 01 11-8 | D. G. Tunnicliff. Quincy Club. |
| E. Watkins | D. M. MOTTS 1 10 11 01 11 01 1 04 1 08 1 1 08 1 1 08 08 | Total. 9 Geo. Stockwell 9 |
| | J. J. Kleinman. 10 11 11 11 11-9 Geo Camp 11 11 10 10 10-7 | Genesco Sportsmen's Club, first prize, \$150; the Mediapoli (Iowa) Club and the Galesburg Club divided the second prize, |
| D. G. Cunningham | Geo. Camp. 11 11 10 10 10 - 7 John Watson 01 11 10 10 01- 6 G. W. Stockwell 11 11 10 11 10- 8 | \$90; Forester Club third prize, \$50, and Maple City Gun Club (Geneseo) fourth prize, \$30. |
| Delayan Club. D. G. Cunningham. 10 P. Clark 9-19 S. Rymal. Austin Gun Club. S. Rymal. 7 C. D. Gammon. w Galesburg Shooting Club. | R. W. Cool. 01 11 10 10 11-7 A. Hofstetter 10 11 11 11 10-8 | |
| Will. Weckerey, British of J. J. Balling | 7 10 10 11 11 10 7 | THE HOWELL TOURNAMENT. |
| O. Moon | J. A. McKenzie. 10 10 11 11 10-7 D. G. Cunningham 01 10 10 10 11-6 | Pigeon shooting tournament at Howell, Mich., May 25th, 26th |
| O. Moon | S. H. Turrill | and 27th. For the purpose of tuning up the instruments, the tournament was opened with a three bird sweepstake, plungo traps, 21 yards, ties miss and out, at 26 yards:— |
| J. B. Worthen. Warsaw Club. 3-9 Pooria Club. | Tom Stagg | D. McLane 1 1 0-2 J. H. Jewett 1 1 0-2 |
| John Hough 9 H. H. Fahnestock 9-18 | M. Conley 10 01 01 11 11-7 P. H. Delaney 10 11 11 11 11-9 | $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |
| Geo. A. Litterch 5 Marshall Fournald w | Frank Carr. 11 10 11 11 11 19 H. Ehlers 11 11 01 10 11-8 | Angel |
| John Hough | Abel Harris. 10 01 11 01 01-6 N. Doxey. 01 10 11 00 10-5 | Fraps, 21 yards, ties miss dut out, at 29 yards; 1-2 |
| Fred, Kimble | G. S. Wells. 11 11 11 11 01-9 Yank Watson. 11 10 11 11 10-8 | Chase |
| Peoria Club | $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Austin Gun Club. S. P. Warner 5 Eugene Bogardus w Oquawka Club. | T. Kent 10 10 11 01 10-6 A. B. Rodman 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11-6 11 10-7 11 11 11 11-7 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7 11 10-7< | L. W. Sprague. 1 1 1-3 H. Wilber 1 0 1-2 |
| Oquawka Club. B. Bailey | I. Weekley | J. E. Long |
| | | |

Cha e. Mulliken. L. W. Sprague Wherry. C. N. Brown. S. McLean.... Hill.

Squires. ... Hitchcock

| TTIALL A Tohman O T | True Theorem |
|--|---|
| Thes on 3, miss and out at 28, pards.—Hitcheock 6, Johnson 6, L. W. Strehazd, 16, Phrien 4, Lone 4, Beebe 5, Cartierl, Wherry 3, Harrington, 6, Lee 1, Houstin 1, Fisher 6. First money divided between Long, of Detroit, and Harrington, of Northville. Ties on 2, 29 yards, miss and out: S. A. McLean 4, C. G. Jewett 5, Angel 4, Knickerbooker 6, Chase 4, Fleming 6, White 2, J. H. W. Lee 1, Milliken 6, Uebele 1, Gillman 5, White 2, J. H. W. Stepher 6, Knickerbooker 6, Gillman 5, White 2, J. H. W. Seeond tie: Jewett 5, Milliken 2, Gillman 5, White 2, J. H. Third money divided between Fillman 6, of Treenville, and Devot 10, Long 1 | Van Deusen |
| rington 6, Lee 1, Houstin 1, Fisher 0. First money divided be- | Straugh |
| Ties on 2, 23 yards, miss and out: S. A. McLean 4, C. G. Jewett Angel 4 Knickerhocker 0, Chase 4, Fleming 0, White 2, J. H. | Wilber |
| Jewett 0, Mulliken 5, Uebele 1, Gillman 5, Whitney 5, Malay 3, | Dixon |
| Second tie: Jewett 5, Mulliken 2, Gillman 5, Whitney 3, Di- | C. G. Jewert |
| Third money divided between Sprague of Greenville, and | C.G. Jeweit |
| Brown, of Lausing. Following this came Shoot No. 1 of the tournament programme. Ten birds, plunge | Gregory |
| traps:- Whitney | O'Brien |
| O'Brien, 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 - 7 | C. S. Brown 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 w |
| Knickerbocker 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 9 | Gordon |
| Brown | Long |
| Wherry 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0-8 | J.H. Jewett |
| Tep | Malay 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 w |
| Wait 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1-6 | Ties for second: Wherry 2, Gillman 2, Lee 5, Long 5, Divided be |
| Mulliken 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 0 | tween Lee, of Monroe, and Long, of Detroit. Ties for third: Whipple 2, Squires 4, Beebe 1, O'Brien 1, Wilber 5. |
| Hitchcock | Carrier 3, Angel 1. Won by Wilber, of Howell. Ties for fourth: Brown 0. Van Deusen 5, Knickerbocker 2. |
| Kemp 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 - 8 | Malay Jowett wins first. Ties for second: Wherry 2, Gillman 2, Lee 5, Long 5, Divided be tween Lee, of Monroe, and Long, of Detroit. Ties for third: Whipple 2, Squires 4, Beebe 1, O'Brien 1, Wilber 5, Carrior 3, Angel 1. Won by Wiber, of Howell. Ties for fourth: Brown 0, Yan Deusen 5, Knickerbocker 2, Green 5, Dixon 6, Runsay 0, Divided between Van Deusen, of Bay City, and Green, of Flint. Purse No. 5.—Plunge traps; 10 birds:— |
| Harrington 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-10 | Purse No. 5.—Plunge traps: 10 birds:— |
| White | Adams 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 - 6 |
| Carrier 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1- 6 Chase 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0- 6 | |
| Chase 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0-6 C.G. Jewett 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 S. McLean 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1-7 | Rubert |
| Gillman | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Long 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 8 | van Deusen 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 - 8 |
| Angel | Harrington |
| First money divided between McLean, of Bay City, and Harrington, of Northville. | Cole 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 - 5 Beebe 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 8 |
| | Lee. |
| Lee 5, Fisher 5, Cole 5. | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Second the at the brids, 20 yards: Allicentocker of Lee M. Fisher S, Cole 3. Knickerbocker wins second money. Ties for third at five birds, 25 yards: Whitney 5, Uebele 2. Wherry 4, Beebe 1, J. H. Jewett, I. Mulliken I, Kemp 1, White 0, Chase 5, C. G. Jewett 4, Gilman 5, Long 0, L. W. Sprague 2. | Gillman 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| Wherry 4, Beebe 1, J. H. Jewett, 1, Mulliken 1, Kemp 1, White 0, Chase 5, C. G. Jewett 4, Gilman 5, Long 0, L. W. Sprague 2. | S. McLean |
| Augel 0. Second tie at five birds, 26 yards; Whitney 1, Chase 1, Gillman 5. | Hitchcock. 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 5 Wherry. 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 3 |
| Angel U. Second tie at five birds, 25 yards: Whitney I, Chase I, Gillman 5. Won by Gillman, of Detroit. Ties for fourth at five birds, 26 yards: O'Brien 5, R. F. Sprague 5, | |
| Johnson 5, S. A. McLean 2. | Angel 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 Whitney 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 9 |
| Johnson 5, S. A. McLean 2. Second tie, three birds, 26 yards: O'Brien 3, R. F. Sprague 3, Johnson 1. Fourth money divided between O'Brien, of Detroit, | Carrier 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 7 |
| and Sprague, Greenville. Purse No. 2.—Ten single birds, plunge traps, 21 yards;— | Tanner |
| Reebe 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1-9 | |
| C. G. Jewett 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Ties for second; 26 yards: Fisher 1, Rubert 0, Harrington 1, |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Ties for third : Straugh I, Houstin 0, Van Deusen 4, Beebe 4, Long |
| L. W. Sprague 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 - 6 Cole 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 5 | Lockwood. Lowet and Individual The State Section of the American Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Section of Defroit. These for third: Straught, Houstin (y. Van Deusen 4, Heebe 4, Long 4, S. McLoan 3, Angel 3, Tanner 0, Lockwood 4. Wonders of the Section of the |
| Brown 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 | Dy Long, of Detroit. Ties for fourth: Adams 2, Squires 4, Mulliken 0, Knickerbocker |
| Wherry 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 - 8 | 4. S. McLoan 3, Angel 3, Tanner 0, Lockwood 4. Won Second tie: VanDeusen 1, Beebe 1, Long 5, Lockwood 4. Won by Long. of Device 1, Beebe 1, Long 5, Lockwood 4. Won by Long. of Lockwood 1, Beebe 1, Long 6, Long 1, Chickerbocker 3, Carrier 4. Divided between Squires 4, Mulliken 0, Knickerbocker of Bay City. Purse No. 6—Six double rises:— |
| Wherry 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 9 Knickerbocker I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Purse No. 6.—Six double rises:— |
| Gillmau 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 - 7 Chase 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 - 4 | VanDeusen |
| Kemp | S. McLean |
| R. F. Sprague | Long 10 10 10 00 11 11 7 D. McLean 10 11 01 00 11 01 00 11 00 6 Knickerbocker 10 10 01 10 11 01 05 10 10 11 01 05 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 |
| S. McLean 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Kmckerbocker 10 10 10 11 11 01 8 |
| White | O'Brien. 11 10 01 10 10 11 8 Beebe 10 10 01 11 11 11 9 |
| Hitchcock | Carrier |
| | |
| Van Delseen. Ties for first at five birds, 25 yards: Long 4, Knickerbooker 4, O'Brien 4, S. McLean 3. Second tie at five birds, 26 yards: Long 3, Knickerbooker 4, O'Brien 4, Divided between O'Brien, of Detroit, and Knickerbooker, of Flint. | Hitchcock 11 10 11 00 00 11—7 |
| Second tie at five birds, 26 yards: Long 3, KnickerLocker 4, O'Brien 4. Divided between O'Brien of Detroit, and Knicker- | l Lee 10 10 01 10 10 11 - * |
| bocker, of Flint. The on nine at five birds, 26 yards; C. G. Jowett 4, Beebe 2, Mul- | C G Tewett 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1 |
| DOCKET, Of FIGH. Ties on nine at five birds, 26 yards: C. G. Jewett 4, Beebe 2. Mulliken 4, Wherry 1. Divided between Mulliken and Jewett, of | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| Howell. Thes for third at five birds, 26 yards: Carrier 2, Whitney 3, Lee, | J. H. Jewett. 00 10 00 10 10 10 11 4 Harrington 00 10 10 11 11 10-7 |
| 3, Hitchcock 2, Van Duesen 1. Second tie at three birds, 26 yards: Whitney 0, Lee 3. Won by | Jewett wins first, Whipple second, Beebe third, |
| Lee, of Monroe. Ties for fourth, three birds, 26 yards: D. McLean 3, Gillman 0, Sprague 0, Fisher 1. Won by McLean, of Bay City. | Whitney. 00 10 10 00 w Jewett wins first, Whipple second, Beebe third. Ties for fourth: 3 pair birds, at 21 yards: S. McLean 2, Knicker- bocker 3, O'Brien 5. Won by O'Brien, of Detroit. |
| Sprague 0, Fisher I. Won by McLean, of Bay City. Purse No. 3.—Glass bails, three Bogardus traps; 10 yards apart:— | Purse No. 1Five ground traps; eleven birds; conditions |
| Cole 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 - 9 | same as in previous ground trap matches: Wilber |
| Kemp | Angel 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| C.N. Brown 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0-10 Whenry 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1-10 | O'Brien 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 |
| Beebe | Mulliken |
| Knickerbocker 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1-10 | Adams |
| D. McLean 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-12 | J. H. Jewell I I W U I W U W |
| C. S. Brown 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 w Gillman 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1-13 L. W. Sprague 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 9 | D. McLean. 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 -8 Whipple 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 -9 Martin 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 -9 |
| Gillman 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Martin 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 - 9 Gillman 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 - 9 |
| C.S. SPIOVICE 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 | Giliman 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 - 9 Van Deusen 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 - 8 Convier 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 8 |
| O'Brien 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 | Carrier |
| | |
| Mulliken 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1-13 | |
| Tanner 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 6 1 0 -4 Fisher 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 -10 Miller 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| | S. McLean |
| Lockwood | Tanner |
| | Wherry I. Won by Boebe, of Flint. |
| Lee | 0, Long 1, Jewett 5. Divided between Adams, of Lansing, and Jew- |
| C. G. Jewett | ett, of Howell. This ended the programme of the tournament proper, but a |
| Fleming 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 - 8 | part of the fraternity remained until the next day and enjoyed |
| Ties for first money, \$2; at five balls: 21 vards: Whiteala 5 | the sport at sweepstakes. All voted that a more enjoyable time |
| S. McLean | they had never spent, and the tournament broke up as pleas- antly as it began. |
| Jewett, of Howell. Ties for second at five balls; 21 yards: Gillman 4, Mulliken 5, Wilber 4, Lee 5. Divided between Lee, of Monroe, and Mulliken, of Howell. These first at the balls; 21 yards; D. McLean 3, Chase 3. | |
| of Howell. | The Rifle. |
| Hitchcock 3, Wilber 2, Lockwood 2, Adams 5. Won by Adams. | \$ C. 1 |
| Fourth won by Whitney, of Flint. | -Address all communications to "Forest and Stream |
| Purse No. 4.—Five ground traps; 25 yards rise; both barrels; all ties decided at same distance at five birds:— | Publishing Company, New York." |
| Kemp 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 7 | —The Schuetzenfest fair is now in progress at the cele- |
| Cole | brated Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, New Jersey. Capt. |
| Whitpile | Diehl, of the New York Independent Schuetzen Corps, |

| - | Knickerbocker |
|----------|---|
|) | Straugh 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0-7 |
| | Adams |
| t | Wilber 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1-9 |
| [. | Green 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 - 9 1 |
| 3, | Dixon 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0-8 |
| | R. F. Sprague 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1-7 |
| - | C. G. Jewert |
| | Gillman |
| d | Rumsey 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1-8 |
| | Gregory 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1-7 |
| e | Lee 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1-10 |
| | O'Brien |
| 8 | Harrington 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0-7 |
| - | C. S. Brown 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 w |
| ÷ | Gordon 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 w |
| ģ | Carrier 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 9 |
| 5 | Long |
| 8 | Waite 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1-5 |
| 8 | Angel |
| Š. | J. H. Jewett 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 w |
| ă | Malay 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 w |
| ŏ. | Jewett wins first. |
| 6 | Ties for second: Wherry 2, Gillman 2, Lee 5, Long 5. Divided be |
| 8 | tween Lee, of Monroe, and Long, of Detroit. |
| Š | Ties for third: Whipple 2, Squires 4, Beebe 1, O'Brien 1, Wilber 5, |
| 5 | Carrier 3, Angel 1. Won by Wilber, of Howell. |
| 7 | Ties for fourth: Brown 0, Van Deusen 5, Knickerbocker 2, |
| Ŕ | Green 5, Dixon 0, Runsay 0, Divided between Van Deusen, of Bay |
| | City, and Green, of Flint. |
| 0 | Purse No. 5.—Plunge traps: 10 birds:— |
| В | |
| 8 | J. H. Jewett 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 - 6 Adams 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 7 |
| 3 | |
| 8 | B. Fisher |
| 8 | |
| 7 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | Houstin |
| 8 | |
| ŝΙ | Van Deusen |
| 8 | |
| | Cole 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1-5 |
| - | Beebe 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 |
| | Lee 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1-6 |
| ١, | D. McLean 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0-4 |
| . | C. S. Brown |
| r | Squires 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1-7 |
| | Long 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1-8 |
| ١. | Gillman |
| | |
| , | S. McLean |

Rifle.

r is now in progress at the cele Union Hill, New Jersey. Capt. Independent Schuetzen Corps, with fifteen of their members, visited the Park on Tuesday afternoon in a Tally-ho. They were welcomed at the Castle by the captain of the New York Scuetzen Corps, Major George Aery, who did the honors handsomely. At the table Capt. Aery first introduced Mr. Banks, of the FOREST AND STREAM, who responded as usual. Capt. Aery then remarked at length, welcoming Capt. Diehl

and his corps. Capt. Diehl responded that his corps came there to do them honor. A band of music soon assembled in front of the Castle, and led the procession through the grounds to the shooting house, where they were well received, and cheers upon cheers were given for the officers and representatives of the association, also for the Forest and Stream. We are too modest to publish Capt Aery's remarks at that time. The Tally-ho left the Castle early in the evening, with the merry strains of the trumpeter sounding upon the air. The party stopped at the Park House, in Hoboken, where a supper had been provided with a menu suitable for such an occasion.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

SCHUETZENFEST OF THE NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORTS AND FAIR OF THE UNITED SCHUETZEN ASSOCIATION, AT UNION HILL SCHUETZEN PARK.—SCHUETZEN PARK, June 8th.—The ball came into motion this morning. The New York Schuetzen Corps, under command of Major George Aery, assembled at their headquarters, 21 Market street, this morning at 3 o'clock. Line was formed at 9 o'clock, and Adjutant Harenburg ordered to start. First came a squad of mounted police, followed by two platoons of the separate troop, a cavalry N. G. S. N. Y., under command of Lieut. Wiebold, and a large waron occupied by Wannemacher's Seventy-first Regiment Band, playing all the tunes which make American hearts beat. In the first coach, drawn by four horses, were seated Major G. Aery and the last year's king; the places of Cx-Captain Yuengling and John F. Rottmann were not occupied Following the tête were about forty coaches with four and four members. After parading in a few principal streets on the Bast side of New York City, they wound their way down Fourteenth street to Christopher street ferry, where they crossed and drove up to Schuetzen Park. Arrived at the park, the whole party, guests and all, sat down for a funcheon, during which, Coi. E. T. C. Lewis, President of the Park, welcomed the Corps. to which Capt. Aery responded in appropriate remarks. Gen. Lillie and John C. Crevier, the Secretary of the Association—and the sets are set of the United States, when it comes tan an antion— SCHUETZENFEST OF THE NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS AND to when Capt. Acry responded in appropriate remarks. Gen.Linic and John. C. Crevier, the Secretary of the Association—and the best speaker of the United States, when it comes to an orution—also made brief addresses. The shooting at the target, as well as at the two-headed eagle, commenced at 2 o'clock precisely, and was continued until 7 o'clock. The eagle at which they shoot is fastened on a high pole, about 100 yards from the firing point. The pieces—as for instance, the bead the thirds and on the property of the processes for instance, the bead the thirds and one of the processes of the post of t shoot is fastened on a high polo, about 100 yards from the firing point. The pieces—as, for instance, the head, the thigh, and so forth—have to be shot down in rotation. The one who shoots down the last piece, that is, the body, will be declared king. The first piece, the middle crown, was brought down by Geo. Orth. Right crown, Aug. Schopper; left crown, O. F. Keller; right flag, Rud. Klemm. This was on Monday; on Tuesday followed: Left flag, Geo. Rasche; right head, H. W. Wersebe; scepter, F. W. Mertens, Jr.; riobe, Major George Acry; right leg, Wm. Radebolt; left leg, A. W. Lenocke; right thigh, O. Menken; left thigh, John Miller; right neck, J. H. Klee; left neck, Fr. Wilm-

The shooting at the targets on both days, Monday and Tuesday, was not as well attended as was expected, but maybe they will make up for lost time on the last two days. Shooting commences always and every day at 3 c'olcok r. M., and ends at 7 o'clock. The following are the highest scores made up to date:—

following are the highest scores made up to date:—
Ring Target, one half inch rines, possible 75: J. H. Brown 68,
Wm. Klein 65, D. Miller 63, E. Holzmann, 62.
Man Target, possible 69: J. H. Brown 53, H. Ruschen 53, R. Faber 51, G. Joiner 51, Major George Acry 49.
During the afternoon of Tuesday a delegation of the New York
Independent Schutztens, headed by Capt. F. F. Diehl, and accompanied by Mr. Banks, manager of your valuable paper, arrived in a Tally-ho, and were welcomed by Capt. Er, V. owhick Capt.
Diebli responded; but Capt. Acry, proposing three cheers for New
York Schutzen Corps' honorary member, Mr. Banks, brought torward tremendous cheers; and Mr. Banks, slightly affected, responded in a brief, appropriate and eloquent way. Ceremonies

York Schuetzen Corps' honorary member, Mr. Ranks, brought Iorward tremendous cheers; and Mr. Banks, slightly effected, responded in a brief, appropriate and eloquent way. Ceremonies over, they disbanded, everybody going as they pleased. The shooting is going on, and will last until Thursday night, and this is the reason why I have to close my correspondence and send you another full report for next week's paper, when I also will be able to say something about the fair. The fair's gisse-balt shonting, open to all comers, will take place Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from 1 to 7 o'clock PM. Large prizes, given by different houses, are at stake.

Bostos, Mass., June 14th.—Mammoth Ribe Gallery.—The All Comers Ridin March is caded, closing on the Sist of May, and the following are the prize winners: Mr. W. H. Harrison wins the extra prize of \$20 for the highest number of clean scores, he making four during the month. He also wins the dirst prize of \$15 for the best live scores in the match, namely, 194, Mr. F. F. Richardson wins the second prize of \$8, with 197. Mr. J. Mer-Hill wins the third prize of \$7, with 197, but outranked by Mr. Richardson. Mr. Frank Hollis wins the fourth prize of \$8, with 198. Mr. P. S. James wins the sixth prize of \$3, with 187. Mr. Gordan McKonzle when the third prize of \$3, with 187, but outranked by Mr. James. Mr. F. P. Twids wins the eighth prize of \$2, with 188. Mr. L. W. Farrar the ninth prize of \$3, with 185; and Nr. C. Edwards the tenth prize of \$4, with 185, but outranked by Mr. Parrar. The shooting during the month was of a high order, and the sub-Joined summary will show the standing of the several competitors; 59 jards; rounds, \$5; possible 40; flee scores to win, or possible 200: sible 200;

| W. H. Harrison | | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40-199 |
|------------------|----|----|-----|----|----------|
| E. F. Richardson | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 - 197 |
| J. Merrill | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40-197 |
| Frank Hollis | | 39 | 39 | 39 | 40 - 196 |
| W. N. Woodman | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 - 190 |
| N. S. James | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 - 187 |
| Fordun McKenzie | | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39-187 |
| F. P. Twids | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 - 186 |
| L. W. Farrar | | 36 | 37 | 38 | 38 - 185 |
| J. Edwards | 35 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 39 - 185 |
| Geo. Fordyce | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 | 38183 |
| A. C. Maynard | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 37 - 181 |
| M. L. Pratt | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 37 - 179 |
| F. T. Fellows | 35 | 35 | 36 | 86 | 36 - 178 |
| A. H. Raymond | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| John Hartwell | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| C. R. Curtis | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| Geo. Estes | | 35 | 36 | 36 | 36 - 178 |
| Wm. W. Jones | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 - 177 |
| Win, R. Spark | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 - 177 |
| I. C. Smith | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 - 176 |
| F. J. Show | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 - 170 |
| 3. S. Wright | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 36 - 176 |
|), R. Sawyer | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 175 |
| A. C. Goodspeed | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 175 |
| Jeo. S. Williams | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 175 |
| A. C. Stapies | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 174 |
| Jeo. D. Edson. | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 174 |
| W. B. Florence. | 31 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 - 174 |
| D. T. Hart. | 34 | 35 | 35 | 85 | 35-174 |
| R H Dalv | | 92 | 77. | 25 | 25 184 |

The new match called the Excelsior Rifle Match, which was commenced on Tuesday, June 1st, has shown some good shooting for so early in the month. Mr. E. F. Richardson was nearly sucfor so early in the month. Mr. E. F. Richardson was nearly suc-cessful in getting the extra prize of \$8, for a clean score of eight consecutive builtseyes. He made six builteyes in succession, miss-ing his seventh, It was a 4 o'cleck nipper, and his eighth shot was a buil, ending the score with a good 38, and he heads the list, Mr. Frank Hollis is second with a for Mr. E. W. Law is third. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards; rounds, 8; possible 40; live scores to win, or possible

| 37 | 37 38 38 39-189 |
|------------|--|
| | |
| | 35 30 36 30-178 |
| 11 21 , 01 | 34 34 34 36-172 |
| 739 | 99 91 91 95 120 |
| | 33 33 31 35-168 |
| | G. E. R. |
| | 37 36 36 37 31 33 33 33 33 33 |

BOSTON, Mass., June 5th .- There was a good attendance to-day at Wainut Hill to participate in Everybody's Match and also at mid-range shooting. The day was, in the early stages of the shooting, simply perfect; the wind came from 6 to 76 clock, and only one to two points of wind were required. The sun was also obsoured, producing a perfect light, with the clearest of atmost petrees, producing a period injut, with the centress of atmos-pheres. Mr. W. Charles used his military rifle, for which two points were added, making two 49s. The spectators were numer-ous, and the pretty flowers which make the range so attractive in the queen of months attracted many ladies and children during

bre shadows upon the targets, and the wind was connectish and bre snaows upon the targets, and the vinol was coquettish and sharply watchood by the marksinen. Mr. Arnold was shooting in good form, off the shoulder, at this distance, and after securing five good bullseyes the wind caught his builtet half way down the range, giving him a low shot, for which the marpie was sig-nalled. He however held well on to the bull for his last shot, and named. He nowever near went not to be only in the last shot, and closed for thirty-three out of the possible the littly that the last shot, and kept the thirty-three, contential kept which the last shot and winning first place. Mr. Lee used this inilitary ritte, securing a good thirty-two. There were twelve entries, only the best being given, as follows:— O. M. Jewell 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 -33 N. W. Arnold 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 -33 H. L. Lec. 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 -33

MEDFORD, Mass., Anne 2d.—The shooting a Bellevue Range to-day was excellent, Mr. Frank Hollis making respectively 37, 48, 48. 48, 47, each out of a possible 50, or 28 out of a possible 250; V. Charles also made 45 out of a possible 50. There were fifty-eight entries, and the result is as follows:—

MEDFORD, Mass., June 4th.—There was a large gathering at the meeting given under the auspires of the Raymond Sportsman's Club at Bellevue Range. The weather conditions were propitious for good scores, and Brst-class results were obtained. Medford count; of-hand; 200 yards; ten rounds. Only the best scores are given:

Medford Range

Monson, Mass., May 18th .- Opening shoot of the Sportsmen's Rifle Club; 100 yards; off hand:-

CREEDMOON, June 2d.—The second competition for the "Champion Marksmen's Badge" brought a large party to Creedmoor and developed an excellent average of scores for a military match, and developed an excellent average of scores for a military match, although no individual record reached phenomenal excellence. The distances were 200 and 500 yards; rounds, five at each; weapon, New York State model. It was a beautiful day for shooting, and under the instructions of their officers numerous members of the militia organizations made the twonty-five points required by the rules of the department, which was represented on the field by Major W. G. Burton and Capt. C. F. Robbins. There were los entries, among which the following were the leading scores: H. G. Lockwood 44, W. J. Underwood 44, A. M. Infull 43, H. S. Lovell 43, G. L. Fon 43, C. F. Robbins 44, L. f. Batrues 44, J. F. Schermerborn 44, G. G. Stow 44, F. Alder 41, J. L. Price 60, S. J. Dolan 40, C. M. Woodbury 40, E. Demmler 40, W. H. Heisser 33, A. T. Perham 39, J. O. Wright 38, S. H. Hersey 39, J. L. Paulding 39, G. Fonwell, Jr. 38, H. B. Thompson 38, A. Milis, Jr. 35, J. R. Grobman 38, A. W. Concover 37, F. J. Griswold 37, N. D. Ward 37, D. Hall 37, J. Le Boutillier 37, F. W. Englis 37, G. S. Harrington 39, O. M. Englis 38, W. H. Palmer 38, R. F. Brown 35, G. W. Munson 35, E. W. Price 35, W. E. Marcus 25, G. W. Ernad 35, E. S. E. Sago 36, G. W. Thinther 34, J. H. Junes 34, J. O. Wright 34, J. A. Laccaberry 34, W. B. Shaith 33, C. Wisner 33, F. J. Griswold 37, N. D. Dward 37, D. Wirght 34, J. A. Laccaberry 34, W. B. Shaith 33, C. Wisner 38, F. J. Griswold 37, S. F. Hubbard, Jr. 33, W. Dominick although no individual record reached phenomenal excellence

 J. H. Walden 32, J. B. Haigh 32, L. B. Sherman 32, E. H. Adams 32, J. T. Harper 32, J. N. Stollsbury 32, W. B. Smith 31, G. G. Stow 41, J. E. Gillies 31, J. T. Pyle 31, G. J. Byrd 31, E. T. Schiffelin 39, G. W. Munson 39, D. A. McLeod 39, R. B. Rathbone 30 Over six

bundred pool tickets were sold, and seventy-nine

Over six unitures poir teacts were som, and seventy-size bullseyes were made.

June 50t.—The "Subscription Long Range" match figured at the head of the day's programme, but as only two long range marksmen put in an appearance on the range, the executive officer was obliged to declare the overh off, and open the series of individual off-handed matches for the month. These competitions are those in numbers code. titions are three in number each month, and one shot alternately on Saturdays and Wednesdays, open to everybody and for any rific; distances 100, 200 and 300 yards; five shots at each. There were seventeen entries to-day. Norwithstanding a brisk gale from the South several of the scores proved excellent. The following were the best totals made at the three ranges :--

| | 100 | Yards. | 200 Yards. | 300 Yards. | Totals |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------------|------------|--------|
| R. Simpson | | 23 | 22 | 23 | 68 |
| A. H. Cobb | | 24 | 21 | 21 | 66 |
| D. S. Banks | | 21 | 22 | 20 | 66 |
| J. W. Todd | | 22 | 21 | 20 | 63 |
| J. C. Mallery | | 23 | 21 | 1.7 | 61 |
| (7, Joiner | | 22 | 19 | 17 | 58 |
| C. J. Fales | | 23 | 16 | 18 | 57 |
| J. L. Schenck | | 22 | 17 | 17 | 56 |
| T. J. Dotan | | 22 | 18 | 12 | 52 |
| Marian Danmar Dan | | | | g 22 | |

TEAM PORTHAITS.—Before the team sailed for Europe, Abralam Boyardus, the photographer, of Eighteenth street and Broadway, secured sittings from each of the members, and these are now to be had either in single imperials, or in a very tasteful boudoir portrait, showing "Old Reliable" in the center, with his nine chosen men about him. Coming from such a studio, the portraits are all first class, and the team have only to put their works with the rifle on record in as good shape, and there will be nothing to be ashamed of.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 10th .- Score made by the Cincinnat Shooting and Fishing Club in the fourteenth competition for the Baker medal; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; 15 shots a Massachusetts and Creedmoor targets:—

CINCINATI, Ohio, May 24th.—Score made by the Cincinnati shooting and Fishing Cub in the stateenth competition for the Baker medal; conditions same as above:—

NORWALE, Ohio, June 3d .- The pleasant weather drew out a large crowd of riflemen yesterday, to take part in the regular weekly shoot; distance, 200 yards;

MILITARY.

S. N. Perkins.

3 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 4
A. S. Prentiss.

0 2 4 3 4 4 5 5 4
Geo. F. Titus.

4 3 4 2 3 2 4 4 3 3 2
W. C. Beckwith.

4 2 3 2 4 4 3 3 2
J. W. Gould.

5 J. H. Gross.

4 4 4 4 4 2 0 3 0
M. G. Furlong.

6 G. F.

Nachting and Canoeing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

YACHTING NEWS.

EMPIRE YACHT CLUB.—The second match of the season for the Dowling Cun was sailed on the Harlem, June 34, over the usual content of the theorem of the Sophia bound, and the Sophia bound, and Mary Gibson, N. Lockwood, 21ft. 19th. Start was living, Sophia getting away first in a whole-sail wind from the S. White running free to the first mark Gibson about held her own, but after rounding Sophia soon mark Gibson about held her own, but after rounding Sophia soon as well as the sound of

out of his latest production.

CORINGIAN BULLDERS.—Yachting is looking up in Galveston,
Tex., but owing to the shoul water in the harbor all houts halling
from that port are of the extremely beamy, light draft kind, and
sand bags flourish in all their pristine vigor. This, many of us
regret; but the day does not seem to have come for reformation,
regret; but the day does not seem to have come for reformation,
seem to be supported by the columns of FeatEST AND STREAM for news from our Northern friends. The latest addition is the Lottle, a jib and mainsail, 19ft. keel, 9ft. din.
beam and ST. din, deep. She is modeled somewhat fare our fast
City Fire Company, and bils son Henry, in a most creater than the control of the columns of

Newfork Cars Addon-From advices received we learn that in some preliminary scrub contests between the Newfort entboat Georgie and Amed. sent over recently to England for Mr. J. Costs, of the cutter Madge, the British cutters got away with her nand over list. As the news is mesper, we prefer to await further deaths before coming to definite conclusions. The weather was to do with the defeat of the beamy American. The Georgie and Amile is a genuine Newfort cathoat, rather deeper than most. She is 26 th odeck same on w. L. 101. beam, 40 th, die dept. and 30 tt, boom 31 ft., meing pail 19 ft., cruising gall 19 ft., racing main-301 t, boom 31 ft., bring pail 19 ft., beam, 40 th, 11 ft. for list, weather, 12 ft. on the foot and a spinnaker of 27 ft. hoist and 25 ft. foot.

Silf. Foot. 18ft. beed. She is also sampled "citing list for light weather, 12t. on the foot and a spinmker of 2ft. holst and 2ft. foot.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The new club book for 1850 is a model in its way. Especially commendable are the addresses of the officers for the way. Especially commendable are the addresses of the officers of the way. Especially commendable are the addresses of the officers of the way. Especially commendable are the addresses of the officers of the way. Especially the commendation of the addresses of the officers of the way. In the product of the way is a complete of the product of the product of the product of all or any size. But we think clubs following length measurement or explaining their "theory" about measurement, for they have a product of the product of

IMPERIA. -This sloop, lately belonging to Mr. C. T. Pierce, of New York, now owned by the Parker Brothers, Boston, has been overhauled, and comes out in black, with gold stripe-the pre-vailing fashion in the East. She is idit, over all, 15ft. Sin. beam, 4ft. 6li. draft, without beam.

4ft. 6in. draft, without board.

—Wayward, formerly owned by Mr. David Sears, Uoston, has been sold to Mr. J. H. Wheelwright. She is 47ft. 6in. long over all, 48ft. 2in. w. l., 16ft. beam, and 4ft. draft, without board.

NIXIE.—This new cutter, a deep-bodied boat, before noticed in hese columns, Mr. G. G. Granger, Boston, has made a trial sail, riving great satisfation.

MATOR RACE—It is probable that a match will be arranged be-tween Lizzie L., Dr. Johnson, and Sidita, Vice-Com, Higgins, both of the Atlantic Y. G., the latter having challenged Lizzie for the pennant now held by her, and which she won in the fall regatta of club list; year.

cub) list year.—At Baltimore, the schooner yacht Renz, June 3d.

Lim the yard of Boachun Bros. The conventional bottle was
broken by Mrs. Albertl, and the yacht was named after her little
daughter Rena. The yacht is 75tt. long, 21ft. bean, 61ft. deep,
with 7ft. headroom in cabin, four staterooms, and saloon 19x1
ft. She belongs to the Baltimore Y. C., details of which have appeared in these columns. Baltimore starts right with a keel
yacht. As all the trading craft, oyster "puncies," etc., on the
bay are keels, our friends in Baltimore, have not had their good
bay are keels, our friends in Baltimore have not had their good
which is the staple in trade of persons who try to
commence themselves that a center-board normally draws less water than a
keel, when, in point of fact, the board draws much more.

keel, when, in point of fact, the board draws much more.

Schoonse, LAUNCHED.—The schonore Republic was launched at Nyack, June 4th. Sie has been built for Com. Henry J. Steer, Brooklyn Y. C., resident of Providence, R. I., from a model whitted out by W. T. Smith, of Nyack, and doctored by sundry amabenia and is deeper in proportion, otherwise she, pruch has more been and is deeper in proportion, otherwise she, practice of all features. Carpets, upholstery, etc., of course of the most gorgeous kind. Her dimensions are as follows: Boff, 6in. ore all; 83ft, 6in. on deck; 75ft, 6in. water line, and 75ft, on keel, hold, 9ft, 6in; dreapth, 7ft, 6in, and she registers 15f; 13-55 tons old measurement. Center-board, 3t ft, long with loft, drop. Hor masts are 18ft, and 63ft, borons, 6ft, and 3ft, borons, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, course, 6ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft, and 3ft,

TARANTELIA WRECKED.—Last Sunday the famous catamaren. Tarantela, was run down in the East River, off Per 37, by the steam yacht May. The parties on board, Mr. Fred. Huches, his wrice don, were fortunately rescued. The Tarentella was Wrecked to the tune of \$500.

THE CARPICE—In last week's opening cruise of the A. Y. C., the Coprice, Mr. David Williams, did some very fair saining. She was the last to clear the Narrows and turn the Spit, but came to, off the club house, with a good lead over Genia, Flying Cloud, Sansking, Kafser and Mab. This was not bud in view of her size. She has been overhauled and so much improved that even old hands failed to recognize her.

THE CANOE CONGRESS.

The programme for the Congress of American Canocists, to be

The programmo for the Congress of American Canocists, to be held at Caldwell, Lake George, is as follows:—
Aug. 3d—10 A.M.—Convention at Crosbyside, 3 P.M.—Padiling race of suling canoes. Se.M.—Sailing race of a suling canoes.
Aug. 4th.—10 A.M.—American Club at Lake House. 3 P.M.—Sailing mee of sailing canoes. 5 P.M.—Taddling race of padiling.

ing race of sailing canoes. 5 p.M.—Paddiling race of paddling canoes.

A. J. J. A. M.—American Cibb at Fort Win. Henry. 3 p.M.—Ruebton's race; paddling; open to all single canoes. 5 p.M.—Ruebton's race; paddling; open to all single canoes. 5 p.M.—He reception at Lake House.

House, th.—10 A.M.—American Cibb at Sea Island. 11.30 A.M.—American Cibb at Sea Island; race of paddling canoes. 5 p.M.—Fleet maneuvers with Paddling race of paddling canoes. 5 p.M.—Fleet maneuvers with preworks.

CONGRESS AND THE YACHTING LAWS.

CONCRESS AND THE YACHTING LAWS.

THE ION. Amos Townsend writes from Washington, under date of May 24th, as follows, concerning the new bill to amend the concentration of the con

amend section 4,245 of the Revised Statutes, relating to yuchis, is as under:

1. The Market of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled That section 4,234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Sec. 4,211. The Secretary flow Treasury may cause yachts "Sec. 4,211. The Secretary flow Treasury may cause yachts and odelsof naval architecture, if built and owned in compliance with the provisions of sections 4,133 to the Recessed on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the United States, and by sea to foreign ports, without entering or clear

ng at the custom house, Such license shall be in such form as the accretizy of the Treesury may presentle. The owner of any term of the treesury may presentle. The owner of any useh form and tor such amount as the Secretary of the Treesury and presentse, conditioned that the vessel shall not engage in my trade, nor in any way violate the revenue have of the United states, and shall comply with shall not be allowed to transport needs and the owner of the Secretary of the United Secretary of the Chitect of the Ch

that cuts per foil."

The continue per foil, therefore, it will be seen that they can be used when the owner chooses, providing the place be consus, as worked in the brass steps of the cubin ladder, or on the grants, or eat around the cookin, or finde on the it, and he will be fee from the direct vongeance behavior of the cubin ladder, or on the consustance of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cubin ladder, or one of the cut ladde

YACHT AND BOAT SAILING.

BY DIXON KEMP.

Second Edition. London Field Office.

Second Edition. London Field Office.

THE indiprements which the excellent works of Mr. Dixon Kenny have received at the hands of the British press, both lay and professional, although of the most flattering kind, may be accepted more of less as a matter of course. The reputation of the authors as an expert and a closs and conscendrous student of the author of the most flattering kind, may be accepted more of less as a matter of course. The reputation of the author as an expert and a closs and conscendrous student of the author of the most flattering kind, may be accepted more of less as a matter of course. The reputation of the author was almost on conscission in the student of the author of the author was almost and conscription of yearlies in all their variety, and consequently the high praise bestowed upon his volumes, now so familiar to the yachting and literary public on both sides of the Altaniac, was atmost a foregone conclusion and the principles upon which much of the work has been lessed, has altereday received popular recognition in Europe, though they were certainly not as generally nor as thoroughly understood and appropriat, the authoritaritie indorsement resulting from a concise formulation of both the modern theory and practice of yacht design. But without the life, and everything and practice of yacht design. But was allowed and any and the reputation of the stude of a public opinion running at the time is roughly counter to the views put forth. It is for this reason that the verdict with which Mr. Kemp's books have been received in American in the life, and the life with the life, and a practice of the Altania, must be regarded as just so much more weighty and conclusive, as it has been less biased by any previous deposition to fall into a econd with the view canunciared, misses they could stand did into a cond with the view canunciared the day, and that the effect of his work can already be extensively traced in a modification of our customs and prejuction of the conditions of the same which and its more immediate applicability to vacht de-

science and its more immediate applicability to yacht de-cemoving from the olf-fashioned notions, ileas and vazaries at was untenable, irrational, erranous and mere traditional at was untenable, irrational, erranous and mere traditional form of the properties of the properties of the properties of an expectation of the properties of the properties of the anies and geometry underlying design, and which up to a studies and ensured the properties of the properties of the properties of the was supposed or the cough-mouth of other hard-listed in was supposed or the cough-mouth of other hard-listed be neighborhood of a slip yard. In effectually relieving white from the spell of the reign of ignorant bar-room or-ld time cobbb yard whose lightly drew inspiration from and the superclinous dict of burrow-unided hangues-on-old time cobbb yard whose lightly drew inspiration from the principles of design within the grasp of the multivade of reintelligent and wider range of comprehension, Mr. Kemp one very much-more indeed than any other man-to lift lessen from the environs of the gutter to a profession rank-ting many includes ago studies of reflex indertook to Impan-

e highest, by months ago sundry critics undertook to improve ge off the face of the earth by ridiculing it in some of withertons and their bufferous mixture of terms, the withertons, and their bufferous mixture of terms, the major of the state of the s to the seorn of a very limited audience as the They have even learned the meaning of many

terms and given in their adhesion to principles once the objects of their imporent wrath and a self-recoiling sourrillty worthy of a "sand-botter." Cha any author ask for stronger evidence of his success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince his most virulent opponents, men who for success? To convince proof of the proselyting effect which has attended his efforts. But Mr. Kemp has, we imagine, much more welcome and colling roward in the balance of his ded to make a success of the proof of the prosent of the success of the proof of the proof of the proof of the proof of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of the proof of the lessons then received in all hult of the proof of

will stand the test of trial, and that "smatt" as our natural witern may be, it will produce self histor realists if we do not seem that the product of the sthem. The Alerts the Units, the Centre-board light draft the various cross breeds given in the book, with the first inchen hoats and the Irish model three-bonners and find the Irish model three-bonners and find the Units and find the Units and find the Units and find the Units and the Irish model three-bonners form in the Units and the Irish model that Irish model that Iris

sail to drive those fellows. Her hoist is only about 50 per cent. of her length on load line!

The closing chapters take up canocing. In Euglard this sport has almost been merged into yacht sailing, and our et no prione as coast-iron center-boards, complicated gover and heavy trug in such constructions. They are then no longer canoes, but virtually double-ended sailing boats, and must be very slow and longy under paddle, though they are said to stand a wonderful amount dix is the most replete of the kind, a sort of "linquie within for anything," und of itself is worth a good deal to have on the library shelf.

shelf.
In this brief review we have not been able to do the book full justice. Throughout it evinces so much care and such thoroughness in dotal that it will be a very long time before its handsome nees in dotal that it will be a very long time before its handsome into and valuable data, are ever superceded by another work of the same kind.

CLASSIFICATION WANTED-NOT HANDICAPS.

CLASSIFICATION WANTED—NOT HANDICAPS.

SOME of our contemporaries will do well not to get handleaus and time allowance mixed up. They are entirely different in nature, and one can never be substituted for the other, supposing for the moment that any such need or desire existed. A "handleap" is equivalent to weighting speci, in other worlding for the moment that any such need or desire existed. A "handleap" is equivalent to weighting speci, in other worlding excess of size, which is not a point of model. The idea that the former can be substituted for the latter is therefore untenable, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, and the proposition to do so ardses from a superficial concept, when owners are willing to race under a penalty, but to imagine that my such feature could be permanently eigerated on the renigr rules of a click without driving away all entries, exhibits a familiarly with the requirements of rucing. It is altogether at variance with facts to assume that we need any stimulus to produce entries. Our regattos are well enough supported as it is, in of fact, year, published in this journal, will show. It is true that in individual instances the entries have not been so numerous as desired, owing to special causes and conditions, but it mediowance never was the cause of a secunt list of starters. No complaint If any doctoring be needed in the opinions of our contemporaries, we must ask them not to prescribe corn plasters for a toothagone, the New York V. C., is about to try a handleap for the caps driving the success, and if is common and the rule of the produce of the point of the point of the contemporaries, we must ask them not to prescribe corn plasters for a toothagone, the New York V. C., is about to try a handleap for

cough in Enginad. No one, however, should not one near turned thereby and jump to the conclusion that the philosophers abolished.

If an attempt were ever made to substitute bandienp altogether for time allowance, the club trying such an experiment might were not the first three properties of the control quackery and let a fleet grow up that can never be classed without resorting to time allowance?

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Let treaks Fred, out of Slatter's Placebe, founder
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A.M. Col. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 35, 8 35, 4.35, 5, 5.25, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M., 1.15 mght.

A.M., Hichmond Hill, Glondale, 8.35, 11 A.M., 3.35, 4.35 5.35, 6, 7 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights, 12.15. Sundays, 9 A.M., 6.35 P.M. Creedmoor, 8, 10 A.M., 1.35 P.M., Tuesdays, Wed-Ceredimoor, 8, 10 A.M., L25 P.M., Tuesdays, Wed-nesdays and Saturdays, commencing April 3d. HUNTER'S PT' & WALL, ST., ANNEX—Leave Pici Ti. E. R. (foot Pinest) for Hunter's Pt. 8,39, 10,39, 11,39 A.M., 3,10, 4,10, 5,10, 6,10 P.M. For fur-ther information, tickets, commutation, otc., apply at 229 ftway, cur. Burclay,

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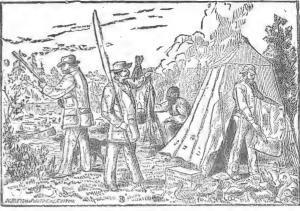
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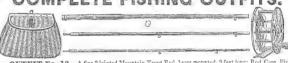
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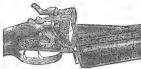
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In the Alleghanies.

BY BODINES

W

THIS was the way of it; but whether to lament or A applaud the undertaking, now that it is accomplished, becomes a matter for serious consideration.

H. and S., our two famous experts with the rod, had been fishing on Slate and Cedar runs, two tributaries of Pine Creek, Lycoming County, Pa. They returned flushed with success, and whispered slyly in my ear that troutand large ones, too-were abundant there. "O you must go, and lay out some of those old lunkers!" they said. H. was particularly clamorous for going, declar-ing he would gladly accompany me during the following week.

Well, the "following week" came, when I apprized H. of my readiness to start. To my surprise, and, when all his excuses had been named, my disgust, as well, "the streams were too low;" "the sign wasn't right;" "Brown said it would be just right on June 1st, and this was only May 27th;" and so on ad infinitum. I was facked ready for a start, and it mattered not to me whether the sign was in the navel or gizzard, nor what reason Brown had for saying trout would rise on the 1st of June and not on the 27th of May. I was ready, and go I would.

I looked about for other company, and struck Joe Now that was a lucky strike, for he proved to be the jolliest sort of a companion. Joe and I therefore took the State Line Railroad, leaving Elmira at 9.30 on Tuesday morning. We reached Lawrenceville two hours afterward, changed cars for Wellsboro, and changed there again for Antrim, at which mining village we arrived at 3 P.M. Now, the stage—a very dignified name for a well-worn "democrat wagon"-leaves Antrim at 1 P.M., going down Babb's Creek, and then follows Pine Creek to Jersey Shore. This was our route, so we telegraphed the driver to wait for us, which I am happy to chronicle he did with the utmost complacency and good humor.

The driver of this stage was not only an accommodating chap, but very convivial and communicative withal. He had just returned from Brazil, he informed us, where he had been working and starving on the railroad that s being constructed there. Said he found a chance to

"stowaway" in a steamer, by which means he reached home. This stage route offered him employment, so here he was to relate to us his experience.

"Any rattlesnakes" well, you just ber there is! See them?" said the driver, exhibiting a bunch of rattles, which he declared he had pulled from a snake's tail the day before, just as he was escaping from the road to the bushes. "But," he continued, "these snakes are no account alongside of them fellows what grown in Brazil. Gosh! I seen a bow constrictor there that measured clean twenty-two feet long. He belonged to a feller what kept a gin mill. He kept him in a long trough. The fellers used to come there to see him and take a drink at the same time. The blamed critter wouldn't eat but once a year, and then he'd fill himself so cussed full he couldn't do nothin' but sleep for the next six months. One day, when he waked up from one of his long snoozes, he looked around for sumthin' to eat. I was there and saw him. Just then the gin mill feller's boy, eight years old, cum runnin' out the house, got in front of that snake, and may be kicked to death with a musskeeter if he didn't swaller that boy quicker'n you could shu your off eye; he did, by hokey!"

"What did the proprietor do?" we inquired.
"Do? Why he dith't do a cussed thing! I shouted and hollered to him like a wild Injin that his snake had swallered his boy; told him to bring a knife and we'd cut the boy out of the durned snake's belly before he was suffocuted. But do you know that blasted cuss said he'd rather lose the boy than the snake. Durned if he didn't."

With such stories did our driver entertain us along the beautiful mountain road leading from Antrin to Brown's, sixteen miles away. We reached our destination at 6 p.M., and found Mrs. Brown at home, who soon prepared us supper and assigned us apartments in her confortable farmhouse. Just opposite her house, across Pine Creek, was seen the mouth of Cedar Run, which can be the beautifule, and the were impatient to try our flies over its surface. Having p

rme trensly my seen the mount of cedar run, which came turnbling down from somewhere among the mountains to the westward. The water looked clear, cool and inviting, so that we were impatient to try our flies over its surface. Having partaken of supper, donned our fishing suits and selected our casts for the evening, we waded across the large creek to the mouth of Cedar Run. There we cast our flies, causing them to settle upon the water in the most approved and fascinating manner. Joe was the first to make a capture.

"I've got him !" he cried.

"How large is he, Joe?"

"I hope to scream if it isn't a chub, and a blue-nosed one at that," he replied.

Just then I had a strike. He didn't behave very troutlike, so I brought him to the surface without delay—another chub. Then Joe caught a—chub. So did I. So did Joe. I another. Joe ditto. Then we quit, meditated, and went up stream further. Soon Joe caught from a beautful crystal pool, which was fed by a delightful little cascade that fell over a huge, mossy rock—just the nicest sort of an abode for a lively trout—a large and sprightly—chub.

sprightly—chub,
I circumnavigated them (Joe and the chub), and took

very promising pool higher up, where I made quite a tatisfactory cast, and landed the very first—horned dace hat had yet been captured. It now became a matter of nip and tuck" between Joe and I as to who should land "nip and tuck" between Joe and I as to who should land the most blue-nosed club and horned dace. We followed that run; the very run that H. and S. had gone into ecs-tassics over but two weeks before; the run they declared was "alive with trout—big ones, too." We followed it, I say, for more than a mile without even getting the re-motest glimpse of a single trout. We accordingly recled up our lines and retraced our steps toward Brown's, determining to try Slate Run, six miles below on the morrow.

steps toward Brown's, determining to try Slate Run, six miles below, on the morrow.

Mr. Brown being away with the only conveyance in the neighborhood, we inveigled a small boy, by sundry proffers of nickles, to wade the creek, walk a mile further below to where the stage put up for the night, and ask the driver to be so kind-hearted, and yet more obliging, by returning and conveying us to Slate Run. We were emboldened to this experiment because of the long wait he had made for us in the beginning of our acquaintance with him. Soon the boy returned, and shouted as he opened the gate:—

"All right; he'll be here at six o'clock in the morning."

"Bless me if that isn't the most obliging stage driver I "Bless me it that isn't the most obliging stage driver I ever struck," said Joe, as he sat on Brown's cosy veranda smoking a fragrant cigar and quizzing the madam as to how she happened to have located in such a wild country. We soon learned that the cause of our ill success in catching trout was entirely attributable to the fact that we had not gone far enough up the stream. "Go up as far as the dam and you will catch all you want," said Mrs. Brown."

far as the dain and you will catch all you want, Saled Mrs. Brown."

She then related to us how two lawyers from Wellsboro (how I wish I had taken their names) cane there a year ago, and brought four palisful of dressed trout from the pool under the dam,

"Caught them all on a fly?" queried Joo.

"No, sir; they caught them pricipally in a net," replied the madam.

Scarcely had we finished the delicious cup of coffee at

Scarcely had we finished the delicious cup of coffee at Mrs. Brown's breakfast tuble, next morning, ere we heard the shout of the stage driver without:—
"All aboard!"
All aboard!"
All aboard we quickly climbed, and were soon set down at the mouth of Slate Run. Here Mr. Tombs, a plump, jolly looking native of the Alleghanies, met and transported us and our baggage over the creek to his mansion at the mouth of the run mentioned.
"Any trout on this creek, Mr. Tombs!"
"Lots of 'em, sir; and rousers, too. Some chaps were here last week, and caught some whoppers below my dam. You can have fine sport here in the evening, if you know how to throw a fly."
"Glad to hear it; we will certainly try, Mr. Tombs,"

here last week, and caught some whoppers below my dam. You can have fine sport here in the evening, if you know how to throw a fly."

"Glad to hear it; we will certainly try, Mr. Tombs," we replied.

Slate Run proved to be a charming stream. Numerous smaller runs empty into it here and there, at the mouths of which heartiful cascades are seen playing over the most delightful mossy rocks that I had ever beheld. The ravines through which these little runs found their way were exquisitely decorated with mosses, ferns, violets, forget-me-nots and brilliant and fragrant azalias. I wandered in and among them, drinking in their fragrance and beauty, almost forgetting the rod in my hand. At the mouths of these streams, one or two fine trout were invariably taken, and at the "splash dam," four miles up, over forty fine fish rewarded my efforts at fly-casting. Joe, who expected to have joined me here for our nooning, he having taken another run, failed to put in an appearance at the appointed hour; so, according to a mutual understanding in case of tardiness of either party, I prepared my trout dinner. First, I built a fire on the beach, far enough away from grass or leaves to prevent communicating flames to the forest, and while this was burning to coals I dressed a few trout, salted and peppered them well, then rolled each trout in a piece of manilla paper, well smeared with butter. When a dozen had been so enveloped I placed them all in a solid pile and wrapped them snugly in a larger piece of the paper, then rolled the wad in a newspaper, and put the bundle to soak for five minutes in the creek. The woodpile having become a glowing bank of coals, I excavated a hole in the center of them with a long stick, and throw my wet budget of trout therein, hastily covering it with the glowing embers. My tin quart cup was now removed from the creek-strap, filled with water from the brook, and placed on the coals. I selected a shady, grassy spot on the bank, washed two flat stones for plates, placed my chunk of bread and butter

locan their careiess and seemingly anniess lights over the surface of the water.

About 4 o'clock I noticed a break in a pool under an overhanging limb from a great scraggly beach. Immediately I strapped on my creel, took my rod in hand, and started down the stream. A cast under the limb rewarded me with a ten inch trout, sleek and fat, who fought violently to free himself from the deceptive fly. Others were taken on my way down, until I reached Tomo's mansion, at 6 o'clock, with a creel well filled as a reward for the day's exertion.

After tea I succeeded in landing a twelve and thirteen inch trout from under Tomb's dam, and as the two beautiful fish lay upon the porch, where the woodsmen had assembled to admire them, many and varied were the stories that were told of the immense fellows that had been taken from that same pool in days gone by, "I saw a twenty-two incher taken there last season," said a native fisherman.

"With a fly?" I innocently inquired.

"Yes, sir-ee; and a awful splashin' and floppin' he made of it, too, before we got him ashore."

Just then a brawny woodchopper, who sat near me smoking his pipe, whispered in my ear:—

"Ask him how many hoops his fly had on."

Indeed, we had encountered that same fly in the narrow stream leading to the pool under the dam that very evening, and noticed with what care the channel had been dammed, so that not a fish of any sort could ascend the stream without becoming a prisoner in the next to entrap him. This, we note, is one of the means the natives have adopted for "protecting" the streams, offering but a slender inducement to angless to seek their haunts and spend money with them.

In the morning we sought and found passage upon a

wagon load of oats for Brown's and Cedar Rau. We started at 5 o'clock, while the air was fragrant with the perfume of the honeystickle and other wild flowers, and ringing with the melody of the wood robio, robin red-breast, lark and myriads of songsters, whose notes become so familiar to the bovers of nature. Bless me, what a delightful morning it was! Joo declared it to be well worth the journey, if only to inhibe the invigorating morning air while we enjoyed the rugged mountain scenery. The sun soon threw his radiant beams over the mountain top, then into the valley below, lighting upeach dewy grass blade with a sparkling brilliancy, only equalled by nature in this charming mood of hers. How every little violet and buttereup nodded and fairly laughed as the crystal dewdrop rolled from its petals to the grass below, giving yet another merry sparkle ero it hid from the threatening sun. How nimble and jolly secund the chipmunks, as they chased each other over the fences and disappeared into the stone piles with a merry chir-mr-rip so ur proximity grow threateningly near. All nature seemed to be in perfect accord, and no disturbing element was anywhere manifested. Even the crows plucked the farmer's young corn, unmindful of our approach, seemingly conscious that no malice could prevail in the farmer's boson at sight of their despoliation upon such a charming morning.

Reaching Brown's, who had returned since our last visit, his horse and buggy were employed to carry us up the precipitous mountain road to the dam on Cedar Run. In and about this dam we fished all day long, bringing many fine fish to creel, and dining sunptuously, as on the day before. At dark we fished in the pool below the down to rise to our flies during the day. At 9 o'clock we left the pool, entirely satisfied with the day's sport, and drove down the winding, rugged road toward our stopping place. Through the pale moonlight, which now and then appeared through the gathering, threatening clouds, we had glimpses of the valley, nearly a thousand f

guido as safely across the ford to his comfortable home. We had now accomplished two full days of angling, and, having taken an inventory of our feelings and desires, Joe and I concluded that we had had exercise enough, and if she certainly had in abundance. Therefore we sought transportation for Antrin.

And right here commenced our fromble. A circus was advertised to spread its tents in Wellsboro, twenty-seven miles distant, on the following day, and as a consequence every spring wagon on Pine Creek, for miles around, was engaged by the dwellers along the creek to take them to the show. So ta vehicle of any sort or description could be had at any price. While we were debating what to do in such an emergency, the denizens of the valley had commenced their migration to the distant village, that they might be there early in the morning to "see the show come in." Mrs. Brown and her niece had precimpted the horse and buggy which we had used during the day, and intended starting for the show grounds at 3 o'clock in the morning. At last a chap was found who was going to the show with a common farmer's wagon, without springs, and alone. He intended starting at 12 o'clock that very night, and Joe and I—blauned fools that we were—engaged to ride with him. At 1.30 o'clock, in the midst of a rain storm, that be nighted, show-struck plebeina drove up to the house and shouted for us to appear. We piled our begage and ourselves into his dirty farm wagon. Joe took a seat by the driver, while 1 occupied the rear of the long wagon. nighted, show-struck plebeian drove up to the house and shouted for us to appear. We piled our baggage and ourselves into his dirty farm wagon. Joe took a seat by the driver, while I occupied the rear of the long waged box (when to stood still long enough), seated on top of my well-filled leather bag. For the first mile it became an exciting and somewhat interesting contest—to Joe—between myself and the black bag, as to which should get on top of the other the greatest number of times in a given number of minutes. Joe professes to have kept tally, and flatters me by saying that I kept my end up pretty well, considering the opportunity I had. That bag had a way of getting from under me, when we struck a rocky spot in the road (which unhappily occurred every rod or two), that would have democalized a less determined spirit than mine. I could bear the pokes in my rocky spot in the road (which unhappiy occurred every rod or two), that would have demoralized a less deter-nined spirit than mine. I could bear the pokes in my ribs from the sides of the wagon, and even the curva-tures occasioned to my spine occasioned from the thump-lugs of the wagon's tail piece, for they scarcely over struck precisely the same spot; but this everlasting sit-fing down in identically the same place on the wagon bottom as the black bag shot from under me to find its determined position in the opposite end of the wagon, was, to say the least, lumiliating to one's feelings, and calculated to take the bottom out of the most spirited and olucky of individuals.

calculated to take the bottom out of the most spirited and plucky of individuals.

"But everything has an end." Never before was this saying so fully, so consciously, I might add, realized by me. And so came our ride to an end at last, for we reached Wellsboro at 9.30 in the morning—well, imagry, sleepy, footsore (Joe says the soreness isn't properly located) and fully persuaded that, rather than repeat the ride, we would risk our bodily comfort in the regions of the danned.

At this writing we are at home. I haven't seen Joe, but hear that if his stock of brandy and brown pamer.

but hear that if his stock of brandy and brown paper holds out he expects to be at his usual place of busines: in the course of

in the course of a week.

A singular story reaches me from the Pine Creek road,
that it seems to have rained trout along that route last
week. I do not pretend to account for the phenomenon,
but I do know that not a trout was to be found in either
of our creeks when we reached Wellsbore. And all this justifies my opening sentence

—The other day, when a flock of wild geese passed over Vir-ginla City, and wheeled in one of their circles, Otey, the long-bowman and "Lone Archer of the Sierra," sent a shaft manny them. It was a long shot, but it was well almed. It went whizzing through the air and penetrated one of the wings of a fiyer, caus-ng it to flutter and lose plac in the flock,—Sacramento Bes.

SPRING SHOOTING IN ILLINOIS.

THE guns have had a long quarantine across the mounted head of a soble stag, which has been as-ned to them as a post of honor. If they could only eak, they would no doubt tell me how weary they are their ignoble inactivity, how they long for their assured ratious to testify to the strength of their barspeak, they would no doubt tell me how weary they are of their ignoble inactivity, how they long for their necisured rations to testify to the strength of their barrels, and to extend again their noisy welcome to the returning hosts of the winged wanderers of rivers and musches. Their silent petition remains no longer unheeded; the latent enthusiasm of their master reawakens in its wonted force, and he gathers up at last his various implements of the sportsman's craft to equip himself for the coming holiday. He has anxiously watted for it for many a day, and he longs to listen again to the soft melodious drumming of the snipe, and to enjoy once more the delicious tremor which sets his nerves all vibrating, when the sound of the nlarmed cry of the flushed bird strikes his ear. rikes his ear.
It is, however, quite a long way to realize all of these

It is, however, quite a long way to realize all of these sunteipations. In the days of aud lang syne, a distance of a couple of hundred miles would have offered serious obstacles to a snipe shooting excursion. By help of our iron-bound highways distances have been marvelously lessened, and the swift locomotive almost rivals the winds in its speed. All inconveniences of old-fashion travel have likewise been blotted out, and the modern and control of the production of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduction of a fixed into a product of the sunterproduct of the sun palace car is but a transformation of a fixed into a moving panace car is but a transformation of a fixed into a moving home, which traverses day and night hundreds of miles, while its occupants enjoy a confortable night's rest. Such is now once more our own lot. The deeply-wooded hills around Lake Chautauqua soon fade into the distance; the level plains of Northern Ohio are crossed while we are soundly asleep, and by noon of next day the whole scenery has become entirely changed into the transformation as sever by which the rolling rearises of Conthe whole scenery has become entirely changed into the monotonous aspect by which the rolling prairies of Central Illinois are characterized. Severe competition has now brought railroads to such a standard of perfection that the majority are about equally good and afford all of the conveniences the most fastidious traveler could possibly exact. While this, however, is true in respect to passengers of the human species, the same can hardly be said in respect to their four-footed friends and companions who are in the case of the sportsman the most indispensable portion of his outfit. While sleeping and dining cars administered profusely to my own bodily wants, the rough and jarring floor of the baggage car had to substitute the comfortable home kenned of the poor animal in my charge, who patiently endures all possible hardships, as long as he imagines that they are indispensable preliminaries to an enjoyable shooting trip. There is certainly a sore need for a few common sense regulations, ships, as long as he imagines that they are indispensable ships, alsong as he imagines that they are indispensable preliminaries to an enjoyable shooting trip. There is cer-tainly a sore need for a few common sense regulations, which ought to govern the transportation of dogs on tainly a sore need for a tew common sense regulations, which ought to govern the transportation of dogs on railroads, since they are there the more liable to accidents than under other circumstance. As, however, matters stand at present, no uniform steps toward amelioration of the many complaints made in respect to dogs have been taken. They are left without any positive guarantees of their safety to the care of careless baggage masters, who, with few exceptions, are in no manner concerned about the comfort of the charges committed to their care, and charge on many roads purely arbitrary extortion fees. There are but a few isolated exceptions to this unwarranted mismanagement, and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern is to my knowledge the only road which has devised a business-like programme by which to adjust this difficulty. While traveling on it, the owner of the dog is insured against all accidents and loss, while a peremptory stop is put to the wholesale extertions which are on most roads practiced by baggagemasters upon those whom circumstances place at their mercy. It would be well for many lines we could name, if they wish to increase their patronage, to adopt like wise the excellent rules made in this respect by the Lake Shore. It coats it is in the triffure sum of sevents. likewise the excellent rules made in this respect by the Lake Shore. It costs by it only the trifling sum of seventy-five cents to forward a dog the distance of more than 500 nules from Buffalo to Chicago. Over and above this signal reduction of average charges, a printed receipt is furnished which guarantees the owner in case of loss the payment of two hundred dollars, providing his property payment of two hundred dollars, providing his property can be proven to be worth the same, or even more, if he chooses to pay above these stipulated regular charges, By giving the baggage master a trilling fee to insure his good-will, and the kind treatment of the dog committed to his care, he is sure to find a coxy, warm, resting corner and sufficient water and food to make his journey as

and sufficient water and food to make his journey as countertable as circumstances admit. By payment of the usual extortion fees we landed at last, dog and all, at Chicago, which is in the midst of a sort of hunter's modern paradise, and though some grounds beyond it may be better than others, there is still an abundance of game along all of the roads leading from that city in any direction of the compass. Most of the river courses of the State offer excellent duck shooting, while also during fall and spring large bags of snipe are made on the immense tracts of adurual lands which fringo their shores. There is no doubt that the large armies of migratory water fowl which resort to the rivers and marshes of the middle belt of the United States follow chiefly two principal lighways of migratory travel. One of these is along the lowlands of the consists, where the shallow bays of the deeply indented shores afford an inexhaustible supply of food, while the other division takes its course along the towants of the coasts, where the smalow bays of the deeply indented shores afford an inexhaustible supply of food, while the other division takes its course along the great central artery of the continent, the Mississippi River. Thence they debouch into its innumerable adjoining marshes, bayous and confluents, which thus at proper seasons are literally swarming with water fow! of all kinds.

It is only a few hours of travel from Chicago to some of the lost pointer on the Ulirais Britan which countries or

It is only a few hours of travel from Chicago to some of the best points on the Illinois River, which empties at Peoria into the Mississippi. We left at 10 c'olock in the morning, and enjoyed the same day a comfortable aftermoon's shooting at the pleasantly situated town of Morris, where we obtained the first glimpse of the Illinois River. In the spring of the year, when its various feeders, the Fox, Des Plaines and Kankakee, are overflowing on account of the surplus of rains and melting shows, the Illinois River then truly ranks as a first-class water course. The beautiful valley along which it winds its way sometimes narrows and again widens until its bordering bluffs are often a couple of miles apart. As the immediate shores are low, they are subject to overflows, and are then converted into one vast sheet of water, which has thus, here and there, the appearance of a large lake, rather than that of a river with well defined shores,

There are also many islands dotting its surface. They have undoubtedly been converted into such from a former peninsular condition by the creding power of runing water, which finds no obstacle for new channels during high floods in the soft and yielding nature of the soil through which it flows. They are mostly deeply wooded, and fringed with a heavy growth of willows, in virtue of which, particularly when overflooded, they ofter the most tempting feeding and roosting grounds possible to thousands upon thousands of wild duck and geese, on their passage North or South.

Notwithstanding this great abundance of game, there

their passage North or South.

Notwithstanding this great abundance of game, there are well defined times of the year when they are in full light only, and during spring, even from the 25th of March to the 10th of April, the sportsman is apt to find the ducks gradually disappearing, and the snipe but sparsely arriving. The former come here in heavy flocks about the 5th of March, and from that time until the latter end of the month the sport is at its height. Toward the beginning of April, however, their ranks are getting thinned, and large bags of what are here called big ducks are no longer made. Where fifty mallards or more are in the beginning—a by no means surprising result of a day's sport—a dozen later on is all that can be reasonably expected from an average day's shooting. The in the beginning—a by no means surprising result of a day's sport—a dozen later on is all that can be reasonably expected from an average day's shooting. The weather is in the meantime still backward, and the snipe, which would more than compensate for the falling off of the big game, have not yet arrived to fill the gap. It is fair to assert, in regard to Central and Northern II-linois, that heavy snipe shooting can hardly be expected before the 15th of April. It is true that these birds often arrive as early as the latter end of March, but they are then merely the advance guard of the main body of the great army, which does not move until green streaks of vegetation variegate the monotonous aspect of the yellow and brown fringes of the river bottoms. The first comers are, overmore, very wild and in poor condition. They will not hie well before the dog, and often rise at distances of over fifty yards or more, since they have not settled down to their proper feeding grounds, where later on they lie often close enough to bear approach within a few feet. In some of these respects they do probably not differ essentially from many other migratory species like the robin, whose cheery song may be heard very early in March, though in Western New York at least the main body of these birds do not arrive until the beginning of April. The strongest, hardliest and most venturesome flyers arrive generally a few weeks in advance, and these are mostly, if not exclusively, composed of males. That such is the case in respect to many ducks is borne out by the testimony of the first receipts of the season in the ermon markets, which often display in early Ratch assorterms and the such as the such is the case in respect to many ducks is borne out by the testimony of the first receipts of the season in the ermon markets, which often display in early Ratch assorterms.

are mostly, if not exclusively, composed of males. That such is the case in respect to many ducks is borne out by the testimony of the first receipts of the season in the game markets, which often display in early March assortments of hundreds of male mallards, the fine plumage of which would support the assumption that they are old birds, well qualified to endure long flights.

Arrived at Morris' unfortunately about the time when many of the ducks had come and gone, and when snipe still luxuriated along the warm, food-teeming marshes of the southern part of the State. Where in the latter end of April bags of a hundred or even more could have been made in a single day, half a dozen or so was now meager reward for a long tramp along as beautiful and tenning grounds as any sportsman could wish for. It meager reward for a long tramp along as beautiful and tempting grounds as any sportsman could wish for. It is, however, but a short distance from there to Henry, Marshall County, which is one of the most famous duck localities of the State, and thither, to make up for disap-pointments in snipe, we wended next our way. But a few miles beyond that place is Chillicothe, where there are mysbyle and suring more ducks shipmed for the few miles beyond that place is Chillicothe, where there are probably each spring more ducks shipped for the Chicago market than from any point along the whole reage of the great game grounds east of the Mississippi. It seems to me that some restrictive laws should be passed to stop the immense shaughter hands here by professional market hunters. As long as it is cold the game shaughtered by these destroyers reaches the great inctropolitan markets in tolerably fair condition, but when a spell of warm weather intervenes hundreds of ducks become spoiled and are thrown into dung carts like so much putrid offal. The game dealer himself realizes no profits from a truffe subject to uncertainties of the weather, and thus in the nature of things pays prices far below the actual value which game as an article of choice food should command.

The market therefore becomes overstocked; tainted and few miles be are probably

The market therefore becomes overstocked; tainted and The market therefore becomes overslocked; tainted and fresh ducks are all mixed up indiscriminately, and sold finally at great losses to get rid of them. All this could be altered if properly enforced laws did not permit their killing after the 1st of April. The continually increasing destruction wrought evermore upon them by professional loafers can lead in the long run only to their final extermination. The efficiency of firearns is now, overmore, much in advance of old-fashioned tools, and an army of pot-hunters armed with them now lines the whole length of the Illinois River, where formerly hardly a shot disturbed the flocks of passing ducks, which are now decimated in the most reckless manner.

The amount of have inflicted upon them may be estimated by a single illustration. I was, while at Henry, assured on good authority that a party of from eleven to thirteen market hunters stationed at Chillicothe never mated by a single illustration. I was, while at Henry, assured on good authority that a party of from eleven to thirteen market hunters stationed at Chillicothe never averaged less for three weeks in early spring than 800 ducks each day. This is only one point of many, although probably one of the best, and the destruction of wild ducks will go on for some year and the extraction of wild ducks will go on for some year and the extraction of wild ducks will go on for some year and the extraction of ready fast disappearing. Henry is still at present a coxy corner for a sportsman. The accommodations which are to be had there at the Paskell House unsurpassed by any in the State outside of the large cities, while its bill of fare rivals in excellence that age cities, while its bill of fare rivals in excellence that age cities, while its bill of fare rivals in excellence that age cities, while its bill of fare rivals in excellence that of the best kept hotels in the proper season, and the conforts of life may thus be enjoyed conjointly with the delights of excellent shooting. There are naturally quite a number of numers living in and about that town. The most of them, however, make duck hunting their only specialty, as they find a ready market for their game; and although the prices paid for it are only nominal, they soon swell into respectable figures on account of the large bags, which even the most nakelled tyro can make. A couple of daza of cavass backs or mallards are frequently shot which even the most and nobody seems to consider it worth while to common on such every-day occurrences. Smaller ducks are hold in still lower esteem, and rank about the same among game as perch does in comparison with black bass. Canvas backs will often visit this locality in great numbers, and us many asseventy-five have been known to be bagged by a single gun in one day. It is dut natural that such circumstances give rise to perfection in all of the outfits necessary to the duck hunters' craft, particularly in respect to boats. While bere we had the loan of one designed and built by Mr. Doty, an ardent and true sportsman, as evidenced by his being one of the few resident subscribers to Forrers and Stream; as well as a most accomplished shot. The excellence of his boats, designed and built by himself, seems to doserve here a few passing comments. Their lower half consists of zinc, which admirably combines lightness with absolute tightness, and to it are joined firmly the upper parts of pine wood. Having sharp stems and steems tapering off in long symmetrical lines, they cut the water like an arrow, while their broad beam renders shooting as steady as on terra him.

hims. When there is no fear of capsizing, as so frequently happens in cranky skiffs, the sense of confort and enjoyment becomes complete, since the labor of rowing them is reduced to a minimum on account of the lightness

and structure.

The great first flights of mallards and canvas backs had already gone northward when I arrived, and the principal shooting was confined to the smaller species, which are considered here of little or no consequence. The principal bulk of them consisted of taffed duck, alias broadies, blue and green-winged teal, the redhead, with a slight sprinkling of shovelers, widgeons, blue bills, wood ducks and whistlers. A few mallards appeared to be lingering still, and llocks of twenty or more were often flushed from near the margins of the many densely wooded and now overflooded islands which do the surface of the river. They would, however, decoy only exceptionally, probably by having gained from experience sufficient wisdom to avoid lurking danger.

We carried, on this occasion, as well as on many other previous excursions, a twelve guage Fox gun, with which, though light and insignificant looking alongside of the tan bore guns used here universally, I succeeded in making as long shots at the heavily feathered ducks as the possibly be expected from guns of far heavier attrument for more than three years, and all flightly in the control of the control

—Hon, Robt. B. Roosevelt has given \$100 to the Tileston Memorial Fund. A notice of this Fund will be ound on our editorial page.

Hatural Distorn.

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FRASER RIVER SALMON

BY MOWITCH-NO II

THE general opinion exists that these salmon die THE general opinion exists that these salmon die after spawning, prior to their return to the see, My convictions are that this opinion, although strongly defended, is entirely an erroneous one, not supported by sufficient data or proof to establish its correctness. Lam free to admit that a large number of salmon never return to the sea, and indeed the immense number found dead and in a dying condition in so many streams is an abundant evidence of this fact, but I contend that this circumstance is simply and wholly the result of natural causes, and not owing in the slightest degree to any inability to return to salt water. The facts of the case may be set forth as follows: From the time the fish leaves the ocean till it returns to it, no food or sustenance is taken (a fact proved beyond dispute), and on its way. causes, and not owing in the slightest degree to any inability to return to salt water. The facts of the case may be set forth as follows: From the time the fish leaves the ocean till it returns to it, no food or sustenance is taken (a fact proved beyond dispute), and on its way to the spawning beds its contact with rocks, gravel and other hard substances bruises and mains it from head to tail. In many instances you will see fish so lacerated and torn as to cause wouder that a fish in such a mutilated condition could make headway in still water, much less in continuing its course through the rough and rapid current encountered in the Fraser at almost every place fifty miles above its mouth. Then the spawning process is a great tax upon the physical powers of all ish, and indeed the same may be said to hold good as regards the act of reproducing their kind upon all animals, leaving them weak and helpless for the time being. Those persons that may have had the pleasures of ily-fishing accorded to them can not have failed to notice the difference between a salmon fresh from the sea and a kelt on a rod. Besides, this fresh water has, so to speak, a softening influence upon the flesh of salmon, destroying in some degree the muscular powers of the fish's body, and this to an appreciable and noticeable extent. Now the whole may be summed up in a very few words; The salmon who started from the sea full of health and vigor, strong in the body and strong in purpose, after many weary days, weeks, and in some cases months, of ceaseless toil wending its way up cataracts, rapids and falls, making leaps, and exercising powers that no other fish is capable of, bent upon the one sole purpose of depositing its ova in proper situations to enable the unerring laws of nature to be carried out, during the whole period taking no food to supply the wasting tissues strained to their utmost extent, finds itself sometimes hundred of miles away from its normal element, the wide ocean, emacaited, wasted, had with the salmon success mention birds of prey, such as gulls, crows, ravens, buzzards, eagles, etc., become so surfeited as to be almost unable to ity. The settler's pig, if not securely penned, takes a hand in the free lunch so generously spread, and if he does not save, certainly he spoils his bacon, as nothing is more nauseous than fishy pork, which evolves, during the process of cooking, an effluviam, to use a homely simile," that would divive the dogs out of a tan yard." In autumn the banks of almost all the salmon streams are lined to such an extent with dead and dying salmon and the air is polluted to such a degree as to almost make one swear to abjure salmon diet as rigidly as a Musselman does pork. Unquestionably those salmon that retain sufficient vital powers to enable them to return to the sea invariably do so, and this circumstance that came under my own observation goes a long way to establish the correctness of my views.

One autumn—during the month of October, if my recollection serves me right—the various creeks emptying into Burrard Inlet, an arm of the sea on the Gulf of Georgia, owing to the protracted drought were so low that salmon could not ascend them at the customary period of spawning. The inlet was fairly alive with salmon, most of them with their ova in a very advanced condition, fully ready for deposit—in some cases so ripe as to freely exude from the lish upon the slightest pressure.

that salmon could not ascend them at the customary period of spawning. The inlet was fairly alive with salmon, most of them with their ova in a very advanced condition, fully ready for deposit—in some cases so ripe as to freely exude from the lish upon the slightest pressure. This state of affairs lasted for many days, and was the occasion of an occurrence that never took place during my residence on Burrard Inlet—a period of nine years—except this one year. A small fresh water pond, fed by the waste of a nill flune, was used for the purpose of storing saw-lose till wanted for use at the saw-mill, a half a nile or so below, when the logs were removed from the point of the purpose of storing saw-lose till wanted for use at the saw-mill, a half a nile or so below, when the logs were removed from the point was made by running a dam according to the point of the point of the point of tides at that particular season of the year. The salmon, driven to extremity, made use of the point by leaping the gate and depositing their ova, after which they leaped the gate back into salt water, and none remained in the pond, which was proved in this way: The water escaped, owing to a break, about ten days or a fortnight afterward, leaving the pond dry, but no salmon were there, while large quantities of ova were visible at the upper end of the pond, the bottom of which was gravel to some extent. Now, were the former theory the true one, why did they not romain and die? I saw an Indian one morning in less than three hours each over thirty salmon, gating them with a codish hook fastened to the end of a twelve or fourteen foot pole, at the foot of this dam; so it will be seen I am not drawing conclusions

from an isolated or small number of cases. The necessity for using this pond occurred only for one season, and never have I known a salmon before or since to use the pond in question for spawning.

1 believe that salmon return to the river of their nativity (perhaps not the particular tributary, but the main river) to spawn. In support of this I think it worthy of mention that each river has its own kind of salmon. These are peculiar to itself alone, and these scaly gentlemen never seem to make a mistake, and go up the wrong one, as salmon that are peculiar to one river are each season of spawning to be found in such river, and in it alone. Sulmo quinnat has never been seen in the Fraser, nor a suckeye in the Columbia. Some varieties spawn each year, others every alternate one. No disease has been observed in the salmon of this river beyond the mainned and diseased condition as above mentioned, caused by bruises and laceration. No parasites are attached to them after a few thays sejourn in fresh water. Salmon in the sea, and for a few days after entering the rivers, are sometimes infested with a parasite locally known as salmon lice, but these die and become detached shortly after being brought into contact with fresh water.

Their only natural enemy in fresh water is the leopard seal. These animals are few in number, and rarely ascend above tical waters, so it might be said that the salmon, when once started on its upward journey, is free from enemies other than the genus homo, ranging from Mr. Lo—who with his primitive appliances seeks to secure enough for present use, and to ensure food for himself and family during next winter—to the canacry proprietor, who uses overy endeavor to outive his neighbor, and put up at least one thousand cases of forty-eight canse each during each dury of the salmon season. Some idea of their immense numbers may be derived from this. One fisherman of my acquaintance caught with a drift net, one hundred fathoms in length, eight hundred and fifty-three salmon on a ten hours' shift

CAPE MAY WARBLER (D. Tigrina).—A specimen of this extremely rare Dendrocca was obtained here yesterday. I send it to you that savant ornithologists may, if they desire, hold an inquest as to identity. I have not hitherto met this beautiful and rare bird any where in this Province. American naturalists seem to know little of its habits or migratory movements. Samuels says of it: "This bird is so exceedingly rare in New England that it can be regarded as a straggler. Of its habits I know nothing, and I can give no description of its nests and eggs." May this pretty stranger be regarded as new, and recorded an addition to our Quebee fauna? I think so. J.N. Quebee Morning Chronicle.

Maynard records having found this beautiful little warbler inhabiting the large coniferous forests of Maine, but we do not remember before hearing of its presence so far north as Quebec,

Do Snakes Hiss?—Richmond, Va., May 21st.—The belief is almost universal that snakes hiss. The "hissing serpent" is almost as common a phrase as the "unierring rifle;" and yet I am by no means sure that screpents ever biss, and am certain that rifles are never unerring. In my younger days I kept several varieties of snakes in my room for months continuously, and have been more than usually intimate with the snakes indigenous to this latitude, but have never heard one his, and do not think that I ever met a man who would affirm that he himself had heard them hiss. It may be thought sacrilegious to cast a doubt upon such a time-honored belief, but I should like to know the truth.

ENGUREE.

We certainly have always believed that some species of snakes hiss—Heterodon platyrhinos, for example; but should be glad to have the question here raised decided by the observations of the many field naturalists among our readers.

among our readers.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—While out trout fishing in May, my friend M. and myself observed a very curious accident in nature. A song sparrow (*Melospica melodia*), in trying to fasten a horse hair for her nest, one end of which was imbedded in the soft ground, got the other around her neck in a way that it formed a running noose, and when we saw her first she was making framic efforts to free herself, every one of which only served to tighten the noose around the poor bird's neck. We caught her and took off the hair, for which service she was apparently very thankful. We made an examination of the hair and found that the whole thing was an accident and not the trick of some country boy, as we at first supposed.

Elmira, N. I,

Elmira, N. Y.

Lannean Society.—The Linnean Society on May 15th dissolved for the summer, to meet again probably in October or November. Among papers read at the later meetings were the following: One by Mr. S. D. Osborne on the Fringillida which breed on Long Island, Eighteen species were given, though of a few the nest had not actually been taken. In this category occurred the names of the savanna sparrow (Passeroulus Saudvicensis), black throated bunting (Spizz americana) and rose-breasted grosbeak (Goniopheu Indoviciana). The most common breeding sparrow, at least along the south side of the island, was stated to be (Poweles grannineus,) the vesper sparrow, though both species of Ammodratus were also characterized as abundant breeders. The breeding season of the sharp-lailed finch, however, commenced earlier and continued much later than that of the seaside. A nest of the purple finch was recorded as having been taken at Bayside by Mr. Pearsall, and several recent nests of the Cardinal grosbeak (Cardinals grighianus), from Staten Island, were mustioned, August 18th was given as a late due for fresh eggs of the goldfinch (Astragalinus tristis.) Mr. H. B. Bailey gave some interesting facts about our common snowbird

(Junco). The species was considered both on its mightion and in its summer home.

About the Umbagog region in Maine, eggs of the first brood are usually laid about the last of May, though sometimes the young, which are not ordinarily hatched until the first week in June, are to be found at the same time. Most of the members agreed with Mr. Bailey in accrediting this bird with greater vocal powers than usually seem to be recognized. Mr. L. S. Foster called attention to some of the skeletal characteristics of the night heron (Nyeliardea grisca newia), as exemplified in a complete skeleton discovered near the shore at Rockaway. This skeleton was found lodged in a bush, and the extensive ossification subtending the compound fractions.

attention to some of the skeletal characteristics of the might heron (Nyeliardea grisea mavia), as exemplified in a complete skeleton discovered near the shore at Rockaway. This skeleton was found oldged in a bush, and the extensive ossification subtending the compound fracture of the humerus—from which death had evidently resulted—indicated a lingering death of perhaps a month, and the strenuous efforts of nature to right itself. A letter of Mr. Franklin Benner, Minneapolis, Minn. under date of April 14th, treated at some length of certification of certification of the matters in that quarter. Waxwings had been about for two months past, and were of very domestic habits, searching for their food about the city door yards and in the vicinity of dwellings. The majority of those which had been taken were conspicuous for the dullness of their plumage, and often the entire absence of the waxen appendages to the secondaries,—Mr. Chas Earle gave a list of birds which had observed near Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. The sooty term was recorded, and also a specimen of the lark-finch (Chondestes grammacca), new to the island, and adding another record to the increasing list of its eastern occurrences. This bird was taken August 20th, 1870. A paper by Mr. R. T. Morris, on the entozoa of man, treated of some of the internal parasites of which man forms the involuntary host. Characteristic traits were discussed, results of their presence alluded to, and the main points of the varied cycle of existence of some species traced.

Mr. W. C. Weckoff made some remarks on our fiddler

species traced.

Mr. W. C. Wyckoff made some remarks on our fiddler

Mr. W. C. Wyckoff made some remarks on our fiddler crabs, evincing careful observation of their habits—some of which indicated a high degree of intelligence. Protective minnicry in some of the more marked features of their coloration was also shown.

Mr. E. P. Bicknell read a paper on the floral family Violucces, as represented in our northern suburbs. Nine species and two varities of violets were enumerated, with remarks upon their habits, characteristics and relative abundance. Mr. Bicknell also gave a list of the arrival of the birds this season, with remarks thereon.

In this it was shown that in general the arrivals had been early, in some instances unusually so.

Insect Pests in Virginia.—Blacksburg, Va., May 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—The timber near this place is suffering serious damage from the attacks of the common May bug (Melontha vutgaris). The multitude of them is attonishing, and the roaring noise of their wings resembles a rising wind storm. They feed only at night, and remain securely hidden by day. They prefer the white oak, but attack also other species of oak, chestnut, and even the black walnut. Ash, maple, elm and other trees seem to be exempt. There are many superb specimens of the white oak scattered over the grounds of the Virginia Agricultural College here, upon which at this moment not a single green leaf is left. Several of the finest of them suffered last year, and were partly killed. It seems impossible that they can again ally. Whole belts of trees in the surrounding forest are completely demuded of foliage. It appears to me serious mischief is threatened, and I have never seen anything of the sort elsewhere. I cannot discover that any enemy is likely to seriously check these beetles. The crows, of which there are only a few here, feed on them chiefly during the spring months. The crow black birds are not here in sufficient numbers to do material good. The common flicker (Colaptes awardus) is an expert in getting them out of the grass, but flickers are few; foxes eat them; sequirels fatter on them, and doubtless other common micker (cotaptes dariaus) is an expert ingectual them out of the grass, but flickers are few; foxes eat them; squirreds fatten on them, and doubtless often birds and rodents help more or less, but none or all of these are capable of doing much good. Man appears to be a helpless looker on, who can do nothing, and does not know what to expect. What say those acquainted with bug-ology? M. G. ELLZEY.

This beetle (Lachnosterna quercina), though seldom sufficiently numerous to do very serious injury, as in the present case, certainly deserves the attention of entomologists. In the Middle States the skunk is one of its most persistent enemies, and destroys great numbers of the larvæ by digging them out of the ground, should be glad to hear from entomologists on the subject.

ARIVALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENEGERIE FOR WEEK ARIVAIS RECEIVED AT CENTILAL PARK MENDGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE FRIL—One Brazillam monkey (Cebus capacious) presented by Mr. B. Warren Barlow. Four brown monkeys (Cebus Attaelluo), purchased. Two black bear cubs and two young foxes, presented by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A. One crow (Cercus americanus) presented by Mr. P. Jacckles. One red squirrel (Scieturis habeomics, presented by Master John S. Ascough. Two scarlet tamagers (Puranga rubra. One bobolink (Dalehonie), torgarran. One red-breasted grosoback (Hodjundies adosicianus). One hawfinel (Cocothraustes whydras). One toucan Ramphastos ariel). All purchased.

V. A. Conklin, Director.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"SHAWANGUNK,"—Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Mr. P. C. Plaisted's 'intelligent Indian," in Forest AND STREAM of May 27th, could know but little of the meaning or appropriateness of the name "Shawangunk," if he said it signified "povernor!" Forty years and more agone, I wed in plain view of the shining sides of "Shawangunk Mountains," and the old citizens, whose memory went back to the time of the burning of Wawasing and other Indian attractics, always gave the meaning of Wawangunk." (uronnuneal by them "Shangung as 2011). ing of "Shawangunk," (pronounced by them "Shongum) as Shining of "Shawangunk," (pronounced by them "Shongum) as Sun-ing Rocks. Certainly no name could be more appropriate, for the smooth faces of the bare rocks, in many places, shone in the sun-light like glistening ice, at a distance of several miles. The sight man could make a book of intense interest by writing up the facts and legends connected with the Shawangunk Mountains. Ju-dians, Dutch, French and English, have each by turns possessed the valley, and were often in deadly conflict. 5 J. H. D.

ffish Culture.

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[From a Staff Correspondent.]

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN,

VI.

THE first thing which the visitor to the Exhibition notices is the great number of things which are produced in the water besides the fish themselves, and the number of articles used in the fisheries of whose the number of articles used in the fisheries of whose previous existence he has been entirely ignorant. This was well shown by the mingled pleasure and astonishment with which an English fisherman viewed the "woolen nippers" in use among our fisherment for gripping the line when hauling in, and suggesting contort in handling a heavy wet cod line in cold weather. No doubt they will hasten to use so simple a contrivance, and others will wonder, as they did, that they never thought of it before, while some Norwegian fishermen viewed a harpoon-gun with admiration, evidently seeing the iron bolt sink through the blubber and into the vitals of leviathan. leviathan.
The ladies are much interested in the American display

the iron bolt sink through the blubber and into the vitals of leviathan.

The ladies are much interested in the American display of furs, prominent among which are the skins of the sea-otter, Enhydra marina, and the fur-seal. Calthrhims uranus. The latter is shown in three stages, viz.: the raw dried skin with its long, rough hair entirely concealing the fur beneath; the plucked and dressed skin, showing the tawny fur and the dyed article as worn by the ladies, and, by the way, it is but little worn by German ladies, who dress neatly but not extravagantly, and do not seem to worry the life out of a husband of moderate means for a three hundred dollar seal skin. Not that your correspondent knows of any ladies who have or might do so, still we cannot say what might be done among savage nations where love, of finery is carried to excess. The seal fisheries of Alaska are illustrated by a series of water color sketches by Mr. Henry W. Elliott, five in number, respectively entitled; "The Fur Seal Rookery at Reef Point." showing the herd on the breeding grounds, the old bulls with their cows, each occupying their own positions; "Gathering the Drive," seal drovers selecting the animals from the herd for the day's slaughter on Zoltoi Sands, one of the twelve hauling grounds of the fur seal on St. Paul's Island, Alaska; "The Drive in Motion," seals being driven up to the slaughtering field near the settlement, St. Paul's Island; "The Killing Field," matives slaughtering the breeding season (in the first picture named they seem to number hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to manner hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to mamber hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to mamber hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to mamber hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to mamber hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over to mamber hundreds of thousands, stretching as far over the slaughter to the stretching as far over the slaughter to the stretching as far over the slaughter to the st pictures give not only an idea of the limense numbers of the scale which gather at the islands during the breeding season (in the first picture named they seem to number bundreds of thousands, stretching as far over the rocks as the cye can reach), but also show how the herd is cared for and the proper animals selected for killing and the herd kept up to its proper breeding capacity by the "Alnska Commercial Company" of San Francisco, no more being killed than both the herd and the market will bear, although to all appearances, judging from the immense numbers in Mr. Elliott's excellent pictures, the herd could stand an enormous draft without seriously diminishing its future crop, and one is tempted to conclude that the market has more to do with the number of pelts taken than any other consideration, and we poor fishermen and scribblers, who long more to see our better halves arrayed in the warm and dressy seal skins than our blessed partners themselves do, wish that we could take a hand in the killing and skinning for half a day in order that the domestic Christmas tree might bear

we could take a hand in the killing and skinning for half a day in order that the domestic Christmas tree might bear another fruit which would not only warmly wrap a beloved form, but also cause wondering remarks behind the closed blinds over the way as to its possible genuineness and probable cost.

A series of maps illustrating the range of some of the favorite American fishes and the fishing grounds, prepared by Prof. G. Brown Goode, hang in the hallways and are so well done as to excite (best of all commendation) the attention and favorable comment of the few men who are able to appreciate their value and the thoroughness with which this work is done. The maps are arranged as follows:—

are arranged as follows :-

No. I. Provisional map showing geographical distribution of tishes of the salmon family in the Eastern United States. No. 2. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the cod (Gadus morrhum), and the locations of the fishing

and the projection in a phowing the geographical distribution of the ead (fedite morthum), and the locations of the fishing grounds and fishing ports.

No. 3. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the halibut (Hippoplossis religiors), on the coast of North America

No. 3. Provisional imap showing the geographical distribution of the halibut (Hippophosus uniquirs), on the coast of North America and the principal fishing grounds in 1850.

of the macker(Stember-Seembres), its seasonal movements, and the dishing grounds and fishing ports.

No. 5. Map showing the reographical distribution of the mechanical (Brebarlian preparation) and the dishing provided and the dishing grounds and fishing ports.

No. 5. Provisional trap showing the geographical distribution of the fishes of the herring family in Eastern North America.

No. 6. Provisional map showing the geographical distribution of the fishes of the herring family in Eastern North America.

No. 7. Provisional map showing the geographical range of the material North America.

No. 8. Map showing the distribution of the oyster beds on the coast of Now England and Nova Seotia, from data furnished by Mr. Ernest ingersoil.

From the explorations of the United States Coast Survey.

No. 10. Map showing the obstructions to the system closed of Mary-land.

d. From the explorations of the United States Coast Survey, to, 10. Map showing the obstructions to the ascent of fish in the ers of Maine, 1876. Compiled by C. G. Atkins and E. M. Stil-II. Also a relief model of the off-shore banks of the Uni-

Also a relief model of the off-shore banks of the United States, showing the contours, shaded in colors, to the depth of 2,800 fathoms, prepared for the United States Fish Commission by Mr. C. Lindenkohl, together with some interesting fish cultural charts, which will be mentioned under the proper head, a collection of charts used by fishermen, exhibited in the collection of the United States Coast Survey and the Hydrographic Office, and likewise the more popular "Eldridge Charts," published by S. Thaxter & Son, Boston.

The heats and medels of bosts sent by Apparica are re-

likewise the more popular "Eldridge Charts," published by S. Thaxter & Son, Boston.

The boats and models of boats sent by America are remarkable for their clean cut and evident ability to sail as far in a given time as possible, and the sea-going qualities of the famous "dory" are much discussed, the wouder being that it is a good boat to sail in and yet has no keel, something which your correspondent does not un-

derstand, but which seems plain enough to Capt. Collins, derstand, but which seems pian enough to Capt. Comms, the representative American fisherman of the stat!, who of course knows all about it; and then there is the fact that two or three persons have sailed from America to Europe in them, which not only illustrates the seaworthiness of the boax, but also nost beautifully shows the great care which Providence exercises over the lives of fools. There are six dories, with complete rigs for the different kinds of fishing. Here they are, as rigged by Caut. Collins:— Capt. Collins:

apt. Collins:—
No. 1. Rigged for hand-lining on the Banks, sixteen ound anchor, with twenty fathoms of line; one pair light foot oars; two hand-lines on reels, with gear attached, each twenty-five fathoms long, with leads of three pounds; bait bucket and board, spare hooks, two squid lines with jigs, two bird lines with hooks, shark lance, water jugs, etc. Length of boat, twelve and a

lance, water jugs, etc. Lengua o. half feet.
No. 2. Thirteen feet long; used in Gloucester for winhalf feet.

No. 2. Thirteen feet long; used in Gloucester for winter fishing for cod; rigged for shore trawling and handlining with a tub of trawl line; ground line, 1,775 feet of fourteen pound tarred cotton line; 500 No. 15 hooks, three and a half feet apart on ground line; gangings two feet long, of cotton line (thirty threads); trawl buoys, etc.; sail, eleven feet on foot, nine feet hoist, five feet head.

No. 3. Fourteen 5.

etc.; Sall, eleven feet on toot, filme feet hous, ave see head.

No. 3. Fourteen feet long; rigged for mackerel seining; four lines, each two and a half feet long; through holes in ribbon on starboard side, used to fasten the seine.

No. 4. Fourteen and a half feet long; rigged for haddock fishing. This style is strongly built, and more adapted for carrying large loads than for speed, They are built wider and deeper than the fifteen foot "Bank dory," and are used almost exclusively for winter fishing, catching haddock, and after picking fish from trawls and loading the dory, the vessel theu goes to the dory, consequently speed gives place to carrying capacity and sea-going qualities. Rigged with a tub of trawl line; ground line, 1,755 feet of fourteen pound tarred cotton; 560 No. 15 hooks, three and a half feet spart on gaugings two feet long.

500 No. 15 hooks, three and a half feet apart on gangings two feet long.
No. 5. Fifteen feet long; the "Bank dory" used in halibut fishing, and rigged for the same; built more for speed and ease of rowing, for in this fishery the vessels anchor, and the dories have to be loaded and rowed, often for miles. Patent "burdy-gurdy" windlass for trawl, with patent trawl roller, large size, single score, line attached; mast hole in forward thwart; mast, fitteen feet long; sail, fourteen feet on foot, six feet on head, thirteen feet hoist; ground line made of fifteen lines, twenty-five fathoms each, equalling 2.350 feet thirty-two pound tarred cotton line; 150 No. 6.338 "Kirby" halibut hooks, fifteen feet apart on ground line, amonings five feet long; two sixteen pound trawl am "Alroy" hallott hooks, fitteen rest apart on ground mas, gangings five feet long; two sixteen pound trawl anchors, buoys, etc.

No. 6. A style of dory built in America and builtile

No. 6. A style of dory butter in anteries and out attending tweet there, being shipped in large numbers to the French fishermen at St. Pierre, Miquelon. This is fifteen and a half feet long, and of the same depth and width as the haddock dory, very strong, the timbers being heavier and more numerous than those preferred by the Americans. Rigged for cod trawling.

The National Museum exhibits birch bark canoes, wooden canoes, kyaks, nminks and other Indian boats, wooden canoes, kyaks, nminks and other Indian boats,

cans. Higged for God trawning.

The National Museum exhibits birch bark canoes, wooden canoes, kyaks, uniaks and other Indian boats, perhaps the most curious of which is a round skin boat of the Hidatza (Gros Ventres) Indians, from Fort Buford, Dakota, collected by Dr. W. Matthews, U. S. A. This is a frame of twigs or roots, over which is stretched a buffalo skin, making a tub-shaped affair about five feel in diameter and perhaps two feet deep. This is curious, because it so closely resembles the Welsh "coracles," exhibited in the English department, the only difference being that in the latter the frame is of split slats, and the covering is of canvas; still it is said that these latter are but imitations of the skin boats formerly used by Welshmen, and it seems very probable.

A whaleboat, fully rigged, was the cause of a Indicrous mistake. A correspondent of a London paper wrote that "an American whaleboat was on exhibition, as completely furnished with everything necessary for immediate action as a fire engine is with all its men seated." It was printed thus: "An American whaleboat equipped as a fire engine, with the mon seated and ready for action, is one of the features of the exhibition." It no doubt would be if it were true, but Berlin has not disbanded its fire department yet in order to adopt the plan of harpooning a burning building and towing it out to sea.

Holland and Norway are quite strong in boat models, as well as Germany, the North Sea fishing boats bearing a family resemblance to each other and to those of England, who also shows a few. Judging from the models, as well as Germany, the North Sea fishing boats bearing a family resemblance to each other and to those of England, who also shows a few. Judging from the models are round bowed and of a model which might be called "tubby." while the American style is sharper, cleaner cut and invariably schooner-rigged. China shows but

are round bowed and of a model which might be chared "tubby," while the American style is sharper, cleane cut and invariably schooner-rigged. China shows he few boats or models, the most striking one being a boad with a figure of a man, life size, and about a dozan stuffed comorants ranged about the side waiting for the stuffed cormorants ranged about the side waiting for the signal to dive. It is the fashion to slip a ring on the neck of the bird, in order that it cannot swallow the fish, at least so the story goes; but it is noticeable that these birds have no ring on, and no one seems to know if the omission is by accident or design, the latter seeming to the writer to be the most probable, for the reason that if it be customary to use the ring it would be too important an object in illustrating cormorant fishing to be omitted by a people so given to detail.

The Rabbit-Moth Sucker.—Nashville, Tenn., June 6th.—Col. McEven received a most complimentary letter from Prof. Baird on the subject of the rabbit-mouth sucker. It had been described before by Prof. Jordan, though a specimen had never reached him until the one sent by the colonel. In a few days I am promised a specimen of still another new variety of fish which has appeared in the Harpeth this year.

J. D. H.

THE NEW LOBSTER LAW.—The new lobster law reads as follows: "Chap. 282. An Act for the preservation of lobsters. Passed May 13th, 1889; three-fifths being present. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Whoever shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in possession

with intent to sell, any lobster less than ten and one-half with intent to sell, any lobster less than ten and one-half inches in length, measurement to be taken from one extremity of the body to the other, exclusive of claws or feelers, shall, for every such offense, be subject to a fine of \$5; and in all prosecutions under this act the possession of any lobster not of the length herein prescribed shall be prima facie evidence to convict. Sec. 2. All forfeitures accruing under this act shall be paid one half to the person making the complaint, and one-half to the city or town where the offense was committed. Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on June 1st, 1880."

Sea and River Mishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis, Salmon, Salmo salar, Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis, Laud-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri.

Maskalonge, Esox nobilior. Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucit Yellow Perch, Perca flavese

goteeri.

Salt Water.
Sea Bass, Centropristis atrarius.
Sbeepshead, Archosaryus probalove, phrius.
Striped Bass, Roccus linneatus.
White Ferch Morone macricana.
Water Ferch Morone macricana.
Weakfish, Comeston regales.
Kingtish, Montetrus nebulosus,

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

-Mr. L. L. Hubbard's "Summer Vacations at Moose head Lake "should be consulted by all who wish accurate information about the waters of Northern Maine. See the advertisement elsewhere.

the advertisement elsewhere.

VSEA TROUT FISHING.—Boston, June 12th.—Allow me to add an item to your very valuable fish and game directory. Such of your readers as desire good sea trout fishing, with pleasant surroundings and moderate priced board at a good hotel, kept by an obliging landlord, can find jest what they desire at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay. The best time is from July 1st to Aug. 1st. The fish are very gamy, and range in size from one to five pounds. The hotel is kept by Mr. James Fennel, who will also furnish boats and guides. Guides charge from \$1 to \$1.30 per day, including boat; less rates if they are engaged by the month. For any further information address James Fennel, Tadousac, P. Q., Canada. Tadousac is reached by rail to Quebec, and thence by boat down the beautiful St. Lawrence. Fare from Quebec to Tadousac, \$3.50 : distance, 113 miles, which is done in daylight, giving a chance to enjoy the scenery.

W. M. B.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, QUIBEC, Jane 8th,—Since the middle of May I have been rambling around the waters of this country with a seven ounce green-heart in hand after Sulmo fontinalis. Brook fishing has been good, but pond (small lakes) fishing but medium. Last Thursday night I brought up at French's Hotel, Scotstown, and the next morning, with W. J. McDuff, a Vermonter guide, I visited the bay, where I camped that night near the mouth of Mountain Brook, and Saturday night returned to the hotel. I fished but a fow hours each day; my catch weighed thirty-four pounds. I saw one otter and moose, deer and beaver signs in plenty. Yesterday I went up to the still waters on the Salmon River, where I caught in a few hours twenty pounds of fine trout, ranging from one quarter to one and three quarter pounds each. Fifty pounds per day could be taken on a favorable day at the "Bog" by any good By-fisherman if he felt so disposed. I saw numerous deer signs on the Salmon River, at the "Bog" by also saw a large number of black and wood ducks, both young and old.
Railroad fare to Scotstown from Sherbrooke, \$2, return ticket, Hotel, \$1 per day, W. J. McDuffs terms, \$1 or \$1.25 per day. A few large trout are taken in the rapids in front of the hotel. These waters are seldom visited by expert fly-fishers.

STANSTEAD

Connecticut Lakes.—Chester writes that the spring has opened favorably, with all promise for an excellent season's fishing. In the early spring deer were unusually abundant about the lake and the trail toward the settlement. Caribou also showed themselves in unusual number, and that the mooso have enjoyed a winter of undisturbed retirement, perhaps the best of evidence is that mone have been seen. Alce american loves to be let alone, and unless driven by invasion from his retreats leaves to the deer and caribou the risky snow-time habit of occasionally straying into the vicinity of the settlements. ments.

ments.
Uncle Tom has been making some improvements about his camp for the comfort of his little circle of summer friends. Those friends will be glad to know, however, that in spite of slightly enlarged capacity his place shall still remain the same most characteristic hunters' camp that it has been, and none the less in keeping with the spirit of the forest in which it stands.

CONNECTICUT—Putnam, June 10th,—The Hon, Charles Cheesboro and Eugene Wheelock, Esq., have started on a monthly vacation among the trout brooks of Northern Maine. These gentlemen are true sportsmen. They have promised us a weekly report of their rambles, which I shall send to you.

shall send to you.

WADIRONDACK TROUT FISHING.—Moira, N. Y., June 7th.
—Trout fishing is at its best now in all the large streams and ponds in this vicinity of the Adirondacks. Several parties from here have been up to both branches of the St. Regis Rivers, and all report the fishing splendid. Two that went to the Sixteen-mile Level, above Blue Montain, caught a nice lot of large trout with a fly; twenty out of one hole near Indian Rock. They say the deer are very plenty now along the level, and that they saw five during the three days they were there. I intend to go up there the last of the month and stop several weeks in that vicinity. The trout fishing is better this month, but the black flies are not so had in July as now, and one can find plenty of good fly-fishing then. I wish to say to those thinking of coming to the northwestern part of the

Adirovdacks this season that they will find Brushton the best place to leave the cars to go to the hunting and fishing grounds. There is a good hotel within a few steps of the depot which has a good livery attached, and there is also another livery stable in the place, so parties will be able to get a suitable conveyance at any time to go to any part of the woods. It is as near and nearer to the hunting and fishing grounds than any station on the railroad except Moira, which is the same, but is a larger village than the latter, which is half a mile from the depot, and bas no livery stable at present. The distance from it to the Blue Mountain House is twenty-four miles. A letter addressed to Giles' Hotel, Brushton, Franklin County, N. Y. (Edward Lirchfield, proprietor), will reach it.

A. CORNISI.

A. Cornish.

A. CORNISI.

New York—Constableville, Levis Co., June 7th.—Fish Creek is a beautiful stream and full of trout. It rises above Lowville, and flows into Oneida Lake. It is sixty-five miles in length, and the angler will find excellent fishing all the way, with good camping grounds every few miles. Excellent accommodations may be secured at private houses at \$t\$ per day. In six hours of fishing the other day 1 caught six trout, weighing respectively thirteen, fifteen and twelve ounces, and sixty others weighing ive and three-quarter pounds. My companion caught one hundred and twenty-five fish. Visitors may come here via Utica, Black River Railroad, thirty-five miles, \$1.0; stage to Constableville, eight miles, fifty cents; livery to the creek, eight miles, \$5 for party of six, there and return. A pair of shoes with hob nails should be provided for wading. Parties desiring further information may address P. O. Box 75.

H. S. B.

The Thousand Islands.—River St. Lawrence, Cape Vincent, N. Y.—Here are to be found almost every species of fresh water fish. The gamy bass and the voracious pickerel are captured in large quantities, and it must be a poor fisherman who cannot secure a good sized string of these fish almost every day. The great sport, however, in this vicinity, is to capture a mascalonge—the king of fresh water fish. Enormous specimens have been caught here—one weighing as high as seventy-two pounds, and many others varying from thirty pounds up, and a host of smaller ones. During the season of bass fishing, the number caught is almost incredible, from fifty to sixty per day being a fair average for the expert angler, and in many cases exceeding these figures. There are a large number of fishing boats manned by oarsmen who are not only familiar but able to conduct the pleasure seeker to the very best fishing grounds, and at moderate prices. In addition, the new and fast steam yacht Reindeer will make Cape Vincent her headquarters during the season of 1878, and will be ready at all tions to tow fishing skiffs and their occupants to any portion of the river at noderate rates, and will also take excursion parties when desired. In the fall this is the duck hunters' paradise. The waters of the adjacent bays are black with water fowl, and the hunter cannot fail to succeed in bagging a goodly score. Other species of game are to be found in their appropriate season.

The Rathburn House is situated on a pleasant site, commanding a splendid view of the River St. Lawrence, and in close proximity to that noble stream. The rooms are commodious and cool during the hottest weather.

Iowa—Manchester, June 7th.—The black bass season opened June 14th, and every boy and man who had a rod was on the banks of the Maquoksta with a soft-shell crab or minnow. The catch indicates great hauls of large bass. A string of eight or ten, weighing from one pound to four and a half, was no very great string. The waters are up again, and the sportsmen will have to wait patiently until the rivers run down. We have the finest bass fishing in the State. We have ten dans within the county, containing two hundred acres, all filled with bass, old and young. The fishways, under the State law, will make fowa the leading State for fish. Her waters are pure and suitable for all kinds of game fish. The Maquokcta runs twenty-five miles through the country, and is made up of springs of pure water. Spring Branch rout, of March, 1879, are nine inches long and weigh seven ounces.

Seven ounces.

A FLY-FISHING FOR SHAD,—New York.—A short time ago there appeared in the Forest and Streem a short letter from (I think) "Hamilton" on fly-fishing for shad, which was followed by a request from me to give further particulars, etc., and which you were kind enough to insert with a few lines of your own, calling on the "shad anglers" to impart their views through these columns—for which please accept thanks. Now it seems to me that the "shad fly-fishers" must be very scare or very churlish not to have responded to your call before this. I am somewhat interested in the matter, as I have been repeatedly told by professional fishermen and amateurs that shad will not take the hook, no matter what the lure, whether natural or artificial. It is useless for me to quote the Forest and Streem against them, as the slight weight of evidence therein contained up to the present has not been sufficient to convince them. Am rejoiced to learn by the last Forest and Streem and a shad has been caught in the Rantan by fly, and sincerely hope the good work will go bravely on until it will be no new thing to get a fine string of fish with the fly-rod.

SHADO.

CANADIAN RESORTS.

VERY many of my American brethren of the rod and gun visit Canada during the summer senson, some in search of health, some for the pleasures of travol and some again to enjoy a little sport. With many of the latter class it is a question often asked, Where shall we go for the best lishing or shooting? To help such in their choice a little general information of the best fishing and shooting grounds may not come amiss. Beginning at the extreme western point of the Province is the Nepigon River, famous for its trout fishing, which is now well known all over the Union. Coming east there are several small streams running into Lake Huron, which perhaps are well fished, but which during the early part of the season afford fine sport. Of these the Sydenlam, Saugeen and Silver Creek are trout streams, and can be

fished from Owen Sound or Southampton. The Maitland is a fine river for black bass in May and the early part of June; there are a number of small streams containing trout that run into it; any of these can be fished from the town of Goderich. A little further south is the Au Sauble, the river "taut Mieux" in Canada for black bass and pike in May, June or September-reached from Widder Station on the Grand Trunk Railway. This is also a good duck ground in late fall, and at same time snipe are plentiful. The next points are the fishing and shooting grounds of St. Clair flats; these are too well known to need description, so I pass on to the River Thames; this river is only medicore. Like many others, it has been spoiled by daws and refuse from mills and works of various kinds, It is one that can be marked "Ichabod," and so not worth going to. Rounding the end of the peninsula wo come to the shooting ground of Point Pelee with its duck marshes of 3,000 acres, which affords good sport in some seasons, but is uncertain. Our next stopping place is the shooting ground of Long Point, by all olds the best duck ground in Canada. This ground is strictly preserved by a company of gentlemen who have leased the whole of the marshes from the Government, but shooters can have access to it funder certain circumstances—reached from Woodstock on the Great Western Railway, via the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway, Here I may say that the whole of the western peninsula west of London is one of the best quail grounds in the country, while wild turkeys are fairly plentiful in the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton. Again taking up our journey eastward on the lake shore, the Grand River is the next stopping place. Here are found snipe, woodcock and ducks in season, while black bass, pike, maskalonge, etc., are plentiful—reached from Dunnville Station on the Grand Trunk Railway.

The bass fishing in the Niagara is too well known to need mention, so we cross to Toronto, and there take the road we cross to Toronto, and from there go to

very good.

A paying trip back from the river can be made on the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and fine bass fishing found at comparatively small expense. Arriving at St. Anne's we find the mouth of the Ottawa River, but if questioned about the fishing the answer resolves itself into this: "Too much sawdust, too little fish." There are some small rivers that run into it—notably the Rouge—that might be worth visiting for bass, but in my opinion the game is not worth the candle, which also applies to all the streams about Montreal or within easy reach of it.

the game is not worth the candle, which also applies to all the streams about Montreal or within easy reach of it.

We are now in Lower Canada, and going down the river the first place is Sorel Marshes for duck, snipe, etc., and the St. Maurice River, at Three Rivers, for bass, pike, etc., but neither of these places would pay anyone to go a distance for all that is to be got. From this last named place a journey of eighty miles brings the traveler to the old city of Quobec, which is the starting point for all the rivers of the lower St. Lawrence. These are all preserved and rented by Government to such as have time and wealth to spend in the pursuit of the lordly salmon, but as they are out of the reach of the average sportsman I will not take up space in describing them. From Three Rivers downward trips can be nade into any part of the back townships, but they entail considerable expense, and it is almost a necessity that a person understands the French language. Of course, interpreters can easily be found, but one cannot take them everywhere, and it is not nice, when you ask a man a question, to see his shoulders elevate to hisers, and listen to an answer as uninitelligible to you as your question was to him, unless it is comprised in the three words, ""Jê comprende pas."

AU SAUBLE.

The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

Colley Rex in the Stud.—We call attention to notice in another column of Rex having been placed in the stud. Rex is a descendant of the best dogs in Great Britain, and his progeny have proved to be of the purest character. He was claimed at the catalogue price at the show, but Mr. Lindsay refused to part with him. This is a rare opportunity for anyone owning a first-class bitch to produce good stock.

The St. Bernard as a Field Dog.—I have often wondered if the St. Bernard dog, either pure breed or crossed, has any especial merits for general hunting purposes. Specimens of the breed are rare except among dog breeders and at bench shows. I have never heard that they possessed any value as hunters, but my experience with the only specimen I have known intimately—and that only a half breed, its mother being a cross between a bull and mastift—bas led me to ask the question. I was spending the summer in Northern Michigan to recruit my health. The gentleman with whom I stopped had been to much expense in procuring a dog suitable to the country and its game, and after many trials seemed to have secured perfection itself. It was an splendid animal, weighing about 125 pounds, with massive jaws and muscles like an athlete. He had scent enough to follow a warm track readily, and was o intelligent and well broken that he seemed to understand and promptly obey every word or gesture. He would no more chase a deer than he would a sheep, but was a terror to all other kinds of game. He was instant death to a coon or woodcluck, and the biggest badger or more chase a deer than no would it sheep, but was it terror to all other kinds of game. He was instant death to a coon or woodchuck, and the biggest badger or wild cat in the woods was no match for him, though he carried numerous scars as souvenirs of his encounters

with these animals. It was, however, as a bear hunter that his virtues were displayed at their best. No bear could make any long run with that dog at his heels, for at every step it was in danger of being ham-strung, while the dog was sagacious enough to keep a proper distance from bruin's paws. This dog had the principal characteristics of the smooth-coated St. Bernards, and I should like to know if FOMESTAND STREAM or any of its readers have had any experience with this dog as a hunter.

CORK.

We have never heard of the St. Bernard being used in the field either in England or America, but in Scotland the St. Bernard has proved a very valuable deer stalker in the well-known forest of Glentanner.

A TRIBUTE TO "PUP."

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., May 31st.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

The following tribute to a faithful bound may not be deemed unworthy of a place in your columns. The soubriquet, 'Pup," began with him, and ended with him. I never knew a better dog. His achievements were among the hills and in the woodland range along the valley of the beautiful Kanawha. Many were the foxes that surrendered to the fleetness of his foot and the unerring certainty of his nose. We have some good dogs—he was the greatest Roman of them all. A pair of his youngsters promises the early adornment of my small pack, and a strain of his blood is prized above anything our section can boast :-

n can boast:—
Hear! all ye lovers of the chase,
Who follow black, tan, pied, or red,
The brice of dogs, old "Pup.," is dead!
No more will Joppling's echoes ring
His accents clear at carly morn;
No more his eyes will brightness bring,
Responsive to Lan Oakes' horn;
Van Buren's voice on the bill top high,
May greet the Nimrod in the chase,
Delaney's yell from mountain nigh,
Give cheer and relish to the race;
From Mathow's Branch to old Stittfield,
Red fox or gray may frequent to. From Mathow's Branch to old Sittfield, Red fox or gray may frequent go, With foot or ken that ne'er did yield To man or dog, nor fast nor slow. The old peach orchard on the hill, May, listening, hear the opening pack; Tbe Laurel Hollow o'er the rill, Resounding, give the echoes back; Jeff, Plunder, Crowder, and the rest, With Stentoes' shout, may mingle soun. Jeff, Plunder, Crowder, and the rest, With Stephees' sbout, may mingle sounds, Whibe Fleet and Wattless, with a zest, Make rapid nee with fox and hounds. Like burricane or cyclone driven, By measureless, eternal wrath, With lightning's Bash, in bounty given, To 'luminate the reckless path, The eager pack may sweep the plains, As swift as wings of love or light, The fearcess horseman loose the reins, And lash his charger on to "sight." But avere over log or rail, But never over log or rail, Will fox evade, or dog pursue, will for evade, or dog pursue,
A quicker or a colder trail,
Than, wind or storm, old "Pup" would do.
No pointer he, nor setter sly,
To steal on unsuspecting prey—
But loud he raised his battle cry, A warning, as he sought the fray, Descended from an ancient brood, Unflinehing, told, he stood the test; He vindicated royal blood, Nor found his peer among the best, Nor found his peer among the best, His voice was music on the air, As he through mazes fast did wind; His nose wrought out the hidden hair, His foot left hills and rocks behind; His "bottom" never know a flag, In mountain, thicket, heath or vale, I'll mountain, thicket, heath or vale,
By deepening sorge or lofty eng,
He followed, fate-like, on the trail,
Now, all ye hunters, mark the spot,
Where lies the friend who served you well,
In chase, or out, forget him not!
He stood by you until he fell.
His life was long, his labors hard,
'Mong men he never owned a foe;
He leaves a fane no blemsh marred,
He's gone where all the good dogs go.

J. E. K. II'.

THE COCKER JUDGING.—Boston, June 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Your correspondent, "Cocker," in issue of June 3d, is wrong in finding fault with the judge and judging of the "cocker class" at the last New York show, for the very simple reason that there was no such class. The fault, if any, should be found with the classification, which let us examine.

In 1877, the first year of the New York show, there were four classes for spaniels—annely, Irish water spaniels, field spaniels of any other breed, dogs and bitches being in the same class.

J. E. K. (W. Va.)

spaniels of any other breed, dogs and bitches being in the same class. In 1878, besides the foregoing, the dogs and bitches were separated and two extra classes made, one for clumber spaniels and one for eccker spaniel puppies. This was a step in the right direction, but was immediately followed by a very decidedly backward one, for in 1879 the Irish water spaniels—dogs and bitches—were thrown into the same class, and cocker and field spaniels placed together. This was the classification for 1880. Having in previous years had the cockers in a separate class, and having thus formed our ideas of what a cocker should be, it is rather land to have them upset by this, to us, new classification, though it has the sanction of such high authority as Stonehenge, who says, in speaking of the modern cocker, "the above title includes every

kind of field spaniels except the Sussex and clumber."
I hope in future shows we shall have a separate class for cockers. In regard to the particular case as to the award of first prize not being given to a cocker the facts

are these:—

A protest was received by the Board of Appeals and it was claimed that the judge had acknowledged that the winner had considerable English water spaniel blood, and was not a cecker, and therefore was not entitled to the award. Mr. Dalziel stated to the Board that the class was open to all kinds of field spaniels, not being confined to cockers, and in his opinion the prize winner was the best, although decidedly not a cocker. Surely, under the classification no fault could be found with him.

COBWEB.

The Dog Breaking Articles.—Pichmont on-Hudson, June 14th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I, with several others, wish to know if you are going to publish in pamphlet or book the articles on dog breaking appearing in Forest and Stream: Is increally hope you will, as they are the best and most humane I have ever seen. Your readers do not have to wade through a couple of hundred pages to find out what they want; the thing is in a nut-shell, and to the point. Many things the articles contain are entirely new.

W. F. S.

Hornell Cocker Club.—Hornellsville, N. Y., June 7th.—A kennel club was organized here May 24th. It is to be called the Hornell Cocker Club, and its aim will be to breed cocker spaniels as near perfection as possible, and to train them for the field. The members had great trouble to get stock that was anywhere near the standard, and it would surprise you to see some of the trash that was sent here on approval.

J. O. F.

A JUST SENTENCE.—John Flynn, of White Plains, has been sentenced to three months in the Albany Peni-tentiary for cutting off the car of a dog left in charge of Benjamin S. Dick by a New York gentleman. The dog was a setter, valued at \$150. He is ruined as to value.

Mr. Wanmaker's Engagement.—A. H. Moore Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., has engaged Mr. E. S. Wanmaker, of Cool Spring, N. C., as field trainer for the Moorefield

—Mr. W. F. Muchmore has moved from his old home at Basking Ridge, to Convent Station, Morris Co., N. J., where he is now prepared to take dogs to board for the season.

— "The British Bloodhound" is the title of a new book which is to be shortly published, from the well-known pen of Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N., author of "The Practical Kennel Guide," "Dogs and the Public," "Ladies Dogs," etc., etc. This will be the first book on this subject that has ever appeared. The Doctor has set himself to the task, and assisted by the best breeders of the day, by many old manuscripts and sketches, and by documents never before printed. he flatters himself he has produced a really sterling work, and one that cannot fail to be read with interest by every one who loves a dog.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAYMED .- Robin Adair and Paney - Mr. J. Otis Fellows NAMES CLAIMED.—Robbin Addit and Parsy—Mr. J. Otla Fellows, of Hornelbylle, N. Y., claims the names of Robbin Addit and Pansy for his liver and white cockers, dog and bitch, by Wildair, out of Fannie. Jimmy—Miss Pauline Cohn, of Hornellsville, N. Y., claims the name of Jimmy for her pure liver colered cocker puppy, by Wildair, out of Brownle. Zampa—Mr. W. F. Todd, of Portland, Mc., claims the name of Zampa—for his liver pointer puppy, by Mr. E. Culver's Duke (Frank-Quail II.), out of Mr. P. Lambroyer's Queen (Ben II.-Nellic).

BRED.-Norah-Rory O'More-Mr. Chas. H. Dayton's (Peekskill, BRED.—Novals-Rovy O'More—Mr. Chas. H. Dayton's (Pecisskill, N, V,) red Irish sotter bitch Norah to Mr. W. N. Callender's Rovy O'More. Nellie Horton-Tom—Mr. George E. Browne's (Dedham, Mass.) Gordon setter bitch Nellie Horton—Munit's Duke of Gordon-Tilley's Dream—to Mr. C. E. Balley's Gordon setter Ton—Major Stockton's Dask-Smilth's Fly. Flowa-Rice-Mr. John W. Burgess (Ornage, N. J.) Imported Scotch colley bitch Flora to Mr. Lindsay's Rex. Rist prize winner, New York, 1880. Delta-Ray—Mr. H. W. Livingston's Delta to Owner's Ray.

Sales,-Daisy Dean-The Hornell Cocker Club sold on June 3d Sales.—Daisy Dean.—The Hornell Cocker Club sold on June 3d the black and white cocker bitch Daisy Dean (Wildair-Fannie) to Mr. M. P. McKoon, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.; also black and white dog puppy, by Wildair-Dolly, Gipsey-Rory O'More (whelp)—Mr. Chas. W. Bostwick, of Hudson, N. Y., has just purchased from Mr. Wm. N. Callender, of Albany, a Gipsey-Rory O'More puppy, Connaught—Mr. W. N. Callender has sold to Mr. W. F. Bentler, of Albany, N. Y., his red Irish setter puppy Connaught (Rory O'More-Magenta). Chadwick—Mr. W. N. Callender has sold to Mr. L. C. Murdock, Southampton, L. L. his red Irish setter puppy Chadwick (Rory O'More-Magenta). Munster—Mr. W. N. Callender has sold to District—Attorney L. Hotaling, of Albany, N. Y., his red Irish setter puppy Munster (Rory O'More-Magenta).

DEATHS .- Sport -- Mr. E. F. Mercilliott, of this city, has lost by distemper his prize liver and white pointer Sport, Neva-Mr Fisher Howe, Jr., of West Hampton, L. I., lost on the 6th inst his pointer bitch puppy Neva (Strong's Peter-Princess). Neva re-ceived second in her class at New York Show, 1880.

Whelps,-Clytic-St. Louis Kennel Club's Clytic whelped on Whelps,—Clylie—St. Louis Kennel Club's Clytic whelped on June 8th ten puppies—sly does and four bitches—by Faust. Queen Bess—Mr. W. N. Callender's (Rory O'More Kennel, Albany, N. Y.) Queen Bess whelped on May 3lst nine beautiful puppies—five dogs and four bitches—by Champion Rory O'More. Ross—Dr-Wm. Jarvis' (Clarmont, N. Il.) red Irls setter bitch Ross. Champion Palmerston. Flora, whelped on May 28th six puppies—four dogs and two bitches—by Champion Eicho. The puppies are all red, of course, and perfect beauties.

Bench Show scoring eards, with complete table of points, by —nend show scoring cards, with complete table of points, by Edward J. Forster, Secretary Massachusetts Kennel Club. By the table, the value of any particular point of any breed, according to Stonehenge, can be seen at a glance. Twonty-five cents per package, or five packages for \$1, prepaid. Send currency or stamps. Address Edward J. Forster, Charlestown, Mass.

Cricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

June 18, Prospect Park.—Manhattan 18, Girard.
June 18, Stenion.—Staten Island (2d) 18, Young America (2d),
June 19, Stenion.—Gemantown 18, Young America.
June 19, Haverford.—Chestnut Hill 18, Dorian.
June 19, Hoboken.—Girard 18, St. George's.
June 19, Chester.—Oxford 18, St. George's.
June 19, Stelimore.—Bullmore 19, Bilmont
June 19, Nicelown.—Germantown (2d), 18, Jerion (2d),
June 19, Nicelown.—Germantown (2d), 18, Jerion (2d),
June 19, Vester.—Park.—Girard (2d), 2d, Jed, 18, Belmont (2d),
June 26, Prospect Park.—Girard (2d), 2d, Manhattan (2d),
June 25, Prospect Park.—Manhattan 18, St. George's.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY US. COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Played at Hobokon, N. J., June 11th, and won by the Philadelphilans by one innings and fifty-seven runs. The first inter-collegiate match ever played in this vientity took place on Friday last on the excellent wheket of the St. Goorge Cricket Club's grounds. The University team gave the finest exhibition of free and brilliant batting that has been seen on any New York grounds this season, the cutting being remarkably clean and well timed, while the excellence of their fielding deserves the highest commendation. George Thaper topped the scores of his side with fifty-nine, made in fine style; but not without a couple of slices of luck early in his lunings. The bowling of Hyde-Clarke and Conover was not up to their usual good standard, and we were annaed at the very inferior fielding of the Columbia boys. For the New Yorkers Hyde-Clarke and Conover played well and carefully, and the scores which they contributed were in every way deserved. We annex the full scores:—

| scores which they co | | were in e | very way | deserved | . 110 |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|--|
| annex the full scores | | | | | |
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| L. Rutherfurd, run W. Rutherfurd, st. 6 b. Clark Stevens, not out Barnes, run out Torry, c. Page, b. Cl Lawson, b. J. Thaye Byes, 5; wide, 1 | ark | 2 run ou 4 st. G. T 0 c. Clarl 7 c. Clarl 2 not ou 6 Byes, 6 | tthayer, b. (c, b, J, Thakk, b, J, Thak | Clark iyer iyer | 1 0 0 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 |
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| J., June 9th. Won 1 | | | | | |
| | | IA COLLEG | E. Second In | ninna | |
| Clarke, run out De Forest, c. C. Ric | | 78 st. Wri | ght, b. Gil- | es, Sr | ., 52 |
| | | | | | |

| De Forest, c. C. Richardson, | 14 b. Giles, Sr. | 2 conover, b. Moeran | 23 b. Giles, Jr. | 15 L. Rutherfund, c. Hiscox, b. | 5 b. Moeran | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 15 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | 16 colors, p. | iles, Sr... Rutherfurd, c. Hiscox, b. ST. GEORGE. Total.....

Umpires—Allworth and Brondley.

COLUMDIA COLLEGE V. HARVARD COLLEGE.—The first match of the Columbia College eleven's trip to Boston, and first inter-collegiate game between the two colleges, played at Longwood Mass., May 18st, resulted in the victory of the New York studdents. The Columbia boys took the Sunday evening boat for Boston on the evening of the 30th uit. and upon their arrival at the Hub found the weather anything but propitious for a rame, but during the morning the lowering clouds gave way to bright sunshine and the match was witnessed by a very large number of spectators. Before noticing the scores we desire to say that the

Harvards are learning cricket in the right way by strong defens and are materially aided in this respect by Browster, their best bat, who plays in first-class form. Practically, the gamo was won by the Columbias by ten wickets, Egan and Stevens going first to the wickets in the second innings and making the necessary cight Thus. The Columbias, however, decided to finish the innings, as will be shown further on. The New Yorkers enjoyed their trip immensely, and Cact. Clarke, to whom we are indebted for the subjoined score, desires to express his thanks for the kind treatment of his team :-

| ment of his team. | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| First Innings. | COLU | MBIA. | Second I | minas | |
| C That Charles are inc | + 14 | | ng | | |
| D. Emmett, b. Snelling. | 2 | run out | | | 0 |
| J. P. Connover, run out | 10 | not out | | | 21 |
| D. Emmett, b. Snelling J. P. Connover, run out O. De Forrest, b. Snellin M. Egan, c. Snellin | ıg 8 | b. Dicke | y | | 0 |
| M. Egan, c. Snellir | ıg, b, | | | | |
| L. M. Rutherfurd, h. Su | alling 10 | b Spalli | y | | 10 |
| A. Minturn, b. Snelling. | | b. Snelti | ng | | 0 |
| F. B. Torrey, c. Kilbs | nra, b. | | | | |
| | | c. Winse | or, b. Diel | ¢еу, | , |
| C. W. Barnes, b. Phillip W. T. Lawson, c. Brew | 8 7 | D. Sneill | ng | | 0 |
| Dickey | attr, b. | mm out | | | 0 |
| A. Stephens, not out. | | b. Dicke | y | | 0 |
| Byes, 3; leg-bye, 1; wie | les, 2 6 | Wide | | | 1 |
| Total | 62 | Total | | | 30 |
| A 0 000 | | ARDS. | | | 33 |
| First Innings. | | ARDS. | Second 1 | aninas. | |
| Kilburn, c. De Forrest, | b. Con- | | | | |
| Green, c. Emmett, b. | 1 | h. Conn | over | | 4 |
| ver | Conno- | h Cloub | e | | 0 |
| Dickey, b. Connover | 5 | c. De Fe | orrest. b. | Clarko | |
| Dickey, b. Connover Brewster, b. Connover. | 12 | b. Clark | e | | 4 |
| | | c. Laws | on, b. Cla | rke | 8 |
| Morgan, b. Clarke Phillips, b. Clarke | 3 | b. Clark | over | | 5 |
| | | | C | | 0 |
| Snelling, c. Stephens, nover | 1 | run out | | | 2 |
| Messervey, c. De Form | rest, b. | | | | |
| C Stormic not at | b | c. Torre | y, b. Con , b. Clark | nover. | 2 |
| Gillig, c. Torrey, b. Clar | rke 0 | not out | , D. CIRTR | 2 | 1 |
| nover. Messervey, c. De Ford Clarke C. Sturgis, not out. Gillig. c. Torrey, b. Clar Byo, 1; no ball, 1 | 2 | Bye, 1; | wide, 1; | no ball | ,1 8 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 34 | Total | | | 35 |
| Total | ,34 RUNS BY | Total WICKETS | | | 35 |
| Total | RUNS BY | Total WICKETS MBIA. | | | |
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| Total. First innings. Second innings | RUNS BY | Total WICKETS MBIA, . 8 20 12 1 | 4 0 12 | 2 3 5 | 3 5-62 5 5-39 |
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Umpires-For Harvard, Mr. Henry Norman : for Columbia, Mr.

Umpires—For Harward, Mr. Henry Norman; for Columbia, Mr. George Glies, Jr.
LONGWOOD vs. COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Second match of the Columbia College eleven's trip to Boston. Played at Longwood, Mass., June 1st, and resulted in a victory for the home club by one innings and forty-four runs. Hubbard and Jones, two of the top scores for the home club, were badly missed. Tyler played in op scores for the home club, were badly missed. Tyler played in excellent form, and to show how steady the batting and straight the bowling was, it took Longwood nearly three hours to mak their 112. Score:— LONGWOOD.

| Phillips, run out |
|--|
| Jones, c. Rutherfurd, b. Egan |
| Hubbard, b. Clarke |
| Congdon, b, Egan 0 |
| Dutton, b. Eagan 0 |
| Tyler, c. Rutherfurd, b. Clarke |
| Haughton, c. Lawson, b. Clarke 8 |
| Fav. c. De Forrest, b. Eagan |
| Stone, b. Clarke 3 |
| Train, b. Clarke |
| Hodges, not out |
| Byes, 9; leg-bye, 1; wides, 3 |
| Byes, a, tex bye, 1, water, and |
| Total |
| |
| COLUMBIA COLLEGE. |
| First Innings. Second Innings. Clarke, b. Hubbard10 c. and b. Hubbard12 |
| Clarke, b. Hubbard |
| De Forrest, c. Fay, b. Cong- |
| |
| Connover, c. and b. Congdon. 4 c. Tyler, b. Dutton, 6 |
| Emmett, c. Stone, b. Cong- |
| don 0 b. Hubbard 0 |
| Egan, b. Hubbard 9 b. Hubbard 0 |
| Rutherfurd, b. Hubbard 5 b. Dutton 1 |
| Peace 1 b. w. Hubbard I c. Tyler, b. Hubbard 1 |
| Minturn, c. Hodges, b. Hub- |
| hard not out 3 |
| Lawson e Fay, b. Congdon 0 not out |
| |
| Torrey run out 5 b. Hubbard 6 |
| Torrey run out 5 b. Hubbard 6 |
| Torrey, run out |
| Torrey run out 5 b. Hubbard 6 |
| Torrey, run out. 5 b. Hubbard. 6 Stephens, not out. 0 b. Hubbard. 0 Byes, 6; wides, 2 8 Byo, 1; wide, 1; 2 |
| Tortey, run out. |
| Torrey, run out. |
| Tortey, run out. |
| Tortex, run out. |
| Torrey, run out. |

of the season was played on the produced grounds of fast Saffir day afternoon between an eleven of the Montreal C. C. and fif-teen of the Montreal Junior C. C., which resulted in favor of the Senior Club in the first innings by 17 runs.

| MONTREA | L SENIORS. |
|--|--|
| First Innings. W. Smith, b. J. Fowler. 2 A. Browning, run out. 13 F. Benjamin, b. McLea. 9 | Second Innings, J. C. Badgley, b. K. McLea 0 F. Benjamin, b. K. McLea 8 H. Benjamin, c. Drummond, |
| F. Wood, e. Drummond, b. | b. Ross |
| Fowler 4 | C. Rhei, b. McLea 2 |
| J. Browning, b. McLea 5 | A. Alston, b. McLen 9 |
| C. W. Dean, c. Dean, b. Fowler 16 | Dr. Vicat, c. McLea, b. Ross. 3 F. Wood, not out |
| A. Alston, b. Morris 6 | J. Browning, b. McLea 2 C. W. Dean, to bat. |
| J. C. Badgley, not out 15 | D. S. McIntyre, to bat. |
| T. D. Bell, c. Parker, b. | Extras 3 |
| Extras 8 | |
| Total 83 | Total for eight wickets 33 |

| MONTREAL JUNIORS. |
|--|
| W. D. Parker, b. W. Smith |
| Total 66 |
| STATEN ISLAND (2d) vs. MANHATTAN (2d)Played at Staten |
| Island, June 7th, and won by the former by nine wickets. |
| First Innings. MANHATTAN. Second Innings. |
| Middleton, c. Maning, b. J. Byre. 13 st. Inman, b. Maning 4 Harrison, b. Maning 0 c. Irving, b. Rich 2 |
| Chippendale, run out. 5 b. Maning. 2 Byron, c. Outerbridge, b. Maning. 4 c. Davidge, b. Rich. 4 |
| H. Tucker, b. Maning. 0 c. Inman, b. Rich. 6 Dellar, run out 12 c. Outerbridge, b. Maning. 6 Jackson, b. Rich. 9 c. Blackburn, b. Rich. 2 Torsey, not out 7 c. Furber, b. Maning. 0 Vint. b. Outerbridge 0 c. Inman, b. Rich |
| Moreau, b. Rich I not out 0 Bye, 1; [cg-pyes, 3; wides, 2; no balls, 3 9 Bye, 1; wides, 4 5 |
| Total |
| First Innings. Scoond Innings. |
| Outerbridge, b. Jackson 0 not out 3 H. Rich, c. Middleton, b. By- |
| ron |
| Inman, run out. |
| Jackson 0 Byes, 6; leg-byes, 2; wide 1. 9 Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2; wide, 1. 5 |
| Total |
| FALL OF WICKETS. MANHATTAN. |
| First innings |
| STATEN ISLAND, |
| Fir-tinnings |

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.—Nottingham, May 25th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Respecting the Canadians, you have seen that they won the first match, beating a Scotch team; also respecting Oxford and Cambridge, the favorites are Cambridge at about three to two, although if Evans of Oxford gets a wicket to suit him (as he did at Lord's on May 17th, 18th and 19th, when playing for England'ss. Daft's American team), the betting would be slightly in favor of Oxford. Vorkshire does not seem to be doing very well up to date, having lost stagnists Cambridge and M. C. C., the latter beging them by ten wickets. Bates has not bowled in his usural form, although batting well. Ullyets seems in fine form. Pinder is not so good behind the wicket as he used to be years back, there being no possible doubt that Pilling, of Lancashire, is much the best wicket keeper in Bugland. The Lord's ground does not seem in the condition as in previous years, as during the match, England w. Daft's American team, the players were continually picking up small stones which were oozing through on the wicket. The practice wickets are also bud. If the wicket which I have mentioned its asample of what is to follow, no doubt it will cause a great deal of dissustification. Among the gentlemen who to two, although if Evans of Oxford gets a wicket to suit him (as cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. Among the gentlemen who are thus early showing flist-class form are Mr. A. P. Lucas, Hon. J. Bligh, A. N. Hornby, F. Penn, and also Mr. J. D. Walker's still playing, though not showing the form which formerly distinguished him. Mr. Evans is bowling well, being a very fast right-arm bowler, rather a high delivery, which is a dangerous approach to a throw. A. G. Steel has not come off up to the present, either in batting or bowling. The men who are likely to do well, and for whom 1 predict a good average at the end of the season, are Hon. A. Lyttleton, Mr. A. N. Hornby, Mr. A. P. Lucas and Hon. J. Blyth. Among the players who are in good form are G. Ullyett, W. Barnes, Bates Lockwood (though rather slow at Belding). Scotton, the left-hand hat, is nyoubhly the bast in Engcause a great deal of dissatisfaction. Among the gentlemen who G. Onject, W. Barnes, Bates Lockwood (Bough rather slow at Belding). Section, the ielf-hand bat, is probably the best in Eng-land. Barlow and Midwinter are slow scorers, the former espe-cially. A. Shaw is bowling as wonderfully as ever, having taken eleven wicket against Yorkshire at Lord's. Morley is in good form, although he unfortunately hurt his foot, which may preclady. At shaw so owling as wonderfully as ever, having taken cleven wicket against Yorkshire at Lord's. Morley is in good form, although he unfortunately hurt his foot, which may prevent him playing for a week or two. Barnes is also howling well, being a lirst-class all-round man, probably one of the best in England. Mr. W. G. Grace has not played in any big matches. I think he would have played at Lord's during Whit week, but sprained his ankle or foot while playing at lawn tennis a short time previously. Nottingham may play fresh blood this year. The new ones who are likely to play are W. Gunn, H. Curham, Esa,), the latter is likely to make a first-class wicket keeper, and there are soveral more good inent in the background, and I think Nottingham will play asstrong or even stronger than last year, as they will be strengthened as above. Middlesex is sure to play strong, especially in batting, as it includes such men as the brothers Lythieton, Webbe, Walker, although they are weak in bowling. Gloucester will play about as strong as last year, being all amateurs excepting Midwinter, though no county can mainfain its position long that has to depend for its strength almost entirely on amateurs. Vorkshire will play about the same, though they are sadly off for young, good colls. Surrey is still weak, Mr. A. P. Lucas and Shuker being tho only two reliable bats, H. Jupp being a slow, steady bat, but not the bat of yore, Blemires, of York, being qualified to play as strong as ever, and no doubt, strengthen in the bowling department, he being a fast left-hand bowler. Lancashire will play as strong as ever, and no doubt will obtain a good position in the counties at the end of the year. Kent and Derbyshire are still week, although Lorn Harris has made every effort to retrieve the fortunes of Kent. Respecting a tenn going to Austrilait, at an affail they will not offer sufficient money to Mr. A. Shaw, so up to the present nothing has been delinitely fared; also a team for America next autumn. I have not heard anything A. SHREWSBURY.

Answers to Correspondents.

13"No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

Invinctor, N. Y .- No shooting in New Jersey before Sept. 1st. E. B., Bristol, Conn.—The book does not tell anything about the

S. R. W. Augusta, Ga -We refer you to answer to Sportsman this column. C. R. F., Pittsfiold, Mass.—Write to Chas. Reiche & Bro., Chatham

Charles Davis, Providence, R. I.—We have a communication

Please send address S. B. Lathrop, Bath.-Apply to Dr. J. W. Downey, Newmarket,

Fred. Co., Md., he will give you the information ve H. B., New York, -Manton's "Taxidermy Without a Teacher"

is included in our list of books elsewhere. Price, 50 cents MR. HALL, of this city, breeder of an Irish setter named Rex,

MR. HALL of this GOY, breeder of an irrau setter nament ReX, which is not of an imported bitch named Relle, will kindly communicate with us at this office.

J. Poughtkeepsle.—Your dog is afflicted with internal canker of both cars. Adopt same treatment as recommended to J. B. W. or G. A. S., in this column, issue of May éth.

SPORTSMAN,—The articles you refer to appeared in the Forest and Stream June 28th, 1877, and Aug. 1st, 1878. We are opposed to the practice of spaying, believing it to be inhuman.

W. E. G., Quincy, Ill.-Your dog has the mange. Try one of the cures advertised in another column. We refer you to treat-ment of this disease, which will be found in recent issues of this

D. M., Collinsville, Conn.—Please say whether a target divided into rings same as the Massachusetts, with a 10-inch black instead of the regular 8-incb black, would still be considered a fair target to report as a ring target. Ans. In a ring target the amount of black shown may vary without affecting the scores,

W. H. S., Phila.—You neglect to state age of animal, which prevents us from giving you exact directions to rid your dog of lape-worm. Omit feeding for twenty-four hours, then give dose of male-fern; after half hour, repeat dose and follow with large dose of easter oil.

dose of castor oil.

T. F. W., Portland, Mo.—The constant losing of coat by you pointer dog can probably be prevented by giving him a teaspoonful of sulphur once a day for four or five days, and occasionally after, small doses from time to time. It would also be well to give him a dose of sulphate of magnesia twice a week, which treatment at this season of the year is beneficial to most dogs. You might procure a bottle of Glover's Mange Cure, and administer several applications.

T. C. P., Newark, N. J.—My red Irish setter, two years old, is attituded with an old sow diverty under the left over asset. I not

flicted with an old sore directly under the left eye, caused, I prostitled with an old sore directly under the left eye, caused, I presume, by a stone bruise about a year ago. I have tried a number of remedies without succeeding in healing it. Innucliately after being injured a lump formed, and in time began to discharge nutter. I first tried bathing with hot water. This removed it swelling temporarily. About six months ago I put in a scaton with very good results. The swelling decreased and has now disappeared cutricly, but the wound persistently refuses to heal. For the last month I have been giving him a solution of one drachm of iodide of potassium to an ounce of water, dose a teasonally and have weaked the serve with an oltrament conversed. spoonful, and have washed the sore with an olithment composed of one part carbolic acid to seven parts of linseed oil. But the sore remains open Ans. If wound is bridged over by skin, of course it will not heal; but should wound be open from the bottom occasionally touch it lightly with a solid stick of nitrate of silver which will stimulate a healing process. Under the circumstance you had perhaps better let a veterinary surgeon see the dog Apply to John H. Dancer, office adjoining Central Hotel, Orange, N. J.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

UTILITY OF WINDMILLS,-The windmill is the oldest THE OTILITY OF WINDMILES—The Windmill is the ofdest motive power known to man, and for many years has been regarded merely as a thing of the past, or as an addition to a landscape. There have been as many as twenty windmills at Scuth Yarmouth, Cape Cod, all pumping the sea water for the nanufacture of self at the same time. There are still remaining some nuclent mills on Long Island, some of which have a wheel of the results of the same time. scme ancient mills on Long Island, some of which have a wheel fifty feet in diameter, capable of developing thirty-tive horse power in a twenty-five mine wind. They are made principally of wood, and are very clumsy when compared with the mill of to-day. These last are made almost wholly of wrought and malleable iron, combining great strength with lightness. They are made in sizes of from eight and a half to fifty feet diameter of wheel. The majority of them are made, however, for pumping water for dweilness, stock farms, fountains, fish ponds, and for use in this way they are becoming more and more popular every year. Mr. P. Lorillard has a windmill, twenty-five foot wheel, pumping water for three fish ponds. This mill is working two numes, one from an artesian well one hundred and sixty-five feet. pumping water for three fish ponds. This mill is working two pumps, one from an artesian well one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, and the other for a stream eight hundred feet distant, and these pumps are so arranged that one or both can be operated by the windmill. On close observa-tion and measurement it was found that this mill bad pumped to the arc measurement it was found that this bill rad plunped sufficient water in a single in light to increase the depth of a poind containing six across one inch. This mill was erected by A. J. Cor-count, of 70 John street, N. Y., and this class of power is coming into general use. We notice, among those who have them in use on their places, such men as August Belmont, S. B. Chittenden, J. B. Dutcher, Hon. H. J. Sendder, ex-Senator Freylinghuysen, W W. Evans, Thomas A. Edlson, Robert Graves, A. Hudaut, D. D Lord, J. W. Marvin, I. W. England, G. L. Lorillard, H. W. Col-lender, William Hoyt, J. F. Navarro, J. H. Cheever, and others ually well known.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.—The Democrat, Columbus, Ohio, in peaking of Warner's safe remedies, says: Testimonials not umbered by hundreds, but by thousands, are in the hands of numbered by numerous, our by thousands, are in the hands of H. H. Warner & Co., all furnishing ample corroborate evidence that as a curative, for specific diseases for which recommended, they are an unqualified and pronounced success."

Secady, of dog wanted by Geo. O. Goodhue, of Danville, Can. —The gun cleaner manufactured and sold by Dr. T. Yardley Brown, of Reading, Pa, has taken its place among the regular intensils of a gunner's outly. The cleaner is by all odds the best thing of the kind in the nurket to-day. It is worth its cost ten times over. The skess made are for rilles, calibers 35 and 30, and for guns, guages 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20.

-The red setter puppy advertised by X. Y. Z., in another col-umn, is a good one, and anyone who wants a fine dog at a moderate price, should look him over.

-See adv. of pups for sale by Bultimore Kennel Club.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEFOTED TO PHILD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, PISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCLUCATION IN MER AND WOMEN A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY;

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1880.

To Correspondents

All communications whatever, intended for publication. First the companied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good companied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good warms. As a companied with the companies of the companies

tied to us is lost. Trade supplied by American News Company. THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

HE lamentable circumstances under which Mr. William M. Tileston lost his life are still fresh in the minds of our readers. One of the saddest things connec ted with the calamity at the Madison Square Garden is the sudden destitution of the widowed wife and her little children.

With a spirit worthy of the highest commendation, the Eastern Field Trials Club, of this city, having satisfied themselves of the actual state of affairs, are now actively engaged collecting money for a "Tileston Memorial Fund. In this labor of love the promoters of the scheme deserve and, we doubt not will receive, the cordial and generous cooperation of every sportsman who may read these lines.

Mr. Tileston was for several years prominently identified with the sporting press. His name, as a writer on field sports, was familiar all over the country, more especially to the readers of the Forest and Stream, and we are not mistaken when we say that the response from those who thus knew him will be prompt and generous.

We make this appeal because we are satisfied that this is an urgent case. The money is sorely needed. It will go directly to those for whom it is given. Nothing further need be added. The subscription is open,

The committee having the matter in charge are Messrs Chas. H. Raymond, P. H. Morris and Fred. N. Hall, P. O. Box 1,393, New York, to whom contributions may be

Following is the acknowledgement of the Secretary up to June 19th :-

| Editor Forest and Stream :- | NEW YORK, June 15th. |
|--|---|
| I have to acknowledge the receip subscriptions to the "Tileston Me | ot to 12th inst. of the following morial Fund:"- |
| Chas, H. Raymond. \$25 00 Dr. S. Fleet Spier. 25 00 Dr. S. Fleet Spier. 25 00 D. O. 25 00 S. F. 10 (00 John Davidson 5 00 John Davidson 5 00 B. H. W. 5 00 | Dr. H. F. Aten. 5 00 F. R. Ryer. 5 (a) Max Wenzel. 5 (b) J. Von Lengerke 5 (c) P. H. Morris. 5 (d) F. N. Hall 5 (d) |
| | - Commence |

THE TEAM ABROAD.-Rifle shooting is dull now, with the team away and everybody waiting for news of their arrival and setting to work on Irish soil. The last news from Ireland shows that the Irishmen are working at a remarkable rate, and with a fine day (June 10th) six of them ran up an average score of 2104. It is certain that Col. Bodine and his men have a real task on their hands, and it begins to look now more than at any previous time that there was to be a break in the line of American rifle victories.

THE WORK OF A STATE GAME PROTEC-TIVE ASSOCIATION.

THERE is in this State to-day a very definite field of A work for a State game protective association; and it is highly important that this field should be clearly comprehended, and that the efforts of such an association should be very definitely confine? to this field. In the light of the present condition of affairs we may not be accused of uttering truisms if we define the work of a game protective association to be the protection of game. A society which does this must begin at the very foundation, and-

First-sccure right game legislation. We have a game law. It consists of forty-one sections. These are of patchwork growth—tinkered up and amended at every session of the Legislature. The law is notoriously incomplete, inadequate and inoperative. To change this condition of things is peculiarly the province of an association of intelligent and influential sportsmen, gathered from the various sections of the State, each representing the various interests of his locality. Such a body could frame a law which would receive the sauction of every man whose sanction it would be desirable to have. Such a law would possess all the merits which the present statute so conspicuously lacks. And, what is more, until an association of this kind does take up the subject of a State game law we shall never have anything satisfactory.

It is objected that a State association cannot enact laws. We answer that we have faith in the respectability and standing and in the moral and political influence of the sportsmen of the State of New York. Only let it once be thoroughly understood that a State game protective society really means work, and it will speedily become powerful by the hearty and active membership of scores of men who are waiting to-day for such a society. and it could secure at Albany just what game legislation it might be pleased to demand. Having secured such laws as are necessary, an equally

important step is-

. Second—to provide for the enforcement of the game law. Game legislation is altogether too much of a dead letter. Its enforcement is a farce and a reproach to the Provision may be added to provision, and penalty piled upon penalty; what is everybody's business is nobody's business; neither is provision enforced nor penalty inflicted; the night fisherman, the bird snarer, the poacher and the butcher ply their infernal practices in season and out of season unpunished. Fish mongers and game dealers, grasping for the almighty dollar, serve as go-betweens for the restaurant keeper and the hotel proprietor, and shield the nefarious deeds of the pot hunter behind their guise of respectability and their moneyed weight. It requires vigilance to catch the skulking game thief, and it requires nerve to attack the law-defying marketmen. This has been the work of individuals too long. It should be undertaken by a State Association. Will it be?

How best an association should proceed to secure the right execution of the game law it is not now the time to discuss at length. It has long been a subject of serious consideration among intelligent sportsmen; and it is generally conceded that the most efficient system is that of a game constabulary, appointed by the State, and assigned to particular sections, where local and considerations may not interfere with a discharge of duty. With the cooperation of a wide-awake State association this system might prove effective. It is at least worthy of attention.

It might be possible, also, to do very much for game protection by creating and fostering amicable relations between sportsmen and land-owners, removing mutual misunderstandings and making the interests of each identical.

Another and a most important field of effort is to secure the sympathy and cooperation of the press throughout the State. The influence of the home paper will be given not grudgingly nor fruitlessly when it is commanded by the earnest example of an association itself.

These two divisions of the work are of sufficient moment to receive the immediate and continued attention of any society professedly interested in game protection. Another branch of effort, equally important but to come as a complement of the other is-

Third-to replenish and increase the supply. To restock the depleted waters of the State and to introduce new species of food and game fishes is clearly the work of the State Fish Commission, but for the assured success of its labors that commission requires just the hearty support which a live, wide-awake and intelligent game protective society could give it. In the importation of game birds and animals, also, the most brilliant possibilities suggest themselves. There is no good reason to-day why a New York sportsman should be obliged for a day's deer hunting to make an expensive trip to Michigan, where they protect their game better; nor that to the New York business man a quail shoot should mean three days on the cars, and three hours in the field; for there is no reason why our own forests should not be full of deer, nor why in our own valleys and hillsides should not be heard the cheery note of Bob White.

The work which we have briefly outlined is no boys' play. Its accomplishment demands systematic and earnest labor, involving expense of time and money, and some drudgery, of which the public can have no comprehension. Not until a body of men, who recognize these facts, shall associate themselves together and make the accomplishment of this work the chief object of their conventions, may we look for a remedy of the existing state of affairs. This work belongs to the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game Can the Association afford to shirk it?

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

THE most decided indorsement which representative sportsmen have accorded to our remarks on the State Association last week has afforded us sincere gratification, for such an indorsement gives evidence that the time is ripe for a change, and is in itself also an carnest that the change will come.

Below we publish a number of responses which have come to us, and next week these will be supplemented by others of an equally outspoken character. This matter is one of vital interest to the sportsmen of New York. We invite and urge a full, free and candid expression of opinion from all men who have an opinion on the subject:-Syracuse, N. Y., June 14th.

Editor Forest and Streum:—
You have expressed my opinion in regard to the "New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game's on well in your editorial of the 10th instant on the subject, that I have but little to say. Every true sportsman who reads that article will thank you most sincerely for it. It is bold and right. The Association has existed for a number of years under a false name, and it was time long ago for it to either reorganize or change its

At its last meeting at Seneca Falls it did not say one word or perform a single act for the "protection of fish and game." Its chief desire was to proceed to the shaughter of 13,000 pigeons as speedly as might be. Deer, birds and fishes throughout the State needed a friend, but the "Association for the Protection of Fish and Game" had no protection to offer. The business meeting was hastily and unceremoniously adjourned immediately after the next slaughter field was named and officers for the ensuing year appointed. Such proceedings have driven out many true sportsmen and prevented many others from joining. It is now only men who thirst for the sport which the traps afford them who manage the affairs of the Association. affairs of the Association.

It is most desirable to perfect an organization for the It is most desirable to perfect an organization for the protection of fish and game. As you well said in your editorial, it is desirable to have this association become a power of this kind if it will; but if it will not, it ought, in justice, to drop the latter part of its name upon an association of sportsmen who love to protect as well as kill game and fish.

kill game and fish.

A great many sportsmen in this State will sustain you in the position you have taken on this question, and tae hope will prevail among them that the State Association will yet see the ridiculous position in which it has placed itself and endeavor in the Inture to make trap shooting the pastime rather than the object of its annu il conven D. H. Bruce

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— Your vigorous editorial of the 10th inst. cannot fail to make a sensation among the many thousand readers who have by this time read the article and weighed the arguments it contained.

weighed the arguments it contained. There are probably a great many others who feel on the subject as I do, neither wholly agree nor disagree with its sentiments.

If the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game is to be judged solely by its actions at the annual conventions, even its friends would be coupelled to admit that there is some inconsistency between its title and its action on the occasions when the time is mainly devoted to shooting nigeous over the trans. This latter meaning action of the occasions over the traps. This latter pu certainly has no tendency to promote the protectio game, in or out of season, for it is the hope of every who steps to the line that he will make a "clean se game, in or out of season, for it is the nope of every one who steps to the line that he will make a "clean score," that is, kill ten or twenty pigeons that have been caught at the breeding season, and are not naturally in good condition to be used for food. If this is not a fair representation of the matter, at least it is the opinion of one who has had fair success at trap shooting and confesses to find considerable pleasure in the various emotions awakened by a shooting match.

In defense of the State Association, it may be said that it carries out directly one of the professed objects of its

In defense of the State Association, it may be said that it carries out directly one of the professed objects of its existence, and indirectly contributes to fulfill the other function it assumed. The first article of the Constitution is as follows:

This Association is formed for the purpose of securing proper legislation for the protection of wild birds, disk and animals, throughout the State, during the season at what it is improper shall be enseted, and for the promotion of kindly intercourse and generous emulation among sportsmen.

Everyone who has attended a convention of the Asso-Everyone who has attended a contention of the Asso-ciation must admit that it is preeminently a success "for the promotion of kindly intercourse and generous emulation among sportsmen;" at least I never was at a Convention of so many men, where the intercourse was Convention of so many men, where the intercourse was more friendly or the emulation keener, while fair. If the name of the Association might lead one to think that its conventions should be devoted to discussion of game protection, legislation, etc., let it be remembered that as the Association could not enact laws, it might waste a great deal of time framing bills that the Legislature would not pass. Furthermore, the subject of game protection could not be discussed, and anything new produced every year. The subject would long since have been exhausted. The clubs which form the State Association do carry out its protective purpose, and they are encouraged to continue in existence and usefulness by the annual meeting of the main body.

I make no claim of great usefulness for the Association. Its purpose is to afford its members amusement, and that is something not to be slighted in a country where there is a tendency to work too hard and not play ebough. The week passed at the State shoot is to many a needed relaxation from exhausting work, and as such I hope to see it perpetuated. If the number of pigeous shot at were reduced one-half. I do not think the interest would be in any way diminished, for as a test of skill the chances would remain as at present; one is as liable to miss in shooting at his first bird as at the tenth. Neither would it detract from the general enjoyment if the entrance fees to the various matches were cut down one-half. Manufacturers of guns, etc., could, it so disposed, make an interesting exhibition at each convention by showing the weapons, etc., in various stages of manufacture, as some did at the Centemial Exhibition.

EDMUND REDMOND. Its purpose is to afford its members amusement

NEW YORK, June 15th

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your oditorial of June 10th, alternately attacking and patronizing "The New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game," concludes by calling for a reply. Your personal request to the same effect was this day received. Courtesy demands acquisesence, and pressing professional engagements require the enforcement of the maxim, "brevity is the soul of wit." I do not think your strictures upon the Association are quite merited. Its existence of twenty-two years has been accompanied by great increase in game, fish and birds, which result is in a large measure traceable to the efforts of the Association and its clubs. The time devoted to the business meeting of the convention is necessarily limited, and to the causal observer little is there accomplished. But the individual clubs and their members, and the committees, during the recess perform labors, the result of which is apparent in the improved laws upon our statute books, and in the increased variety, quality and quantity of game in our woods and streams. To the efforts of the individual members at home and in the legislative halls are due all our protective game laws.

To the efforts of the individual members at home and in the legislative halls are due all our protective game laws. The tournament has its purpose. It brings together the sportsmen from every part of the State and tends to the cultivation of social intercourse and improvement in skill with the rod and gun. The recent contests may have appeared disproportionate to the work accomplished at the business meeting. Doubtless the retiring officers of the convention and these of the club, under whose auspices it was held, would dispute or explain this if requested. The recently elected officers and the Long Island Sportsmen's Association are charged with the management for next year, and they will not shirk the responsibility.

management for next year, and they will not shirk the responsibility.

We believe that the result will be satisfactory to the large body of sportsmen in this State. The subject of game propagation and protection is of grave importance. Among the members of the State Association are men of worldwide reputation, possessed of all necessary mental and physical qualifications to originate and enforce such measures as may be prudent to effectuate the desired end. An organization is powerful in proportion to the strength of its individual members. To the individual members an appeal will be made in proper time for suggestions, and these will be submitted to the proper committee, who will present to the next Legislature such proposed bills as will present to the next Legislature such proposed bills as by general assent may appear necessary or proper. Further, it is proposed to invite the most competent ornithologists and pisciculturists of this and other States to favor us with suitable essays, to be read at the next convention.

It is somewhat premature to give in detail the precise plan to be followed. The Long Island Sportsmen's Association has already taken action with reference to game propagation and protection upon Long Island, and to that end has appointed a committee consisting of the Presidents of its various clubs.

In conclusion, permit me to say that while criticism is

Presidents of its various clubs.

In conclusion, permit me to say that while criticism is easier than suggestion, we may still expect from such authorities as the Forest and Stream and kindred papers some enligsts the ment as to what the Association can and ought to the value visit and what remedies are demanded. Or what evils exist and what remedies are deupon to cry despairingly, "asve us from our friends." I have the honor to be, your struly, "AbEC (ROOK.)

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS' NEW GUN .- We have this week been shown by Captain Bogardus his new Scott hammerless breech-loader, just received by him through William Read & Sons, of Boston. It was ordered some time since by the Captain, and is an exact counterpart in size and weight of his "old reliable Scott," which he has been using for years past, and which has done such remarkable shooting and scored so many victories. It is to-day as perfect as ever : and though looking like a veteran, yet does not show the hard usage and great strain it has seen. This new gun is one of W. & C. Scott & Son's hammerless, with their own patent side crystal apertures (which is a great feature of safety, as it allows the hammers to be seen at a glance), and also has the regular safety bolt. Two sets of barrels-one twelve and one ten-fit the same stock, and a more superb gun in proportions and general balance and fine workmanship we have never seen. The Captain is delighted with it, and will at once put it in service.

-The Coney Island season is fairly open. There were not less than twenty thousand people the first day at the various immense hotels, and still there was room for The Brighton Beach Road was running rapid, well-filled trains, and the Hotel Brighton was more than equal to the occasion, with our venerable friend Chadwick, formerly of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., and recently from San Francisco (one of the best hotel men in the country), walking quietly around, always present when wanted. At Manhattan Beach the throng seemed still larger, and the Manhattan road was running an extra large number of cars. The music was fine, and there were accommodations for double the number of people.

THE ARMY WORM .- The Government Department of Agriculture is vainly exerting itself to cope with the army worm, which is now ravaging the land. Paris green will kill the pests, provided they eat it, and so will arsenic, if it can be put down their throats. All published suggestions have so far proved ineffectual. The following method has been tried on Long Island, and is sure and certain in its results: A deep furrow or ditch is plowed around the field. When the worms have accumulated in this ditch throw upon them unslaked quicklime and sprinkle with water. This kills the worms destroys their eggs and is good for the land. To protect a conservatory or greenhouse, smear on a streak of lard and danb with sulphur.

The Long Islanders are troubled with another pest :-The Long Islanders are troubled with another post:—
Sapville, L. L., June 14th,—Horewith I send you a specimen of a fly or beetle, called by some people a June bug.
This insect will strip a leaf, like the specimen sent you, in
a very short time. They feed on roses, fruit, young
grapes—in fact, any young plant or tree. In the morning they are in the air, but at mid-day hang in bunches
on trees and vines, and then can be shaken on to sheets,
and scalded. They will take a morning bath in whale oil,
soap suds, dine on Paris green, sleep all night in a box on
a bed of white hellebore. Who can recommend a quicker
killing process than scalding?

-The members of the Independent New York Schuetzon Corns, with their families, have made arrangements for a week's recreation during the summer at Lake Ho patcong, where they will not only have the beauty of the lake, rustic scenery, etc., but will enjoy their rifle shooting, as of old. A new feature will be glass ball shooting. A new departure, and one which we most hearly commend, will be the introduction of lawn tennis, croquet and archery for the ladies. Our wealthy Germans are, as a class, worthy of all praise for provid ing sports and pastimes for their families, and the plan of this year, inaugurated by Capt. J. J. Diehl, will place his name at the head of the list as a provider for such an

-The long-needed Greenwood Ferry promises to be provided in a short time, the undertaking of building the piers and carrying out the enterprise having been assumed by Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, proprietor of the popular route to Coney Island—the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad,

GAME PROTECTION.

IMPORTATION OF MIGRATORY QUAIL.

QUEBEC, Can., June 12th.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I received yesterday two cages of migratory quail from Mr. Boynton of New York with only two dead ones in the lot of 200 birds, and they had been dead some time. It is really wonderful how well these birds have traveled. The system of a canvas cover instead of a hard board is excellent, as the birds do not knock themselves foolish. I have shipped 100 birds, or one cage, to Mr Romeo Stephens, of Montreal, who will turn them out in the new park, I believe. The remainder I will divide into colonies of ten birds at intervals of two or three miles, and so people the neighborhood with them. One lot of forty birds I will send adrift to the North of Quebec on the edge of the Lawrentian range, where they can colonize to any extent.

extent. The birds I released to-day were stiff on the wing, only able to fly a few yards, as I had wetted the cover to keep down the heat. They looked very like young partridges (*Perdrica grises*), and will certainly be described as such, so I do not expect to hear of the "quair" again unless I see them myself. I will, however, keep you posted. It is a great pity the birds have arrived so late in the season. is a greet pity the birds have arrived so late in the season because it will take them one month at least to nest and lay kwenty eggs, say July 15th; then one nonth to hatch, say Aug, 15th; so there will be only two months for the young birds to grow before our cold weather commences in October, consequently they will not be strong enough to join the migratory flight in November. These experiments, however, rarely succeed on the first attempt, but perseverance will succeed.

The public, I am happy to say, take a great interest in this importation, for Mr. Public is very fond of a bargain where he has nothing to lose and something to gain; whilst roast quait, quail shooting and Toutours perdricare ideas that please both he and she, especially the hast idea, which requires a French woman or a cardinal to thoroughly understand.

W. RHOADES.

Manchester, N. II., June 14th.
Editor Forest and Stream:—
The 300 migratory quail ordered by the Manchester Shooting Chu arrived here on the 9th inst., in good condition. There were only two dend, and one with a broken wing, which seems remarkable when their long confinement and voyage is considered. They have all been put down in some of our best localities, twelve or fifteen in a place, and in the manner recommended by the Fourst And Stream last season. We have no law to specially protect these birds, but rely upon the honor of sportsmen not to molest or shoot them, and the cobjectation of the fariners for their protection. Whether our efforts will be rewarded or not remains to be seen. Mr. Tobey has the thanks of our club for favors shown. Have been hoping to see some communication to your paper from some one who has imported previously, as to whether the birds have returned to the places where they were liberated.

The 2,600 bird consigned to Mr. Everett Smith, Commissioner of Fisheries and Game, were received in good order at Portland, Me., June 9th, and distributed to the parties who had ordered them.

BOSTON. June 11th. Roston, June 11th, I don't expect to hear from last year's quait until mowing time comes in. In spring and early summer there is little to call people into the woods. Last year the returned quait were found mostly by the mowers who came upon their nests.

Horace P. Tobey,

GAME PROTECTION IN NEW JERSEY.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 10th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I am glad to see you showing up the character of "game protective" associations whose only object is an annual shooting match. We should have gamble game protective associations, and they should be allowed to copyright their title, so that mere pigeon shooters cannot appropriate it.

Our New Jersey State Association is of no practical use in protecting game, and I am not certain that this work can be accom-

plished in any way but by county or town organizations. A local organization can do good work with very little trouble. In Bergen County we have a game protective association of three years' standing. Twice a year we advertise the law in the county papers, offering a reward of \$10 for evidence that will procure a papers, ourning a rewarror grown evacure take with procure a conviction. We also keep posters in convenient places showing the closed seasons for all kinds of game, and the penalties for shooting outof season. If any person is reported to us as a violator of the law, against whom we have no direct evidence, we

send him a letter of warning.

Our work has been productive of good result, and I think the Passaic County sportsmen would do well to follow our example if they find any man "shooting on his own land" out of seaso the law gives them full power to prosecute him.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

WITH ONE BARREL.

IT is amusing to read of the wonderful shots sometimes made single, double, triple, quadruple, and even quintuple, by different persons in different parts of the country with their wonderful guns! One is tempted to give credence to the story of the man who insisted upon it—in fact he told the story so many times over that he actually believed it himself—that he killed two quality with one hards the brides surjective from the creating the state of the story so may be the state of th

country with their wondering gins; come is tempted to give credence to the story of the man who insisted upon it—in fact he told the story so many times over that he actually believed it himself—that he killed two quait with one barrel, the birds springing from the ground the same instant and both flying off in different directions; he whirled around so quickly after killing the first one that he divided the charge, and down came both of the birds, dead enough! That was a wonderful shot. But while we admire these double shots at snipe and quail, and the long distance which game is brought down with choke bores and bores. half choked, "we must not forget that one-hundred yards, if correctly measured, is exactly three-hundred feet, at which, i our friends will set up a target the exact size of a quail or an English snipe and take a carreful look, will find that the bird would appear to be away a "considerable long space of distance," and that a gunner who was careful of his ammunition would not shoot at it with much hope of hitting his game.

The writer has targeted good guns with first-class ammunition at accurately measured distances, and has found that a target the size of an English snipe at seventy-five yards is a very small mark to shoot at, and yet we have hit. We once put two pellets of No. 6 shot through a business card one and a half by four sinches at seventy-five yards exact measurement. The gun was a good one, far better, in fact, than the average of guns now made; but before the card was hit half a dozen charges were fired at it by as many different persons. An experience of more than thirty years at gunning in different parts of the country, and at almost all sorts of gune except alligators, with all sorts and conditions of guns, has convinced the writer that the average of gune except alligators, with all sorts and conditions of guns, has convinced the writer that the average of gune except alligators, with all sorts and conditions of gun; has convinced the writer that the average of gune except a goose shooting has not been made heart-sick and disgusted when a goose has given him a "good by "as he
flopped away," on buoyant wings," with a broken leg
dangling in mid-air? He won't use cuss words, but he
will wonder why that one T. shot didn't break a wing
instead of a leg. We have killed deer with buck shot,
dead; but not over one hundred or one hundred and
twenty-five feet distance. That festive animal must be
riddled, or he will give you a long, tire-one chase; he
must receive such a shock from the force of the charge
as will place him hors de combat at once, or he will
give you a jolly good run, even if he have but three
sound legs for use. We have "been there," and know
whereof we speak.
We can readily believe that two or three snipe, springing from the ground at once and in an almost direct

We do we specified the two or three snipe, springing from the ground at once and in an almost direct line, may be brought down "with one barrel" loaded with a multitude of line shot, but such good luck is not usual with the average gumer after snipe. The writer knew during the war of two men being killed by the same bullet; one man was following the other, the leading man was aimed at, the bullet passed through him and his follower, and both were instantly killed. The sharpshooter who made that "double shot with one burtel" told me (he was captured) that he saw but one man when he first. Wonders in gunnery will never tree telling stories of their exploits in the field, and the wonderful qualities of their exploits in the field, and the wonderful qualities of their exploits in the field, and the wonderful qualities of their particular guns; and we love to hear them, and we

read them. And we also love to hear the our sounce again and receite his adventures on the field of Mars. We sympathize with such with a feeling akin to a common brotherhood, and if distance is magnified a little and an almost incredible number of the wildest sort of suipe brought down—with one barrel—we can find interest and instruction in the story.

C. E. C. read them. And we also love to hear the old soldier fight

ROCKFORD, III., June 10th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream.—

I have just been reading in your last issue of some of the remarkable double shots made, and am reminded of one made by a novice who accompanied a party of sportsmen to lova a few years ago on a chicken hunt. The father of the young man came to us just before we were ready to start and said if his son Charley would not interfere with our pleasure he would like him to go with us, as he thought the trip would do him good.

The first day oul—after reaching our destination—we were riding over the prairie and saw a large flock of geses arise from a pond and settle on the ground about one-half a mile to our left. We began to lay plans to capture one or more of them. We stationed ourselves around in clumps of resin weeds and sent the driver with the team to the other side of the game.

The flock arose and passed over the novice and he drew ph his old gun, one that we had been making sport of all the way out, and let drive into the geese, bringing down two fine ones. We gathered the game and then asked Charley-why he did not let the other barrel loses at them. He said he forgot that he had a double barrelled gun.

Thefleve it was the first game he had ever killed on the wing. The geese weighed respectively fifteen and twelvo pounds. A prouder young man has never been seen. He sent the larger bird to his father the next morning as a trophy of his skill. I don't remember that Charley killed anything else during our week's sojourn in lowa, but if we dared to criticise him for a poor shot he always responded: "I got those two geese, just the same."

THE ALLEGED DITTMAR POWDER ACCIDENT.

THE ALLEGED DITTMAR POWDER ACCIDENT.

New York, June 11th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

We noticed the letter of Mr. S. P. Nash, which you published in your issue of yesterday, but do not at present propose to make any comments thereupon, no matter what our private opinions and suspicions may be, reserving all we have to say until we receive from you such proofs as you undoubtedly have in your possession of the correctness of the statement which you have published, apparently so unhesitatingly, convicting us, star-chamber like without a hearing, and publishing that conviction to the world.

While we place the act in this strong light, we are willing to admit that there may be defense on your part by reason of explanations, and our sense of justice impels us, first, to ask from you the proofs of the allegations before concluding that you either carelessly or willfully misrepressited us and our speciality. If you have not already done so, to satisfy yourself of the truth of the allegations before publication, we wish that you would learn the name of the Louisville merchant from whom Mr. Nash obtained the powder. We would further request you to have the original canister containing the rest of the powder from which the charge was taken, which caused the accident, sent to you, together with the small circular which accompanied the same, and find out whether the canister was sealed or not.

The production of this evidence is simple justice to us, as we have no doubt you will alomit. And without this evidence we think you will also admit that there is no case made out against us, and until this is produced we most emphatically declare our disbelief in it ever having been manufactured by us, or of the possibilities of such results coming from so small a charge of any powder in the world, unless made to specially produce similar results. We shall spare neither time nor expense to ferret this matter out to the bottom and sincerely trust we shall have your hearty coöperation.

Mr. Nash states that no directions for the u

this matter out to the bottom and sincerely trust we shall have your hearty coöperation.

Mr. Nash states that no directions for the use of the powder were on the canister. We can furnish you a dozen affidavits that not a single grain of powder was ever put up or sold by our company which was not sealed and did not show our printed directions on each can or keg. Besides this, our printed circular and loose directions accompany each canister, and we herewith send you a can for inspection.

THE DITTMAR POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We shall give the lightney Powder Chapter Clayses.

We shall give the Dittmar Powder Company all possi

ble aid in arriving at satisfactory conclusions in this matter, and to disprove, if possible, the statements in our columns last week.

LONG ISLAND SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Long Island Sportsmen's Association met at its rooms, 449 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, last Friday evening, President George R. Chappell in the chair; Secretary, Abel Crook, Esq. The meeting was a large one, and was marked by much enthusiasm. The reports of the Seneca Falls delegates were received; the Washington Gun Club was admitted to the Association, and other business transacted. Mr. Crook, whose new duties as President of the State Association will necessarily take up much of his time, tendered his resignation as Secretary, but the Association refused to accept it. Several matters pertaining to game protection were then brought up, and the following resolution was adopted :-

nonowing resounced was adopted:—
Resolved, That there be a standing committee of this Association, composed of the Presidents of the various clubs, to be called the Committee on Fish and Game, to report to the Association on questions connected with the protection and propagation of fish and game throughout the State, and especially on Long Island.

New Jersey Tournament.—The New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association tournament, will be held at

Newark, under the auspices of the Essex Gun Club, June 29th, to July 2d, inclusive.

29th, to July 2d, inclusive.

Forrsver Clut, or Newark, N. J., with the following officers:—President, R. H. Breintnall; first Vice President, F. H. Breintnall; first Vice President, F. S. Harrison; second Vice President, Jacob Pentz; Treasurer, Dr. Pindell; Secretary, W. R. Hobart. Among the members elected were the following: R. Heinisch, J. Von Lengerke, H. Felten, A. W. B. Crane, Bishop Freeman, I. Illingworth, J. J. Burnett, Will Hayes, W. R. Williams, J. R. Burnett, S. G. Williams and P. P. Williams.

Williams, o. R. Burnett, S. G. Williams and 1.1. Williams.

The club starts with a good platform, and promises to actively engage in the much needed work of seeing that the game laws are enforced.

TENNESSEE—Maskwille, June 4th.—Squirrels are very abundant this season. A gentleman killed sixteen with a .22 caliber Remington yesterday, within a few miles of this city. He also bagged three female "coons." All other field sports are now stopped until August, when the air will resound with the crack of the gun after doves. Instead of having a prejudice against killing them out here, they are considered a delicacy, and by many preferred to the quail.

ILLINOIS—Savanna. June 3d.—Shooting has been poor

ILLINOIS—Savanna, June 3d.—Shooting has been poor here this spring, until late in April, when ducks and snipe were plenty for a few days. The prospect for chickens and woodcock is good.

A HINT TO GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTERS.--Rochester, N. Y. A HINT TO GRIZZIN BEAR HUNTERS.—Koenester, N. Y., June 5th.—Nearly every hunter of large or dangerous game has, I suppose, at some time or other saved his life by getting up a tree out of reach of a wounded animal others have perished because they could not climb quick enough. I suggest that where there is a possibility of one being forced to seek a tree for safety, the hunter or sportsman should provide himself with quickly-attachable climbers. ble climbers.

This novel suggestion reminds us of a passage in that extraordinary book of alleged "Sporting Adventures in the Far West," in which, among other amusing statements, urged with all gravity, is one to the effect that a hunter should provide himself with a lariat, which "is exceeding useful for swinging at once out of the reach of an angry bear,'

an angry bear."

AUXILIARY RIFLE BARRELS.—Huntsville, Ala., May 31st.—Editor Forest and Streum:—A notice in your valuable paper some months since in regard to Shelton's auxiliary rifle barrel attracted my attention, and induced me to procure one. Allow me to thank you for the means which that notice afforded of obtaining what I consider, together with the breech-loader, the most complete outlit with which a hunter was ever equipped. The auxiliary rifle barrel is destined to take position in the front rank of inventions and second only to the breech-loader. Mr. Shelton may congratulate himself upon his success in producing an arm which must necessarily supercede all others for game. I have had no opportunity of testing it at longer range than one hundred yards, but do not doubt with the folding sight at two hundred yards and further it will compete with the best guns at target practice. The ease with which it can be adjusted, converting the shot gun to rifle, and vice versa, its great accuracy and penetration, recommend it to every true sportsman.

A. Willte.

SHOOTING MATCHES. Come Come Mounts Com From "the Mark

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CHATHAM vs. WINDSOR.—Score made by Chatham and Windsor.

| Canada, sportsmen, at the latter | place on Queen's orthitay;- |
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| WINDSUR. | CHATHAM. |
| D. G. Revell | J. Pike |
| G. Ganthler 5 | R. O'Hara |
| W. Donaldson 3 | R. Mercer 7 |
| J. Cornish 3 | Nelson 8 |
| J. Winters 4 | Wheeler 8 |
| Jos. Marentette 4 | Tritten |
| G. Wagner 6 | Atkinson. 7 |
| C. Ganthier 8 | Taylor 7 |
| P. C. Pauting 6 | Wells 5 Jno. Mercer. 7 |
| J. Marentette | Jno. Mercer |
| Jas. Purser 6 | Roche |
| | |
| Total 60 | Total |
| | |

.-Regular shoot of the Manchester MARCHESTER, N. III, Junie — regular smoot of the Manchester Shooting Chub, 10 balls each round; Card's rotary trap; 18 yards rise. The attendance was the largest assembled since Fast-day and the practice was the most interesting and by far the best general average that has been shown this season. The afternoon sport wound up with a shoot between chosen sides that was close and exciting, the winning side only defeating its opponents by a steel half-regular control of the state of th

| ingle ball:— | | | |
|---|---------|---------|-------|
| | Single. | Louble. | Total |
| F. Clark | 7 6 | 6 | 10 |
| Re-entry | 6 G | | , 3 |
| I. P. Young | 3 8 | 7 | 1 |
| French | 7 8 | 4 | î |
| i. Durgin | 7 11 | Â | +3 |
| . W. Farmer. | 6.5 | 2 | 7 |
| I. Vickery | 3 1 | i i | 1 |
| K. Mead | 10 0 | 1 | |
| Re-entry | 10 10 | 9 | 1.3 |
| S. Musseck | 0 0 | | 1- |
| D. MISSECK. | | 3 | 5 |
| Re-entry | | | |
| d, Wadleigh , F, Campbell i, E, Morrill | 10 9 | 4 | 4,1 |
| . P. Campbell | 6 7 | 2 | 1 |
| i. E. Morrall | 8 7 | - 3 | 4. |
| Re-entry | fi. | | 10 |
| | | 6 | 1 |
| J. Greeley | 7 9 | | i |
| | | | 1 |
| Dr. MacDonald | | 43 | |
| P. S. Wiggin | | 43 | 1 |
| , A. Moore | | U | |
| J. Darrah | | 8 | 1 |
| 7. J. 178111111 | 6 | - 5 | 1.2 |
| Ke-entry | 6 7 | | 1 ~ |
| | | | |

| | | | | | | _ |
|---|-----|--------------|---------|-------|-----|---------|
| Shooting by teams:- | | | | | | |
| Shooting by teams:— Ira A. Moore, Cap I. A. Moore | it. | Moses | Wadleig | th, C | ani | |
| I. A. Moore | 8 | M. Wadleig | h | | | . 9 |
| H. Young | 8 | C. J. Darrat | 1 | | | . 8 |
| B. F. Clark | 6 | L. K. Mead. | | | | . 6 |
| E. Durgin | 9 | C. French | | | | 8 |
| F. J. Drake | 5 | G. E. Morri | 11 | | | . 7 |
| Z. F. Campbell | 7 | O. Greelev. | | | | . 8 |
| C. W. Farmer | | H. Vielcery | | | | . 1 |
| N. A. Robinson | 7 | P. S. Wiggi | n | | | . 3 |
| N. A. Robinson | 2 | Dr. MacDor | ınld | | | . 8 |
| | ~ | | | | | _ |
| (Cotol | P.M | Tratat | | | | |

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—A lively contest for the beautiful Acry badge took place at the club grounds, Springfield, L. L. June 10th. Mr. James T. Davis succeeded in carrying it off, but had it not been for a few phenomenal twisters, who carried nearly!the full charge out of boundary, and fell dead out of bounds, Judge John A. Dinkel would have been the champion of

| ı | the day | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----|----|---|--|---|------|---|--|-------|-----|----|--|--|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| l | Miner | | | | | | | | | , | | | | | , | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| ı | Wood | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1- |
| ı | Englert | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | ł | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| ı | Windho | 12 | | | | | | , | | | . , | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | -0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| ı | Voskan | p | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| ı | Davis . | Ξ. | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| ì | Dinkel . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| ı | Hoffma | n. | | ÷ | | ı | | | | | | | | | | Ł | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| ı | Steers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |
| ı | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Tie shot off, first miss out:— Judge Dinkel... 1 1 1 1 0—4 | bir. Davis 1 1 1 1 1—5 Some excellent shotting at glass balls was engaged in by the members, in which Mr. Ira Paine and Mr. Berrian took a hand.

DRURY vs. LUTHER .- Syracuse, N. Y., June 4th .- Pigeon match DRURY TW. LUTHIER.—Syracise, N. F., June 441.—Pigeon maters shot this afternoon on the shore of Onondign Lake, between Mr. Harry Drury and Geo. Luther, under the Americanized rules, five ground traps, five yards apart, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary. The birds were selected from the lot furnished the State tournament at Seneca Falls. The score of Mr. Drury is a remarkable one, from the fact that he had nevershot under these remarkation one, from the fact that he main never should net raises rules before, nor seen them shot. He astonished the old veterms in the way be dropped his birds. Your shots about the eastern end of the Empire State will have to keep at work, or clse this Syracuse boy will carry off the honors on the Island next spring. Mr. Drury shot at J. A. Nichols guin, while Mr. Luther used a D. M. Lefover hammerless, and he made some remarkable long distance shots with it. Mr. Ed. Hudson, the winner of your badge for the best average at the late State tournament, starts for the Ohio State shoot on Monday next; Mr. Luther also goes with him—both may drift into the flows convention before returning home. Hudson has been doing some good work for the past year, at the trap. He says he never shot better than at present.

| | TO THE LIMBS THE DAY ON | 0.110 | 102 0 | MOL. | octeo | | un un | proc | CITTE | |
|---|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | Harry Drury | 1 | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 01 | 0*0 | 1 | 01 | 00→ 8 |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 1 | . 01 | 1 | 1 | 01 - 10 |
| | Harry Drury 1 | 1 | 01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 01 | 1-10 |
| | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 1 | - 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 01 - 9 |
| ١ | 1 | 01 | 01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 01 | 01 | 1-10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | - |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | (00 | 00 | 01 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 01- 7 1- 9 1*0- 6 1-10 |
| | 1-1 | 1 | 01 | 1 | ĩ | î | 1 | 1 | ī | 1 9 |
| | Geo. Luther 1 | 01 | 1 | 00 | 01 | ī | 0*0 | 00 | 1 | 1*0- 6 |
| | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | I | 10 | 0.1 | 1-10 |
| | (01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0+0 | 1 | 1- 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| | ł | | | | | | | | | 71 77 |

RECREATION GUN CLUB.—Bergen Point, N. J., June 8th. second of the series of seven matches by the Recreation Gun Club, of Borgen Point, for first and second gold medals. The first goes to the winner of the greatest number of matches; the second goes to the one who breaks the greatest number of glass balls during the series, said for on the winner of the first medal. Mole revolving trap, 15 glass balls, 18 yards rise, club rules:—

| . H. Davis 6 | S. L. Davis |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 'ilmerding 5 | |
| Moore took first medal; C. H. | Davis second. |
| | "TIM. BERDOODLE. |
| NEWARK, N. J., June 10thPig | geon match at Orange Gun C |

Grounds, Newark, N. J.; Hurlingham rules, 28 yards rise :-S. L. Morrison. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 H. Folsom. 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 C. Heckscher. 1 6⁴ 0⁴ 1 0 1 1 0 0 0

| E. M | | Me. | Le | 00 | 1 | | ٠. | | ٠. | | - 1 | - 1 | . A | - 1 | - 7 | - 8 | Ł | - 4 | - 1 | Į. | | Т | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1-19 |
|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|----|--------|
| Levi | W | 00 | dh | u | ry | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 - 18 |
| W. E | 3. B | 1el | ive: | lđ | en | ١., | | ٠. | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | J | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 17 |
| T. E. | . К | in | F | | | | | | | | 0 | -0 | -1 | .1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 - 15 |
| W. Y | ٧. | El | dr | idi | z e | ŧ., | | | | | -0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 - 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٦ | ٠V. | . 1 | V. | . E. |
| 400 | | | o . | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

ROME, Ga.—Our two gun clubs had a friendly match at glass balls on the 10th inst. Shooting was done over a Card trap, screened; 18 yards. The following is the score:—

| | | | | - (| 11 | | | ιĸ | Ei | ES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---|----|----|-----|-----|---|
| | R. I. Hampton -0 | 1 | 1 | i | 0 | I | 0 | î | ī | ĩ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 1 1-24. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - | Albin Omberg-10 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 1-25. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. M. Gammon-0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ð | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 0 1-21. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. L. Omberg-00 | 1 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 1—18. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | S. W. Wright-11 | 10 | 1 | Ð | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 0-22. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T. W. H. Harris-0 |) 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | 1 l 1-20. Total 130. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | T. | LT. | ĸ | El | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. M. Pepper-1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 0-20. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jno. M. Bowie-10 | 11 | . 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 1-23. | | | | | | _ | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. M. Towers-1 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 1—16. | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | _ | _ | _ | | _ | | _ | | _ | | | |
| | C. W. Smith-0 1 0 | U U | U | Ų | 0 | ī | 1 | 1 | U | U | Ţ | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 1 | U | 1 | U | () | 1 | U | 1 |
| Ú | 0-14. | | _ | | | | | | | | _ | | | | _ | _ | | | | _ | _ | _ | _ | | _ |
| | Sam. Vcal-1011: | 1 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | U | Ι | 1 | 1 | U | 1 | ł | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | -25. | | - | | | | | п | | | | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. R. Sullivan-11 | ΙI | U | 1 | 0 | 1 | Τ | U | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | U | U | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 1-24. Total 122. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ħ | ΑJ | ù. | R | At | Qτ | E | r. | |
| | Commence Till Trans 11 | 45. | | 0. | | | | | | _ | | | | | 1 | | | | | r | | | | 43. | |
| | QUINCY, Ill., June 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r | members of the Quir | 105 | . 8 | Sh | 00 | oti | in | œ | C | 11 | b | 0 | n | tl | ae | ir | g | re | 112 | n | ds | 13 | t S | šir | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

gleton Park, at their regular monthly shoot for gold medal; 10 pigeons each; 21 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; Illinois State

| W. B. Hauwort | h | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
|-----------------|----|----|--|--|--|-----|--|--|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|-----|
| H. Schnous | | | | | | | | | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| W. H. Lenoire | | ٠. | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | () | (1 | 1 | 1- |
| Wm. Noakes | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - |
| Geo. Wheeler. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| T. D. Woodruff | | | | | | . , | | | (i | 1 | 1 | J | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| J. S. Cruttende | n. | | | | | | | | 1 | D) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 - |
| J. Miller | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1- |

W. B. Hauworth won the gold medal.

A GOOD SCORE.-St. Louis, Mo., June 11th -At the recent State A GOOD SCORE—St. Louis, Mo., June 11th.—At the recent State tournament, held at Macon, Mo., June 11th.—At the recent State tournament, held at Macon, Mo., June 1st to 4th, Paul Francke, of St. Joseph, Mo., and H. C. Pierce, of St. Louis, shot a match at fifty birds each, ground traps, English rules, thirty yards rise, Francke scoring thirty-seven and Pierce forty-seven birds. Of Pierce's three lost, two fell dead out of bounds, making his score of actual killed birds forty-nine out of fifty. This has never been equalled in any public match in the world. The day was very dark and gloomy, and a galo blew across the traps away from the scores. The birds were first-class wild ones and hard to see. Plarce had never shot under similar conditions before. Francke. Pierce had never shot under similar conditions before. Francke who is one of the best amateur shots in the State, was not up to his usual good work

CHICO TOURNAMENT .- Chico, Cal., May 221 .- Tournament of Butte County Sportsmen's Club; shot from three plunge traps, five yards apart; 21 yards rise; double birds from three traps; 18 yards rise:—

| FIRST DAY'S SCORE. |
|--|
| N. B. Scott. 12 W. J. Morgan 11 J. T. McIntosh 10 F. M. Jackson 5 J. Crothers 10 G. Winaos 10 F. M. Stephar 11 C. L. Denman 7 A. L. Thiel 10 |
| Scond Team. Interest of the property o |
| Thirt Team. 10 R. F. Dockery 11 J. Spurgeon 10 S4m Davis 12 C. R. Swain 6 H. Rogers 9 R. Poole 5 Gol. Bernest 10 Dr. Ruth 11 F. Dorsett 11 P. Henshaw 11 |
| W. T. Sheldon 11 Geo. Stevens. 9 C. S. Quinby 11 W. E. Gerber. 8 J. A. Walker 11 Geo. Muller 12 F. Maskev 12 L. Rose 10 |
| Ties of 12 shot off:— |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| In shooting off ties of 11, three pairs, 18 yards rise, 100 yards bounds, five minutes to retrieve, Parrott won, killing five to Sheldon's four. The shooting off ties of five, same distance, Qumby won with a full score to Walker's five. |
| Private Double Bird Match; 10 pairs; 18 yards rise; 100 yards bounds; five minutes to retrieve in:— |
| F. Maskey |

The Rifle.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

PROFESSIONAL RIFLEMEN.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your number of June 3d contains what seems to be an open letter, addressed by Capt. Wm. H Jackson, of Boston, to the President and Directors of the N. R. A. concerning the status of "professionals" among rifle-

concerning the status of "professionals" among riflemen.

Even at the risk of seeming ungenerous in attacking the position of Capt. Jackson in the absence of that gentleman on his honorably won mission to Ireland, I trust it will be permitted to one who is not a "professional" to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the gallant Captain on the eve of his ocean voyage, and to observe that this new clampion of professionalism ingeniously contrives to give the discussion a wrong twist by charging the growing movement to the jealousy of those poor shots whose honors are diminished by the success of the "cracks," and who are not willing to deserve their much-coveted laurels by exertion, abstemi-

ingeniously contrives to give the discussion a wrong twist by charging the growing movement to the Jealousy of those poor shots whose honors are diminished by the success of the "cracks," and who are not willing to deserve their much-coveted laurels by exertion, abstemiousness and right living.

Capt. Jackson must pardon me for saying that the "jealousy" on our part, of which he complains, is of a far different kind—it is akin to the legitlimate jealousy of the true sportsman toward the pot-hunter, of the gentleman oarsman, cricketer or athlete against those who make a trade of their skill.

Fortunately, however, the parallelism between those sports and ours does not hold altogether true. While the gentleman amateur no more dreams of competing in public with Courtney or O'Leary than he would with Ryan or Muldoon, yet, thanks to grateful and healthful habits of self-denial, of abstemiosness from wine and tobacco and of parity of life, a goodly number of us gentlemon, with but a tithe of the opportunity for practice, and at a sore cost to our purses, too, have attained skill before the butts equal to or surpassing that of the "professionals," as we have shown on many a field. Do the recorded scores, in open matches, of such gentlemen as Laurizen, Summer, Gerrish, Scott, Bruce, Brown, Blydenburgh, Wilder, Burnside, Washburne, Selph, Dwight, Dart, Harkness, Lamb and Laird suffer by comparison with those of the long-range pot-boilers? And have these, and a host of other and younger gentlemen marksmen, ever hositated to meet the "professionals" on a field where individual skill and nerve stand an equal chance with the best?

Our simple claim is that, as undoubted gentlemen mandour povider and balls, we have a right to choose the company in which we anuse ourselves. We do not clasp the book agent, the map peddler or the lightning-rood man to our breasts in eestatic fraternization. Why, then, the gundering and triendly price lists forced upon us, or to turn the arribute with exuses and explanations if he comes in secon

little, dust, not "mud," in the eyes of those who seek a wholesome definition of professionalism by picturing the possible exclusion of Mr. Rigby, under the suggested rule, as the inventor of a breech-loader gun. But, breathing this artful dust aside, do we not find a wide difference between the wealthy manufacturer, employing hundreds of artisans in vast works, where the making of a special long-range arm is but an accidental feature, and the strolling satesman, the gun peddler, hired to shoot in almost daily matches all over the country. A sound definition, which will hit the professional drummer accurately, will not touch such a gentlenam amateur as Mr. Rigby most certainly is.

Perhaps, in time, the gun-makers will realize the bad effect of hiring gun-peddlers to shoot and vend their arms in the public ways. Perhaps they will come to understand that, in the hands of anateurs, the good weapon will do as good work as in the hands of the strolling advertiser, and with far more credit to the maker. For we, the gentlemen, shooting only for health and recreation, as a relief from tougher labors of the brain and hand, know and appreciate the nerits of a trustworthy rifle without the aid of unseemly blatherskiting before the butts.

If unapproachable excellence in rifle-shooting were only attainable by combining it with the functions of the tout, there might be some excuse for the existence of the happily very limited class of prostituted marksment ow whom we give the name of "professionals." In such case, with a sufficient number of gun-dealers behind to back them up and furnish the needful funds, we might in time see a distinct class of purely professional matches, or championship belts and purses, perhaps, or somewhat of that kind, shot by trained experts. But, fortunately, there is no ground for fear that rifle-shooting will reach such a pitch of professional excellence, or that some Hanlan, Bogardus or Schaefer of the long-ranges can ever so fortify his skill that it may not be over-matched on the morrow by so

Tacems a very inopportune time to go into a live discussion of Thesems a very inopportune time to go into a live discussion of the question of professionalism in rifus chooting, when we are about leaving for Ireland to represent America generally, without any question of amateur and expert coming into the composition of the team. But as the discussion has been officially opened by the resolution of the Board of Directors N. R. A., it is proper that there should be a general expression of opinion. I suppose that there will be an act of prohibition of some sort passed to cut out those who, it would seem, in the opinion of not a few shooters, come to the ranges with the sole purpose of discouraging all rifle shooting, while certain presumably rich companies are presumably only these facilities. sumably paying these individuals to encourage the art and pracsunably paying these individuals to encourage the art and practice of ride shooting. The feeling of antagonism to professionals, so-called, I acknowledge is a very strong one, and under our democratic plan of crushing the rights of the minority under the whim of the majority, I suppose we will have to abide by some prohibitive rule or other. The right and wrong of the subject is one thing, and probably enters very slightly into the question in the minds of the major protino of those who are so noisy in the discussion. There are life members of the N. R. A. who would probably come under the ban as professionals. By a clause of the constitution all members are assured equal rights and privileges and how it can be that a life member we was in the employ of and how it can be that a life member who was in the employ of and now so who he defined, and be aromained there shoe, can now be de. Frederick and the state of the state of the state of the now be the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the gun maked to the state of the state of the state of the state of the maked the state of no better than those who followed other callings when away from

no better than those who followed other callings when away from the range, and no great hubbub was raised about it. It would be well, perhaps, in this connection for our N. R. A. committee to go over the record of the English rifle ranges on this question. There are pienty of amateur shooters there, and surely if there was a read difficulty in the way it had been dissatesy is there was a real minuting in the way trian because covered ere this, yet we hear of ging shop keepers, of rifle manu-facturers and all the grades of those who would come under the proposed American rule.

It is a matter of grave doubt whether the bringing up of the

subject of professionalism is going to both ritie shooting at all For so many years the ranges have been occupied, and under the rule which would define an amatteur in other sports, there is not a single amateur shooter of the target ritle in America. Each of these growlers are ready complet to take the X or XX which may come to their hands as a place winner in an afternoon's shoot. come to their nands as a piace winner in an attermon's shoot. A man would need to ligh about at a very rapid rate, and have the best of skill and luck, to secure enough of these pittanecs even for the most scanty livelihood. There may be a time when, with liberal prize lists, such a professional rifleman may arise; but it is legislating for the dim futurity to pass any rules on that subject now. But the principle is the same, and if the rigorous rule that to touch money as a reward for ritle shooting is to be regardthat to total mounty as a reward of rinesmooth sto to regarded as a crime, then the list of criminals is a very large one, and the army of offenders, by will if not by deed, as wide as the ranks of riflemen. It is ovident that rifle shooting is to be sait guerris in the list of sports. It is not a sport in the ordinary application of the list of sports. It is not a sport in the ordinary application of that word, and must be studied and legislated for without a fixed that word, and must be studied and legislated for without a fixed notion to bind it to such codes as apply to other field sports. One thing is certain, that no committee of the N. R. A. can frame a rule out of which there will not be many loopholes, and which will not be found to operate harshly in some instances. It is a clumpy practice to reach particular cases by general rules, and this will form no exception. A carping, fault-finding spirit on the part of some may force what should be the highest rifle and thority in the country into a very ridiculous position. Rules and regulations may vary, and there can be little dispute under them if drawn with any sort of regard to rules of gratumax and expression; but a vule to define a professional will be from the first subsion; but a rule to define a professional will be from the first subjected to interpretation and application in hundreds of ways, and jected to interpretation and application in nundreds it ways, and disputes innumerable will arise. We will weaken ourselves as against foreign teams, and make our position an impleasant one when foreign visitors corner to our range to the many. I have been successful to the decision what it may, I care not; the rille companies are asable as ever to take care of themselves. But it would be mortified to the contraction of the successful area.

fying for the N. R. A. to once more write itself down an ass.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE TEAM IN IRELAND .- The following cablegrams have been

eccived:—
"Queenstown, June 13th.—The arrival of the City of Brussels, "Queenstonen, June 13th.—The urrivat of the Cay of reviseers, with the American Team on board, was reported early this morning. At 4 o'clock a tender went off to her. A deputation from Dublin, consisting of Major Leech and Aldermen Harris, McDermott and Cochrane, arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, but only Major Leech went off in the tender. The greeting between the Major and the 'Old Reliable' was most cordial. The team reports besides that a very favorable massage, with flue weather through. Major and the "Our featured passage, with fine weather through-out, though some of the members suffered from sea-siekness— Messrs. Fisher. Clark and from the members suffered from sea-siekness— Messrs. Bown and Rockwell oscaped altogether. All are now well. The pas-sengers were found to the tender about 5.50, and as the ves-sengers were found to the tender about 5.50, and as the vessels parted company good wishes and a hearty cheer from the seas parter company good wisnes and a nearly cheer from the steamer followed the team. To-day Sir John Arnott entertained the American Team on board his yacht. According to present arrangements the team, on reaching Dublin, will practice at least three days in the week."

three days in the week."

"Cork, June 13th.—The American Team to-day visited the different points of interest in the harbor in Mr John Arnott's yacht. The bracing air of Queenstown has entirely dispelled (all traces

of illines."

Boston, Mass., June 12th.—The regular meet at Walnut Hill to participate in Everybody's Match, took place to-day. The attendance was not as large as usual. E. P. Richardson took first position with a good 45, followed by J. S. Bennett and R. Davis with 46 respectively. Mr. Gould, who was holding well, secured 45. The wind came from the northwest strong, shifting often and accompanied by rain. The following summary shows the results of the vertex.

| suit of the no. | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| E. F. Richards | on . | | | 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5-47 |
| J. S. Bennett . | | | | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 4-46 |
| R. Davis | | | | 5 4 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 5 | 4 5-46 |
| A. C. Gould | | | | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5-45 |
| John Borden. | | | | 4 5 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 4-43 |
| O. M. Howard | | | | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 5-42 |
| C. Richards | | | | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 5 | 4 5-43 |

Mr. Salem Wilder and Mr. J. S. Sumner, in practice at long range, did some remarkable work, each contestant making 73 at 800 yards, 71 at 900 yards, and 69 at 1,000 yards, ticing at the consion with a total of 213 each.

June 17th will be celebrated by the Massachusetts Rifle Associa-John Trill will be even laren in the massed at which competition will be had in "Everybody's" match, and also in the "500-yard" match. The meeting will open at 11 o'clock A.M.

Boston, Mass, June 11th.—Mammoth Rifle Gallery.—The Excel-

Bosrox, Mass, June IIII.—Mammoth Rife Gallery.—The Excel-sior rife match, which commenced on the lat, is fast becoming popular with all who practice in this gallery. Mr. E. F. Richard-son heads the list with 189 out of a possible 20. He was also nearly successful in getting a clean score of eight consecutive bullseyes, and receiving the extra prize of five dollars for the sume. He missed his seventh shot, which was a 4 o'clock nipper, ending the score with a good 39. For the summer season the shooting has the score with a good 34. For the summer season the shooting has been lively, and as the gallery is a cool place this match has be come popular. The subjoined summary will show the standing of the several competitors for the ten cash prizes in this match. vards; rounds, 8; possible, 40; five scores to, win, or possible 200:

| E. F. Richer | ds | 0 | n. | | | | | | į. | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 37 | 38 | | 39-18 |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|----|----|---|----|------|---|--------|-----|----|-----|----|---|---|-----|--------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------|
| . Canterbut | y. | ٠. | ٠ | | | | | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | 37 | 37 | 137 | 37 | 37 18 |
| Frank Hollis | š., | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | 36 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 38 -18 |
| E. W. Law. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 36 | Sfi | 36-17 |
| Jordon McF | (ei | 12 | ie | ١. | | ÷ | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 85 | 36 | 37-17 |
| sace P. Gray | TR. | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | . , | | | 1 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 17 |
| P. Twids. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 3717 |
| S. James. | | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 17 |
| A. D. Eliot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36-17 |
| Shumway | ٠ | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | | . : | 34 | 31 | 34 | 35 | 36-17 |
| 3. H. Hastin | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 34 | 31 | 31 | 35 - 17 |
| Charles B. O | tis | ١. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 33 | 34 | 31 | 35 - 16 |
| A. C. Staple | s., | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | . ; | 3:3 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 - 16 |
|). T. Hart | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 34 - 16 |
| H. Daly | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 33 | 83 | 33 | 33 - 16 |
| A. C. Goods: | 990 | ď | ١ | | | | | | | | | | | , | , | | ı, | | | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 - 16 |
| Marana | 78.6 | 100 | 40 | | 7 | ٠, | | 2 | 12 | | 13 | 71. | | D | | | ٠. | | A | con | ont | eno | 1110 | Chubs |

MEDPORD, Moss., June 1201.—The Raymond Sportsman's CHO Is about to occupy a new range, and held its last shoot at Believut to-day. A small number of spectators were in attendance. The members of this popular club who were present did fine work from the rotary trap, Mr. W. B. Wetherell breaking 71 out of a possible 75 balls, Mr. Deneburn finding 42 out of 45, F. H. Raymond 50 out of 55, J. C. Smith 58 out of 65, Mr. Kirkwood 43 out of

mond 50 out of 55, J. C. Smith 68 out of 65, Mr. Kirkwood 43 out of 55, S. E. Johnson 52 out of 69, G. H. Fox 55 out of 69. The above showing is first class, and indicates the standing of the club, who will send two teams to the Lynn tournament, June 17th, who will prove formidable antagonists to all comers.

"The Medford Amateur Ritle Association will open a new match at their range June 17th. The conditions are: 200 yards; rounds, 10; open to all comers; the aggregate of five secres to count as one continuous score, Medford target count. Entry fee for members, 25 cents; for non-members, 50 cents for the first secree each day; resonated way resonated and resonated and secree cash day; resonated and resonated and secree cash day; resonated and reso

for memors; 25 cents; for non-memors, 30 cents for the first score exch day; re-ontries, 25 cents each; which can be also and handi-capped. At the end of the match the persons in each class, who have wen the general prizes the greatest number of times, shall shoot off a score of ten shots, and those making the best average over their winning scores will become the owners.

winners, together with their three best scores:—

First Class.—First Prize—F. Hollis, 48, 48, 48, *3-147. Second Prize—B. F. Hichardson, 47, 48, 48-143. Third Prize—H. Kimball, 47, 47, 47, *2-143. Fourth Prize—W. Charles, 46, 48, 48-142. Fifth Prize—J. D. Osbora, 47, 47, 41-142.

Second Class.—First Prize—C. H. Russell, 47, 46, 46-123. Second Prize—J. Bacobs, 45, 44, 46, *3-139. Third Prize, J. Eastman, 45, 45, 46, *2-138. Fourth Prize—E. Whittier, 44, 47, 45-126. Fifth Prize—D. Abbott, 45, 45, 45-135.

Third Class.—First Prize—A. J. Greene, 45, 45, 44-134. Second Prize—A. W. Webb, 44, 43, 43, 43-133. Third Prize, N. P. Ames, 45, 42, 42-129. Fourth Prize—G. C. Arthur, 42, 42, 43-127. Fifth Prize—W. Lewis, 43, 41, 41-125.

**Number of points handcap.

Prize—W. Lewis, 43, 41, 41–125.

*Number of points handcap,
During the last competition P. Hollis has won the general prize
in the first class the greatest atturber of times; C. H. Russell in
the second class, and A. W. Webb in the third class. A score of
ten shots was shot by each of the above-named gentlemen, the
one making the best average over his winning secrets to be the
winner. The sources of the three were as follows: F. Hollis, 43
C. H. Russell, 39; A.W. Webb, 33. Mr. Frink Hollis came off victorious, and was awarded the general prize, a revolver valued at \$12

—The Schuctzenfest is still in progress at Union Hill, N. J. A series of glass bull matches, under Bogardus rules, are open to all quadeurs, and these matches will continue to-day and to-norrow Classified sweepstakes open to all amateurs. The lestival closes next Monday We will give a full faccount of it the following

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 8th.—Scores of the Rod and Gun Ribe Club made at their weekly meeting. Weather cloudy, with fre-quent rain and mist. Wind moderate from east-northeast:— 4.5 4.5 5.5 5.5 5.4 4—48

| Bumstead | 6 | m | 4 | | ١. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | -3 | 4 | - 23 | - 1 | - 7 | -13 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 40 |
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| Gorham | | | | | | | | | ÷ | | | | | | | | | 78 | 7 | | | 3 | 3 | ., | | | ., | 117 |
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| Gibson | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | ٠ | | | | | | | 7 | ì | 4 | i | 100 | | £. | 4 | - | - 4 | . 44 |
| Gibson | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | ٠. | | 4 | -2 | * | * | - 2 | 12 | 13 | | +3 | -2 | . 1.4 |
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| A SHIRIPILLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 4 | 4 | Ε. | W. | 4 | - 2 | 4 | 75 | -5 | . 12 |
| Wilson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ., | 4 | -12 | Ð. | -3 | * | -2 | -4 | 4.6 | | - 9.7 |
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| NUITVIEF . | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | • | | | | o. | - | - 1 | - 1 | * | * | | 112 |
| Van Vlack | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ð. | 4 | 4 | 0 | (i) | -9 | 9 | -3 | 13 | | 9.0 |
| Van Visek | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | . 6 | | 75 | 4 | - 3 | 7. | - 1 | - 1 | - 1 | 212 |
| Manard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12, | 12 | 7. | 0 | -76 | 7 | ., | -2 | | | 2.00 |

Military rifles two points allowance.

CREEDMOOR JUNIOR.—Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, President of the Brooklyn. Bath and Concy Island Balicoad, proprietor of the grounds located in the Lower Bay and known as Locus Grove, conscious of the wants of the neighboring military, the time lost and expense incurred by them in their annual target practice, has established, on the northerly line of his ground, a 200 yard ride pit range, with four targets, to be known as Creedmoor Junior.

This range can be reached by any of the cars of Hamilton, South, Wall or Fulton ferries going to Greenwood—the terminus of the Court street. Third and Hamilton avenue cars—from which point the range can be reached by steam cars in twenty-live minutes. Excersion it fekees 25 conts. The range has been rented to Mr. Heliwig, of 221 Sixth avenue, New York.

HEKAMPING STRELS.—A man of Trov. N. Y., claims to have CREEDMOOR JUNIOR.—Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther, President of the

ntos. Excursion fickets 25 cents. The range has been tender to Mr. Heliwig, of 221 Sixth avenue, New York.

RECAPPING STELLS.—A man of Troy, N. Y., claims to have invented and patented a pooket apparatus for the recapping of exploded shells used in ritles and other fire arms. Heretofore this operation has been done by hand at a slow rate and not always sure at that. The apparatus is of brass and may be carried in new's poeted. A grooved cylinder, lying borizontally, contains 280 caps set on edge. At one end of this cylinder is a piece of mechanism somewhat resembling an office hand-stamp, having at its base a flange into which the base of the shell fits in such a manner that the vent is directly under a plunger. A spring in the eap cylinder keeps one of the line of caps fed close up to the plunger at a time, and when the shell is put in place and the handle struck with the ball of the hand, a cap is nicely inserted in the base of the stell at exactly the proper point and a hair below the base of the sterior to admit of the rotation of the shell in the socket of the gun. The machine is made in the several sizes adapted to the calibers of shells, and will recap at the rate of 380 in fifteen mmutes, or 100 in less than five minutes. A Hartford, Coun., firm has recently got out a handly implement rate of 350 in fitteen matters and the state of the state of the same purpose. It may be carried by the sportsman in the pocket, and operates as rapidly as the hand can place the shells and remove them.

THE SIGHTING OF HUNTING RIFLES.

NUMBER I.

IT is commonly supposed that had shooting on game is due either to defective rifles, improper loading or noar aiming. But the more I become convinced that had sighting is quite as fruitful a parent of misses as any two of the others put together. It is now almost impossible to get a rifle that does not shoot voil emagh, at least at bunting ranges. The Boxd ammupition now furnished is almost as accurate as one could desire; yet many a mass is scored by the beginner, and even by the experienced hunter, which is due solely to the sights. olely to the sights.

due solely to the sights.

If the ingenuity of man is sublime, so also is his stupidity. How fir the ingenuity of man is sublime, so also is his stupidity. How many thousands of disbes have been spoiled by the loose top of the old pepper castor; and what mighty intellectual threes it must have taken through long languishing ages of time to give birth to a screw-topped one. Yet I think that even the old pepper castor is cellpsed by the monumental stupidity of some rifle-makers in the sights they put upon their sporting-rifles.

Let us look first at the front sight—a huge chunk of basturd the sight of watermelon and mounted one should be a significant of the sight of watermelon and mounted one should be a significant or some significant or signific

monumental stupidity of some rille-makers in the sights they put upon their sporting rilles.

Let us look first at the front sight—a huge chunk of busturd metal, shaped like a silee of watermelon, and mounted on a block nearly half an inch high; so dull in color that you can hardly see it, unless the seu strikes it just right; bigh enough to raise the trajectory several feet, if you happen to catch too much of it; having a beautiful slope at the back, so that the brightest spot will vary all the way from the tip to the back, according to the position of the sun, and so artistically sloped off on either side that other side will be brighter than the center when the sun is on that side. When the sun is just above the horizon, and again when it is overhead, walk out in the light with a rille having one of these marvels of ingenuity on the end. Then, keeping your eye fixed upon it, turn entirely around, so that exist is sight passes all around the circle of the horizon. Do you see how the center of brightness shifts all over from side to center and from base to tip? Do you see how difficult it is to find the true center (even when you have plenty of time to look for in, when the center of brightness is above, below or on one side of it? And can you not see how way it is to mistake it when you do not have time enough, which is often the case on game, especially when it is running? If not satisfied with this experiment, place eight targets at the eight principal points of the compass, and, standing in the sunshoot at then in succession. If not extremely careful to find the ruce center, and often if you are never so careful, you will shoot over, under and to the eides.

Now, in turget shooting there is comparatively liftle dauger, of being misted by this, though even there if is a nuisance, for the shooter always shoots in the same direction, with son in same position; has biently of time to find the center, and can to some extent correct any error caused by the light. But it is servely the solid to that the careful,

you will find it as hard to miss the center as it is to fit a barn with the average American pocket plstol, without standing inside of the barn. A metal sight made in the same way, but sloped a little on the top of the back, will have somewhat the same advanlittle on the top of the back, will have somewhat the same advantage, though nothing can equal ivory or white agait of or certainty in this respect. Agate is, however, quite brittle, and ivory takes grease too casily and becomes duil. But agate may be set in clamps or through a large wedge-shaped hole from the under side of the block; and ivory may be freed from grease in a few moments by boiling the sight in some alkali or in aicohol. The white sight is no round to red or brass for running shooting on some ments by boiling the sight in some alkall or in alcohol. The white sight is not equal to gold or brass for running shooting on snow, or for shooting against the sky, if cloudy. But there is no metal that shows the center with equal certainty in all lights and postlons, and can be so clearly seen at dawn or dusk, in the dark woods or the open plain. The liability to break is the only objective and the control of the control tion, and this is easily obviated by having an extra one.

Of course those may be cut as fine upon top as the shooter may desire; but I recommend flatness of top for the following reasons: there is no unction that the rifleman so quickly lays to his soul which is so flattering and so deluster as the idea that a shot a few inches over or under the mark is a good shot because it is a "line shot." In duelling where there is a mark nearly six feet high within ten paces, a "line shot" means something. In shooting on game where the mark is soldom over eighteen inches wide, (the vital parts much iess) and distant from seventy-flux to two or three hundred paces, and running, perhaps at that, a "line shot" also means something; it means a most three times out of four-perhaps two out of six. It is just exactly here that bad shots, bad rifles, and bad loading show the very least. The "line shot," as it is generally called, means on the vertical line above, or below, and this is just the easiest and most worthless of all shots. The vertiest typo, unless in a cross wind, can hit above or below the mark with great ease. (The poorest rifle, especially at long ranges.) Of course these may be cut as fine upon ton as the shooter may mark with great case. The poorest rifle, especially at long ranges, will strike the vertical line far oftener than the horizontal; and bad loading sends the ball too high or too low thrice as often as it sends it to either side. He who fancies that a variation of a few inches from the horizontal line of the mark is a good shot, will inches from the horizontal line of the main is a good caox, find himself elegantly sold when he tries any game less than an elk or a buffalo. Learn to hit the horizontal line of the mark, and then you may talk about "line shots." Of course the vertical lek or a buffalo. Learn to hit the horizontal line of the mark, a then you may talk about" line shots." Of course the verti-range is important enough, and by no means to be neglected. only mean that of the two the horizontal range is far the more

outportant, and far the harder to attain. Tage is lar use more important, and far the harder to attain. Such being the case, the front sight should be shaped to insure good britten work without sacrifice of good vertical work, and for this purpose a sight flat on top is the best, provided the flat part be not took on the wide.

Now the very best of shooting can be done at a target, and often Now the very hest obsciousing can be done at a target, an offen at game when standing, with a tront sight almost as sharp as a knife-blade. But in a bad light, when the game is dim and indis-titien, for when running, it is as easy to catch with the ope too much of the sight or mistake the point altogether, as it is for a humorist to flood the world with twaddle after he once gets an humorist to flood the world with twaddle after he once gets an established reputation. The flat top obviates this difficulty to almost the same extent that the thread and ball or globe sight does. The only objection to it is that it involves some sacrifice of vertical accuracy. This objection is truer in theory than in fact. Wonderfully accurate shooting can be done with a very broad front sight if it he of such uniform color and brightness that you do not mistake a corner or the base for the center or top, and be clear and easy to see. But even if such a sight caused a variation to the side equal to the variation up and down caused by a sharp sight, one would not be conceiving as much cause by it as by the sight, one would not lose one-third as much game by it as by the signt, one wound not use out-time as indice game by it as by the sharp one, for nearly three-shots out of four at big game are side or quartering shots. It will not burk such a sight to have the back top else, betself by loped off; and with a metal sight this should be always done, and all below it dulled and rusted with acid or iodine. The slope will then shine like a little testar, and not

acid or iodine. The slope will then shine like a little star, and not be easily confounded with any part below.

The principle of Bench's combination sight is first-rate, but the color of the open sight is too dull and the light-strikes too much on the base. Bazee it one-half and solder a bit of gold on the top. Then brighten the back ent of the gold and make it square and russ all below it with acid; or, what is better yet, cut off the open sight entirely and put a small ivory sight as above described, elther behind or in front of the rest. This will leave room to see the globe and part of the ball above the ivory.

There are but two objections to low sights: First, they are easily

the glube and part of the ball above the ivory.

There are but two objections to low sights: First, they are easily hidden by snow failing on the barrels while hunting in a snow storm. Second, you cannot raise the trajectory much by taking what is called a "course bend." The first of these is easily obvitated by carrying rills upside down and occasionally wiping it. And the second I do not hesitate to pronounce the greatest biesen. ing in the long run that a hunter could have conferred upon him tain or on the plain, in the woods, or the open hills.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

Archern.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB .- One of the largest gatherings of New Torks National Cleb.—One of the largest gatherines of atchers in the United States, with perhaps the exception of the fournaments held last year, was witnessed Saturday afternous, June 2th, on the Archery Lawn, Central Park. The occasion was the first spring field day of the New York Archery Club, which had been postponed from Decoration Day Jast. At one which had been postponed from Decoration Day last. At one time we counted some sixty ladies and gentlemen, all shooting at once, and the seeno was one of animation and gayety. The club had a great number of theys over the lawn, together with signals marking the several distances of the American and Columbia Rounds, which were shot over during the afternoon. All the neighboring clubs were invited, and members were present the neighboring clubs were invited, and members were present from the Gedarwood Archers, Pounkheepsie, Nottingham Archers, Shewwood Archers and Lawn Club, all of Elizabeth, N. J.; Spuyten Duyvil Archers, Brooklyn Archers, Manhattam Archers and Ascianu Archers, Williamsburg. Although the club has its annual prize meeting in the fall, Messrs, Sutno & Pond put up three of their double rawhide backed bows, two for the ladies and one for the gentlemen, together with a belt, quiver and case for score book, all of which were open to all.

Miss Brandsyce, of the Nottinghum Archers, of Elizabeth, won the first ladies' bow with a score of 230 at the Columbia Round Miss Morton, of the New York club, won the second bow with a score of 230, Mrs. De Lana won the bett and culver, with a score

score of 200. Mrs. De Luna won the belt and quiver with a s

S. S. Roper won the gentlemen's bow with a score of 234 at

the American Round.

Mr. A. B. Breeze, of the New York Club, presented at the last meeting a magnitheen badge, to be known as the Columbia badge, for competition among the ladies of the olub every six weeks; but a source of 250 or over being necessary to win it. This badge was shot for Saturday for the first time, but 250 not be-

badge was shot for Saturday for the first time, but 250 not being made, it will remain without an owner until the next contest takes place, when some lady may be more fortunate and be adde to wear it until again lost.

The zuests and members all voted the first meeting of the New York Club a success, and with hearty congratulations and expressions of mutual good will toward each other, separated to spread the growth of good fellowship throughout the archery world around and in New York. The following are some of the best scores: best scores:-

best scores:— Columbia Round—Miss Morton, New York Club, 200; Miss Bran-dagee, Nottlugham, 230; Mrs. De Lura, New York Club, 147. American Round—Mr. Roper, New York Club, 234; Mr. McLean, Manhattan, 274; Mr. Auten, New York Club, 205; Mr. Peursall,

Brooklyn, 183; Mr. Sergent, Spuyten Duyvil, 183; Mr. Stoutenborough, Brooklyn, 146; Mr. Young, Cedarwood, 128.

A CHALLENGE TO THE NEW YORKS AND ORITANIS .- Chicago June 12th.-Editor Forest and Stream:-From present appears "nen contest" are about the only ones that are liable to take place between the New York Archery Club and the Oritani Archers. We, therefore, hereby challenge both of the above named clubs to a match at the Single York Round, to take place Saturday, June 19th, at 3 P.M.; we to shoot a team of four men against a team of five from each of the above-named clubs.

against a team of two from each of the above-named clubs.

Knowing how anxious_both of the above clubs are to shoof, we shall consider the challenge as accepted, and proceed to shoot on our new grounds at Lincoln Parkat the above specified time.

H. B. Wilkinson, Secretary North Side A. C.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON .- New York, June 11th .- The Oritani Archers hereby challenges the Pequessett archers, of Boston, Mass, to shoot a friendly mutch, each club to shoot on their own grounds and send scores to the Forest Ann Stream. Match to be at either the Double American or York Rounds. Teams of six.

W. HOLDBRITON,

President Oritani Archers.

ROHE HOOD ARGHERS.—The Robin Hood archers of Nyack held their annual meeting Saturday, June 5th. Reports showed the cith free from dobt and with seventy members on the roli-The first field day will be held Saturday, July 3d. A challenge from the Oritani archers, of Hackensack, N. J., was accepted, the match to come off about the middle of July. The officers are as follows: President, S. R. Bradley; Vice-President, E. Merritt; Secretary, A. Merritt, Treasurer, Mr. J. M. Arnold; Lady Paramount, Mrs. J. Griswold; Robin Hood, J. O. Davidson; Maid Marion, Miss S. Crumbie; Executive, C. O. Griswold, J. Hart, T. De Witt, J. Cleveland, A. Merritt and G. Crumbie.

NORTH SIGNA ARGHERY CLIMS.—On the 4th of June the members

NORTH SIDE ARCHERY CLUB .- On the 4th of June the members of the North Side Archery Club, of Chicago, together with several visitors from other societies, shot the York Round upon the beautiful south lawn in Lincoin Park, in North Chicago. The grounds chosen are the most perfect for the purpose conceivable, grounds chosen are the most perfect for the purpose conceivable, being perfectly level and covered with a ward of thick and closely mown grass. All the surroundings of green trees, flowers and sunshine, enough in themselves, were enhanced in loveliness by the blue and wrinkled background of Lake Michigan, itseked with its froth-crownel wares. A large company of Indies and gentlemen witnessed the shooting, and but for the tempest of wind which swept down the range the day would have been all that could have been destreat. On account of the flereo gale it was not possible to shoot double ends, as no target could have stood for a moment with such a wind at its back. The shooting was done at six targets, three gentlemen at each target, and though no high score was made the shooting was very good, conwas done at six targets, these kernteners at case target, and though no high score was made the shooting was very good, con-sidering the trying wind. A few of the scores were misplaced, so that only the following can be given:—

| Names. | 100 Tels | 80 Yds. | 60 Yas. | Totals. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| Will H. Thompson, Crawfords- | | | | |
| ville, Ind | 34-121 | | | |
| Walter Burnham, Chicago, Ill | 32 - 130 | | | |
| Ford P. Hall, Highland Park. Ill | 21 - 75 | | 18- 74 | |
| O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, Ill | | | 15- 67 | |
| J. Adams, Chicago, Ill | | 30-120 | | |
| E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Til. | 18- 86 | 18- 78 | 19- 89 | 55-253 |
| C. G. Hmmond, Highland Park, | | | | |
| Ill | | | 17- 75 | |
| W. L. Shepard, Chicago, Ill | 18- 71 | 14- 44 | 16-64 | 48-179 |
| N. E. Swartwou, Highland Park, | | | 1 | |
| III | 14 - 50 | 18- 76 | 9- 33 | 41-159 |
| W. B. Shufeldt, Chicago, Ilt | | | 9 31 | |
| *Granger Smith, Tolodo Ohio | | 26 - 106 | 12- 38 | 38-144 |

Several other gentlemen made good scores, notably Mr. J. O Blake and Mr. John Wilkinson, but the records were misplaced and their scores were necessarily omitted.

and their scores were necessarily omitted.
The occasion was a very enjoyable one, and but for a shower of rain beginning during the last ball of the sixty yards range would have passed without an unpleasant incident. The shower prevented two or three of the gentlemen from concluding the shooting at the sixty yards range. Such meetings, composed of repreing at the sixty yards range. Such meetings, composed of representatives of different societies, should occur more frequently, as they greatly advance the pastime and are the means of the formation of true and lasting friendships. The North Side Club is growing in numbers and skill, and some of its members will be found in the bighest rank among the prize winners at the grand national meeting at Butfalo. A team composed of Messrs. Burnhum, Adams, Wilkinson and Blake would be among the most formidable in this country.

VISITOR.

NORTH SIDE ARCHERY CLUB.-Chicago, June 12th.-Through the rtesy of the Park Commissioners, the North Side Archery Club. confress of the rate commission experies to to use the beautiful south lawn of Lincoln Park for archery practice. This makes the finest ground for this purpose I have over seen, being perfectly level, with the lake for a background, and skirted on three sides level, with the Mac New York by beautiful ishade trees. The club meet for practice every pies sant evening, and hold a field target meeting monthly. The clus is now ready for challenges from all, and for all Rounds.

T. A. L. The club meet for practice every pica-The club

Hachting and Canoeing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The was natural that the annual regatas of the atlantic Yacht Club, salled Wednesday, June 20th, should have been looked forward to with more interest than common, us it was the first racing of the year annual to the year singent that common, us it was the first racing of the year annual to when year and the public standard of last year, both in point of speed and general qualities. Unfortunately the racing received a damper in the way of a want of wind, and what promised to be one of the innest matches ever sailed in our waters degenerated into a drift. The results of a want of wind, and what promised to be one of the innest matches ever sailed in our waters degenerated into a drift. The results of all the way of a want of wind, and what some pair could do slit to themselves as they happened to strike a slant here or there. The fact that many yachts could not finish at all, and for hours had barely steerage way, while those fortunate enough to clear Buoy from the southward outside and manged to make the race within the limit of ten hours, is evidence enough of the character of the day's sailing. It reminds one of many another sailed under very similar circumstances of wind and weather. The list of cacdidly which can and did turn out the linest fleet of sloops in America should just happen to have struck for its litteenth annual racing one of the lightest weather days we have had for a long time.

Among the big fallows a fine match between Crussiler and Clytic had kept everyone on the flitton of expectation, appular opinion incitating toward Mr. Maxwell's wholesome schooner, while the "boat sharps" and the "stancing committee" went a little lighter on the same craft, knowing well that Clytic is on a how but has given evidence time and again of being tast on a how but has given evidence time and again of being tast on a how but has given evidence time and again of being tast on a how but has given being a did not be considered and a supervision of the man decided and the consequence of the consequence of the did not be consequence of the consequ

| Crusader, 50.6 J. Rogers Muxwell. | roboon |
|---|-------------------------|
| Olytie 81.8 Anson P. Stokes, s | |
| Agnos. 57.54 CLASS B. Com. L. A. Fish, s Myvic. 65.34 Aug, Norton, scho Trition 44.45 Geo. A. Thager, se Sunshine, 62 Win. Peet, schoon Vision. 68.6 Geo. H. Secledy, set | oner. booner. er. |
| Fampy 69 CLASS C. Bryant, sloop. | |
| CLASS D CLASS D | p. |
| Stella | ρ, i, |
| Cania | ioop. |
| Corinne 23 14 W. W. Beebe, open R. S. Church, open | n boat. |

ingston Memorial" to the first sloop in of diass D, without time, Regatta Committee—J. L. Marcellus, Geo. A. Weber, J. T. Van Wyok; and Judges—Geo. B. Mofful, Thos. J. Northall, Geo. W. Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. B. Mofful, Thos. J. Northall, Geo. W. Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. B. Mofful, Thos. J. Northall, Geo. W. Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. B. Mofful, Thos. J. Northall, Geo. W. Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. B. Mofful, Thos. J. Northall, Geo. W. Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. Harry Judges—Harry Myok; and Judges—Geo. Harry Judges—Harry Harry Judges—Harry Harry Judges—Harry Harry Judges—Harry Harry Judges—Harry Harr

strucic in, and the knowing ones reset jib and trimmed down to the incoming southerly breezs. Vision had a fresh kink in the way of a whole or single jib, stopped up to a stay from the mostwith a double on the single jib, stopped up to a stay from the mostwith a double out single bead-rig. Under the big jib she fort the light wind to more effect, and ran down along the West Rank. Frame host much by a peculiar notion of her skipper, who seemed consistently to forget that be had any heatisals. With the wind subsequently, while on the wind, she seemed content with stay-sail only. It was close work between Regime and Fraita, and, had there been some more whole loss of banketing would have been in order, with a lattle huling business as well. All his was lost, drift frainth struck into a streak, and was off at a good pace with a fair lead. A shift to the S. E. acain put Regime to windward, and she could fetch the Spit with a good tink while Panta and uncantime, but worked the Concy Island bench, and, as soon as the wind back, came about and lollowed Regime down. Lizzle L. must have been similarly benefited, for, in spite of her late start, she turned up at the mark as one of the leading cart. The bood § was rounded as M. H. M. S.

[1] Regima [2, 9, 40]

| | n. | м. | S. | 1 | I. Di. | S. |
|----------|----|----|------|----------------|--------|------|
| Regina | 2 | 03 | 40 | Elephant | 2 30 | (ii) |
| | | | | Triton | | |
| Coming | 2 | 17 | 10 | Mischief 2 | 33 | 40 |
| Fanita | 22 | 18 | (14) | Schemer : | 2 31 | 40 |
| Lizzie L | 2 | 18 | 20 | Stella: | 35 | 20 |
| | | | | Flying Cloud 3 | | |
| Dolphin | 2 | 22 | 00 | Sadie | 3 44 | 40 |
| Agnes | 2 | 25 | 00 | Caprice 2 | 2 50 | 30 |
| | | | | Clytie 2 | 3 58 | 20 |
| Genia | 2 | 29 | 40 | | | |

Pirate. 2 28 10 (Clythe. 2 28 20 (Cleme).

Listic L. was lucky, and carried a brisk but short-lived breeze up to the Gedney Channel mark, which she rounded at 3h. 5an. To the Gedney Channel mark, which she rounded at 3h. 5an. ascaling the state of the level which the rounded will always worked around, while the rest of the fleet went in all directions in search of slants to take them out of the Hook. A few succeeded; the others family gave up. Reging got out first, and meeting a moderate breeze and Fanay about a mile apart. Mr. Stewarf's sloop showed to much advantage in the sea. Coming did heity well, but Fanny gave promise of being a regular old diver, for the way she tossed out to the mast and dipped the held drowned rate seat out on the was proof enough that she must be a terribly wet boat in any slightly dependent of the state of the

| | S | tart | | | | aps Vini | | (| | erce. | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Name. Crusader | . H. | M. 14 14 | | | | | S. 10 50 | 1 | HÎ. 0 | M. 06 29 | S. 10 26 |
| Clytic | . 11 | ASS 11 69 | | | 9 9 | 40 48 | 10 2d | | 9 | 40 | 10 |
| Funny | . 11 . 11 . 11 | ASS 10 14 14 10 00 | 0. 10 20 20 30 | | 8 8 | 50 43 | 42 10 | | 8 | 45 28 | 02 |
| Regina Sadle Dolphin Famila | . 11 | A 88 06 10 11 07 | D. 29 20 00 20 | | 8 | 24 | 59 | | 8 | 24 | 59 |
| Stella Pirate Lizzie L | . 11 | ASS 23 16 23 | H. 10 40 10 | | 7 | 55 18 43 | 25 39 10 | | 7 7 6 | 55 18 41 | 25 25 30 |
| Genta Schemer Caprice Biephant Flying Cloud | . 11 . 11 . 11 | 21 20 19 19 | 10 10 10 10 | | 7 8 6 | 37 20 02 55 56 | 41 28 06 32 07 | | 7776 | 37 18 53 44 44 | 44 62 11 16 51 |
| Pilot | , 11 | ASS 15 19 ned | 30 | the | 7 Stai | 18 13 | 22 25 V To | | 7 | 18 10 | 122 022 |

Seven yachts were handicapped at the start by failing to cross within the ten minutes allowed; the Lizzle L. by five and a half minutes. The Livingston Memorial cup was won by the Regina.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 10rm,

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1971.

THE past week was verily a rateing week par excellence. The principal clubs of New York had by accident so arranged their dates as to bring all their annual must be so most properly a recommendation of the principal clubs of New York had by accident so arranged their dates as to bring all the annual must be so most properly as the past of the samual must be so most properly as the past their annual must be so most properly the properly and the samual must be so most properly and the past of the past their so please as an unaversal of the samual must be so most properly and the past of the past week is to be attributed to some extent to the fact that owners just having finished one ally a racing found their vessels in light we think the large list of carties for all the events of the mast week is to be attributed to some extent to the fact that owners just having finished one ally a racing found their vessels in light of the past of the past through the past of the past when the past three pasts in the past three and the past three pasts and Organization of the past of the past three pasts and of the past three pasts and of the past three pasts and past of the past three pasts and of the past three pasts and past of the past three pasts and three pasts and three past

The popular verdict has been set against iron sailing yachts, at least when speed its wanted; but those who saw the wonderful in the word of the property of t

were a cathoat. Roomy below and on deek, exceedingly hundsome and sit bils, a throughbred in their in appearance, with the design?

There seems little room for improvement in the future with a Dischiel before our eyes. She is the wonder of the season, and for the provided of the season, and how to appreciate large displacement and wave-line areas, and, in comparison with other new yacitis, she is so far alread in every way that we hope to hear less about "talent" in the future and a little most little for the way acits, she is so far alread in every way that we hope to hear less about "talent" in the future and a little most little for the season, and in comparison with other new yacits, she is so far alread in every way that we hope to hear less about "talent" in the future and a little most little for the season of the future of the future of the future of the future and a little most little future of the futur

| KEEL SCHOONERS. | |
|--|-------------|
| Cubi | e Contents. |
| Name, (noncr. | Feet. |
| Name. (nuner. DauntlessVice-Com. John R. Weller (abt) | 14,000.00 |
| FIRST CLASS-CENTER-BOARD SCHOONERS. | |
| Pidat Wave Daniel Cook | 9,152,16 |
| Clytie Anson P. Stokes | 7,100.80 |
| Crusader J. Rogers Maxwell | 7,258.10 |
| SECOND CLASS-CENTER-BOARD SCHOONERS. | ., .,, |
| Estelle Rear-Com, J. D. Smith | 5,736.00 |
| ClioJ. R. Platt | . 3,728.22 |
| FIRST CLASS -CENTER-BOARD SLOOPS. | 01140.44 |
| MischlefJ. R. Busk | 3,931,90 |
| Wizard, Gouverneur Kortright | 2.022.60 |
| Stracie Charles R. Flint | 4,663.90 |
| ComingS. Penbody | |
| VisionJ. J. Alexandre | 3,921.80 |
| SECOND GLASS-CENTER-BOARD SLOOPS. | 010101.00 |
| Vixen E. C. Lawrence | 1.818 12 |
| Rover W. E. Iselin | |
| Regina W. A. W. Stewart | 1,850.00 |
| KLEL SLOOPS. | 14000.00 |
| Glar ce E. H. Ferris. | 1,611.20 |
| Psyche, E. M. Brown | 1,932,38 |
| Volante Hitchcock Brothers | 1,453,14 |
| Muriel Charies Stillman | 1.188.40 |
| With the wind from the southward the fleet made a fo | |
| through the Narrows, stood into Gravesend Bay, again | |
| | |

off Norton's Point, and then laid a course for buoy No. 10 on the Spit, which they reached as under:—

| Mischief | H. M. S. 1 | | II. M. | S. |
|------------|------------|-----------|--------|-----|
| Mischief | 12 43 15 | Crusader | 12 53 | 18 |
| Vision | 12 44 40 | Coming | 12 55 | 33 |
| Gracie | 12 46 25 | Regina | 12 57 | 07 |
| Clio | 12 47 38 | Wizurd | 12 58 | 28 |
| Clytie | 12 47 40 | Dauntless | 13 59 | :20 |
| Tidal Waye | | | 1 10 | 22 |
| Vixen | 12 50 59 | | | |
| | | | | |

A single hitch, with a long and short leg, enabled them to fote the gireline, the Method with the rolling her lend out in the rolling acres who had taken no stock in her, samply because she was "scientific" design, and not a whitled chink of wood. The mark was harded around in the following order:

| | H. | M. | 8. | Vision | П. | M. S. |
|-----------|-----|----|----|------------|----|-------|
| Mischief | 1.3 | 01 | 45 | Vision | 22 | 01 13 |
| Crusader | . 2 | 17 | 10 | Gracio | 22 | 04 29 |
| Dauntless | 2 | 17 | 45 | Clytie | 13 | 12 45 |
| Ctio | 2 | 21 | 14 | Tidal Wave | 3 | 15 14 |
| Estelle | 2 | 31 | 00 | | | |

ore larger and longer from twenty to three bundred per cent, and tring from sloop finished about of everything there was, and table faster time over the course than anything in the fleet, barring two of the largest and spediest schoolers in America, and need, though 16 and 16 fl., water line, outlant weight, shoop by a dispersion of the course than anything in the fleet, barring and the self-theory of Mischild will rank as second to nothing in a main sol yach reiner, unless indeed we go back litting years in the day when their in the flower of Intratial's squadred to be a made of yach reiner, unless indeed we go back litting years to the day when their in the flower of Intratial's squadred in the part of the day when their in the flower of Intratial's squadred that the flower of Intratial's squadred to the flower of Intratial's squadred that the squadred of the squa

| F. | 1RSI | ~CLASS | K | EEL, | SCHO | 02E | RS. | | | | |
|-------------------|------|---------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|-------|-----|------|------|
| | | | | | | | delt | ial | Col | rree | ted |
| 5 | Star | | | | | | Tim | | | lim | |
| Name, II | . M. | 8. | H | . M. | S. | - 11 | . W. | S. | 11 | . M. | . S. |
| Dauntiess 11 | 15 | 29 | 3 | 57 | 37 | 4 | 41 | 52 | 4 | 41 | 52 |
| FIRST- | CLA | SS CEN | TE | R-B(| DARD | SCH | 00N | ERS. | | | |
| Tidal Wave 11 | 13 | 90 | 33 | 51 | 29 | -1 | 38 | 0.0 | 4 | 33 | 00 |
| Crusader 11 | 08 | 02 | 3 | 57 | 53 | 4 | 49 | 50 | 4 | 45 | 32 |
| Clytie 11 | 08 | 2345 | 3 | 55 | 35 | 4 | 411 | 59 | 4 | 42 | 13 |
| SECONI | | | | | | SCH | 1001 | VERS. | | | |
| Estelle 11 | US | 35 | 4 | (20) | 4.1 | - 5 | 12 | 09 | 5 | 12 | 0.0 |
| Clio 11 | (9) | 18 | 4 | 05 | 06 | 4 | 55 | 48 | 4 | 43 | 51 |
| | T-C | LASS C | ENT | TUR- | BOAR | D SL | 100 | N. | | | |
| Gracie 11 | 0" | 18 | 3 | 52 | 56 | 4 | 45 | 38 | 4 | 4.5 | 38 |
| Mischief 11 | 07 | 07 | 3 | 51 | 14 | 4 | 44 | 07 | 4 | 39 | 11 |
| Vision 11 | 07 | 17 | 3 | 50 | 4.5 | 4 | 52 | 28 | 4 | 47 | 28 |
| Comtng 11 | 08 | 17 | 4 | 26 | 14 | - 5 | 17 | 57 | -5 | 11 | 14 |
| Wizard 11 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 36 | 48 | 5 | 24 | 06 | 5 | 03 | la i |
| SECOL | | HASS C | EN | TER | | RD S | 0.00 | PS. | | | |
| Royer 11 | 07 | 55 | | 46 | | - 5 | 38 | 25 | 5 | 38 | 25 |
| Regina 11 | 07 | 40 | 4 | 33 | 55 | 5 | 32 | 15 | - 5 | 31 | 30 8 |
| Vixen 11 | (3) | 31 | 4 | 26 | 54 | 5 | 17 | 21 | 5 | 15 | 57 |
| | | | cr. : | | OPS. | | | | | | |
| Psyche 11 | 10 | 05 | | 17 | 05 | G | 07 | 00 | G | 07 | 00 |
| Glance 11 | 15 | 45 | 5 | 34 | 35 | 6 | 18 | 50 | 6 | 14 | 99 |
| Volante, II | 15 | 220 | â | 111 | (4) | 5 | 48 | 40 | - 5 | 42 | 12 |
| Muriel 11 | 1+ | 18 | 5 | 18 | 59 | 6 | 04 | 41 | 5 | 54 | 22 |
| Tidal Wave, Clin. | | | 775 | | | | | | | | in |
| Tian Dave, Cim | -W | seniej, | . 1 | ren | 2111(1 | 1 (11) | rute | UNKU | but | KUS | 111 |

mace, the succeed, then and tolkede take prizes in asses, and Clio wins the Bennett Cup for schooners and takes the Bennett Cup for sloops. The time and corrected the Bennett Cup is appended;—

| | | | | 30 | SHOC | NERS. | | | | | | | 1 |
|--------------|------|------|-----|----|------|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|
| | . M. | | H. | M. | | | Π. | M. | S. | II. | M. | | ı |
| Dauntless4 | 41 | 52 | 4 | 41 | 52 | Clytic | 4 | 46 | 59 | 4 | 37 | 13 | ١. |
| Tidal Wave.4 | 38 | (90) | 4 | 33 | 0.1 | | . 5 | 12 | (9) | 4 | 57 | 36 | 1 |
| Crusader4 | 49 | 50 | 4 | 40 | 33 | Clio | 4 | 55 | 43 | 4 | 29 | 18 | 1 |
| | | | | | SLO | OPS, | | | | | | | |
| Mischief 4 | 44 | 07 | 4 | 39 | 11 (| Regina | 5 | 32 | 15 | 5 | 67 | 35 | 1 |
| Gracio4 | 4.5 | 38 | 4 | 45 | 38 | Vixen | 5 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 52 | 0.2 | |
| | 52 | 28 | 4 | 47 | 28 | Psyche | 6 | 00 | 07 | 5 | 36 | 20 | ď |
| Coming5 | 17 | 57 | - 5 | 04 | 14 | Volante | õ | 48 | 40 | - 5 | 18 | 25 | ١. |
| Wizard5 | 21 | 00 | 5 | 03 | | Muriel | | 04 | 41 | ő | 30 | 41 | |
| Rover5 | 38 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 30 | Glance | 6 | 18 | 50 | 5 | 50 | 45 | Ġ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

SECRETARY'S CUP, FRIDAY, JUNE 11TH.

SECRETARY'S CUP, FRIDAY, JUNE 11rm.

A FINE fresh breeze from the southward and eastward, which during the day strongthenest to a fower sail wind, and a presented by the day strongthenest to a fower sail wind, and a presented by the day strongthenest to a fower sail wind, and a presented by Mr. Chas. A. Minton, a most inferesting affair. The conditions of the match were novel, inasmuch as all craft suited in one class toom a handcap toninge. The larger free boat the being granted upon the reduced ligures. The datales of this will be found in our issue of last week, and it will suffice here to say that a fair lot of starters was the result, and that the race gave flar conditions will be announced before long. The race of to-day is easily described. It was simply Mischief first, last and all the time. This remarkable vessel gave still further proof of her race with the sail of the sail was simply Mischief first, last and all the time. This remarkable vessel gave still further proof of her race which made them dup up to their kight heads. The manner in which the ron sloop stood up to the carowas was notable, for bright heads the start, but she was sailed altogether to "ind" all day, and had her sheets heen checked a little she would probably have grown in the was sailed altogether to "ind" all day, and had her sheets heen checked a little she would probably have grown in the same fakes. Olde were freely taken against which was the sail of the day would probably have grown in the same fakes. Olde were freely taken against which was the sail of the day would probably have grown in the same fakes. Olde were freely taken against which was the sail of the day as the shelies began to diminish in their pockets. The racing among the schoolors was devoid of interest, unless Child could make someword and the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sail of the sai

| SCHOONERS. | |
|--|-------------------|
| Name. Owner. Actual Size. | Handicap Size. |
| DauntiessVice-Com. J. R. Waller 14,699 | 8,819 |
| Clytic | 5,919 |
| Estelle Rear-Com. J. D. Smith 5,736 | 4,302 |
| SLOOPS. | |
| Gracie C. R. Flint 4,593 | 3,989 |
| MischiefJ. R. Busk 3,932 | 3,342 |
| Vision J. J. Alexander 3,922 | 3,334 |
| Rover W. E. Iselin 1,935 | 1,935 |
| Regina W. A. W. Stewart 1.875 | 1.875 |
| Vixen F. Lawrence 1.818 | 1,818 |

Most yatch's crossed the line with working top-suls and road jit top-suls for the bent out, but Regime and Gracle carried clubs and the line of the li

| | H. | Μ. | S. | 1 | Π. | M. | 8. |
|----------|-----|----|----|-----------|----|------|-----|
| Mischief | 1 | 16 | 55 | Vision | 1 | -252 | 00 |
| Kering | - 1 | 19 | 18 | Rogon | 1 | 91 | 200 |
| Vixen | 1 | 21 | 35 | Estelle | 1 | 22 | 1.5 |
| Gracio | 1 | 21 | 43 | Dauntless | 1 | 35 | 30 |
| Clytie | 1 | 27 | 10 | | - | | |
| | | | | | | | |

With a free sheet they went around the Hook, and trimmed in a little for the ship. They met quite a stillsh wind, heavy with the incoming fore, giving them a fair chance to show what they were worth with topsalis clewed down and lee gangways awasta, which is the ship of

| п | Notestale mor collemning (1) | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----|----|----|---------|-----|----|----|
| i | | Η. | M. | S. | | 11. | M. | S. |
| ı | Mischief | 2 | 30 | 00 | Regina | 9 | 44 | 00 |
| Į | (iracie | 22 | 34 | 17 | Vixen | 2 | 47 | 45 |
| ı | lytic | 2 | 37 | 10 | Estelle | 22 | 48 | 31 |
| i | Vision | 2 | 42 | 13 | Rover | 3 | 05 | 45 |
| | Dauntless | 2 | 43 | 35 | | | | |

SCHOONERS.

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| Name. | | M. | | | M. | | | M | | 11 | . 31 | 6.5 |
| Dauntless | 11 | 24 | 05 | 4 | 10 | 48 | 4 | 46 | 43 | 4 | 45 | 23 |
| Clytie | | 17 | 47 | 4 | 14 | 35 | i | 56 | 48 | â | 40 | 32 |
| Estelle | 11 | 1313 | 33 | 4 | 32 | 28 | 5 | 69 | 55 | 4 | 51 | 42 |
| | | | | SLC | OP | S. | | | | | | |
| Gracie | 11 | 23 | 52 | 4 | 14 | 57 | 4 | 51 | 0.5 | 4 | 30 | 41 |
| | 11 | 24 | 44 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 50 | 26 | 4 | 25 | 06 |
| Vision | 11 | 19 | 48 | 4 | 33 | 40 | ő | 13 | 01 | 4 | 47 | 37 |
| Rover | 11 | 18 | 00 | N | ot t | imed. | | | | | | |
| Regina | 11 | 18 | 02 | 4 | 44 | 29 | - 5 | 26 | 27 | 4 | 45 | 58 |
| Vixen | 11 | 20 | 37 | 4 | 41 | 52 | - 5 | 24 | 15 | 4 | 43 | 03 |
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SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

CORINTHIAN MATCHES, SATURDAY, JUNE 12TH.

CORINTHIAN MATCHES, SATURDAY, JUNE 12711.

SO I are as the larger vessels are concerned, racing this week has been becoming somewhat inmontonous. It has been principally a record of Mischief, for the simple reason that this sloop has always worked through the lot down to the Spit in the southeast winds, gained on the log rout to see, and held, here always a subject of the solution of the previous days, 'only a little be regretted that the Corinthian matches of the Seawanhaka Y, O, turned out a repetition of the previous days, 'only a little worse.' Cohing, one of the new properties of the seawanhaka Y, O, turned out a repetition of the previous days, 'only a little worse.' Cohing, one of the signal reputation was sailed hull down, together with everything of smaller tunnage, although for most of the day the wind was light. Creader, a schooner some 18tt, louger, was the only thing worthy the Belavare bullf sloop. Mr. Busk, however, in a sake belonged to a different class, and Mr. Busk did not wish to interfere between her and Clytic. As the sequel proved, Mr. Maxwell did not need any considerations of the kind, however when the head the opportunity, and made no effort to try her on, as she belonged to a different class, and Mr. Busk did not wish to interfere between her and Clytic. As the sequel proved, Mr. Maxwell did not need any considerations of the kind, however the subject of the conditions of the race were the usual ones of the club, and were published in our last issue. The following started:

SOOD-TLASS SCIONOWERS.

**Agnes—Captain and owner, L. A. Fish, Crew—Frank C. Swan, George W. Channeey, A. K. Farrington, W. Wintringham, F. I. I.

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Agnes—Captain and owner, L. A. Fish, Crew—Frank C. Swan, George W. Chauncey, A. K. Farrington, W. Wintringham, F. H. Loreil, D. Chauncey, Jr.; C. J. Hotchkiss, L. Hotchkiss, J. D. Loreil and J. S. Morgan, A. P. Stokes, Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Righ, G. Crow—A. Right, G. Clytic-Captain and owner, A. P. Stokes. Crew-A. Rich, G. Foster, F. Yznaga, H. W. Eaton, C. H. Stebbins, W. Wright, H.

Sampson, D. Haight, L. Hoppock, E. Roosevelt, O. Adams, H. Remsen, W. Krebs, W. Stokes, P. Hekills, S. P. Blagdon and S. J.

Colgate.

Crussader—J. R. Maxwell, owner and captain: J. H. Dimond, nate. Crew -W. D. Steele, W. R. Curtis, E. L. Maxwell, C. H. Meigs, J. Lyman, W. Southwick, W. H. Calhour, J. M. Sawer, C.

B. Warner, M. Wrigley, W. T. Lawrence, H. C. Wintrington, R. C. Field, N. D. Lawton and J. Young.

C. Field, N. D. Lawton and J. Young.

Coming—Captain R. W. R. Lawrence, H. C. Wintrington, R. C. Field, N. D. Lawton and J. Young.

Coming—Captain and owner, J. E. Burk, M. Gard, C. Smith, bate, S. Schedler, J. C. Cannon, W. H. Urick, S. W. Smith, and Clark.

Machid—Captain and owner, J. E. Hurk; A. C. Smith, bate, F. Loveloy, W. S. Wood, W. E. C. F. Kunburdt, G. B. Molfatt, J. F. Loveloy, W. S. Wood, W. S. C. F. Kunburdt, G. B. Molfatt, J. F. Loveloy, W. S. Wood, W. S. C. F. Kunburdt, G. B. Molfatt, J. F. Loveloy, W. S. Wood, W. S. C. F. K. Hitchcock and R. Center.

Beolan—Captain and warer, Composition of F. P. B. Kling, J. A. Stewart, Jr., D. Lovd, J. W. Beckman, D. Crocker, A. Roowerd, M. H. Michell, nant. Stewart, Jr., D. Lovd, J. W. Beckman, D. Crocker, A. Roowerd, and J. E. Roosevelt.

Roore—Owner, Capt. C. O. Isolin; W. E. Isolin, mate. Crew—G. Cowner, C. J. R. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Tamey, J. H. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Tamey, J. H. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Tamey, J. H. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Tamey, J. H. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Tamey, J. R. Haght, S. W. Anderson, E. A. William, C. H. G. Chener, Captain and owner, C. Lawrence Perkins, Crew—W. Goodwin, H. H. Crocker, Jr., P. Dana, H. P. Perkins, A. C. Tarver, P. T. Barlow, G. E. Schermer-born and H. C. Morlinger, M. W. Barlow, M. R. Schermer—Captain und owner, Vice-Commodore C. S. Loe, R. H. Alley, mate. Crew—W. S. Alley, A. P. Montant, A. Shonds, H. Blood, Jr. R. C. Cornell, C. Jenkins and S. Van Wyck, M. W. C. Chapperton and R. Mansar, H. G. Forty, Taylor, C. G. Halley, and C. Crew—T. W. M. H. Lucsell and M. H. Wilson, H. Stolous, H. G. Cornell, C. Jenkins and S. Van Wyck, M. R. Thouland, W. H. Hussell and M. H. Wilson, H. Stolous, H. W. W. H. H. Westell and M. H. Wilson, H. Stolous, H. W. W. H. H. Lucsell and M. H. Wilson, H. Stolous, H. W.

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| SLOOPS-FIRST CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Coming | | 05 | 00 | ē | 58 | 38 | ŧ | 53 | 33 | 5 | 41 | 35 | |
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by any new yaelt, and there is apparently more in store for her whenever she chooses to show flighting colors. The day was alm one for racing, and the Seather was almost the control of the store of the day was almost one for racing, and the Seather was almost control of the c

FIXTURES.

June 17—Roston Y. C. Union Regatta. June 17—Marblehead Regatta. June 11—Provincetown Y. C. Regatta. June — Buffalo Y. C. Regatta. June 19—San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Half Inon Rev.

June 39—San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Find Moon Bay. June 23—New Jersey Y. C. Annual Regatta. June 26—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Re-

gatta,
June 27—Quaker City Y. C. Harbor Cruise.
June 28—East River Y. C. Annual Regatta.
June 29—N. Y. Y. C., Brenton Reef Challenge

July 3-Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, lahant. July 3-5—Quaker City Y. C. Spring Cruise. July 4—San Francisco Y. C. Cruise to Napa. July 5—Quaker City Y. C. Pennsgrove Regatta.

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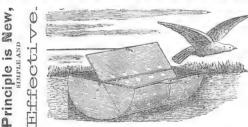
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ENGLISH SETTER PUPS CHEAP.

school May 6th; dani, Nellie incho x Fiora); sire, Frank L (Di nunie). Both Nellie G, and Fra ighly broken, and Frank L, is o Id dogs in the country. For took ook is A No. I. Will sell them ken soon, and will ship to respo

FOR SALE—Three handsome rea Irish setter pups, eight weeks old, large, strong and healthy, out of Nora, she by champion York x Belle; and one brace of handsome blewellyn pups out of Belle, she by Prido of the Border x Kirby and Warwick, buth parents being thor-Belie; and one ones. Deprise of the Bor kirty and Warwick, both parents being oughly broken and prize winners. Prices rea able. For particulars and full pedigrees quire of the CONESTOGA KENNEL, 522 Orangestreet, Lancuster, Pa.

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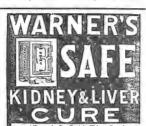
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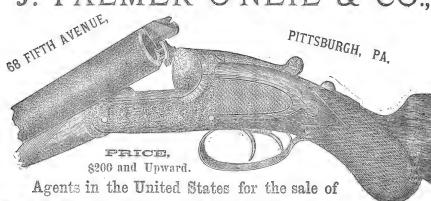
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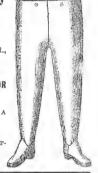
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

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Quy Alaska Letten.

SITKA, April 23d. TAKE advantage of a temporary cessation of bright, warm, dry, glorious weather to write up a little, for during the last eight weeks I have not been willing to stay in doors an unnecessary minute. During the winter months we had our share of unpleasant weather, but the spring, so far, has made full recompense. To day it is raining a little : not enough to show in the rain guage, but the contrast with the days gone before makes us willing to "sit by,"

During March we had but nine days on which it rained, and fourteen on which more or less snow fell; and of the 744 hours, 469 are marked "b. c." (blue sky and passing clouds), 142 with snow or hail, and 66 with rain and 67 cloudy. No fogs. April, so far, has done nearly as well, there having been eleven days with clean twenty-four hours record "b, c," and but six in which rain has fallen during fifty-six hours, and snow fell on six hours of two days early in the month; thus, in 1272 hours, we have had but 122 of rain, 148 of snow, and the temperature has been of the healthiest.

It's time we began to get a little good weather, for have just passed through the most severe winter recorded during forty-five years. I quote from Dale: "The ther-mometer showed below zero but on four, and the lowest temperature recorded was four degrees." This winter, "below zero" has been a moderate temperature, if it didn't get too far down. We have had seven degrees several times. We are improving the sunshine by doing a little shooting; there are quantities of oldwives and shuftlers; the grouse are beginning to report for duty, and are brought in quite plentifully by the Indians, whose desire for bits exceeds that of most of us for sport, to be earned by tramps through a country which, ordinarily rugged enough, is now pitfallen with soft snow. A few mallard also are brought in by the Indians. The standard price for grouse and mallard is "two bits."

Ptarmigan have vanished, and are probably safe from even the Siwashes' pursuit, way up in the mountains, sunning themselves on the snowbanks.

Very little venison is brought in, and it is worthless. The Indians are all busy fishing, and all along the beaches are sprinkled with shanties, where the squaws and chil-

dren are busy smoking and drying halibut, herring and herrings' eggs, the men being away in their cances providing. There are any number of banks, beginning about five miles from here, where halibut of most excellent quality and enormous size are caught. I had wondered how the Indians managed to bandle, in their rather crank cances, great fish weighing sometimes three hundred pounds, but have learned. They do not fish from the cances, but set lines which are attached to floats—generally bladders—to which are fastened little flags on staffs. Among a group of them the fisherman watches, and when the hooked lish has exhausted itself towing the float, he is secured.

loads—generally bladders—to which are fastened little flags on staffs. Among a group of them the fisherman watches, and when the hooked lish has exhausted itself towing the float, he is secured.

The herring are here in force. These are caught by means of of poles and beards, armed with sharp nails at an angle. These are thrust under the schools, which swim about two feet deep, and the fish are gaffed out, "hooked up," as the process, slightly altered in details, by which pike and suckers are in our rivers caught in spring, is called. The herring spawn in salt water, and their favorite places are the quiet bays along the shores, and there every kind of kelp and seaweed is crusted with the spawn, and as the tide goes down and one walks along the beach, every step crushes myriads. The Indians do not collect the eggs deposited on the seawed, but plant at half-tide marks rows of branches of cedar and balsam, which, in a tide or two, become covered with spawn; these are replaced by others, and hung up to dry. The spawn is eaten dried, raw and cooked in various ways, and is very palatable in either.

Into the bays, where the spawning ccurs, a number of small fresh water streams empty—a number unusually large just now, as many come from melting snow banks—but Inoticed no busines or spawn in the immediate vicinity of the streams, and although I examined carefully, saw no signs of herring running up the fresh water streams. The pools and rifts of Indian River are as clear as crystal, and not a fin of herring running up the fresh water streams.

We are getting just now plenty of the fish called cod

as crystal, and not a fin of herring or trout was in either.

We are getting just now plenty of the fish called cod here, and I am in the minority when I take issue with the nomenclature, and again when I pronounce the redfish, which is now plentiful and good, and weighing, in some cases, thirty to forty pounds, to be a "Norway haddock." Clams, which during the winter added much to our happiness, are now seldom in the market, whether it is because of any let up in their value, or because most of the old klootchmen (women) who in winter gather them are now busy with the less permanent herring, I cannot say. Alaska clams are different from any that I have over seen elsewhere. Among our officers there is one born and bred on Cape Cod, whose earliest reminiscences are of clams, which grew both in his back yard and front garden, so I referred to him for information, and saked him "whether the clams here were Calista convexus or Mya-aranarias?" I will spare you the first part of his reply, but after a bit, during which he obtained control of himself, he informed me that they "seemed to be a cross between a soft-shell clam and a quolog; that they had the head and night-cap of the former and the body and shell of the latter." I know that they are very de licious, and with a flavor peculiar to themselves; have just about as much of the genuine clam flavor as do the "little necks." Besides clams we have very good mussels and scallops, and the Siwashes indulge in boiled squids.

get no crabs in the immediate vicinity, but in We get no crabs in the immediate vicinity, but in summer very fine ones are brought from a bay about fifteen miles from here. Up the country somewhere there must be some very large ones. I have procured from Indians crabs of great size, the largest is of dimensions as follows: length 5½ inches, breadth at interaction of nippers 3½ inches, nippers, or mandibles, or whatever may be the name of the bitting apparatus, length 2 inches, armed with, in each side, two teeth, larger than those of a man. These claw-legs are studded with rows of projections one-quarter of an inch high.

I have procured also from the Indians several pieces of two kinds of coral, which they say were found on the adjacent shores. I have sent them to Prof. Baird for identification.

two kinds of coral, which they say were found on the adjacent shores. I have sent them to Prof. Baird for identification.

Neither salmon trout nor brook trout have as yet put in their appearance, that is, in any stream we know of. An Indian woman last week had a small string of the latter, but I couldn't find out where she got them, and you may be sure I tried hard enough. We have seen very few wild geese this spring; I last fall they flew over in great numbers going to the South, but they seem to have staid there, or gone back by some other route. There are lots of robins here now, but I think that they are merely transients; they don't nest in this vicinity; came in flocks last fall and now are returning probably to the Yukon neighborhood, where Dale found eggs.

The spring is very backward in one respect; ordinarily by this time the lower mountains are clear enough of snow for prospecting, but this year the miners, of whom we have quite a colony, are in the dumps. They have come here to hybernate, and have about used up their stakes, and the non-expensive amusements of ball playing and sitting around on the rocks whittling are about all

they care to indulge in. I wish right here to speak a good and true word for them. During the whole winter the miners here have conducted themselves in the most orderly and respectable manner; they have not evinced

good and true word for them. During the whole winter the miners here have conducted themselves in the most orderly and respectable manner; they have not evinced a particle of opposition to any step which has been made necessary for the better government of a few, who are miners only in the sense that fishers are fish, viz., in living on them; and they have given their willing coperation in carrying out such simple laws as we have found it advisable to establish from time to time.

I think that before long there will be a "rush" for the Chillcat country, where it is reported that placer work will pay. Here we have nothing but ledges of auriferous quartz, that require money and time to develop. Up to last fall the Chillcat Indians have objected strongly to the white men penetrating their country, and during the winter they opposed the entry of Mr. Muir and a missionary—and in so doing were about half right, but reports have come in lately that they would welcome the whites; and to-day "Sitka Jack" returned from a trip there on which he started last fall, and tells me that the Indians will be glad to have the white men come. I was confident when I let this party of semi-civilized Siwashes go up there that they would plant a seed which would eventually produce a good crop, and so it has proved; but I've been roundly abused by the missionary organs because the crop did not follow inmediately the planting. As a matter of course, Prof. Muir and party, following so close on the trail of Sitka Jack, found it more or less ornamented with intoxicated Siwashes, It was the native way of welcoming Jack, and if that reverend and scientific party had had a little savey and waited a bit they would have found that Jack's liquor would have from the save some must have had tremendous carrying capacity.

Now the truth is, that is assuming that Jack tells it, no "whiskey" was carried at all—that would have been unwhich the above is quoted, and if that would have the."

which the above is quoted, can't be exaggerated, but if it isn't, Jack's canoe must have had tremendous carrying capacity.

Now the truth is, that is assuming that Jack tells it, no "whiskey" was carried at all—that would have been unlawful—but Jack owns that he did carry a barrel of molasses, and that is strictly in accordance with law. And that barrel of molasses may have been instrumental in opening the Chillcat region to our miners. Undoubtedly Jack, when it gave out and he got sober, mourned for more, and wished himself back among the white men from whom all blessings of that sort flow, and those who mourned with him its early demise believed in the tales he told them of the good that the Sitka Indians were receiving from the whites. Jack himself hade over \$300 last summer at the cannery, and the suit of clothes which he carried with him, starting with it on him and probably entering all villages so arrayed, did more toward converting these primitives than would a bushel of tracts and a cord of Bibles, a blue frock, brass buttons and colonel's stripes, a navy cap, with gold band and device, and, I believe, a sword.

If the miners start for the Chillcat, and several tell me they shall, and get well treated, and strike it rich, that barrel of molasses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of monesses will become as famous as the "barrel of mones the treated, and strike it rich, that barrel of molasses will become as famous as the "barrel of mones the treated, and strike it rich, that barrel of molasses will become as famous as the "barrel of mones" and "barrel of apple sass" of political and theatrical renown.

Seriously, I believe I did right, and that the visit of my

barrel of molasses will become as famous as the barrel of money "and "bar" of apple sass" of political and theatrical renown.

Seriously, I believe I did right, and that the visit of my trained Indian has had an excellent effect upon his wild friends, and that during the summer a great deal will be done toward developing the northern region, where it is reported there are good placer indications. A little schooner is now outfitting to start.

The first salmon of the season made his debut to-day, that is, if he is a salmon, and not some species of salmon

that is, if he is a salmon, and not some species of salmon trout.

Five of these beauties, from thirty to forty inches long, came alongside to-day in a canoe paddled by a wild looking and awe-struck Siwash, who with his cronching klootchman (wile) and papoose in the bow, gazed upon our guns and us with an expression that showed them to be unfamiliar with the sight. He was a stranger, and was taken in, for he took willingly the two bits each that were offered them for the fish, and no Sitka Siwash but would have asked us treble the price. Through an interpreter I interviewed him. He had spent the winter (and that means the last seven months) on a shanty on the western shore of Kruzoff Island, from which Mount Edgecombe rears its eternally snow-clad peak, and he told me that well up among the foot-hills of that mountain range there was a little lake, from which there flowed into the Pacific a small stream, and that from the headwaters of this stream he had hooked these fish, and each by the gash of the gaff in its silvery side confirmed that part of his story; and that these fish stayed all winter in this lake, and an down the stream in spring.

Now, Mr. Editor, if that Indian told the truth, and the interpreter ditto, either this is not a salmon, or it is a salmon with very peculiar rabits. Before cooking, the flesh of this fish was as

red as that of the reddest fleshed brook trout. Frying for breakfast and boiling for dinner took from it every vestige of red tinge, leaving it almost as white as halibut. Three of the five were females, with well developed

would seek that stream, and would capture some of I Would seek that stream, and would capture some of these fish, but for a reason: Among my curios I have a necklace, not very pretty, but, to say the least, unique; it is composed of, alternately, the incisors and molars of bears and beavers. The latter I should not object to necklace, not very pretty, but, to say the least, unique, a is composed of, alternately, the incisors and molars of bears and beavers. The latter I should not object to watching build their dams, but I do not care to observe too closely, when armed but with a fish-rod, any of the relations of those who furnished the larger portion of my necklace, and lots of them live in the immediate vicinity of this stream. It may be true that "bears when not molested or irritated are harmless," but I am the owner of a bear, a small one, who in some respects resembles Artenus Ward's kaugaroo; he is "an amoosing little kuss," but he gets irritated mighty easy, and when he does it is only because his teeth are as yet not have that I don't have considerable cause for irritation myself.

This cub, by the way, must have been born about the 1st of March. Wasn't that rather early? What to do with this brute when he grows up is a puzzle to me. Some of my friends propose that some day we shall take him ashore, let him run, and several of us provide a foundation of truth for the killing-of-a-bear-in-Alaska-story, which we shall have to tell when we get home—viz., utilizing "Joe" with our rifles.

Matural History.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FRASER RIVER SALMON.

BY MOWITCH-NO III

BY MOWITCH—NO. III.

Concluded.

Sacounted for in this way: About the same time each season, salmon seem to be actuated by the common desire to proceed to the spawning beds, and the ova are developed to a greater degree in some individuals than others, although each variety of salmon starts from the sea at or about the same time. As the ova become fully developed and matured they branch off to the various tributaries then at hand and perform the act of spawning, while those not ready to deposit their spawn keep on till such time as they are ready, and so on till all have completed their allotted task. This, when viewed in the proper light, shows the wise provision of nature in many ways, but more especially in this respect. Did salmon all leave the sea at the same time, with the ova in the same condition, they would necessarily be completed to resort to the same place, which would not afford the necessary room for the countless thousands—millions would perhaps be the best term—nd overcrowding would frustrate and render nugatory the purpose sought to be accomplished.

That cribse snawn. I fully believe, not of my own

ished.

That grilse spawn, I fully believe, not of my own anwledge, but from the testimony of many intelligent shermen who are confident on this point; and certainly fishermen who are confident on this point; and certainly if they do not, and these supposed grilse are mature salmon, the different sorts of salmon frequenting these waters must be many more than commonly believed. There can be no doubt that fish of a small size, in every respect resembling grilse, are frequently caught full of

respect resembling griss, are frequency chaght third spawn.

There is but one mode of capture of salmon by the whites, that is by drift nets varying in mesh from five and three-quarter to eight inches. Traps and weirs have been tried without any great success, and, financially speaking, proved a failure. The principal modes of capture practiced by the Indians, are by means of scoop nets, used at the heads of eddies; traps of various construction. Spears, some of which are exceedingly ingenious in their construction, and always detachable from the spear-pole, are made by different tribes in various forms and shapes, often very primitive in character, but very effective in use. Both day and night are turned to account in the salmon season. In spearing, a pitch-pine fire is used at night, as is the case in other parts of the world. The Indians of Babine Lake (lat. 55° north, long, 136° west), have a most ingenious way of capturing them are a used at mgnt, as is the case in other parts of the world. The Indians of Babine Lake (lat. 55° north, long. 126° west), have a most ingenious way of capturing them with as little trouble as can well be imagined: A dam is built across a suitable stream, on the upper side of which, from bank to bank, a cance or cances, as the case may be, are placed lengthwise across the stream. The gunwales are depressed slightly and allowed to catch under projections of the upper side of the dam, so as to keep the cance in position and prevent it from being carried over the dam. The Indians sit leisurely down on the banks of the stream and smoke the pipe of tobacco or kinnikinic, whichever they may have the most of, confident of a rich return for their scanty labors. The results are as follows: Salmon arrive at the foot of the dam over which they leap, depositing themselves in the cance instead of the water, and when the cance is sufficiently full for the noble red man's purpose he tows it ashore, empties it of its live and kicking cargo, and replaces it for an other supply. Then comes his patient squaw, who proceeds with considerable skill the relief after a side of the supplemental skill the relief after a side of the supplemental skill the relief after a side of the supplemental special to the side of the supplemental squaw, who proceeds with considerable skill the relief after a side of the supplemental squaw, who proceeds with considerable skill the relief after a side of the side of the supplemental squaw when proceeds with considerable skill the relief after a side of the side of for the noble red man's purpose he tows it ashore, empties it of its live and kicking cargo, and replaces it for another supply. Then comes his patient squaw, who proceeds, with considerable skill, to split, dress and dry the fish for their common support during the next long and dreary winter. No salt is used in the drying process, and the fish usually keep remarkably well. The salmon storehouses are usually placed throughout British Columbia in the branches of trees, thirty to forty feet and even higher from the ground, and are reached by means of a notched pole, which makes an admirable substitute for a ladder. Many of these houses are very large, capable of storing many tons of salmon, and appear to be joint stock affairs held by several families in common. Indians inform me that the reason of placing these houses so high is that by this means the dried fish is kept free from the ravages of blow and other flies, and assign no other reason for this custom. Many persons allege that it is to protect the salmon from dogs and other animals; this is an evident error, because ten feet is as ample a protection from dogs as one hundred feet would be, and as for climbing animals—such as coons, martens, weasels, etc.—a moment's consideration will convince any one that coons, martens and the like are generally as profi-

cient in climbing notched or other poles as are Indians. All the salmon of this river are perfectly harmless as regards poisonous effects to any animal. I have known of no injurious results arising through the flesh being caten raw, boiled, fried, roasted or dried, and it is eaten with avidity by dogs and all other carnivorous animals when obtainable. In its dried state it is sometimes fed to Indian ponies, in seasons of much snow and scarcity of their usual fodder, with no noxious effects or objectionable results. On the other hand, from the most authentic and reliable information, the result of long experience and repeated experiments, it appears that Salmo quinnat, the Chinook or Columbia salmon, when eaten by dogs, under some circumstances, is as deadly to Canis domesticus as would be a dose of strychnine, although not as speedy in its results. This feature I do not attempt to account for, but leave it to others with the matter under their immediate observation. Now, as regards the taking or non-taking of a fly, I do not think that sufficient data are at hand to charge the noble Salmo peacificus—to use a generic term coined for the occasion, intended to include varieties peculiar to the Pacific Coast—with an offense of such magnitude. Perhaps it will be well to reliate the story told respecting the scion of nobility who, sent out for the special purpose of reporting on the natural resources of Oregon, at the time of Joint occupancy of said territory by the British and American nations, condemned the whole country as comparatively worthless—not worth the trouble of setting up or having a fuss made about, and perhaps more graphically than elegantly expressed his disgust by the statement "that the whole country was not worth a d——n; even the salmon would not take a fly." Without touching the Columbia, of which river I confess to be ting up or having a fuss made about, and perhaps more statement "that the whole country was not worth a d—n; even the salmon would not take a fly." Without touching the Columbia, of which river I confess to be comparatively ignorant, I am willing to admit that salmon will not take a fly in Fraser River; but this, if from no other cause, might fairly be attributed to the extremely muddy character of the water of the stream. A salmon could not sace a fly, at least in the lower part of the river, were it within six inches of his nose; but I do not believe that they have been fished for enough to let us know whether they will or will not take a fly in the tributaries or clear water streams. One gentleman of my acquaintance (a Nova Scotia and Nova Brunswick fly fisher) showed me a salmon which he stated he caught in the Coquitdam River with a fly, and I have the fullest confidence in the veracity of his statement. You may ask how it is that in a country so long known as this that such a question has not been fully tested and set at rest, pro or con. I will endeavor to explain: In the first place every stranger of fly-fishing proclivities is usually met upon his first inquiry by the assertion of some wiseacre or another who perhaps never saw a salmon fly or rod, that "the salmon will not take a fly, and there is no use in trying." This rather dampens the ardor of the fisherman, and perhaps he accepts the situation and never attempts to prove or disprove the correctness of the statement. Again, it any one does try he probably does so using the flies and selecting the season in accordance with his former experience, derived in other countries, and after a few failures gives it up; but the principal or main using the files and selecting the season in accordance with his former experience, derived in other countries, and after a few failures gives it up; but the principal or main reason is probably this: The little value attached to the salmon here prevents continued trial. The fish has no mouetary or intrinsic value; and although I would not by any means charge salmon fishers with being mercenary wretches, still I may be pardoned for the belief that it salmon could be purchased on the Restigouche, Godbout or similar rivers for five cents a piece. Messrs, Abbey & Imbrie would sell less six-strip bamboo rods for use in those localities. Anything loses its prestige when cheap or easy of capture. People as a rule do not amuse themselves by shooting chickens in their own poultry yard, while I can readily imagine wild jungle fowl shooting to be an agreeable pastime. I was fond of jack fishing when a boy in Ontario, and many a night have I spent at it, robbing myself of the sleep I ought to have taken, to enable me to do my work properly next day. But never have I lifted a spear in this country, although having overy opportunity of doing so next day. But never have I lifted a spear in this country, although having overy opportunity of doing so had I been inclined, and seeing scores of salmon taken nightly by the Indians within a gunshot of my door. I was also fond of trolling with a spoon, and I practiced it to some extent in salt water here, catching as many sometimes as a dozen line salmon in an afternoon, but the sport to me became worthless, and I gave it up in disgust when after bringing my catch home, one sufficing for my use, I had to boil the others for my dogs or throw them away. The pleasure of being able to send a valued friend a present of a fine salmon, which is accorded to you in the East, is denied us in the West. Under any circumstances here, such a gift would not be appreciated; would by some be thought to be a huge joke; while others would feel that an insuit or slight was offered and intended at being the recipient of such a present. So strangely do circumstances change cases next day. But nev try, although havi had I been inclined. present. So strangely do circumstances change cases orld of ours. These reasons may account in a saure for the anathy existing in respect to a in this world of ours. These reasons may account in a great measure for the apathy existing in respect to a sport so highly valued under a different state of affairs. Fearing that, if extended any further, this paper may get tedious, I will close by saying that, to a student of ich-thyology, the salmon of the North Pacific present a field perhaps not equalled, certainly not excelled, by any other part of the world; while to the Canadian Department of Fisheries the establishment of proper hatcheries is a subject worthy of its most serious consideration, as not alone applicable to Fraser River, but to almost every stream emptying into the ocean on the seaboard of "The Pacific Province of the Dominion."

*New Westmister, *Patish Columbia.* in this world of ours New Westminster, British Columbia,

WINTER PELAGE OF LEPUS CAMPESTRIS, -Editor For est and Stream: -Statements respecting the color of Lepus campestris in your recent issues are getting so decidedly "mixed" that I beg a little space in your columns for an explanation of some of the apparently contradictory reports. As often happens in such cases, the truth is not all on one side. The "jack rabbit" of the plains does turn white in winter, and it does not, according to the latitude of the locality. From the plains of the Yellowstone to those of the Saskatchewan, or to the northern limit of the habitat of the species, Lepus campestris turns white in winter, while in Kansas, in Southern Nebraska and Southern Wyoming it, as a rule, does

not, or undergoes only partial change, as is the case generally over the belt of territory between the areas named. Mr. Guild's statement (see Forest and Stream of June 10th) is unquestionably correct for the portion of country to which it relates, as is, of course, your own for the region further northward. In perhaps most species of manimals in which the pelace turns white in winter the amount of change varies at different localities, the whiteness increasing in purity from the South northward, as is well illustrated in our common varying hare, "white rabbit" (Lepus americanus), and in the ermines. In these species the change at the extreme southward is often only partial, while many individuals do not undergo the change at all. In Lepus campestris the winter pelage, even at the northward, never becomes so intensely white as in L. americanus and the Arctic hare, the brown of the under fur being visible on the slightest disarrangement of the pelage, while there is usually a more or less brownish area on the middle of the back in even the whitest examples. As these points are noticed in some detail in my "Monograph of North American Lepenidæ" (North Am. Rod., Coues and Allen, pp. 297. 307), it is unnecessary to devote further space to the sub-J. A. ALLEN. ject here.

Cambridge, Mass., June 11th.

THE SNAKE KILLER.

THE SNARE KILLER.

THERE is a bird, I know not if it has been described by naturalists, inhabiting the southern portions of California and Arizona, popularly known as the "Roadrunner." This bird is a little less in size than the eastern partridge or drumming grouse, and of the same general appearance, but with a long slin tail like the magpie; bill, black and straight and about one-half longer than that of the common jay; solitary in its habits and rarely two are found together. Its ordinary way of escape from its enemies is by running, using its wings to aid it after the manner of the ostrich. A horse must be put to its speed to drive one of these birds from the road, when it chooses to use the road ahead of it, instead of stepping out to one side to let the horse or team go by. It largely affects the arid plateaus or mesus of the region named, where the largest number of the species of cacit affects the arid plateaus or mesus of the region named, where the largest number of the species of cacti abound, and where, lying in the sun asleep, or watching for its prey, is found the large yellow rattlesmake, quite too plenty for the nerves of the eastern traveller. One of the varieties of cactus, pronounced by the native Mexicans as if spelled "chayer," drops every year a burr, —egged shaped, and armed all over with long sharp needles. When this burr becomes dried by the ferce rays of the sun the needles pierce the flesh on coming in contact with it. Indeed it is started by many who have tried the experiment that the burr with its bundreds of barbs is so attracted by the moisture from the hand, when placed near it, that it will of itself move and fasten in the flesh. In the region where these burrs are scatwhen placed near it, that it will of itself move and tasten in the flesh. In the region where these burrs are scat-tered over the plain, our bird finds a nattlesnake askep, perhaps, or coiled and at rest. He runs silently and with speed and seizes these burrs, and quickly makes a circle of this impassable material around the snake. This done he seizes a burr and tosses upon the reptile. The sharp of this impassable material around the snake. This done he seizes a burr and tosses upon the reptile. The sharp barbs pierce the now writhing body of the unfortunate sleeper. Flinging its body about it strikes everywhere upon the wall of burrs and becomes literally covered with the horrid thorns. Thus tormented, maddened, too much londed down with the burrs for flight, the snake bites itself repeatedly and soon is dead. And our bird approaches and with no danger to itself, tears and eats from the body of its victim at pleasure. The circles of burrs made by this bird are seen everywhere in the cacti districts of Arizona. I have named the bird the "snake killer" from its habit of hunting the rattlesnake.

It was a matter of surprise to me on shooting one of these birds, to find that it belonged to the flesh-eating class, instead of being seed and grain eaters, as its general appearance would indicate. I have seen many of these birds, but have never yet heard from it any cry. It seems to be silent and solitary, as I have never discovered more than two in the same neighborhood.

The bird referred to is the ground cockoo chapparal

The bird referred to is the ground cockoo chapparal cock, Paisano or Faisanox (Geococcy californianus), a not very distant ally of the cockoo. Its habits of feeding on snakes is well known to naturalists, and the supposed practice of surrounding its sleeping prey with the fruit of the cactus has already been described. But is it certain that these circles of cactus fruit are made by the bird, and for the purpose mentioned?

SWALLOWS, BATS AND BEDBUGS.—The explanation offered by Mr. R. M. Conway in regard to bedbugs on swallows is very interesting, but rather misleading, inasmuch as he seems to take for granted that he has solved the problem, whereas he has thrown but a very feeble light on the subject. The object of all inquiry is, I suppose, to come to as near a true knowledge of the subject in hand as nearsible. hand as possible.

Mr. C. may not be aware of the fact, but bedbugs do occur on swallows, as will be testified by any close ob-

do occur on swallows, as will be testified by any closs onserver.

As for this parasite on bats, I think no one would deny their presence. I have found them frequently, but on quite a number of little brown bats (V. subulatus) examined last summer I did not find a single bedbug. As I have had no experience at the South, I know nothing of the habits of the bats there. But as no bat was ever seen or known to hang in the bouse or barn referred to in my article of May 6th I am led to conclude that they were not the conveyers of the bedbugs. And if they had been, this would not explain why the bugs are found on the barn and swallows only after the young swallows were hatched. The bats were seen for a month or more Prior to the time.

Bats are not very numerous in that locality, so I cannot think that they hang from the trees, and thus infest them with bedbugs, which afterward get on the swallows. Every year, swallows, bats and bedbugs are as numerous an ever, in their season: but the parasite is no

longer found in the house. As far as it goes, I think the theory advanced in my first article will hold.

The question is, do the hedbugs come from the bass woods, (I hold that they do), and if so how do they get there?

W. P. M.

The Blue Grosbeak in Massachusetts.—On May 29th Mr. Gordon Plummer, of Brookline, Mass., shot in that town a beautiful specimen of the adult male blue grosboak (Goniaphea accrutea). This is believed to be the only specimen of this species ever taken in Massachusetts. None previous to this have ever been recorded. We have the record of one specimen only, taken in New England, which was shot in Maine nineteen years ago, and is now in the possession of Mr. Geo. A. Boardman, the eminent ornithologist.

THE LONG ISLAND INSECT PESTS.—Boston, June 22d.—I noticed, in your last issue, an inquiry from an aggrieved correspondent in regard to the destruction of the trees of his section by June-bugs, as to "what he should do about it." Let him place half a dozen tubs of water around his yard near his favorite trees, sink a kee jin each till nearly level with the water, and place thereon a lantern. If the bugs are very numerous he can take a hogshead and a cedar post. Attracted by the light they bump their heads against the glass and drop into the water, and if oil is dropped on the water, the next morning you will have a bushel, more or less, of the most demoralized animals that ever walked on six legs—or more. The oil clogs up their spiracles and suffocates them, while they can't swim worth a cent anyway. Coöperation is the death of bugs.

J. P. Trun.

ARRIVALS AT THE PULLAR PRINTS TOST OCULAR GARDEN TRON ABRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FROM MAY 25TH TO JUNE THE.—I horned lizard (Phrymosoma cornuta), 2 1 raccoon (Procyon lotor), 1 European land tortoise (Trituda gracca), 5 woodchucks (Arctomys monax), 2 red foxes (Vulpes fulrus), 1 pight beron (Nuctiardea gardeni), 1 bald caule (Haligetus fulus), I night heron (Nyettar-lea gardeni), I baid engelo (Hallaetus letucos), I night heron (Nyettar-lea gardeni), I alla gato (Hallaetus letucos), I nockin pid (Turdes) poligoltus), I alligator (Alligator mississippiensis), I opesum (Didelphys virginiana), I pigeon hawk (Accipiter fuseus), 4 spreading adders (Heterodon platyrinos), I hog-nosed snako (II. platyrinos atmodes) 5 black snako (Sasconion constitutor), 2 water snakes (Propionotus specion), I king snako (Golabora, Sasconion constitutor), 2 water snakos (Tropidonotus specion), I king snako (Olubora, Snako (Olubora, Snako (Colubor snakos (Colubor snakos (Colubor snakos), 1 parter, snako (Dutania, stralis), 1 parter, snako (Dutania, stralis), 1 parter, snako (Dutania, stralis), stralis, parter snakos (Parterios), stralis, parterios part flagelliformis), 1 garter snake (Eutai'nia sirtalis), 1 garter snake (G. sirlalis parietulis), l'indigo snake (Spidots crebennus), il prete sontod. 1 Virginia dece (Gervis virginianus), 1 zebu (Bos indicus), 1 fallow dece (Dama vulgaris), 4 prario dogs (Gynomys ludavicianus), born in the garden.

N. H. NAPP.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 19FIL—One black snake, presented by Mr. J. Frasier, New York City. One herring guil (Larne argentatus), presented by Mr. D. W. Luhring, New York City. One Virginia cardinal (Caritania virginianus), presented by Mr. F. B. Tilghman, Eight menotraneli (Menboruchus lateratis), presented by Foc. Burt. G. Wilder, Ithaca. Two red breasted toucans (Remphostos disclorus). Two millionic one disclorus dicolorus). Two military macaws (Ara militaris). One flamingo mecanists. Two imitary inecaws (ara mittaris). One intaining (Phonitopherus rubor). One spidor monkey (Atle ator). One cebus monkey (Edebus capusinus)—all purchased. One fatiow deet (Dumar vudgaris). Four white sawas (Cygmus odro). Two black swans (Cygmus atratus)—all born in the monagerie.

V. A. Conklin, Director.

Hish Culture.

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THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

NO. VII.-FISHWAYS.

NO. VII.—FISHWAYS.

GERMANY and America are the only countries which make any great display in fish culture, if we except England, who sends some photographs of fishes and a very little apparatus. The limits of fish culture as regards apparatus does not seem to be clearly and sharply defined, or at least understood, by all alike; thus: in America, fish cultural apparatus is understood to include only latching implements and their accessories for gathering spawn, feeding fry, etc., and the tanks and appliances for transporting living fishes, excluding fishways as implements of protection and not of propagation, wide in Germany the latter are included and transplanting apparatus is, by the classification of the awards at the Fishery Exhibition at least, placed in the list of apparatus for bringing fish to market. The limits of fish cultures are hard to define; so imperceptibly do they blend into natural history, protection, food resources and other questions of interest that a fish culturis of the broad guage pattern must have a passing knowledge of all these things, including geographical distribution, protective laws, fishways, anatomy, classification and no menclature, as well as to be conversant with the approved forms of hatching apparatus and the character and treatment of the eers of the different fishes which come menciature, as well as to be conversant with the approved forms of hatching apparatus and the character and treatment of the eggs of the different fishes which come within his province; therefore, by an elastic interpretation of the term fish culture, perhaps fishways may be admitted within its meaning.

Europe is not prolific of devices for aiding fish to ascend obstructions in the streams most of the world.

admitted within its meaning.

Europe is not prolife of devices for aiding fish to ascend obstructions in the streams, most of the models shown being the old fashioned ones, having plain partitions at right angles, or merely a series of pools arranged on a slope, whereby the fish leap from one to the other after the fashion of the original Scotch or Irish fish ladders; and in this connection it may as well be stated that the oldest salmon ladder known to the writer was built in Scotland, in 1826, a description of which will be found below among the models exhibited in the English department. A tour through the Exhibition in search of fishways reveals the fact that but three countries make any display of them, a circumstance which leads one to suppose that the other countries have nothing in this line worth showing, and, judging from the known literature of fish culture, it is much to be doubted if the question of the passage of fishes over obstructions, natural or artificial, has been made a subject of special study outside of Great Britain, Germany and America, where it has of late years received a large share of attention as one of the

means to be employed to preserve the fishes and increase the food resources of the respective countries.

ENGLAND.

The models in the English department are all from the Museum of Economic Fish Culture, at South Kensington, and are in wood and plaster, being apparently made without reference to scale, and are as follows:—
Model of fish pass at Denaston Weir on the Leith, Perthshire, built in 1826. A gradually widening sluice-

with the explanation :—

Length of ladder, 250 feet.

Width at top, 9 feet.

Width at bottom, 40 feet.

Gradient, one foot in twenty-seven.

Gradient, one foot in twenty-seven.
This way has projecting partitions reaching nearly across, with openings on alternate sides, and the question arises why the way is made wider below when the water passes through openings of the same size all the way down.

Model of fishway at Warkworth, on the Coquet,

down.

Model of fishway at Warkworth, on the Coquet,
Northumberland, built by J. Tait, Esq., agent to the
Duke of Northumberland. Partitions running all the
way across, their tops sloping upward, having a notch
in the middle. The flow of water is regulated by a
movable section at the upper end, which is hinged at its
innerion with the other portion, allowing it to be ele-

in the middle. The flow of water is regulated by a movable section at the upper end, which is hinged at its junction with the other portion, allowing it to be elevated or depressed according to the state of the water. A model is shown of a fishway constructed on a principle either unknown or at least unpracticed in America, called by Dr. Buckland "a diagonal board on weir," in which the face of the dam is made sloping inclination not given, but about 250°), and a board is set up edgewise running diagonally down its face, throwing the water to the right or left, as the case may be, the fish being expected to rush up by the side of the board, which would seem to have the effect of deepening the water on the face of the slope and also retarding it to a slight degree. A catalogue of the English exhibit has been promised, but at present writing, in the sixth week of the Exhibition, none has appeared, and as there are only very meager descriptions upon some of the articles, we must guess at some things, and as on this model there are the following inscriptions: "See Photo, of Durham Weir," and "See Fishery Reports, p. 44, 1870, and p. 36, 1899," it is perhaps to be inferred that a fishway has been built upon this principle, but not having access to the reports mentioned, at present, it is is mossible to state this as a fact.

Buckland's fishway. This is partly on the prin-

fact.

Buckland's fishway. This is partly on the principle of the above, having two beards, "Idsh-boards," if they nay be so called, which converge and direct the water flowing down the sloping face into a sort of funnel. The face slopes at perhaps an angle of 45°, and these "flash boards" are at about the same angle with the creat of the dam. At the foot of the sloping face is a pool formed by a semi-circle of large rocks cemented into a well, which views the samon a chance to start, while a wall, which gives the salmon a chance to start, while below the wall is the trunk of a tree thrown across to form a sort of lower pool and deepen the water around

form a sore of lower pool and deepen the water around the rocky basin.

Model of a fish pass turned upon itself. Original at Tavistock, in Devon; dam six feet high; a succession of pools; reference to Fishery Reports 1869, p. 26.

Model of pass built in 1871, on the Severn, at Penarth, near Newton, Montgomeryshire. A succession of pools with notches on alternate sides; height of dam, seven feet; difference of level between the pools, ten and a courter inches.

with notines on ancesant of the pools, ten and a quarter inches.

Buckland's ladder. Model of one on the "Stour," Canterbury, said to work well. A succession of pools made by removable partitions sliding in vertical grooves; the bottom of the way being level, the upper pools are

the bottom of the way being iever, the hyperstacepest.

Model of Markworth dam, on the "Coquet," the property of the Duke of Northumberland. On one side of the dam is a fish trap with sluice gates, necks, etc., for taking trout, and a lishway upon the other. This is leased by Mr. W. R. Pape, the gun-maker, and the label tells us that in four years there were 131 tons of bull-trout taken here. (See Fishery Reports 1879, p. 9.) The ladder is made by partitions forming pools, one side being higher than the other, causing the largest flow to be made on alternate sides.

ernate sides. 'Ladder within a ladder.'' Mr. S. Bateson's plan, work near Golspie, Sutherland, Scotland, over a fall of at work near Golsi at work near crosspe, subsersand, scotland, over a ratt of sixty feet. (See Report, Scotch sulmon ladders, p. 131.) A series of steps having on alternate ends a double step, or, as its name suggests, a smaller ladder or easier way within the greater one, which serves to break the force of the water.

GERMANY.

Herr von dem Borne, Berneuchen, exhibits the follow

Herr von dem Borne, Berneuchen, exmons the rohow-ing:—
Model of Brackett's fishway (American) in tin.
Model of McDonald' fishway (American) in wood.
Model of Shaw's fishway (American) in wood.
Model of fishway with partitions making deep pools,
the water flowing through a hole in the bottom of each
partition instead of over its top.
Model of old style fishway with alternate projections.
Wodel of above doubled to return near the dam.

Model of old style fishway with alternate projections. Model of above doubled to return near the dam. Model of fishway with alternate projections, those one side being at right angles with the sides of se way, and those on the other slanting up stream at an apple of 45°.

The Royal Prussian High Bailiff (Landrostei) shows a

The Royal Prussian High Bailin (Landroste) snows a working model of the salmon pass near Osnabrucek, on the Ems, at Haneken, in Holstein, having partitions running across with notches on alternate sides.

Mr. Carl Schuster, Freiburg in Baden, has one on the above plan, turned on itself, and a few brook trout four or five inches long in it, which appear contented to remain in the deep pool at the bottom and breathet the well or oxyginated water which comes to them as they crowd to the authean page near the lower newther to receive it. This to the surface near the lower aperture to receive it. 'model is of tin, ten feet in length, if straightened, is one foot in width; the bottom being covered to

In the collective display of Thueringen (the district of In the collective display of Thueringen (the district of the Thuringian or Heroynian Forest) is shown, by the Fish Cultural Society of Ohrdruf, a model of McDonald's (American) fishway, labelled: "The latest model. Cr. Schramm," but no acknowledgment, leaving the observer to suppose that Mr. Schramm was the inventor. Mr. Heimich Ruebsamen, trout culturist at Welschonenderf, near Bad Ems, has a model of the old style of

way, with the alternate projections and the improve-ment of having the bottom covered with boulders and big rocks as well as gravel.

The Fish Cultural Society at Heilsberg exhibit a fish-

The Fish Cultural Society at Heilsberg exhibit a fish-way labelled "for small brook trout." It has partitions running across, with a round hole in the bottom of each. The fall in this model is one foot in two, thereby causing a doubt as to its being made on an exact scale. No par-ticulars are given as to the height of dam overcome, or, in fact, whether it is an actual model of an existing ish-way or an ideal one. If the former, it would be inter-esting to know the height etc., as well as the size of the fish which can climb so steep a staircase.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

Considerable ingenuity has been expended upon fishways in America, and most of the models exhibited by the United States Fish Commission were made by Mr. Charles G. Atkins, of Bucksport. Me., to a definite scale, which affords the student all the information as to height, length and fall or inclination. They are all made in pine and coated with shellac, making a very attractive collection, which is much admired, the only exceptions being the "McDonald" and the Shaw fishways, which were made and sent by the inventors themselves. They are also classified and arranged in groups according to genera, as "spiral," groove, inclined, etc., and again into species, as, "inclined fishways with steps," and those without. First, we have

genera, as "spiral," groove, inclined, etc., and again in species, as, "inclined lishways with steps," and the without. First, we have "Groove fishway: "Model of Fishway. James Brower, inventor, Muncy. Lycoming County, Pa. this fishway the water runs in a zigzag groove, while breaks its force without the formation of eddies. Pa.

ented.

"Box, step or pool fishways:" Model of fishway,
James D. Brewer, Muncy, Pa. Patented by Daniel
Steck. In this the water is retarded in its descent by
means of transverse sloping floors.

"Inclined ways without steps:" Model of old Pennsyl-

Inclined ways without steps: "Model of old Pennsylia fishway. Built at Columbia, on the Susquebanna er, in 1866. Designed by James Worral. Scale, one-nth of an inch to the foot. C. G. Atkins, Bucksport,

"Inclined wey and fishway. Built at Common yania fishway. Built at Common Kiver, in 1866. Designed by James Worrat. Carlot of the Arthur of the Carlot of th winchester, Mass. Scale, one-eighth of an inch to the foot (1-90). Model by C. G. Atkins. A submerged piece of cob-work, surmounted by a grating, serves to turn the fish into the fishway. It carries a column of water two feet wide and two feet deep, which reaches the bottom with no perceptible increase in velocity, the current being less than two miles an hour. Height of the dam, thirty feet; length of the fishway, 440 feet; the incline, one in fifteen. The lower end is turned upon itself for with no peace, ingless than two miles an mounting less than two miles an mounting less than two miles and thirty feet; length of the fishway, 440 feet; the memory one in fifteen. The lower end is turned upon itself for a short distance.

"With partitions placed obliquely." An adaptation of Foster's plan. Model of one built at Pembroke, McDesigned by C. G. Atkins; has partitions running partly across and sloping slightly upward.

Model of Foster's fishway. Invented by H. H. Foster, East Machias, Mc. Scale, one-fourth of an inch to the foot. Same as the above in arrangement, except that the partitions have a sharp inclination up stream.

Model of oblique fishway. Invented by Alfred Swazey, Bucksport, Mc., in 1876. Scale, one-fourth of an inch to Rucksport, Mc., in 1876. Scale, one-fourth of an inch to

Model of oblique fishway. Invented by Alfred Swazey, Bucksport, Me., in 1876. Seale, one-fourth of an inch to the foot. In this one the partitions run entirely across, but are lower on alternate sides.

Model of the fishway at Lawrence, Mass., on the Merrimae River. The Brackett plan of partitions; foot turned on itself for a short distance.

"With rectangular compartments." Fishway designed by Everett Smith, civil engineer (and Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Maine), Portland, Me. Scale, 1-32. A long sluice leads the water down stream to the head of the fishway, which is reversed, having its foot near the dam. The ordinary semi-partitions from alternate sides are divided by longitudinal ones into squares, one of which in each section is covered with gravel. while one of which in each section is covered with gravel.

one of which in each section is covered with gravet, while the alternate one is bare.

Model of rectangular compartment fishway on the inclined plane system, in an extended arrangement. Scale, one-half of an inch to the foot (1-24). C. G. Atkins. Turned near the foot.

"Spiral fishway:" Model of Pike's spiral fishway, de-

"Spiral fishway: Model of Pike's spiral fishway, de-vised by Hon. R. G. Pike, of Connecticut. Scale, one-half of an inch to the foot (1-2t). C. G. Atkins. In this way the partitions are very long, and run from opposite

way the partitions are very long, and run from opposits sides.

Model of rectangular compartment fishway on the inclined plane system, in spiral arrangement, devised by Charles G. Atkins, of Bucksport, Me., in imitation of Pike's spiral fishway, Scale, one-half of an inch to the foot (1-24). C. G. Atkins. Showing the great economy of space and material effected by the spiral arrangement. Further advantages of the spiral arrangement are the facility with which water can be admitted at different heights of the river, and contiguity of the outlet to the dam secured, so that the fish will readily flad it. Has an upper and lower sluiceway, to be used at different stages of water.

Model of the fishway at Bangor, Me., on the Penob-scot River; designed by Charles G. Atkins, and built by the city of Bangor in 1877 at a cost of 80,000. Scale, 1-39. Height of the dam, sixteen feet (4.1 meters). This is a working model, and one of the finest make. It has rectangular compartments covered with gravel, and flashboards on all partitions in the upper portion. The sluices are arranged in a sloping manner, in order to admit the water at different levels.

Shaw's fishway: A spiral arrangement of deep pools; designed and exhibited by B. F. Shaw, Anamosa, Lowa, (Commissioner of Fisheries for the State.) Lithographs, with complete specifications, accompany it.

"Moving float fishway:" Model of Everleth's fishway, devised by F. M. Everleth, M. D., of Waldoboro', Me. Scale, one-quarter of an inch to the foot (1-48). C. G. Atkins. The peculiarity of this fishway is the movable attachment at the upper end, which, by its own buoyancy, rises and falls with the fluctuations of the river, thus ensuring that the entrance shall always be at the Model of rectangular compartment fishway on the in-

right height to admit the requisite quantity of water.

"With counter-currents from below:" Working model of the McDonald fishway, by M. McDonald, Lexington, Va. Patented. This fishway is constructed upon the principle of having three sets of transverse partitions sloping upward. The water passing through the sluice from the dam tends to sink in the middle line of buckets, from the dam tends to sink in the middle line of buckets, and emerges at the sides at a lower level, being checked by abutting against other partitions placed below them at right angles which deflect the water up stream, and these currents from below operate as retarders to the fall of the water from above. One has just been constructed on the Savannah River, Ga., which has an inclination of one foot in three.

Stripto Bass and Shad in California.—United States Commission, Fish and Fisheries, Wushington, D. C., June 19th.—Editor Forest and Streum:—Among the fish heretofore taken by Mr. Livingston Stone to California, in behalf of the California Fish Commission, were a number of young striped bass in 1879, and I am just now in receipt of a letter from Mr. B. B. Redding, of San Francisco, dated June Sth, in which he says: "I have just returned from market, where I had the pleasure of inspecting a striped bass about a foot long, caught this morning in the brackish water near Saucelito." Other authorities speak of the great abundance of slad in the Sacramento, and Mr. Redding says he saw one weighing eight and a half pounds. They are now taken in all the rivers of the coast, from Wilmington on the south to the Columbia on the north. A specimen of the Columbia River shad, forwarded by Prof. Jordan, is now on its way to the Smithsonian Institution. to the Smithsonian Institution.

to the Smithsonian Institution.

An additional shipment of young shad to California has just been made by the U.S. Fish Commission, leaving Washington on Saturday, the 12th of June. A dispatch from Mr. Stone of yesterday, from Fort Laramie, announced the entire success of the transmission up to that point.

SPERGER F, BAIRD, Commissioner.

The Remel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

CONDITIONING DOGS FOR SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

A LTHOUGH the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut have passed laws restricting the sportsmen from shooting woodcock during the early summer, yet, both Delaware and Maryland still continue to allow the slaughter of the half-fledged long-bills in their territory. To those, therefore, of our shooting brethren who have been driven to look for other "fields and pastures new," and who cannot forego, from long accustomed habit, the annual woodcock Turkish bath, we would say a word on the conditioning of their dogs for the work before them.

Volumes have been written on caniology, and chapters have been devoted to the getting up of dogs for the bench, but we find little that is really practicable about preparatory conditioning for the field. We, therefore. do not think that it will be amiss, at this time, to call the artention of the summer shooting fraternity to the abso-Inte necessity of putting their dogs in proper trim before they expose them to the most severe and exhausting kind of all field tests. It is the unfortunate impression of many who own sporting dogs that all that is necessary to fit the dog for a week's woodcock shooting is that his nose should be cold and his eye bright before taking him from off the chain at home. This should not be, and common sense should teach us that to keep up the strain of working well throughout the longest days of the year, and in the hottest weather, requires that the animals should be in more than ordinary good condition of health before submitting them to the fifery ordeal. This can only be brought about by regular exercise and by feeding good, unheating food, aided perhaps with several doses of some cooling, simple medicine a few days before they are

When the shooting in past years was mostly had by the gentlemen of this vicinity, in large mountain districts, where the beating was confined principally to the swales, or to the large timbered swamps, intersected by cool brooks and streams which had their headings in the mountain springs, then, bad as it generally was, some relief could be found by both man and beast. No matter how stifling the day, there was almost always enough air stirring in the gulches way up on the mountain sides to enable the young enthusiast to do a very tolerable day's walking, and with frequent breathing spells, to be up and at the birds until the fiery ball in the west warned him that his day's work was done. Almost every one, in those times, had his favorite ground, and many are the days that we ourselves have all day long helped to awaken the echoes of the grand old crags about us; but the glory of those days is gone, and we for one have learned that we did wrong, and a chronic state of moralizing has driven us to openly confess it, and make amends. But, for all this, we cannot expect to have many followers in our new departure; for even now, in despite of ourselves, we find our eyes fixed on the calendar, to see when comes "the fourth." Sunstrokes, thirst and mosquitoes are almost forgotten, as we wonder if there are five broods again this year at the "old house spring;" but if there are, they are not for us, for that famous spot is in New Jersey.

Turning, therefore, to Maryland and Delaware, whose laws admit of woodcock shooting on June 10th and July 1st respectively, we find the best grounds to be in the low, flat tracts of country, hemmed in with thick impenetrable bush-wood of a rather stunted growth. True it is, that woodcock are found extremely plenty in "the branches," particularly in dry seasons, when early freshets have not at the breeding time inundated the country round. But to beat out these grounds thoroughly it takes a blue-ribboned salamander; no bubbling springs are there to greet the ear and give most blissful drops of comfort. Nor is there any country in our experience where sport is more uncertain; for though there may be scores of birds on the range to-day, a sudden atmospheric change and they are gone. Conjecture then is at a discount; nor are there weary hills to climb to find the shifted birds stored away, safe and sound, along the murmuring rills. Now, if there is one thing above another that tends to buoy up the sinking frame it is the guesswork of finding game-a sort of Japhet-in-search-of-a father kind of feeling that causes one to look and walk and walk and look, no matter how tired and exhausted he may feel, or how blank each cover may be found. We remember once, in spite of ourselves, having been seduced into making the rounds of Harford County, in-cluding Spesutia Island, which took almost a two weeks' jaunt, and at the same time it was as plain as the nose on a man's face, on the very first day, that the young birds had been drowned out early in the season, and the old ones had drifted away to try their luck in some more elevated section. Where that was the moon alone can tell.

But to those who wish to try woodcock shooting at this season, we say have a care for your dogs-if not for the sake of humanity, then for your own. Be early to rise, and do your best work before the day grows unbearable. Endeavor to locate the water-pools on your beat, and every now and again leave the cover and refresh your dogs with a swim. If the depth of the pools and ditches is not sufficient for a bath, then sop up water with your hands, and continually wet their heads and necks. noon time rest a while in an open shady spot, and you will find it will repay you later on when the sun has lost a little of his power.

Dogs on grounds such as we have described are subjected to the attack of ticks; it will be well, therefore, to carefully examine the dogs' coats, and particularly the head and ears, before kenneling them for the night, Should you find any of these wretched torments, as you most undoubtedly will, remove them forcibly, and dress the parts afflicted with some mercurial preparation. insure good sport all dogs should be fitted by training for the field as race horses are for the turf-and this more particularly applies at the approach of the heated Exercise in moderation will remove the surplus term. fat, and there is nothing better at this season to insure good health than the following course of treatment Give several days before taking the field a teaspoonful of sulphur at night, followed in the morning by a dose of sulphate of magnesia, varying from a dessert to a table spoonful. Perhaps the best way to administer this mild cathartic is to dissolve it in water and pour it down the animal's throat, omitting all food until an hour or two after. Later in the day, when the medicine has taken effect, then the usual exercise may be given. Adopt this plan—it is a simple one—which can do no harm, and you will find that it will prove most beneficial.

beneficial.

HORSHAIR FOR DISTEMPR.—Blacksbury, Cal., June 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—For the benefit of canine fanciers, and more particularly for the welfare of the dogs themselves, the following simple remedy is submitted: Take hair from the tail of a horse, out as fine as possible, say from the twentieth to the fortieth of an inch in length. Give one heaping teasponful in the dog's foods once a day until the dog is cured. If administered in time three or four doese are usually sufficient. Feed liberally with any light cooling food. In extreme cases, when the animal shows weakness in the loins, make running sores in the breastand back of the neck with seatons, using the cut hair internally. The above remedy will also cure all diseases caused by worms. A friend of mine, dealing in and driving stock on very dusty roads, formerly used up from three to six dogs during one season, always losing them when young. Since using the "hair cure" he has worked a couple of dogs until they have grown old in his service.

Horsehair cut fine will no doubt create local iritation, and rid dogs, to some extent, of worms, but how it can cure distemper we utterly fail to see.

THE BEAGLE JUDGING.—Bloomingdale, N. J., June 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—If not encroaching too much on your space as a breeder and lover of the beagle, I would like to say a few words in regard to the most extraordinary judging which occurred in that class at the last New York show. I will premise by saying that I did not own a single dog in the ring. At all shows hitherto in this country I believe prizes have been awarded to dogs rather under thirteen mehos than over, and the public was getting the idea that a beagle was a diminutive hound, when all at once we find three hounds, large enough to be full sized harriers, bearing off all the honors, while some most excellent dogs of the hitherto acknowledged standard, among them the two prize winners in 1879, are passed by without even a commendation. The dogs chosen this year were the largest and evidently the swiftest in the lot. How are either speed or large

size desirable in a beagle? Stonehenge tells us that the intention (of breeding beagles) has always been to obtain a hound of delicate nose, united with so slow a pace as to allow the "field" to keep up without aid of horses. Sportsmen in this country who use beagles for hare hunting know that as the intention is not to run the game down, but drive it to the gun, speed is of little account. In regard to size Stonehenge insists that foot beagles "should not exceed nine inches in height, but for Young England they are often used up to eleven and even twelve inches." It gives the measurement of Damper, a typical beagle, at nine inches. The same authority sets down the size of harriers at from sixteen to twenty hotes. It is evident, therefore, that the prize winners at the late show were full sized harriers, as one measured nineteen inches at the shoulder. If judging at shows is to be done in this manner our knowledge of typical dogs will soon be even more confused than it is at present. size desirable in a beagle? Stonehenge tells us that the

THE NEW YORK DOG LAW.—Mayor Cooper's dog catchers commenced their raid upon the canines of the metropolis on Monday last. They are to receive thirty cents for every dog they deliver to the keeper of the dog-pound, which is situated at the foot of Sixteenth street, East River. The first day's catch was estimated at several hundred. Owners of dogs should bear this in mind, and keep their pets within doors during the heated term.

KENNEL NOTES.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Nern—Mr. T. H. Wyman, of Sobec, Maine, claims the name of Nero for his white and black cocker dog puppy, whelped May 27th, 1880, by owner's Pont out of Flo. Don—Mr. D. W. Culver, of Jersey City, claims the name of Dau for his Mr. D. W. Culver, of Jersey City, claims the name of Dau for his liver and white pointer puppy, by Mr. E. M. Culver's Duke (Frank-Quaill), out of Mr. P. Lumbreyer's Queen (Ben II.-Nellie). Sancho - Mr. J. H. Cable claims the name of Sancho for bis liver pointer puppy, by Mr. E. M. Culver's Duke, out of Queen. Lancewood—Mr. E. S. Wanmaker, of Cool Spring, N. C., claims the name of Lancewood for his red Irish setter dog puppy, whelped March 20th, 1889, by Elcho out of Lorna. Mr. W. writes as follows: "This puppy was presented to me by Dr. Wm. Jarvis, and sciected by him as the choice of the litter. He should develop into something grand, as I consider the dam (Lorna) unapproachable in the thing grand, as I consider the dam (Lorna) unapproacanone in the field for style, grace, beauity, pace, cadurance, stanothness and general excellence. Having trained her, I am competent to judge." Lady Venus-Mr. E. L. Marshall, of Charlemont, Va. claims the name of Lady Venus-Grib in the property of t by Spot, out of Neil. Lady Diana—Mr. E. L. Marshall claims the name of Lady Diana for his lox terrler bitte puppy, by Mr. Oornoll's Natty (Gamester-Feegee), out of Lady Venus (Spot-Neil). Ecangeline—The owner of Evangeline is Mr. R. G. Hall, of Portland, Maine. Datsy—Mr. Fred. Scott, of Bristol, Pa., claims the name of Daisy for his lemon and white pointer gyp, out of Mr. R. T. Greene's Girl, by Mr. Wm. F. Steel's Glenmark. Kneker-hocker—Mr. Geo. Miller, of Jersey City, claims the name of Knicker-bocker for his liver and white pointer dog puppy, out of Girl, by Glenmark. Mattix—Dr. H. B. Wygant, of Peekskill, N. Xv., claims the name of Mattic for his liver bitch puppy, whelped February 230, 1880, by Mr. John L. Mattire Guilford, Mass.) Sam, out 23d, 1880, by Mr. John L. Martin's (Milford, Mass.) Sam, out

WHELPS.—Gretchen—Mr. Alfred W. Bennett's (Boston, Mass.) St. Bernard bitch Gretchen (recently purchased from Mr. L. Z. Collins) whelped, June 18th, twelve puppies, eight dogs and four bitches, whelped, June 18th, twelve pupples, eight dogs and four bitches, by owner's Bon. Grace—Mr. N. Elmore's (Gramby, Conn.) politor bitch Gruce, Sensation-Juno, whelped, June 18th, eight pupples, seven dogs and one bitch, by Guy, Snapshot-Fanny. Five liver and white and three lemon and white. Bella—Mr. Edward L Mills' (Washington, D. C.) orange and white English setter bitch Belle wholped, June 3th, ten pupples, three dogs and seven bitches, by Champion Leicester.

Bred.—Peckham Rye-Bruff—Mr. C. H. Clayton's (New York City) setter bitch Peckham Rye, by Mr. C. H. Raymond's Guy Mannering, out of Mr. Dudley Olcott's Flash, has been bred to Mr. J. C. Parrott's Bruff by Mr. C. H. Raymond's Pride of the Border-

 $\label{eq:presentation.-Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, N. Y., has presented his friend, Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., with a very tine English foxhound bitch puppy.$

Archery.

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PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.

MAY SCORES.

870, 510, 500, 489, or seven scores exceeding that which won second 876, 516, 504, 489, or seven scores exceeding that which won second place at the last grand national meeting, and four scores exceeding that which won the medal. The scores exceeding 150 points at 100 yards have no been quite so numerous as last month, only two instances being recorded, Mr. Peddinghaus gettling 33–151, and Mr. Will II. Thompson 43–181. At the 80 yards range Mr. Peddinghaus reached 150 points no less than six times out of eight rounds, with a last score of 171; Mr. L. D. Devol once, with 34–159; Mr. Will III. Thompson five times, with a best score of 41–155. The 60 yards shooting was an improvement over April, though no except of a creat value was recorded as two or three made in The 60 yards shooting was an improvement over April, though no score of so great value was recorded as two or three made in April. Scores of 120 and over were made by Edwin Devol twice, with best score of 21-129; by Maurice Thompson once, with 22-132; by L. D. Devol once, with 23-133; by L. D. Peddinghaus twice, with best score of 22-124; by Will H. Thompson fifteen times, with best score of 24-144; and by Frank H. Walworth once, with 22-132. once, with 22-130.

These 60 yards records are an encouraging feature of our Ameri-These 60 yards records are an encouraging feature of our Ameri-archery, since they prove that at the one runge where we have had considerable practice we obtain scores which would not discredit the veterans of Great Britain. It is at the longer ranges that they so greatly excel us. It is no uncommon thing for their leading shots to score as many points with 21 arrows at 50 yards

as they will obtain with the same number of shots at 60 yards. For as they will obtain with the same number of shots at 80 yards. For instance, we rate a York Round by Mr. Palairet shot with the West Berks Archers June 14th, 1578, wherein he gets 23—102 at 80 yards, and 18—78 at 80 yards. In the same shoot Mr. Everett got 41—169 at 100 yards, 33—185 at 80 yards, and only 18—64 at 00 yards. Mr. Longman, at 160 yards, 30—181 and at 80 yards 17—63. Several of their archers have passed 900 at the Double York Bound, while obtaining less than 300 points with the 43 arroys at 60 yards. The yound to be 100 yards 17—67. the Double York Round, while obtaining less than 200 points with the 48 arrows at 60 yards. The moral to be drawn from such records is this; We shoot well at 60 yards because we have given great attention to that range. If we set ourselves to conquer the 100 yards range we will find that a score of 100 at 60 yards is equal to 140 at 100 yards. When we get our proportionate values at the long ranges we shall see such scores as that made by Mr. Palairet in a match Aure. 20th, 1873 :—

in a match Aug. 22th, 1878:—

100 Yards, 80 Yards, 60 Yards, 108—530

46—210 43—207 [19—113 108—530

Here it will be noted that the hits at 80 yards were greater to the number of arrows shot than at 60 yards. Of course this is not the rule with any archer and should not be, but only careful practice at the long rangers renders such a result possible. This is the last report which will appear until the national meeting, and the Socretary (whose work has been to him a labor of love) sincerely hopes to meet every member of the club at Buffalo and the with all the a friendly passans at a way. join with all in a friendly passage at arms.

Will H. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer P. P. C.

CLASS T.

Edward B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill .:-

| | TOUR HO | UMADO. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| | | 30 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| May 12 | 13- 53 | 19 - 83 | 18-64 | 50 - 200 |
| May 17 | . 21 65 | 23 - 79 | 12 - 54 | 56-198 |
| May 17 | 7 27 | 18-64 | 16-56 | 41-147 |
| May 21 | | 18-74 | 15 - 43 | 55-197 |
| May 24 | 12— 34 | 19-77 | 18-63 | 49-173 |
| May 24 | 24 98 | 21-71 | 15 67 | 60 - 233 |
| May 24 | 27-121 | 19-75 | 17 75 | 63-271 |
| May 20 | 23- 49 | 16 - 62 | 24 - 96 | 53 - 207 |
| May 27 | 23- 87 | 25 - 83 | 22 - 100 | 70 - 276 |
| May 27 | 24- 82 | 15 - 41 | 12 - 40 | 51 - 163 |
| May 29 | 29- 93 | 21 - 79 | 16- 80 | 66 - 252 |
| May 31 | 23 - 73 | 20 - 82 | 15 - 55 | 58 - 220 |
| May 31 | 17— 19 | 18 - 64 | 19 - 75 | 51-208 |
| May 20 and 31 | 26 - 88 | 16 - 43 | 15 - 83 | 57-213 |
| May 22 | 17- 77 | 22 - 78 | 18 - 88 | 57 - 243 |
| May 28 | 21- 59 | 22-88 | 18- 84 | 61 - 231 |
| May 28 | 225— 76 | 21-71 | 19-81 | 65 - 231 |
| 48 arrows at 80 yas | | . 23-79, 29 | -91. 24 arro | We at 60 |
| yar is: 21-103, 20-54, | 20-98. Average | York Ro | und. 215, 11-1 | 17: 9707 |
| and of the marrie 79 7. | 7: arroruma at 80 | rarde "2 | unayeron of | Co rando |

Maurice Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind .:-

| | YORK R | JUNDS. | | |
|------|------------|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Tards. | Totals. |
| у З | 31-137 | 29125 | $22-1 \cdot 0$ | 82-362 |
| v 4 | 23 — 85 | 28-108 | 19 - 93 | $70 \sim 286$ |
| v 12 | 22— 74 | 30 - 150 | 21- 97 | 73-321 |
| 7 20 | 33-113 | 35 - 135 | 22 - 132 | 90-880 |
| y 27 | 27—117 | 29 - 125 | 20-100 | 76-343 |

May 27. 21—114 20—125 20—100 10—042 Average York Round, 33 1-5, average at 100 yards, 105 1-5; aver-ge at 80 yards, 123 3-5; average at 80 yards, 104 2-5. T., R. Willard, Galesburg, III.:—
YORK ROUNDS.

| | | O Yards. 6 | 0 Yards. | Totals. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| May 4 and 5 | 16-58 | 24-104 | 17 - 71 | 57-231 |
| May 10 and 13 | | 23-89 | | 58-240 |
| May 13 and 14 | 22-92 | 20 - 88 | 15-61 | 57-241 |
| May 15 and 19 | | 21- 61 | | 52-204 |
| May 20 | 22-88 | 26- 98 | | 64-244 |
| May 22 and 24 | | 22- 78 | | 52-216 |
| May 22 and 31 | 21-63 | 27 93 | 17-69 | 65-231 |
| 72 arrayes at 100 yards: | 12-46, 18-68, | 19-61, 26-10 | 00. 16.60 A | corago |

. 72 arrows at 100 yards: 12-46, 18-68, 18-61, 26-100, 16-60. Average York Round, 229 4-7; average at 100 yards, 75 1-7; average at 80 yards, 88 1-7; average at 60 yards, 66 2-7.

Will H. Thompson, Crawfordsville, Ind .:-

| | TOICE. | MOUNDS. | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|
| | 100 Yards. | | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| May 1 | 39-149 | 36 - 154 | 23-129 | 98-432 |
| May 3 | 34-134 | 33-147 | 23 - 119 | 90400 |
| May 4 | 37-137 | 32 - 146 | 24 - 128 | 93 - 411 |
| May 7 and 8 | 32-102 | 34 - 156 | 24 142 | 90-400 |
| May 12 and 14 | 43-161 | 42-184 | 24 - 136 | 109 - 501 |
| May 15 | 39-145 | 41-185 | 22 - 124 | 102-454 |
| May 19 | 39-147 | 35 - 153 | 24 - 132 | 98-432 |
| May 2: | . 37—127 | 33-125 | 24 - 130 | 94 - 352 |
| 91 namowe ut 60 var | -de - 92.112 | 91.178 92.139 | 99 190 91 11 | 9 91 192 |

24 arrows at 60 yards: 23-113, 24-148, 25-139, 22-120, 24-142, 24-24-144, 22-90, 22-134, 24-124, 21-140. Average at York Riound, average at 100 yards, 140t; average at 80 yards, 156t; average at yards, 128 8-19.

Edwin Devol, Marietta, Ohio :-

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | LUM | 12 11 | W | MD | C . | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|-----|-----|---|-------|----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Ŭ |) Yar | da.s | 4 8 | 30 Y | ard | 8. (| 30 Fa | rds | ١. | 5 | Cotal | 8. | |
| May | - | 1. | | | | | . , | ٠. | | ٠. | | | | | | | 25 - 7 | 3 | | | - 81 | | 21- | | | 6 | 9-2 | 35 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 - 7 | | | | -113 | | 21- | | | | 8-3 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19-7 | | | | -103 | | 21- | | | | 3-2 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 - 9 | | | | -113 | | 20- | | | | 3-29 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 - 6 | | | | - 88 | | 16- | | | | 7-2 | | |
| May | . 2 | :Հ. | ٠. | | | | | | | ٠. | + | | | | | | 16 - 5 | 6 | | 20- | - 76 | | 16- | 62 | | 5 | 2-19 | 34 | |
| 72 | 81 | 22 | 25 | V 5 | 3 : | a | Ŀ. | 10 | N |) : | v | я | r | d | g | | 22-78. | 19-1 | 85 | 19 | arr | OWER | of Sf | 120 | rde | | 29.19 | 9 | |

72 arrows at 100 yards: 22-75, 19-65. 43 arrows at 50 yards: 32-122, 24-20. 24 arrows at 60 yards: 18-80, 24-120, 21-31, 17-73, 20-94. Average Y8-0; Round, 255; average 100 yards, 72; average 80 yards, 85 1-11.

Junes, 30.50, average wy jarus, 50.1-11.

J. D. Fatterson, Lawrence, Kan.—12 arrows at 100 yards: 21-82

24 arrows at 60 yards, 21-81, 20-80, 15-63, 15-63 (12 shots), 11-43. Average at 100 yards, 82; average at 60 yards, 74 3-5.

Lorenzo D. Dovol, Marietta, Ohio:—

| | . 1 01116 160 | JUDINE. | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---|
| | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. | |
| May 1 | 25- 91 | 34130 | 20 - 102 | 79 - 323 | ı |
| May 15 | 27-103 | 26 - 110 | 22 - 102 | 75-315 | ı |
| May 19 and 20 | 32-110 | 31-115 | 23-143 | 86-368 | |
| May 23 | | 34 - 150 | 18 - 78 | 75-343 | |
| 72 arrows at 100 yar | rds: 26-104, 19- | 87; 48 arrov | s at 80 yards | 3: 31-113; | |

24 arrows at 80 yards; 20-104, 13-61; 48 arrows at 80 yards; 31-24 arrows at 80 yards; 12-107, 19-61, 20-104, 21-111, 19-87, 21-88, 22-105, 23-95. Average at York Round, 32 average at 100 yards, 101\frac{1}{2}; average at 80 yards, 1233-5; average 50 yards, 971.

O. W. Kyle, Highland Park, Ill.:-

| | YORK ROUND. | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 100 Yards. | 80 Fards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. | | | | | | |
| May | 3 | 5-27 | 19-67 | 15 - 53 | 39-147 | | | | | | |
| May | 8 | 16-60 | 26 90 | 18-76 | 60-226 | | | | | | |
| | 10 | | 19 - 71 | 1872 | 44-170 | | | | | | |
| | 19 | | 13- 39 | 13-55 | 36 - 120 | | | | | | |
| May | 22 | 22-06 | 25 - 101 | 16 - 62 | 63 - 229 | | | | | | |
| | 27 | | 25-111 | 14-66 | 59 - 241 | | | | | | |
| May | 28 , | 18-62 | 18 68 | 17-59 | 53 - 219 | | | | | | |

ws at 100 yards; 7-23. 48 arrows at 80 yards; 32:04, 21:39, 1,14-64, 12-46, 11-25, 16-22, 22-68, 22-115, 25-102, 31-127, 13-55, 85, 14-62, 02-23, 14-50, 21-170, 31-65, 85, 14-60, 14-66, 12-54, 5-15, 17-73, 19-80, 18-83, 13-43, 14-54, 18-84,

George F. Henry, Des Moines, 109m.—24 arrows at 60 yards:—15-80, 16-57, 16-64, 21-10, 17-33, 17-22, 25-119, 27-49, 19-83, 29-72, 21-97, 12-87, 17-83, 18-92, 17-80, 19-43, 16-22, 14-70, 19-9, 11-83, 17-82, 17-83, 18-92, 17-81, 19-83, 17-82, 18-92, 17-81, 19-83, 17-82, 18-92, 17-81, 18-92,

Tac. Hussey, Des Moines, Iowa:-

YORK ROUNDS. 100 Yards. 80 Yards. 60 Yards. ... 20-64 21-81 22-108 48 arrows at 89 yards; 25-99, 28-92, 24 arrows at 40 yards; 18-4) 19-67, 12-40, 25-82, 19-63, 12-63, 25-80, 19-80, 17-69, 17-67, 17-63, 17-65, 18-88, 19-89, 22-102, 22-98, 21-63, 23-99, 22-103, 22-98, 21-63, 23-99, 22-103, 22-98, 21-63, 23-99, 23-98, 23-99, 23-

L. L. Peddinghaus, Marietta, Ohio :-

| | | YORK RO | DUNDS. | | |
|-----|----|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | 100 Yards. | 80 Fards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| | 1 | | | 20- 98 | 77 - 319 |
| May | 3 | . 31-129 | 32 - 150 | 22-118 | 85-397 |
| May | 8 | . 29-123 | 32 - 158 | 22 - 124 | 83-405 |
| May | 11 | . 36-124 | 32 - 162 | 21 99 | 89-385 |
| | 15 | | 33-171 | 22 - 112 | 81-403 |
| May | 17 | . 31-111 | 41 - 151 | 21-105 | 96 - 370 |
| May | 22 | . 33-151 | 37 - 159 | 20-100 | 90-410 |
| May | 26 | . 19- 55 | 22- 90 | 18-82 | 59 - 227 |
| | | | | | |

rows at 60 yards; 24-120. Average York Rounds, 3011; av-100 yards, 116; average 80 yards, 1431; average 60 yards,

Frank H. Walworth, Saratoga, N. Y.:-

| | | | | | | | | | | YORKE | OUNDS. | | |
|-----|-----|--|------|--|--|----|----|--|----|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | 1(| 0 Fards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| May | 4. | | | | | | | | | 12-34 | 24 66 | 17- 79 | 53 - 179 |
| May | 8. | | | | | | ı. | | | 22 - 80 | 23- 77 | 20- 74 | 65 - 231 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 22 - 96 | 35-121 | 20-112 | 77 - 329 |
| May | 15. | | | | | ٠. | ļ, | | | 17 - 55 | 22- 82 | 16-64 | 56-201 |
| May | 29 | | | | | | | | | 17-51 | 22 - 60 | 17 91 | 56 - 202 |

May 27 17-91

C. E. Baxter, Charlotte, Mich .:-

| | YORK RO | UNDS. | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| | | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| | 9-39 | 16 - 56 | 11-41 | 36 - 136 |
| ay 13 and 28. | | 1670 | 14-58 | 45 - 183 |
| lay 19 and 28 . | | 17-67 | 16 - 70 | 50 - 202 |
| | yards, 15-67, 21-70, | | | |
| l vards, 10-30-1 | 1.41. 9.39 13.61 17.5 | 31. 11.63. 22 | 110. Aver | age York |

60 yards, 10-30, 11-41, 9-39, 13-61, 17-81, 11-63, 22 110. Averag Rounds, 173‡; 100 yards, 53; 80 yards, 75;; 60 yards, 56 9-10. C. G. Slack, Marrietta, Ohio:— YORK ROUNDS.

Average York Rounds, 176; 100 yards, 52‡; 80 yards, 77; 60 yards, 467.

Parm. S. De Graff, Charlotte, Mich.:-

| | YORK RO | UNDS. | | |
|----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| May 8 | 22-86 | 27 - 107 | 12-46 | 61 - 239 |
| May 10 | 22-84 | | 20-112 | 67 - 291 |
| May 11 | 26 -86 | 27 - 93 | | 76 - 256 |
| May 15., | 14-55 | | 12 44 | 49-223 |
| May 20 | 16-62 | 23 - 71 | 18 61 | 57 - 197 |
| | | | | |

and Surrows at 8) yards: 19.55, 25-77, 15-73, 21-83, 21-79, 29-81, 21-ar-th and property 1.5d, 18, 27, 16-72, 19-73, 11-61, 17-31, 17-53, 29-61, 17-51, 21-193, 17-77, 29-83, 21-23, Average York Hound 237, 1-5; average at 100 yards 74-4-5; average at 80 yards 84-6-11; average at 60 yards 73 15-18. T. Church, Charlotte, Mich.—

| Li. X. Onu | ion, charrot | 10, | DETOMA | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Y | ORK ROU | NDS. | | |
| | | 100 | Yards, 8 | 0 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| May 6 and | 12 | | 12-40 | 17-63 | 10 - 44 | 39-147 |
| May 7 and | | | | 11-49 | 16 - 60 | 42 - 164 |
| May 10 and | 12 | | 5-15 | 14 - 46 | 15-63 | 34 - 124 |
| May 14 and | | | | 16-68 | 18-64 | 43 - 149 |
| May 15 and | 28 | | 15 - 57 | 15 - 65 | 13-45 | 43-167 |
| 48 a recurs | at 80 vards | - 98 | 8-98 15-49 | 15-49 13-41 | I. 16_61. 95 | 2-98. 20-82. |

48 arrows at 80 yards; 23-98, 15-49,

C. G. Hammond, Highland Park, Ill.:—48 arrows at 80 yards 21-83, 10-47, 24-74, 13-32, 18-72, 19-95, 17-79, 15-55, 16-44, 29-74, 15-53 19-75, 17-75, 1

J. B. Devol, Marietta, Ohio :-

| | | | YORK ROU | INDS. | | |
|-----|--------|-------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| | | | 100 Yards. | 30 Yards. | | Totals. |
| May | 7 1 | | | 33 - 129 | | 70 - 302 |
| May | 5 | | | 23 - 76 | | 57-211 |
| | | | | 24 - 100 | | 66 - 280 |
| | | | | 20 - 81 | | 53 - 215 |
| | | ,, | | 23 - 79 | | 62 - 211 |
| 72 | arrows | at 100 yard | s: 26-96, 10-48 | 14-60. 4 | 3 arrows at 80 | yards: |

arrows at 700 yards; 20-30, 10-30, 10-30, 10-30, 110-30, 13-30, 10-30, 1

E. F. Wells, Marrietta, Ohio :-

E. P. Chester, Lawrence, Kansas :-

YORK ROUNDS 100 Yards. 80 Yards. 60 Yards. Totals. ... 10-24 7-21 16-60 33-105

ORITANI ARCHERS.-Hackensack, N. J., June 14th.-A. number ORTANI ARGERERS.—Hackensvele, N. J., June 14th.—A number of the Orland irrebers met for practice yesterday, including the team of four. The latter made a score at the double American Reund of 2.75. Best score, Col. F. Brandrett, 818; the lowest on the team, W. Holberton, 405. Among the Dest individual scores made during the afternoon's practice were the following: Robert Lawrence, 40 yards 182; Col. F. Brandreth, 40 yards 184, 50 yards 185, 60 yards 122, 461 on the American Round; C. de R. Moore, 133 at 40 yards; C. C. Moore, 153 at 40 yards, 124 at 50 yards; W. Holberton, 150 at 40 yards, 124 at 50 yards; W. Holberton, 150 at 40 yards, 124 at 50 yards; W. Holberton, 150 at 40 yards, 124 at 50 yards at Columbia Round. The monthly meeting for ladies and gentle-more badgers takes place on the 23d.

ANOTHER Score CARD, -Northampton, Mass., June 16th .- I for ANOTHER COME LATER-HOLDING WHICH I have already for my own use. It seems to me somewhat more compact than the one you recently published in Foresz and Straam. I have filled out a score (one actually made at the date indicated) to show

the manner of its use. The figures 1, 2, 3, etc., indicate the round the imminer of its use. The grunts 1, 2, 5, etc., indicate the round; the hits in each color are placed under the figure designating the value of the color, and the totals placed underneath. When the end is completed, the totals are readily ascertained. This size of page is intended for private use, but it can be extended to suit any demand. I have arranged them in a small book, containing some three hundred scores, which can readily be carried in the

| OCAGE, | Date. | H.H | 90 | | Re | - | Bh | - | Bla | _ | W | | Hits. | To |
|--------|-----------|-----|-------------|-----|--------------|-------|-------------|------|-----|-----|--------|----|-------|-----|
| | Date. | BD. | 100 | 9 | | 7 | 10 | | | | White. | | E I | - |
| . B. C | June 9th. | 10 | 1135 555 | 7 | 2334 4677 | 9 | 4ri6 788 | 7 | 290 | 3 | 190 | 8 | 29 | |
| | | | | (no | , o | [0-3] | ŋ | luol | _ | 191 | | 13 | D I | 173 |

J. R. T.

ROCK ISLAND, III., June 18th.—Mr. G. W. Malcohmson, of Red
Wing, Minn., made the following score, with thirty-six arrows, at
40 yards, May 25th, with a side-string bow made at the Rock
Island Archery Works: 9-90, 7-37, 7-75, 5-13, 9-97,
7-75, 9-97, 7-35, 9-97, 7-77. Total, 23t; average, 6 5-9 to cach

A NORTH SIDE MEMBER.—Chicago, Ill., June 19th.—In your report of the meeting of archers at Lincoln Park, on 4th Inst., "Visitor" speaks of Mr. Granger Smith, of Toledo Club. He has evidently confused him with Mr. Howard M. Smith, of the Toledo Club, who was present but did not shoot. Mr. Granger Smith is a full-liedged member of the North Side Archery Club, of Chiengo, and the writer had the pleasure of seeing him make, a few days since, with 24 arrows at 69, 101, and 48 arrows at 80 yards, 106. Hence the reason we are proud to claim him.

T. A. L., N. S. Archery Club New York Archery Club.—The report published in these columns gave a score of 274 to Mr. McLean, of the Manhattan Archers, which should have been credited to Mr. H. Hayden, of the Spuyten Duyvil Archery Club.

ARCHERY.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York." ----

Publishing Company, New York."

California Ahead.—San Francisco, Cal., June 11th.—In your issue of the 3d ult. I notice, under the heading of "A String of Field Scores," a communication from "Ad Vance," of Montgomery, relating what he apparently supposed to be some very extraordinary snipe shooting, wherein he remarks that "I do not think this score has ever been beaten." Well, I will tell him how and where and by whom it was beaten, and badly, too. A man named P. S. Mullen, now and for many years past in my employ, and whose veracity at all times, places and circumstances is beyond any doubt or question, relates a case that occurred near the town of Olema, Marin County, in this State. While out hunting one December morning in 1870 he came across some good snipe ground, from which he took between the hours of 7 A.M. and I P.M.—six hours—just seven dozen snipe. During this shoot he killed dead, with one shot, four of these, using a No. 13 More gun, weighing six pounds six ounces, two and a half drachms of powder, and three-quarter ounce of No. 9 shot. His hunting partner killed during the forenoon of the same day and on the same ground sixtyone more, getting two with one shot, one of which was on the wing and the other on the ground, a little further distant. If this has been beaten I should be pleased to know where and who did it.

P.S.—To corroborate the above you can interview Mr. Crittenden Robinson, the champion wing shot of this State, an old and intinate acquaintance of Mr. Mullen, and now in your city.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

Union Church, Jefferson Co., Miss., June 12th.—The regular practice match of Union Church Gun Club was held at their shooting grounds to-day, only five of the members participating; 21 single balls; 18 yards rise; Bogardus rules; weather unfavorable, cloudy and rainy at times :-

J. S. Gillis, 18 yards—111101100111101111011 dilled 14, missed 7. C. Newman, 18 yards—001110111110000111011—killed 18, missed 8.

M. Newman, 18 yards—1111011111111110110-110-killed 17, missed 4.

J. S. G. New Orleans, La., June 17th. Glass-ball match shot June 18th

NEW ORLEANS, I.a., June 1101. Glass-ball maten shot June 18th between Mr. L. C. Le Breton, of New Orleans, and Mr. Fred Miles, of St. Louis; 100 balls; Mole's rotary trap; 18 yards rise; rotary trap rules. Resulted in favor of Mr. Le Breton by a score of 86 to Mr. Miles' 83. BATH, Me., June 17th.—The Sagadahoe Association for the Pro-

nath, according to the Tub Sugantine Association for the Pro-tection of Fish and Game held its first of a series of three matches at glass balls for the Association Budge this afternoon at Bath Driving Park; 15 balls from a Card rotary trap; 18 yards. A, Leighton, Charles Gond and A. Q. Gond being set back to 21 yards. because winners last year :-Gond.....

Charles York....
M. C. Hall...
A. Q. Gond...
H. Stetson...
Chas. Gond...
James Purington.
Charles Winslow.

Charles Winslow. 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1

OAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., June 19th.—The eighth match of this club, for two gold medals, was shot this afternoon with the following result. Paine's glass balls were used in he absence of the smoke target balls, which the club has been

| 412 | €> | |
|--|--|--|
| tion. It is hoped facturers and the | on account of the difficulty about the matter will be settled between railroad, as everyone here who hat them to glass balls. Card's rotary trails each:— | the manu- s used the pscreened |
| E. L. Mills | 11111111111111111111111111111111111111 | rds, Balls, 5 20 2 18 0 17 0 16 0 15 0 14 W. W. E. |
| shoot there were f | ELD, Mass., June 14th.—At the recenve present from Spencer, twelve from of this town. Mathewson, of Broor, were captains of the sides. The fe | om Brook- kfield, and ollowing is |
| Mathewson. A. Putnam L. Biliss Harradon. Varney Cass. Campbell. Grosby Moulton French Yaughn Boy Howes Tyler Gerald. Total. | 1 J. Hobbs. 1 J. Hobbs. 1 F. Boyd 1 J. B. Billist 1 J. B. Billist 1 J. B. Billist 1 J. Billist 1 J. Boom 1 J. W. Reynolds 1 J. Beronds | 13 16 9 13 13 13 15 12 12 12 15 10 9 |
| Spencer, Mass., building a club ho | war. June 21st.—The Sportsmen's Club use on their shooting grounds. It is supply a want long felt by the club. | here are |
| FALCON GUN CLI | B.—Regular monthly contest, June 1 | 5th. First |
| H. Von Staaden Peter Kelly C. Thomas Clark, first; Rad divided third. | 7 H. D. Ford 7 R. J. Brinckerhoff 5 C. Clark 6 Wm. Lemcken 6 L. B. Radin 6 6 L. B. Radin 6 6 6 6 6 | |
| Second match; g L. Palmer J. Bobling C. Coffemann Hoynes Anderson Clark, first; Hoy and Herman third Third match; ba | 8 Van Gelder 7 Thomas 1 Thomas 5 H Herman 9 Clark 9 Radin Radin Radin Palmer | |
| Offerman Palmer Vicken Bobling Van Staaden Butler Thomas | 3 Hovnes. 4 J. H. Mannix. 5 Anderson. 2 Kelly. 4 Van Gelder. 4 H. Herman. 5 Anuett. | |
| Butler, Ford, Hoys Herman and Anne | es and Mannix, second; Offerman, it, third, | a Staaden, Anderson, |
| Fourth match at H. Rottmann J. H. Ficken Geo. Butler H. Van Staaden G. Kedy L. Palmer Hermann Dittmar Van Staaden and ond; Hoynes, Lem | Salls: | 7 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 3 3 adin, sec- |
| Wm. Lemcken Hoynes H. Van Staaden Peter Kelly H. Dittmar J. Bobling | 18: | |
| L. Palmer J. Ficken H. Dittmar P. Keily H. Van Staadon C. C. Doscher. J. Bohling. | 4 Hoynes. 2 W. Lemeken. 4 G. Butler 3 H. Miller. 3 J. N. Hermann. 4 L. B. kadın. | |
| Wednesday, second L. Paimer | ner, Dittmar, Doscher, Hoynes and Raaden and Hermann, thirds and Raden and Hermann (1994). 10 day.—First Match at balls:— 10 E. Collins 11 Tourns. 12 June Nermann 13 Jebn N. Hermann 14 Jebn N. Hermann 15 J. H. Miller. 15 n and Anderson divided. J. D. (1994) | |
| Second match at J. Thomas H. Van Staaden, Jr E. Collins Dr. Taibot Dr. Taibot, first 1 ling and Anderson | 7 Chas, Townsend. 5 Capt. Anderson. 8 J. H. Miller | 9 |
| Third match at b J. H. Miller E. Collins J. Thomas Dr. Talbot and E took third money. | tils:- | 10 10 y; Miller |
| Henry took third n | 5 Dr. Henry | ney; Dr. |
| L. Palmer. Collins. Collins. H. Schlieman Goo. Butler. Collins first; Millerson and Herman Bixth match at ba | 9 H. Van Staaden 10 Capt Anderson 7 J. H. Miller 6 Wm. Lemcken 5 John N. Hermann r and Paimer second; Van Staade nt türd | 8 8 9 4 8 n, Ander- |

Dr. Henry and Collins divided first; Townsend, Palmer and Offermann divided second; Taibot and Dittmar shot off third prise, and won by Talbot.

Townsend. Dr. Henry. Dr. Talbot. E. Collins.

| _ | | _ |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| ı- ı- ie | Seventh match at birds : | |
| 8. | Collins, first; Reir and Anderson divided second; Offermann, third. Eighth match at birds: J. H. Miller. 8 Chas. Offermann 3 Geo. Beier. 9 J. Vogts 7 Capt. Lohmann 4 Wm. Lemcken 8 | Pu |
| 11 | Geo. Buller 7 Capt. Lohmann 4 | Pri J J |
| d 5 7 6 2 | Won by E. Collins. Second maich at balls: | J |
| 133869 | $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | Clu pla hat |
| 335225 | Third matter at oatis:— J. H. Heritage. 9 J. H. Ficken 6 E. Collins 10 Dr. Burdett 9 C. Townsend 10 Peter Kelly 4 Carting 10 Experiment 10 Peter Kelly 10 Carting 10 Peter Kelly 10 Collins, Lewis and Townsend, first; Heritage, Hermann and Burdett, second; Carling, third. | day wer onl a g |
| 0 9 4 d | Burdett, second; Carling, third. Fourth match at balls - 1, Bohling C. Townsend 10 Dr. Burdett 8 Cofferman 7 Lewis 9 E. Collius 8 Carling 9 Jock 7 Hoynes 7 H. Dittmar 10 Smith 10 | fan it s side |
| e 2 | Smith, Townsend and Dittmar divided first; Lewis and Carling divided second; Burdett and Collins divided third. | Wo Ma tea all |
| t 5 6 0 7 9 | Cummings | exc firs was son (pr |
| n 6 8 | | Mo |
| 8 0 7 s | Fourth Day First match at ballar- | and bes fiel esp ret |
| 443253 | J. H. Miller 7 (C. Townsend 10 L. B. Radin 8 Wm. Hughes 8 E. Collins 10 Collins and Townsend divided first; Radin and Hughes divided second; Miller, third. Second match at balls:— 8 H. Van Stouden 8 | wh ran fad fea Bro |
| 3 | J. H. Miller 8 H. Van Staaden. 8 G. Hall 9 J.W. Hermann 8 W. Hughes. 10 Hughes, first; Hall, second; Miller, Van Staaden and Hermann divided third:— Fifth match at balls:— | not res hou |
| 7575783 | Mondiem 9 C. Townsend 10 | J. I Ma Dr. Jer Ho Wi |
| 2) 101 | Ten ties shot off and won by T. Hall, first; nine ties shot off and won by Miller, second; eight ties shot off and won by Collins, third. Fourth match at balls:— 70fey 9 T. Hall 14 | Ho Mo R Jac Mic |
| 1 | Toffey 9 T. Hall 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 | H. Bye |
| 40000 | Fifth match at balls:- Dr. Talbot | B. I Blo We Bro Joe Tor b. H. |
| | State Bacton 1 | Fire |
| | Ties: Talbot, 5; Hughes, 5; Burdett, 4. Second tie: Talbot, 5; Hughes, 4. Talbot, Hughes and Madison shot off for first; won by Talbot. Bolling and Heritage divided second; Beier and Berkele Civided third. | Fire |
| | BOOARDUS IN RIMELL.—A series of three matches have been arranged between Capt. A. H. Bogardus and Rimell, the English pigeon shooter, with whom Bogardus shot for the championship of the world, August 7th, 1878. The conditions are one hundred wild pigeons cach, Rimell to stand at twenty-nine pards, Bogardus at thirty yards in the first match, and, if he wins this, at thirty-one yards in each of the succeeding matches. The first two of | R. I Wel H. I T. I |
| | these contests are set down for Brighton Beach Fair Grounds, June 30th and July 2d, at 3 o'clock P.M. The third, time and place to be determined, will be shot within ten days after the | Hoo Nor Hos Wild |
| | Ivy Poison Remeny.—New Haven, Conn., June 17th.—A great many remedies have been suggested for the cure of the troublesome cruption caused by contact with the fresh foliage of the species of Rhus, familiarly known as poison ivy, mercury, three-leaf ivy, poison oak, etc., etc. I have tried most of these remedies with more or less success, but have recently hit upon a new thing fnew to me) that promises well. Moisten the portion of the skin covered with vesicles, and then touch each of these vesicles sparately with a stick of lunar caustic while they are yet moist. I have not had an opportunity to give this an extended trial, having applied it only in three cases, but in these it completely killed the poison and stopped its spreading, in a very satisfactory way. | Wild Jack Jen Un tan, Gu Wor |
| | to me) that promises well. Moisten the portion of the skin covered with vesicles, and then touch each of these vesicles separately with a stick of lunar caustic while they are yet moist. I have not had an opportunity to give this an extended trial, having applied it only in three cases, but in these it completely killed the poison and stopped its spreading, in a very satisfactory way. Of course, the skin will be discolored by the caustic for a | Ban gr Moo R. Gile gr Clar Moe |
| - 1 | Of course, the skin will be discolored by the caustic for a few days. MARK WISST. | Con |

Gricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

June 24th, at Hoboken, N. J.—St, George (2d) vs. Mr, Duncan's Princeton team.

GIRARD CRICKET CLUR'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.—The Girard Club of Philadelphia turned up in the metropolis last week, and played and won two first eleven matches, one from the old Manhattans and one from the old St. George. Besides this, they put a second eleven in the field against the Manhattans one of the days when the first was working destruction at Hoboken. We went over the first day to see them play the Brooklyn club, and if only took half an eye to "photograph them into our heart." It is a grand battling cleven, a fair bowling one, with good fielders, and a crack wicket keeper. The accession of the Hargreaves family to this comparatively new organization, of course, places it at once in the foremost rank of American clubs, and we consider, from what we saw, that the Young America will have at last to work hard when the Girard eleven is in full practice.

GIRARD IN MANHATAN.—Played at Prospect Park June 18th.

GIRAID W. MANHATAN.—Played at Prospect Park June 18th. Won by the visitors by 97 runs on the first inning's totals. The Manhattan captain won the toss, and took the innings, and his eam did good work enough against the fast bowling, but were ill almorad as how to obstruct the wickets from Tom Hargreeves' exceellent underhands. The fielding was not up to the mark its, and the dozen extras were put on before the second wicket was disposed of. Gregg, with the gloves, did well, and there was more old time shying by the prothers that was good to see. Norley professional) handled his bat nicely, particularly when the ball was to the off; and Wilson's old-style square-leg hitting, and Morris' well timed and careful placing of the ball did much to gloss over the rather poor exhibition of several of the other patsmen. The innings closed for 87. On resuming, after an excellent luncheon, the Girards commenced what turned out to be if formidable innings. Five of the team secured double figures, and six bowlers had a try with the ball. Hooper, by far, did the best work, and Morris' behind the wickets was sharpish. The locking was good, as only one catch was missed, and Middleton especially deserves credit for his clean picking up and excellent turn. Hosford made a rattling good eatch at deep long-field, which ended Tom Hargreaves' career on the first ball. The veteran, Joe Hargreaves, contributed 41, but his blue cap was not faided enough to show that he had had much practice. The facture of the match was the superb and brilliant batting of Grooks, a Lanceshire man of the Tom Humphrey school, whose could be succeed as the full score—

MANHATTAN.

| | and the second innings of the | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | re the wickets were drawn. An- | | | | |
| nexed is the full score:- | | | | | |
| MANH | ATTAN. | | | | |
| First Innings. | Second Innings, | | | | |
| J. Norley, b. R. Hargreaves. 21 Makin, b. R. Hargreaves. 0 Dr. Hulbert, b.T. Hargreaves 6 Jenkins, st. Gregg, b. T. Har- greaves. 0 | b. Brooks | | | | |
| Hosford, b. R. Hargreaves 4 Wilson, b. T. Hargreaves 12 | st. Gregg, b. Brooks 1 | | | | |
| Hooper, b. T. Hargreaves 6 Morris, c. T. Hargreaves, b. | not out 7 | | | | |
| R. Hargreaves. 19 Jackson, b. T. Hargreaves. 4 Middleton, c. J. Hargreaves, b. T. Hargreaves, b. T. Hargreaves. 3 H. Tucker, not out. 0 Byes, 7; leg byes, 2; wides, 3. 12 | b, Brooks0 | | | | |
| Total 87 | Total | | | | |
| GIRA | | | | | |
| First I | | | | | |
| B. Hargreaves, run out | Gregg, c. Tucker, b. Hooper. 4 John J. Hosford 0 Tomlin, c. Middleton, b. Jacksborn 10 David Device 10 Byc, 1; wides, 4 5 Total 184 | | | | |
| FALL OF | WICKETS. | | | | |
| MANUA | MANHATTAN. | | | | |
| First innings | 11 —18 | | | | |
| First Innings, 2 22 36 12 | | | | | |
| ANALYSIS O | F BOWLING. | | | | |
| | ARD. | | | | |
| First Innings. | | | | | |
| £ 1181 1. | resettya. | | | | |

Balls. Maidens. Runs. Wickets. Wides. Harareaves.... 12 Hargreaves.... 6 Second Innings. 3 ooks...... 30 Hargreaves..... 25 MANHATTAN. First Innings. 54 21 33 17 44 11 rley..... sford.... 3

Umpires: Girard, Mr. John Haywood, of Philadelphia; Manhattan, Mr. James White.

Girard vs. St. George.—Played at Hoboken, N. J., June 19th. Won by the former, as shown by the score :—

Bance, c. Vernon, b. T. Hargreaves, b. T. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargreaves, b. T. Hargreaves, b. H. Hargre

E. H. Outerbridge

A. F. Maning J. Eyre..... J. Rankin

R. Hargreaves, b. Giles....
Webster, c. and b. Moeran...
Brooks, c. Bance, b. Moeran...
J. Hargreaves, not out....
T. Hargreaves, not out...
H. Hargreaves, to but...
Tomlin, to bat...

46 Blood, to bat.
67 Gregg, to bat.
27 Vernon, to bat.
28 Byes, 3; log-byes, 6.

| T. Hargreaves, not out | GERMANTOWN. First Innings. |
|--|--|
| Tomlin, to bat | W. Morgan (3d). 66 2 25 2 0 H. Thurman. 188 3 57 4 1 W. Brockio. 18 0 11 1 1 S. Welsh. 1 48 5 8 1 2 |
| St. Georges.—35 54 93 98 102 104 107 123 148 153. Girard.—113 118 178. Manhattan (2d) vs. Girard (2d).—Played at Prospect Park, | 8. Welsh, Jr. 48 5 8 1 2 J. B. Warder 12 0 10 1 0 Thursday, June 17th, was an off day, and the visitors spent the |
| June 19th.—Won by the home club by nine wickets. We call attention to the bowling in second innings of Girard Club. Score:— | day accepting the kind hospitality of the Merion Club at Ard- more, Pa. |
| GIRARD. First Innings. Second Innings. | YOUNG AMERICA (2d) vs. STATEN ISLAND (2d),—Third match, played at Stenton, June 18th, resulting in the defeat of the |
| H. Hawthorne, run out 5 b, Hamilton 2 | visitors by 71 runs on first innings' totals. Johnson and Potter made their respective scores without giving a chance, and No- |
| G. Gross, run out. 0 b. Hamilton. 0 C. Hargreaves, b. Jackson. 3 c. Matthews, b. Jackson. 2 M. Gates, b. Hamilton. 9 not out. 2 W. Walker, c. Jackson, b. Hay- | ble bowled finely. For the visitors, Filmer played excently; and did also Evre and Irving. Score:— |
| E. Wigham, not out 46 c. Mackenzie, b. Hamilton 0 | YOUNG AMERICA. |
| J. Adams, st. Torray, b. Jack- son | First Innings. R. Wister, b. Eyre |
| W. Leavers, c. Middleton, b. Hamilton 0. C. and b. Jackson 0. U. S. Lovett, b. Hamilton 0. C. Middleton, b. Hamilton 0. H. McGrogan, c. and b. Coyne 8 c. Middleton, b. Hamilton 1. 1 Nyas 3; locabre 1; wide 1. 5 Legabre 1; wide 1. 5 | C. Gibbons, c. Eyre, b. Man- ing 3 I Nowhold c. Poherts b |
| | C. Griotons, c. Eyre, o. Matti- ing cowboid, c. Roberts, b. Maring. S. Potter, run out. 28 not out. 33 V. N. Johnson, not out. 53 c. Rich, b. Eyre. 0 |
| Total | N. N. Johnson, not out. 53 c. Rich, b. Eyre. 0 H. Michener, b. Rich 0 E. Lisley, run out. 5 W. L. Clark, c. Roberts b. |
| First Innings. C. W. Middleton, run out | L. Martin run out |
| C. W. Middleton, run out | Byes, 2; leg-bye, 1; wides, 9. 12 Byes, 3; wide, 1. 4 Total |
| Hargreaves . 1 F. B. Torrey, b, C. Hargreaves S. C. W. Juckson, c. Levers, b. Wilkinson 2 W. Mckeuzie, b. Levers, b. Hargreaves . 2 Byos, 8; leg-byo, 1; wides, 413 greaves | STATEN ISLAND—SECOND ELEVEN. |
| A. Ames, b. Wilkinson 4 Total | T Tilmon h Noble 16 b Hsley H |
| Second Innings.—Torrey, run out, 2; Ames and Tamilton, not out, 14 and 9. Total, 25. | J. Rankine, b. Clark 3 run out. |
| THE STATEN ISLAND'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.—Last year the second eleven of the Island club visited Philadelphia, and | |
| played two matches, one with the Germantowns and the other with the Young Americas; the first they won and the second | J. E. Roberts, b. Noble |
| was lost. This was in July, when the weather was intensely hot; so, to escape playing a second time in such unfavorable weather, | H. Rich, not out. 6. Rewboud, b. Hisley. 6. A. Furber, b. Noble. 6. not out. 1 Bye, 1; leg-byes, 3; wide, 1 5 Byes, 6; leg-byes, 4; wides, 7. 17 |
| it was deemed advisable to make the trip before the warm season had set in. On Monday, June 14th, a jolly lot of cricketers jour- | Total |
| neyed to the Quaker City, and during the week played four matches with the principal organizations there, of which two were won, one lost and one drawn. In the face of the excellent bowling | YOUNG AMERICA. First innings 16 19 25 31 53 98 99 106 131 138 Second innings 6 20 |
| opposed to the visiting eleven, the batting of the team was excellent. In the field they also did fairly, but their bowling—with | STATEN ISLAND. |
| the exception of Roberts—was not up to the mark. A glance at the scores tells us that twelve wickets were bowled, twenty-five | First innings. 3 29 50 51 55 60 63 67 67 67 Second innings. 10 15 29 47 70 100 100 100 103 ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. |
| catches held and nine men run out by the Island tcam, STATEN ISLAND (2d) vs. MERION (2d),—First match, played on | STATEN ISLAND. First Innings. |
| the picturesque grounds of the home club at Ardmore, on June 15th, and resulted in a victory for the wanderers by three runs on | Balls, Runs, Maidens, Wickets, Wides. A. F. H. Manning. 78 38 2 3 7 L. Evre. 87 48 — 3 2 |
| the first innings' totals. In this match the fielding of the Islander's was good, the whole of the home eleven being disposed of in | H. Rich. 42 19 2 1 — J. Roberts 30 21 — — |
| the field-not one wicket being bowled. The batting feature of the match was Rankine's stay at the wickets, his off play being | Second Invings. J. Eyre |
| particularly fine, and his hitting clean. Score: — NERION. STATEN ISLAND. | YOUNG AMERICA. First Innings. |
| M. Smith, C. Eyre, b. Maning. 11 L. Halnes, c. Filmer, b. Maning. 11 P. Fence, c. Kirkland, b. Cyre 11 P. Fence, c. Kirkland, b. Cyre 13 A. F. H. Maning, b. C. Williams 3 14 A. F. H. Maning, b. C. Williams 3 | W. L. Clark. 60 23 2 3 1 E. Risky. 24 10 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — |
| 94 T Ranking a Smith b Wil | Second Innings. |
| J. R. William, run out 20 llams | W. Noble |
| Syre. | R. Wister |
| Maning | MANHATTAN (2d) vs. APPLETON.—Played at Prospect Park, June 12th. Score:— |
| ing ing ing bright of the state | MANUATRAN—First Innings. Middleton, b. Williams. 10 W. Williams, b. Jackson. 13 Jackson, b. Williams. 0 Kelley, b. Coyne. 2 Matthews, b. Williams. 0 Sayle, run out 2 Tucker, c. Sayle, b. Williams 13 Coyne, c. Woolnough, b. Wil G. Williams, b. Jackson. 0 Coyne, c. Woolnough, b. Wil G. Williams, b. Jackson. 0 |
| Total115 | Matthews, b. Williams. 0 Sayle, run out. 8 Sayle, run out. 8 Sayle, b. Williams 13 Coyne, c. Woolnough, b. Williams 13 Coyne, c. Woolnough, b. Williams, b. Jackson. 5 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 5 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. Williams, b. Jackson. 6 G, Williams, b. W |
| No bowling analysis sent us by the secretary of the club. STATEN ISLAND (2d) 18. GERMANTOWN.—Second match, played | liams 8 Slater, c. and b. Jackson. 0 Vint.c. Williams, b. Twanser 0 Vestylage, b. Coyne. 0 Chippendale, b. Williams 3 Wise, c. Tucker, b. Jackson. 0 Paul, b. Williams 3 Henseher, b. Coyne. 5 |
| at Nicetown, on June 16th; won by the former by twenty-eight runs on the first innings' totals. The eleven of the home club is | Mackenzie not out 18 Woolnough, not out U |
| said to have been the strongest that they have put in the field for a long time. The wicket and out-field were excellent. The prin- cipal feature of the match was the superb batting of Brookie, of | Byes, 2; wides, 13 |
| the home club, his scores of 23 and not out 65 plainly indicating that he is one of the coming cricketers of Philadelphia. Robins | |
| hit strongly, and secured a not out 32, but the innings was not without giving cover-point a chance. Rankine again had top score | Joshua Longfield in the chair, the following officers were elected: |
| for the visitors; Irving played a good, careful not out 16, and Maning, Eyre and Inman also made double figures. Score:— | President, R. A. Bacon; Vice-President, N. M. Beckwith; second Vice-President, Wm. Barter; Treasurer, L. J. Morrison; Secre- |
| GURMANTOWN. First Innings. Second Innings. | tary, John B. Freed, No. 10 Horatio street; Recording Secretary, Wm. Sharp. Directors—Messrs, Caldwell, George Glies, Jr., |
| W. Morgan (3d), b. Eyre | Thorp, Miell, Lendrum and Shreive. The club proposes to take the grounds formerly occupied by the New Jersey Athlotic Club, situated in Hoboken, N. J. |
| | -Mr. C. B. Calvert, Secretary of the Peninsular C. C., has kindly sent us a large lithograph of his grounds at Recreation Park, De- |
| b. Egre | troit, Mich. The picture is an excellent one, and represents the grounds when a match is being played. |
| H. Indiman, C. Mitaland, D. | —Mr. Jno. S. Gillean, one of the Canadian cricketors, writes that his team have received a hearty welcome everywhere they have |
| C. Ingersoll, run out 8 c. Maning, b. Eyre | been. |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2; wides, 7 10 Byes, 6; wides, 8 14 Total 95 Total 133 | -The Canadians have given up their two matches in Wales. |
| STATEN ISLAND. | —A good piece of bowling was done by Spoiforth, of the Australian Team, June 4th, in the first innings of the Eighteen of Burnleigh. His analysis was fourteen overs and three balls, |
| T Ellman h Money Ol D D Visisland a Ducatio h | |
| J. Filmer, B. Jorgan | —For the sake of reference we append the following long scores made during May in England:— 503 Twelve Cambridge University vs. Twelve Gentlemen of Eng- |
| J. Rankin, b. Thurman. 23 no ball, i 11 H. Inman l. b. w.,b. Thurman. 14 A. D. Irying, not out. 16 Total 12 | THE TACTAC COMPORTING CHIACTER'S TACTAC ACHTERION OF THE |
| W M (wtorby/dec. c Wards | land. 502 Royal Engineers vs. Civil Service. |
| | land. 502 Royal Engineers vs. Civil Service. 531 Bickley vs. Plaistow. 504 Grange vs. West of Scotland. 501 Clifton College Close vs. Clifton Club. |
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. STATEN ISLAND. | 552 Royal Engineers rs. Civil Service. 553 Hickey vs. Plaistoc. 554 Grange vs. West of Scotland. 550 Clifton College Close rs. Clifton Club, 474 (Mine wickets) Esher rs. Surbiton. 455 (Four wickets) Corpus Christi, College vs. Oxford Military 455 (Four wickets) Corpus Christi, College vs. Oxford Military |
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. | 1 569 Royal Bugineers is. Civil Service. 13 Hickley vs. Huistow. 15 Hickley vs. Huistow. 16 Hickley vs. Huistow. 16 Clifton College Close is. Clifton Club. 17 (Nine wickets Esher is: Surbition. 15 (Four wickets) Corpus Christi College vs. Oxford Military. 14 (Mice Vs. Sussex.) |

TRENTON vs. NEWARK .- Played at Trenton, N. J., June 14th resulted in the defeat of the Newarkers by one innings and forty

| | five runs. | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | NEW. | ARK, | |
| | First Innings. | Second Innings. | |
| | Stamford, run out | b. Wigley 0 b. Wigley 1 b. Wigley 16 | |
| | Mountford 4 Borrie, b. Mart. 0 Owens, b. Mountford 1 Knight, c. Kutzenbach, b. | b. Wigley | |
| | Mountford 2 Hemingway, b. Mart 0 Orton, i. b. w., b. Mountford 0 | c. McIntyre, b. Wigley. 0 c. and b. Wigley 0 b. Wigley 5 | |
| | Hallis, not out | b. Mountford | |
| | Total 55 | Total 43 | |
| į | TREN | TON, | |
| | First 1 | nnings. | |
| | Barlow, b. Borrie McIntyre, c. Brientnall, b. Hallis J. B. Pope, b. Borrie | 2 | |
| | J. B. Pope, b. Borrie Mart, c. Poinier, b. Borrie Mountford, c. Borrie, b. Hallis Wood, c. Orton, b. Borrie Wigley, c. Borrie, b. Hallis | | |
| | Brammer, b. Hallis | 17 2 2 | |

Brammer, b. Halls Blake, run out. Kutzenbach, c. Owens, b. Borrie. J. Pope, not out. Bycs, 8; leg-byes, 3; wides, 8. .. 143 Total. ENGLAND VS. DAFT'S .- Played May 17th, at Lord's, for benefit of Cricketer's Fund. England won by 91 runs, a result due in great measure to the splendid wicket-keeping of Pilling, and Mr Evans bowling in the first innings. The Oxoniau then was very difficult to play, and throughout was suited by the hard and inelastic wicket.

| ENG | LAND, |
|--|--|
| Mr. A. N. Hornby, b. Shaw. 5 Barlow, b. Emmett. 18 Mr. A. P. Lucas c., and b. Emmett. 66 Mr. F. Penn, b. Emmett 06 | b. Bates. b. Ullyett. 18 b. Ullyett. 0 c. Bates, b. Barnes 28 |
| Mr. I. D. Walker, b. Barnes. 6 Mr. J. Shuter, b. Barnes. 23 Midwinter, b. Shaw 6 Scotton, not out. 41 Mr. A. H. Eyans, b. Barnes. 0 Rylott, b. Barnes. 2 Pilling, c. Seiby, b. Emmett. 33 Extras. 33 | c. Lockwood, b. Morly. 12 c. Pinder, b. Bates. 42 c. Seiby, b. Bates. 44 c. Pinder, b. Barnes. 2 c. Pinder, b. Barnes. 3 c. and b. Bates. 6 not out. 4 Extras. 14 |
| Total 212 | Total 125 |
| DAPT'S | ELEVEN. |
| Oseroft, c. and b. Evans 24 | b. Evans 11 |

| D444 1 17 . | DIAM FARE |
|--|-----------|
| Lockwood, b. Evans. 8 Ulyett, c. Pilling, b. Evans. 2 Selby, b. Evans. 2 Barnes, b. Evans. 2 Barnes, b. Evans. 7 Bates, c. Pilling, b. Evans. 2 Emmett, b. Evans. 4 Shaw, b. Evans. 7 Pinder, c. Penn, b. Rylott. 0 Morley, not out. 6 | 1 |
| Total | Total94 |

Umpres-sarranes and shrewsoury.

The Hamilton Cricket Club is looking forward to some good cricket, more especially with the Staton Islanders, that they may in some degree return their kindnesses of last year. The weather all through Canada has been capital for cricket—in fact almost oo fine, the ground being in danger of being baked.

Answers to Correspondents.

PNo notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

SOUTH SIDE, Pittsburg, Pa.-No concentrator for muzzle loading guns in the market,

BLACK Bass.-This rubber crayfish will answer your purpose

admirably. FLY CASTER, Pennsylvania.—The longest fly cast on record, sin

gle handed rod, is eighty-six feet-made by Mr. Soth Green. C. M. A., Bridgeport, Conn.-My setter dog has white films over

C. M. A., Bridgeport, Conn.—ary setter dog has write a lind over both of his eyes; what shall I do for them? Ans. Try dusting into the eyes, once a day, the following, very finely powdered: Calomel, one drachm; sugar, one and a half drachms. Write result later on.

C. F. S., Tamaqua, Pa.—The case is evidently a very 'thad one, Feed no meat; give a few doses of castor oil and then two grains of quinine three times a day for a week or two. Cleanse the ears gently with warm water each day, and pour in a little "dilute lead water," holding it there for a couple of minutes. A soton should be inserted back of each ear, and some contrivance used to prevent him from shaking his ears.

OSCAR, Woodbridge, N. J .- See late issues of this paper, regard-OSCAR, woodbruge, N. J.—see nhe issues of this paper, regarding the training of foxbounds—May 27th and June 10th. We would advise you to look up some old hunter in your vicinity and ingratiate yourself in his good graces. If he be of the right sort, he will teach you more in one day than you can learn by yourself in allfe-time. We would be pleased to have one of our rubbithunting friends contribute an article on the training of both foxhounds and beagles for rabbit shooting.

H. H., Jr.—Will you toll me what to do for my pointer pup, three months old, whose eyes run and whereon the discharge accumulates on the surrounding skin. It forms a sticky kind of a scab, which, being washed off, takes the bair with it, leaving a raw spot. The hair around and between the eyes is thin and harsh-looking, and the sceneral appearance of the pup poor? Ans. Wash the eyes with topid water three times a day, and apply a weak solution of alum—two or three grains to an ounce of water. You must improve the condition of the dog, and examine about the eyes for lice.

JULIER, Dubuque, Iowa, -The Julier Gun Club, of this place JULICER, Dubuque, Howa.—The Julier Gun Club, of this place, sent the following challenge to the Dubuque Shooting Club: The Julier Gun Club hereby challenge the Dubuque Shooting Club to a friendly match at pigeons, to take place during June, details, etc., to be arranged by three directors from each club, our club rules being twenty-one yards rise and theirs twenty-six. Now they insist on the match being shot at eighteen yards for doubles and twenty-six and thirty yards for single rises, and we want eighteen and twenty-one. Who has the right to name the distance, according to the challenge? Aus. According to the challenge the committee of three from each club must determine the point.



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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1880.

TO Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good fath, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing Condition of the Writer and Stream Publishing Conditions will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to roturn rejected manuscripts. Socreturies of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Northing will be admitted to any dependence of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

Trade supplied by American News Company.

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

Dr. D. J. MALTBY .- Our readers will recall with interest the interesting sketch of "Bear Shooting in North Minnesota," published in our issue of May 13th, over the signature "M. D." Its author was Dr. D. J. Malthy, of Detroit, Minn., a brief notice of whose death, on the 8th inst., has just reached us. Dr. Maltby's letter could not fail to inspire in its readers a personal interest in himself and a hope to know more of him. The short obituary notice before us is a simple record of a busy life. a fine christian character and a loving circle of friends. Having entisted in the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers in 1861, he participated in eight pitched battles was taken prisoner twice, and after the war resumed his medical studies at Watertown, N. Y., thence going directly to Detroit. He had numerous friends in this city, where he attended a course of lectures in the fall of 1877. At the time of his death Dr. Malthy was thirtyseven years of age. He leaves a wife and three children.

SOMETHING NEW IN PYROTECHNICS .- The new form of pyrotechnics, which are for sale by Messrs. Hartley & Graham, are so much superior to the old style of fireworks that we think they must in a great measure displace them. The device is an exceedingly simple one, so simple, in fact, that one wonders that it was not invented before. The star cartridges are to all appearance like an ordinary shell, but they are filled with the same materials that are employed in Roman candles, sky-rockets, etc., and we have fireworks shot out of a gun. The advantages are simplicity and rapidity of firing, a complete absence of the dirt and danger attending the old methods, and, not the least important, a very decided difference in the cost. For political celebrations in the public streets these star cartridges are far preferable to all other pyrotechnics, because there are no sparks to endanger the spectators, and no dangerous sticks to fall. For the lawn and for yachting purposes these cartridges prove equally adapted. Fourth of July and other displays of fireworks have hitherto been attended with expense and damage; the invention of star cartridges obviates both.

-The International Fishery Exhibition at Berlin will close on the 29th of this month, and Prof. Goode and staff expect to sail for home either on July 1st or 8th, arriving about the 15th or 22d.

THE AMERICAN AWARDS AT BERLIN.

A MERICANS have every reason to be satisfied with their representation at the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition. Notwithstanding the limited time afforded by the tardy action of Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose, Prof. Baird, having the extensive resources of the National Museum and the Fish Commission to draw upon, prepared an exhibit which has proved superior in variety and completeness to that of any other nation. The American display at Berlin has received very much attention from the intelligent visitors who have visited the Exposition, the ultimate effect of which must be to very materially increase the foreign demand for American fishing products, and so to largely stimulate our commerce. The immediate result has been a harvest of prizes for this country, which is among those to which a gold medal and an address of thanks will be transmitted.

The award which will give the most genuine satisfaction, not only to his personal friends but totall who are interested in the growth of this branch of the nation's economies as well, is that of the first honorary prize to Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The action of the Berlin judges is a recognition of the preeminent services of Prof. Baird, who has done more than any other individual to advance the science and industry of fish culture. The Forest and Stream speaks for the fish culturists of the United States when it indorses this award as just and welldeserved. We may add just here a bit of news which has just come to us from our Berlin correspondent. namely, that Prof. Baird has just been made an honorary member of the Société d'Acclimatation, Paris, by the unanimous vote of its members, in recognition of the great work he has accomplished in advancing fish culture to the rank of an industry worthy of being prosecuted by great nations.

Other American awards at Berlin were: Gold medals with special honorary mention: The United States Finance Department and the United States Fisheries Commission; gold medals: United States Fisheries Commissioners Leonard, of Bangor, Me.; Atkins, of Rockport, Me.; Ferguson, of Baltimore, Md.; Green, of Rochester, N. Y.; McDonald, of Lexington, Va.; Mather, of New York; Stone, of Charlestown, N. H., and Chase of Detroit. Silver medals: Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco; the Beardsleys, of New York; Booth, of Chicago; Potter & Wrightington, of Boston; the Portland Packing Company; the Russia Cement Company, of Rockport, Mass.; Rosenstein Brothers, of New York; Thorne, of Massachusetts; Thurber, of New York; Ward, of America; Hagedorn, of New York; Everson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wilcox Crittenden, of Middletown, Conn; Chase, of Detroit, Mich.; Merriman, of New York; United States Fisheries Commissioner Brown Goode, of Washington; the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, of New York; Noble, of Richibucto, Canada, and Scribner, of New York. A large number of Americans received bronze medals, diplomas and honorary mention, of which the particulars are not yet at hand. A farther and fuller account of the awards will appear in due time from our representative at Berlin.

THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS OF VIRGINIA.

T gives us much pleasure to lay before our readers the following plan of an extended camping trip through the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains of Southwestern Virginia,

It is proposed that a party of gentlemen shall start from Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday Sept. 1st, and striking at once into the Blue Ridge, traverse all the most desirable districts for sport and scenery in that country; go as far north as Bath County, and return to Lynchburg on Wednesday, Sept. 29th. The precise route will be determined by the gentlemen who have projected the expedition, and whose familiarity with the section is sufficient promise that it will be well chosen, both for sport and for enjoying the rare natural scenery. The country is far famed for its beauty and the magnificence of its landscapes, and at the same time it will possess all the charms of novelty. September, the month chosen, is that in which the most enjoyment can be had in outdoor life; in that climate one may be tolerably sure of fine and temperate weather. The anglers of the party will get the cream of the black bass fishing in the higher waters of the James, and excellent trout fishing is also to be had; for those who prefer it there will be "pheasant" and deer shooting; and for all pure mountain air and an ever-changing series of panoramic

The mode of travel will be the most comfortable that it is possible to provide, namely, by Jersey wagons, carriages and saddle horses, while extra saddles will be taken, so that the carriage horses may be employed for excursions to and fro while the party is in camp. will be provided with servants and everything necessary for making travel and camp as thoroughly comfortable

and luxurious as possible. The journey will be made by easy stages, with outriders to secure the best camping grounds, and when the special attractions for the sportsman, artist and tourist warrant it the party will remain in camp two or three days. In short, the party make it a rule to derive the most pleasure and profit from the trip, and while the general plan will be thoroughly perfected before the start, it will be so elastic as to be modified by the relative attractions of the route. Arrangements will be made for the regular transmission of

The projectors of this admirable scheme are our wellknown correspondent, "Ringwood," and Major R. C. Saunders, of Careyswood, Evington, Campbell County, Virginia. The latter gentleman, besides knowing the mountains of Southwestern Virginia better, perhaps than anyone else in that part of the State, is also preeminently fitted for conducting and making pleasant such an expedition. He has in former days owned a great deal of property there, has hunted through the mountains for twenty successive falls, and is widely known and respected among the mountaineers, both personally and by reputation, which, as will be readily understood, is in that country peculiarily advantageous. It will be the endeavor of those engaged in conducting the expedition to make everything pass off well, and we can see no reason why it should not be done. The tickets for the trip, from Lynchburg and return, will be \$100 each. This will include everything, except blankets, which the gentlemen joining the expedition are requested to provide. One half of this sum will be payable on August 1st, when the lists will be closed, and may then be sent to Major Saunders as above. The remainder will be payable on disbanding at Lynchburg. The number of tickets will be limited.

Readers of the Forest and Stream who may be desirous of joining the expedition are urged to give in their names at once. The party will be a party of gentlemen, whose companionship will be thoroughly agreeable. There will be no objection to ladies, nor will there be any reason why they should not enjoy the trip.

We be speak for the party who shall leave Lynchburg next September a complete realization of all the pleasant experiences the anticipation of such a trip presents to the mind.

CAMPING OUT.

AMPING out does not necessarily mean roughing it. You can with a little experience and forethought have nearly all the comforts of home, with many other comforts, that locked up denizens of the city can only wish for. Your bed can be made of the choicest hem-lock boughs, soft as eider down. You can bolt down the fresh air from the mountains, the zephyrs from off the lake, the wind that comes sighing through the forestany one of these, or all at once, it's only a question of lung capacity-until the eyes sparkle and the cheeks glow with the stimulus begotton by the almost intoxicating air, while the chest expands with strength, and hands and face attain from sun and storm the bronze and brick color that tell of health and vigor, and your nose, meanwhile, shall brighten up and shine like the danger

signal on a locomotive.

To the camper-out there are many elements lending their aid to augment his beatitudes. His pleasures are only measured by the lapse of his vacation. Woord by all the charms and blandishment that June can offer, idle as the day is long if he chooses, calling no man his master, free to tramp away over the hills before the dew is off the ground, or free to lie in bed all day, it approximates more nearly to perfect bliss than anything else this world can offer. It is a butterfly life, this floating carelessly and almost unconsciously upon the summer air, bidding farewell to the conventional restraints of society, becoming boys again, forgetful of worldly trials and living only in the sunshine of merry retrospection and a care-free present.

Buy through tickets and escape from your brick and mortar bondage. Come along to unrestrained freedom. to an unbroken quietude of mind. Do not let business overshadow and annihilate your love of quiet sport by flood or field, but give rod and gun their proper share of time, and your reward will come though you never ruffle a feather nor raise a fin. Give care a cross-buttock and get away from yourself. Come where you can lumor every caprice and taste the sweets of idleness; where the gloss of pretense is rubbed off; where fashion becomes demoralized and style becomes paralyzed; where there are no store clothes, no "biled shirts," no plug hats; where you are free from the discordant combination of cats' cornets and curs; where you can lay your troubles at nature's feet, for the cornucopia of her charms and blessings are absolutely inexhaustible.

If failing health requires a stimulant not too severe, come where you will find a ceaseless supply of that price less panacea, pure air, which is more inspiring than an invitation to drink. A genial, life-giving atmosphere it is; so pure and balmy that it would almost give life to a cremated body.

The greater part of our misery in this world is caused

by our yearning for something better. We are rarely satisfied with what we are and with what we have, and are too frequently complaining. One of the places where this mental condition does not exist is up to your knees in a trout stream, with the trout taking hold.

There are some annoyances, the principal one being the little black flies, the musquitoes and the midgets; but do not allow them, though they attack you on all sides by legious, to preclude your enjoyment. The old campaigner knows how to successfully repulse their attack. There are the days of no luck, when the trout refuse to rise, but the angler who returns at dusk with an empty creel has not necessarily wasted his time, for if he has cultivated his observing faculties his day will have been "idle time not "idly spent." He will surely learn some new lesson and perhaps discover some secret of nature, for there are plenty yet undiscovered. He may have walked off some superfluous flesh, knocked some pretty ailment in the head, and renewed his lease of life.

A moderate indulgence in the sports of forest and stream is certainly conducive to health and longovity: carried to excess it may tend to unfit one for the sterner and more important duties of life. It would perhaps operate much as medicine properly prescribed for the various body diseases does—be beneficial up to a certain stage, which being attained it would be more safely dispensed with. Guides are not as a class noted for longevity,nor do they retain their strength and activity up to the age that the occasional fishing and shooting man does his. He takes his medicine when he does not require it, but because he may be obliged to, and it does him no good. This may or may not be the reason, but the fact remains. MILLARD.

THE JULY MAGAZINES .- Articles of special interest to FOREST AND STREAM readers are: Seribner's: "Does Vivisection Pay?" "The California Alps," "The Metropolis of the Rocky Mountains" (Denver), "Coney Island," "Canada," Harper's: "By-paths in the Mountains,"
"The Santa Fe Trail," "Summer Clubs on Great South Bay." Atlantic: "Wintering on Ætna." Popular Science: "On the Modes of Distribution of Plants," "Notes on a few of Our Birds." Lippincott's: "Through the Yellowstone Park to Fort Custer," "On the Skunk River.

THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

| Editor Forest and Stream: | I have to acknowledge the receipt to date of further contributions to the "Tileston Momorial Fund" as follows: | Freviously acknowledged, 335 00 | E. J. Whitehead. | \$5 00 |
| H. B. Rossevett. | 100 00 | John S. O'Nell, David General Road | \$5 00 |
| General Road | \$6 00 | E. J. Whitehead. | \$5 00 |
| Alfred A. Fraser | \$5 00 |
| Geo. F. Goodhuc. | \$5 00 |
| Geo. F. Goodhuc. | \$2 00 |
| Bayard Thayer. | \$1 00 | Alfred A. Francis | \$5 00 |
| Bayard Thayer. | \$1 00 | Bayard E. Hardy. | \$5 00 |
| Bayard Thayer. | \$1 00 | Bayard E. Hardy. | \$5 00 |
| W. A. McIntosh. | \$5 00 |
| W. A. McIntosh. | \$5 00 |
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Blanks for subscription lists can be obtained by applying to the Secretary, P. O. Box 1338, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Yours of the 1th inst. was duly received, in which you request my opinion concerning the future programme of the New York State Association for the Protection of

Yours of the 1th list, was duly received, in which you request by opinion concerning the future programme of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Gamo.

As the name implies, we are supposed to do something in the way of more efficient game laws, and also in the encouragement of the propagation of fish and and the introduction of game birds to restock the now depleted waters and fields of our State. It is not surprising that to the observer it would seem as if we had lost sight of our object, and only met for the purpose of selecting the place for our annual meeting, and then to indulge in a fournament for the balance of the week. Not a word is said about the protection of fish and game.

In that we are wrong. If we were to have animated specches and essays urging upon the various clubs forming our Association, the importance of restocking our fields and streams with game birds and game fishes, it would have the effect to excite a spirit of emulation among them, and every club's standing then would be determined by what it had done for the general welfare, and not by its number of crack shots who can make a clean score at the traps. It is well known that a few years ago quail (so called) were abundant in all parts of our State do than obtain quail where they are plenty and liberate them here, thereby insuring us good shooting until another severe winter destroys them, when, of course, we must do it again. Stocking fields and streams of course calls for a better enforcement of the game laws. Let it be known that the game constable has his local club at his back, with money and influence, and it will make his work easier and more effective.

The propagation and protection of fish seems to be well provided for, but with game birds it is different. One is under the fostering care of the State, the other must be cared for by the various clubs of the State, I believe this would be done if discussion were had in our State convention, and its importance fully impressed upon the delegates. The ga

ings, discuss the game law of the State, section by section, and present the result of their deliberations to be acted upon by the State convention? Another thing might be done: put off the selection of the place for holding the annual meeting until the second or third evening of the convention, then we must fill in the space, and something of interest to sportsmen generally would undoubtedly be brought out. Delegates would come prepared to express their views and experience, and out of it all would be obtained much of practical importance.

space, and something of interest to sportsinent generally would undoubtedly be brought out. Delegates would come prepared to express their views and experience, and out of it all would be obtained much of practical importance.

What about the tournament? While it would undoubtedly interfere somewhat with the deliberations of the convention, I am not yet in favor of its abolition. If it is to usurp the legitimate business of the convention, the sooner it goes the better, but I believe it can be left, kept in its proper place, and furnish innocent recreation to the delegates and others in attendance. I am not of those who condemn trap shooting as a cruel amusement, or as being the cause, except remotely, of the diminished number of pigeons. To the super-refined there is an element of cruelty in all field sports, and to those not so sensitive there is something repulsive in the stories of big bags of game made, and spoled by the lot weather. The destruction of pigeons by the netters who send them dead to market by the car load, and also the great destruction of squabs for the same purpose, is the primary cause for their diminished numbers. The old birds are as unfit for food, when first caught, as a setting hen. In our trap shoots they are fed and kept long enough to be in good condition for market. But I am not going to quarrel with those who differ with me about trapshooting, and will only say that if we can in the future, as in the past, keep our tournaments free from all taint of gambling, I am not opposed to it.

Perhaps some may think, because I agree with you in so many things, that I agree with your views expressed in your editorial of last week. So far as the beneficial influence of our Association is concerned, and that we should more properly be called the "New York State Association of Pigeon Shooters," rather than the "New York State Association is roonering on the true of influence of all the clubs forming our Association is in favor of the protection of fish and game, although it may not, as it shou

you will not have written in vain.

I have written you at much greater length than I intended, and still there is much more that might be said.

We need good, honest criticism, and no doubt it was the welfare of our Association that inspired your article,

WM. J. BARCOCK,

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Permit one of your readers to say that in your article,
"The Work of a State Game Protection Association,"
especially in the second clause, you "thit the nail on the
head." I am informed that six weeks ago "floating" for
deer had commenced "up in the woods"—as we call the
North (to you) Woods. Local authorities can or will do
nothing to stop it. Some arrests were made last season,
but all "fell through" in some way or another. This
year I have heard of no attempt being made to stop it.
Judges, justices and attorneys all participate in the hunt,
and when some poor Frenchman gets arrested and put in
jail he sends for some prominent legal gentleman and
says: "Can't you fix it so I can get out of here? you
know how it is yourself, Judge," and soon the public
hear that said Frenchman has his liberty. You are on the right track, go ahead.

SING SING, N. Y., June 15th.

Sing Sing, N. Y., June 15th.

Editor Forest and Streum:—

Your editorial article on the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. In issue of June 10th, is an honest and fearless expose of a long standing and constantly growing abuse. If there is in this State a considerable body of men who really desire that our game should be properly protected, it seems almost strange that they should for so long have been willing to allow another body of men, with aims and practices totally different, to usure the title properly belonging to the former. No one who will take the trouble to follow the proceedings of the so-called New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game for the past few years, can find in them anything pertaining

Association for the Protection of Fish and Game for the past few years, can find in them anything pertaining seriously to the protection of fish or game, and much that directly militates against such protection.

For this reason those who wish to act in the matter of game protection have a right to demand the Association in question to change either its course or its name, and if it will do neither, then the game protectors, if there are any, ought, out of respect for themselves and their good name, to organize for the purpose of doing the work the others fail to do.

Game protection will now receive the approval and support of the general public, and the name of game protector

Game protection will now receive the approval and support of the general public, and the name of game protector can never earry with it the healthy, manly and legitimate sense that it should so long as public butchering of birds, torn from next and young, is the only evidence of existence shown by the largest Association assuming that duty

One is ence shown by the largest Association assuming that duty unst be believe believe to the result of the shooting, but to charge the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game with utterly neglecting the work its title so plainly demands of it, and with by the distribution of the state of the protection of Fish and Game with utterly neglecting the work its title so plainly demands of it, and with by the distribution of the same may to the perfectly proper; but trap shooting by game protectors certainly is not. A political convention devoted of the same ground, be amenable to censure. That this session meet by the form of its dereliction cannot be demied; but that

point need not now be enlarged upon. The way seems now opened to those who are dissatisfied with the conduct of the Association to give some force to their opposition; and it is the writer's earnest hope that the views, pro and con, of those interested shall be fully expressed, and if it shall be found that the opposition is sufficiently strong, to take proper action.

With a one-fourth part of the time, energy and money devoted to tran shooting by the scenled New York State

With a one-fourth part of the time, energy and money devoted to trap shooting by the so-called New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, an earnest and honest organization could put game protection on a worthy foundation, and double the sportsman's resources in this State. Charles A. Draper.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. | Maskalonge, Esox nobilior, | Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucius, | Yellow Perch, Perca flavescens, Salmon, Salmo salar. Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis. Land-locked Salmon, Salmo SALT WATER.

Sea Bass, Contropristis arterius.

Sheepshead, Archosergus probaStriped Bass, Noceaa Binnedatus,
White Perch, Morone americana,
Wadkish, Unioseion regulis,
Wadkish, Unioseion regulis,
Kinglish, Monterius nebulosus.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

PLY_FISHING FOR BLACK BASS

THIRD PAPER-ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

ITHIRD PAPER—ARTESICAL FLIES.

LY—FISHING and the art of making artificial flies dates back at least to the ancient Greeks and Romans. During the palmy days of the Roman Empire, the rod, line, hook and artificial fly were well known. Noël de la Morinière tells us that the lines were generally made of horsehair, single, double and plaited; and according to Ælitanus the hair was colored in different ways. The fishing rod was chosen with reference to the supposed weight of the fish to be caught, and the resistance it could offer. The hooks were of counter or iron and posed weight of the fish to be caught, and the resistance it could offer. The hooks were of copper or iron, and coated with tim. The art of making flies of feathers and other materials has, perhaps, never been carried further in our own time, even in England itself. It is possible that the national love for fly-fishing was introduced into Britain by the Romans.

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other materials has, perhaps, never been carried further in our own time, even in England itself. It is possible that the national love for fly-fishing was introduced into Britain by the Romans.

It is with some degree of trepidation that I approach the subject of artificial flies, for I am afraid that I hold some very heretical notions on the subject. But of one fact I am positively convinced, and that is, that there is a good deal of humbug in this matter, as evidenced in the many tine-spun theories and hair-splitting arguments that are advocated and advanced (portaining to the construction and use of artificial flies) by some anglers, but which theories do not hold good in practice.

In England, more especially, do anglers proceed to extremes as theorists in the matter of artificial flies for trout fishing. They seem to be divided, principally, into "colorists," or those who think color of paramount importance to form, and "formalists," or "entomologists," who maintain that form is everything, and profess to imitate the natural fly, in its proper season, in every particular of form and tinting. But there is no evidence that one class is more successful than the other, as anglers. On the other hand are the followers of Mr. Pennell's system, or plan, who confine themselves to, and advocate the employment of, but three "typical," flies—green, brown and yellow palmers, or "hackles"—and claim that they are sufficient for all practical purposes, and can be made available for different waters and herents to this inter theory are fully as successful, from all accounts, as those who have a list of nearly at housand mannel flies to choose from, and enjoy the satisfaction of having reduced the perplexing matter to a delightful simplicity, and of obviating the troubles of a repeated changing of the cast of flies as practiced by others—they must sometimes feel a regret deep in their hearts for casting down and sweeping away the idols and chorished traditions, and to a certain extent the poetry of fly-fishing, by their ic

These rules, so far as they apply to black bass fly-fish-

These rules, so far as they apply to black bass fly-fishing, are few and simple:—

1. Flies should be small, rather than large, the average trout-fly being usually large enough.

2. On bright days, and with clear, low or fine water, flies should be quite small, and of subdued, dark or neutral times. tral tints.

tral tints.

3. For cloudy days, and high, turbid or rough water, larger and brighter flies should be used.

4. For very dark days, or from sunset until dark, or or on moonlight evenings, gray or whitish flies, of good size, should be employed.

should be employed.

I shall not go into an entomological description of flies and their counterfeits, for it is neither requisite nor advisable, in view of the necessary limited scope of these papers. I will merely state that the majority of artificial flies are of two kinds, and are intended to represent the perfect winged insects of certain orders, and the larvæ of others; thus, most trout flies are the pretended imitations of some of the species of the orders Diptera and Neuroptera, the former comprising the two-winged insects, as the gnats, mosquitoes, miages, etc.,

and the latter the four-winged insects, as the May-flies dragon-flies, etc. The larval form of fly is supposed to represent a caterpillar, and is called a "hackle," or, more or, more represent a caterpillar, and is called a "hackle," or, more correctly, a "palmer." It must be borne in mind in this connection that an artificial fly, when wet, presents a much different appearance from the same fly when dry, and our flies should be tied with reference to this con-

connection that an attention of the same fly when dry, and our flies should be tied with reference to this contingency.

It is not my intention to give any instruction in the art of fly-tying, nor do I deem it at all expedient, for it is an art that can not be taught by written directions, without he aid of explanatory cuts and diagrams, and even then in but a moderate degree. The best way for one to obtain an insight into the mysteries of the art is to carefully dissect and take apart the flies of the best makers, for in the taking apart one can acquire more or less of the modus operandi of the putting together.

The most approved hooks for bass flies are the Sproat, O'Shaunessy, Dublin Limerick, Cork Shape Limerick and Hollow Point Limerick. I consider them best in the order named, though the O'Shaunessy is thought by many to be the best. It is the same in all respects as the Dublin Limerick, except that it is a little heavier in wire, and it differs from the Sproat only in the barty, the latter having a shorter barb, with the point straight, or pointing toward the extreme end of the shank, forming a true centre-draught hook. The barb of the O'Shaunessy is a little longer, and the point is turned slightly outward, like the Hollow Point Limerick. But any of these hooks will give good satisfaction; they are made in the best manner, and of the best material by Harrison, who is head and shoulders above any hook maker in the world. The most suitable sizes for bass-flies are Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, the last being the smallest that should be used under ordinary circumstances, though for the smallest flies Nos. 6 and 7 may be employed.

Flies may be tied on a silk-worm gut snell several inches in length, or may have simply a small short gut loop. Those with loops can be used as "stretchers," or tail-flies, but when used as "droppers," or both fies, they must be attached to the leade, by a half length of gut, say four inches long.

tail-fies, but when used as "aroppers, or boos-nes, may must be attached to the leader by a half length of gut, say four inches long. Many "trout-flies" are used, and with good effect in black bass fishing, for readly the form and color of the fly does not seem to make much difference with the bass; he does not seem so "fastidious," as it is termed, in his choice of flies. Most of the "general" trout flies are taken as patterns for bass flies, as the Coachman, Professor, Soldier, Grizzly King, Queen of the Water, King of the Water, this, Kingdom, Quaker, etc., and all of the Palmers or "Hackles."

As every angler will become partial sooner or later to certain flies, and adopt them as favorites to the exclusion of others, I deem it unnecessary to allude to but few, except in a general way; and those that I shall particularize are such as I have used many times with most gratifying results.

I have had more uniform success, day in and day out, with the black, brown, red, yellow and gray hackles

with the black, brown, red, yellow and gray hackles palmers), than with the winged lifes; though some of the latter I have employed with excellent success for high or rough waters, and those with light-cofored or white wings cannot be surpassed for twilight fishing, or for very gloomy days.

The following flies, tied for me by C. F. Orvis, expressly for Florida waters, I found very taking at suitable

times:—
McLeod.—Body, emerald green, with gold twist; tag, yellow and red floss: wings, dark brown; tail, green drake, with red ibis and mottled yellow; hackle, yellow; antennæ (feelers), scanlet.
Imperial.—Body, red with silver twist; tag, silver; tall (whisk), red and white; hackle, black and white; wings, large, grayish white, bordered with black; feelers, reacher.

Green and Gold.—Body, emerald green, gold twist; tag, scarlet; tail, white and red; hackle, yellow; wings,

tag, scarlet; tail, white and red; hackle, yellow; wings, olive green.

La Belle.—Body, pearly blue, silver twist; tag, red and gold; hackle, blue; wings, pure white; tail, red and white.

White and lbis.—Body, pearl, gold tinsel; tag, peacock herl; tail, red and white; wings, white and scarlet; tag, red; hackle, white and scarlet.

Royal Coachman.—Body, scarlet, and peacock herl; tail, pin-tail duck; hackle, brown; wings, white.

Mr. Orvis also tied the next two flies, from patterns furnished by myself, and which have for years been favorite flies with me, when winged flies are at all admissible. As I am the originator of them, I have named them Oriole and Polka. They are totally unlike anything in nature or art, but the bass seem fond of them, nevertheless. The Polka has some general resemblance to the Albey. theless. The Poika has some general recombined the Abbey.

Oriole.—Body, black, with gold tinsel; hackle, large, and black; wings, bright yellow; tail, mixed black and

white.

*Folka.—Body, scarlet, gold twist; hackle, red; wings, black with white spots (guinea hen or woodpecker); tail, brown and white, mixed.

The flies which follow, are part of an assortment fied by Abbey & Inbrie, and have been remarkable and unusually successful with me, whenever winged flies were called for:

*Frofessor.—Body, yellow: hackle (legs), brown; tail, scarlet bits; wines, wellow.

Professor.—Body, yenow; macase (regs), orown; tan, scarlet bis; wings, yellow. Queen of the Water.—Body, dark yellow, gold tinsel; hackle, red; wings, mallard and mottled.

Arizzly King.—Body, green; hackle, gray; tail, red; wings, pin-tail duck.

Ganerang.—Body. neacock herl; hackle, red; wings. Governor.—Body, peacock herl; hackle, red; wings

dark brown.

Soldier.—Body, scarlet; hackle, red; wings, gray.
Montreal.—Body, red; hackle, scarlet; wings, wild

Abley, Captain, Jungle Cock, California, Gold Spinner, Widow, Ferguson, General Hooker, Blue Jay, Page, Academy, Rouben Wood, Blue and Drab, Pheasant, Seth Green, Governor Alvord, Claret, Tippulium, Davis, Hoskins, Tanner, White and Green, Motley, Green Mantle, Premier, Black and Tan, Superior, Black and Gold, Purple Bass, etc., etc.

The three "typical" hackles of Mr. H. Cholmondely-Pennell, and which he uses to the exclusion of all other flies, are described as follows:—

Green.—Dark green body; very dark green hackle for both legs and whisk.

both legs and whisk, Brown.—Body, dark orange; fiery or cinnamon brown hackle for legs and whisk, Yellow.—Body, golden yellow; darkish golden olive hackle for legs and whisk,

These flies are admirable for black bass, however they may be for trout, and the angler who carries but a limited assortment in his fly-book should include these "hackles," in various sizes; they will not disappoint him.

"hackles," in various sizes; they will not disappoint him. J. A. HENSHALL.

TEXAS BLACK BASS.—Waxeshachie, Texas, June 16th. Editor Forest and Stream:—It seems I was wrong in giving the name of rock bass to a fish whose proper name appears to be large-mouthed black bass. I cannot dispute such authority as Mr. Henshall in fish nomenclature, and an glad to have been set aright in the matter. It is as that gentleman states, however; I was perfectly sincere in my declaration, and, according to my authority, correct also. Mr. Henshall is in error in supposing me to be a native Southerner, as I was born and raised in Clinton County N. Y., and old St Regis, Long Pond and the Saranac lakes are as well known to me as are the vast plains and sluggish streams of my adopted State. I first met with the large-mouthed black bass in Lake Emma, a small sheet of water in Portage County, Wis. The waters of this lake abound with these fish to the on-tire exclusion of every other species. My attention was first called to the extreme voracity of this fish by the following interesting incident: One evening, about the middle of June, while walking along the shore of the lake, accompanied by a friend, I observed a young kildeer running on the sand ahead of us. We captured the bird, and after examining it I opened my hand and allowed the bird to go, but instead of flying back to the beach it started directly out over the water, going probably fitty feet from the shore, when it became exhausted and tumbled into the lake. It then began fluttering toward the shore, but its struggles had barely commenced when there was a mighty rush and swirl of the water, a splash that threw the spray four feet in the air, and with one mournful despairing squeak our bird disappeared for ever from mortal sight and ken.

The next day I caught five fine specimens, varying from one to three pounds in weight, and as they were strungers to me I immediately consulted my sporting Koran, Frank Forester's "Fur, Fin and Feather," and there found it so accurately desc

commiss of our local press toward the estatonshinent of societies for the protection of fish and game and the passage of laws to that end. It is to be hoped his endeavors will meet with encouragement and success, and he certainly will receive the hearty support of all sportsmen in this section.

C. S. W.

**FLORIDA BLACK BASS FISHING—Twin Lakes, Fla., June 14th.—Am glad to see that Mr. Henshall, in his second article on "Black Bass Fly-Fishing," advocates the handling of the reel on the under side of the rod. It seems to me that anyone after fishing with the reel on the upper side a half hour would very willingly allow the reel to turn the rod where it belongs, and so relieve the strain on the wrist and help the balance of the rod. Your Texas correspondent wished to hear of some experience in fly. wrist and help the balance of the rod. Your Texas correspondent wished to hear of some experience in flyfishing for Southern bass or "trout," I had considerable
sport last year in this way, killing sixty-eight, weighing
from a half pound up to four and a half. Caught them
in clear water lakes and St, John's. But the waters of
Florida are so rudy and grassy that fly-fishing is attended
with difficulties, and is rather expensive in loss of flies
and leaders. I have found the "Coachman" the most
killing fly, Any combination of red and white, not too
brilliant, is good. But the most royal sport is with the
Phantom Minnow on the upper St. John's and tributaries.
It is rare until it gets to be labor, and then it is time to
out.

S.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY .- Prof. Linden should have no difficulty in finding a companion for the attractive trip described below. He writes :-

difficulty in finding a companion for the attractive trip described below. He writes:—

I intend to revisit the shores and islands of the lower St. Lawrence, and want the company of a thorough sportsman, willing to endure the roughness of the journey; as well as to participate in its pleasant attractions. The objective chief points are the southern coast of Labrador, and one or more localities on the island of Anticosti, with incidental short stays on the trout rivers, near Dalhousie, Percé and Gaspó. The route will be via Quebec to Campbellton and Dalhousie, and thence by a local steamer to Gaspó. From the latter place a convenient mail schooner runs twice in the month to Anticosti, Mingan and Natashquan, on the southern shore of Labrador. Tox harbor, on Anticosti, with the near-by east point of the island, affords fair trout fishing and an exceedingly rich field in the way of seal shooting and the many species of sea birds which frequent it by thousands. Permission for trout fishing may be obtained on the Labrador River, while those of Anticosti are free to all comers. Expenses for passage on the schooner to and from do not exceed fifteen dollars, and board at the country hotels along the route range from one dollar to one and a half per day. The cost of the whole journey, comprising about six or seven weeks, may be roughly estimated at the maximum figure of \$200 from New York and return. It is proposed to start from Quebec about July 8th and to arrive at Mingan before July 20th. A regular steamer now runs between that beautiful place and Quebec, by which the uncertainties of the Journey are greatly obviated. For further information address, without delay, Prof. Chas. Linden, Buffalo, N. Y.

VFLY-FISHING FOR SHAD.—Hartford, June 19th.—In response to the inquiries in regard to fly-fishing for shad, I would like to give my experience. There seems to be a I would like to give my experience. There seems to be a widespread disbelief in the possibility of taking shad in this manner, but if any one will take the trouble to go to Holyoke, Mass., on the Connecticut River, he may at once have his doubts removed. In company with my friend, Dr. Hudson, the President of the Board of Fish Commissioners of this State, I left hore Friday afternoon, determined to try my new Bethabara wood nine ounce rod. We reached H. after an hour's ride, and found that Mr. Chalmers, who was the first to catch a string of shad on a fly, had made preparations for mo—Dr. El, did net fish—and had put his man and boat at my disposal. As Mr. Chalmers reported a catch of fourteen to his rod for the previous evening, I expected rare sport. But, alas! I had only a fisherman's luck, only one rise. To make it all the more aggravating, the boats on each side of us were hauling them in, though the catch was poor, strong west wind came up just at the hour for fishing, from 7 to S.P. M., and made the water very rough and casting difficult. But that shad can be taken with a fly was demonstrated to my entire satisfaction, and on another occasion was only and taking them is to anchor in a

another occasion I shall hope for better luck.

The common way of taking them is to anchor in a moderately swift current some distance below the dam, and then with a long hand line or a stout pole to let the leader, adorned with four or five flies, float down with the current. The fish are then hauled in hand over hand and taken into the boat with a net.

I counted nearly fifty men and boys fishing from the bridge above us. They use a long line and a sort of grappling hook to lift the fish up with when hooked on the ity. The river was also covered with boats. I counted seventeen at one time, and many of them had four or more lines out at donce.

lines out at once.

lines out at once.

If any of my brother sportsmen wish to try it they can do so until Aug. 12, as fishing with lines is not forbidden until that time. If they go to Holyoke they will find a good hotel and plenty of boats to take then out. The best fishing is in the evening from 6 to 8 o'clock and in the early morning. White, red and brown files are the favorites. Mr. C. tells me that he is accustomed to use light tackle, and to cast as in trout fishing, and as he catches more than anyone else, doubtless this method is the best. I tried it faithfully, but with the result before mentioned. The fish are very gamy, and a five pounder will give sport for half an hour on a light rod. M. D.

mentioned. The fish are very gamy, and a five pounder will give sport for half an hour on a light rod. M. D.

**MAGALLOWAY RIVER.—Little Boys Falls, Magalloway River, June 13th.—Never in the history of mankind have mosquitoes and black flies been so terribly numerous in this section as at the present time. They are literally to be seen by the millions. They smile at tar and sweet oil and the only protection is a pair of gloves and a good head net. I started for my annual tramp May 20th, making my first camp at the Diamonds in New Hampshire. In the big pond I found plendy of trout from one-quarter to one-half pound, and in the little pond took a few pounders. None came up to see any kind of a fly. After three days I tramped twenty miles to the Wentworth Pond, near Umbagog. Here they would not take bait, but rose desperately to the "Red this," "Silver Doctor" and white flies at sunrise and sunset. During five days' stay I got six trout that weighed over two pounds each, and enough to cat that averaged one pound each. Then, with Annas Ward for guide, started for Parmachones Lake via the Magalloway River. We ran over to Lincoln Pond for a day and had splendid sport, at Escohes Falls we took a fish that pulled her hard to the three-pound motch—a regular wolf. I believe that the Mctullucks, two ponds that he fly that averaged two pounds each. Waded in the water up to my hips to get the beat up the "rips" in the thirty-mile "rull." At Parmachenee—the prettiest lake in the northern woods—I had fine sport, but no heavy catches. Joe Danforth's camp has been removed from the middle of the lake, and is now at the upper end, or head. Sportsmen, on reaching the mile carry, by firing two shots will receive two answers from Joe. Then, upon firing a return shot, Joe will send his wagon to bring them to camp. Shall go across to the upper Connecticut Lake to-morrow. This entire country is overrun with fishermen, and I am afraid that nets are being used. A party came up to one of the ponds at 4 P.M., Friday, and returned at 10 A.M

CAMP KENNEBAGO—Indian Rock, Rangeley, Maine, June 14th.—A large number of the members and guests of the Oquossoc Angling Association have visited Camp Kennebago this season. Up to June 11th sixty-four of the Oquossoc Angling Association have visited Camp Kennebago this season. Up to June 11th sixty-four names had been registered, among them J. H. Kimball, Bath, Me; L. B. Reed and James A. Williamson of New York. Mr. Reed had an exciting experience in the capture of two trout at a cast, weighing three and three-quarters and one pound respectively, taken on a seven ounce split bambor od. He was an hour and fitteen minutes in landing them. The fishing is remarkably fine this month.

month.

Rangeley Lakes, Indian Rock, June 17th.—A large number of fishermen have been scattered around our lakes for the last month, and few, if any, have gone away dissatisfied. Messrs. Chase & Sargent, of Haverhill, Mass., have probably made the largest catch. During their stay of three weeks they took two hundred and twenty-seven trout, one hundred of which weighed respectively three pounds and over; five weighed eight pounds and over, So much for a fish story; now for game. Two days ago a large buck cariboo was seen from the steamboat Oguossoe swimming across the river not lifty yards below the club house of the Oguossoc Angling Association, and this morning two deer paddled themselves across on to the same side not twenty rods below the house. Mr. Dana, of your city, was one of the witnesses of this event and can corroborate my statement. Doesn't this look a little as though the woods were full of them.

The Pond-Biddeford, Me., June 14th.—The writer, in company with Dr. Quimby, Frank E. Libby and John Berry, of this city, have just returned from an excursion to Tim Pond, in the northern part of this State. We were in camp only three days and caught about set hundred trout, three hundred of which we were able to bring home and distribute among our friends. The

fishing at Tim Pond is unequalled in any place in Maine. Trout are very gamy, but not large. They run from six to fifteen inches in length. In a good breeze over the lake a person can have magnificent sport. Black files are plentiful, more so than usual. The camp of Mr. Kennedy Smith is a sportsman's home in every sense of the word. He knows just how to cater to one's taste, and is always ready to do anything and everything for one's comfort. We advise our brother trout fishers to give him a call this season, and we guarantee them all the trout they want and a desire to visit him again. F. HAINES

SALMON IN THE SACO-Biddeford, Me., June 21st .-Salmon in the Saco—Biddeford, Me., June 21st—There have been taken during the past two weeks thirteen salmon in the Saco River, just under the falls at this place. This is quite unusual, as seldom have more than one or two been taken during a season heretofore. These have been taken in nets by those dipping for alewives and striped bass, and have weighed from eight to twelve pounds each. One was lost by the breaking of the net, supposed to weight twenty-five pounds. Some very large salmon have been seen within a week trying to leap the falls between Saco and Biddeford. It is hoped by all lovers of fishing that we shall have a fishway constructed here another year. The Saco River thirty years ago feemed with salmon, and we are in hopes to see them here another year. The Saco River time, year teemed with salmon, and we are in hopes to see the here again.

June 22d.—Seven more salmon were taken in the Saco River to-day, making twenty in all thus fur this scason, instead of thirteen as I wrote you. One to-day weighs fifteen pounds, the others about nine each. F. H.

fifteen pounds, the others about nine each. F. H.

THE BEAVERKILL CLUB—New York, June 19th.—How
is the following record for two fly-rods on Balsam Lake,
Willswemee Lake and the Beaverkill ? Saturday, June
12th, 33 trout; Monday, June 14th, 117 trout; Tuesday,
June 15th, 154 trout; Wednesday, June 16th, 107 trout;
Thursday, June 17th, 29 trout—total, 331. All line fish,
Protection pays. The members of the Beaverkill Club
do not expend a large amount of time and money in
travel and expenses and then full to find fish.

The Bifle.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.

WITH our next issue we hope to be able to lay before our and his men were sent over to shoot. The team arrived safely at 4.30 o'clock on the morning of June 18th. A letter from a team member to the FOREST AND STREAM says of the trip that "some member to the FOREST AND STREAM SAYS of the trip that "some of the tam were quite sea sick and did not get fairly on deek until the following Wednesday. Clark, Fisher and Laird were very sick, but are all right now. Jackson, Rathbone and Donaldson have bad colds this morning; sitting up so late last night for the ship to get in gave them severe colds. We passed the time on shipboard in the usual fashion, betting on the run, etc., playing cards, with an occasional shot at the guils and stormy petrel that followed the ship."

The team did not reach Dublin until Tuesday, the 15th, having to endure two days of lionizing. Col. Bodine, however, is in dead earnest, and will sot his men to work at the earliest opportunity. There was the usual blunder made as to the buggang, which did

earnest, and will set his men to work at the earliest opportunity. There was the usual blunder made as to the buggange, which did not follow along after the American style of traveling by cheek, but instead remained behind at Cork. It came up to Dublin on Wednesday morning, the 18th, and no time was lost by the American Team in rattling out to Dollymount. The Irish Team were at work going over the ranges, and they were at 800 yards when the visitors squadded down at the adjoining targets and made a few sighting shots. It may be significant, but not a single bullseys was made as an opening shot. Rathbone and Rockwoll made an opening center, Scott got an inner and Brown an outer, while the others missed the target entirely. The wind was not unfavorable blowing up from the targets.

able, blowing up from the targets.

The regular practice of the American Team began on the 17th, and all of the men fired the full complement of forty-five shots except Jackson, whose rifle broke down. The score stood:—

| | 800 | Yards. | 900 Yards. | 1,000 Fards. | Total. |
|-----------|-----|--------|------------|--------------|--------|
| Farrow | | . 74 | 68 | 74 | 216 |
| Clarke | | . 72 | 69 | 70 | 211 |
| Scott | | | 63 | 64 | 201 |
| Laird | | 72 | 68 | 60 | 200 |
| Brown. | | | 68 | 60 | 199 |
| Fisher | | 68 | 65 | 57 | 188 |
| Rock well | | 63 | 65 | 57 | 185 |
| Rathbone | | 65 | 69 | 50 | 184 |
| Jackson | | . 63 | 59 | _ | _ |

The team suffered under the absence of any flags on the range The team suffered under the absence of any flags on the range, the only whal indicator being a balloon bag fastened on a pole, and which, while good enough to indicate direction, was of no value in showing the force of the sir current. Flags were promised, however, and will be in position. Rathbone was not himself at all, suffering from his old-time complaints, asthma and rheumatism. On the list the men were again on the range. Rathbone remaining in his room at the Shelburne Hotel. The wind was very trying and variable, particularly at 1,000 yards. The scores of the day stood:

| | 200 | I (UT(US. | nuo raras. | 1,000 Laras. | Tour. |
|----------|-----|-----------|------------|--------------|-------|
| Farrow. | | 73 | 69 | 65 | 207 |
| Jackson | | 79 | 69 | 60 | 201 |
| Snott | | 73 | 61 | 64 | 198 |
| Fisher | | | 60 | 61 | 197 |
| Rockwell | | | 63 | 61 | 193 |
| Laird | | 70 | 63 | 58 | 191 |
| Clarke | | | 63 | 62 | 190 |
| Brown | | | 57 | 65 | 190 |
| | | | | | |

On the 19th came a sort of a test between the two teams in the On the lift came a sort of a test overest the victors in the shooting for the Long-range Challenge Cup by the Irish ritlemen and into which competition the Americans were invited. The two teams have corefully avoided discounting the match in an by shooting a full score beforehand on the same day, sidway by shooting a rail score beforement on the same and, such yaide. In the shoot of the 18th seven of the American and ten of the Irish Team competed, the ranges being 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Ten shots were allowed at each range, with two sightling shots. There was a drizzling rain and mist, which much hindered the sightling shots. As the Americans are accustomed to shooting in a good light, it was admitted that the practice could not be taken as a test of their merit. The, following are the individual scores:

| | AMERICAN | TEAM. | | |
|---------|----------|------------|--------------|--------|
| | | 900 Yards, | 1,000 Yards. | Total. |
| Farrow | 48 | 46 | 44 | 138 |
| 8cott | 48 | 47 - | 37 | 132 |
| Clarke | 47 | 45 | 40 | 132 |
| Jackson | | 47 | 4,3 | 131 |
| Wigher | 41 | 90 | 25% | Lind |

Rockwell retired after making six shots, in which he made 13, Brown retired after his ninth shot with a score of 39

| | JRISH TE | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------|
| | 800 Yards. | 900 Fards. | 1,000 Yards. | Total. |
| Milner | | 45 | 4.8 | 148 |
| W. Rigby | 49 | 49 | 45 | 143 |
| J. Rigby | 49 | 47 | 46 | 142 |
| Murphy | 47 | 50 | 43 | 140 |
| Coghian | | 50 | 39 | 132 |
| Banks | | 44 | 36 | 123 |
| Warren | | 46 | R* | 88 |
| Johnson | | 40 | 34 | 116 |
| Joyut | | 40 | 41 | 122 |
| Sullivan | 37 | 41 | ĸ | .10 |
| * Retired. | | | | |
| | | | | |

Monday the 21st found the men at it again, but the flags were not up as promised, and Col. Bodine having decided that only six men should shoot on the American side, and not whom the six should be, the men were, in reality, practicing each on his own merits, without any team practice. Eathbone was himself again, he having struck his particular brand of tea and braced himself up on it. The day was a fine one, clear and still, the scores

800 Varils 900 Yards, 1,000 Yards, Total Bathbone Farrow . . Rockwell Jackson . . Scott... Fisher.

This is the last report which has come to hand, and show the men, with proper handling, may do something creditable. An the men, with proper handling, may do sometaining creditable. An error is made in keeping the men up to so near a date before the match as single atoms, rather than having them put together with equals, and shooting with the proper system of give and take. Instead, the 2674 average for the first six in the last mentioned practice, it should have been 210 at least.

On the Irish side all is cuthuslasm and hard work. One can

standing :-

On the frish so all is chimissism and airn work. One can harken to the notes of busy preparation for beating the Americans at the butts and feasting them at dejemen, and in the ball room. The two tacks, so distinct, are undertaken with an equal amount of heartless and good will, and as heretofore Major Leech is the great guiding spirit in all that is being done. The associais the great guiding spirit in all that is being done. The association has changed its offices from Grafton street to Suffolis street, closely, where Messrs. Rigby, the gun makers, have placed a suite of apartments at the disposal of the Knights of the Ridle. In this sanctum sanctorum conspiracies are hatched and carried through with eelerity, but they have, all of them, either of two objects—to secure the overthrow at the ranges of the sons of Columbia, or to add to the pleasures of their sojourn. The Major, who has been chosen Captain, has already drafted a lengthy programme of competitions, which are to form the basis of selection. The dates fixed for these competitions have been largely availed of by shooters in various parts of Ireland and in England. availed of by shooters in various parts of Ireland and in England. The final selection of the team will be "made by public competitions, open to those qualified to represent Ireland in the International Match for the Elcho Shield at Wimbledon." The competitions are divided into two branches, and may in the rough be startly described and the least the control of the second of the least the least the second of the least the second of the least the classified as primary and final.

The dates on which the men shot were May 8th and 12th, the ome or Dublin folk firing close to the old ground at historic The dates on which the men shot were hay sit and plan, the home or Dublin folk firing close to the old ground at historic Dollymount, whilst others looked after the bullseye at places which to them were most convenient. There is a large number which to them were most convenient. There is a large number of "colts." or novices, patronizing the pastime nowadays, whose fame has not yet crossed the Atlantic, and Messrs. J. P. Murphy, Honry Coghlan, French, Brewster and Warren are among them, unknown outside the ritle circles of the metropolis. These gentlemen are amongst those down at Dollymount, or, to speak more correctly, Rabey. Then, of the old 'uns, we had John and his cousin William Rigby and William Russell Joynt, tolling away in their old postures on the green swarf in front of the targets. Joshus Milner, who is perhaps the best known out West, will make preparation for the match, but neither Edmund Johnson, "Jim" Pollock, R. S. Greenbill, R. G. Goff, Henry Dyas (the "infant boy"), or Ward, of Chester, have as yet signified their in "Jim" Pollock, R. S. Greennil, R. G. 1001, Henry Dysis tille in-fant boy"), or Ward, of Chester, have as yot signified their in-tention of taking arms. Indeed, both Messrs, Johnson and Pol-lock have intimated that they will be no more than anxious spec-tators at this coming match. Johnson will be a decided loss, as he was a really brilliant shot, but the Grafton street goldsmith has been of in Egypt on a holiday, and only returned the other day to find his hands full of business. Whilst the home men were day to into its game excellent work at Raheny, their brethren in arms at Belfast, Fermaugh, Canan, Dundalk, and in London, were pound inr away at the common enemy—the bullseye. Captain Fenton of the Seyonty-seventh, adjutant of the Irish Centennial Team of the Seventy-seventh, adjutant of the Frisa Centennal read.
Major Young, Mr. Plunkett, member of Parliament for Gloucester,
and Mr. Vignoles shot at the Hounslow ranges, near London,
and they report satisfactory work. Then McKenna, Barrett, Jr.,
Brithwaite and Walkington shot at Belfast mother. Murphy at
Dundalk, Capt. Somerset Maxwell over his private ranges at Arly
Cottage, Mountaingart, whilst at Cavan (Dromkeen House,
demeane), Capt. Sanderson, Major Jones and Mr. Adams put up

some encouraging scores.
"Old Reliable," William Rigby and John Rigby are quite in their old form, which means that when they are down at Rubeny. the bullscyc has an especially rough time of it. The captain has reserved to hinself" the power of attering or adding to these rules to meet a contingency." The reservation, it may be said, sounds like a sweeping one, and so in truth it is; but under the circumstances the Major has, as he himself would put it, "done the right thing." Quite as much have those rille matches been regarded as buttles between makers of weapons as amongst those who display a skill in their use. In the early contests it was always found most difficult to ascertain whether the Rigby muz-zle-loader or the American broech-loader had the advantage. In team shooting there was no gainsaying the fact, admitted on all sides, that the weapon of our good friend, Cousin Jonathan, was the more successful. However, in what may be termed individe the bullseve has an especially rough time of it. The captain sides, that the weapon of our good friend, Cousin Journalian, was the more successful. However, in what may be termed individual or single handed contests, such as the Bennett Long Range Match in 1874, and the Abercera two days' match in 1875, the top scores were made by the frish rifles. Subsequently American armorers succeeded in still further improving their methods, and the remarkable scores made by Bruce and others in the and the Femarkanies scores induce by Bruce and outcirs in the Palma Match of 1877, at Creedmoor, all but conclusively settled the superiority of the breech-loading match rifle. No one an-peared to be more thoroughly convinced of this than the captain of the English Eicho Shield Team, and, in the 78 match, almost all the English Eight shot with ofther English or American breechloaders. They, however, sustained a crushing defeat at the hand toaders. Inc., Dept., seven and the bighest some as the land of the Irish Eight, seven of whom used their old and tried muz-zle-loaders, and put on records the bighest score as yet put up in England. In '79, the success attending the breech-loaders was no better, and the riflemen from the Land o'Brown Hosther were victorious. At the termination of this match, Mr. John Rigby, when called out to return thanks for the cheers given for

Ireland (Mr. Rigby had made two hundred and fifteen points, the Ireland (Mr. Rigby had made two nundred and nitreen points, the highest recorded at Wimbledon), said that the Irish Eight would gain their noxt victory by the ald of a breech-loading weapon, and since then the Dublin gun maker has been hard at work to and since then the publishing on linker has both safe to what to perfect the arm he conceived, and to-day the Rigby brecch-loader is in the hands of many of the Irish rifle shots. The Rigby system consists in a certain combination of rifling and builbet applicable to any breech-loading action, the specialty lying in the barreland ammunition, and not in the method of breach closing bullets are much harder than those of the Sharp or Reming-The buildets are much tarder than those of the Sump or account, or neither than the friction between it and the barrel is reduced to the smallest possible amount. English powdor is used, and it is claimed that the necessity for elaborate cleansing is obviated, and moreover, misless that are unaccountable to the shooter are completely explosible. It is quite on the cards that the frish Team will use these new weapons, and if only a part of all that is slaimed for them be true, the Americans will have to look well to their laurels.
On Whit-Monday, May 17th, the shoots began. The scores on

| 800 Yards. | 900 Yards. | 1,000 Yards. | Totals |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| P. J. Murphy 66 | 71 | 67 | 201 |
| Henry Coglan 61 | 66 | 66 | 203 |
| W. R. Joynt 66 | 69 | 65 | 200 |
| R. B. Warren 70 | 68 | 55 | 193 |
| Wm. Rigby 63 | 64 | 61 | 188 |
| L. F. Banks 62 | 66 | 59 | 187 |
| J. K. Milner 66 | 61 | 61 | 181 |
| On the next day's shooting the s | coring stoo | d ;— | |
| Milner 60 | 57 | 85 | 192 |
| J. Rigby 65 | 61 | 59 | 184 |
| W. Rigby 64 | 59 | 59 | 182 |
| Joynt 70 | 57 | 55 | 182 |
| Murphy 58 | 54 | 62 | 374 |
| Coghlan | 61 | 49 | 172 |
| Warren 60 | 44 | 47 | 181 |
| | . 2.541 | 217 | |

All fired with breech-loaders except Milner. Warren used a Reminoton Match Rifle.

On the 21st, there was another of the preliminary tests, the

| Ų | | 800 | Yards. | 900 Yards. | 1,000 Tards. | Totals. |
|---|-----------------------|------|---------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| | Murphy | | BT | 61 | 62 | 190 |
| | Joynt | | . 63 | 59 | 03 | 185 |
| | Coghlan | | 62 | 62 | 60 | 184 |
| | Milner | | | 61 | 61 | 183 |
| | Banks | | | 69 | 57 | 180 |
| | W. Rigby | | | 60 | 61 | 178 |
| | Warren | | | 60 | 57 | 173 |
| | On the 26th, under fa | ir w | eather, | the scoring | ran, at Rah | eny:- |
| | Joynt | | . 65 | 69 | 66 | 200 |
| | Milner | | | 72 | 61 | 199 |
| | J. Rigby | | | 68 | 69 | 191 |
| | Banks | | | 03 | 56 | 188 |
| | Warren | | | 68 | 51 | 185 |
| | | | | | | |

This was the close of the first series of shoots, and the best of three scores each man is shown as follows:

| | May 22. | May 15. | May 17. | May 19. | May 22. | May 26. | Total of Best 3 Scores |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Coghlan Murphy Joynt Warren Milner W. Rigby Banks Jno Rigby | 198 201 198 200 198 | 198 193 183 —————————————————————————————————— | 203 204 200 193 181 188 180 | 174 174 182 151 192 183 | 184 190 185 173 182 178 183 | 200 185 199 188 190 | 599 598 598 578 573 568 551 |

To determine who is to constitute the teams and reserves, a fur-To differentiate who is to constitute the cannot have the and is the of June, each man to fire, on each day, fifteen shots each, at 800 and 900 yards, and twenty shots at 1,000 yards. This competition took place on the North Bull, by the kind permission of Mr. Vernon, of Clontarf Sastle, and as the ground was new to some of Vernon, of Clothart Castles, and as the ground was new to some of the riflemen, each man was given two sighting shots at 800 yards on the first day only. The following gentlemen, having been nominated by the Captain, obtained places without being re-quired to enter the second stage: Maj. Young, Capt. Fenton, Mr. John Rigby, Those invited to enter the second stage were as follows; R. Barnott, Jr., Belfast; Capt. Somerset Maxwell, Cavan; James Murphy, Jr., Dundalk; Henry Coghlan, W. R. Joynt, P. J. Murphy, R. B. Warren, J. K. Milnor, Wm. Rigby, L. F. Banks,

Dublin.

The 4th of June was very unfavorable, blowing great guns at all the ranges, and on the second day, June 5th, the wind was choppy in the extreme. The scores, out of a possible 250, at each range, stood as follows:—

| ŧ | Friday, | Saturday | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | June 4th. | June 5th. | Grand Total. |
| ł | Milner 222 | 227 | 449 |
| ١ | Loynt 217 | 228 | 445 |
| ł | Joynt. 217 P. J. Murphy. 208 | 229 | 437 |
| ١ | Dyas | 231 | 434 |
| ĺ | Corbien 195 | 232 | 427 |
| ŀ | Coghian 195 W. Rigby 204 | 220 | 424 |

In this order of marit the men new stand: Fenton, Young, J Rigby, Milner, Joynt, J. P. Murphy, Dyas, Coghlan, W. Rigby, Bunks.

Since the Americans have arrived in Ireland, the home tes have been stirred up to even better effort. At a practice on the

| ı | 16th inst. the scores stood | | | | | |
|---|--|-----|------------|--------|--------------|---------|
| ı | | 800 | yards. 900 | yards. | 1,000 yards. | Totals. |
| ı | Joynt | | 73 | 70 | 70 | 213 |
| ĺ | Milner | | 67 | 74 | 60 | 210 |
| ı | Dyas J. Rigby Murphy W. Rigby | | 68 | 73 | 68 | 209 |
| Į | J. Rigby | | 65 | 71 | 61 | 197 |
| ı | Murphy | | 67 | 67 | 61 | 195 |
| ı | W. Rigby | | 73 | 84 | 58 | 195 |

CHOICE OF A HUNTING RIFLE .- Corpus Christi, Tex., May 29th Editor Forest and Stream .-Sur: I have waited patiently for the new rifle which would supercede everything as a game weapon in safety, accuracy and rapidity of firing, and to this end I have closely examined all the markets afford. It has not come, unless you take the Winehester rifle, which so far is not in the race, having distanced its competitors. This is plain language, but it is astrue as all plain language should be. I have used the Remington, the Sharps, the Maynard and the Ballard, but while each have their merits, they all have there demerits. For a long time the Winehester was looked upon by me with suspicion, for I feared that there was danger of an explosion in the chamber holding the cartridges, and consequently have never owned one. I will do so, however, so soon as I can dispose of my Pacific rifle, now on hand. I have done considerable shooting with the Winehester, and I can see no difference in its shooting capacities from that of any other first-closer file, while as to its safety have never

better, and I can see no difference in its shooting capacities from that of any other list-clease rifle, while as to its safety. I have never known but one to explode, and that was when the owner tried to shoot it with the muzzle of the barrel illod with mud for six Inches. It simply split open and let the gas out.

Now I am not complaining that other rifled on not shoot well, and for simple target practice have very little choice among the many first-closs rifles; but in a country like Fexas, where a man not unfrequently xels a dozen shots in almost as many seconds; it is vexatious digring or striking a shell out with a kindic or driving it out with a road. I have been through this mill nayself many times in the past year, and I am forced to let experience teach me. Some people, you know, learn botter by experience than any other way. I have come to the conclusion that the Winchester rifle has no superfor for safety and accuracy of shooting, while for rapidity of firing and case in handling it is par excellence by far the best weepon in the market.

while for rapinity of firms and consider a samaniagates parameters by far the bast weapon in the market.

I am not writing this for the benefit of the Winchester Rilling Company at all, for I know none of them, and never expect to know them. I never even met an agent of theirs in my life, but I think it only the proper thing for a man to do when he has I think it only the proper food given much to do when he as learned by experience agood thing to give his fellow men the benefit of that knowledge. And I know of no better channel in which to disseminate knowledge adapted to the sportsanan than the FOREST AND STREAM, for wherever I go if I strike a sports-man Jinds and the six authorither to your paper. I trust all will be conally candid in their criticisms on sporting articles, so we may now from each other what is the proper thing to spend our money for.

THE SIGHTING OF HUNTING RIFLES.

NO. II.

THE back sight is not of so much importance as the front, and One who has nover tried it would be surprised at the accurate shooting he could do with a small front sight and nothing behind but the open barret. Still a back sight is essential for good and reliable work at any considerable distance.

Rold mist be the heart of him who dure attack the Instinonable "healt charter is sight, and I shall contine myself to merely instinating, and that with much fear and trembling, lest I be deemed an iconoclastic monkey, that there may be good shooting done without a buskhorn kind sight. And even if the buckhorn is indispensable, the horas need not be over a foot bigh. The principal use of the horas or sides is to prevent the reflection of light and all consequent glimmering from the corners of the holton motch; and this can be done perfectly on a flat-topped back sight by a little tincture of iodine, ink, or sait water frequently applied. All talk about the sides enabling the eye to find the notch quicker is gaseous, for this all depends upon what the eye is accustomed to. But there is one use that these horns of hillil perfectly—the cutting off of that comprehensive view of the situation that is indispensable for good shooting at crossing or quartering game, and my humtle vision has not yet found any advantage to offset this. Bold must be the heart of him who dure attack the fashionable

toring game, and my humble vision has not yet found any advan-tage to offset this.

Suppose, now, you cut down the big, bungling thing until it is as flat as the "beautiful Christmas story written expressly for this" etc., etc. Then with a duil kuife and hammer sirkle a shal-low notch in the center; then cut away the sides until it is of about half the original which; then widen the notch very gradu-ally until the front sight just fills it, but be very careful how you depen it, for deep notches in the back sight are another fertile cause of shooting too high ct. 100 low. Now get this sight well cause of shooting too high or too low. Now get this sight well rusted with iodine or something else and try it a few days before you pass judgment. If in a few days' trial, throwing it up to the eye you cannot find the notch as soon as the notch in the buckborn, then slope away or cut down the shoulders until the notch stands in an apex, or in a little cupola, and I'll warrant it now as easily found as with the aid of any amount of big sides. now as easily found as with the and of any amount of big sides, secops, etc., though it will take a little practice to do it. There is no earthly need of a broad back sight. One-third of an inch wide is plenty, and even a quarter is good enough, and a deep, wide noteh is a nuisance, the former making it difficult to prewide noted is a mosaite, the former making it diment to pre-serve the elevation, the latter causing too much of the glimmer of light and consequent uncertainty of both center and eleva-tion. One can do as good shooting over a straight, narrow base sight without any notch at all as with ordinary sight, the superior accuracy of the horizontal line shooting balancing the inferior retrical line shooting; which latter, however, is far better than one would suppose. As between the big buckhorn sight and a straight-topped piece of iron one-fourth of an inch wide without horn, notches, or scoops of any kind, I would not hesitate a straight-topped piece of iron ome-fourth of an inch wide without horns, notches, or scoops of any kind, I would not heistate a moment to take the latter, on account of the superior horizontal work that can be done with it. But1 do not mean to say that good shooting cannot be done with the buckborn sight. I only contend that the sides are too much in the way of the sight for good running shooting. And this can be largely obviated by cutting mays most of the sides, still leaving a slight scoop in the center. The question of shape, however, is so much one of what he eye is accustomed to that it is idle to expect much unanimity of opinion upon it.

Of somewhat the same nature as the question of shape is that of fineness of the sight. The cye can get used to very fine sights, and very good shooting can be done with very cense ones; but fine ones are bad in the woods and bad lights, while they are always liable to deceive one by the fineness of the point of the front sight. The notch of the back sight can, however, hardly be too fine or too shallow for any one whose eyes are good.

For a back sight, Lyman's patent sight possesses some great advantages. I found out long ago that about as accurate shooting could be done with the common peep sight when the holewas reamed out to double the ordinary sign, and can be so peep sight on game, and enables one to do first-rate shooting at moving marks, using the open I rout sight. The way finds at moving marks, using the open I rout sight. The way finds at moving marks.

Ins reaming tenues as the understand since interest attenting at tenues of peep sight on games and combine one to the first-rate shooting at moving marks, using the open front sight. The eyen finds the center of the large hole as soon as the gun comes up and finds the center of the large hole as soon as the gun comes up and finds it near enough for practical purposes. I also vasily improdes a find of sight by understand purposes. I also vasily improdes a country of the sight part of the sides around

sights on a hunting-tifle are a delusion and a snare. The remark is fat with truth; yet it is misleading, nevertheless. No one has spoken more strongly than I have of the hunter's fattal facility in overestimating distance, or of the difficulty of judging distance under the ever shifting conditions of the field. But the remedy is not to discard elevating sights. Just so surely as the game is beyond the natural point blank of the rifle, just so surely must the line of fire be held above it. Whether this be done by taking a "coarse bead" on the front sight, by holding over the animal with a "fine bead," by having the rifle sighted to an artificial point blank, by a fixed high back sight, or by adjusting an elevating sight, the difficulty of elevating distance is precisely the same. And of these four ways, the most reliable is a good elevating sight, and with the same. And of these four ways, the most reliable is a good elevating sight, quickly and accurately worked, provided you have it thoroughly tried and marked at different distances. The worst of all is the "coarse bead," which is nearly worthless beyond 150 or 200 yards. Holding over is also quite uscless at any considerable distance. The fixed high sight, or artificial point blank, is very good for the pinns, or where the majority of shots are much beyond the untural point blank. But it is be fixed for 200, and with most rilles for 150, it is fust as necessary to hold under at haif the sights on a hunting-rifle are a delusion and a snare. The remark

vond the natural point blank. But if it be fixed for 200, and with most rilles for 150, it is just as necessary to hold under at half the distance, as it would be to hold over at the whole distance with a rille not so sighted. And beyond its point blank, it is little better than a rifle level sighted. As I said before, Lyman's elevating principle is better than the common sliding sight, and rises high enough for all distances at which it is worth while to shoot at gauen at all. But I fy ou use the common sliding peep sight on the stock, try this plan: Sight your rifle with the open sight to 100 yards, and use this for all work up to 150—that is, what you think is 150. You will find that

"Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, When our deep plans do fail,"

When our deep plans do fail," and will get more game at what you consider 150 yards by shooting level, than you will by allowing for the distance. Next find the 150 yards point for the sliding sight, and put a drop of solder on the track so that it cannot get below. Then mark the 200, 250 and 300, etc., yard points. Now, if you carry it at the 250 point, a moment's glance will causble you to slide it to the 200 or 300 mark, and you can slide from any point to the 150 without looking at it, because the solder stops it. And you had better use the 150 mark for what you think is 200, etc., or, in other words discount all your estimate of distance about 25 or 30 per cent, and even more in the woods, or at long distances. A peep sight of some kind is absolutely indispensable for accurate work at over 200 yards, and it had better be used even at 150, it possible. The common step-ladder elevators of the buckborn

rate work at over 220 yards, and it had better be used even at 159, it possible. The common step-indder elevators of the buckborn sight are of very little use beyond the second or third step. I know that the dirt can be made to fly close to a stump or rock at 390 or 400 yards with them, and even further. But game does not tarry because dirt files around its heels, or over its back. It is hard enough to touch it at that distance with any sight, and noth-

ing will do but the best you have.

It is the same with leaf sights, or any other mode of elevating open sights on the barrel. The first elevation is pretty good, the second passable, the third dubious, etc.

Telescopic sights are not such an advantage as one would sunpose; for the globe and peep are good enough to 300 or 400 yards, provided you know your distance. And this important provise makes nearly all snorting at game beyond those distances almost useless, especially when the difficulty is increased by effect of sun, shade, wind, etc.

A short time ago a correspondent of Forest and Stream pub-A short time ago a correspondent of FOREST AND STREAM published a lotter from a friend in Montana, dated Beb. 20th, or thereabouts, in which he stated that on one day he had killed ten deer, and the next day in going for them killed five more, and added, "What do you think of that?" The friend who published the letter opened this question to the world in general. Anyhody who knows anything about deer, knows that deer in the far North by the 20th of Feb., especially after such a writer as the last has been in Montana, are so poor that they almost need to be propped up to shoot at, that the bale is almost through the hite, and they almost need to be the proped up to shoot at, that it he she is almost through the hite, and they grain is so thick that the bide is almost worthless. The half-starved deer generally yard and buddle when the snow is very deep, and at such times are always very tame. Our friend might have utilized the bair for plastering, and the rest of the carcasses, with the hide on, for lanterns. He might also have found ready sale for them for half-racks, as they would need no erving, there being nothing to preserve; for I know not what

else he could do with them.

What do I think of that? Excuse me; I have too much respect for pork to institute any comparisons.

If sporting papers will continue to publish such things, I wish

they would make a special department of it, so that it will be easy to skip. I would suggest for it the name of "Blood Snuffer's Corner."

T. S. VAN DYKE.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3lst.—The sixteenth competition (and which proved the final one) by the "C. S. and F. Club" for the Baker Medal took place to-day, and was won for the fifth time by Mr. Weston, who now becomes the owner. He was closely followed by Mr. Gindelin, and as each had won it four times much interest was manifested as to the result, which lay in doubt between them up to the last shot fired. The following is the score; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; is shots at Massachusetts. Creedmoor target:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | AI. | C_* |
|-----------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|------|-----|---------|-------|
| J. R. Weston 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 10 | Ð | 12 | 12 | 11 | - 33 | 11 | 10-153 | 67 |
| M, Gindelin11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. Doughman 7 | 10 | 11 | - 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 12 | Ð | 11 | 12 | - 6 | 11-147 | 61 |
| L. Fender11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (†. Henson11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. T. Disney 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| H. Stickles 9 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 7 - 123 | 56 |
| O. Topf10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 11 | - 9 | 0 | 8 | - 8 | - 9 | 0 | 9-121 | 55 |
| W. Hall 4 | 6 | ő | 11 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 9 - 120 | 57 |

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17th .- The following scores were made by the Rod and Gun Riffe Club, at their weekly meeting, Tuesday, June 15tb; 200 yards, possible 50. Weather was cloudy all the afternoon; light good; wind moderate from southeast,

| shifting s | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|--|------|--|--|----|----|--|----|----|---|---|-----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|--------|
| Mayott | | | | | | | | | | | | | i | | . 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Б | 4 | 4 | 4 | 445 |
| Kniet | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | į. | | | 4 | i | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | б | 4 | 4 | 4-44 |
| Arms | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | , | . 1 | 6 | 4 | б | 4 | 5 | Б | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5-44 |
| Gorham . | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4-43 |
| Wilson | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . } | 5 | 4 | £ | 4 | 5 | 是 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4-43 |
| Gibson | | ٠. | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | ŀ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 - 43 |
| Van Vlac | ĸ. | ٠. | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | 4 | ŀ | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 42 |
| Cooley | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 8 | 'n | 4 | 4 | 4 | £1 | 4 | 3 | В | 4 | 5-41 |

BOSTON, Mass., June 18th.—Hammoth Rufe Gallery.—The third week in the Excelsior Rife Match at this favorite resort has caused a change in the position of the leading competitors in the match daily. Although no clean scores have been made as yet, the competition has been lively, and Mr. Richardson was the only one one sight by cutting away the too hand part of the shess around the boles on as to leave it like a little loop. Lyman's sight cards, these principles still farther with a vasity better elevating principle for a hunting sight than a common one.

L Some eminent sportsman, I forget who, has said that elevating list with 189. Mr. Frank Hollist second on the lat, with 184 Mr. S.

Canterbury is third, with 185; followed by Mr. F. Jones, with 185, but outranked by Canterbury. Mr. U. A. Pollard is next on the list, with 180, but, in justice to Mr. Pollard, it should be said that his business has been such that it was impossible for him to compete only once or twice. List month, and his shooting is not up to balance of the story, and show the standing of the leading com-petitors for the ten cash prizes in the match; 50 yards; rounds,

| 8; possible 40; five s | cores to win, or possible: | 200: |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| E. F. Richardson | | |
| Frank Hollis | | |
| | | |
| F. Jones | | 37 37 37 37 37—185 |
| U. A. Pollard | | 36 36 36 36 36-180 |
| Gordon McKenzie | | 35 35 36 36 37-179 |
| E. W. Law | | 85 85 86 86 36-178 |
| | | 35 35 35 36 37-178 |
| Isace P. Gragg | | 34 35 35 36 36—176 |
| | | 34 31 35 36 37-176 |
| | | 35 35 35 35 35—175 |
| | | 35 35 35 35 35-175 |
| | | 34 34 35 35 36-174 |
| | Z | |
| | | |
| | | |
| H. C. Smith. | | 33 34 34 34 35-170 |
| | | 33 33 34 34 35—169 |
| A. C. Staples | | 33 33 33 34 35-168 |
| O. T. Hart | | 83 83 83 84-166 |
| | | 33 33 38 33 38—165 |
| A. C. Goodspeed | | |
| | | G. E. R. |
| | | |

Pachting and Canoeing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

YACHTING NEWS.

Publishing Compuny, New York."

YACHTING NEWS.

What Did It.—The brilliant victories of Mischief are still the chief topic of yachtanen in the city, and even our contemporaties have been accussed and aiready clamor with very poor logic owner went to the expense of having a well-known designer got him up a set of lines for a racer, then put his money fine a costy from huil and perfect rigging, and now a how it padsed in a mild experient with the content of the content

skim dish theories of so-called princiteal men?

American Evnemprings.—Our book sellers and importors have an cyo to business. For six weeks past we have been pestered with demands for Dixon Kemp's new edition of Yacht and Boat Salling. We have scoured the town in scored of it, from the biggest to the smallest house in the business. Some "expected" conjugate to the smallest house in the business. Some "expected" months or so; most had "never heard of it;" others looked in blank amazement, and turned to their dictionaries to find out the menning of the word "yacht;" they had never heard it before in all their horn days! Since the foliagra AED Synchax took yacht the sport in its columns, the detaund for yachting literature has grown a hundred fold. Cannot something be done to wake up the sleepy trade to this line of their business?

THE CONFORT.—Mr. Lord is delighted with the performance of his new wave-line cuttor, designed by Mr. John Hysiop, of the is new wave-line cuttor, designed by Mr. John Hysiop, of the a mugnificent sea boat, "as easy as a rocking chair." There will be lors more like her in New Bedford waters before long. Barting a few matters of detail and littings for the special purposes of Mr. Lord, the Comfort comes very near to the compromes between outter and sloop which we hope to see extensively introduced.

A CAT ASTRAY.—The following we clip from the London F[cld, We trust-it will be a lesson to those whose only capacity as writers or critice on yachting affairs is based upon jamae and vulgar or critice on yachting affairs is based upon jamae and vulgar had been supported by the property of the property

sort of an elephant at a fair.

AND STILL THEY COME—The audient school of bounding beam must think the world upon its head. As they take practice only for their made, practically the school of bounding beam must think the world upon its head. As they take practice only for their made, practically a school of the school of the school of the school of the school of the school of the school of the way school of the school

rachts and their rigs must be modified—that is the length and breadth of it. Those who do not see this are living in the past, and are not alongside of the progress of the times.

CLYPLIAND YACHT CLUM—At the last meeting Messrs, Henry Brooks, Jas, Gibsen, D. C. Powers, W. C. Cunningham, Jas, Johnson, M. C. Maxon and J. P. Walsh were elected mombers. Correspondence was received to the effect that the xeother states of the control of the c

Frank H. Sucad.
CLAYFON REGATTA,—A race will be sailed at Clayton, N. Y.,
July 4th, open to all comers. Prizos \$50, \$25 and \$15.

NAILASSET YACHT CLUE.—The Nahasset Y. C., having voted to
disband, will give a farewell dimerat Taft's florel, Point Shirley,
Boston, Mass, July 33, ut 7 r.M. Subscriptions should be sent
before June 25th to the Committee, Mesers, P. Grant, Jr., J. P.
Hawes, H. G., Hall and Philip Little, care J. P. Haves, S. Broad
Further sport among the swall fry in Boston waters. Its membership was strictly confined to eligible persons, and its fleet formed
one of the most emergetic and prosperous "training schools" in
America. We all orgete exceedingly the Humby where clubs in
pel the dousing of the colors of the N. Y. C. disess exigencies compel the dousing of the colors of the N. Y. C.

SRAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The growth and popularity of the club is flattering to the others and an indorsement of the policy presunced in encouraging the Continthan and scientific features are considered in the continuation of th

TUE ATALANTA.—This schooner, with her owner (Mr. W. R. Ver-milye) and Mr. Chas. G. Franklyn and party, arrived at Hallfax. N. S., June 18th, bound to Labrador. All well.

THE GWENOLEN.—This sloop, built by Woods Brothers. East Boston, now owned by Messis. Loveloy & Binner, of New York Law proven both fast and weatherly. She is a keel heal, 21 ft. 4, 12 ft. beam and 7 ft. draft, with about 1,500 pounds from on her keel. Bridonce that draft, keel and low ballast are compatible with speed.

with appendix use draft, keet and low ballast are compatible with appendix the state of the low sassied June 13th in a lively wind from northeast, accompanied was sailed June 13th in a lively wind from northeast, accompanied Kobbins' Reef Ducy; thence around Fort Lafayette, back to start; distance, ten miles. In the cabin class Lotes won by a close shave of 59s, from Commodore Beams' keel sloop Marie, the Montesty being distanced. Excelsion, in the class for open stoops, and a suited and Family B.

Excellent Values Comp.

and Famy B.

EMPIRE YAORT CLUB.—The fourth annual regains of this club was sailed June IIIh over the usual club course to Gangway Buoy was a supersection of the course of Gangway Buoy ways. Tragarthen and H. W. Beccher won in the cubin sloop classes, Blanche, Theo, W. Recess and Sophia Emma the open sloops and Tarantella in the class for entamarans.

The INTIDUID.—This schooper (N. Y. Y. C.), Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, has been reported as having arrived safely at Cowes. England.

LAUNCHED.—At Trenton, Ont., June 18th, a new six-ton cutter, built by Cuthbert, for Mr. Geo. D. Nichol, of Toronto. She will be put in commission as rapidly as possible.

KINGSTON REGATTA—An open regatta will be sailed at Kingston Out, on Dominion Day. "Three classes, drst prizes \$100, \$60 and \$30, and second prizes \$30, \$30 and \$40. Thried prizes of \$10 and \$5 in the two smaller classes. The Oswego foce will have yet to Kingston with the steam barge classes will go to Texas and enter a race there." Entries to be made to the Secretary, Mr. Jos. Swift, before Wednesday evening, June 30tb. Entrance monoy, \$10, \$5 and \$3.

ing, June 2006. Enterance money, 516, 55 and 52.

The Kentra.—At the recent World's Regette at Providence the Herreshofts furnished one of their famous launches, the Kelpie, as judges and press boat. The Rhole Island Press, to speaking of the efficient service rendered by her as judges, police and press boat, asys: "She has behaved finely during hor three days' service, and won many encominus, and so has Capt. Chas, K. Herreshoft, who handled her. Always well and prompt to to the cight for the offentines perplexing service upon which he wassengared, and the gentlemen of the committee speak in the highest terms of satisfaction of his services." Their torpeds boat opposed the day by successfully intig a torpedo, the water being throw to a height cavecesfully intig a torpedo, the water being throw to a height caveced for the complete and the providence of the control of the control of the surface

ROYAL CANADIAN,—The Royal Canadian Y. G. sailed their opening cruise from Toronto, June 18th. There was a whole sail breeze from northwest. The Commodore, Mr. Boswell, hoisted bis flag aboard the Madcap, and the following yachta answered the signal: Alerm, H. Blesco; Orlole, H. Leya; Cognicse of Deferia, Major Gilford; Rited, Mr. Kersteman; Inoipine, Mr. W. H. Howand, and Nagarra of Law To Conneces partied company squadron tactics by signal from the flagship.

SALISBURY POINT REGATTA.—Was sailed June 18th, Course eight nules. Won by La Papiollon, Kimbai and Lundberg, in lh. 35m. 58s., seating Psyche, Sciid, Clara, Mand, Ripple, Millinee, Gracie and Madalide.

Gracie and Adelaide.

The Nauthan Adelaide.

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sitions.

HUNT'S MAGAZINE—Why cannot we have a "Mag." in America like Hunt's All efforts to establish a purely yacthing magazine seem to have failed for want of brains and ordinary business tact. The thing can be made to pay, for there is much that we cannot, for want of space, publish in these columns, and there is material enough which is more suitable to the pages of a magazine than those of a sporting journal. No sooner is an attempt made to publish something of the columns, and them and to publish something of the columns, and them are the publish something of the columns, the same training the last six months to full a couple of monthlies. Who will float the thing? Hunt's for Mag contains lots of attractive reading and an excellent roview of Mr. Kemp's new edition of "Yacht and Boat Skiling."

and Boat Sailing."

YACHTING GUIDE.—Under the title of "Yachting Guide and Tide Tables." Mr. Andrew Thompson, 14 Duke street, London, publishes a neut and useful little work for British yachtsmen, repliete with information as to yachts dimensions, the tides, pilots, pilots and pilot pilo

want. Let us have a plain volume, with no money spent for fancy cover and tinted paper, but all the funds put into "matter" which will do the most good.

The Horne of Horne Sterbes—The summer months have opened busity at the constructing and machine shops of the Herreshord Manufacturing Company, Bristol, R. I. They have in course of which will be completed about the 25th of this month. Sho will be used for planting young fish at the headwaters of rivers and bags, and will be an important addition to this useful organization. In the machine shop an engine and coil boiler of 25-horse power are for rever navigation. The steamer Activite, belonging to Prof. Alexander Agasiz, has just been fitted out with a coil boiler and compound engine, new shaft, serw, etc., beside which the internal arrangements have been altered, and she is now ready to the docks are two launches, which have been recently built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company for the United States have service. They are secured to the plor immovably, working their serves twelve bours doily. In the immovably, working their serves twelve bours doily. In the immovably, working their serves twelve bours doily and the immovably and the docks are two launches, which have been recently built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company for the United States naval service. They are secured to the plor immovably, working their serves twelve bours doily. In the immovably, working their serves twelve bours doily. In the immovably, working their serves twelve bours and the individual of the proper of the port of the plor immovably, working the serves of the proper of the plor in the plor immovably, working the serves of the proper of the plor in the plor of the company of the plor of the plor immovably, working the serves of the plor

Kelpie served general uses, carrying press reporters, etc., and the torpedo bont was for the use of the referees.

EASTERN YAUIT CUIR—Editor Forcel and Stream:—In compliance with the Commodor's order a face of seventeen vessels renace with the Commodor's order a face of seventeen vessels renace with the East combined to render the occasion a success. As each year the East, combined to render the occasion a success. As each year the East, each intended to render the occasion a success. As each year the East combined to render the occasion a success. As each years a success we have the success of the East of the

THE LARGEST CLUE.—Although incorporated only in 1871 the Eastern Yacht Club, Hoston, has grown rapidly in the number of its members and in its aquadron, until now it has more yachts ilying its burgee than any other club in America. It may be termed the schooner club of this continent, having 41 two stickers, besides 4 steamers, 2 cutters, and 29 sloops. The regular members foot up30, besides 41 honomery in the new club book for 1890, and by this time the former probably exceed 350. These figures place the Eastern Yacht Club in the lead.

loof up 340, besides 11 honorary in the new club book for itsel, and by this time the former probably exceed 355. These figures place the Eastern Yacht Club in the lead of the Lastern Yacht Club in the lead of the Eastern Yacht Club in the lead of the Eastern Yacht Club in the lead of the Eastern Yacht Club in the lead of the Eastern Yacht Club in the whole of the Eastern Yacht Club in the whole of the Eastern Yacht Club in the whole of the Eastern Yacht Club in the Well-earned filled the "meding club of America." The printed programme, covering the events of the whole osseen, it is model in its way, and we wish our clubs south of the St. Johns would adopt the Well-earned title of the "meding club of America." The printed programme, covering the events of the whole osseen, it is model in its way, and we wish our clubs south of the St. Johns would adopt in the work of the Well-earned title of the Pearley Factor in the Well-earned title of the Well-earned tit

holding up the R. N. S. Y. S. as an example of spirit and efficiency?

The aumber of cutters has greatly increased in the squadron, showing that such yachis will incurrish by choice when not handishord the state of the state o

ROSTON YACHT CLUB.

UNION REGATTA, JUNE 17TH.

UNION REGATTA, JUNE ITTH.

A NY one who imagines that quackery is necessary to bring more starters to the line need only gluace at the list of entries and the number finishing in the recent union regatist of the li, Y. C. With many Estarter clubs the question is becoming how to restrict entries rather than how to encourage them. It is almost a physical impossibility to get the large fleets away satisfactured in the large fleets away satisfactured in the large fleets away satisfactured in the same interest in the sport there would be no buby's cry for bandicaps, and all sorts of leading string and bolstering arrangements to remark the sport there would be no buby's cry for bandicaps, and all sorts of leading string and bolstering arrangements to from the cast, and the heavy-weather follows for bandicaps, sixteen miles; third and fourth classes, incoming second class, sixteen miles; third and fourth classes, incoming second class, sixteen miles; third and fourth classes, incoming second class, sixteen by less than a minute, but amount of the Mechicle's recent provess in New York, beat the whole lot, and would have landed liret money but for the fact that she carried two bunds in an experiment of the second. The Winhole, a Horreshoff creation, got tawk with first prize to her class, as a matter of course. She is saling very well with the ballast on her keel. Earney was disqualified for wrong start, and Carlan for satting wrong course. The measure-the willower cannot be placed with certainty. As far as their time is concerned, the following table will show:

FIRST CLASS.

Actual Corrected time.

Correcte time.
II. M. 4 10 4 17 18 Actual time.

H. M. S.
1 51 27
4 53 52
4 32 47 Carolino Alice. . . Brenda . Madcap. 4 32 Time not 4 27 4 33 4 44 4 51 t ta 13 00 42 23 Siren.... Effie Imperia.. SECOND CLASS. 49 51 228 29 20 223 41 45 55 28 Anna M Nimber 10 1 41 05 26 43 THIRD CLASS. Elr..... Banshce . Expert ... Wanderer Allie.... Judith... Posie . . . Eureka.. Ledaedaizzie.... Inknowi reronica kumeret kunbeam Sunbean Violetta Ecbo.... Fearless Fairy.. FOURTH CLASS. Flora Lee 09 18 18 08 27 20 30 42 17 Rocket Glance Dolly Varden Inez Curiew

NEWBURYPORT YAGHT CLUR.—The first regatta of this year was sailed on the Merrimae, June 17th. Rohomian, Messes, Pierce & Lock, won in that class in th. 17m. 45s. Clylle. W. C. Thompson, won in second class, and Keterala, B. Davis, in third class.

won in second class, and Ketarah, B. Davis, in third class.

New Riprodul Yakre Claim—The new club house on Pape's Island was formally opened June 16th. A review of the fleet under Commodore Francis. Hathaway, schooner Petrles, was held in the atternoon. A ten-mile course was safted, but the scrub racing came to nothing, owing to tack of wind. Addie finished litest, followed by Ariel, Indokent, Painter, Peerles, Sparke, Mystery, Metric, Uller, Bonnic, Stanlight, Juetta, Molly, Steash and Polly. A reception took place in the evening. The club now numbers 275 niembers, one steamer, live schooners and twenty-five sloops, be-sides the cutboosts.

HIGH SPEED STEAM YACHTS.

HIGH SPEED STEAM YACHTS.

NEW YORK ERS like to be considered fast, and when they build yachts, especially if propelled by steam, the main if not only idea is to obtain a high rate of speed, something which shall exceed anything yet achieved. It was naturally supposed that exceed anything yet achieved. It was naturally supposed that build be supposed that the suppose of the suppo

tem followed in her construction. The builders are confident, and will, we believe, guaranice higher rates when called upon. If we are asked to assign the reason for the lack of high speed in New York built yealth, and to explain the phenomenal perfect that the property of the property

VALUE OF BULKHEADS.

Billior Forest and Stream:—
The recent sad calamity in the Sound occasioned by the sinking of the Narraganest by collision will bring to the mind of every one conversant with nautical matters the fact of the great state of

ressels. Bristol, R. I., June 18th.

BYMOG.K. I. June 18th. We entirely concur with our correspondents in relation to the necessity of devoting a little more mechanical skill and a little less gurgeous and ostentatious display to our river steamers. Many vachts are open to the same criticism.

THE GOOD OLD KEEL.

Taffords us great pleasure to publish the following terse and I alfords us great pleasure to publish the following terse and witty appeal in favor of the good old keel, from no less an authority than Henry Sterrs, Esq. The composition was delivered as a speech before the New York Yacht Club at their recent annual dinnor, and pointedly refers to what is patent to un-prejudiced observers, that keel yachts can be built every bit as fast as center-hoards:—
"I had hoped that some one of the owners of the keel schooners

would have responded to this toast. The subject of keels and center-boards has been for a long time a prolific theme for discussion, and the respective owners of each of these kinds of vessels have proved conclusively to the world in general and themselves in particular that their own boats are much superior to the others in speed, comfort and safety in all kinds of weather, particularly when it blows. They thoroughly understand the subject, and

when it blows. They thoroughly understand the subject, and talk very learnedly about it, to the editinction of the public at large, and with great satisfaction to themselves. "The matter has been so often and so thoroughly argued by both sides that I am afaid there is little left for me to say which would be either new or interesting, and if I fail to convince you that the keel schooner is the best versel, the keel schooner owners will the keel schooner is the nest vessel, the keel schooner owners will have nobody to blame but themselves, in not having chosen someone more competent for the task.

"I want it distinctly junderstood, however, that I am not to

suffer professionally for any remarks that I may make which might be construed as detrimental to center-board vessels, for if any non-board owners believe in center-boards, and want one built, I am ready to take back all I have said or may say to their dis-paragement. I learn that one of our oldest and best yachtsmen is to respond to the center-board schooner toast. He will undoubtto respond to the center-board vessels are vasily superior to keel boats. He will tell you what is perfectly true, judging from his own experience, but when you take into consideration that his experience has been limited to the ownership of two boats—one a keel schooner, not a first-class boat, and the other one of the Reci senconor, no a insertions to an area of the other control of the most famous and fast salling center-board craft that this or any other club ever possessed—I think it will be obvious that my center-board friend's opinion in this case should not be entitled to that weight which it would have is the minds of all yachtsmen to that weight which it would have in the inities of an year-state on any other subject connected with yeaching. I myself have had not any such apportunity of comparison, and therefore can look at the subject unbiased by any previous projudices. But even were it otherwise, it is susseptible of proof by mathematic that the keed, boat is much the batter and more reliable vessel.

It can be shown that we get better proportions in the circumscribed area of the parallelopipedon in keel boats than In center-boards. We also get a much lower center of system, and center-noards. We also get a much lower center of System, and while the meta center may not be as high, still we can regulate the distance between the meta center and the center of system better in the keel boat, and these two points are the true guides to stability and safety. Again, by getting a greater distance beto stability and safety. Again, by getting a greater distance between the center of system and the water line in keel boats finan can be done in center-boards, we certainly deriven benefit from the increased pressure of water between these two points. Furthermore, the stability being mostly artificial, the requisite amount of stability to the amount of power or sail can be accurately determined, thereby insuring a thoroughly safe boatwhich result has not been and cannot be reached with centerboards.

"I have now demonstrated theoretically, practically and mathe matically that the keel boat is the only kind of craft worthy of notice by the thorough sca-going yachtsman.
"Hefore concluding, I will trespass upon your patience for a few moments to glance briefly at the keel boat from three im-

portant points of view not hitherto touched upon namely the

portant points of view not hitherto touched upon, namely, the historical, the postical and the artistic.

"First, the historical point of view. The very earliest keel boat of which we have any suthentic second unit sentered upon the page of history as the Ark, commanded by Capt. Nonh. The newspapers of that period having all been destroyed, we have no records of her qualities as far as regards speed, and we find her name connected with but one important race, namely, the human race, which to-day would cut a very small figure had she rot hears it stands howevery. A No It been variety three annears. human race, which to-day would cut a very small ligure had she not been a stanch, seaworthy, A No.1 keel yacht. There appears to be no doubt that at one time at least she was fast, very fast, upon Mount Ararat, and her captain and crew appear to laree been eminently satisfied with her performance in that regatiar She distanced all her competitors, and left them so far behind that they have never been heard of since. As they are now some that they have never been neard of since. As they are now some 6,000 years behind time, they would probably be ruled out of the race, even should they yet arrive. It is probable that the rest were center-board boats, which fact would account for their failure to put in an appearance, as the weather upon that occasion tature to put it at appearance, as the without doubt, camb of price was exceedingly storiny, and they, without doubt, camb of price in the heavy gale which prevailed, and which nothing but a keel boat could have hoped to live through. This 'melancholy result appears to have put a damper upon center-boards for many succeeding centuries, and it is only within the last lifty years that they have begun to emerge from obscurity, and are now strug-gling to recover from the utter demoralization consequent upon that untoward event.

that untoward event.

"Since then the cele loat has sailed triumphantly down the sea of time, and has survived the wreck of empires which it raised to the zenith of commercial prosperity. We behold the keels adapting themselves to the various tastes of the successive nations of antiquity, diverse and changing as to her upper structure, but always with the same deep, underlying principle of keel. At one time she appears the gorgeous galley of Cleopatra, adorned with sliken sails, bearing that illustrious but scantily-clad young woman on her various missions of love and vengeance across the blue waters of the sparkfleg Addalle. Again we behold her (not Cleopatra, but the keel boat) carrying Commodore Julius Carsar with his cohorts of Roman noses to the shores of Great Britain and distributing civilization and the ars and selences among the and distributing civilization and the arts and sciences among the and distributing civilization and the arts and sciences among the benighted inabitiants of that heathen island. Still later, we see her wafting Captain Columbus and his crew of adventurous mariners over the trackless wastes of the unexplored Atlantic, on a voyage of discovery, with whose momentous results probably most of us are more or less familiar. Where would now be the British llon had it not been for Commodore Caesar and his keet boats? Instead of standing on the Tower of London, with bristing mane and erected tall, rearing definee to the world, be would have been stiting upon his baunches in his native care on the british of the Thanes, glaring with hungry ever upon a on the banks of the Thames, glaring with hungry eyes upon a howling wilderness. Where would now be the American eagle, had it not been for Captain Columbus and his keel boats? Not where he now is, perched upon the dome of the Captal at Washington, surrounded by a halo of Star Spangled Banuers and Fourth of July orations, and waxing fat upon the inexhaustible supply of of July Orations, and waxing it in a point liet measurable supply of buncombe which flows continually from the halls beneath him. Instead of enjoying all this luxury, be would be sitting upon a stump beside some solitary lake in the Rocky Mountains, igno-niniously watching for a chance to steal from some fish-hawk his hard-carned supper. Without the assistance of these keel boats one-half the globe would be a trackless forest, and the civ-ilization of the world would be confined to the mainland of the

Eastern continent.

"Thus we see, that the keel boat is preëminently the boat of history, and is associated upon its pages with many of its most glorious and important achievements. We also find that it is the only kind of ressel recognized by literature, poetry, painting and the arts. We read of "The hardy membranics" but it.

and the arts. We read Of ""Tho hardy mariner whose keel plows through the realm of un-discoverd seas," and not 'the hardy mariner whose conter-board plows through the, realm of undiscovered scas." Also

" 'The thunder laden fleet

Whose cleaving keels o'er the rebellious crest Of angry ocean ride,'

and not

Whose cleaving conter-hourds o'er the rebellious crest
Of angry ocean ride.'
"Instances innumerable like these might be cited to prove that poetry not only deals exclusively with keel boats, but also con-siders the keel itself an essential element in their construction. siders the keel item at essential telements in their consecution. This fact is applicable in an equal degree to painting. Who everswe an idealized boat represented on the cunvas with a center-board's Take, for instance, that celebrated series, Cole's 'Voyage of Life.' Do we behold that allegorical infant embarking in his allegorical boat with an allegorical center-board sticking up in the middle? By no means. A genius at once as poetical and practi-cal as Mr. Cole would never think of intrusting as important a matter as the 'Voyage of Life,' to anything else than a keel boat, "And now to return to the level of actual life, and the circle of

And now to return to the level of actual risk that the Greek of our own observation and experience. I would ask what description of craft has reflected the greatest credit upon the association to which we belong? What kind of a vessel was it that twenty five years ago left this port, and, having crossed the Atlantic to meet on the other side the assembled yach fleets of Europe, sailed a true, in which the safe distinguishing they compared to the contractions that sailed a race in which she so far distanced her competitors, that when the news arrived that she was ahead, and the question was

who is second? the answer came back, 'There is no second—the keet pucht America!'
"What kind of a versel was it, that a few years ago went from here to Cawes and anuscal herealt by salling around the fast yachts of that locality, and, after waiting six months in the vain hope of finding some one hold enough to accept her challenge, left in disgust? The lect boat Sappho.

"We find, therefore, that the keel boat is the boat of history, the boat of poetry, the boat of painting, and the boat of the prac-tical sailor. It has been handed down to us from the remotest nges, hallowed by classic associations, indoread by all the nations of antiquity, and through all the vicissitudes of thousands of years has never been superceded or excelled. It has been the accessful boat of our forefathers from time immemorial, and will be the successful boat of our posterity through all future coporations!

FIXTURES.

June 29—Dorchester V. C. Regatta,
June 23—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatta,
June 23—Washington Village Y. C. Spring Regatta,
June 23—Bast River Y. C. Annual Regatta,
June 29—N. Y. Y. C. Annual Regatta,
June 29—N. Y. Y. C. Brenton Reef Challenge Cup,
July 3—Bererly Y. C. Championship Races, Nahant,
July 3-5—Qunker City Y. C. Spring Unitse.
July 4-San Fruncisco Y. C. Crulet to Nahatta,
July 4-San Fruncisco Y. C. Crulet to Nahatta,
July 4-San Fruncisco Y. C. Pennsgrove Regatta.

July 4-San Fruncisco Y. O. Pennsgrove Regatta. -Quaker City Y. Quaker City Y. Cleveland Y. A

THE DOGS AT HEIDELBERG.-The students' dogs at Heidelberg, one of the great German universities, is thus pleasantly described by Mark Twain in his new book, A Tramp Abroad :"-

"A Tramp Abroad ?"—

Nine tenths of the Heidelberg students were no badge or uniform: the other tenth were caps of various colors, and belonged to social organizations called "corps." There were five corps, each with a color of its own; there were white caps, blue caps, and red, yellow, and green ones. The famous duel flighting is confined to the "corps" boys. The "Kreip" seems to be a speciality of theirs, too. Kneips are held, now and then, to celebrate great occasions—like the election of a beer king, for lastance. Solemnity is simple; the five corps assemble at night, and at a signal they all fall loading themselves with beer, out of pint mugs, as fast as possible, and each man keeps his own counts—usually by laying aside a lucifer match for each mug he empties. The election is soon decided. When the candidates can hold no more, a count is instituted, and the one who has drunk the greatest number of pints is proclaimed king.

It seems to be a part of corps etiquette to keep a dog or so, too. I mean a corps dog—the common property of the organization, like the corps steward or head seavant—then there are other dogs, owned by individuals.

On a summer afternoon in the Castle gardeus I have seen six students march solemnly into the grounds, in single file, each carrying a a bright Chinese parasol and leading a prodigious dog by a string. It was a very imposing spectacle. Sometimes there would be about as many dogs around the pavilion as students; and of all breeds and of all degrees of beauty and ugliness. These dogs had a rather dry time of it, for they were tied to the hences and had no amusement for an hour or two at a time except what they could get out of pawing at the grass of the part of the part of the past or trying to sleep and not succeeding. However, the part of the parasol and the pavilion as students. However, the past of trying to sleep and not succeeding. However, the past of the past of the past of trying to sleep and not succeeding. However, the past of the past of the past of the past of the Nine tenths of the Heidelberg students were no badge

time except what they could get out of pawing at the gnats or trying to sleep and not succeeding. However, they got a lump of sugar occasionally—they were fond of that.

they got a lump of sugar occasionally—they were fond of that.

It seemed right and proper that students should indulge in dogs; but every body else had them too—old men and young ones, old women and nice young ladies. If there is one spectacle that is unpleasanter than another it is that of an elegantly dressed young lady towing a dog by a string. It is said to be the sign and symbol of blighted love. It seems to me that some other way of advertising it might be devised, which would be just as conspicious and yet not so trying to the proprieties. and yet not so trying to the proprieties

The Cape Hunting Dog.—Among the most recent additions to the Zoölogical Society's collections in Regent's Park, London, is a Cape hunting dog. It is a queer beast, with shifty ways that give it an oppeanne of irresolution and occasionally of crazy bewinderment, induced, no doubt, by the consciousness that its features justify its being looked upon as neither dog nor anything also, but something halfway toward the first hyena and about as far from the last wolf. In a wild state it is a creature of intense fencity, and as active as it is farce, exception; nocks from province to province, rayacing creature of intense terocity, and as active as it is herce, sweeping in packs from province to province, ravaging the colonist's flocks and hunting down the wild herds of the plains. Nothing is safe from it when at liberty, and in captivity it is said to be untamable. Probably, therefore, no other occupant of the society's gardens will find its now life so miserably circumscribed, so flat and dull s will this wild hyena-hound of Africa.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FISH HOOKED IN GILLS.—Why do writers on angling write of ish with "hooks in their gills?" Are fish often, or ever, caught

FISH HOUSED IN CILLS.—Way to writers on anging writes in shall when hooks in their gills?" Are this often, or wer, caught in that way?

Fish are hooked in the jaws or in the stomach—sometimes by the side, back or tail, but I do not romember in fifty years of anging to have seen one clabon with a book is its gills.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE.—Peck's Sun, Milwaukee, Wis, in referring to Warner's Safe Recoiles, has the following: "H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., are the sole proprietors; we have a perfect faith in the efficiency of their preparations, and an unbounded confidence in the truth of all that is good, and said of them."

Bench Show Scoring Cards, with complete table of points, by Edward J. Forster, Scoretary Massachesetts Kennel Club. By the table the value of any particular point of any breed, acording to Stonehenge, can be seen at a glance Twenty-five centsper package, or five packages for \$1, postpaid. Send currency or stamps. Ad-dress Edward J. Forster, Charlestown, Mass.

-We call attention to advertisement of mastiffs for sale, in this issue.

Aliscellaneous.

KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT, PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

THE SPAT, PARTLY-JADE SHIFTS, easily fluished.

RESENS UNDERWEAM, the best.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAM, the best.

KEEP'S DEBREELLAS, these strongest.

KEEP'S JEWELKY, rolled gold plate.

KEEP'S HOKEWEAM, INSES, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, made to measure, 6 for \$1.00 MILKITS, for \$7.00 MILKITS,

KEEP'S GOODS ALWAYS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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Keep Manufacturing Co.,

631, 633, 635, and 637 RBOADWAY, N. Y.



Horsman's Archery

IS INCOMENTALY SATCHETY
IS Indoorsed and Highly Recommended by
The Mention Thempoon, Pather of Archery in this country;
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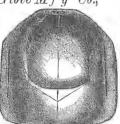
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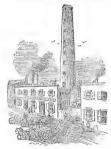


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Muskoka and the Georgian Bay Islands.

THERE is nothing so pleasant as reading an account of a fishing or hunting trip with pleasant companions and plenty of sport, except the trip itself; and I, for one, although enjoying the sketches very much, al ways feel a want, in most of them, of practical infor mation.

Persons of ample means can, of course, take advantage of any narrative they read, and go and do likewise still I have no doubt there are numbers of your readers who, like myself, are very eager to go on just such jaunts, but not able to go if they are too expensive; also many others who would be saved much trouble and loss of time and expense if they had any practical experience to guide them.

The following is an account of a trip made among the lakes and hills of Muskoka and the Georgian Bay Islands waters.

Our party consisted of four—Capt. S., his wife, M., her companion, Miss F., and myself. Our outfit was as follows: One barrel containing provisions—ham, corn meal, dried beef, syrup, tea, coffee, etc.; one bag of hardtack (not the veritable hard-tack of the old salt, but Canadian, large, square and very palatable, costing five cents per pound), one canvas sailor's donkey or waterproof bag, for each of the men; one trunk for the ladies, a bundle of bedding covered with a buffalo robe, and a box ten inches square by forty inches long containing guns, fishing tackle, ammunition, etc., and a small hatchet; one tent ten by ten feet, five and one-half feet high at eaves, so no inconvenience of stooping, and have ing a partition in center. The tent was in two pieces, top and sides, and made into a bundle like a carpet-bag. The poles came apart in the middle, so that they, with the fishing rods, made a very small bundle. No boats, as we expected to get them at our destination.

We procured a passage on the large schooner Midland Rover from Goderich to Midland City, and left "G." on Thursday, the 10th of July, 1879. Weather rainy all day, but very pleasant in the evening, with a light southerly wind. We remained on deck chatting, sing-ing and enjoying the novelty until almost midnight. As

the vessel was only taking lumber on her return trip, we had the deck all to ourselves.

Friday, the 11th, the weather was foggy and drizzly, wind very light all day. Busied ourselves arranging fishing tackle, etc. In sight of Cove Island Light at the end of the Indian Penisula at midnight.

Saturday opened warm and sunny; hardly any wind; only sailed ten or twelve miles last night. We found ourselves off the Flower Pots after breakfast. As the vessel was going very slowly, Capt, S. and I lowered the cance into the water by ropes at each end, and, towing her to the bows, we both got into her from the dolphin strikes and paddled off to visit the "Pots." They were three in number at the time of our visit, although formerly there were seven, the remainder having been overthrown by storms, or human vandlas. They are composed of immense blocks of stone weighing many tons, over thirty feet in height apparently, and stand in the water at the southeastern limit of the island, which is nothing but a mountain of rock covered with evergreens and shrubbery to its very summit. The Flower Pots have the appearance of cones inverted or standing on nothing but a mountain of rock covered with evergreens and shrubbery to its very summit. The Flower Pots have the appearance of cones inverted or standing on their apexes, and, in my opinion, were formerly parts of the mainland, or rather main island, which have become detached and worn to their present; shapes by the action of the water. The lake, or rather bay, for we enter the Georgian Bay as we pass Cove Island, was very clear at this place, and we were able to see the bottom at a great depth. After enjoying a slight stretch on shore, we picked a few wild flowers for the ladies and paddled off after the vessel, catching up to her when she was opposite the Bear's Runp, an island of rocks covered with evergreens, and of such a shape as to entail on it the eunhonious name given above.

evergreens, and of such a snape as to entail on it the eu-phonious name given above.

The cook gave us a very fine salmon trout for dinner, which the men had caught before we came up. The night was light and sturry, as we slowly forged through the middle of the largest of fresh water bays. I re-mained on deck enjoying the scene and a cigar until

1:30 A.M. Sunday morning. Light and sunny; breeze still light; caught a large black bass with trolling hook, and almost caught a trout, but he flung himself off the hook as he was leaving his native element. The captain stated that he caught nine salmon trout on the last trip up, but that we were now going too slow for fishing. The line used in deep sea trolling is about the thickness of a slate pencil the capen is some three by two inches, and the

we were now going too slow for fishing. The line used in deep sea trolling is about the thickness of a slate pendic; the spoon is some three by two inches, and the hooks some two or three inches long.

At dinner time we passed the Western Islands (the spot where the ill-fated steamer Waubuno was supposed to have foundered last fall with all on board). We arrived in Midland about 6 A.M., having experienced a very delightful voyage up. Midland we found to be a very enterprising town, situated on the eastern shore of a small bay of the same name opening into the Matchdash Bay. Its chief industry is lumbering; and it is also, at present, the terminue of the Midland Railway, of Canada, which was finished to here the present year.

Monday we intended to leave on the Midland Railway for Bracebridge, via Orillia, but owing to an accident which happened to one of our number we were obliged to wait over until Wednesday, when we left by the noon train, reaching Orillia at 3 F.M. Left Orillia 4 4:15, via Northern Railway for Gravenhurst, where we took the steamer Winona, and, after a pleasant voyage of some sixteen miles on lake and river Muskoka, we reached Bracebridge.

steamer Winona, and, after a pleasant voyage of some sixteen miles on lake and river Muskoka, we reached Bracebridge.

Bracebridge is the chief town of the district of Muskoka, and is situated at the head of navigation on the Muskoka River. We found the hotels full of sportsmen and guides, all getting off for a shoot in the woods or a fish in the rivers and lakes, so plentiful hereabouts.

On Thursday, after a good deal of bargaining and talking, we made arrangements with a livery-keeper to take us to Baysville, some sixteen miles from Bracebridge, and come for us for the sum of \$12, which we at first thought was rather exorbitant, as we all, bag and baggage, only made one load, but going over the road changed our minds. We started after breakfast and made the sixteen miles in time for supper at the other end, and, of all the model I ever saw, that is the worst—some forty-nine hills, all of bare rock, at one time called the "Devil's Gap." The wagons had to be unloaded, and everything hatled over it in stone boats, it was so precipitious. I halled over it in stone boats, it was so precipitious. I halled over it in stone boats, it was so precipitious. A large wagon, filled with boxes and bags, etc., etc., a halfalo robe stretched over, and all bound securely with ropes; on the top of all the ladies in large hats, and the male portion of the parties in havelocks. Our driver added not a little to set off the group. We were honored by the livery-keeper himself, as ladies were an unsual article in that country, and had to be driven carefully. He was a talt, dark, fine-looking, strapping fellow, and had formerly been a guide and trapper before this region had been opened up, and he was very entertaining with his stories of olden times in the woods we were going through.

through, We found Baysville a lively village, situated on a

branch of the Muskoka River, about two and a half miles from Trading Lake, of which it (the river) is the outlet, As usual with Canadian towns, the nucleus of the village was a sawmill, located at the first falls on the river, and in consequence was at the head of navigation. Wedrove

was a sawmill, located at the first falls on the river, and in consequence was at the head of navigation. We drove immediately to the river bank, and pitched our tent for the first time. We procured our fishing permits from Mr. Wm. Higgings, who is the sub-inspector for this region. We also got our boats, etc., through him. He is the principal sporting character in the neighborhood, and keeps a number of hounds.

It seems like olden times once more, to be sitting around a camp fire with the varying light reflecting on the white cances at our backs.

Friday morning we struck tent and left Baysville for Trading Lake, all of us in one boat twenty-feet long, and vouchsafed to be a good sea boat. We also towed a flatbottom skift containing our luggage, which had been considerably decreased by our constituting Baysville a storehouse, and leaving the trunks, etc., there. As our injured companion required some rest, we determined to camp at the foot of the lake over Sunday, and so pitched our tent in an open glade on a bank possessing an extensive view of the lake, where we remained until Monday amusing ourselves by getting enough lish for our an extensive view of the lake, where we remained until Monday amusing ourselves by getting enough lish for our own use, eating berries, and exploring the neighboring islands. We caught one speckled trout weighing four pounds. The view from our tent was very pleasing, indeed. In front, as far as the eye could reach, stretched the beautiful, cool lake, its surface dotted with islands, the banks in some places very rocky and high, and indented principally on the northwest with deep flords, which give to the lake its second name of "Lakes of Bax."

Bay."

Monday, July 21st, 1879. Up very early; sunrise reminded me of those lines of the poet beginning thus:—

"The morn, in russet mantle clad, Walks o'er the dews of you high eastern bill,"

"The morn, in russet mantle chad,
whits o'er the dews of yon high eastern bill."

Struck camp after a hurried breakfast, and made for
up the lake, with a fair wind, turning our large boat into
a sail craft by the help of an oar and part of our tent,
The flat bottom we surnamed the "pollywog," on account
of her propensity to waddle in towing.

The upper part of Trading Lake is divided into two large
bays, one running to the northeast and the other to the
northwest. We decided to take the last as our scene of
operations, and dimed at noon on the point of the peninsula separating both the bays, and constituting the halfway mark also. Reached the end of North bay at 6:30
r.M., having enjoyed a delightful sail of eighteen or
twenty miles from the foot of the lake with a fair wind.
Pitched camp in a grove of pine trees about six or
eight feet above the level of the lake. Back of us, and
on all sides, the mountains rose to considerable height.
Black flies were rather troublesome; the other pests are
out of season.

or season. ed Gould, the champion hunter and fisher of these regions, lives about half a mile from our camp, across the end of the bay. He was very obliging to us during our stay, letting us have his canoes, etc., whenever we our stay, lettis wanted them.

anted them. We remained in this locality over a week, fishing, We remained in this locality over a week, fishing, shooting, etc., etc., and enjoying ourselves thoroughly. We found that, as regards fishing, we had made a great mistake omitting to bring worms with us, as this being deep fishing period, the trout all lying at the bottom were gorged with minnows, and would only look at special bait, such as worms, of which there are none to be procured in the country. However, although we did not catch as many as we had hoped to, those we did get were large, and we have no doubt'if we had been a month or six weeks earlier we could have caught immense numbers, as the water appeared to be teeming with them.

them. As for shooting, we had some good sport with ducks, and a number of very exciting chases after loons. These are large birds of the duck species, about the size of geese, black on top with a white breast, and are unpulatable as food on account of being too tough. The down is very thick and close, and is said to ward off any ordinary shot or bullet. When skinned and cured the pelt is used in the backwoods for the seats of chairs, etc., and in towns and cities for boas, muffs, etc., and is very durable.

auracie.

At night the birds emit a weird, mournful cry, like a person drowning. They cannot rise in the air except against a very strong wind, and then they have to fly some distance before accomplishing the feat. To counterbalance this disadvantage they can remain under water a long time, and swim very rapidly while so immersed. We chased one for a long time one day, and had eventually to get fould and another man to help corner him up. When we got him he was almost full of buckshot. Friday, Capt. S. going off on a trip with Gould, I got a canoe of Gould, and taking the ladies, took a trip up the north branch of the Muskoka River, which empties into the bay just opposite us. We juddled up to the falls, some three or four miles, and on our arrival there, unanimously concluded that the scenery we had passed through was the finest of its kind we had ever seen. The At night the birds emit a weird, mournful cry, like a

river turned almost at right angles every quarter of a mile or so, and seemed to have been cut out of solid lanks of evergreens some soventy or eighty feet high, which were reflected in the water almost as perfect and distinct so they would have been in a mitror. Every now and then, on suddenly skirmishing in our birch around a sharp corner, we would disturb a covey of young ducks feeding on the wild rice growing close to the banks. We spent an hour or so fishing below the falls, and experienced very good sport indeed.

Saturday, S. and I canced a long distance up the North River, making some three or four portages and traversing some twenty or twenty-five miles, but had very little luck.

some twenty or twenty-nee miles, but had very little linek.

Monday we struck camp and left for Baysville, wind dead ahead, rowing. At 11:30 A.M., wind getting fresher, we ran under the lee of Lone Tree Island, for shelter and refreshments. Twelve A.M. we started again; 12:30 we rounded to in a bay to leeward of half-way point, lying under the shadows of the hills.

"Far from mon's homes, where the clift breaks away, And the warm scented trees droop dewy green."

A thunder rain-stom coming up from the westward, we pitched our tent and made things taut for the night. Nine A.M., wind going down a little, and it being a lovely moonlight night, we held a council of war, and determined to up sticks and continue on down the lake. We had a weird but delightful pull for some four hours, and reached our first camping ground at 1 A.M.

We left Baysville Thursday morning, and, taking our

mined to up sticks and continue on down the lake. We had a weird but delightful pull for some four hours, and reached our first camping ground at 1 A.M.

We left Baysville Thursday morning, and, taking our old track, arrived at Midland at 5:30 Friday evening.

Saturday we hired a Mackinaw skiff and half-breed boy of eighteen years for the remuneration of \$1 per day and keep. For the benefit of the uninitiated I will remark that a Mackinaw skiff is a schooner-rigged sailboat of from twenty to thirty feet long without water ways, and they are very safe, fast boats when under good management. Taking our camping outfit, the captini and I, with the boy, left for the islands down the bay to pich a camping ground, leaving the ladies boarding at a private house in town. Reached Prince William Henry Island, or, as it is called by the Indians, Boseley Island, about 6 A.M., running into a bay on its eastern shore, pitched our tent and caught a number of large lass for supper.

Smalay was a glorious day. Capt. S. and Joe, our half-lreed, left in the boat after dinner for Midland, and were going to stay oven night and bring the ladies out with them in the morning, leaving me to keep bachelor's hall, but as I had one or two visitors from the Indian village situated on the south of the Island a mile or so away, I was not long by myself. Monday turned out fine; got up early, made a raft and paddied off to rock in the bay a quarter of a mile or so from shore, and caught a good string of fine large bass and pike. Folks got out about I P.M., and as the ground was rather rocky for camping where we were, we moved camp to a large bay at the back of the island. Our present camping ground is the best we were, we moved camp to a large bay at the back of the island. Our present camping ground is the best we were, we moved camp to a large bay at the back of the island. Our present camping ground is the best we were were the moved camp to a large bay at the back of the island. Our present camping ground is the best we were, we moved camp

"By the glossy waters of a bay,
The golden tangles of the sunbeam play,
And quiver in the breaking waves."

The bank rising gradually from the water, smooth and grassy, and dotted with cumps of scrub oak and blackberry bushes, one could almost imagine he was in a park. It was formerly the site of an Indian village, the ruins of which are still visible. Rumor has it that at the time of which are still visible. Rumor has it that at the time the French were massured and driven out of Ventarynishene (about twelve or fifteen miles from here) large quantities of gold and silver were buried on this spot, and some credulous persons of the present generation evidently put faith in it, as the ground in the vicinity of the ruins is all full of holes, apparently of recent excavation. Some of the holes are as large as cellars, others on a smaller scale. Scattered through the bay were numbers of rocky islets arising precipituously out of the water, off which we found good fishing, bass and piles of large size being numerous. We remained on the island a week, lishing, shooting, etc., ducks having begun to fly.

water, off which we found good fishing, bass and pike of large size being numerous. We remained on the island a week, fishing, shooting, etc., ducks having begun to fly. Thursday, an Indian coming along in his dug-out, I took my birch cance and we went for a long paddle among the islands to the northeast. We got some very good fishing and also had a lively hunt after a hare, and had to give it up on account of a thunder storn coming up and chasing us back to our tents, which we reached about dusk, having traversed over twenty wiles.

miles.
Saturday morning we struck camp and moved into Midland, where we found the Rover almost loaded with lumber. Leaving Midland at dusk, we reached Goderich on Tuesday at 7 A.M., after a pleasant voyage down the lake, very similar to our trip up. As we arrived off Goderich Town we were forcibly reminded of Coleridge's lines, running thus:—

"Oh dream of joy—is this indeed
The lighthouse top I see?
Is this the hill? Is this the kirk?
Is this mine ain countree?"

"Is this mine aim countree?"

"Is this mine aim countree?"

The lighthouse, a church and the hill are almost all one can see of Goderich from the water.

We resolved unanimously that the Georgian Bay part of our trip was by far the most pleasant, and also the cleapest, as, if we had remained there all the time, our expenses would have been reduced two thirds.

The lishing among the Georgian Bay Islands is good, bass and pike predominating in the small bays and maskalonge and salmon trout outside. The bass and small pike can be caught by still fishing, the larger fish by trolling: but I always find, wherever I have been, that a great deal of time and expense will be saved by procuring, in the first place, guides to show you the best fishing snots.

sigots.

A party of four or five could, by starting from Godericli, easily spend two or three weeks among the islands at an expense of say ten dollars each, which would include hire of a large sailboat, provender, etc., and a guide. As regards equipment, I have tried a great many things: American patent camp beds, Canadian ditto, and can say that all a person wants is a buffalo skin between two, a blanket apiece and one strong suit of coarse tweed clothes, with a change of unnentionables. Throw in a large ulster for heavy weather, and your outfit for the outer man is complete. I generally carry a suit of oilskins as a precaution.

NORMA. skins as a precaution. NORMA.

—J. B. Omohundro, "Texas Jack," died at Leadville, Col., June 28th.

Hatural History.

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SPRING NOTES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

MAY 1580

May 1st-52°, 83°, 64°, -A large fish hawk, measuring sixty-five inches from tip to tip of wings, was shot near

the city to-day. This bird is not at all common here.

May 2d-72°, 91°, 66°.—First Bartram's sandpiper. Marsh marigold (Caltha palustris) in bloom.

May 3d-662, 909, 709.—Chimney swifts. Evening grosbeaks on Nicollet Island. This is the last time the grosbeaks were noticed. The very warm weather at this time doubtless hastened their departure, as they usually remain much later.

May 4th--70°, 86°, 67°,—Night hawk.

May 5th--66°, 82, 70°,—Rose-breasted grosbeak, red-eyed

vireo, warbling vireo, blue yellow backed, blackburnian, golden-winged, chestnut-sided, yellow, Tennessee, and Nashville warblers, lark-finch, cow-bunting, king bird.
A pair of robins building in a tree across the way.

Wood anemone, plum trees, oaks, ironwood, etc., in bloom. The slippery elm has passed from blossom to fruit. The very warm weather of the last few days has forced everything ahead, so that we have passed directly from a late to an early spring. A great number of birds have arrived, many of them several days ahead of but a day or two since were bare and bushes which but a day or two since were bare and winter-like, are sufficiently in leaf to cast quite a decided shade.

May 6th—72°, 91°, 69°,—House wren, Harris' finch, chewink, redstart. Baltimore oriole, whippoorwill, solitary sandpiper, willet, olive-backed thrush, Traill's flycatcher. Great abundance of white-throated sparrows.

Two kinds of wild gooseberry (Ribes cynosbati and rotundifolium) and the larger bellwort (Uvularia grandiflora) in bloom.

May 7th-53°, 56°, 46°.-White-crowned sparrow and orange-crowned warbler.

Ruc-anemone (Thatictrum anemonoides), Juneberry (Amelanchier canadensis var. alnifolia) and cultivated red currant in bloom.

May 8th-52°, 70°, 53°.—Cape May warbler, Maryland yellow-throat, clay-colored buntings, Ridgway's sparrow, bobolink, barn swallow and Carolina rail. A set of four eggs of the long-eared owl (Otus wilsonianus) obtained from an old crow's nest, from which I took a set of five crow's eggs last year. The nest is about twenty-five feet from the ground in a tamarack tree in a dense tamarack swamp. The eggs were in very different stages of incubation, one being nearly fresh, while another contained a large embryo. Red-winged blackbirds nesting. Numerous Bartram's sandpipers.

In bloom : hoary puccoon (Lythospermum canescens), swect white violet (V. blanda), blue violet (V. cucullata), dandelion and crab apple trees.

May 9th-52°, 68°, 54°.-Red-headed woodpecker.

In bloom: columbine (Aquilegia canadensis), red-berried elder, Indian turnip (Arisæma triphyllum), whitloe grass (Draba caroliniana), strawberry, white birch, etc. May 10th-55°, 65°, 59°, -Upon skinning a clay-colored bunting to-day I found the flesh literally full of white, worm-like parasites. Every part of the body, from the head to the root of the tail, contained the parasites, but they were fewer in the muscles of the breast than elsewhere. In the small amount of muscle on each leg there were thirty or forty of these worms, and so numerous were they in some places that the muscles were much enlarged. Although thus afflicted the bunting was fat,

and seemed in good condition generally. Early meadow-rue (Thalictrum diæcium) in bloom.

May 11th-58°, 82°, 65°.-Yellow throated vireo, Wilson's black-cap (Myiodioetes pusillus), Wilson's thrush, Alice's thrush, Savanna sparrow and water thrush (Siurus nævius).

Many oven birds in full song, clay-colored buntings, redstarts, a Harris' finch, chestnut-sided warblers, Tennessee warblers, blue-headed vireos, etc.

In bloom: yellow violet (V. pubescens), Canada ginger, Asarum canadense), wake robin (Trillium cernuum), red cherry and red raspberry (Actea spicata var. rubra).

May 12th-62°, 64°, 60°.-Much rain; cool. A scarlet tanager.

May 13th-56°, 68°, 60°, -Black-poll and bay-breasted warblers, short-billed marsh wren. Brown thrush's nest containing three eggs. Tennessee warblers very numer-

Creeping crowfoot (Ranunculus repens) in bloom.

May 14-60°, 76°, 62°. +Indigo bird, orchard oriole. In bloom : painter's brush (Cas:tilleia coccinea), lark's. spur violet (V. delphinifolia) and blue-eyed grass (Sis-

yrinchium bermudiana).

May 15th.—63°, 80°, 63°. May 16th—65°, 78°, 70°.—Buckbean (Menyanthes trifoliata) in bloom. The plum and crabapple blossoms have about all fallen.

May 17th-67°, 85°,-Yellow-winged sparrow, Cana-

dian flycatcher, black tern and a blue-winged vellow warbler (Helminthophaga pinus). The capture to-day of a male of the last-mentioned species is the first time that I have detected this warbler here in six years' collecting. It is certainly a rare bird, and may be simply accidental. Dr. P. L. Hatch includes it in his list of 1874, a single specimen having been secured.

A lark finch's nest containing one egg.

New flowers in bloom: water-leaf (Hydrophyllum virginicum), bird's-foot and arrow-leaved violets (V. pedata and hastata), choke-cherry, wild cranesbill (Geranium maculatum), everlasting pea (Lathyrus ochroleucus), wood betony (Pedicularis canadensis), ground plum (Astraga-lus caryocarpus), dwarf blue-berry (Vaccinium pennsylvanicum), wild black current (R. floridum), dwarf raspberry (Rubus triflorus), golden corydalis (Corydalis aurea).

May 18th-75°, 82°, 622.-Catbird's nest, just completed, Heard the veery singing for the first time this spring.

Bellwort (U. sessilifolia) small honeysuckle (Lonicera parviflora) and long-flowered puccoon (Lithospermum longiflorum) in bloom.

May 19th-64°, 77°, 60°,-Ruby-throated humming bird. Along the edge of a certain piece of woods a pair of hummers breeds each year, and during the nesting season the male may be found at almost any time sitting on the dead top of one or another of two or three particular trees. Here he passes hours, his repose interrupted by only occasional brief periods of absence. He was at his post again to-day after the long winter's absence, while the female doubtless was engaged at no great distance in arranging for the nest. This quiet, inactive way of whiling away the time does not seem to accord in the least with the usual restless disposition of the humming

An oven bird's nest containing four eggs of the owner and two of the cow bunting. The nest was in an old wood road, close by where there was a nest two years ago.

The gold thread (Coptis trifolia) and showy orchis (Orchis spectabilis) are in bloom.

May 20th-49°, 56°, 49°,-Great-crested flycatcher and olive-sided flycatcher. A crow's nest, containing four large young, and a cooper's hawk's nest, containing four slightly incubated eggs. These two nests and the one from which the long-eared owl's eggs mentioned above were taken, are in the same corner of a dense tamarack swamp and quite near together.

In bloom: star-flower (Trientalis americana), stargrass (Hypoxys erecta), stemless lady's slipper (Cypripe dium acaule) and false Solomon's seal (Smilacina trifolia).

May 21st-47°, 60, 53°,-There was sufficient frost last night to kill and blacken the young leaves of the small oaks, sumach leaves, ferns, etc.

A wild pigeon's nest, containing one egg nearly incubated ; two rose-breasted grosbeaks' nests, each containing three fresh eggs, and a cow bunting's egg in addition; ing three fresh eggs, and a scarlet tanager's nest just completed. The wild pigeon breeds here regularly, but only in isolated pairs. I have found many nests, but never one containing more than a single egg or a single young bird. Yet most, if not all, of our authorities say the pigeon (Ectopistes migratoria) lays two eggs. Is it a fact that two eggs are generally, or even occasionally, laid?

fact that two eggs are generally, or even occasionally, laid?

May 22d-57, 68°, 52°,—Black-billed cockoo,
Spring cress (Cardimine rhomboideus), rock cress (Arabis lewigatus), and swamp saxifrage (Saxifraga pennsylvanica) in bloom.

May 23d-60°, 61°, 58°,—Spiderwort (Tradescantia virginica) and golden ragwort Senecio aureus) in bloom,
May 24th-63°, 78°, 70°,—Yellow-billed cockoo, Wilson's phalarope and a mourning warbler. The last is a rare bird in this locality, though common in the heavy timber a hundred miles further north. Three Carolina doves' nests, with two eggs each; one of them was within two feet of the ground in a dead bush in open brush land. A loggerhead shrike's nest containing six eggs nearly hatched. One red-winged blackbird's nest with four eggs, and many just being built in hazel and oak bushes near a pond. Found a robin's nest which was onearly tipped from its place in the crotch of a tree that the two young birds it contained lay upon the side of the nest. The robins however had not deserted it and the female was sitting upon the nest, unsteady as it was. Many cathirds' nests, most of them just completed; one with five eggs.

Many catbirds' nests, most of them just completed; one with five eggs.

Upon knocking the top off from a muskrat house on the edge of a slough, mine young muskrats apparently but a day or two old were disclosed. They were hairless and showed not the least sign of their eyes opening. The nest was of dry grass and not more than an inch or two above the level of the water.

In bloom: Arrow-wood (Viburnum lentago), meadow parsnip (Thaspium barbinode) sheep sorrel (Rumex acetosella) and carrion flower (Smilan herbacea).

May 26th—729, 77°, 57°,—Whippoorwill's nest, two fresh eggs; three wood thrushes' nests, two containing eggs, the third not finished yet. Heard several Nashville warblers singing in a tamarack swamp, where they doubtless breed each year. Their song is very much like a weak reproduction of the Tennessee warbler's piercing trill.

Flowers in bloom: dwarf cornel (Cornus canadensis) bishop's cap (Mitella nudo), bush cranberry (Fiburnum opadus) silky cornel (C. sericeus) and Smilacina bifolia. May 27th—50°, 62, 51°2—Saw a swallow-tailed kitc. Found two chestnut-sided warbler's nests, one containing three fresh eggs, the other still incomplete. These nests were in low bazel bushes on the edge of a wood.

Took five nearly fresh eggs of the yellow-billed wood-pecker from a hole in a partly dead poplar tree in a piece of heavy timber. The hole had been newly excavated by the birds, as was evident from its clean and neat appearance and the great quantity of chips upon the ground at the foot of the tree. The entrance to the hole was but an inch and a half in diameter—so small that the birds had to struggle considerably in passing in and out. The male was most devoted to the nest and displayed much distress and boldness at the intrusion. He remained in the cavity until a hole had been chopped through the solid wood into the nest. A downy woodpecker's nest in the top of a tall dead poplar stub; eggs somewhat incubated. Found three power's nests about an old abundend farm. One of them contained young birds, while another was just in process of construction. The situation of the lutter was quite novel. The birds were building their nest against the smooth side of the building so that a large nail which projected about two inches from ing their nest against the smooth side of the building so that a large nail which projected about two inches from the wood would be embedded in the body of the nest, and so hold it firmly in its place. The nest was begun just below the nail, so that it could be built up to and around it. The idea was a good one and showed some engineering ability upon the part of the pewess. The yellow pond lily (Nuphar advena), small yellow lady's slipper (C. parvilforum) and wild rose (Rosa blanda) are in bloom.

May 28th—90°, 82°, 65°.—A warbling virio's nest, one egg; song sparrow's nest, three fresh eggs, and a cow bunting's.

May 28th—30°, 83°, 55°.—A warbling virio's nest, one egg i song sparrov's nest, three fresh eggs, and a cow bunting's.

In bloom: Large yellow lady's slipper (C. pubcscens), lupine (Lupinus perennius), Senega snakeroot (Polygala senega), yellow water crowboot (Ranunculus multilidus), clintonia (borealis), pitcher plant (Sarracinia purpurea), locust tree (cultivated) and the hairy puccoon (L. hirla).

May 29th—67°, 78°, 59°.—Found a least flycatcher's nest containing four fresh eggs. It was placed on a low horizontal limb of a large oak tree in a pasture. The nests of this species are here usually placed in an upright unequal fork of a small tree or sapling in deep woods. The present case was, therefore, exceptional, though I have found them somewhat similarly situated before. An oven bird's nest containing four fresh eggs, and a cow bunting's, a yellow warbler's, with two eggs, and two red-eyed vires nests just completed.

The horse gentian (Triosteum perfoliatum), frost grape (V. cordifolia), bitter-sweet (Celastrus scandens), and small white lady's slippers are now in bloom except the large white (C. spectabile), which blooms about the middle of June.

May 30th.—70°, 75°, 59°.—Vellow-headed blackbirds are May 20th.—70°, 75°, 50°.—Vellow-headed blackbirds are

middle of June,
May 30th.—70°, 75°, 52°,
May 31st—52°, 65°, 50°,—Yellow-headed blackbirds are
building their nests.
In bloom; the Yennsylvanian anemone, four o'clock
(Oxybaphus nyctagineus) and wild raspberry (R. strig-

(Oxybaphus nyctagineus) and wild raspberry (R. strigosus).

With the close of the spring ends this outline record of some of the more noticeable occurrences in nature. The senson has been one of many fair promises repeatedly broken. At first it seemed as though the spring would be an early one, but the prospect soon changed, and all through March and April there was a predominance of cold, rough weather. About May 1st a sudden change to excessively warm weather occurred, and the vegetation which had been held in check by the cool weather was urged into unwonted activity. The same sudden advance was noticeable observer, particularly among the birds. As great a change took place in the appearance of woodland and prairie in a few days, as usually occurs in two weeks. The birds arrived in great numbers, many of them several days or a week ahead of their usual time, so that species usually appearing at different dates were migrating in company. This change obtained throughout the month of May, nearly everything being slightly in advance of previous years. The migration was soon out the month of may, most, or in advance of previous years. The migration was so over and the birds busy with their nesting duties.

Thos. S. Roberts. was 8001

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY,

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar. Salmon Trout, Salmo confints. Land-locked Salmon, Sal glaveri. Maskalonge, Esox nobilior. Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucius Yellow Perch, Perca flavesce!

SALT WATER. Son Bass, Centropristis arrarius, Buedsh, Pomatomus saltatrit.

Sheepsacad, Archivaryus probaficeplatus,
Concellinguatus,
White Perch, Morone americana,
Waltel (Quassion rogales),
Wakish, Cunssion rogales,
Chapter (Consent Concellinguation),
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FISHING NOTES FROM MIRAMICHI.

ALMON and trout have been very late in putting in an appearance here this season. Neither next fishermen nor anglers did anything before the 1st of June. Since that time a good many salmon have been caught in the bay and river, although they have not yet come within the reach of our anglers to any extent. Messrs. John White, Skinner and Law, of St. John, Robert Orr, of Frederickton, Ernest Hutchison, John Johnson and the writer, with a few others, have done Indiantown for sea trout, about 1st of June and afterwards. Messrs. White, Law and the Skinners had excellent luck for a day or two, taking four or five hundred of excellent weight and condition. The rest of us were there just as the St. John men left, and had ill luck. By going alone to special places on the Remus, I managed, in a day and a balf, to take sixty trout and a nice ten pound salmon; but my companions, who fished nearly all the time near Judiantown Brook, took scarcely anything. We did better at the Ox Bow, on the Little Southwest, however, though the fishing has not been first class anywhere so far.

Some good sized trout have been taken at Bartibog of late, but three-pounders are scarce there, only about half a dozen having been caught this season.

intac a fortnight ago, and went down stream some seven miles below the portago road leading to the river from the Bathurst road.

They secured some splendid fish, but had a tough time of it, as there is no road on either side of the stream, and is has to be waded all the distance by horses or men.

Several trips have been made by different parties to the Big Hole on the Northwest Miramichi, twenty miles

Several trips have been made by machine the Big Hole on the Northwest Miramichi, twenty miles above Newcastle, but there were no signs of salmon until a day or two ago. We shall have good salmon fishing there for two or three weeks, and thereafter, through July, above, at the Square Forks of the Sevogle, the Big Falls and other favorite pools hard of access, but "good when

present time forward for six weeks the From the From the present time forward for six weeks the "rough waters" of the Nepissiguit, which are the most easy of access of all our salmon waters, will be inviting to fishermen. Cancemen and all necessary supplies can easy of access of all our salmon waters, will be inviting to fishermen. Canoeinen and all necessary supplies can be had at Bathurst, only four miles from the pools, on the line of the intercolonial. The charge on the rough water is \$1 a rod per day. The fishing on the Northwest

he had at Bathurst, only four miles from the pools, on the line of the Intercolonial. The charge on the rough water is \$\frac{1}{2}\$1 a rod per day, The fishing on the Northwest Miramichi is free and excellent.

The Restigouche Club, composed, as you know, of New Yorkers, is in full possession of what used to be public fishing in the Restigouche and Metapedia. I do not grudge its members their fine privileges, but regret that the angling available to us ordinary mortals who have not a piethora of this world's goods is being marrowed year by year. We have, however, one consolation, which is, that being to "the manner born," we know some fine pools beyond the ken of lessees and clubs, though we have to reach them through portages and fords by catamarans and gunfloats. A neophyte at the business was taken with us last season on a trip after salmon. It was none of your holiday affairs, but a case of roughing it the most carnest and hearty manner. To reach a point some thirty miles from "the last house" we had to follow the previous season's trail even when it led into and through the river. When our destination was reached and the sport was begun, our neophyte, who had shown game, said it was glorions "even if we had to swim some to get here." If any members of your New York clubs wish to have Broadway and Fifth avenue soaked completely out of them, send them along in July for a cruise to some of our special pools on Miramichi tributaries. If they of our special pools on Miramichi tributaries. If the can "stand the training" I will guarantee the salmon.

BASS AND MASKALONGE FISHING.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

WELL," said my friend C., as he came in my office one day last week," I'm off for the Thousand Islands to-inorrow."
"What for?" I inquired.
"Fishing, of course, and a couple of months' cool wreather"

"Fishing, of course, and a coup."
"Yes, I suppose that it is somewhat cooler up there. But what are you going to fish for?"
"Fish for? Why, bass and maskalonge—going to catch 'em, too. Never failed yet, when I went there. Bass fishing has just commenced, and Pd rather catch them than brook trout, although I know the men of the fashionable clubs consider it inferior sport. But I don't see why they should."
"Why not?"

fashionable clubs consider it inferior sport. But I don't see why they should."

"Why not?"

"Well, when you catch a bass, you get a larger fish, and one that is fully as gamy, makes a harder fight, is stronger, and up to just as many tricks. They are just as fine for food, to my taste, when taken from the cold waters of Lake Ontario, as the average mountain brook trout. You may smile at this, but such is my opinion; and there are others that agree with me. If you will become convinced very soon. Sportsmen are beginning to understand how gamy they are, and the result is that the Fish Commissioners have stocked half of the available streams in the Eastern States with them. Bass fishing is better mow than ever before. How seldom you land, in ordinary fly-casting, a trout that weights more than a pound. A two-pounder, taken wild from lake or river, is the event of your fishing trip, and save in Maine, or occasionally in the Adirondacks, one of that weight is very rare. Yet how few black bass you take that weight sey result a rarity as is a two-pound trout. I fish for black bass with brook-trout tackle, except that I use a trifle larger files. The rod, the line, and the leader are the same. A three-pound base seizes the fly. I straighten the line and hook him. He shoots twenty or thirty feet to the right like a flash, then zigzags thirty feet to the left. Seeing he is yet fast, he does what the trout never does, leaps four feet straight up into the air, quivering and shaking, and then alighting head foremost, he makes another dart and another leap. I have had then junps is times in quick succession in their modavor to shake the hook from their mouths. The trout makes no such frantic endeavors, although I am saying nothing against the sport for tout catching. The trout being less strong, gives up succession in their endeavor to shake the hook from their mouths. The trout makes no such frantic endeavors, although I am saying nothing against the sport of trout catching. The trout being less strong, gives up the fight sooner. The bass will struggle and leap until he turns over on his side of sheer exhaustion, and even then he is good for one or two more darts and leaps when he gets sight of the landing net. With my ten-ounce rod and trout flies, I have been a half hour bagging a three-pounder. A two-pound trout will give up in from eight to twelve minutes. In my opinion there is more sport in catching half a dozen two-pound bass, than three times the number of trout as they average in ordinary streams,"

"Where are black bass to be found in greatest numbers?"

"Where are black bass to De Tound in greatest numbers?"

"The best ground easy of access to New York City is unquestionably in lower Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River for twenty miles below where it flows from the lake. All along the Jefferson County shore, and at the islands opposite, bass are very plentiful. There are most excellent sheals off Grenadier Island, near Cape Vincent, at Galloo Island, at the Duck Islands, and at the head of Amherst, Long Island, and Carleton Island, all of which cluster around the opening of the river. The fish run larger there than in the rivers of the State. All the region of lower Lake Ontario is famous fishing ground. Go to Cape Vincent and hire boatmen to take you to the grounds. Going down the river, from the latter named place, the famous Thousand Islands begin,

and among them the bass fishing is especially good, although it becomes worse the further down you go. There is little use in going much below Alexandria Bay. Near Claybon good sport may be had, but not se excellent as about the islands in the lake."
"Bass do not rise so readily to the fly in the lake waters as in the St. Lawrence River; but they take bait readily, and may be captured on trolling rigs. I have known two hooks to take one hundred and litty fish of an average weight of two pounds in twelve hours, off the Grenadier Island shore. An average eatch there by ordinarily skillful anglers is from thirty to fifty fish in a day's sport. Just as good grounds may be found at the Duck Islande, which are some twenty miles from Cape Vincent, directly out in the lake. The Carleton Island Club, of Utica, that goes to the island from which it takes its Just as good grounds may be found at the Duck Islands, which are some twenty miles from Cape Vincent, directly out in the lake. The Carleton Island Club, of Utica, that goes to the island from which it takes its name, four miles below Cape Vincent, has frequently numbered three hundred fish as a day's catch by its half dozen boats.'

'The season begins about the 1st of June and lasts until "The season begins about the 1st of June and lasts until the middle of September. June is proably the best month in the streams, and July in the lakes, but I have taken larger fish from the lakes about the first of September than at any other time." But how about the maskalonge fishing? Well, as to that

in the streams, and July in the lakes, but I have taken larger fish from the lakes about the first of September than at any other time.

But how about the maskalonge fishing? Well, as to that it is a different kind of sport. Maskalonge, of course, are not as plentiful as bass, and they are more particular in their likes and dislikes as to weather and bait. You cannot catch them every day, and you must study the weather and winds carefully if you want to succeed. Those who have spent a season on the St. Lawrence know just when to exchange their bass tackle for the heavy trolling spoon, that is indispensable[for this business. A thirty or forty pound maskalonge is an ugly customer to handle, and I know of parties that have worked over an hour, faithfully, too, before they could get one alongside the boat, and the gaff hook into him. It is a red letter day in the annals of most sportsmen that witness the capture of a forty-pounder, though I have seen and captured many of them, and know of cases where as high as half a dozen were taken by one boat within as many hours. When one of this size strikes your hook your first impression is that you have hooked a log or something of the sort. You will begin to pay out line and yell at the outsman to back water for fear of breaking the trolling rig. About then you will discover that the supposed log is possessed of the animatedest sort of animation, and you will think that there is a two-year old ster at the other end of the line, judging from the pulling. Now commences the work and sport. Keep a taut line all the outsman to back water for fear of breaking the trolling rig. About then you will discover that the supposed log is possessed of the animatedest sort of animation, and you will think that there is a two-year old ster at the other multiply of the proposed of the sort. To all appearances he is tire all the outern for another fight above the water. Thus it continues, varied with occasional rushes toward you, to the right, to the left, show, below, always working to ge look for another one."
"Are the fishing grounds difficult of access?"
"Not at all, Go to Capt, Vincent and inquir

"Are the fishing grounds difficult of access?"
"Not at all, Go to Cape, Vincent and inquire for Ed,
Fox. You will find him readily, and he knows just
where to send you. He has cultivated an intimate acquaintance with every portion of the river in that vicinity, and will direct you so that you can't miss the best
points. Furthermore, he won't take a cent for his information, and the more fish you get the better it pleases
him.

New York, June 26th.

New York, June 20th.

**Bass Fishing in Illinois.—Peoria, June 10th.—I am provoked to write you by the article of Charles Linden, entitled "Spring Shooting in Illinois," in your issue of the 17th inst., who is wrong in saying that Peoria is at the mouth of the Illinois River. He says he went to Henry, forty miles above here, and, if so, he ought to Know better than to make such a mistake.

I make a point of this because I want to say that at Copperas Creek Dany, twenty-nine miles below here, is to be found, at the proper stage of water, as fine black bass fishing as one can wish for. Some five or six years ago the State built a dam, with suitable locks, at Henry, forty miles above here, to init, rove the navigation of the river. After that dam was finished, the fishing below it was very fine; but recently another dam has been built at Copperas Creek, about seventy miles below Henry. Since that was finished, the fishing at that point is the finest we know of in the West. At present the water is too high, as boats and fish pass over the dam, the volume of water in the river being remarkable for this season of the year. We think there is no doubt but that by July 10th and on till October there will be plenty of sport at Copperas Creek dam. The bet-froute by which to reach the dam will be to come to Peoria; from here either regular packets or other boats leave for the dam

and points below nearly every day. There are no hotel accommodations that I am aware of, at least it is the custom to camp out for long stays, or take luncheon for short ones. There is also, near the dam, Spring Lake, It is prailed with the river and about three-fourths of a mile distant on the east side of the river. It is fed by springs, and connects with the river about two miles above the dam. The water in this lake rises and falls with the river, is always cooler than the river, and generally clearer, and is full of bass, perch, crappies, etc., and always affords fine sport. We have never heard of hy-fishing in this section for bass. Everybody uses minnows. I am reading with much interest the articles of Dr. Henshall, and wish they would come oftener. I am a subscriber to Forest AND STREAM through the courtesy of a friend. When the first numbers came I hadn't time to read them and threw them aside; finally I took several home from the office, thinking I would look them over out of compliment to my friend. To sum up, I wanted to go a-fishing right away, and I began adding to my meager supply of takle, much to the profit of your advertisers. I have a split bamboo from Hoskins on the way, and by the time the water goes down will be ready for business. I have seen no letters published from this section. Your journal has proved itself powerful enough to interest one who formerly had very little time or fancy for such things.

We have no doubt that the errors noted in Prof. Linden's article were purely inadvertent; and we take the more pleasure in publishing our correspondent's letter, as the concluding part of it is added testimony to the good influence of the Forest and Stream,

A Dead "Rise."—Miramichi, June 19th.—On Wednesday (8th inst.) I was fishing at the Ox Bow, Little Southwest Miramichi. My companions were Dr. Holden and M. C. Baillie, of St. John, and Mr. Joyce, of Chatham. The wind blew upstream from an easterly direction, but we were doing fair work with trout of from one-half to three pounds. I struck a two-pounder which showed considerable game, and had played him sufficiently to justify my beaching him, which I proceeded to do. Just as he was within a foot or two of the shore, however, off he went, leaving on my hook a smelt of ordinary size, but partially digested. On making examination I found that the smelt was firmly hooked about half an inch from the caudal fin, and I had as much trouble in unhooking it as an ordinary trout would have given me if well hooked. A good many smelts were in the river at the time, and the trout were feeding upon them. In the case of the one that rose to my fly on this occasion, the smelt had been swallowed as far as possible, and the process of digestion was going on, the tail of the victim meantime protruding from its captor's mouth. When the latter rose to take my lly and I struck for him, the hook became fastened into the smelt as I have described. I have frequently seen smelt as, I have described. I have frequently seen smelts, to the number of two or three, thrown from a large trout's mouth whon struck heavily or played vigorously after being hooked, but I never before hooked the dead fish when striking at the live one.

Rye Beach Fishing.—New York, June 24th.—Col. Withers, of Rye, while fishing near Rye Beach last Monday, caught fifteen blackfish in about two hours. He says that the fishing has not been so good there during many seasons as it is at present. His largest blackfish on Monday weighed six and a half pounds. It has since been eaten. He presented it to Mr. Minott Mitchell, a gentleman will and favorably known in real estate and petroleum circles, who is summering himself at White Plains this year, where he says he simmers more confortably than he would in his city residence. Mr. Mitchell invited some choice spirits to partake of the fish, and they accepted. The writer hereof regrets that ho was not included in the party. Mr. Mitchell has had unusurally good luck blackfishing this summer, but nothing invited some choice spirits to partage of the list, and they accepted. The writer hereof regrets that ho was not included in the party. Mr. Mitchell has had unusually good luck blackfishing this summer, but nothing like that of his friend, he says. His chief ambition now is to catch a seven pound blackfish for the purpose of presentation to Col. Withers. T.

New Brunswick—Boston, Mass., June 23d.—Have just returned from York Co., New Brunswick. Captured six bears and all the trout wanted, in the waters of Cransax bears and at the trott wanted, in the waters of chan-berry and Kilburn. Fishing has been good for trout in all the waters till lately. It needs heavy rains for successful fly-fishing, especially for land-locked salmon,

Wisconsin—Appleton, June 10th.—Bass fishing was never so good on the lower Fox as it is this season. Large strings are taken daily by professionals and non-experts. Roberts' "Resort" is being extensively patronized by parties from Chicago and Milwaukee. Island Park, further up the Lake, has a fine hotel now, and fishing in the adjacent waters is superb.

FLY-CASTING.

Synacust, New York, Jane, 1889.—Editor Forest and Stream:— Fishing clubs are being formed throughout the State, and when they are formed they mean business; and I venture to say that the labor performed and the money expended for the propi-gation and preservation of fish, and the laws enacted through the influence of the Onondaya Fishing Club alone for the past two years, exceeds that of the State Conventions for the past five

Article Second, of the Constitution of the State Association Article Second, of the Constitution of the State Association reads: "It shall be called the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game." Good. But any member of a club who has taken an active part in getting ready for the holding of Convention knows that the whole burden of the club a State Convention knows that the whole butter of the Chin consists in getting the birds from after, building coops for them, a grand stand upon which to see them shot, suitable grounds for this purpose, providing conveyances for the shooters and spectahas purpose, principles and over the country announcing the great State shoot; while if the club happens to have a mounting the great State shoot; while if the club happens to have a furnished the strength of the shoot; should be shown that a country the shoot should be shown that a country should be shown that a country should be shown that a country should be shown that a country should be shown that a country should be shown that a country should be shown that should be should be shown that should be should convenience, to be near the shooting grounds, even going so far sto dam up a small brook, rippling through a cow pasture so full of weeds that not twenty feet width of clear water could be Progued. The locality unknown to the visiting sportsmen

and only to be found after persistent effort and hunting through the shorting grounds for some one to tell you, and the time security in the day, that, unless you are on hand the day before and find the committeeman and thus learn the locality, the chances are you will arrive after the contest is over. But, says the managing club, the entries for fly-casting are so few we cannot afford to waste any time on you. I roply: Not when there is any interest taken by the namagers to make the contest attractive. Oswego, Watertown and Syracuse did not lack in entries, although watertown and syracuse and not tack in entries, atthough the actual value of all the prizes offered in either did not equal that of a single prize offered in a number of shoots,

At the present price of fly-rods, so far as money is concerned, a

At the present price of fly-rods, so far as money is concerned, a main hald better stay at home and buy him one, for it would cost less than to go to a Convention and win one. But a gentleman sportsman, with rod or gun, loves to point to some little sourcent as a tropby of his skill; and I venture to say that the "Game Fishes of the United States," as first prize for fly-casting at the Seneca Falls Convention, would have drawn more entries than all the \$50 rods that could have been offered. For the fly-fisher is g man who loves to read.

Hish Culture.

of TENNESSEI SHAD.—Nashville, Tenn., June 19th.—A shad supposed to be one of the offspring of those deposited in the Cumberland River a few years ago was caught when the pounds. Hickory here the other day, weighing three pounds. Hicko shad are quite common here, and often very abundant.

The Hennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

MR. DALZIEL'S LETTER TO THE LIVE STOCK
JOURNAL.

INCIDENTS of the New York Show," is the heading of Mr. Dalziel's last letter in the Live Stock Journal under which the famous English judge expresses his views of the different classes of disappointed exhibitors he met with at the New York Show. In referring tors he met with at the New York Show. In referring to the many protests against the judging, Mr. Dalziel writes us below. We deem it best, however, to republish the protests in question, that we may make clear to our readers the two points upon which he touches in particular.

The first was submitted to the Board of Appeals, but that body only entertained that part of the protest which referred to the judging of class 40, "Red Irish Setter Dogs." It read as follows:—

referred to the judging of class 40, "Red Irish Setter Dogs." It read as follows:

To THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.—Genilemen:—We the undersigned exhibitors in the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the present dog show, do respectfully the property of the part of the general solution of the part of the present dog shows on the part of the general solution of the part of the general solution of the part of the general solution of the part of the owners of other dogs in Irish class I hand the part of the owners of other dogs in Irish class I hand the honor of being associated with the Hon. John H. Wise of Richmond, and S. T. Hammond, Esq., of Springfield, and two more fair-dealing, painstaking, and, I believe, competent men, I have never judged with.

"When the Irish Red Setter class came into the ring I pointed out that the dog Byron was, I considered, an Irish red and white setter. Mr. Wise, read from, as I then thought, the schedule, that while it was provided, was admissable. This was really read from the description of Stonchenge, in condensed form. The mistake being afterwards discovered, the red dogs were judged alone: and the judges, impressed with the grand form of Byron, ananthously recommended that he should have an extra first prize, and to this the Committee cordially agreed. No English reader with be surprised at this; it is here of everyday occurrence; and the West-minister Kennel Club Committee would have been justified in giving 100 extra prizes had the judges recommended them to do so.
"I leavy the Irish setters with one word to the West-

mended them to do so.

"I leave the frish setters with one word to the Westminister Kennel Club:—These dogs are not 'Red Irish,' as their catalogue reads, but 'Irish setters,' red or red and white.

"Now I will deal with the protest in general. As is yeard the Westminister Kennel Club care out a remium.

usual, the Westminister Kennel Club sent out a premium list, with copy of rules and regulations governing the show; and those who made entry of their dogs knew that they did so under the conditions therein clearly

Rule 8 says :—

"Rule 8 says:—
"The scales of points given in the third edition of the "dogs of
the British Felands," by J. H. Walsh ("Stoneheage"), will be used
by the badges, them necessary, in judging the dogs."
"The meaning of this clearly is that if the judges
failed to agree, point-judging according to Stoneheage
should be resorted to.
"At the New York Show no such necessity arose, in
the opinion of the judges, whatever disappointed exhibtiors may have thought.
"Rule 10 says:—
"The decision of the judges will be final in all access a year!

Withe decision of the judges will be final in all cases, except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, or collusion can be shown; in any such case the Committee of Appeal must decide all questions, except those of merit, and the dog may be rejudged.

and questions, except those of ment, and the dog may be re-judged.

"Can anything be clearer, and where, I ask, do the protesters that their lowes standit!

"I inclose a full copy of the rules, Mr. Editor, and shall be glad if you will give your opinion as to whether there exists one justifying these protesters or the West-minister Kennel Club Committee in entertaining them; for I hold it was their duty to protect their judges from the insulting charges of unlairness or incompetence, especially when made by persons of whose competency to form an opinion there was no proof. On the, con-trary, in the only instance I had an opportunity I proved the utter incompetency of a protester against the awards in spaniels, before the Court of Appeal, putting a most

elementary question on the breed, which he admited his inability to answer."

The second, was from A. E. Godeffroy, Esq., which was not acted upon by the Board of Appeals. It was as follows :-

follows:—

MR. GODEFFROY'S PROTEST.

THE WEST-MISSTER KESSLI CULE.—Genitation:—L beg to protest deaths instruct a least specific test deaths instruct a least specific test deaths in the second prize. The other death is not death which is a second prize. The other hand Yero Shaw, as necessary as solid white in a built-terrier. Yours respectfully,

A. E. GODEFFROY.

A. E. Goderroov.
On this Mr. Dalziel writes: "And now, one word with
Mr. Godeffroy. I will deal only with his objection to my
awards in St. Bernards. Mr. Godeffroy objects that I
gave first prize to a dog that had no dew-claws. My having done so would surprise no one in England who has gave first prize to a dog that had no dew-claw's. My having done so would surprise no one in England who has rend my frequent procests against the high value put on them. It is pretty well known that I consider these appendages as useless as they are ugly. Mr. Goddefroy refers to 'Stonehenge' and Vero Slaw; but great authorities as these gentlemen may be, Mr. Goddefroy must learn to know that it is not every judge who will bind himself by their opinions or their crotchets.

"I believe Mr. Godeffroy has in his kennel the blood of old Champion Tell; and I should suppose from his protest that he is ignorant of the fact that Tell, like Prince Sains Courage and many other grand specimens, was as innocent of dew claws as the dog I placed first lin New York. And would Mr. Godefroy be 'surprised to hear' that I have in my possession a letter on the subject from our great naturalist, Darwin, in which he describes dew claws as 'accidental monistrostities,'
"As the rules provided only for protests in case of 'mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, or collusion,' I think an apology is due to my co-judges and myself from the gentlemen who entered and published these protests, who were one and all voluntary exhibitors, having bound themselves by the rules governing the show, and that with all the advantage of knowing be forehand to whose judgment their animals would be submitted.

The Editor of the Live Stock Journal, in answer to Mr. Dalziel's query, says: "There is nothing in the rules which on this side of the water would have made such protests admissible.

WORKING DOGS IN THE MOUNTAIN SWALES FOR SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

It is in the swales, on the sides of the grand old mountains, and in the springy basins on the top, where in ordinary seasons the woodcock can be found. The towering mountain, whose knob seeme to have been squeezed by the hand of Kühleborn, the spirit of the stream, from whose fingers the legend tells us that fine rills of water-gush forth, is by far the best. The lofty trees seem to catch from the slowly drifting clouds the water which trickles at our feet, and down whose steep sides the slope is broken here and there, by level spots on which the springy grass grows high and the waters gently ooze. Here on these giant steps the woodcock nests and rears her young; nor does she quit her seelnded home for the meadow awamps below, unless driven by a protracted drought. Should the season be fairly wet, and frequent summer showers replenish the tiny rills, the woodcock and her brood find ample boring ground, and they are not forced to leave the gloony music of the whip-poor-will for the still more doleful clinking sound of the rusty cow-bell in the valley pasture lands at the nountain foot.

It is in these odd crannies, that many a woodcock hides away, and thus escapes from the intrusion of the sporting world. If it had not been for secret spots like these, many of which still continue to hold the weird traditions of the past, the woodcock in certain localities would have been ulterly externinated.

of the past, the woodcock in certain localities would have been utterly externinated.

To us the acme of woodcock shooting is in such like places. Of course, there is a deal more hard work in climb-To us the acme of woodcock shooting is in such like places, Of course, there is a deal more hard work in climbing the mountain sides, but when the ground is well known, excellent and varied beats can be mapped out for a week's sport, and a good bag at the end is generally the result. There is something exquisitely beautiful in mountain swale shooting, as each nesting place has its own lovely view, and each so entirely different from the other. One may be grandly wild with nothing but a sea of forest trees mounting to the skies, and at the next turning in the bed of the swale a peep at some lovely cultivated valley framed in on either side with craggs and the darkly wooded slopes brings one back from thoughts of the outer world. But there is rarely an Eden spot without some drawback, and here it is again the snake which destroys much of the pleasure of the sport, and frequently in fact deters, from fear, the sportsman attagether from shooting in the fastnesses of the mountains. Therefore, before passing on to the more important work in hand, it may be well to give here the mode of treatment should the sportsman or the dog be bitten by a reptile, either the rattlesnake or the copperhead, comment should the sportsman or the dog be bitten by a reptile, either the rattlesnake or the copperhead, commonly called the 'pilot.' The absorption of the poison through the blood is so exceedingly rapid, that it is utterly impossible under any circumstances to remove the whole of the venon. In the case of the man, the cardinal principle is, lirst cleanse, the wound by washing, and if it is of such a character that a slight incision with a lnife can be made, let it be done at once, and the poison sucked out by means of the lips. Second, it is necessary to sustain the nervous system through the terrible depression which must enevitably insue. This can perhaps most readily be done by free and copious draughts of whiskey, to which, carbonate of ammonia from five haps most readily be done by free and copious draughts of whiskey, to which, carbonate of ammonia from five to ten grains can be added every fifteen ninutes. When quinine can be procured, fifteen or twenty grains every four hours should be administered in connection with the stimulant. If the carbonate of ammonia is not at hand, use spirits of hartshorn which can be found in almost every farm house. A test of its strength should however, be made, as it is apt to vary. This is done by taking a teaspoorful of pure water, and by dropping the hartshorn into it until the water becomes turbid, its strength can then be tested and the doses thus regulated should in succession be increased.

should in succession be increased.

When the dog is bitten, lacerate the wound, which cleanse with water, and apply the hartshorn, also giving whiskey in small doses until the animal cannot stand. Of course it is much better to suck the poison out, and

under certain circumstances we would not hesitate to do this to save the life of a valuable animal.

To resume; For practical work in the hot weather there is no dog for us like a astrong, light-colored pointer. It is necessary that he should have a deal of white about him, that he may readily be seen as he passes rapidly back and forth in the maze of rhododendron and mountain brushwood. To lay down any particular rule for beating out these swales is impossible for each one varies so much from another that the sportsman's own judgment must decide the knotty question. But we have noticed one important point; that when practicable it is best to beat up the ravines, for when the birds are moved and driven on ahead they do not make as long lights as when approached from the side above them. In such eases they are apt to top the scrubby brush, which hides them at once from view, and on balanced pinions sail down to some favorite haunt far below on the mountain side. That woodcock have their own well-known retreats is understood by those who have made aspecialty of this kind of shooting. It is entirely different from the shooting in large, level tracts of timber or sprouts, where the bird has a thousand different places in which to alight. But here the bird may be flushed and shot at half a dozen times, before he will leave the water course. True, the woodcock may not always at first be found in the bed of the swale, but still if he has been undisturbed he will be found close at hand. The boring and markings of the bird on the edges of the brook will inform the sportsman that birds are present, even if his dogs fail to detect the scent. He will, therefore, stand a double chance, and save much time by keeping well to the bed of the swale, and working his dog at short distances across. In this particular shooting, the gun can assist the dogs more than in any other. In the early season, when one bird is found to true into the main one the swile should be the centre of the beat, and when other minor streams are found to minor streams are found to run into the main one the springs from which they head should be carefully looked out.

EASTERN DOGS FOR PRAIRIE CHICK ING.

Editor Forest and Stream :—

In a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM I notice a communication from Iowa entitled "Dogs for Prairie Chicken Shooting," in which the views of the writer differs so essentially from my own that I ant tempted to present a bit of my experience for the benefit of Eastern sportsmen contemplating Western trips. I am a believer in the doctrine that thorough triendly discussion tends to climinate many important facts otherwise unnoticed, and that gentlemen sportsmen can confine themselves to courteous English, and if not convinced can agree to disagree with a good grace. Through no wish to extol my own prowess, but for fear your correspondent might remark that I am only an ignorant Yankee, with no knowledge of prairie shooting, I would state that I trained dogs on Western birds, principally prairie chickens, every season from 1877 to 1865, which gave me a fair channet to learn something of the business. Since that time I have followed the same business, more or less, on New England game, especially rufled grouse, and our strongest point of difference concerns his statement that "dogs trained on prairie chickens." I would like to see him take a brace of his high-flying prairie chicken dogs into the dense thickets for rufled grouse on these rough New England mountains and show No. I work the first day or the first week, or for that matter, ever show as fine work as is done by our dogs that have first received a special, thorough education on this bird. I would much somerengage to make good workers on prairie chickens of half a dozen good lively dogs broken on Eastern game than to take a brace of regular prairie flyers to tone down into shape on ruffed grouse. I have always found it much easier to increase the peace and range of a good lively dog than to circumscribe the limits of one to whom high-flying and wide ranging had become a second nature. Of course, it could not be expected that an Eastern dog could become an expert in a single day when the habits of the game and nature of the countr

FLEAS AND MANGE.—Tolland County, Conn., June 21st.
—Editor Forest and Stream:—Fleas are very often the cause of a skin irritation resembling mange, which, if allowed to run on, will assume the forms of the regular disease. Take your dog, once a month, muzzle him, and

wash him well, first with kerosene (white oil), whale oil and neatsfoot, mix equal parts of each. For a pointer about one pint in all. Then clean off with soap, and rub dry. This will not only kill the vermin, but also keep them off for some time after. The dog thus treated will never have the mange if housed in a clean place. For the first appearance of the disease try mild ointments first, such as sulphur and lard. But first of all muzzle your dog, and keep him so until well. The best cure is prevention, for the red mange once well into a dog's skin will kill him in time, and all you can then do is to relieve him as much as possible.

MARS.

him as much as possible.

PHOTOGRAPH OF FAUST AND BOW.—We have received a photograph from Mr. Chas. II. Turner, Secretary of the St. Louis Kennel Club, of Mr. J. M. Tracy's excellent painting of the pointers Faust and Bow. The picture from which the photograph is taken is about thirty-six inches in length by eighteen inches in height, and depicts the dogs in the field surrounded by autumnal foliage. The subject is a very beautiful one; Faust stands "hard and fast," while Bow is in the back-ground backing him. Mr. Tracy has also painted a sister picture of this, which is even said to be of greater excellence; in this one, Kesswick is pointing and Jessamine backing. Another grand picture from the brush of Mr. Tracy is Mr. Turner's painting of Berkley, which has been pronounced a gem by all the competent judges who have been fortunate enough to see it. Mr. Tracy is an artist of rare merit, and his animal drawing is both careful and accurate. The St. Louis Club have no control over the oil-paintings, but photographs of them can be had on application to Mr. Tracy, St. Louis, Mo.; price 75 cents each

The Illustrated Book of the Dog.—We have just received from Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 596 Broadway, part No. 11 of Mr. Vero Shaw's excellent serial. It is a grand number, containing a very finely finished colored lithograph of the typical deerhound, Spey, the property of Mr. Thos. Morse, a long and wonderfully well compiled chapter on coursing, a description of the Whipper, or Snap dog, and the staghound, and a complete list of the packs of foxhounds, over one hundred in number, in the United Kingdom in 1880. This book should be in the hands of every American lover of the dog.

KENNEL NOTES.

DEATH—Buff.—Mr. A. H. Sharpless' (Catawissa, Pa.) fine Bis-mark setter Buff died on June 7th from injuries sustained from colliding with a locomotive on March 1st. Buff was out of Mr. J. H. Roberts Maud, she out of Mr. W. R. Rolight's Dot, by Dr. Brooks' Bismark.

Brooks' Bismark.

SALES-Berkley-Ruby (whelp),—Mr. Edw. O. Ladd, of Everett,
Mass., has purchased from Mr. John Fottler, Jr., President of the
Massachusetts Kennei Club, a Berkley-Ruby bitch puppy, whelped
April 8th. Berkley-Rub (whelps).—Mr. Thos. A. Addison, of
Chelsea, Mass., has made the following sales of his Berkley-Rube
dog pupples: one to Mr. J. P. Hawes, Boston, Mass; one to Mr.
H. A. Spencer, Chelsea, Mass; one to McEben W. Lothrop, Chelsea, Mass., and one to Mr. G. Frank Holmes, Chelsea, Mass.

sea, Mass., and one to Mr. G. Frank Holmes, Unuser, Mass., Calins the name of Flourish.—Mr. Edw. O. Ladd, of Everett, Mass., claims the name of Flourish for his Irish setter hitch puppy whelped April 8th by Berkley, out of Ruby. Jupiter Tonans.—Mr. Burr Hollis claims the immed Jupiter Tonans for his black, white and tan ticked English foxhound dog puppy, by Catchem, out of Drum, presented by Mr. M. P. McKoon. This puppy is said to be a splendid specimen of the foxhound. Larne.—Mr. J. W. Jackson, of Opelousas, La., chaims the name of Lorne for his pointer dog, whelped May 10th, out of 8t. Louis Kennel Club's June, by Faust. Latte.—Mr. J. W. Jackson, of Opelousas, La., claims the name of Louise for his pointer bitch puppy, whelped Nov. 7th, out of 8t. Louis Kennel Club's Janniy, by Bow.

BRED—Queen-Croxteth.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's (Neversink Lodge Kenneis) champion pointer bitch Queen to Croxteth. Moga-Rover II.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's (Neversink Lodge Kennels) red Iriha setter bitch Moya to Rover II. Filt.—Mr. G. D. Maedougall's (Lachine Kennels, New Brighton, S. I.) cooker bitch Filtr (all liver), littler sister to Cora (First Montreal and First New York, 1880), has been bred to Cunningham's Blou, all liver (first Montreal, and should have been first New York). See Fourest AND STREAM, London Field, Toronto Town and Country, etc. Purs due about Avenus 18th. Pups due about August 26th.

WHELPS—Beauty.—Mr. A. E. Godeffroy's (Neversink Lodge Kennels) imported black and tan setter bitch Champion Beauty whelped on Juno 28th seven puppies—five dogs and two bitches— by Mr. A. H. Moore's imported Bob. Two puppies are since dead. Flirt.—Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall's (Lachice Kennels, New Brighton, S. J.) cocker spaniel Flirt, on May 8th, whelped three dog puppies, by Mr. McKoon's Captain.

Archery.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

New York Archery Club.—This club has had no shooting for two weeks, owing to the Park Commissioners having forbidden the use of the archery lawn in the Central Park until after it rains again. It makes it very had for the club, as it has several challenges on hand, and but poor scores can be expected from any team that has little or no practice. From present prospects it may be two weeks longer before they can shoot again.

ORITANI ARCHERIS.—The monthly meeting of the Oritani Archers took place at Hackenseck, June 23d. Col. Frank Brandreth won the gentleman's badge with a score of 307, at the American Round. Mrs. W. Holberton won the ladies' badge with a score of 165 at the Columbia Round and a one yard handicap at each dis-W. HOLBERTON.

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.-Highland Park, Ill., June 14th.-To

PRIVATE PRACTICE CLUB.—Highland Park, 181, June 18th.—To the members of Class III., Private Practice Club:—
I hereby challenge you all, my fellow-members, to shoot the club bound of forty-eight arrows at olight y pards, and twenty-four arrows at sixty yards, on Saturday, the 26th inst. Please report your scores to Dr. B. B. Weston, Highland Park, Lake County, III., who will compile them for publication in FOREST AND STREAM.
My score will be sent to each member on the \$8th.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND.

BROOKLYN vs. NORTH SIDE.—Chicago, June 25th.—In the match between the Brooklyn team of five and the South Side team of four (latter from this city) the North Side team came off victo-rious by a small majority. The match took place Saturday, 10th inst., and scores exchanged by mail:— NORTH SIDE TEAM.

| SORTH SI | DE TEAM. | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| J. R. Adams 110 Vards. J. R. Adams 117 Granger Smith 68 John Wilkinson 51 J. O. Blake 50 | 80 Yards, 171 132 106 89 | 60 Yards. 85 66 69 73 | Totals. 374 266 226 212 |
| Grand total | | | . 1,077 |
| BROOKLY | | | |
| 100 Yards. John K. Hoyt 25 G. F. E. Pearsail 29 A. G. Constable 10 A. E. Stoutenborough 24 E. A. Parker 25 | 80 Yards, 76 56 23 32 30 | 60 Tards. 41 47 36 41 41 | Totals. 145 132 68 97 96 |
| Grand total | | | 538 |
| North Side team won by 539. | | T | . A. L. |
| | | | |

Wricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

July 1, at Stenton.—Baltimore vs. Young America.
July 1, at Staten Island.—Germantown, Sc., ze. Staten Island, Sr.
July 1, at Nicotown.—Chostinut Hill (2d rs. Dorian (2d).
July 2, at Nicotown.—Dorian zs. Baltimore.
July 3, at Nicotown.—Germantown vs. Baltimore.
July 3, at McGeown.—Germantown vs. Baltimore.
July 3, at Ardmore.—Merion cs. Manbattan.
July 3, at Ardmore.—Merion cs. Manbattan.
July 3, at Frankfort.—Oxford (2d) vs. Germantown (2d).
July 3, at Statut Hill.—Chestuit Hill. (2d) zs. Young America

July 3, at Chestnut Hill.—Chestmut Hill (20) is. Foung America (3d) is. Merchantville.
July 3, at Stenton.—Young America (3d) is. Merchantville.
July 5, at Chestnut Hill.—Chestnut Hill. is. Old Haverfordians.
July 5, at West Philadelphia.—Belmont is. Manhattan.
July 5, at West Philadelphia.—Belmont is. Manhattan.
July 5, at Staten Island.—Bultimore is. Staten Island.
July 5, at Trenton, N. J.—Germantown (2d) is. Trenton.
July 5-6, at Port Hope.—Young America is. Port Hope.
July 6, at Hoboken.—St. Georges is. Bultimore.
July 7-8, at Foron.—Young America is. Hamilton.—Young America is. Hamilton.

ST. GEORGES US. MANHATTAN.—Played at Prospect Park, Juno 24th, and resulted in the defeat of the home team by six runs on first innings scores. The bowling of Mocran was the feature of the match, and the batting of Clarke and Norley excellent. ST. GEORGES.

| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
|---|--|
| C. W. Bance, c. Morris, b. | h Taaleeen " |
| C. W. Bance, c. Morris, b. Hooper | b. Jackson |
| ley9 Giles, b. Hooper2 | b. Gregg |
| J. P. Conover, run out 1 E. H. Moeran, st. Morris, b. | b. Hosford21 |
| Norley 1 R. P. Perkins, b. Norley 0 | b. Gregg |
| J. Bottomley, b. Norley 0 | c. Hooper, b. Hosford 6 |
| W. C. Rutherfurd, b. Hooper. 1 Bye, 1; leg-byes, 4; wide, 1 6 | not out |
| Total | Total |
| MANH | ATTAN. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| B. F. Jenkins, b. Moeran 0 Dr. Hulbert, l. b. w., b. Moe- | b. Meeran 1 |
| ran | not out |
| G. P. Morris, b. Moeran 9 E. Gregg, b. Moeran 1 | not out , 8 |
| S. Hoeford, b. Moeran 0 R. Greig, c. Bance, b. Giles 0 C. L. Middleton, not out 0 T. Coyne, b. Giles 0 | c. Bance, b. Giles 0 b. Moeran 1 b. Bottemley 0 Wides 2 |
| | Total |
| seven wickets. | ac as being as a attention to tune, |
| | own.—Played at Tompkinsville, lub by forty runs on first innings' |

| scores; | ANTOWN. |
|--|---|
| | |
| First Innings. H. W. Brown, c. Rankine, b. | Second Innings. |
| J. B. Jones, b. Lane | |
| G. Bromhead, c. Sprague, b. Lane | |
| W. H. Haines, b. Sprague & W. P. Shiplef, c. Rankine, b. | not out |
| L. W. Wister, b. Sprague | 3 |
| E. Handy, c. Bance, b. Lane. (S. Welsh (3d), not out (F. M. Bissell, b. Lane | b. Lane |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2 | |
| Total 57 | Total 33 |
| STATES | ISLAND. |
| First | Innings. |
| C. W. Bance, c. Haines, b. Bromhead | J. Sprague, b. Shipley 0 V. Miley, c. Brockey, b. Brombead 5 |
| A. F. H. Maning, b. Brom- | 3 J. E. Roberts, run out 16 G. Lane, b. Brown |
| A. Harvey, b. Bromhead 37 E. H. Outerbridge, b. Brom- | Byes, 5; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1 7 |
| P. Ronaldson, run out | Total97 |

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

STATEN ISLAND.

| | First Im | tings. | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|
| | Balls. | Maidens. | Runs. | Wickets |
| Lane | 73 | 3 | 18 | 7 |
| Maning | 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Sprague | 56 | 1 | 30 | 3 |
| | Second In | nings. | | |
| Lane | 36 | 0 | 14 | 4 |
| Sprague | | 1 | 3.1 | 43 |
| Character | 3.94 | 0 | 10 | 3 |

GERMANTOWN. Brown Brombead Shipley. Wide-Shipley, 1.

0

Wide—Snipley, 1. Umplres—Germantown, Mr. A. A. Outerbridge, of Philadelphia Staten Island, Mr. John Filmer.

Staten Island, Nr. John Fillier.

CANADLIN TOURS.—Both the Young America and Staten Island
first clevens contemplate paying Canada a visit this month. The
Young Americas leave on Saturday next; play at Port Hope, 5th
and 6th; Toronto, 7th and 8th, and Hamilton, 9th and 10th. The
Staten Islanders will leave this city on the 17th inst, and play the
Peninsulars at Detroit on the 19th and 20th, returning home through Canada.

St, George and Staten Island Match.—Although this match has been named for two dates, it has twice fallen through on ac-count of the last named club failing to come to time. Therefore the Islanders have not yet had occasion to put in force the 're-volving law" which was passed with so much enthusiasm early in the season. After the list of out of fown matches has been gone through with, we may expect to see these two rival metropolitan clabs meet in friendly contest.

-We hear that Mr. J. Nelson Caldwell, of Philadelphia, will play in the future with the Young America eleven.

St. PAUL'S SCHOOL 78. St. GEORGE.—Fourth annual match. Played at Hoboken, June 28th; won by the students by 25 runs on first innings, Scores :-

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL ELEVEN.

First Innings. Scco | First Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Second Innings | Secon Second Innings. Total.....68

—The 17th inst. was the fortieth anniversary of the match, Marylebone Cricket Club vs. Rugby School. The one played in 1841 being so pleasantly described in "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby."

PENISSULAR 28, WINDSOR, OF CANADA.—Played at Recreation Park, Detroit, Mich.. on June 20th, resulting in favor of the home club by 137 runs of first innings totals. Score:—
[PENINSULAR.

F. Bamford, c. Sutherland, b. Kolfage Sutherland, b. Sutherland Sutherland C. Heigho, c. Edgar, b. Kolf

| First Innings. Scott, b. Treine, ct. White Scend Innings. Scott, b. Treine, ct. White Scend Innings. Softage, b. Amerin Bradley, b. White, c. Beek. Koffage, b. Amerin Bradley, b. tamford, c. White Alikinson, b. Martin W. Sutherland, b. Damford. R. F. Sutherland, b. Martin Atkinson, not out W. Edrar, b. w., b. Irvine Scott, to bat. W. Sutherland, b. Martin Scott, to bat. Scott, b. Martin, c. Ban ford. Cameron, to bat. Gowin, not out Lower, to bat. Gowin, not out Lower, to bat. Gowin, not out Sugar, to bat. Byes Sugar, to bat. Hyes | age 2 F. T. Irvine, ct. Lairy, b. Kolfage 29 Wm. White, l. b. w., b. Gowin.13 C. B. Calvert, ct. Lairy, b. Gowin 29 | J. J. Dodds, c. w. Cameron, b. Cameron W. Beck, b. R. Sutherland C. Cooney, not out Byes. Total. |
|--|---|---|
| Scott, b. Irvine, ct. White. 0 Knightly, b. White, c. Beck. Koffage, b. Martin. 10 Hudley, b. Bannford, c. White Atkinson, b. Martin. 3 K. F. Sutherland, not out. 1 Bradley, b. Martin. 4 W. Sutherland, b. Martin. W. Edkerland, b. Martin. 5 K. Scott, to bat. W. Sutherland, b. Martin. 0 Kolfage, to bat. 4 Keightly, b. Martin, ct. Ban. Keightly, b. Martin, ct. Ban. Cameron, run out. 1 Cameron, to bat. 4 Cameron, to bat. 6 Cameron, to bat. 6 Cameron, to bat. 9 Cowin, and out. 3 Edgar, to bat. | INIM | |
| Koffage, b. Martin. 10 Brudley, b. Bamford, c. White Atkinson, b. Martin. 3 R. F. Sutherland, not out] Brudley, b. Martin. 0 R. Sutherland, b. Martin. 0 Atkinson, not out] W. Edear, l. b. w., b. Irvine 2 Scott, to bat 10 Scott, b. W. Sutherland, b. Martin. 0 Koffage, to bat 10 Keight b. Martin. ct. Fam. ford 0 Cameron, to bat. 10 Cameron, to bat. 2 Cameron, to bat. 2 Cameron, to bat. 3 Edgar, to bat 3 Edgar, to bat 3 Edgar, to bat. | First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Gowin, not out | Koffage, b. Martin. 10 Aikinson, b. Martin. 3 Bradley, b. Martin. 0 R. F. Sutherland, b. Martin. 0 W. Edgar, l. b. w., b. Irvine. 2 W. Sutherland, b. Martin. 2 W. Sutherland, b. Martin. 0 J. Laing, b. White. 3 Keightly, b. Martin, ct. Ban- | Bradley, b. Bamford, c. White R. F. Sutherland, not out |
| 13 Co 1 Dj Co | Cameron, run out | Lowrie, to bat Edgar, to bat |
| | 133 00 | DJ 03 |

| | 101811 44 |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Longwood rs. Boston.—Seco | nd match of season. Played at |
| Longwood, June 18th, the hor | ne club winning by 7 wickets. |
| Score:- | |
| LONG | WOODS. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Jones, c. Ormisted, b. Shaw. 5 | b. Shaw 8 |
| Dutton, b. O'Hair 16 | c. O'Hair, b. Shaw 0 |
| Hubbard, l. b. w., b. Shaw 3 | 1. b. w., b. O'Hair 3 |
| Farley, c. Furniss, b. Shaw 3 | c. Lockhart, b. Shaw 4 |
| Bixby, b. Shaw. 0 E. Peabody, c. O'Hair, b. Shaw 0 | b. O'Hair |
| Tyler, ran out | b. O'Hair |
| Caton, b. O'Hair | run out |
| Curtis, b. Shaw 1 | Stumped, Haight, b. Shaw 10 l |
| Fay, c. Lockhart, b. Shaw 9 | c. Roffe, b. Shaw |
| King, not out 1 | 1. b. w., b. O'Hair 4 |
| Bye, 0; wide, 0; leg-byes, 2 2 | Byes, 2 2 |
| | m 1 |
| Total 60 | Total |
| | |
| | TONS. Second Innings. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Small, c. Peabody, b. Parley. 0 | |
| Bate, c. Bixby, b. Hubbard 5 | Curtis, b. Hubbard 14 |
| Nuttle, c. Hubbard, b. Parley 6 | |
| | b. Dutton 14 |
| O'Hair, c. Dutton, b. Farley 8 | b, Dutton 14 |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. | |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. | b. Parley |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. Dutton | |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. Dutton | |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. Dutton | b. Farley 3 |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. | b. Farley |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. Dutton | b. Farley 3 |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. | b. Farley |
| Thomas Pettit, c. Farley, b. Dutton | b. Farley |

home club by eight wickets. Potals of score: Chester, first innings, 23; second innings, 31; total, 59. Baltimore, first innings, 41; second innings, 29 (for two wickets); total, 60.

41: second innings, 23 (for two wickets); total, 63.

BELMONT (23) rs. STATEN ISLAND (24),—Played at West Philadelphia, June 19th. Drawn, although the home club had the best of it. The Belmont put a rattling good team in the field, including several men that would strengthen any first eleven the club might see fit to play. The batting of Al. Scott was a terror to the Island bowlers, and but few ler balls passed the wickets. Collins also, was a tough one; but the Island bowling, barring Roberts, was very loose, and deserved the punishing it received. J. Scott bowled wonderfully well throughout. For the visitors, Roberts played cricket for 40, as did Irving for 15, and Outerbridge for 16 Smith heid bis own, and by his determined stand saved his club the loss of a ball. We call particular attention to the renarkably fine bowling of Roberts. It was universally acknowledged to have been the best ever witnessed on the Blemont grounds. Score:

REMONT.

REMONT.

REMONT.

First Innings.

PIRT ISLAND.

First Innings.

| - 1 | First Innings. | | Innings. | |
|-----|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | E. Want, run out 8 | J. Filmer, b. J. | Soott | (|
| 1 | W. Ropaldson, b. Eyre 0 | D. A. Bingham | b. J. Sco | tt (|
| | W. W. Porter, b. Maning 17 | J. Evre, b. Stoe | ever | |
| . | A. Scott, b. Roberts 61 | A. D. Irving. | c. Morga | n, b. |
| | D. Stoever, c. Furber, b. Man- | Scott | | 1 |
| | ing 8 | O. F. H. Mani | пя, с. Ког | aald- |
| | J. Scott, c. and b. Smith 3 | son, b. Stoev | er | (|
| | T. Collins, run out 25 | J. E. Roberts, Mr. "Smith," | b. Knight | 41 |
| | B. Colahan, c. Rich, b. Rob- | Mr. "Smith," | not out | 1 |
| | erts 1 | H. Inman, b. J | Scott | i |
| 1 | J. B. Kuight, b. Roberts 8 J. S. Richards I. b. w., b. Man- | E. H. Outerb | riage, c. | C018- |
| | ing 1 | han, b. J. See H. Rich, c. Kni | abe b T C | and b |
| | G. T. Morgan, not out 8 | A. Furber, not | gut, b. d. c | cort. |
| | Byes, 3; leg-bye, 1; wide, 10 14 | Byes, 3; leg-b | ve 1. wide | 20 7 |
| | 23 0040 4108 03 0424 1100 2011 21 | no ball, 1 | , , , , ,, ,, | 001 0 1 |
| | | | | |
| | Total | | | 10 |
| 9 | RUNS AT FALL (| OF EACH WICKE | T. | |
| 5 | First 1 | nnings. | | |
| 7 | Belmont 1 17 | | 137 137 | 140 15 |
| ٠ | Staten Island 2 | | | 99 |
| í | | OF BOWLING. | 01 00 | 00 |
| 2 | | | | |
| 1 | | ISLAND. | | |
| 5 | | lnninys. | | |
| | Balls. | Runs. Maidens. | Wickets. | Wide |
| 3 | J. Eyre 42 | 32 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | A. F. H. Maning 120 | 64 3 | 3 | 2 2 2 |
| J | "Smith" 42 | 33 0 | ī | 2 |
| | Roberts | 5 6 | 3 | 4 |
| 8 | | | U | 0 |
| • | | MONT. | | |
| | First | Innings. | | |
| 3 | Balls. | Runs. Maidens. | Wickels. | Wide |
| () | *D.Stoever 66 | 22 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 0 | J. Scott | 40 3 | ű | ő |
| 3 | G. T. Morgan 12 | 11 0 | ő | ő |
| 9 | B. Colahan 12 | 3 1 | ŏ | ĭ |
| | S. Knight 24 | 15 0 | ĭ | Ô |
| 2 | J. Richards 6 | 0 1 | Ô | ő |
| | * No ball, 1. | | | |
| a | 110 billi 120 | | | |

In reviewing the week's play, a Staten Islander expressed his views as follows: "The Belmont eleven was the best in every respect that we met; then came the Germantown, Young America and Merion. I am authorized to say for the team that we wish to acknowledge our thanks for the continued kindness we received from all the cricketers that we met, and more especially to the gentlemen of the Merion and Belmont Clubs." The following are the batting averages of the tour:—

| Names. | Matches | Innings | Total Runs | Most in lanings. | Most in Match | Times Not Out | Average |
|---|--------------|-------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. J. Rankine. 2. F. Smith. 3. A. D. Irving. 4. J. E. Roberts. 5. J. F. Sgreaming. 6. H. Immaning. 7. H. Imman. 8. J. Filmer. 9. H. Illoh. 10. A. H. Outerbridge. | 314244444444 | 41535555555 | 66 14 70 42 54 51 40 36 27 | 33 14 32 40 23 21 14 16 15 | 33 14 35 40 29 24 15 30 15 16 | 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 | 16.50 14.00 14.00 14.00 10.80 10.20 8.00 7.20 6.00 |
| 11, B, B, Kirkland. 12, A, Furber. 13, D, A, Bingham. | 2 4 4 | 5 5 | 10 9 6 | 5 7 3 | 5 7 3 | 0 2 0 | 5.00 3.00 1.20 |

M. C. C. vs. CANADIANS .- "A peculiarity in the official card pub-Si. O. S. CANADANS.— A peculiarity in the olicial card pub-lished of the Marylebone match is not unworthy of notice, in the preface of "Mr." to the name of each Chandian player. Of itself there might be little significance in this, but the affix of the cus-tomary 'Esq.' on the Marylebone side suggests comparisons that do not seem to bear out the early announcements of the status of to not seem to be declared and the early almontments of the stands of the Canadians. If it be true that they were paid so much a man, as has been stated, their position is even more clearly defined than that of the Australians, and in reality there is not the slightest distinction between the two teams."—Land and Water.

St. Georges vs. Mr. Dungan's Team.—Played at Hoboken, N. J., June 21th, and was won by home club by 52 runs of first innings totals. Score:—

| ì | | ORGES. | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| Į | First Innings. | Second Innings. | |
| | G. Hyde-Clarke, b. Shober 8 | withdrew | 4 |
| | O. de Forest, b. Shober 3 | b. Shober | |
| ı | J. P. Conover, b. Shober 17 | c. Moore, b. Shober | |
| | Geo. Giles, Jr., c. sub. b. Sho- | | |
| | ber 48 | c. Moore, b. Duncan | |
| | J. Filmer, b. Shober 0 | run out | |
| | W. Rutherfurd, b. Duncan 0 | h. Shober | 1 |
| | D. Emmet, run out 1 | b. Eyre | |
| | R. P. Perkins, c. sub. b. Dun- | | |
| | cáu | b. Eyre | |
| | B. G. Boilleau, c. Conover, b. | | |
| | Shoher 7 | b. Duncan | 2 |
| | C. B. Barnes, not out 3 | not out | |
| | W. T. Lawson, b. Duncan 0 | b. Duncan | |
| | Byes, 8; leg-byes, 8; wides, 2. 18 | Byes, 6; leg-byes, 4; wides, 8. |] |
| | | | = |
| | Total, 111 | Total1 | 2 |
| | MR. DUNCA | AN'S THAM. | |
| | First 1 | nnings. | |
| | | | |
| | J. R. Moore, c. and b. Cono- | A. D. Moore, b. Giles, Jr | |
| | R. F. Conover, b. Clarke 9 | H. M. Cutts, c. Emmet, b. | |
| | A. B. Duncan, c. Filmer, b. | F. Vaughan, c. Barnes, b. | |
| | Conover 0 | | |
| | J. P. Shober, b. Clarke 6 | Clarke | 1 |
| | J. J. Eyre, hit wicket, b. | Byes, 2 | |
| | Clarke 11 | Total | P. |
| | P. Alien, not out | LUIAI | u |
| | | | |

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Answers to Correspondents.

To No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

T. P. F., Buffalo.—No photos of Cornet, Magic, or America.
Write to Black & Co., 333 Washington street, Boston, for circular of yacht photos. New York is behind the age, and cannot muster

BUILDER .- See the rules in "Lloyd's Yacht Register," and modify according to your judgment and experience. Less scantling, I thoroughly fastened. The hull should be tough rather than

A., Topeka, Kausas.—The pedigree of Mr. T. Donoghue's English setter bitch is as follows: Breeder, J. B. Settle; whelped May, 1875, by Colkert's Storm, out of Little's Belle; Storm by Wardlaw Reid's (England) Sam, out of Hubbell's May; Reile by Bismarck, out of Kelly's Pan. Prizes—Third, Chleago, 1875; Irhd, St. Louls, 1878. E. I. D., Boston, Mass,-To toughen your feet so that they will

not chafe and blister, bathe in water first and afterwards in Spret's brandy, whiskeys and good hard water. If this treatment, persisted in, does not accomplish the desired end, try a solution of sugar of lead, 0 gr.-8 gr. to 13 water.

of sugar of lead, gr.-8 gr., to is water,

E. C. W., Trenton.—The reduction of hoist from 24 to 19tt, keeping foot 35tt, head 19tt, and leech 37tt, will work very well. Your sail will sit all the better for it, and the hoat will gain in stiffness. The reduction in ballast would be but modernte, as the sail area would be decreased only about eight per cent.

H., Detroit.—Only book on boat building is Neilson's—price \$1.25. Can obtain it for you. A new and improved edition will soon come to band. For small yachts and salling boats, see Dixon Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing," containing a vast amount of information, but the plans and figures must be modified according to your wants. With such books as guildes, you can acquire the principles, and then apply them to local practice.

quire the principles, and then apply them to local practice.

YACHTSMAN, N. O.—The race declared off must be resalied under same conditions. Same positions at start and no fresh entries. If the race of the 7th inst, was sailed under the rules of the Southern Y. C., the decision of the Judges holds good. Although there is no special rule in the sailing regulations of the S. Y. C. against fouling stake boats, rule 13, of the Laws, gives the judges jurisdiction in such matters, and specifies their decision as final, unless they choose to refer to the club. No fouling of any sort is prohibited by the spirit of sailing rules in general We think the judges must be upheld in their decision, unless the boat fouling the stake was compelled to do so through being crowded onto it by another yacht not having the right of way. See answer to "H."

See answer to "ft."

H. N. O.—The case of fouling while hauling around stakeboat you instance is covered by the following rules, adopted by all leading clubs: "When rounding buoys, the yacht nearest thereto shall be considered ahead, and while under ordinary circumstances no yacht will be permitted to touch any buoy, etc., still, if her touching is the fault of any other yacht, she will not thereby lose her claim to the prize." Also the following rule of the British Yacht Rading Association: "When rounding any buoy or mark of the course, if two yachts are not clear of each other at the time the leading yacht is close to and actually rounding the mark, the outside yacht must give the other room to pass clear of it, whether it be the lee or weather yacht which is in danger of fouling the mark. No yacht shall be considered clear of another reach unless so much alsed as to give a free choice to the other yacht unless so much ahead as to give a free choice to the other on which side she will pass. An overtaking yacht shall not, however, be justified in attempting to establish an overlap, and thus force a passage between the leading yacht and the mark after the latter yacht has altered her helm for the purpose of rounding." latter yacht has altered her helm for the purpose of rounding." According to the statement of the case you make, we should say the latter sentence covers the matter, and the overtaking yacht's bowspirt fouled the stern of the leading yacht after the latter had put her helm over. If so, the second, or overtaking yacht was the cause of fouling, and should be disqualified, Our American sailing rules are very deficient, and we counsel the adoption of the Y. R. A. rules by the Southern Y. C., as covering the whole ground more thoroughly, and being explicit.

[From a Special Correspondent.] OUR WESTERN LETTER.

DENVER, Col., June 11th.

OUR WESTERN LETTER.

Denver, Col., June 11th.

The present depression in mining stocks in New York is apt to lead the Eastern man into a misunderstanding of the true state of mining matters in Colorado. Nothing could be more unjust or more hurtful than to judge of Colorado mining at large, by quotations from the New York Mining Exchange. The observer of those quotations will now see mining stocks quoted at one quarter of the price at which they were quoted six months ago. And he may thereby infer that the Colorado mines are a bubble. It may be true, I may say that it is true, that some of them are bubbles—not bubbles man fact, but bubbles when they come to be stocked at five or ten times their true value, and what any one on the spot could have told you six months ago was five or ten times their true value, and what any one on the spot could have told you six months ago was five or ten times their true value. The mines themselves were all right; but the men who got hold of them and manipulated them were not all right, They were short-sighted, too. They have nearly killed the goose that haid the golden eggs. They have bred such a distrust of Colorado mines, that they will find it difficult to restore any confidence in them. Their opportunities for money-making—looking at the matter from a sellish standpoint—are gone. No mine hereafter will float with their names on it. If they operate at all, it will have to be under cover of the names of other men. But, great as the burt is to themselves, they have hurt Colorado still more. Their conduct has served, and will serve to block to some extent the advancement in the development of Colorado mines, Men in the East see, right under their noses, the mining swindles that have been perpetrated. They do not see, nor know, all the sound mining industry that is going on here. It is too far away. You speak to them now about mines, and, unless they have been here, they will most likely say: "No, I don't want anything to do with it." I know that the depression in mining stocks i

season has witnessed an enormous influx of men who come to engage in that work. In the spring the arrivals of alach men in Denver daily ran from 500 to 1,000. The streets of the town were full of them. The hotels were crowded, and the large overflow was taken up by the hundreds of persons who rented furnished rooms to the strangers. All these men were on their way to the mountains. They came from all over the country, and many from Canada. Some days the Kansas Pacific trains came in in sections, so great was the load. Some idea of the extent of the immigration may be got from what happened to the price of real estate in Denver. Denver is nothing if not a depot for supplying the wants of the men in the mountains. Its population, directly or indirectly, lives on that. Just as Denver thrives or fars, it is a sure indication that the number of men in the mountains and the work being done there is increasing, or that the mining industry is drooping; and nothing is a surer test of the prosperity of Denver, than the price of its real estate. Well, three was a general advance; and the quiet citizens of the East may open their eyes, perhaps, when I say that in some quarters of the city the advance through the winter was from 300 to 400 per cent. Scores of new buildings are going up everywhere. Some of them would do credit to the handsomest streets in New York. Hotel accommodations have been greatly extended, and are still inadequate.

The new arrivals of the spring did not stay long in Denver. The snow still lay deep on the mountains: and season has witnessed an enormous influx of men who

New York. Hotel accommodations have been greatly extended, and are still inadequate.

The new arrivals of the spring did not stay long in Denver. The snow still lay deep on the mountains; and very, almost unprecedentedly, deep in the regions beyond the main divide. That was an insuperable obstacle to prospecting. But the new comers, eager for their silver hunting, could not bear to defer long their start for the mountains. Every now and then there passed through the streets some canvas-topped wagon, drawn by its two mules, bound for the Gunnison or Breckenridge, or what not. The untained faces of the uninitiated prospector could be seen under the canvas, the wagon was brand new, and the shovels and axes that could be seen sticking out had plainly never been used. Less frequently could be seen the little "jacks," two or three together, with packs of great size on their backs—all bound for the mountains. So, in a few weeks, most of the thousands of prospectors had gone. I have no idea that they will all get rich. There are but few prospectors who ever new, and the shovels and axos that could be seen stricking out had plainly never been used. Less frequently could be seen the little "jacks," two or three together, with packs of great size on their backs—all bound for the mountains. So, in a few weeks, most of the thousands of prospectors had gone. I have no idea that they will all get rich. There are but few prospectors who ever have got rich. But those to whom they will sell their prospects will get rich, for there is not the slightest doubt in the world that they will find prospects to sell. There is no humbing about Colorado as a place where there are large mineral deposits. There are plenty to be found. They have to be uncovered; they have then to be developed. After that capital is to be put into them at their true value; then they are to be worked—not mismanaged, and not to be stolen from, and they will, and the State will, yield riches to an enormous extent. But many times there will be sure to be errors of judgment. What I mean to say is, that the New York mining market is not a true indicator of the character of mining interests here; that there are good mines here, mining interests here; that there are good mines here, each of which has its proper price; and that, despite the depression in New York, the mineral richness of this State is being rapidly developed.

State is being rapidly developed.

The business of silver mining in Colorado has a system about it which is probably unknown to persons in the East who have not, by a visit to these regions, been an eye-witness to it. By silver mining I do not mean the mere working of a mine which has been ascertained to be good, has been developed, and which contributes its regular monthly quota to the United States Mine. That, to be sure, is real mining, but what I mean by silver regular monthly quota to the United States Mints. That, to be sure, is real mining, but what I mean by silver mining at large is not only the ultimate working of a mine, but its previous discovery, development and sale to the persons who do ultimately work it. All these are regular stages in the growth of a mine; they are the successive chapters of its history. A word about this regular growth will throw some light which will perhaps be desirable to some of your readers on the subject of acquiring a paying mine.

be desirable to some of your readers on the subject of acquiring a paying mine.

In the first place, as to the discovery of mines, one who was not familiar with this corner of the earth would be surprised to see the number of prospect holes, or "holes," as they are here called, which show, or are expected to show, mineral. When a person stands in a mining camp and looks about him he will see the mountain sides on every hand plentifully dotted with heaps of fresh, yellowish earth. They each indicate a "hole" men feet deep or more, and about five feet in diameter, and look, at a distance, more like scattered rifle pits than anything else. These prospect holes will extend for miles about the camp. When it is taken into consideration how many mining camps, largo and small, there are in this State, one can get a faint idea of the number of holes there are for sale. It is not every hole which, at ten feet, can show mineral. Some of them do, but with the majority of them greater development is necessary to strike ore. Ten feet is the minimum depth to which holes are sunk, in the first instance; not that there is any particular virtue in ten feet of tepth, only that is supposed to represent work worth a hundred dollars, which amount of work is needed annually to keep the title to the claim good. A ten foot hole, indeed, does not of itself entitle the diager to locate and record his claim so as to make it his. By law, he has first to make a discovery of mineral. But the law is generally disregarded in this respect; and claims are often staked off and recorded on a mere digging, without the discovery. The disadvantage of this method to the locator is that, by law, it permits another to come and prospect on his claim. The law is at the back of the intruder; and, so far, he is secure. But the sentiment of the mining camps is against him; and his procedure is called claim; jumping. The likelihood is that if he persists in it he will either be shot or hanged, or "run out" of town. The mining camps is probably right and humane (regarding the locator) in its feeling, yet it is no good to a young camp to have all the country about it, while as yet Eastern capital has not come in to develop the discovery holes. The people at camp who engage in mining have, perhaps, spent all their money in digging the shallow holes. New coming prospectors can find no place to dig. The camp has not yet attained celebrity enough to a tarract capitalists, and there is lies stagmant for montus, to the detriment of its inhabitants—although it may be a very deserving camp—until the capitalists come in whereas, if the claims on which no actual discovery had been made, but on which them greater development is necessary to strike ore Ten feet is the minimum depth to which holes are sunk

the owner had sunk his last dollar, were open to be prospected on by fresh prospectors who had money, the camp would develop more rapidly.

This brings us to tho second stage—of sales by prospectors. These men scidom get rich. One reason is, that if one of them ever gets money he almost immediately squanders it; but the fact is that they seldom get much. They make a discovery or sink several ten-foot holes. The operation—the hunting for and selecting a spot, and the work—takes time. When it is through, or soon after, the prospector has reached the end of his purse. He then wants to sell his property. But Eastern buyers are not yet in the camp. If there are any buyers at all they are Western men, who have come prepared to pay only low prices. A sale perhaps is made for a few hundred, or a thousand or two dollars. The prospector takes the cash and goes off for the new fields, the well-known "biggest thing yet," which is as shifting as the pot of gold at the base of the rainbow. In the new fields he goes through the process over again. So his life is spent. Occasionally there is one who keeps cool, has luck, and prospers; but most of them rove and gather no moss, and love the change, excitement, hope and independence. In this way the mines get into the hands of the chang buyers.

We now come to the third stage—the period of partial and preliminary development of the mine. The cheap buyer has to pay something for his cheap purchase. One great reason why he has been able to buy cheap is because the property is wholly or comparatively undeveloped. It may be that it shows none at all, but shows indications that mineral will be reached a little lower down, or is in the near neighborhood of some hole that does show good ore. The cheap buyer, in short, takes his chances. He buys an uncertainty. Maybe the hole will prove a second "Robert D. Leq," and maybe he will be able to sell it again at not more than \$500 advance. At all events, when he has bought, he generally goes to work on a moderate scale to development that pro it comes out, for the development that produces it, he will dovelop his property pretty thoroughly. If the purchase turns out badly he may abandon it entirely (and some man a year after may take it up and strike rich ore in twenty-four hours); or he may, as I have said, sell out at a slight advance; but if the development is quite favorable the mine then reaches its fourth stage—that is, it is put on the market to Eastern purchasers.

Of mines at this stage I need not speak at length. I

that is, it is put on the market to Eastern purchasers.

Of mines at this stage I need not speak at length. I
wrote something about them in my last letter. It is
undeniable that they have been made the subject of
swindling operations. Rarely they have been sold above
their true value; oftener they have been sold at or below
their true value; of them they have been sold at or below
ther true value; of men who have then stocked them at
far more than the mines could bear, and sold the stock
for more than it was worth. That business has probably
seen its best days—fortunately for the East and West
both. But many, many sales have been made to discreet,
prudent, investigating Eastern nen, of mines at, and
generally below, their real value; and these purchasers
work the mine to their profit.

The fifth stage is when the mine gets into the hands of
these ultimate owners and is systematically worked. At
this point there is as much need of care as ever. Many a
mine in the thother days failed to pay, solely because of a
dishonest or incapable superintendent, while the same
mine, in fresh hands, has afterwards paid handsomely.

I have tried to sketch, briefly, the general history of
mines, successful and the same and the system of the prospect
have been and will be found exceptions to this general
description, but probably nine out of ten of the prospect
holes of Colorado follow the course I have described.
When one sees the great number of "holes" there are in
the State, one only wonders that so many are valuable.

TRAPPING WILD PIGEONS.

ON the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, ninety-five miles from Eric, in the midst of a vast forest, reposes the little village of Kune. Without architectural beauty, and lacking in many of the comforts which are to be found in most modern towns, Kane nevertheless presents to certain classes of people attractions rare and raluable. The village is situated upon the highest point of land on the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and the clear, pure air thus insured at all seasons is productive of robust appetites and correspondingly perfect health. This advantage alone is sufficient to draw a large number of Philadelphians to Kane every summer, and with it must be considered the fact before mentioned, that upon every side for miles extends an unbroken forest, with its This advantage alone is sufficient to draw a large number of Philadelphians to Kane every summer, and with it must be considered the fact before mentioned, that upon every side for miles extends an unbroken forest, with its innumerable charms for the lover of nature. There is yet one inducement to pleasure seekers unmentioned, one which comes with regular irregularity and one whose various phenomena are interesting and wonderful alike to the scientist and to the unpretending student of nature—the immense flock of wild pigeons which nests about once every five years in the vicinity of Kane. There are three such flocks in the United States—one in Michigan, another in Missouri and the third and largest, that with which we have to dead, in Pennsylvania. These flocks drift about from season to season following the crop of nuts and rarely going beyond the boundaries of their own States. The woods in the vicinity of Kane are largely beech, except in the valleys or marshes where hemlock prevails and the immediate cause of the birds nesting where they have this year was an immense crop of beech nuts last fall.

I could not learn how, but certain it is that in some way the birds learn the location of the richest harvest and are always on hand at the right time to enjoy it. Last fall a few pigeons were observed in the woods near Kane, and the "old settlers," with an air of confident knowledge peculiar to dis settlers and editors, said that with the spring would come the flock. The few stray birds remained in the neighborhood all winter, and during March the prophecy was verified by the appearance of countless millions of pigeons.

The birds built their nests over a territory of about twenty square miles, and began hatching April 1st. Their presence in such vast numbers soon draw together a crowd.of gunners and others hent on destruction as a constraint of the prophecy was verified by the appearance

crowd of gunners and others bent on destruction as a

means of enjoyment or of gaining a livelihood, and from

122

means of enjoyment or of gaining a livelihood, and from that day to this a ceaseless slaughter has continued. We reached Kane at 1330 P.M. and sought accomodations at the Thompson House, which, however, had not yet opened its doors to summer travel. An inquiry at the Kane House resulted differently, and we registered there. We were up early the next morning, and at 6 e'clock were on our way to the "roost," in an easy riding carriage drawn by a team of spanking grays. Our road lay through dense woods, and was not more than fifteen feet wide. On each side the trees rose a solid wall nearly a hundred feet into the air. The grandeur of that still morning scene, the invigorating air the prospect of a long and pleasunt ride, all the surrounding circumstances tending to exhibaration in the highest degree, However, "it is a long lame that has no turning," and after traversing twenty-one miles, the driver delivered himself of the information that the nesting ground had been attained,

Only a few pigeons were in sight, flying from tree to tree, but the trees were full of nests. In a few moments a gun was fired in the immediate vicinity, and instandly hundreds of birds became visible. It is anlawful to shoot birds within a mile of the roost, or to trap them anywhere, yet the law is broken in both ways continually and with impunity. The nesting ground is from one and one-half to two and one-half to likes wide and about twelve miles long, and in this space and vicinity there are several hundred gunners and about eight hundred trappers constantly engaged in slaughtering the helpless birds. One hundred and fifty barrels, each containing 350 dead birds, and as many crates, holding from six to eight dozens of live ones, are shipped every day from the different towns within a day's journey of the roost. Such work as this is not only wicked, but it is in the highest degree foolish. If the trappers and hunters would remain outside of the roost and take the birds in their frequent flights to and from home, they would be a source of revenue all summer. As it is, the natural result of the birds' departing must come, and that in a very short time. Indeed, the trappers admit that the birds are already beginning to leave, and Frank and I were a source of suspicion to these law-breakers, as we had no guns and exhibited no evidences of legitimate business. We had expected this, however, and had brought a pocket full of cheap cigars; a small number of these, judiciously distributed, had the desired effect, and a few only of the many trappers with whom we conversed failed to become talkative under the influence of the weed. been attained.

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brought a pocket full of cheap cigars; a small number of these, judiciously distributed, had the desired effect, and a few only of the many trappers with whom we conversed failed to become talkative under the influence of the weed.

The first requisite in the pursuance of the trapper's art is a stool pigeon. A bird is selected while young and and made to perch upon her owner's finger. He is then raised about six feet from the ground, and the finger gradually lowered. Finding his support sixling, the candidate uses his wings and flutters or hovers to the ground. Being again raised, he again hovers to the ground. Being again raised, he again hovers to the earth. This training is continued for weeks and sometimes months, and is not discontinued until the habit of hovers to the earth. This training is continued for weeks and sometimes months, and is not discontinued until the habit of hover the support of the bird's nature. A net about ten by forty feet is procured and one side fastened to stakes in the earth, so that it will flop over—if you will allow such an inelegant expression—like a trap door. Close to the net, and where it will rest when "spring," is spread buckwheat, or other grain, and salt, for the birds are as fond of salt as a deer of a salt lick. The stool pigeon is then fastened to bent suplings in such a manner that by pulling a string it will be thrown over the bait. The trappers lie conceaded in a "bow-house," a hut built of hemick boughs, and await results. When a flock appears, the stool pigeon is made to hover, and the birds, thinking he is free like themselves, and in search of edibles, light, and soon find a net between themselves and freedom. The prisoners are placed in a coop until a wagon load has been captured, and are then taken to the nearest express office for shipment. Live birds have been as hight, and soon find a net between themselves and freedom. The prisoners are placed in a coop until a wagon load has been captured, and are the taken to the nearest express office for shipment. Li

to take care of themselves in ten days from birth. They leave the roost for food and return at irregular intervals, but the mature birds have their unvarying periods of flight. The hunters take advantage of this, and, posting themselves on a hill anywhere within five or even ten miles of the mesting, shoot the birds by hundreds as they fly away for food or home to feed their young. The nesting is in Forest County, twenty-one niles southwest of Kane and sixteen miles southesst of Sheffield. To those desiring to reach the ground I would advise going direct to Kane, which, although further from the nesting direct to Kare, which, although turther from the nesting than Sheffield, would be preferable for several reasons Good hotel accommodations can be had for \$1.50 per day, and a good livery stable is located in the village. A team and carriage, together with a competent guide, may be procured for \$5 per day. direct to Kane, which, although further from the nesting

may be procured for so per day.

The CAUSE DISCOVERED.—Most of the readers whose eyes scan these pages have suffered from haddethe, lessifude, names or pains in the back; but we don't if they knew what the cause was liver. This is a truth which has just become known, and the result which Warner's safe Kidney and Liver cure has accomplished. The above named troubles are caused by disordered sidney and liver, and the remedy which cures the cause bantshes the pains which parts from 1s.—[446,



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEFORED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURA HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMING A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY I

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1880.

TO Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing good faith, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Cruband Associations are urged to favor us with Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. We cannot be responsible for derelication of mail service if mongremitted to on is lost.

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

THE VICTORY IN IRELAND.

THE rifle match between the American and Irish Rifle teams at Dollymount, on Tuesday last, added another to the series of American victories, and the list remains unbroken. For some weeks past the brilliant shooting of the Irish riflemen has been a source of much discomfort and some apprehension to many on this side the water. The shooting of the Irish riflemenwhen the match came off was far in advance of anything shown in their practice; but on the American side the figures are almost beyond belief, so superior are they to anything now on record in long range shooting. day, in its climatic conditions, was of course very well adapted to the making of fine scores. The Irishmen did not get the boisterous. rattling, stormy weather to which they are accustomed, nor did the American team get the hot, dry day in which they would have been at an advantage, since they could the better endure such a condition. There was a medium day, with an overcast sky. The wind does not appear to have been very difficult to manage, and altogether it seems that the dozen men, who had schooled themselves to grasp success under any and all conditions of adverse wind and light, found themselves finally brought to the test on a day to their own liking. Nothing then remained to them, with the fine day before them, than to pile up the bullseyes until, when reduced to plain language, it seems almost fabulous to say that such averages as 215% and 218% were made; that no less than five perfect range totals are in the scores, and that but a single miss and a single outer mer the record of 540 shots fired. The match will form a bright spot in the annals of rifle shooting, and the series of Irish-American matches seem destined to live on by the very momentum

of their brilliancy.

The match result may be a sore disappointment to the Irish rifle maker, who for four years past has been busy at work in the preparation of his breech-loading match rifle. The old muzzle-loaders had been abandoned, since after repeated trials they were found incompetent to cope with the match rifle in its breech-loading form, as we have it here in America. Mr. Rigby, to be sure, has failed to secure a victory by his new rifle for his home team, but he has succeeded in making for the credit of Ireland a match record second to nothing ever before a copy of the Telegram with its target illustrations,

shown by any team of British shooters. The match was singularly lucky in being such a close one at such high figures. On the whole, the victorious riflemen were so nearly beaten as to moderate any extra jubilancy, while the beaten riflemen were so nearly victorious that there should not be a shade of shame in their disappointment.

There was much to criticise in the manner of the selection, and on the principal that success justifies the means for its accomplishment it might be proper to keep silence on that topic now. In time it may be of interest to know the facts in the case, and the FOREST AND STREAM has accordingly put on record in its columns not only the manner of selection, but its opinion of the mode. There are many details of the match of which the notes sent by cable, and from which our account of the match is written, fail to inform us. It is not at all unlikely that with closer pushing the American team might have done even better-possibly have turned the 1,300 point-but there was no defection in the line. The team displayed that best sign of a well organized body—shooting in a bunch. With an area of differences of but six points in a team of six men, the American squad may be regarded as showing no stragglers. There were no laggards in the party. In the Irish team there are but eight points of difference; and it is a curious fact in connection with the match that John Rigby, the Nestor of rifle practice in Ireland, should have had the lowest score in the whole dozen experts at work.

It is hardly fair to say yet that the inferiority of the new Rigby breech-loader is established. It may be that the gentlemen of the home team at Dollymount have not vet learned all the fine points of their weapons. They certainly secured the finest sort of work from them, and we must confess that the experienced John Rigby, with the lesson of the American breech-loader before him, has met the problem of a first-class long range rifle success. The real truth is that for a dozen years—from 1862, when the Elcho Shield matches were established-British shooters generally were content with a very wide margin of misses. It was expected that a certain number of the shots fired were to go wild of the target. was the American rifleman who first seriously made the "highest possible" his goal, and toward it he has at last succeeded in pushing the riflemen of Great Britain; those of Ireland being the more ready to learn the lessons which Americans had to teach. Again and again the aged pupil has tried to surpass the youthful instructor, but success has thus far leaned only in one direction, and the naturally buoyant spirit of the Irishmen will no doubt sustain them now, and urge them to be "up and at 'em again," It is to be hoped that they will soon give Creedmoor another visit; and while we may not promise them such a day as the 29th, they may perchance bappen upon the Irish day they are so long expecting, and beat us on our own range.

The high character of the scores brings up a question which has often been discussed-viz., the advisability of so modifying the means of discrimination of excellence that finer differences of merit may be discovered. Perhaps this may be met by a lengthening of the distance fired over, or perhaps the carton system may be adopted. When there are so many bullseyes made in a match it becomes a fair matter of inquiry whether some way of determining the relative value of bullseyes is not in order.

Walnut Hill, Bennings and Creedmoor have put forward admirable champions, who could after a two weeks siege of Irish hospitality pile up such scores as are found in our rifle columns. It is not likely that a stronger Irish team than the present will ever be pitted against the Americans. The Irishmen have improved wonderfully, and it speaks volumes for their merit when out of the 270 shots fired by her champions not one will be found in the outers of the target.

Col. Bodine may now return home to the warm welcome which he is sure to get. He has shown himself to be the "Old Reliable" in meeting the best team ever organized against American riflemen and seeing them one dozen better in the way of scoring.

Apart from all shooting interest in the match, it has a special importance as a means of making two great peo-ples better acquainted with each other. The Irish people are proud to welcome a really American body of citizens, under whatever pretext they may visit the old country and if the match has no other significance it at least opens a broad current of friendship and good will.

OUR RIFLE SUPPLEMENT .- In addition to the exhaustive account of the Irish-American match, published in our Rifle columns to-day, we furnish our readers with an illustrated supplement, showing the exact position of each shot fired by the two teams at the 800, 900 and 1,000 yards ranges. For these diagrams we are indebted to the courtesy of the New York Herald, which, with usual enterprise, displayed on its bulletin board each stage of the shooting, while the match was still in progress, and on the following morning published full scroes with the diagrams.

Much interest in the match was manifested in this city. Great throngs were gathered before the bulletins in the afternoon, and even delayed going home until they had

THE FLY-CASTING TOURNAMENTS.

N our Sea and River columns to-day we publish a communication calling attention to the lack of interest manifested in the fly-casting tournaments at the New York State Convention, and to the insufficient provisions made for the trials. The writer expresses what has long been in the minds of the anglers of the State, and now that the subject is started, we trust that it may be taken up in earnest.

Angling is, par excellence, the solitary recreation of contemplative minds, and the Lone Fisherman is, by general acceptance, the type of the craft. But that is hardly a sufficient reason why the competitors at our annual fly-casting tournaments should be so limited in number and so severely let alone by the other delegates present. The truth is that this part of the week's programme has been given too much the character of a side show, the success or failure of which had no appreciable effect upon the eclat of the occasion.

An examination of the records of the convention for the years 1873 to 1880, as contained in the Forest and STREAM, shows that the numbers of competitors in the fly-casting tournaments have always been meager, ranging from six to ten, and never exceeding a dozen. This representation is in striking disproportion to the number of skilled fly-fishermen in the State, and to the claims of the delicate acomplishment itself. The day of small beginnings, which was not to be despised, has never given place to the greater things which should follow

This is manifestly wrong; it is putting the art of casting the fly on a plane decidedly below its merits.

We shall not attempt to point out where all the blame rests, for of that we are not fully convinced ourselves; but it is enough now to suggest that the remedy lies with the anglers themselves, and to designate one or two changes which are of imperative impor-

For the past ten years it has been generally understood that the first prize in fly-casting would, as a matter of course, go to one of two men, who, year after year, divided the annually dwindling honor between them. The first thing to be done, then, is either to bar out from the competition those men who have had things all their own way for so long, or else to provide another competition where less expert anglers shall have some chance of winning a prize. True, neither Mr. Seth Green nor Mr. Reuben Wood entered the lists this year, and it may, therefore, be objected that the drawback we have mentioned did not exist at Seneca Falls, and the field was open to all. But the interested public had had no assurance that Messrs. Green and Wood were not to compete; nor has it any assurance that they will not compete next year. Until it is understood that a competition in fly-casting does not imply a competition with these experts the trials will be sparsely attended, and will excite little interest. The Seneca Gun Club, who had in charge the arrangements for the last convention, conscious of this trouble, sought to obviate it by adopting the course we have suggested; but at least one of these experts very naturally retorted that the club was overstepping the bounds of its authority. We trust that those who do have the authority will consider the subject, and by taking early action insure a greater success in 1881 than in years past.

Mr. Seth Green and Mr. Reuben Wood have fairly earned a position outside of the ordinary fly-casters. Their skill and deftness are acknowledged, and they may safely rest on their laurels. Should they voluntarily offer to withdraw from the regular yearly competitions, and instead give an exhibition of their art for the entertainment and benefit of the younger anglers, the action would be at once appreciated as graceful and becoming. An expression of this kind from them in the FOREST AND STREAM would have a vast deal of influence in determining the success of the anglers' tournament on Long Is-

land next year.

The second thing required is that fly-fishermen'throughout the State should manifest their interest in this matter, and so elevate the importance of these contests. When their charms are suitably presented, they will be acceded to and provided for. Then, prizes which legitimately belong to the successful competitors with the rod will not be given for excellence in other branches of sport; nor will the fly-casting be ignored and slighted.

-After a brief and fitful existence amid the beautiful surroundings of Springfield, Mass., our late esteemed contemporary, Out-Door Sports, has succumbed to the inevitable and gone over to the majority. complaint was too much localism, which led to inanition, the immediate cause of the untimely taking off. In short, the field chosen by our friend was so utterly devoid of the nutritive herbage necessary to newspaper subsistence that the melancholy event we now chronicle was a foregone conclusion. We tender to those who watched over Out-Door Sports, as well as to those who did or did not support it with their subscriptions, substantial conso ation at the rate of \$4 per year, or \$3 for six months.

BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.—"Canoe and Camera: or, Two Hundred Miles Through the Maine Forests." by Thomas Sedgwick Steele, price \$1.50; "Camps and Tramps in the Adirondacks, and Grayling Fishing in Northern Michigan," by A. Judd Northrup, price \$1.25;
"Trouting on the Brulé River; or, Summer Wayfaring in the Northern Wilderness," by John Lyle King, price \$1.50; "Bodines, or Camping on the Lyconing," by Thad. S. Up de Graff, M. D., price \$1.50. For sale at this

-When the State Association meets at Coney Island, our Western friends will have in addition to the many attractions at the shore, the opportunity of seeing how the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad is operated, which can dispatch trains of from eight to twelve cars every three minutes when necessary. They are drawn by engines as large and powerful as those of the Pennsylvania road, and weigh about thirty-two tons each. They have run as many as 250 trains in a day with out any crowding or inconvenience. The road is laid with all steel rails, and operated by telegraph and Rosson electric signals, which work automatically. The whole is under the supervision of Supt. Wm. E. Donovan who has been twenty-four years in the service and is a natural born railroad man as well as an expert telegraph operator, and when work is lively he never trusts subordinates, but is always on hand.

MIGRATORY QUAIL

W E publish this week additional reports of the safe arrival of the migratory quail, and shall be pleased to hear further of the birds. Those who may this year observe the return to their nesting ground of former importations are particularly requested to transmit such information to us, for there are a great many interested ones who are watching for news of this

CHATHAN, Ont., June 20th.

CHATHAN, Ont., June 20th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Two hundred migratory quail arrived here in good order, on the 9th inst., only one having died on the way. They were turned out at the Big Point Preserve, thirteen miles from here, on dry ground adjoining the marsh. Yesterday three members of the club went down and reported them calling in all directions. Their call is something like a young turkey. They were found very hard to put up, but by walking past three abreast to the spot from whence the sound came they generally managed to raise them, but not until they had been almost walked upon. They flew very fast when they did get up. One of the members, a slow shot, dosen't think he will care for them.

of the members, a slow shot, dosent think he will show that for them.

They have taken more to the wet ground, but have not gone far from where they were turned out. Our keeper is scattering food for them, which no doubt tends to keep them from wandering off. They are very fond of corn, which seems to be large grain for so small a bird. I saw one swallow a large peanut, shell and all, that was put into the cage when they were in the express wagon. W.

NOTTOWAY COURT HOUSE, Va., June 21st.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
There have just been received at this station two hundred migratory quail from Turin, Italy, sent by Mr. Louis de Fernex, to be put out on his sporting farm near this place, which he has recently beught of Mr. C. D. Epis. We learn that Mr. de Fernex intends to put out many varieties of fish and game on this farm, and is entirely pleased with the farm, as it has large quantities of game on it; he is also pleased with the health and climate. How is this for old Virginia by one from sunny Italy.
There are quantities of game here this season of all kinds, and particularly quail as we have had a dry spring, which was favorable for their raising their young.

VIRGINIA.

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 18th.

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 18th.

The quail, for which some of our citizens subscribed, have been received in good condition, and distributed by George F. Calef, President of the Fish and Game Society. They were let loose in Biddeford, Saco, Buxton, Hollis and Parsonfield. Other parties have secured and let loose another large lot in Kennebunk. All apparently doing well.

Our river, the Saco, seems to be pretty well stocked with salmon, for they have caught some fifteen, weighing from ten to twenty pounds. Mr. Ed. Hanson caught a nice one this morning, Friday, June 18th, weighing eleven pounds. Our Fish Commissioner ought to take notice of this and have fishways constructed. The river once was famous for salmon, but none have been caught for a long number of years until now.

C. J. C.

PROTECT THE NESTING QUAIL.—The following hints from a Rockland (Me.) correspondent are timely and worthy of adoption :-

over them, and it is too late. The farmers are all right, and would gladly do anything in season, but are not expected to tramp through the grass searching for birds' nests. Hundreds could be saved by a person passing along before the mowers with a stick, rustling the grass and discovering the nests, so that a turt of grass might be left to cover the nest. After the birds get to coming back they will nest earlier, and the young will be out of way of the haymakers.

P. S.—I let out 101 quail on the 10th, received from Hon. Everett Smith, who is deserving of great praise for his efforts in introducing the quail into Maine. They were all strong but five, and they were good runners.

James Wight.

THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW YORK, June "8th

Editor Forest and Stream:

Total. \$449.00 T loclose copy offletter received from Mr. P. C. Ohl, and would add that we are informed by soveral clubs that they are making up lists, an example which we trust that others will follow. Yours truly, \$100.00 T like Dr. HALL, Secretary.

PLAINFELD, N. J., June 23d. PLAINFELD, N. J., June 241.
Mr. P. H. MORIUS.—Dear Str:—Yours concerning circular, etc., relative to the fund for the family of the late Wm. M. Tileston to hand. -The same will be presented at meeting of the New York Game and Fish Protective Society June 24th.
I will also state of being at present engaged painting a picture of an Baglish snipe, which I will donnte to the Yund, suggesting

same to be raffied for, your committee setting a price on the

The list I have headed with \$10; regret I cannot do better, but trust the call will be liberally responded to.

Yours very respectfully, PERCY C. OHL.

GAME PROTECTION.

GAME PROTECTION.

WORK FOR GAME PROTECTORS,—Editor Forest and Stream:—Your editorial upon what should be the true work of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game meets with a responsive echo in the hearts of thousands of devotees of the rod and gun. I confess that I feel very strongly upon the subject, and, while I do not presume to criticise either individual action, nor the intentions of the honorable body, it seems that their past proceedings are open to severe censure. For the past twenty years these representatives from different clubs have met in solemn convention, and with a grand flourish of trumpets have incontinently proceeded to the slaughter of thousands of pigeons, and then adjourned. At the last meeting, not even the pretense of work was indulged in; and the barren stubbles and woodlands of Western New York, which once resounded to the cheery whistle of the gallant Bob White, attests better than I the practical results of the State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game. We all realize how our game is disappearing under the indiscriminate assaults of "pot-hunters," and others who, often enrolling themselves under the banner of sportsmen, and equipped with pot-metal gun and bag of portentious dimensions, sally forth for the slaughter of everything they meet, from a sparrow to a young hog, while the farmer, realizing his loss, and not discriminating between people who carry a gun, wages war against all who shoot. The farmer must be shown that his best friend is the true sportsman, who protects his stock, fences and game. If we will only unite, gentlemen sportsmen, in enulating the good deeds of each other in preserving and introducing game, as we now do on deciding personal provess at the trap, in a few years we will not only have the birds, but also the good-will and assistance of our farmer friends, I do not condemn trap-shooting per se, but object most decidedly to the practice that has obtained of trap-shooters banding together under the misnomer of sportsmen's clubs,

NEW YORK, June 22d.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

In answer to your request, I beg to say that I did not attend the annual meeting of The New York State Association for the Protection of Game that was held this year, nor have I for a number of years past. I have no doubt the meeting was a genial assemblage of skilled shots, in which test trials with the shot gun, rifle and pistol absorbed several days of time. One evening was devoted to a supper, and but a few moments to casual and ineffectual talk upon the laws for the protection of game, their manner of enforcement, or the habits and history of game and fish. This, at least, has been my experience of the action of those meetings I have attended, and for that reason I have not been at the recent meetings of the Association. I prefer to find and kill my game in the open field and forest. I am frank to say that I consider this a higher amusement, more bracing to one's manhood, more congenial to gentle and humane tastes. There are, however, many gentlemen who prefer trap-shooting. If this was divested of its money prizes and its betting accessories, there would be no objection to it as an amusement. As now managed, it brings together a great crowd of people who come to make money, and whose habits are totally at variance with those of a true sportsman. The different county societies for the protection of game have been the salvation of game in the State of New York, and have largely aided in its conservation in other States, and they have est-blished a code of laws and decisions which will always aid by example and precedent those who are seeking to further this work. The State Association does but little in this regard. It would seen, therefore, as if its title was inaccurate.

A WORKING SOCIETY.—Plainfield, N. J., June 21st. worthy of adoption —

I want to say a word of caution in regard to the nests of the migratory qual. Having learned some things last year, I have not to learn them over again. All the nests found last year were in the hoy field, and were found while haying. In a number of cases the bird was killed or wounded on the nest, and so the eggs (in one case there were fifteen eggs) were lost. In other cases, where the grass was mown clean from the nest, leaving no cover, the nests were forsaken. But in some cases, where the grass was mown from one side of the nest, and it was discovered in season to place a cutt or grass back and over it, every egg (in one case iffeen) was hatched. A bunch of grass as large as a water pail will save fifteen qualt; but where the birds lay so close it is hard to find them till the machine has passed of my tribe, ask for a little space to express my opinion of my tribe, ask for a little space to express my opinion

about game protective societies, and the threatened violation of the woodcock law, as in your two last issues you speak so disparagingly of the present societies that sportsmen would hesitate of joining a society for the protection of game if his money was to be used toward some pigeon shooting tournament.

Now, the society of which the writer is a member has solely for its purpose the protection and propagation of game and fish, and as the law of this State forbids non-residents from killing game within its domain unless members of a game protective society (which means \$2 per year), it is but just that said money be devoted to the propagation and protection of game. Such an association was needed, and such an association we have. Its members are empowered with authority to arrest any violator anywhere in the State. This society is known as the New Jersey Game and Fish Protective Society, organized May, 1879; Secretary's address, W. L. Force, Plainfield, N. J. The society is in a very flourishing condition, and if sportsmen, farmers, land owners and others desire to see game and fish protected they should join it. In reply to "Wr." who mentions in yours of the 10th the intention of property owners, somewhere in Passaic County, going in a body on the 4th of July to shoot woodcock, claiming they have the right to shoot them on their own land, it seems to me that any bird, wild by nature, and protected by State laws, unless proven to be of damage, cannot be killed on one's own land. However, if "W." or any one else, will give this association the necessary information of any one violating the game laws, the ofender will be prosecuted to the law's fullest extent. This September law for woodcock as, "If don't shoot them some one eise will," but say, "If don't shoot them some one eise will," but say, "If won't shoot them and no one else shall." VICE PRESIDENT. years to raise a brood in peace. Don't say, "If I do shoot them some one else will," but say, "I won't shu them and no one else shall."

VICE PRESIDENT

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

NEW JERSEY STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

HE third annual meeting of the New Jersey Sports-THE third annual meeting of the Association was held in the spacious parlors of the New the Continental Hotel (the headquarters of the New Jersey sportsmen), in Newark, on Monday evening, the There was a large gathering of delegates from the different clubs and the best of feeling prevailed. Sheriff J. J. Toffey, of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club and President of the State Association for the year, presided in his usual felicitious manner. Representatives from the following clubs were present and took part in the exercises : Essex Gun Club, of Newark ; Forester Club, of Newark; Palisade Gun Club, of Jersey City; Jersey City Heights Gun Club, Rod and Gun Club, of New ark; Raritan Shooting Club, Our Gun Club, of Jersey City; Englewood Gun Club, Eureka Gun Club, Wagunhas, of Englewood Gun Club, Eureka Gun Club, Wagunhas, of Newark; Morristown Gun Club, Midway Gun Club, Fairview Gun Club, Hickensack Gun Club, Little Falls Gun Club, Newark Shooting Club and the West Side Game Protective Association. Several new clubs presented their credentials and were received as members of the Association. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last annual meeting, a committee of one from each club was appointed by the President to make arrangements for and to select the club to manage the next annual tournament. They reported very unanimously to give the honor of the same to the Fulisade Gun Club, of Jersey City. The following officers were then unanimously and with good feeling elected for the ensuing year: President, B. S. Zayne, of Palisade; First Vice-President, Dr. J. Burdett, of Jersey City Heights; Second Vice-President, Jacob Fentz, of the Essex; Treasurer, W. C. Conover, of the Midway freelected; Recording Secretary, Justice Von Lengerke, of Falisade (reflected); Corresponding Secretary, J. J. Q. Bird, of Jersey City Heights, also a reelection.

It will be remembered that the running of the State

Justice Von Lengerke, of Palisade (reëlected); Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. Q. Bird, of Jersey City Heights, also a reelection.

It will be remembered that the running of the State tournament for the present year was given at the last annual meeting, unanimously, to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, as to that club was due the honor of initiating a movement for the formation of the State Association, and it was by the efforts of its officers and members that the first annual tournament, last year, was such a triumphant success. But owing to unforescen difficulties in the securing and fencing of the grounds of their eith in time this year before the flight of the wild birds would be over, Jersey City Heights very reluctantly were obliged to decline the high honor, and it was therefore given of a late day to the Essex, of Newark. Too much praise cannot be given to this club for the Herculean efforts to make it a success. Coming so late—only two weeks to obtain prizes, arrange grounds, print programmes and attend to the ten thousand other incidentals of a four day's tournament the—club has done wonders, as the programme will testify. The prizes are rich and ample. The grounds at Erb's have been fitted up regardless of expense, and the arrangements in every way bid fair for a very creditable result. There seems to be a genuine good feeling among all the delegates and the earnest wish for the Essex boys to meet with the success they so well deserve.

After the election of officers a very lively and interest-

nest wish for the Essex boys to meet with the success they so well deserve.

After the election of officers a very lively and interesting discussion ensued on the proper enforcing of the game laws and the propagation of game and fish. Eloquent speeches were made by Dr. Burdett, Dr. Johnson, Jacob Pentz, Mr. Beecher, President Toffey and others, and it was very evident that the recent hot shots in Fonesta and Streem and hit the mark in more than one case. On motion of Mr. Pentz the following was unanimously adopted: That a special committee of three be appointed to see to the more efficient carrying out of the present game laws, and for the procuring of qualit to be let out in certain sections of the State, and also for the

procuring of fish for the stocking of the several rivers and streams; and that 50 per cent of the money now in the hands of the Treasurer of the State Association be appropriated for that purpose. At a late hour the association adjourned to meet in a body on the following morning at Erb's Park, where the shooting will commence at 10 A.M.

adjourned to meet in a body on the following morning at Erb's Park, where the shooting will commence at 10 A.M.

Some More Double Shorts.—Community, N. Y., June 22d.—"Nimrod's 'story, in your last, of Charley's double shat is somewhat similar to my first double-wing shot. It was some twenty-five years ago, and also in Iowa. I was looking for some wild ducks I had seen alight in an old corn field, armed with what had once been a flint-look shot gun, but it now had a cap lock. I saw a large flock of wild geese flying toward me, and determined to try and shoot one. So I took aim leng before they were near enough, and kept them covered as they rapidly approached. As they got nearly abreast, I began querying whetner they were as near as they were in passing, and finally, to make a sure thing of it, I took down the gun to see. They were just passing a favorable point; and, before I could again get a good aim on them, concluded they were too far away, and so took down my gun without pulling the trigger. I was so provoked at myself, I resolved next time to shoot when I thought them near enough any way. No sooner was the resolution made, when two more were seen coming after the others. Stragglers probably. I determined to fire this time, sure. I draw on them; and, when I thought them about right, fired. One immediately dropped his leg, and soon went three hundred yards from where I stood. The other one turned at right angles, and fell dead some six hundred yards now, A prouder boy was never seen. That was a most lucky old gun. One day I saw some prairie chickens alight in a meadow not far from the house. The lock of the old gun was out of order, so it would not stand cocked. But I loaded it as quickly as possible, crept alone the fence till I was in range of a chicken, drew back the hammer with my little finger, took aim, let the finger slip off the lock, and not only killed the chicken aimed at, but one a few feet further on in the grass. One day a flock of blackbirds alighted in a stubble field near father's house, an

THE FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD YET.—Elmira, N. Y., June 23d.—Inclosed please find a piece which I cut out of our daily paper this P.M., showing that all the fools in the country are not dead yet. F. B. H. "C. P. Watson, of Big Pond, met with a curious accident last Thursday while attempting to take a primer off a No. 12 loaded metalic shell. The sheld disclarged in his hands, tearing his right fore finger off at the second joint, and tearing the thumb off of the same hand, and filling the hand full of powder and just grazing the leg."

SHOOTING MATCHES.

TORONTO GUN CLUB.-Toronto, June 19th.-The Toronto Gun Club had one of the most successful shoots they have had for some time. Gold and silver medals were given for the two high-

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| leather me | dε | d, | 1 | ۲, | М | ſο | rı | dis | 30 | 11 | î | h | e | 1 | lc | 7 | V | ers | ar | id I | ote | 3. | | | | | |

I. B. GHAHAM, Scoretary and Treasurer. Ties of ten shot off; 26 yards rise; 160 yards boundary:—

Thes of 3 shot off, miss and go out: J. James, 1; T. Taylor, fell out of bounds; one yard.

J. B. G.

LYSN SPANESSMAY'S GLASS-BALL TOURNAMENT.-Oak Journ.
Retrie Bouch, June 17th.-Nussichusetta Rüfe Association—W.
Charles, Tr., I. F. Schmefer, 14; C. F. Heister 19 pt. Association—W.
S. Perry, 20; Alba Houghton, 18; E. T.
Smith, 15–53.
Amesbury Club—C. H. Wales, 19; Geo. Godsoe, 19; E. Rowell,
Jr., 19–51.

Amesing Competition C. H. Wales, 19; Geo. Godsoc, 19; E. Rowell, Jr., 19–51.

Lynn Central—E. W. Webster, 19; J. H. Frost, 18; J. C. Haskell, 19–56. 1–56. Lynn Sportsman's-F. H. Lander, 10; B. K. Lewis, 18; F. L.

Lynn Sportsman s-x.

Hydio, 16-18.

Marlhoro Club—N. S. Chamberlain, 19; J. G. Howe, 19; N. W. Eager, 18-50

Haymond Club—C. Ellsworth, 17; W. Witherell, 16; C. Dearbern, 18-51. born, 18-51. Westborg Club-C. B. Gates, 11; G. B. Clark, 20; W. B. Rice, 14

-45.
Merry Mount Club—Geo. Monk, 18; C. L. Prescott, 15; A. Keatng, 16-49.
Hopkinton Club—W. G. Stone, 13; C. H. Rose, 14; F. E. Tuck1, 9-36.
C. Taylor, 18; A. F. Coppor, 17,

orehester Chub—C. B. Coly, A., B. Z.

all River Chub—E. W. Buffington, 16; H. C. Braley, 14; T.S. Hall, 15-45.
Port Rosaway Club-H. Loring, 15; H. H. Francis, 16; E. Ross, 18-49.
Second World World W.

18—49. Second Worcester Team—A. P. Pond, 17; L. K. Hudson, 18; C. Holden, 39—55. Second Ame, bury Team—Geo. Osgood, 17; J. Spofford, 19; Jacob Rowell, 1;—50. dowell, 17-50. and Lynn Central-E. Barry, 15; M. E. Tucker, 16; Horace

Social Lynn Sportsman's—Henry Mortimer, 13; P. McFarland, P. Randull, 15—42.

S. Fay, 18-51. econd Raymond Team-D. Kirkwood, 18; J. C. Smith, 13; L. Johnson, 18-49. hird Amesbury Team-A. M. Parry, 16; D. J. Folger, 10; Wal-llatch, 13-39.

ica, 13-39. Lynn Central Team—John Merritt, 17; R. E. Hilliard, 16; oldwin 16.-49

ter Hatten, 19-39.
Third Lyon That Team—John Merritt, 17; R. E. Himmen, 14, O. D. Lallwin D. B.
Ballwin D. B.
Brish, B. B.
Brish, B. B.
Brish, B. B.
Brish, B. B.
First Team—Amesbury Club, first prize, §18 gold. Marlboro and Lynn Central tied on second. Divided 53 gold.
Second Team—Worcster Club, third, §24 gold. Marlboro Club,

and Drint Central theat on second. Divided to good.

Second Team—Worcester Club, third, 381 gold. Marlboro Club,
fourth, 382 gold.

Our tournament was a brilliant success in every sense of the
word; the day was as fine as heart could wish, with very little
wind, and every one was well pleased. We organized in part our wind, and every one was well present. We organized in part our State Association. Eleven clubs were represented, officers elected, and funds raised sufficient to defray all expenses. President, D-Kirlewood, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Lander, Lynn Sportsmay Chub, Lynn, Mass.; Treasurer, F. W. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Treasurer, E. W. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Treasurer, E. W. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn, Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn, Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn, Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn, Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn, Candon, Lynn, Mass.; Secretary, F. H. Webster, Lynn tral Club, Lynn, Máss, E. C. W.

Miner Rod and Gun Club.—Match for the Aery Gold Medal, club grounds, Springfield, L. I., June 24th. James T. Davis holder of the medal. The score is as follows; five traps, 25 yards rise, 80 vards boundary :-

| | .—A pigeon shoot took place at |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Portchester, N. Y., on June 21st. | The following is the score :- |
| Geo. W. Sickles 10 | |
| Dan. Purdy 9 | Hen West 7 |
| Geo. Arnold 5 | Horace Saunders10 |
| Joe Ferris10 | |
| Fred Buckley 9 | Ned Waters 8 |
| Dave Smith 7 | Mike Hall 6 |
| Sam More 51 | |
| Geo. Finch 9 | Will Lord10 |
| Jim Morell w 0 | Bob West 6 |
| 6 us Brown w 1 | Cas West w 0 |
| Jack Smith 5 | |
| Bill Seaver 8 | Bill Siekles 6 |
| Ered Hottiday 9 | Will Brown w 2 |
| | |

Tie on ten birds was shot off at 25 yards, 5 birds each, first

gold medals. The first goes to the winner of the greatest number of matches. The second goes to the one who breaks the greatest number of balls during the series, aside from the winner of the first medal. Mole revolving trup, fifteen glass balls, 13 yards rise

TIM BERDOODLE.

TEAM SHOOTING.—Astor House, N. Y., June 28th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—As team matches are now very popular, and, as I think, there are a sufficient number of expert wing shots in the United States to make up a team that can best the world, I have been urged by friends to organize such a team, say of five or six men, to pay wist to England and more there similar teams from the crack chibs of the old country. I am now in New York waiting for my triple match with Geo. Rinnell, whom I defeated in ing for my triple match with Geo. Itimell, whom I defeated in 1875, and won thereby the Championship Badge of the word. Whether the concests at Concy Island on June 30th and July 2d turn in my favor or not, I shall go right on with the team project. I propose that the entry list for the American feam of wing shors shall be open to all comors. Those wishing to compete for places shall address me as soon as possible at Astor House, New York or through sporting papers. I will shoot a test match with each of the men entering for place, and intend to spend the summer in visiting the various cities of the Union for that purpose. These tied matches to be at 100 brids, each. English rules, thirty varies trial matches to be at 100 birds each, English rules, thirty yards rise, and at the wildest pigeous procurable; the results to be carefully recorded, and at their conclusion all the gentlemen to meet at a grand tournament, say at Saratoga Springs, in the latter part of August or at some other central location mutually agreed upon, to make the final selection. I should be pleased to hear from Eastern shots at once, so that the matches in this section could be disposed of before starting to the West.

Of course it is not expected that a start will be made for England before next spring, as it would be of very little use to attempt such a visit except in the summer season. It is important, however, that all the arrangements should be made well in advance, that no blunders shall lead to a misrepresentation of American why shots shorad.

Champion Wing Shot of the World.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28th. trial matches to be at 100 birds each, English rules, thirty yards

Champion Wing Shot of the World.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26th.—
On account of threatening weather there were only two contestants present to shoot for the medals this week. The scores were us follows:—
W. Filshafer (2004) and the contestants present to shoot for the medals this week.

Tie shot off:—
Eldridge....... 1 1 1 1 1 1-5 | McLeod 1 1 0 1 1-4

Card's rotary trap, glass balls.

NEW JERSEY TOURNAMENT.

The second annual tournament of the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association opened Monday, June 28th, under the auspices of the Essex Gun Club, of Newark. The tournament opened on Tuesday at Evr's Park.

Shoot No. 1.—Ten single birds, 21 yards rise. First prize, Parker

gun; second, Fox gun; third, split bamboo rod; fourth, revolver :-

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| Mr. Warne won for Sanders 0 Mr. Sanders winn | ourth pr | ize. 7 | Lies or Farm | 1 6, 28 e | yards | :- . 0 0 | 0 | 0 0-0 |
| Shoot No. 2.—Ten \$25, leather gun cas | single | | | rds. | Prize | , \$10 | 0, \$7 | 3, \$50, |
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| Ties on 9, | 26 yard:- | | | | | | | | | - | |
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| Messrs. yards:- | Dustan s | nd H | (op | e div | ided | the mo | ney, T | 'iea | 01 | 1 8 | , 2 |

| Dr. Talbot winning 60 per cent. of the money. | | | | |
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| Tie for 40 per cent., 31 yards :- | | | | |
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| Second tie, 31 yards: | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Smith and Hayes divided. Ties on 7, 26 yards :-Howell ... 1 1 1 0 0-3 Harrison ... 1 1 Von Leggerke . 1 1 1 1 1 -5 Nichols ... 1 1

1 0

| | Von Lengerke, 60 per cent. | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | Tie for 40 per cent., 31 yards :- | | |
| N | J, Williams 1 0 —1 Nichols | 1 | 1 |
| | Harrison won. | | |
| | Ties on 6, 26 yards :- | | |

| Ties on 6, 26 yard: | 3:- | _ | | | |
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| Ulingsworth 1 Sedor 1 Hunt 1 Southard 1 | 0 1 1 | 0 | 1 | 0-4 | Toffee Ely Mr. Sar |

Mr. Sigler lost a bird by having his gun above the elbow. In ties of eight Dr. Talbot killed his last bird and was challenged for

shooting it on the ground; but, as the judges were undecided, he was given another bird, which he killed. There was quite a large attendance of shooters considering it was the first day of the shoot, and everything promises well for good shooting to-day and to-morrow.

The Rifle.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.

THE fourth of the series of Irish-American contests

THE fourth of the series of Irish-American contests with the rifle was fought at Dollymount range near Dublin, on the 29th ult., and for the fourth time the Irishmen were compelled to admit that the Americans were the better marksmen.

The Americans since their arrival in Ireland have been compelled to lead a pretty active life on account of many festivities, but they are not much given to such things, and Mr. Frank J. Donaldson, the Secretary of the American National Rifle Association; Captain Jackson, of Boston, whose bronzed face and manly figure attracted much attention; Rockwell, the Boston stationer. National Guardsman and member of the State Legislature, and Mr. Laird, the Government clerk from Washineton, have had to sustain most of the "lionizing." Colonel Bodine has had a very emphatic way of leading his men away early from evening fêtes, so that they should get plenty of sleep and keep the clear eye and col head so incessary to an expert rifleman. The members of the team have been if anything rather overconfident—not in conversation, for a more modest set of men it would be difficult to find—but there was rather an individual testing of the range than a display of team displine such as was expected. It was not until Saturday last that the men really did take a "long, strong pull" together. The men were all of them very auxious about the weather. The Irishmen wished for just enough of that Irish boil-terons—ness and changeableness to upset the Americans—'just a little twist of weather," as one one of the Irish team exwere all of them very auxious about the weather. The Irishmen wished for just enough of that Irish boisteronsness and changeableness to upset the Americans—' just a little twist of weather,' as one of the Irish team expre-sed it. The visitors, on the other hand, wanted an American day imported for their use. They would gladly have had the mercury high up in the thermometer, and a wind from whatever quarter it cared to blow, A 'fishtail' wind might reduce the score somewhat, but the Americans felt confident that they were as well able to shoot with this most troublesome of all breezes as the Irishmen. The day really was a cross between these two extremes. The weather during the opening hours was threatening, but no rain fell.

At 11 o'clock the crowd began to assemble on the long sand bank opposte Dollymount. Transway and jaunting cars had been well patronized all the morning, and discharged their visitors at the end of the long, narrow bridge which connects the North Bull with the mainland. It was the same ground upon which the victory of Col.

At 10 o'clock the crowd began to assemble on the long sand bank opposte Dollymount. Trannway and jaunting cars had been well patronized all the morning, and discharged their visitors at the end of the long, narrow bridge which connects the North Bull with the mainland. It was the same ground upon which the victory of Col. Gildersleeve and his team was won in 1875. There were four targets, with a gap between the two pairs. The North Bull is a long sand bank opposite the pretty little village of Dollymount, from which it is separated by an inlet varying in depth and width according to the tides. The range is a mere hill of low drift sand, on which stiff grass is growing, Compared with Creedmoor it is bleak and uninviting. In the rear of the targets in place of the green sodded bank of the American range there is an open space, and the sea is seen as a thin, gray streak, beyond which appear houses, of course out of range. On a fine day the view from the range is striking and attractive. It is bounded to the north by the distant dusky outlines of Lambay and Ireland's Eye, and by the broad slopes of the Hill of Howth, which in clear weather appear checkered with varying this of green and purple, amid which are seen masses of blue, gray and brown rock. To the left are thickly-wooded uplands stretching far inland, with intervals of undulating meadows, contrasting prettily with the sombre green of the foliage above them. Here are the cottages and villas of the suburbs of Clontarf and Dollymount. Turning to the right the spectator obtains a splendid view of the bay and its southern boundary. Westward from Killiney his eye follows the dim outlines of the Dublin and Wicklow huts, with clusters of charming a splendid view of the bay and its southern boundary. Westward from Killiney his eye follows the dim outlines of the Dublin and Wicklow huts, with clusters of charming a splendid view of the bay and its southern boundary. Westward from Killing his eye follows the dim outlines of the Dublin and Wicklow huts, with clusters

There were motioes, too, such as "Hail Columbia!"
"Welcome to Clontarf Plains!" and "Our Guests," at
various points. The Irish team was first on the ground,
but the Americans, having once arrived, soon settled
down to business and opened their cases of cleaning
utensils and examined carefully their rifles, their wind
gauges and Vernier sights.

Major Leech offered to toss up for choice of targets,
but Col. Bodine said he would be perfectly satisfied with
the targets upon which the Americans had been practicing since their arrival. The men as squadded were: At
target No. 1, John Rigby, William Rigby and J. K. Milner; at the next target, were George Fenton, J. Russell
Jaynt and S. S. Young, who shot in the order named.
Targets 5 and 6 were set apart for the Americans. R.
Rathbone, W. M. Farrow and F. H. Brown followed each
other in that order on target No. 5, while on the next
target, No. 6, the shooters in order were H. F. Clark,
S. I. Scott and Homer Fisher. Mr. Latid, who, with Dr
Scott, represented Washington on the American team,
was the coach at target No. 6, while Secretary Donaldson filled the same post for the squad headed by Ratibone.

A number of American travelers were present on the one.
A number of American travelers were present on the

son miled the same post for the squad headed by Ratibone.

A number of American travelers were present on the range. Col. Bodine exercised general supervision, seeing to it that his team was not interfered with in any way and keeping back the crowd that closed in about it. It was 12:30 when the firing began, John Rigby discharging the first shot and briuging out the "magpie" disk for an "inner," Rathbone, who led off for the Americans, scored a bullseye, as did Fenton on the Irish side in opening for the other squad. Clark on target No. 6 got only a "center." The opening round left the teams equal, though five of the Irishuen had opned with bullseyes, while two of the Americans had sloped into the center ring about the bullseyes. Young, who is an Irishman, living in England, uses a Farquinarson-Metford rifle, but all the other members of the Bone team have the new Rigby breech-loader. Scott, of the American team, shoots with a Remington rifle. Farrow has the long range Ballard, and all the other Americans use the Borchardt model of Sharp rifle. Having started in and reached a tie, each of the marksuen carefully adjusted his sights for the second shot and a dozen bullseyes allalong the line was signalled by the markers. In the next round Rathbone dropped again, as did John Rigby, the veteran of the Irish team. All the men had discovered that it was a day for high soores, and Major Leech, so far as he was able, was putting in practice a sort of team discipline. Wh. Rigby was as slow and considerate as ever, while the Americans, too, shot very slowly. More care in the fifth round by the Americans and a "nipper" by young Joynt, of the Irish team, put the teams on on even footing, but Rathbone was unluckly again in the sixth round and in his first six slots sorrole our three bullshame. snot very slowy. More care in the inth round by the Americans and a "nipper" by young Joynt, of the Irish team, put the teams on on even footing, but Rathbone was unlucky again in the sixth round and in his first six shots scored only three bullseyes. A little freshening up of the wind in the seventh shot caught Clark and gave him a center, but all the other members of the team were warned in time and got bullseyes, as usual. The teams were warned in the seventh shot caught the continue of the seventh shot caught the seventh should be seventhered to the seventh should be seventhered. him a center, but all the other members of the team were warned in time and got bullseyes, as usual. The teams were now shooting very evenly, and except the opening inner of John Rigby every shot had landed within the radius of twenty-seven inches which bounds the center. In the inith and tenth rounds the same care was kept up, John Rigby had on the first score a center, and William Rigby followed with a similar shot in the next round. The trist manager felt that his men were falling behind, The Irish manager felt that his men were falling behind, but at such an early stage in the match no great anxiety was felt. In the eleventh round Wm, Rigby hit the "magpie" section of the target. His cousin John Lecame flustered at seeing the "old reliable" making such misshots, and he, too, made an inner. In the last three rounds of this distance the Irishmen made a great effort, the Americans had closed their work and had put on record a total of 436 or but fourteen points short of perfection in the highest possible. This the Irishmen record a total of 436 or but fourteen points short of perfection in the highest ipossible. This the Irishnen could tie or possibly pass. On the thirteenth round they had reached 376, and two bullseyes all around would bring a tie. The word was passed along, and by taking plenty of time and extra care that result was accomplished and a great cheer went up when the fine double

plished and a great cheer went up when the fine double score was announced. It will be seen from the scores that at the 80 yards range, of the ninety shots fired by the American squad, twelve were centers, one was an inner, while seventy-seen were in the bullseye. On the Irish team the figures were eight centers, three inners and seventy-nine bullseyes—the three inners were made by the Highys. The wind had been very steady during the norning, and the Americans were anxious to be on with their work, so, hastily disposing of lunch, at 2:30 they were again at the firing points ready to open the 900 yard stage. The cooling of the guns by the half hour rest had upset the calculations as to elevations, and the opening at 900 yards brought only twenty-seven in a possible stage. The cooling of the guis by the half hour vest had upset the calculations as to elevations, and the opening at 900 yards brought only twenty-seven in a possible thirty to each of the teams, maintaining the tie. The firing at this range was fully up to the average of the 800 yard distance. Clark was doing far better than at the lower distance, and the really line weather for shooting led the Americans to stand ready to drop to the firing points with the utmost readiness after each shot, in order that nothing might be lost by change of weather. Rathbone, of the Americans, was putting in consecutive bullseyes right through the mid range of the match, and went back to 1,000 yards with a score of 145 in a possible 150, while Clark, having put in a perfect 900 yard score, retired to the last range with 148 points in the same possible. Scott, who had been very ill the day before, was causing some anxiety to Cof. Bodine. His score of sixty-nine at the 900 yards range was the poorest so far made on the American tide. Among-the Irisimen the shooting was very even, and would have been deemed extra fine. They find dropped eight points in the range total from that reached at 800 yards, while the Americans, by holding up to the same total, had that much advantage. William Rigby had scored an inner, while John Rigby and Joynt had been equally indiscreet. Alliner and Fenton, by five centers each, had reduced their scores to seventy, while Young was the only Irish shooter who did extra well at this range. Once during this range there was a dispute about one of Brown's shots, but an examination of the this range. Once during this range there was a dispute about one of Brown's shots, but an examination of the target showed it to be a center in place of a bulleye, though for a time it looked like a miss to the squat at the firing point. The analysis of the shooting at the

inid range showed that in ninety shots the Americans had secured seventy-eight bullseyes, ten centers and two manes. Farrow and Scott making these last. On the firsh side there were seventy-one bullseyes, sixteen centers and three inners—the two Righys and Joynt being

e inner makers.
The admiration and enthusiasm excited by the match The admiration and enthusiasm excited by the match up to this point will be readily understood by the absence so far of anything like it miss or even an "outer" in the entire shooting at the 390 and 900 yard ranges. The cheering of the crowd was equally distributed to the contestants and to a number of cele brities who now strived on the ground, among them Earl Cowper, the Lord Licutement of Ireland, and Edmund Dwyer Gray, the Lord Licutement of Ireland, and Edmund Dwyer Gray, the Lord Ruyor of Dublin. The popular excitement was unabated throughout, and the spectators never lost their interest in the proceedings. Ranged upon three sides of the restangular space within which the contestants were grouped, the crowd craned their necks after every shot, and burst into storms of applicase whenever a special bullseye or display of skill excited their admiration.

sides of the rectangular space within which the contoxiants were grouped, the crowd canned their neeks after every shot, and burst intostorms of applianse whenever a special bulkeye or display of skill excited their admiration.

There was no delay in getting back to the 1,000 yard range, and at 1890 the firing for the final distance opened. The sky was clouding up, mere wind was coming on and rain seemed inminent. The crowd held on, however, for with a margin of less than two bulkeyes, the interest ran high. The opening at the 1,000 yards struck the key-mote of success, for the Americans put in six bullseyes, while Milner with an inner and the two Rigbys with a center each made a very scattered opening for the firsh team and increased the lead for the Americans. The frishment were again beginning to see defeat before them, and having no efficient team system to fall back moon, were soon hopelessly confounded. Each man for himself was the rule, and on the second round, when each of the frish marksmen had steadied himself for a bullseye, unlucky Milner sent a bullet no one knows where, and the first and only miss of the day was put on record. Young, too, was beginning to waver, and shot irregularly. These shortcoming became known to the Americans, and considering that they had a sure thing of the match, were a trifle careless and not so exact as they would have been had the pushing been closer. The Ridgys had evidently become disheartened, and they followed cach other off the target again and again. There was a rally towards the end, and lwice the frishmen put in perfect scores at this range, but the odds against them had become too great. Once there was a rary of hope, when Brown put in an outer, the only one of the day, through a slight "pull-off," but on the next shot he revered and the hopes of a break on the part of the Americans were above that figure, and Scott came within a single point of a highest possible. When the last shot was fired from the frish wing of the field, ready senditions and the butts. Cl

Maj. Leech produced a rule prohibiting any examination.

This in brief is the story of the match, as fought out on Tuerday last. The exact record stood as follows: on Tuerday last.

THE AMERICAN TEAM SCORES. H. F. Clark-Sharps Ride.

| | Yards. | | | Shuts. | | Total. |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Ì | 8(b) 900 1,000 | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | $5 - 73 \\ 5 - 75 \\ 5 - 71 \\ - 219$ |
| | 81 (1, | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | fle. 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 | $5-75 \atop 5-69 \atop 5-74$ 218 |
| | 500 | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 | 5 1 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 | Sharps Rifl 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 | 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | $\begin{array}{c} 1 & 70 \\ 5 & 75 \\ 4 & 70 \end{array}$ 215 |
| | \$10 | 5 5 4 4 | 1 5 5 5 | Ballard R 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 | He. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 | 5 71 (214 5-60) |
| | \$0 } | 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 | tte. 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 | $\begin{array}{c} 8 - 71 \\ 5 - 73 \\ 5 - 69 \end{array} \Big\} 213$ |
| | S(b), | 1 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 4 | 5 5 5 5 | e. 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 | |
| | Total | | | | | 1,292 |
| | | THE | RISH TO | AM SCOR | ES. | |
| l | Ge | orge Fe | nton-Rig | by Brecch | -loader. | |
| | Yards, 50 100 | 5 5 5 (| 5 4 5 4 | $5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \$ | 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 | |
| | 1.0 2 | 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 | 1 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 13 5-11 1 12 216 |
| | 1,000 | 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 3 | -Metfor 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 5-74 216 |
| | 500 | 3 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 | duer -lbc 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | by Breec 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 | 1 - Loade 5 5 5 5 5 5 | r. 5-75 5-70 5-67} 212 |

| | W. I | tigby- | -Rigby | Breech-Load | er. | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|-----|--------|-----|
| 800 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 3 4 4 | 5 5 | 5-71) | |
| 900) | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 5 | 5 5 5 5 5 | 4 3 | 5-71 > | 210 |
| 1,000 | 4 5 | 5 5 | 4 5 5 | 5 5 5 5 4 | 3 3 | 5-681 | |
| | J. R. | ighy- | Righy | Breeen-Load | er. | | |
| 500003 | 3 5 | 4 5 | 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 4 3 | 5 5 | 5-69) | |
| (NH) | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 4 8 | 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 5 | 5-72 | 209 |
| 1,000 | 4 5 | 5 4 | 3 3 5 | 0 4 5 0 0 | 5 5 | 5-661 | |

Total. When the match was over cheers were given for the American When the matter was over each were ground of the American and Irish teams. Col. Rodine was presented with a handsome bouquet by one of the hadies present. Acknowledging the compliments paid himself and team, Col. Bodine said it afforded him pleasure, as captain of the American team, that they had won, pleasure, as captain the both an expression to the sum of the sons that the rillemen of Ireland richly deserved victory this time because of their exertions to secure victory, and be was sure the feelings he expressed were the feelings of the American

In the evening the American and Irish teams attended a private In the evening the American and Irish remainstrated by bunguet given in their honor by the Lord Lieutenant. Bodine says he does not intend to disband his team until the mination of the meeting of the Irish Ritle Association and of festivities to which the the Americans have been invited as a

The following table gives the running record of the match, indicating exactly where the gain was made or the loss sustained by each team. For purposes of comparison the score of the match of 1878 is placed in juxtaposition.

| | | | 187 | 3, | | | 1880 |). | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|-------------|--|---|--|---|
| Distance. | Highest Possible, Round, | American Score. | Irish Score. | American Lead. | Irish Lead. | American Score. | Irish Score. | Ameri an Lead. | Irish Lead. |
| 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards 1000 yards | 1 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 | 25 51 1632 211 1632 2 | 27 50 111 112 112 113 113 113 114 113 114 114 114 114 114 | 11 | 2 | 25, 65, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71 | 28 55 51 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 12 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 6 7 6 6 6 8 8 7 7 5 5 8 8 8 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 | 111111111111111111111111111111111111111 |

To show the excellent quality of the work accomplished, the following figures taken from the scores of the important long range matches shot since the new targets came into use in 1874 are given. In 1874, taking the scores of the six leading members of each tearn that shot for the Eleho Shield, the figures are as follows: Scotch team, 1,188; English, 1071; Irish, 1055. In 1875, when the Irish team won the shield with the advice of the American when the frist ten on the ground, the scores want it fish team, L[107] Scoreh. Land, the scores from each team were English team, and the heading six scores from each team were: English team, L[107] Scotch, L[11], and Irish, L[108]. In 1877 another Irish viciny, occurred, with the scores as follows: Irish team, L[137] Singlish team, occurred, with the scores as follows: Irish team, 1,133; Roglish, 1,183, and Scotch, 1,1006. Another victory for the frish team was scored in 1578, the totals of the scores of the leading six men being; Irish team, 1,204; English, 1,202, and Scotch, 1,166. Last year the Seatch team took the shield, and the scores of the best six men of each team were: Scotch team, 1,141; Irish, 1,129, and English, 1,13. When American rillomen defeated a "erack" Canadian team in 1875, the figures were 1,108 for the Americans and 1,575 for the Canadian six. In the Centennial match, when the Palma was first shot for, the shooting extended over two days, and five teams were carged. The totals of the scures of the the Palian was first shot for, the shooting extended over two days, and five teams were engaged. The totals of the scores of the leading six men on each team are as follows: First day—Scotch team, 1,20; [rish, 1,20; American, 1,196; Australian, 1,185; Canadian, 1,177. Second day—American team, 1,175; [rish, 1,162; Australian, 1,167; Scotch, 1,124, and Canadian, 1,101. In 1877, when Sir Henry Haltord came over with his British team, made up of the best English, Scotch and Irish riflemen, the scores were i First day—American team, 1,29; British, 133. Second day—American team, 1,29; British, 123. Second day—American team, 1,29; British, 120. In each of the matches above mentioned eight men were cugaged on each side, but the figures are the rotals of the leading six scores, gyring, of course, the advantage of the leading six scores, gyring, of course, the advantage of the second of the leading six scores, gyring, of course, the advantage of the second of the the totals of the leading six scores, giving, of course, the advanthe relias of the reading six sources, Kiving, of course, the dayan-tage of throughout two men who may have failed. The only read dapplicate of the present match was the last Irish-American match shot at Creedmoor on September 21st, 1856, when, with six men on a side, the secres were: American team, 1,465; 1rish, 1,467. In that match the average for the Americans was 211-45 per man, out of a possible 23, and for the Irish, 213 5-6. In the n to-day the averages were: American, 215; Irish, 2131, men who have tought in this factor are men of experien In the match of All the

in the Irish team John Rigby stands out bold and foremost In the Irish team John Righy stands out bold and orreader. Though the active, energetic, blarney-posted Arthur Blennerhassett Leech is the nominal captain of the team, John Rigby is its real captain and head. He is the leading member of the bouse of John Rigby & Co., Dub in gun makers. His is a general armory, and you can purchase there a fowling piece for the knocking over of woodcock, or another style of weapon for the knocking over of your best friend should be say aught to displease you. In es past the "saw handle," muzzle-loading duelling pistols, for which the house became famous, were in great demand, but of Into years the demand has fallen away. Taking the Elcho Shield peoord in, J. Rigby is found in the first Irish team in 1865 with a

score of 124, old target, again in 1866 with 143, in 1867 with 132, in 1863 with 142, and a like score 1869. In 1870 his score was 145, and 149 in 1871. He led the team of 1872 with 154 points, and when in 1873 in 1871. He lad the team of 1872 with 151 points, and when in 1873 the Irishmen were successful for the first time, he was a members with a score of 154. In 1874 his score was 164, new target, and when in 1873 the Irish were again successful, he was in the squad wift a score of 188. 179 was his score in 1887, and in 1878 he headed the winning Irish team with the best score ever made in the match, 215 points. Last year he was again head of the team, with 195 points. He was in the first Irish-American match, and led the Irish team with 185 points. He was not in the second or third matches of this series, nor in the Palma matches of 1876 or 1877. He

matches of this series, nor in the Palma matches of 1876 or 1877. He is tail and straight in stature, and an expert workman, a scientific rifle shot and an educated gentleman.

William Rigby is a cousin of John Rigby, and is associated with that gentleman in the firm of John Rigby & Co. He has visited America as a member of Irish teams, and in his quiet, almost solemn way of shooting, impresses the spectator as a formidable adversary. He is about forty years of sge, and usea position exactly similar to Miluor's in fitting. He has been a pretty steady reversementing on the Irish circle and hear aversary. exactly similar to Millner's in firing. He has been a pretty steady representative on the Irish eight, and has in private competitions enjoyed a good run of success. In 185 he led the Irish eight, Shot also in 1866, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1876, 1877, 1873 and 1878. He was in Sir Henry Halford's British team at Creedmoor in 1877.

Joshua K. Milner is a genuine Irishman. He is a young man ils years being about thirty, and in build he is lithe rather than his years being about thirty, and in build be is lithe rather than bulky. As a rifle shot he has enjoyed great experience, and as a member of the Irish eight on several occasions has done gallant work. While at Creedmoor some years ago his spurt of fifteen consecutive builseyes at 1,000 yards under him the champion. His posture in fring is a peculiar modification of the back position—the burrel rests upon the upturned toes, while the heel is trucked into the right arm-pit

Then, together from is another of the Irish team men of great experience. His great, stallwart form and broad, resolute face have been seen on other occasions at Croedmoor. He is thirty years of age, full six feet tall and weighs 137 pounds. In all his years or age, and sax receited and weights for pounds. In all his shall-bore experience Lieut. Fenton enjoys the peculiarity of never having scored a miss in a match. He has fired at Dollymount and at Wimbledon, and has been on the Irish eight several

times. He was for a long time a firm advocate of the prone, or "beily" position in firing, and thought it as good as any other, though he now shoots in a back position.

J. Russell Joynt is one of the "colts" of the Irish team. He is a young man, but is able to do good work, and each year witnesses a steady improvement in bim. He has shot on the Irish

eight on several occasions.

S. S. Young is an Irishman with an English residence. Ho is English in his habits and place of practice. In 1873 he led the Irish eight when they captured the Elcho for the first time. Un-

Its a legal when tacy captured the bleno for the first time. En-like all the others mentioned, be has never been to Creedmoor. The doings of the American team men are comparatively well known to readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, and a few personal facts about each will be given. Col. John Bodine, who has been selected as captain of the team,

is a native of New York State and a descendant of one of the old Huguenot families which settled in . Dister County. He is about fifty-three years of age. His business, until recently, has been agriculture, railroad and steambout freights; but at present he is attached to the Court of General Sessions in New York City. He experience as a rificman dates from 1845, and even then he was a remarkably fine sportsman. Later be began long range shooting, and has become so elegant a marksman that he has won the name and has become so elegant a narksman that he has won the name of "Old Refliable. Ho was a member of the first American team that contested with the foreign riflemen in 1873, and in other matches. In 1875 he was again a member of the American team in the great match against the Irish riflemen at Dollymount, and in 1876 was a member of the American team which competed successfully against all comers. He is about six feet in height and of fine presence.

W. Milton Farrow was born in Belfast, Me., in 1844. He is W. Milton Farrow was born in Bolfast, Me., in 1841. He is about five feet nine inches in height, and of sparse figure. From early boyhoud he has been devoted to gunning. In 1876 he took an interest in long range rifle shooting, and organized a rille club at Newport, R. L., where he then lived. He went to Greedmoor in 1877, where he practiced at long range, and in 1878 won a place on the American team which contested with and defeated be Canadians. He was the eleventh man in the competition for a place on the American team which shot the "walk over" for the international trophy in 1878. In the same year he won the first brize in the chambion match at 200, 600 and 1,000 yrads, with a the international trophy in 1878. In the same year he won the first prize in the champion match at 200, 600 and 1,000 yrads, with a score of 130 out of a possible 190. Last year he spent most of his time in Europe, and returned with a large number of prizes, among which were the Albert prize of £100, shot for at Wimble. don, and a Sevres china wase, offered as a prize by the President of France, in a match for "all comors." He shoots with a Balton of France, in a match for "all comors."

H. F. Clark was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in He is five and one-half feet in height, of spare figure, dark he is not and one-min term to the first neight of spare ngure, after complexion, and has gray eyes. He is a dontist, and represents the Empire Rifle Club, of which he is president. He was for seventeen years connected with the National Guard; at one time was lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He has done or the I wenty-first negiment, N.G. S. N. Y. He has done considerable shouting with a military gun. He began shooting at long range in 1876, and in the fall meeting that year at Creedmoor won the first prize in the short range match apainst 232 competitors. In 1877 he tied the scores of Jackson and Hyde for the Stewart prize in the aggregate match, which was shally won by Mr. Hyde. He also won the third prize in the champion's match at the same meeting. He was a member of champion's matter at the same meeting. He was a memory of the American team of 1878, which shot the "walk over" for the international trophy. Samuel I. Scott is a dentist at Sandy Spring, Md., where he

was born in 1848. He was a farmer in his early days, and after was norm in 1846. He was a larmer in his early days, and afterward learned dentistry. He began rifle shooting with the Margland Rifle Club about three years ago. He joined the Columbia Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., in June, 1879, and has won sev-Rifle Club, of Washington, D. C., in June, 1879, and has won several prizes. His first noteworthy score was at a match last year, when he made 99 in a possible 100 at 500 and 600 yards. He won all the first prizes in the infla and short-range matches in the same tournament, and in a match at 1,000,1,100 and 1,200 yards made 180 in a possible 25. Last fall, in the competition for the Wimble-don cup, he won the second prize.

thomer pisher is a native of Connecticut, thirty-nine years old. For several years he has been in the gun business at No. 28 Brondway. He began long range shooting in 1877, and has ordi-narily made good scores. He has won many short range prizes and in competitions for places on the American cann of 1877 was narily made good scores. He was not the American ream of 1877 was next below T. Lamb, who was selected as a reserve. Last year he won the first prize in the third class of the long range tournament at Creedmoor, and last April he won the Remington \$300

Ransom Rathbone was born in Salem, Conn., in 1831, and

until late years has been in the leather business. He is slightly round shouldered, has a dark complexion, a spare figure, dark halr, is dive feet ten inches in belgilt, and has blue eyes. Ho be-gan long range shooting in 1875, and in 1876 won a place on the American team, making the highest individual total score ever made up to that time in an international match, making at the with J. K. Milner, of the Irish team. He shot in the Irish-American match immediately after the international match. He was also a member of the American team of 1878, shooting in the "walk over." In a match at 200 and 500 yards flast year he made twenty successive bullseys, with F. H. Holton, and in shooting off thetle made another clean score, and won first prize.

made inducter clearl score, and won first prize.

J. F. Brown was born in Chester, N. H., in 1833, and now lives in Chelsea, Mass. He standssix feet in height, is strongly built, has a dark complexion and blue eyes. He began long range shooting on the Walnut Hill range in 1877, and had won a laree_number of His greatest achievement was making thirty-one conprizes. The greatest temperature was making unity-one security bullseyes on the long ranges, closing with a score of in a match between the Massachusetts and Walpole clubs, was a member of the American team in 1878, and in the "voover" made scores of 210 on each of the two days.

over" made scores of 210 on each of the two days. The series of Irish-American matches has no connection with the Palma competitions which were started in 1876, and which settle the international long range team championship of the world. The series, of which the fourth has just been won by America, opened in 1874 by the visit of Major Leech and his ream to this country. In July, 1873, the Irish team for the first time had captured the Eicho Sheld, shooting against teams of Englishmen and Scotchmen, and with a score better than anything which had ever been made by Irish ridmen. A general challenge was sent out "to the Bildomen of America" and accepted by the America Irish and the Irish was sent out. "to the Bildomen of America" and accepted by the America Irish products a service of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of the Irish products of Irish prod sent out. "to the Bildomen of America" and accepted by the Amateur Rille Club of New York, of which not a single member at that time had ever won a long range match; nor was there an American-made rifle capable of coping with the fine Rigby muzzle-loaders. During the winter of 185-4 the American factories supplied the rifles, and by dint of hard practice a team was put into the field which on Sept. 20th, 1874, was successful. At that time the old square bullseye was used, counting four, and making the range total sixty, with the highest possible per man 180 in the day. The totals of that match stood:—

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

Into Monary Team

| American Team. Henry Fulton171 | Irish Team. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Henry Fulton | J. Rigby163 |
| G. W. Yale | J. Wilson |
| J. Bodine | J. B. Hamilton |
| H. A. Gildersleeve 155 | J. K. Milner |
| L. L. Hepburn | E. Johnson |
| T. S. Dakin | P. Watker |
| | |
| Total 934 | Total 931 |

year following Col. Gildersleeve led his team to Ireland, and after year following Col. Glidersloeve led his team to Irelind, and after a most hospitable reception the second match took place on June 20th, 1875. It was like an American summer day on which the match was fought. The cable was brought into play, and each shot as fired was bulletined in New York. The Irish team had been strengthened as was supposed by new men, but they fired in an individual sort of, way without team organization, while Col. Glidersleeve's mon displayed the perfection of team discipline, and each man in firing took his cue as to windage allowance for leart discipline, and with the perfection of team discipline, and each man in firing took his cue as to windage allowance for leart discipline, and with the perfection of team discipline, and each man public probability with the scale allowance for vertical variation, from the man who had fired before him. Forty thousand penale of Dubling witnessed the match and saw the dethousand people of Dublin witnessed the match and saw the defeat of the Irish team on their own range by a lead of thirty-nine ore standing :-

| T. S. Dakin | Irish Team. |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| T. S. Dakin165 | J. Wilson 163 |
| H. A. Gildersleeve164 | E. Johnson |
| John Bodine | J. B. Hamilton |
| Henry Fulton 161 | J. G. Potlock |
| [G W Gale | J. McKenna 149 |
| R. C. Coleman | J. K. Milner |
| _ | |
| Total | Total929 |

In 1876 the Irish team, were among those who came over to con-In its the trial team were among toose who came over to con-test for the Palma trophy, and after they had given a very pretty exhibition of marksmanship in that match with eight men on a side, securing for themselves the second place on the roll of teams, side, securing for themselves in second piaco on the roll of teams, the Irish-American series of matches was taken up. The new target, such as is now in use, had then been introduced. In this target the hullseye is three feet in diameter, counting five; the center is another circle fifty-four inches in diameter, scoring four. The inner, counting three, is the square six by six feet, in the center of which the bullsage is painted. The outers are two wings two feet wide and six feet high on either flank of the inner. wings two feet who and six feet nigh on either hank of the linker. They count two points. This makes a slab six feet high and tweive feet long, but it looks small enough at the distance of over half a mile away. The size of the target itself has not been changed from former years, but only the divisions upon it. On Sept. 21st, 1876, the third of the Irish-American matches was shot. This match saw the defection of Col. Farwell, and he has never been seen on the ranges since. The score stood:—

| | been seen on the ranges bineo. | |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 1 | | |
| . 1 | American Team, | Irish Team. |
| ١, | American Team. T. S. Dakin 208 R. Rathbone 204 | J. K. Milner |
| 3 | R. Rathbone204 | H. Dyas198 |
| - | I. I. Allen 199 | W. Rigby197 |
| | L. Weber | G. Fenton |
| ۰, | H. Fulton191 | E. Johnson 184 |
| . | W. B. Farwell | W. R. Joynt |
| 3 | _ | |
| н | I. I. Allen 199 L. Weber 194 H. Fulton 194 W. B. Farwell 165 Total 1,165 | Total |
| | | |

On Tuesday last six men on each side competed over the same ange where in 1875 Col. Gildersieeve and his men won their vicrange where in 1970 Col. othersteeve and his min won his fory. The Irish marksmen have improved greatly. Sinc series began American breech-loading rifles have found way into the hands of English shooters, and last year the Since the core made by any of the twenty-four contestants in the Eicho Shield match at Wimbledon was from an American breech-loader. The veteran John Rigby, after insisting that the muzzle-loader was superior to the breech-loader for the finest work, has since 1876 been busy perfecting a breech-loader, having the finest of the American pieces before him as models. This new Rigby rifle in now in the hands of the majority of the Irish marksmen. On Saturday hast, when the two teams were scoring their last practice, side by side, the Americans seem to have repeated their old policy of putting up a high score on the last day and so striking dismay into the hearts of their opponents; 1,273 and 1,286 were the figures respectively of the American team and the best Irish six. This was the last and best showing before the mutch, but it was left far behind in the actual ligures of the battle. Shield match at Wimbledon was from an American breech-loader.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

BOSTON, Mass., June 19th .- The weather to-day was all that could be destred by the rilemen of Walnut Hill. The wind was steady and from the west during the afternoon, and did not influence the result in either match. There was a large attendance of spectators. In the renewed contest at 200 yards there were sixty-two entries.

| Mr. Bumstead used a military rifle, and consequently is outlied to two points handlesp, which makes his total score 47. The 569-yard match had thirteen entries, and following are best cores made therein, the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the discoverent of the conditions being seven shots at the seven shots of the hottest of the season, and show work was done during the markshow of the hottest of the season, and show work was done during the markshow of the hottest of the season, and show work was done during the markshow of the many the conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions of the season, and show work was done during the markshow of the many the conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were conditions. At 25 of 1000, when the tenum were co | W. Charles. 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 | Riverside range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3 lbs. | G. Schalk 59, Ch. Rein 57, L. Multer 56, A. G. Hellwig 56, Capt. Geo. Aery 55. L. Vogel 55, J. W. Schneider 55, R. Faber 54, A. |
|---|---|--|---|
| Section 1997 And the section of the control of the | 5. S. Burnstead 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4-45 | pull:- | Knopill 54. Man target; twenty perpendicular lines: M. Dorler |
| A Boundary rate, and consequently and the control of the control o | E. B. Brooks 3 5 5 5 4 4 6 4 5-40 1 | H. B. Moore 11 0 11 10 12 12 10 10 11 10 106 45 | 53, J. H. Brown 53, Wm. Klein 53, A. Knopfli 53, Th. Broadway 539 |
| The district maintained and immore offering the below property manifest the plane of the plane o | E. James 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4-45 | O. B. Hull 11 13 9 7 9 9 11 11 11 10 100 45 1 | |
| The district maintained and immore offering the below property manifest the plane of the plane o | A. C. Gould 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4-43 | J. Laubenstein.: 8 8 9 10 10 11 9 11 10 9 95 42 | |
| The district method introduce of the control of the best of the property manner of the of the property in the property of the | Mr. Bumstend used a military rifle, and consequently is cutified to two points handless, which makes his total score 47. | G. F. Lewis 11 7 9 12 10 6 11 8 8 9 91 42 | Bullseve targets; 200 yards; 4 inch bullseye; first prize M. Dor- |
| The control of the co | The 500-yard match had thirteen entries, and following are best | June 9th :- | |
| Degree of the control | | J. Bidwell 10 12 10 12 10 11 10 10 11 9 105 44 | Miller 309, Ch. Rein 321, R. Spitz 329, W. Seppenfeld 332, B. Zettler |
| Someway for a close, and the last contribution of the best particles and the close of the close | E. F. Richardson. 5555344-31 J.S. Bennett 3343455-27 | J. Laubenstein. 12 9 12 9 11 11 12 7 7 12 103 46 O. B. Hull* 11 11 10 12 9 7 11 9 10 9 99 44 | |
| Sources (Annual Process) and the complete of t | E. James 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 – 30 E. F. Brooks 3 4 4 2 5 4 5 – 27 W. Charles 5 5 3 4 4 5 3 – 29 | G. J. Case 10 11 10 6 12 9 10 10 6 10 91 40 J. D. Andrews 10 10 11 8 7 12 9 8 9 8 93 42 | Most bullseyes during the festival: D. Miller 23, W. Klein, 23, |
| To the control of the | BOSTON, Mass, June 26th.—There was a large attendance to-day | * Light null | Ch. Klein 17, H. W. Cordts 12, B. Zettler 11, G. Joiner 11, Albert Meyer 10, Fred. Hansen 8 |
| The Court is contact feeding manner with the same number of the court | | Very bad light; cloudy, with occasional sunshine. | On Tuesday, the glass-ball shooting began under very good aus- |
| made Methods and March 1998, and the second and allow work as desided comparison of the Carlotte Secondary and the Carlotte Secon | Rifle Club to shoot a friendly match with the same number of | | pices. Classified sweepstakes will be shot each day (until Friday); |
| Seatest housing. All robbases has the terms were control or combody. In the case and have not control the part of the control has been control to control the part of the control to control the control | marksmen of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. The day was a | made, Mr. S. H. Hubbard and Mr. Henry Carstersen each making | ury of the United Schuetzen Association. Open only to ama- |
| man the most that partin, and was in time very normalian. The second with the partin which is missed to the partin very design the control of the partin very design the partin very de | the match shooting. At 2 o'clock, when the teams were called | | |
| species for the control of the participation and control of the least of the control of the participation of the control of the participation of the control of the participation | the thermometer indicated 92 degrees in the shade. The wind came | ing the best score was made by Mr. Daniel E. Marsh, 33 out of 35 | fied sweepstakes for a large number of valuable special prizes, |
| service from specific personnel schools for the relationship to the control of the following con | contest was a close and well-contested match during the entire | at 200 yards, but I wid not intrude on your valuable space by | |
| Service Accounts of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of Extra production of the Account of the Account of Extra production of the Account of the Account of the Account of Extra production of the Account of the Account of Extra production of the Account of the Ac | twenty rounds which each man shot, the Gardner team winning by only nine points. At the conclusion of the match. President | club shoot. The regular semi-monthly shoot of the Bridgeport | |
| Secure of the August 19 th tellifect processes where the secure of the August 19 th tellifect 19 th tellifect 19 th tell | Frye requested three rousing cheers for the victorious team, | | rules. Guns and ammunition can be had on the grounds if de- |
| A SANONE TEXAS. Fig. 12. 1.0 | | target. On the Silverware Match, at 200 yards, the seven shots | |
| A Martine and Company of the company | GARDNER TEAM. | were:- | |
| And the second of the second o | F. E. Nichols 91 C. O. Bent 86 G. R. Pratt 91 C. Hinds 86 | R. S. Bassett 5 4 4 5 4 5 5-32 S. V. Nichols 5 4 5 3 5 4 4-30 D. E. Marsh 4 5 5 4 5 4 4-31 Harry Nichols. 4 4 4 3 4 5 5-29 | Badge, military rifle, June 12th :- |
| A continue of the continue of | J. N. Dodge 90 S. L. Walker 83 A. H. Matthews 89 G. Hildreth 82 | John Slatcher. 4 3 4 5 5 5 5-31 Miles Nolan, 3 3 5 4 5 5 4-29 | Capt. J. R. Denman |
| Security of the Control of the Contr | G. F. Ellsworth | Tohn Slotohov 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5-45 | Col. G. E. P. Howard. 34 44 4-19 4 5 2 4 3-15-37 |
| The state of the control of the cont | W. Austin 87 Total 1,045 | D. E. Marsh | |
| The state of the control of the cont | | D. Congar | |
| The state of the control of the cont | E. F. Richardson. 92 G. L. Winship. 85 | R. S. Bassett | P. Bonnett 5 4 5 3 4-21 4 5 4 5 3 -21-42 |
| Whenties — 1004 200 years, reflected to the Froyriody's programme of the | J. N. Frye | Phila M. Reers 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 4-35 | Major A. J. Ciark |
| There was ingror at technicos than harmonicolable the partle of the part | | Miles Nolan | Col. G. E. P. Howard |
| constance the spring meeting to participate in the Nerry Torly B. P. Blackerstein. E. Blackerstein. | There was a larger attendance than has assembled at the pavil- | D S Donott 8 4 4 8 5 4 8 4 5 5-49 | Trophy Match, June 19th: any rifle:- |
| Beginner in the control of the contr | ion since the spring meeting to participate in the Everybody's | David Congar 4 5 6 4 5 4 4 5 5 5-47 S. V. Nichols 5 4 5 5 6 4 4 5 4 4-46 | J. T. B. Collins |
| Beginner in the control of the contr | F F Dichardson 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | I. Carstersen | Dr. J. M. Dart |
| The content of the co | G. F. Ellsworth | D. E. Marsh | Col. G. E. P. Howard |
| A phonoment of the complete service of the complete se | C. O. Bent. 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5-40 | Record metals 200 reads :- | Dr. U. Adelberg 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 4—46 |
| E. Bennett until 1 | W. Charles 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 -45 | H. Nichols | |
| Elements (mail) 1. Derive | J. S. Rennett | D. E. Marsh | BALTIMORE, Md., June 12thThe weekly meeting of the Mary- |
| A final process of the control of th | A. C. Gould | | land Rille Club was held at Patapseo Range. Owing to rainy weather the attendance was limited. The search work was follows. |
| A final process of the control of th | H. S. Pierce | | B. B. Lynch leading with, considering the weather, a splendid |
| E. Schmich. 1. C. Grantform. | | open to teams of four representing any ritle club or association or | C. D. Tymoh |
| A Minters | D. Lewis | ation. It was shot at 100, 200 and 300 yards, five rounds, off-hand | A. F. Dresel. 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4-30 |
| A Minters | F. A. Nichols | at each, and the following were the scores, 300 points being the | F. T. Redwood 4 4 3 4 4 5 4 3 4 3 = 37 |
| A Michael Control of the Control of | H. C. Knowlton 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-42 | | O. M. Hopkins. 4 2 2 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 33 |
| Minrotop, Moss, June 250.—The members of the Walshell of the College of the Colle | A. Matthews 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 5 | A. H. Cobb | F. S. Barstow 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 4 4 -30 |
| Minrotop, Moss, June 250.—The members of the Walshell of the College of the Colle | J. Borden 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | F. H. Holton | At 600 yards, which range was opened, B. B. Lynch made 47, and |
| Memory, Mos., June 28th.—The many rife cuits takt easier and account in the pattern of the patte | | | H. B. Coulson 45, out of a possible 50. A. V. Canfield, Jr., also shot for the first time this season at this range, but did not consider |
| Gardner team met the Medford team at Bellevue range, in a friendly low hundred yands match device men up to the time and the pathering large. The Gardners were the victors by niceria; points. The Globying is the summary: 6. F. Ellworth. 6. ADDER TEAN. 10 | MEDFORD, Mass., June 25th The many rifle clubs that cluster | | his score. |
| Friendly two hundred yards match, eleven men to a team and theiry about such The weather conditions were exceeded and their yabet such the passes of the weather conditions. The following is the summary: Total. A fill Haddenn. 1 | Cardner team met the Medford team at Bellevue range, in a | D Cimeron POLIT F Doubling PC | June 19th.—Shooting commenced at 4:45 p.m.; weather clear and |
| the gathering large. The Gardners were the victors by inserting points. The Glodiuming a the summary— g. F. Elliworth. 167 [H. S. Pieres. 169 169 160 | friendly two hundred yards match, eleven men to a team and | J. B. Hazleton, Jr 61 T. J. Dolan 62 | at 5 P.M.; a light wind at 2 o'clock prevailing a portion of the |
| The Remington ritie match of 10 slocks, of Land, at 20 yards, was won by A. H. Cobb, with Gout of the possible 50 points. N. Dolgo. 16 S. Hildrein. 17 S. Nicolsis. 18 Hildrein. 18 C. Knowition. 18 Total. 18 C. Knowition. 18 Total. 18 C. H. Cobb. 18 J. H. Cobb. 18 J. H. Cobb. 18 J. H. Cobb. 18 J. H. Cobb. 19 J. H. Total. 19 J. H. Cobb. 19 J. H. Total. 19 J. H. Cobb. 19 J. H. Total. 19 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Cobb. 10 J. H. Co | the gathering large. The Gardners were the victors by ninety- | | |
| G. F. Elleworth | six points. The following is the summary:- | | the bullseye targets, in which the following secred bullseyes, out |
| No. 1986 1996 A. H. Nikhews 1997 | | was won by A. H. Cobb, with 42 out of the possible 50 points. The | of fifteen entries: B. B. Lynch, 4; A. F. Dresel, 3; L. Dicterich, |
| W. Cheries 167 [R. Sawyer 136] B. Obtorn 169 [E. Whittier 135] C. H. Russell 169 (C. H. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (| J. N. Dodge. 161 S. Hildreth. 147 P. F. Nichols 160 A. H. Mathews. 143 | | Col. Burgwyn, 1. The scores at 200 yards were as follows: |
| W. Cheries 167 [R. Sawyer 136] B. Obtorn 169 [E. Whittier 135] C. H. Russell 169 (C. H. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (| C. O. Bent | points. | I. B. Armstrong |
| W. Cheries 167 [R. Sawyer 136] B. Obtorn 169 [E. Whittier 135] C. H. Russell 169 (C. H. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (C. Hussell 150 (| G. R. Pratt | The champion match of the Empire Rifle Club for a number of prizes to be awarded at the end of the season, developed severa | L. Deiterich |
| C. Richards. 150 C. D. Harrison. 153 J. W. 704 33 44 55 125 117 J. R. Hopkins. 150 C. B. Harrison. 153 J. W. 704 44 45 55 51 117 J. B. Harrison. 153 J. W. 704 45 55 117 J. B. Harrison. 153 J. W. 704 45 55 117 J. B. Harrison. 154 J. B. J. So. J. J. So. J. J. So. J. J. So. J. J. So. J. J. So. J. J. So. J. Menon, Mrs. Janus 2Mh.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club-day held its regular meet at the new range, Believue. The attendance was not so large as usual, owing to the extreme heat Good work, however, was show with the rille by Mr. Janus and Mr. Bennett, as follows:— J. Marrison. 150 J. J. W. J. So. | 190 | excellent scores, as follows, the highest possible being 150 points:- | A. Roeder 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 |
| Estimans. 161 Total. 1.50 The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, McDrono with the rille by McJames and the cartered heat Good work, however, was done with the rille by McJames and McJ | J. B. Osborn. 159 E. Whittier 135 | 1 A II Cobb 43 48 42 133 | V. F. Dresel |
| Estimans. 161 Total. 1.50 The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, Mass. June 23th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club McDrono, McDrono with the rille by McJames and the cartered heat Good work, however, was done with the rille by McJames and McJ | C. H. Russell. 150 J. R. Teele 153 C. Riebards. 150 C. D. Harrison 133 | J. W. Tod | |
| J. Estiman. 167, 167. Mappendix Subman's Club MedDronn, Mass, June 22th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club MedDronn, Mass, June 22th.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club Med State of the Cartenon heat Clood work, however, was done with the rifle by Mr. James and Good work, however, was done with the rifle by Mr. James and Mr. Hennett, as follows: E. James | F. Hollis | D. F. Davids 42 44 24 110 | 1. I. Backstone 2 4 3 2 4 3 4 3 2 4 3 |
| bath its regular meet at the new range, Believue. The at- tional work, however, was done with the ritle by Mr. James and Mr. Rennett. as follows: E. James. 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-52 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6-52 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 6 4 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 4 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 6 5 5 4-53 E. Bennett. 5 4 5 6 5 5 4 6-53 E. Bennett. 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 4-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 5 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6-53 E. Bennett. 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 | J. Eastman | The great Scheutzenfest gathering at Union Hill during the | The following scores were made at 600 yards: H. B. Coulsen, 72 |
| tendance was not so large as usual, owing to the extreme heat. Good work, however, was done with the rille by Mr. Janes and Mr. Bennett, as follows: Condemnett of the property of the bird, was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park. The most interest was manifested on the eagle shooting park as follows: Mr. Gaovard and the three targets are distant 20 yards. The shooting park as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as when the shooting was as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as were usually found, and the three targets are distant 20 yards. The shooting was as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the case, and the three targets are distant 20 yards. The shooting was as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the tengent was more was all the shooting was as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the case, and the case of the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the shooting was element to the cage shooting was as follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the case, and the case of the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted as well as the shooting was element were cash; for the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for park is stituted was proud to the park follows: Mr. Gaovard and some benefit as shooting and the ere promote of the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for the park follows: Mr. Gaovard for t | to-day held its regular meet at the new range, Believue. The at- | past week was a grand success. Fine weather prevailed and in- | out of a possible 75; B. B. Lynch, 68 out of a possible 75; Col. W |
| tion with the grand fair, drew an immense crowd to the beautiful part of the p | tendance was not so large as usual, owing to the extreme heat, | On the third day the New York Schuetzen Corps, in counce | |
| E. Bennett. 5. 8 | as an analysis of the same of | tion with the grand fair, drew an immense crowd to the beautiful | |
| real to five cage should was a regard and expected and the following summary were easily found, as will be seen from the following summary. Mr. R. F. Schaefer secured five clean scores on the rotary trags, the first than and W. Edwards four each, G. Edwards, H. Dutto and L. E. Johnson three each, G. H. Pox, D. Kirkwood, J. L. Smith, W. P. Stahl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason and C. I. Goodale two each. —The New Bedford Rife Association has accepted challenges from the Raymond Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. Wakerleap, Mass. June 23th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rife Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made— Noon, when the following scores w | E. James | At about 4 o'clock the tail was shot down by J. H. Meyer, and | ton Artillery formally inaugurated its shooting part of the |
| real to five cage should was a regard and expected and the following summary were easily found, as will be seen from the following summary. Mr. R. F. Schaefer secured five clean scores on the rotary trags, the first than and W. Edwards four each, G. Edwards, H. Dutto and L. E. Johnson three each, G. H. Pox, D. Kirkwood, J. L. Smith, W. P. Stahl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason and C. I. Goodale two each. —The New Bedford Rife Association has accepted challenges from the Raymond Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. Wakerleap, Mass. June 23th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rife Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made— Noon, when the following scores w | D. Kirkwood | now only the last piece, the body of the bird, was hanging on the | tition for prizes. The park is situated a short distance across the |
| real to five cage should was a regard and expected and the following summary were easily found, as will be seen from the following summary. Mr. R. F. Schaefer secured five clean scores on the rotary trags, the first than and W. Edwards four each, G. Edwards, H. Dutto and L. E. Johnson three each, G. H. Pox, D. Kirkwood, J. L. Smith, W. P. Stahl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason and C. I. Goodale two each. —The New Bedford Rife Association has accepted challenges from the Raymond Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. Wakerleap, Mass. June 23th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rife Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made— Noon, when the following scores w | W. Chadwell 4 4 6 3 5 4 4 5 4 6-15 | into the air as the corpus fell before a shot by F. W. Metens. The | canal, and the three targets are distant 200 yards. The shooting |
| Mr. R. Schnefer secured five clean scores on the rotary traps, C. Ellsworth and W. Edwards four each, G. Edwards, B. Dutton and L. E. Johnson three each, G. H. Fox, D. Kirkwood, J. R. Smith, W. P. Stuhl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason L. E. Johnson three each, G. H. Fox, D. Kirkwood, J. R. Smith, W. P. Stuhl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason and C. I. Goodale two each. —The New Redford Rife Association has accepted challenges from the Raymond Sportsman's Club- fine latter to take place on the second ton Sportsman's Club- the latter to take place on the second was presented by the second of the park, Co. E. P. C. Lewis, who said that he was proud to sportsmon's Club- the latter to take place on the second was presented by the second of the park, Co. E. P. C. Lewis, who said that he was proud to early bundle chefter of this fined about at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made:— Dearborn. — 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 | mara easily found, as will be seen from the following summary: | result of the eagle shooting was as follows: Mr. Gco. Orth shot | one time and fire in rapid succession after each other. |
| Amateur Rillin Association hed a shoot at their runger this afternoon, when the following scores were made: Matter | at., p E Sobrefer secured five clean scores on the rotary traps, | down the middle grown, Aug. Schaffel right grown, G. F. Kelle) | The battalion will stimulate competition at the range by offer- |
| Smith, W. P. Stahl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Assort and C. I. Goodale two cache. —The Now Bedford Rifle Association has accepted challenges from the Baymond Sportsman's Club, of Medford, and the Taunton Sportsman's Club, of Medford, and the Taunton Sportsman's Club, of Medford, and the Taunton Sportsman's Club, of Medford, and the Taunton Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. WakeFillo, Mass., June 28th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association hed a shoot at their range this after Dearborn. \$\frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{4} \frac{5}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{4} \frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{6} \frac{4}{6} \fra | C. Ellsworth and W. Edwards four cach, G. Edwards, R. Dutton | Wersebe right head, F.W. Mertens scepter, Major Geo. Acry globe. | ing a prize shooting match every month during the summer. The |
| -The New Bedford Rifle Association has accepted challonges from the Raymond Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. Wakserberg, Mass., June 23th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association held a shoot at their range this atternoon, when the following secons were made: Dearborn | Smith, W. P. Stahl, M. G. Plimpton, W. B. Witherell, J. E. Nason | | wood is cleared away and some benches are creeted under the |
| from the Raymond Sportsman's Club—the latter to take place on the second wednesday in July. Wakertelep, Mass., June 23th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made— noon, when the following | mba Now Redford Rifle Association has accepted challenges | Wilms left neck. At 6 o'clock the grand procession was formed | protection or, the great trees, the place will be a decidedly in- viting one. |
| ton Sportsmen's Club—the latter to take place on the second Wednesday in July. WarkerELD, Mass, June 28th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rille Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made: Dearborn | form the Raymond Sportsman's Club, of Medford, and the Taun- | Major Geo. Acry opened the ceremonies of crowning the king with a few remarks, and introduced to the listeners the President | The battalion formed at its armory, with sixty-five men in |
| Wakerielo, Mass, June 28th.—The members of the Wakefield Amateur Rille Association held a shoot at their range this afternoon, when the following scores were made — Dear Dorn | ton Sportsmen's Club—the latter to take place on the second | of the park, Col. E. P. C. Lewis, who said that he was proud to | fatigue uniform, with the regulation musket, a breech-loading |
| Amateur Rifle Association held a shoot at their range this atter- noon, when the following secores were made — Dearborn | Wakeneth, Mass. June 26th.—The members of the Wakefield | carry bundes tochter of his friend Aery in his arms. Major Aery | Each competitor was given three shots, and the following were |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Amateur Rifle Association held a shoot at their range this after- | medal and a more beautiful sash embroidered by Mrs. Aery, and | the highest scores made:- |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Dearborn 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4-44 | a crown, not of gold, but made out of bay leaves. The king re- | J. C. Spori |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | J. H. Henderson 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4-42 William Coon 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-62 | make his reign very light. Following this a ten-year old daughter | John Miller. 3 2 4-9 M. Vilarubia. 3 0 3-6 |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | George Chency | of grandfather H. D. Busch made a nice little speech, and the old | W. W. Chariton |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | | comes to the weight he scores 350) also made some of his humorous | R. Villarubia. 2 3 2-7 Corp. Michel. 2 3 3-5 |
| made yesterday by the Rod and Gun Rific Club, at their regular meeting. Light was very good, but a brisk northwest wind prevailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott. 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 9 6 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 | Springrield, Mass., June 2ld.—The following were the scores | remarks. The distribution of prizes followed. A fine ball and a | The handsome badges had been warman 3 0 2 5 |
| meeting. Big the entire afternoon, wailed during the entire afternoon. Mayott 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5-46 Mayott 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5-46 Mayott 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | made vesterday by the Rod and Gun Rifle Club, at their regular | of the New York Schenizea Corps. | men, who were, respectively, Geo, W. Charlton, J. C. Small and |
| Mayott | | The shooting at the targets was continued Thursday and closed | Dudley Selph. They were presented by Mr. Hero in appropriate |
| Rniel | Mayott, 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5-46 | following gentlemen, (ring target; 200 yards; twenty-five | This, however, was not the end of the awards, Capt. McElrov |
| Gorham 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 | Kniel | half inch rings): J. Blumenberg 67, J. H. Brown 66, Wm. | baying distinguished himself by an uncqual number of goost core |
| Military rilles two points, W. H. C. tler 61, R. Crusins 60, G. Joiner 60, M. Dorler 60, Th. Broadway 50, "thore is nothing like leather." | Gorham 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 5-43 Routing (Mil) 4 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 5-40 | Fitz 63, C. Holzmann C3, F. Ignatz Luft 62, M. M. Hellwig 92, Ch. Zet- | raised a unanimous expression of opinion from the battalion that |
| | Military rides two points. W. H. C. | tler 61, R. Crusins 60, G. Joiner 60, M. Dorier 60, Th. Broadway 59, | "there is nothing like leather," |

Machting and Canoeing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

y 3-Royal Nova Scotia V. S., Governora Unillenge Univ.
y 21 Royal Nova Scotia V. S., Pe there Cap.
y 3 Royal V. C. Championalar Gaece, Nahant,
y 4 Royal V. C. Championalar Gaece, Nahant,
y 4 Cap ton Geratta, Chylon, N. Yellozatta,
y 4 Cap ton Geratta, Chylon, N. Yellozatta,
y 4 Chay Chylon, C. Asso, Open Recarta,
y 4 Chylon, C. Asso, Open Recarta,
y 4 Chylon, C. C. Championship accarta,
y 1 Country, C. Championship accarta,
y 10-23-San Francisco V. C. Annual Regarta,
y 11-San Francisco V. C. Annual Regarta,
y 11-San Francisco V. C. Chylon, C. S.,
y 11-Salem Bay V. C. China Phonology, C. C. Annual Regarta,
y 21-Salem Bay V. C. Championship Races, Swampscott,
y 31-Burlay V. C. Regarta,

YACHTING NEWS.

New Jensey Vacur Coun.—The similar regatta was solled June 23 in a light wind from northwest. The start was made on the last quarter of the food from the club-holes, Espain Fields, Charm, E. W. Ketchenn, 2-74, 6m. Meter, Vice Commodone Jenneret, 28 1; Atmirol Birch, Burtlon & Grevinle, 27 by Dan Berr, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone Learneret, 28 1; Atmirol Birch, Burtlon & Grevinle, 27 by Dan Berr, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone, Esnat, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone, Esnat, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone, Esnat, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone, Esnat, Com, W. H. Dilwetth, 2.1. In Class C there was frontone, Esnat, Com, Com, C. L. Libid, A. A. Edmonston, 1.76, 1.76, 1. In L. Bonen, 1.10. Course for Classes B and C Green Twelfth street to stake-load off Riverdade and return, technique for the control of the control of the Company ballast and crews limited to one had for two datasets, and a champlon pennant off-ered by H. Burnet to first yacidities, Stationary ballast and crews limited to one had for exercising the same of wind, the leading boats putting up their heims for home, when it became evident that they could not make the course in the ski hours allowed by the rules. On the way home they strong the Froddie, The Judges decided "no race," and the match will probably be resalied.

the six hours allowed by the rules. On the way home they structured into a sharp wind, the biox capelzine, her crew beam rescened by the Problic. The judges decided "no mac," and the match will probably be resailed.

JERSEY CITY ACHT CLIB.—The twenty-second annual regative of this city was sailed June 23d in a fresh northwest wind regative of this city was sailed June 23d in a fresh northwest wind and fourth class, around Robbin's feed Budy, and returns at many for the city was sailed June 23d in a fresh northwest wind lawy of the city of t

| FREST-CLASS CABIN | YACI | ITS, | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Name. | L'ape tim | C. | | limi time | |
| Intrepid. II | 12 66 10 59 27 | 50 43 40 45 00 | II. | 11. 12 01 03 45 09 | S. 50 43 40 15 00 |
| SECOND-CLASS OPE: Knight Templar 6 Alex, Forsyth 6 Torpedo 6 Elsie May 5 | 00 02 21 07 | 10 37 25 50 | 6 6 5 | 00 02 23 01 | 10 311 57 |
| Jessie G 2 Bertie B 2 POURTH-CLASS OPEN THERD-CLASS OPEN 3 POURTH-CLASS OPEN | 41 | 40 50 | 200 | 41 29 | 40 57; |
| Rosie H | 41 econd | 10 50 class i | g Slsic 3 | 99 39 (497_) | 10) 35 vins, |

in the third class Britle B, whis and in the fourth class Rosie B, whis and in the fourth class Rosie B, whis. Psyche of the second class had cut and run for home, a good whole-sail breaze being soo much to her liking.

the start being made with the last of the flood. Course from club learners. Elekty-stath street, North Hiver, to mark off Yonkers and return, twenty, miles. Time allowance Han, to the foot. The start with the flood of the flood of the flood of the flood of the flood. The flood of the flood

| | CLASS A. | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Elapsed Time, H. M. S. Peerless3 11 19 | Corrected Elapsed Time. | Corrected Time. II. M. S. |
| | CLASS B. 2 51 48 Cheman3 08 55 | |
| | CLASS C. | 00 II |
| Katie 3 04 58 3on Ton 3 31 37 | 3 50 58 Lillie4 06 55 3 21 57 | 4 00 10 |

GANANOQUE RUGATTA.—There will be a match at Gananoque, Canada, on Dominion Day, for yachts under ten tons. Prizes, \$50, 25 and \$10.

causals on Domlinon Day, for yachts under Lin tons. Prizes, \$50, Tama \$10.

This, PANITA.—This sloop has recently been on the ways at Keyport, N.-J., for new bowspirit and stronger head rigging. A curi-prize to the prize of th

STARTER VACHT CLUB.—Slace publication of the club book for BSU, the following yachts have been added to the flect Schooners Lathea, Bretze and Tempost, sloop Imperia and yawl Edith, the latter the first of her kind on the Atlantic coast.

EXSTREM YACHT CLUB.—A full account of the club matches of Marbichead, on the 23d inst., is unavoidably deferred.

Searmed and the 200 mist, is unavoidably deferred.

EAST BUNE YACHT CILE—The first annual race was sailed on
the Sociol, Jame Solo, from edul house, Greenpaint, around gangsay busy and return. Whild fresh from southwest. The Grig for it are not distinct. Whild fresh from southwest. The Grig for it are not distinct, which from some second with the duly steemer Jacobs. It was free wind out and a most-ender all the way home. For other carried away her toponist, but won in nor class. Many Keegan had a sail over; Idle Haur and Peter Of Bule dashing prizes in the other classes. The entries were the following:

| | FIUST CLASS-CABIN BOA | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Name. | Ft. In. | Owner. |
| hester A. Arthur | 35 0 | C. Southwick. |
| favorna | 34 6 | M. Charde. |
| M. W. Conway | 39 9} | James Conway. |
| ames Tregarthen | 30 Bi | J. C Rennisou. |
| Utist | 25 8 | J. F. Sullivan. |
| lage | | John Law. |
| | FIRST CLASS-OPEN BOA | TS. |
| | | |

Mary Keegan 27 6 Jo SECOND CLASS-OPEN BOATS. Mary Gilson 21 luj N Lockwood. Interiour 21 H Edward Davis

Chiestria Vaciri Chen.—The seventh annual regatia was sailed John bank many Pinladelphia yachis beling present. Minered sevend class, beating the Gallagher Rin, and the Cruatica won in the third class, open boars, beating Banca 5m. There were also taces for Skiths and Blaim boats.

suces for skills and bishing boats.

Surrinwant Vacus CLE...—The sixth annual regatin was saided June 1549. From Dickinson-street whart, Philadelphia, to Chester Buoyandrictura, Wind strong from northwest The Madd capsized. The boats hat a rough time of it, down to the buoy, most typing down reals. It was a farwing thome, and good time was made. The down reals. It was a farwing though good time was made of the control of the strong strong strong and the Mitchell went the way of all sand bugs, and there are now a swim. The home stakeboat was reached as followes: Thestops—Ladpard, 2003; Boyle, 3:05, 65; Perrices, 3:06; Korins, 3:05, Maddy, Maddy, 3:1157; L. Nyah, 6:16. First-class double caders—Hogan, 3:10:15; Cutter, 3:13:16; Maddy, 3:16; Chestellass double caders—Hogan, 3:10:15; Cutter, 3:13:16; Maddy, 4:10; C. Philadelphia, 1:10:15; Cutter, 3:13:16; Maddy, 4:10; C. Philadelphia, 1:10:16; Cutter, 3:13:16; Maddy, 4:10; C. Philadelphia, 1:10:16; Cutter, 3:13:16; Maddy, 4:10; C. Philadelphia, 1:10:16; Cutter, 3:14:16; Maddy, Cutter, 3:14:16; Maddy, Cutter, 3:14:16; Maddy, Cutter, 3:

entices—Emond Brundin, 307; J. J. Toning, 8:15. Second-class double entices—Hopen, 3:10:15; Cutter, 3:18:15.

LAURENDING YAGUT CLUB.—This nowly formed club, of Philadophuh, has had the good sense to limit the size of sails to be carried to "5:21t. of bolt rope," doing away thereby with the fearful overcanvasing, which has been the chief objection to racting as cerred on to-day on the Delawarae. Such a club possense and the control of the control of the possense and the control of the possense and the possense a wins. Psyche of the second class had cut and ran tor home, a good whole-sail breaze being ito much to her liking.

Bit Defense, "The recent mitch race between the cond of the condition of the c

YUNKERS YACHT OLUR.—The second race this year was sailed on the Hudson, June 28th. Three classes, blo and maintails, cuts over 29 and under 20ft. Scul won in first class, betting Mary & Yanke Blird won in second class and Pinofore in the third, Course fifteen miles.

TEXAS REGATTA.—There will be a regata at Texas, July 5th. The Oswego fiect will run over there from Kingston, Ont., after the regatta at the latter place on Dominion Day.

COMMETHIAN MODELS.—Three prizes in the South Boston Decoration Day race have been awarded to Washington Village yachts modelled by amateurs.

modelled by anasteurs.

HANDIGAES—A few discontented individuals have worked off their minds on handleaps recently in the London Field, where their minds on handleaps recently in the London Field, where their minds on the london field, where the london field is the Atlantic lastened to take up the endigers are so in this side of the Atlantic lastened to take up the endigers are so the london field in the registration in England as proof that a like revolution was soon to begin across the water. This was altogether too much, for the "agistation" in England was the merest suface ruffle and never reached the wire. This was altogether too much, for the "agistation" in England was the merest suface ruffle and never reached the wire. In so been reassured by the Field in the reset the best boat wire. In so been reassured by the Field in the reset has the present rules ought not to be changed in principle.

MATCH RACES.—A match has been arranged between Viren, N. Y. Y. C., Mr. F. C. Lawrence, and sloop Wizard, N. Y. Y. C. Mr. Gouv, Kortright. Date not liked. The Schooner Magic, E. Y. C., Mr. F. M. Welt, has also challenged the schooner Cite, N. Y. Y. C. Mr. J. H. Matt, for the Beneatt Cup, won by the latter in the result of the Company o

THE VESTURE.-Mr. Jacob Lorillard has sold the new steam-yacht Venture to Mr. J. M. Fiske, of this city.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.

THE fitty-fift regatta of the club, postponed from Decoration
Day, was suled off Harrison Square, June 25th, in a variable
wind. The races were open to all yacht clubs and a fair list of
entries was the result. It belw fresh from southwests at the start,
or and points of the
complete in the result of the complete in the result of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, from all points of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, from all points of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, from all points of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, from all points of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, from all points of the
complete in turn, limitly settling down out, for the four yachts once a feet of
start of turn, limitly settling down on the free first, second and third
classes was seventeen miles; for the fourth and fitth classes, and
and one-half miles; for the sixth and seventh classes, seven
miles, Judges, Com. F. E. Penbody, C. H. Whiting and R. P.
S20 and a marine glass; third, \$20 and a marine plass; fourth and
all others were anchor starts. The preparatory gun was fired at
150. No starter appeared in the schooner class. Whims parted at
play, no starter appeared in the schooner class. Humbs parted at
appended:—
SECOND CLASS.

| appended:- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| SECOND CL. | 188. | | | | | |
| | | Act | | | rrec | |
| Name and Owner Ft. 1 Siren, L. H. Kelth | 6 6 | I. M 20 | . S. | | M. 3 | S. |
| THIRD CLA | SS. | | | | | |
| Shadow, J. Bryant | 10 2 2 2 0 3 5 1 | 40 | 27 14 59 drawn. | 410121 | 0 1 23 | 53 51 33 |
| FOURTH CE | ASS. | | | | | |
| Muriel, C. G. Weld. 22 Mamie, F. Harlow 27 Furska, J. K. Fuller 24 Herald, W. B. Smith 20 | 6 2 7 2 9 2 5 1 | | 4 49 13 druwn. | 1 1 | 30 40 41 | 48 52 29 |
| FIFTH CLA | SS. | | | | | |
| Gem, F. Lincoln. 24 Substant Parks and Kenney. 25 Veronica, S. Chamberlain. 22 Ecbo, W. W. Keith. 25 Barneret, F. A. Duniels. 25 Violetta, J. G. Lanning. 22 | 6 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 6 2 | 7 12 16 14 14 21 | 31 24 22 12 27 54 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 38 42 42 43 44 47 | 28 14 30 41 55 |
| SLXTH CLA | | | | | | |
| Faney, P. Grant, Jr. 20 Flora Lee, Unknown 17 Bolly Varden, A. B. Cleverly 16 Resede, C. Barnard 15 Stella, C. M. Warren 20 | 8 1 8 1 7 1 1 1 | 28 38 42 47 45 | 26 46 39 27 58 | 1 1 1 1 | 2 8 11 15 19 | 11 26 53 12 10 |
| SEVENTH CL | ASS. | | | | | |
| Nonpareil, J. N. Mansfield 17 | 2 1 | 45 | 38 | 1 | 15 | 31 |
| | | | | | | |

MADERICH, J. A. MINBIERGH... II 2 1 40 88 I 18 31 MAYERRILL YACHT CLUB.—The match for the champion flag of the club was June 25th, over the usual course, from the city bridge to Groveland bridge and return. The Josephine, E. F. Brown, won in lit. 7m. 20s., beating the Empress, C. T. Paul, and the Honel, Harry Doon. The latter two did not Link.

LYNN YACHT CLUB.

The union regatta of the club was sailed June 24th, a large list of entries having been made in spite of the other races occurring on the same day. Classification: First-class yaeths, measuring 24 feet; second, 26 feet and fess than 24; third-class, less than 20, the datages were Joseph W. Haines, Henry C. Stacey, and C. S. [19] and S. [2] and S. [2] and S. [3] and S. [4]

SS. Sg. and SS; third class, 50, 50 and 50. Only the place has similar to the first class.

Courses: First class, from club house, around Old Sunk Buoys, leaving Pines Po int, Western Lobster Rock and Old Sunk Buoys on the port, and return. Second and third class, from club house, around Pines Point and Buoy No.3, off Sand Point, leaving them on the port, to judges' boat, and return. The wind was west and strong, nearly all hands bardening down a cripcip or two. Expert strong, the product with her received by the Ruth. The racing was otherwise very successful. Summary as under-

| The racing was otherwise very successiul. | Summary as under: | :- |
|--|---|----------------------|
| FIRST CLASS. | | |
| Name and Owner. Napoleon, Loring. Nagoleon, Loring. Nagoleon, Loring. 33 05 Magic, E. C. Neal. 31 00 | | |
| SECOND CLASS. | | |
| Lark, John McKay 23 86 Nellie, J. E. Hurmon 23 00 Botby, 90 63 Jemne, L. Elwell 23 064 Expert, E. G. Souther 22 11 Ruth, William Bassett 21 09 Nellie, J. C. H. Chifford 20 11 | Time not taken. Time not taken. 1 15 38 0 52 Time not taken. Time not taken. 1 28 12 1 02 | 12 |
| Daisy, O. Atwood | 1 11 30 0 45 | 51 |
| THIRD CLASS. | | |
| Vesper, R. Bonner. 18 02 Incz, C. S. Goodridge. 18 06 George E. Haines. 19 01 Twilight, A. K. Hall. 18 06 Nind, H. Marsh. 15 06 Lillie, R. Ouge 15 11 | 1 20 40 52 1 24 30 55 Time not taken, Time not taken, | 20 11 43 58 |
| Sadie, F. L. Taylor 19 06 | 1 16 53 47 | 11 |
| Pilot Hoat, W. H. Ailey. | Time not taken. Time not taken. Time not taken. | 24 |
| Nymph, Estes. 18 06 Mable, Cushman 16 09 Vision, Smith. 15 00 Modoc, Winsor. 16 03 | 1 28 00 57 | 28 58 |
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HAVER REGATTA—The International races of the Societé des Régates du Havre will be sailed July 12th. Open to all nations. Course, thirty miles. Chesses for yachts over 15, 40 and 70 tons. Prizes range from Sol to Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and the Sol and Sol Also, a match for pilot beats. Cutters, full founge; yawls, three-quarters, and schoolers, three-lifths. Flying start,

no restriction as to canyas. Entrance fee, \$10 for foreign yachts and \$5 for club yachts. Entries close July 9th; to be made to Hon. Secretary, It. Winsolw, Hotel-de-Ville, Havre. Probably the Intropola, Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, will enter as the only American representative. Programme can be seen at our office.

LLOYD'S YACHT REGISTER.

THIS useful volume has appeared for 1820. We have in previous assume referred, to the errest vulne and potent influence of such a well considered compilation of building rules, and pointed out the advantage of having some standard to go by. With us in Almerica the question is, What is really a well-build rache and what is not? Some will assert that thoors simply spliced the garbarate edgewise under the garbarate of the garbarate edgewise under the garbarate of the garbarate edgewise under or other works will assert that thoors will tell you tree-mails beat iron all hollow for plank, and the next man, be he builder or owner, will assure you of some old bark of his that lasted ever so many years with the plank old bark of his that lasted ever so many years with the plank caulik against. One builder or owner, will assure you of some caulik against. One builder or owner, will assure you of some caulik against. One builder or owner, of all mechanics, will run a keelson from stem to center-board trunk, and again from the aft side to the run, breaking off all connection at the trunk, never dreaming that he is thereby destroying the very object of keel-they agent the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a useless to refine the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a refer to the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of the weight of the weight of a stellar weight of the weight of the weight of the weigh

our wooden craft, as they differ in model and service, and the consequent strains vary materially from the vessels in vogue abroad. With allowances for this wherever pertinent, we may well as the property of the property o

BALLAST ON THE KEEL.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The experiment of putting seven tons of iron on the keel of my schooner is a complete success, as it lets my bull rise ter and a half inches for the water and disposes with fifteen tons of inside ballast. I only use twelve asid a half fores now instead of twenty-before for all ordinary purposes, and makes her far stiffer in a blow and sea. It has also skirpnend her entarance greatly.

Old cronkers said is would make her "loggy," but on the crond as a tipe of the contract of the

outside makes a vessel sluggish is a fairy tale unsupported by facts.

The Largest Club.—Although the New York Y. C. takes precedence, as to tonnage, over all others, we find from the new

club book of the Beverly Y. C. that to it must be conceded the largest number of sail enrolled in any club in America. The flect is composed of ten schooners, seventeen stoops, two steamers, three yawks, three curiers and forty-eight cutboats, a total of club is the proportion of owners to members, the majority being yacht owners. There are 101 members all toid, or one yacht to one and one-quarter members on an average, a showing not equalled by any other organization. The flowerly Y. C. sailed ten consultation of the proportion of owners on an average, a showing not equalled by any other organization. The flowerly Y. C. sailed ten the Union regath, satisfy of Sampscott, Aug. 23d, there were like entire, interty-nine starters, and cighty-now yachts actually finished the course. That is business; that is yacht racing in current. The club book shows system in its arrangement, especially appendix giving information about last year's reeing is valuable to all anxious to collect reliable data concerning the conditions of yachtime each year. Other clubs might follow the plan to advantage. The officers of the club are: Commodore, Walter bloyd appendix giving information about last year's reeing is valuable to all anxious to collect reliable data concerning the conditions of yachtime each year. Other clubs might follow the plan to advantage. The officers of the club are: Commodore, Walter Loyd K. Burgess, F. C. Lowell, Goo. P. Gardner, J. G. Mion' and R. S. Scars. There is a notable absence of admirals, fact surgeors, rear commodore, divines and such, which proves the club to be organized to report and not for dishing out gold lace to all bands.

organized for sport and not for dishing out gold lace to all bands. Nice RegArza.—As suggested in these columns, the Nice Regatta Committee has changed its mind, and in future will adopt the sailing rules of the British Yacht Racing Association instead of trying to reform the world backward. The Yacht Club de France, the Yacht Club de Portugal and the Societide Stegated France, the Yacht Club de Portugal and the Societide Stegated Spanish coasts have requested the Y. R. A. to assist them in drawing up their programmes. This is a step in the right direction, and will insure fine racing in the Medicirance in the future and make it worth while for Englishmen and Americans to send racing yachts to these waters.

CLEYBELAND YACHE CHEM.—This club is the first outside of the New York Y. C. to adopt a rational and sound rule of measure-ment, based upon the multiplication of all three clic fairnesions, a fact which should go on record to its credit. The conservatism with which Eastern men chirg to old and silly customs does not lamper the younger blood out West, and we are glad to see such away on the right tack at the start. The combing matches of July 5th promise to be the best attended of any racing ever done on the lates.

the lakes.

CABLE LOCKER.—For ebonizing cherrywood, Rezzil wood, nowlee ed nut gait and alum are bo-led in the water until a blackish
solor is obtained: the liquid is filtered and applied to the wood,
which is then next washed in a liquor made by digesting strong
suegar and a little oil of virtoi for some time with excess of iron
turnings; thoroughly west the weod, dry and oil. For staining
one one powdered logwood, one-half cunce green virtid and
one-half ounce verdigris are boiled with water, and the solution,
literad but, is applied, to the wood, which is then coated with a

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ONG ISLAND R.R.—SPRING SCHED-ULE, taking effect March 14th, 1880.—Leave HUNTER'S P'T (Flatbush Ave., B'klyn, 5 min, arlier) for Babylon, 8.35 A.M., 3.35, 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sundays,

A.M. Col. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 55, 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

Col. P'1& Whitestone, 7:35, 8:45, 10, 11:35 A.M., 235, 334, 335, 5:53, 6:835, 7, 7:35, 9:15, 10:45 P.M., 12:15 mght. Sundays, 9:35, 10:35 A.M., 12:5, 5:35, 7:10 P.M. Fluching, 8:35, 7:35, 8:45, 10:, 11:35 A.M., 235, 3:35, 13:16 P.M. Fluching, 8:35, 10:35, 8:45, 10:, 11:35 A.M., 235, 3:35, 13:16 P.M. Fluching, 8:35, 10:35, 8:45, 10:, 11:35 A.M., 235, 3:35, 3:35 P.M. Far Hockaway, 8:35, 11:35, 6:35, 7:10 P.M. Far Hockaway, 8:35, 11:34, 4:35, 6:35, 7:10 P.M. Far Hockaway, 8:35, 11:34, 4:35, 6:35, 7:10 P.M. Far Hockaway, 8:35, 11:34, 4:35, 6:35, 7:10 P.M. Far Hockaway, 8:35, 11:34, 8:35, 8:35, 8:35 P.M. Sturday, 9:35 A.M., 5:35 P.M. Sturday, 9:35 A.M., 5:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:35 A.M., 5:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:35 A.M., 5:35, 6:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:35 A.M., 5:35, 6:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 6:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 9:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34, 3:35, 3:35 P.M. Sunday, 9:34,

Patchogue, 8.33 A.M., 4.35, 5.35 P.M. Sunauys, 4.34.

M. Hichmond Hill, Glendie, 8.35, 11 A.M., 3.55, 4.35

S. 75, 7. P.M. Monday, Wedneday, F.Tiday and S. Tredum of Patch, 2.15. Sundays, 8.A.M., 6.35 P.M. Control of Patch 11.5 Sundays, 8.A.M., 6.35 P.M. Control of Patch 12.5 Sundays, 8.A.M., 6.35 P.M. Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 Control of Patch 13.5 May 1.5 May

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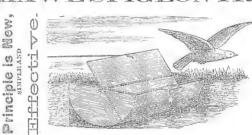
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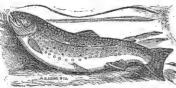
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A Belic of Waterloo.

"Some Guns I Have Owned."-Sr. CLAIR.

OR the amusement of the readers of the Forest and STREAM each ought to contribute occasionally a song, a story, or a toast; something that will lead us back to our boyhood's thoughtless, happy days; to the times when a gun-no matter how ancient or ugly-was a gun, and we rejoiced in the ownership thereof; and I am fully satisfied that nearly every reader of your farreaching paper can look back with a certain amount of pleasure to the time when he shouldered his first gun and went forth to frighten every cow-boy, bird and beast in the country side.

After reading St. Clair's experience with his pot-metal gun, and enjoying a good hearty laugh at the mishaps of the darkey and the ducks, I leaned back in my rocker and fell into a sweet reverse, retracing life's checkered pathway until I reached my boyhood-there I handled anew my first gun, climbed the heath-covered hills of my native land, scented the sweet perfume of the broom, the heatherbell and the hawthorn, heard the warbling notes of the lintey and the thrush as I wandered amidst the whins and the brackens, or watched for the rabbits and the hares amongst the bent hills; in fact found myself in the midst of the scenes of my youth, and the central figure around which all clustered was my first, my bent gun. It is the awakening of such memories as these that endear the FOREST AND STREAM to its thousands of readers in this and the mother country.

Born in the Highlands of Scotland, an only son, and the almost constant companion of a doting grandfather, who was chief forester, or, as the tenantry usually called him, "head gamekeeper," on the estates of Lord -, in the North of Scotland, under whose guiding hand I drew my first inspiration and love for the gun and the field, how often I have watched the welltrained dogs, heads creet, quartering the ground, then to a stanch point, then the flush, and the old gentleman dropping brace after brace until Simms, the under keeper, would grunt under the load. Then, returning to the castle at evening, grandfather would doff his flask and pouch, throw them across my shoulders, hand me his gun, and I would follow Simms to the gun-room as proud as if I had been the huntsman of the day. I had

often begged to be permitted to carry an old double-barrel filmt-lock that stood at one end of the gun-rack unused, but without success, and I became impatient under the restraint. I must have a gun, must learn how to shoot; so I put my wits to work to accomplish that end. In the village lived an old pensioner, Sergt. Douglass, who had served in the Forty-second Highlanders through the Napoleonic wars, and was discharged on account of three wounds received at Waterloo. I was a great favorite with this old soldier, and, when not in the field or at school, I could be found stretched on the grass in front of his cottage, he, with an old nusket across his lap, tell me thrilling stories, of the scenes he had passed through. Waterloo was the pride and glory of the old hero's life; there he would sit for hours, describing the battle, and the prominent part his regiment took in it, how the French horsemen would ride up within a few feet of the square, and by squadrons fire their pistols at the infantry, trying to make a gap through which they could spring to cut down the regiment, but with but little effect, as the men would close up the gaps as fast as made, knowing that their safety and existence depended on keeping a close front. Then the bugle would sound the retreat, and the regiment open up, fire one volley, when back the French would come in full charge to find the squares reformed to receive them. How at the end of one of those fierce charges the Duke of Wellington rode up to the Forty-second, and pulled the star from his breast, threw it in the square, telling them they deserved to wear it better than he. How the old veteran's eyes would sparkle, and his bent figure become erect as he would tell of the last charge of the "Old Quard," led by Marshal Ney, how the from Duke sat camly on his horse behind the Highland Bigade which held the center, watching the approach to the flower of the French army, led by their bravest general, while the French cannon, concentrated on the devoted Highlanders, plowed broad furro part as they lay flat on their faces awaiting the dreaded encounter. And when the head of the column, led by Ney, began to climb the ridge behind which the allied lines lay. Wellington gave the never to be forgotten order "Up Guards, and at them." Then the old war-worn here would spring from his chair, grasp the old musket, go through the motion of loading and firing, until when his strength the motion of the stop the third french bullet had entered and prostrated him to the ground. How little did I think, while listening to the old soldier, that I, too, would pass through a fearful conflict, in a distant land, in defense of the flag of my then unknown, but now dear adopted country.

After one of these evenings, I proposed to purchase the

dear adopted country.

After one of these evenings, I proposed to purchase the old musket, offering all my wealth—five shillings. The old man shook his head; he would not sell. After a long silence he said; "My son, I am growing old and have no children. If you will promise me that you will never disgrace your flag, or bring discredit on your country, my old companion is yours as a gift." The promise was given, and, I trust, thus far faithfully kept, the musket placed in my lands; four feet and a half of it was an inch in length! fitteen pounds of it was an ounce in weight! sixty-two caliber of it was a hair breadth! and as to the lock, once a flint, now a percussion, it was the very embodiment of solidity and strength.

My eyes opened to their fullest extent; I was the owner of a gun, but such a gun! I could scarcely carry it. I stammered out a thanks and started off, the undisputed owner of a gun "to have and to hold" (St. Clair, is that quotation right?), but afraid to carry it home. After thinking it over, I resolved to take Simms into my confidence, and

owner of a gun "to have and to hold" (St. Clair, is that quotation right?), but afraid to carry it home. After thinking it over, I resolved to take Simms into my confidence, and went to his lodge and handed him my prize. He, after inspection, said: "Why, Alec, this is Old Waterloo." After a parley she was placed in the gun-rack. I slept but little that night, thinking how I could lighten my gun. A happy thought struck me; I would cut her oil, and with that purpose I was at the gun-room bright and early, just as Simms was started on his morning rounds. He left me in possession of the gun tools. I took the musket to pieces—a big job—measured twenty-eight inches, and with a file cut the barrel oif; cut two inches from the end of the stock, and shortened it to one foot in front. This had taken me the greatest portion of the day. I had forgotten all about dinner. Grandfather, who had been searching for me, dropped into the gun-room. He picked up the barrel, looked at it, then at me, while a dark frown gathered on his face. He then took up the stock; the frown grew deeper and darker. I moved toward the door. At length he placed the barrel in the stock; raised the piece to his shoulder several times, and slowly a pleasant smile took the place of the frown and I was safe. He said: "W-e-l-l, go on, you will have a gun after a while." Hen left me.

Next day Simms proposed to go to the blacksmith with me to have a thimble and a catch for the barrel put on, which was done, and the mainspring weakened and tube filed down to fit a common cap. I tound an old ramrod, which took the place of the iron one, and after a week's rasping and scraping I brought the stock down to reasonable proportions, and finally ended by having a

short, heavy, compact gun, that fitted my shoulder to perfection. Simms was my instructor. I was an apt scholar, and was soon at liberty to enter the rockery, where I could shoot crows to my heart's content, but I was denied the fields under the plea that I would frighten

where I could shoot crows to my heart's content, but I was denied the fields under the plea that I would frighten off the partridges.

This was my first gun, and many were the hares, rabbits and birds that bit the dust before it. I have owned and do own some fine guns, but not one of them could or can throw the shot further, harder, or closer, and not all of them put together can awaken such pleasant memories as dear "Old Waterloo."

Toward Christmas I had to return home. Major Cummons Gordon owned a fine estate a few miles northwest from Elgin, known as Rosevalley, well stocked with small game. It was a custom of the Major to give his tenartry each year one week's hunt, between Christmas and New Year's day; a custom by the way that every landed proprietor in Great Britan would do well to adopt, as it would draw their tenants closer to them and make them their friends, and would be the means of preserving much game now destroyed; while the amount that they would shoot would be but small, as none of the farmers are ex-

game now destroyed; while the amount that they would shoot would be but small, as none of the furmers are expert shots. I had looked forward to this annual hunt with much anticipated pleasure. I was on the ground early. Mr. Finley, the local keeper, assigned me with George Hutchenson, John Laing, Eric Grag, John Hutchenson and James Forsyth. We started from the bridge between the plantations at the outlet, thence through the whins to the "Clarkley knows," thence east along the hills toward the "Old Granary," thence through the Charleston farm to the starting point; a circuit of about five miles.

ward the "Old Granary," thence through the Charleston farm to the starting point; a circuit of about five niles.

We formed an open skirmish line, preceded by a lot of cur and colley dogs and followed by a "drop shot gang"—St. Clair must excuse me for drawing on him—bent on seeing the sport. Hares and rabbits were plenty, and my companious kept up a constant fusilade, bringing down no game however. I kept my place in line; Old Waterloo looked her best, but saying nothing. We had climbed half way up the face of the knows, when a large hare started down to the left of the line, making straight for the hill, as hares always do, running the gauntlet of four guns, which were duly discharged at it without effect. As it passed in front of my stand, some forty yards distance, my eye caught the springing object; I raised Old Waterloo and fired; the hare doubled up and rolled like a wheel for twenty feet, when it fell dead; the dogs barked, the boys shouted and the men gathered to see the dead with as much interest as if it were a grizzly bear. They looked at me and at my gun in wonderment. Perhaps I was not the proudest being on that hill. It was the first thing killed by me on the run, and I was happy, and I think of it even to-day with pleasure. A new start was made. During the afternoon I got a fair shot at a partridge on the wing and dropped it. That made me the hero of the day. Toward evening we reached the bridge, the game was counted and I was the only person who had killed two. The grand hunt was wound up by a big supper and a dance at the "Old Granary," to which I had the pleasure of escorting Miss Annie R., a spruce little maid of some twelve summers, and the belle of the valley; this as a reward for success on my first grand field day. Can I ever forget it, or the clumsy old gun that I carried? Never whith emenory holds its sway.

Cape Girurdeau. Mo.

olas its sway. Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THREE WEEKS IN THE WOODS.

THREE eventful weeks had Domas and I passed in the wilderness. Like boys we had roamed and revelled in the wild woods, gaining stores of strength and health from the clear balsamic air, the pure spring water and our close contact with nature primeval. Confortably domiciled at "Uncle Tom's Camp"—located near the shore of a beautiful forest-bound lake—we taken it in an easy port of way symbolism called.

Comfortably domiciled at "Uncle Ton's Camp"—located near the shore of a beautiful forest-bound lake—we had taken it in an easy sort of way: exploring, collecting, hunting and fishing, as the mood suited, making daily excursions, whatever the weather, and nights we "slept the sleep of the weary."

Now a day devoted to botanizing, when numberless specimens of the charming boreal flora would be collected, followed by an evening's work in analyzing and in "putting to press" the rare species. The next a long tramp through the tangled forest, piloted by Edward, the best of guides, to a secluded mountain stream, still inhabited by that always interesting animal, the benver, finding astonishing evidences of their strength and sagacity in the extensive "cuttings," curious houses and succession of strongly-built dams, which met our view, a sight vouschafed to but few sportsmen of the present day and soon to be a thing of the past.

Ornithology claimed a share of our time, as a list of over seventy species of birds seen and carefully identified will testify. Domas spent many anxious hours in perfecting this list, and many more in patiently preparing and preserving the skins of sundry strange looking fledglings, which will doubtless receive proper attention

at some future meeting of the "Nuttail Club," and the

at some future meeting of the "Kuttaii Club," and the species be fully determined.

We had clumbed Norton Hill, the bighest in the immediate vicinity, and also the highest tree on top of it, and been vicilly repaid by glorious pictures of the grand forest: thousands of acres—bills, valleys, mountains, lakes and streams, mile upon mile of leafy billows, dot forest: thousands of acres—hills, valleys, mountains, lakes and streams, mile upon mile of leafy billows, dotted here and there with genus of sparkling water, and thank Heaven, unmarred as yet by the axe of the lumberman. An unobstructed view in every direction, a "vast panorama of nature" spread around us—Maine, New Hampshire and Canada at a single glance. Who wouldn't shin up" a ninety foot spruce, with the absolute certainty of ruining his clothes and a fair prospect of breaking his neck, for such a reward?

We had occasional nows from the outside world, for half a dozen hunters had straggled into camp during our strugers, yet in a few days like old friends—such are the amenties of the woods. Pleasant acquaintances one makes in this way, for only true sportsmen and lovers of nature care to penetrate its solitude, and such, wherever met, are always gentlemen.

Our evenings were spent much in the usual manner, rehearsing the events of the day, laying plans for the morrow, telling stories, smoking, discussing the habits of game and the merits and demerits of different makes of frearms.

rehearsing the events of the day, laying plans for the morrow, telling stories, smoking, discussing the habits of game and the merits and demerits of different makes of firearns.

Our presiding genius was "Uncle Tom," an ideal representative of that nearly extinct species, the "Northern Trapper." Well informed and not unfamiliar with the world, having served in the Union army under Gen. Banks in the late war and tasted the horrors of a Texas prison pen, after the disastrous Red River expedition, though the best part of his life had been spent in the woods, engaged in his favorite pursuit. In winter he cads the life of a hermit, without even a dog for company. In summer the monotony is varied by the advent of a few sportsmen, but winter or summer, whatever befulls, unruilled, imperturbable, contented and happy. In fact he has dwelt here so long that he seems to have been assimilated by and to have become a necessary part of the wilderness, like the moose, deer and fur-bearing minals, whose habits he knows so well and with whom he seems to be on such intinate terms. Bluff, honest, kind-hearted "Uncle Tom" "may you live long and prosper."

The speckled trout had not been neglected, for we had

prosper."

The speckled trout had not been neglected, for we had trated their size and flavor from each inlet, stream and brook within reach of camp, not forgetting an old beaver pond back among the fulls—where, in a deep, black pool, we had taken our largest string of all. Our trip to this pond Domas will probably never forget, for he boldly and rashly attempted its navigation in a rude, half-finand rashly attempted its navigation in a rude, half-lin-ished digout, and his breadth of beam exceeding that of the novel craft, he soon became fast wedged anidships, and when the inevitable capsize came the dugout seemed to have the best of it, and for a time was complete mas-ter of the situation. Fortunately no serious results fol-lowed, and Domas, though claiming to have seen strange

ter of the situation. Fortunately no serious results followed, and Domas, though claiming to have seen strange visions while groping among the ancient canals and submerged dwellings of the original dam-builders, thinks on the whole that he does not care to try the inverted style of lishing again. What the trout thought when that being countenance and well-known eyeglasses appeared so suddenly among them will never be known.

Did a hay it senze us? the lake was at hand and the "lunge"—local for the Salmo confinis—were ever ready to be enticed from their quiet haunts in the deepest waters by the alturing trolling spoon; great fat fellows they were, of from two to six pounds weight, their yellow-speckied sides gleaming in the clear water like burnished gold. A little loggy for sport, but delicious when properly served.

Ind "Unele Tim" whisper that the larder was running low? A mysterious night out on the lake with Edward would set things to right, and venison steaks would be in order for breakfast, followed later in the day by famous roasts, savory stews and the not-to-be-despised "runiser Haplacks," as the Professor called them.

We had traversed and ransacked the depths and recesses of the primitive torest to our hearts" content, and felt that our vacation had been profitably spent. Another day and the curious little one-horse jumper would be due at camp, by agreemen', to drag our worldly effects to the nearest house, and we should regretfully set our faces homeward. One long-anticipated and carefully planned hunt had been profitated and carefully planned hunt had been profitated and carefully planned hunt had been forteness the forteness the forteness the forteness them that the results of the related and carefully planned hunt had been profitates of his forteness.

FLOATING A MOOSE,

The cur was fast nearing the forest horizon when Ed-The sun was fast nearing the forest horizon when Edward and I left camp, prepared for our (to me) novel expedition. It had been one of those delicious dreamy days—precursor of the early frosts—when all nature seemed in repose. Scarce a ripple disturbed the surface of the placid iske, nestling here among the dark green hills full 2,000 feet above the sea level. Even the bird music was hushed for the time, and silence reigned suppose.

music was hushed for the time, and slience reigned superence.

The light beat—Adirondack model—was soon in readiness, and the "good lucks" of our friends follow us as we push off from the little log wharf at the landing and shoot out on the tranquil boson of — Lake, at this point about one and a half miles across.

The pale lidne smoke curis in lazy wreaths from the smouldering camp fire behind. In front, on the opposite shore, the soft purplish haze is beginning to shroud the sombre forest and creep up the sides of the nearest hills, finally engulfing all in one great sea of shadowy mystery. A solitary kinglisher sits motionless on the dead top of a prostrate birch close in shore, and with head turned a little one side his keen eyes scan the depths below. A sudden swoop, a loud splash, and he sliently resumes his perch and gulps down the finuy morsel, fruit of his patience and skill.

A lamily of loous are plainly seen disporting far down

hattence and skill.

A lamily of loous are plainly seen disporting far down the lake, near the outlet, the thin veil of mist rising from the water magnifying their bodies to unnatural size.

A pair of goshawks (Astur atricapillus) are wheeling and ercling over yonder wooded point, their long sharp wings and bright gray plumage, as seen by the waning rays of sunlight, giving them much the appearance of eageralls.

rays or storing, giving them inder the appearance of sea guils.

An occasional "lunge" rises indolently to the surface, causing a frantic scattering of the schools of minnows which inhabit the shallows,

Suddenly, from a dark mossy ridge comes the liquid, silvery, Inte-like notes of the hermit thrush: a song rarely heard, save in the very depths of the wilderness, and which, to me, never seemed to belong to earth at all, but rather to be the voice of some sweet spirit from a heavenly sphere, it is so clear, so pure, so mysterious. As we near the middle of the lake we are witnesses of the marvelous cloud effects sometimes seen in a "morthern sunset," when, as the sun sinks in the West, the delicate rosy tints appear in the East, deepening into purple, gold and crimson splendors, till the whole sky is ablaze with a flood of swiftly changing eolor, rebueted from cloud to cloud, from peak to peak, and mirrored in the capasy surface of the lake as well. When we reach the opposite shore all is changed, the sun has disappeared behind the dark line of tree tops and the gorgeous colors have paded and faded, and only a dull guiden afterglow remains. The mountains reappear in their natural gard of blue, and the mist thickens o'er lake and stream.

The boat is drawn carefully ashore, and Edward shoulders his "pack basket," containing all things needful, and paddle in hund strikes into the seemingly "pathless woods;" but sharp eyes can detect the occasional "blazes," which indicate one of "Uncle Tom's saple lines," which we are to follow for a couple of miles to the head of the "unick water" on Fast, Islet

we are to follow for a couple of miles to the head of the quick water" on East Islet.

"quick water" on East Islet.

It is a typical primeval forest through which we pass, a vast boreal swamp, covered with a dense growth of majestic spruces, and carpeted and cushioned with velvet mosses and delicate vines, among which peep a few of the exquisite rose colored bells of the twin flower, the favorite flower of the great Linnous, and bearing his name (Linnous borealts), though long past their usual season of flowering.

"In the richest moss of the lonely dells Are its rosy petals found, With the dark blue skies above it spread, And the lordly trees around."

"In the richest moss of the lonely dells
Arolis rosy petals found."

The long, low mounds, which lie blended like gigantic forest jack-straws in overy direction, show where the aged monarchs have fallen, and are going the way of all things earthly; but nature has carefully and tenderly covered them all with a mantle of unbroken verdure, so that scarce a sign of decay appears. The partiage-berry (Mitchella), the dainty oxalis (O. acetocella), the linnea and snowberry (Chiopenes hispidula) mingle their creeping tendrils and trailing vines, and with soft, feathery mosses we with each other in this kindly office of forest sepulcher, Great lichens, triple-leaved trilliums, bright clusters of the bunch-berry (Cornus canadensis) and masses of the dark, shining leaves and deep blue berries of the clintonia (C. boreatis) vary the scene.

An the trail approaches the stream the forest assumes almost a tropical appearance, from the profusion of ferns which grow here to almost a gigantic size, and for a time we are nearly lost to sight among the tall plume-like fronds of Spirutlosua and Osmundas. The white-threated sparrows (Preabody) and the olive-backed thrushes are singing their vesper songs, and somber-robed snowbirds (Jance hymels) tilt from our shadowy path.

Aubduced tapping attracts our attention to a hollow tree close by, and we catch sight of a pair of banded three-toed woodpeckers (P. americanus) busily engaged insearching the decaying trunk, their movements plainly showing that the "early bird" is not the only one that "catches the worm."

We finsh an occasional ruffled grouse, but the spruce patridges (P. canadensis)—by far more numerous—sil like chickens, with out-stretched necks, stupidly gazing, as if lost in wonder, at the sight of the intrequent visitors: a common habit of theirs, and one which leads to their sure extermination—for they are easily taken with a simple noose tied to the end of a short poic.

A brisk walk of an hour and we have passed the last "rips" and are near the foot of the viced-water,"

portions of the bog.

Little islands and clumps of dwarfed and venerable

Little islands and clumps of dwarfed and venerable looking spruces are scattered through them, their gnarled looking spruces are scattered through them, their gnarled and cone-laden tops heavily draped with flowing locks of the "old men's beards" (Usmeo, giving a strangely weird and desolate appearance to the scene, like funereal oases in a mossy desert. Late in the fall the caribou range through these bogs in scarch of their favorite moss, and the well-defined paths which cross them would indicate that they come not singly, but in droves. The moose are also said to frequent them at certain seasons, and probably a few stay in the vicinity the year round.

A previous visit to this locality on a trouting expedition had demonstrated the fact that they occasionally "watered" in the stream, for the broad-pointed tracks in the soft bed were too fresh to pass umoticed, and the

"watered" in the stream, for the broad-pointed tracks in the soft bed were too fresh to pass unnoticed, and the indefatigable Edward had not only backed a light boat all the way from the lake, but had also, with a small hatchet and hunting knife, opened up a passage almost the entire length of the "still water" by lopping off branches,

cutting out narrow places and breaking through small drift-dams, which obstructed the channel, in anticipation

criting out narrow places and breaking through small drift-dams, which obstructed the channel, in anticipation of the present occasion.

Forcing our way through the alder belt, we emerge from under the leafy canopy and again get a view of the sky above—the full moon has risen in the east, a soft darkness has settled upon the earth, and imperceptibly day has passed into night.

The light skiff is drawn from its place of concealment in the thick underbrush, a blanket is carefully spread inside, that no incartious blow of paddle or boot heel may awaken the echoes in the silent forest; even our conversation is now carried on in whispers, for this still night air is a most wonderful conductor of sounds, and a slight indiscretion on our part might ruin our sport for the night.

ght.
Silently the frail bark glides, snake-like, into the vista Silently the frail bark glides, snake-like, into the vista of dark shadows, propelled by Edward's noiseless publile, and we wind about between the black walls of foliage, turning sharp elbows, piercing through little openings, where the stream widens out into grassy bays, now crouching low to escape a fallen log, and then fast in a sunken tree top; now in the full light of the moon, then passing suddenly into a dark tunnel of overarching shrubbery, where the tortuous channel narrows to a few feet in width.

Scarse of small birds flit from their roosts in the low

feet in width.

Scores of small birds flit from their roosts in the low bushes, and disappear in the deepening gloom. The water rats give one glance of surprise, and make desperate plunges for their subterranean retreats in the river banks. With folded necks and outstretched legs a couple of herous (Ardea herodicus) wing their heavy flight over us, bound for some favorite fishing pool far urthe stream.

river banks. With folded necks and outstretched legs a couple of herons (Ardea heroidas) wing their heavy flight over us, bound for some favorite fishing poel far up the stream.

In a little meadow we catch the shadowy outlines of a deer, as he raises his head from drinking, and then bounds madly away, safe, for to-night our thoughts are on nobler game.

The distinct blows of an axe suddenly startle me. "Uncle Tom is splitting his kindling-wood," whispers Edward, The sound proceeds from camp, full five miles away, "as the crow flies," yet seemingly a dozen rods, so clear and still is this telephonic night air.

Tis time our game was afloat. For nearly two hours we have warily followed the serpentine windings of the noiseless stream and are approaching a point opposite the main bog, where a moose path crosses. Hark! Edwards quick ear detects some disturbance in the water ahead; it may be the river beaver, it's too loud for the muskrats. Slowly the boat moves around the intervening bends; the noise grows more distinct: a constant sousing and splashing of the water; some large aritual is in the stream above. The pulse quickens, every sense is on the alert; a few more strokes of the paddle and I shall be able to see past a clump of tall rushes which hide the game from view. Alas! at the critical moment a treadurenus root catches the bow of the boat and breaks short off with a loud snap, a sound which all the wild designes of the forest fully understand. A great surge and "swirl" in the water, a quick rush up the steep bank, followed by a prolonged crashing through the dense maze of brushwood, and the startled beast strikes the ridge beyond; a few moments of apparent uncertainty and then we hear the retreating footsteps as he steals away up stream, By his deliberate retreat, we know that he has not "winded" us, and there is a possibility of his again coming to water, higher up, though the chances are against ii, for suspicion is a leading trait in the character of a moose. A whispered consultation, and we decide to

her, sturry along in a compact body a few yards from the boat.

Another hour of anxious expectancy—the steady strain on the nerves gets to be nimost painful. The sonbre outlines of the mountains in front are beginning to "loom" above the tree-tops. The stream grows narrower—we are nearing the head of the "level." A slight snapping of the brush, followed by a light footiafl on the clastic moss, causes an instant hait. The sound proceeds from a dark copse ahead, to the right. The steathy trend comes nearer—a few steps at a time and then long pauses—the suspicious animal is heading for the stream and will strike it but a few rods above where we lie in the deep shadows. Eyesight and hearing are now scruined to their utmost tension. With a haish "squawk" a heron suddenly rises, scared from his necturnal repast, and working his ponderous wings file an old-fashioned mindmill in a frantic effort to clear the full bushes—a good omen, for now we hear the quarry boldly bushes—a good omen, for now we hear the quarry boldly old-fashioned mindmill in a trantic chort to clear the tall bushes—a good omen, for now we hear the quarry boldly enter the water. Slowly and noiselessly the boat moves forward, and in a small "slow hole" or creek near at hand, where the slanting monbeams penetrate. I get a glimpse of a broad circling ripple in the water—in the middle two black legs: the body of the animal is lost in the obscurity of the background of alders. Taking an instinctive aim, I press the trigger. The lond report is glimpas of a broad circling ripple in the water—in the middle two black legs; the body of the animal is lost in the obscurity of the background of alders. Taking an instinctive aim, I press the trigger. The loud report is followed by a cloud of snoke, through which I see a great, shadowy body make a convulsive spring to the very middle of the stream. A moment of suspense, then a wild, headlong gallop up the river bed for fifty yards, and a tearing and crashing through the brush-belt. We followed at a respectful distance. Again a heavy crashing through the thicket further away, a few short grunts, a dull pounding of the ground, and all is still.

Thinking it hardly prudent to follow up our game till daylight, and knowing we should need more help in any event, we decided to return to camp, first marking the spot by jeaving our extra paddle stelling in the soft bank. No fear of making a noise now, and we sweep down the winding stream at a lively race, and by 1 o'clock the "swish" of the rapids warns us ashore. Edward now produces a small "bullseye" from his basket to aid us in licking our way through the gloomy swamp.

Not an easy matter at dead of night, this "traveling through the mosay graveyard of trees," as Thoreau describes it, especially when encumbered with a ten pound

breech-loader and following a veritable will-o'-the-wisp

breech-loader and following a voritable will-o'-the-wisp light.

The unearthly stillness of the forest becomes after a time almost unbearable, and the lugubrious hoot of a drowsy old owl (Bubo virginianus) is welcomed as an agreeable change. "Too-hoo-too-hoo," a pause, as if overcome with sleep, then a long drawn out "too-whar," and he relapses into his normal condition.

The proximity of the lake is heralded long before we reach the shore by the hoarse croakings of the great green-headed frogs (Rana fontinalis).

The snug boat is again launched, and we are once more affort. The reptilian concert suddenly stops; the dip of our paddles has alarmed the choristers, but their fright is soon over, for before we are fairly through the frings of aquatic plants that border the lake shore they are at it again, old and young, great and small, a regular "go-as-yon-please" affair.

Tis a beautiful night—not a cloud in the heavens. The great full orbed moon sails gloriously toward the West,

The a beautiful mgit—not a cloud in the heavens. The great full orbed moon sails gloriously toward the West, shedding a flood of light on all below. The rippling surface of the lake shimmers under the bright radiance like molten silver.

Conspicuous in the southern sky are Jupiter, Mars and

Conspicuous in the southern sky are Jupiter, Mars and Saturn, ranged in line near by the three glittering diamonds in Orion's slant-wise both, pointing upward to the Pleiades and downward to the great brilliant Sirius, just risen above the mountain top. The blue vault overhead is bespangled with faintly twinkling stars, and all around us lies the black, silent, coniferons forest. A dim light appears low down across the lake; "Uncle Tom" has lump out a lantern for our guidance. The loons have now discovered our presence and their intensely mournful, wailing cries rudely break the solemn silence of the stilly night.

tut, waning cries rudely break the solemn silence of the stilly night.

For half an hour the paddles are vigorously plied, when we "tie up" at the little wharf, and taking down the signal light make our way to camp. "Uncle Tom" rolls out of his bunk as we enter, his burly form clad in but a single garment. "I thought you were a-comin", boys, for I heard the old loons a-poopin'-er-up out on the lake. What did you lire at?" The situation is soon explained, our early breakfast ordered, and then we stretch ourselves for a short nap; but no sleep for me, the events of the night were too fresh in my mind for that.

By sunrise we were up and away, accompanied by Domas; another boat follows later with the Professor—who was much interested in all that perfained to "moose-dom"—and his guide.

who was much interested in all that pertained to "moose-dom"—and his guide.

The little clearing about the camp is alive with birds—purple and pine flaches, crossbills, flycatchers, sparrows, wagtails, snowbirds, and even that little winged gem, the ruby-throated hummer, has found his way here and is busily darting about among the bright blossoms of the fireweed (Erechthites).

The lake and the long curry are passed, and we are again winding our way up the crooked stream, no longer flowing through a deep narrow gorge, as appeared last might, but between hedges of green shrubbery and graceful vines, bright with starry blossoms of the galiums, and what then were buttresses of jagged rocks are now innocent rushes and branches of brown-tufted sedges. Numberless warblers frequent these river thickets—vel

and what then were buttresses of jagged rocks are now innocent rushes and branches of brown-tufted sedges. Numberless warblers frequent these river thickets—yellow-rumps, black-throated blues, black-polls, blue yellow-backs, redstarts, black-and-yellows, the bay-breasted and the gaudy blackburnians, all flud here summer homes and unmolested breeding-places.

Liere, for the first time, we see the bright magenta plumage and hear the mellow note of the pine gros-beak—the Canada jays (moose birds) scream their discordant welcome as if already senting a bloody feast; but even Domas loses his interest in the feathered tribe—for a time—as we approach the scene of last night's foray. The puddle is found sticking in the river-bank, and close by, the trampled, muddy grass and deep footprints show where the wounded animal left the stream. Silently we step from the boat, and, with bated breath and rilles at the "ready," follow Edward, who, Indian like, is "working up" the trail. Worming our way through the tangled alders we come upon an opening or bit of "swale." Here the circle of crushed spinagnum, with a dark pool of blood in the center, gives abundant evidence that the game is "hard hit," and cannot be far off. A fow rods further, through another brush belt, and Edward cries out, "here he is." We press forward, and there, in a little mossy glade lies the noble quarry "prone and stift."

I confess to a thrill of pleasure as I viewed the glossy black coat, the long, clean limbs, the ugly, clove-brown lead, mule-like ears, and immense "mouille" of my first moose—the Ceruns afces of Linnaus, largest of all the deer family, and the noblest game of the North American forces.

September, 1879.

Matural Distory.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

DO SNAKES HISS?

EVIDENCE THAT SOME DO.

Cameridue, Md., June 21st.

CARREDUE, Md., June 21st.

This question came up for discussion two or three years ago before some literary or scientific club in Baltimore, Md., and at once attracted my attention. It seemed to me a curious fact that a belief so universal should not be established upon the evidence of observation so frequent, that in any company of persons familiar with the woods and fields, facts of this mature would recur to some one of them. And yet upon reflection, though quite positive that I had often heard this sibilant sound from such a source, I could not fix upon the exact instance of the "time, place, and circumstance." A day or two subsequently, in walking to clutter on a Sunday morning, I was suddenly conscious of the presence of a viper, commonly known as the "puffing adder," directly across my path. Stopping, I observed him contort his body to some degree, then flatten his head and neck until both lost all semblance of their former shape and proportions, dart out his tongue in quick and angry menace,

and then utter a hiss so loud and distinct that I had never heard it exceeded by parent geese in defending their young. In my astonishment and gratification at the incident I stood observing the creature for perhaps a minute, during which time the same sound became almost continuous, rising and falling in its force and distinctness, until finally I closed the interview in manner and form most customary. I at once wrote for publication in the Baltimore American, for the information of all interested, and for the special edification of the life-rati aforesaid, a brief account of the above occurrence. My recollection of the matter is that it was during the spring months, probably in May. At this season these smakes are most numerous in this locality—at least most often visible. A full grown one is about three feet long and perhaps one and a half inches at its largest diameter. They are marked across the back and sides with yellow and black bands or spots, greatly reminding one of some specimens of the ratificensie. They should be entirely harmless, however, since they are destitute of fangs similar to those possessed by their renomous congenerathat is, of any fangs whatever.

Since writing the above I am enabled to add the following observations:—
Yesterday, my son and a young gentleman from Baltimore started out for a stroil, leaving me sitting on the porch. In a few moments I was startled by cries, and observed our visitor running toward the house. Soon as he came near enough to hear and understand what he said, it was ascertained to be that his companion was then standing guard over a snake in the act of hissing. I hurried to the spot with commendable celerity, and found a viper which proved to be, on measurement, twenty-four inches long, exhibiting the phenomenal characteristics of his species. He was shooting out the tongue—not in ridicule or derision, but with true ophidian instinct, and hissing with a persistence and pertinacity that suggested his high estimation of the faculty, either as a weapon offensive and then utter a hiss so loud and distinct that I had never

tongue—not in ridicule or derision, but with true ophidian instinct, and hissing with a persistence and pertinacity that suggested his high estimation of the faculty, either as a weapon offensive and defensive, or as a valuable part of his business capital. Not in the least intimidated, we proceeded, with great care, to put him through his scientific paces, and hold him under observation some ten or fifteen minutes. So soon as he discovered we were not frightened at anything he did, he seemed to be animated by the single purpose of withdrawing from the convention. This purpose, for the nonce, we resolutely thwarted, and had the satisfaction of noting that while in our company the reptile appeared to be in a chronic state of anger, not unmingled with fear. The flattening of the head and neck, the perpetual display of the tongue, the nearly constant hiss, all showed it. The hiss especially was its most intense act of intimidation. When the creature would, for the moment, be lying quiet, yet with the head and neck of twice their ordinary breadth, and protrading the tongue at intervals, stroking the head or neck with the point of a stick would instantly invite the threatening hiss. This act was accomplished during expiration. The creature would seem to inspire strongly, apparently inflating four-liths the length of his body with air, and visibly increasing its diameter to twice its undilated size, and then forcing the air out, either through its mouth or nostrils, or through both, would produce audibly and distinctly the peculiar sound. It was very curious and entertaining to observe the dilation and contraction of its cylindrical body as the air was drawn in and expelled. The entire cellular tissue under the skin seemed to be the seat of the distension, as we sometimes see in emplysema, after perforating wounds of the chest; and the langs, unless they extent through four fitths of its length, seemed to have but little to do with the act. This, I speak of as the apparent condition, assuming, of course, that the act

Springfield, Mass., June 19th.

Springfield, Mass., June 19th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— "Enquirer" expresses his doubts that snakes ever hiss. I only wish that he had been with me a few days since, when he would have been a quick convert to the contrary belief. I was gathering strawberries, and, as is customary with me when engaged thus, was on my knees. All at once I was starded out of all propriety by a loud hiss, almost in my ear. That it was a powerful hiss you will readily believe, when I tell you that it actually lifted me bodily more than ten feet, and I am no light weight either. I recovered my self-possession as soon as I struck on my feet, and knowing that it was a snake, for I had heard this same hiss bafore, I approached to see what manner of reptile he was, and found him to be a common black snake, and, as near finite I was a since, for I man heard in this same has offere, I approached to see what manner of reptile he was, and found him to be a common black snake, and, as near as I could judge, about six feet long; two feet of his length was creet, which brought his head just above the top of the bushes; his eyes were twinkling, I inagined, with delight, at the exhibition of "ground and lofty tumbling" that he had witnessed, and as I came nearer he opened his mouth and repeated the hiss; this he did three or four times, and seemed disposed to stand his ground, but seeing "blood in my eye," he evidently thought better of it, and, lowering his crest, made off a speed that defleed pursuit. Several times have I heard this same hiss, and have always found it to proceed from the black snake. I have been credibly informed that the water snake has the same habit, but have never been able to verify it by personal observation. verify it by personal observation. SHADOW.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
In your issue of June 17th, "Enquirer" asks the question: "Do snakes hiss?" In one instance from my experience I can answer it in the affirmative. While gathering wild flowers near Croton Lake a few summers ago, in a rocky field grown up with bushes, while I was stooping to pick some flowers. I heard a distinct hissing noise, and, looking in the direction of the sound, saw a flatheaded adder (Heterodon, palatyrhinos). The noise was quite lond and called my attention to the snake,
Sing Sing, Jane 22d.

Mrs. A. K. F.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Muss., June 19th.—Editor Forest and Streum:—Your Richmond correspondent, who signs himself "Enquirer," says he is by no means sure that serpents hiss, and is certain that rifles are never unerring. I have caught snakes in Virginia called "moccasins," by pinning them to the earth with a forked stick, and they emit a hissing sound not unlike the spitting of

an angry cat, but more prolonged. Your correspondent has doubtless seen the snake referred to. As regards rifles, I am of the opinion that most of the first-class riles at present in use are unerring. It is not the fault of the rifle, but of the man that fires it, as may be proved by bolting a rifle to any immovable frame, and then firing at a mark.

PUTNAM, June 20th.—Some forty years ago the bissing adder was frequently met with in Eastern Massachusetts. At one time Walde Fuher, Foster Wiley and myself were no our way to Crossmaris Pond. When near the four corners we heard our dog bark and heard a hissing sound. We hurried to the place and saw a large kind of a brown snake some three and one-half feet long, colled up with head erect and somewhat flattened, and it was up with head erect and somewhat flattened, and it was loudly hissing at the dog, which was barking at it. Waldo went back to the fence for a rail to kill the snake, while we remained near. The snake hissed loudly and continuously until it was killed. Also saw one at Plympton, which rearred and hissed at ne and I killed it. I have frequently seen them and heard others speak of them, and they were quite common in and around Plymouth woode, say twenty years ago, but are not as often met with in late years. They were considered poisonous. G. F. W.

MAN-EATING SHARKS,

N view of the recent agitation of the question whether sharks really ever eat men, the cutting printed be low, which appeared in the San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle some time since was deemed worthy of investigation, The slip from the Chronicle is as follows :-

cle some time since was deemed worthy of investigation. The slip from the Chronicle is as follows:—
Dr. Swan, the surgoon of the Pacific Mail Steamship Calinut, which arrived in this ports few days ago from the istimus, reports an incident on the trip worthy of mention. He states that while the Colinut was lying at Acapulco, on the trip up, she anchored one day close to the Chinut. Some of the hands on the latter builted a hook and caught a shark of the man-exter variety about fifteen feet long. The shark was pulled up and out open, and in the belly was found a human arm entire, just as it had been torn by the devouring monster from the shoulder. There was also found in the maw of the shark the heel and toes of a human foot. The remains had evidently been swallowed but a short time. The arm was the left, and upon it were plainly visible the initials, tattoed in India ink, "A. H. C." About ten days previous to the taking of the shark, a sallor from a British brig then lying in the harbor, while under the influence of liquor, fell overboard and was lost. It is supposed the shark had been feeding upon the body a short time before his capture. San Jose Joe, the monster shark of San Jose de Guatemala, was recently seen by the captain of the Chinut. This shark has for many years been the terror of the coast from San Jose de Guatemala to Punta Arena. It has been so frequently seen that he is as familiar to the mariners of the coast as its most perilous headinds. He is said to be over forty feet in length, and is extremely ferocious, human kind being his favorite prey. Capt. Scabny, of the Chinut. Trails thank bean feet in the bean, and the head and tail of the shark extended past either side of the vessel. The captain of the Scath Carolina and Capt. Witherry bear testimony also to the shark's being over forty feet long. In the last few years "Joe," was he is known all along the coast, has devoured half a dozen men, and some years ago the Guatemalian government offered a reward of \$500 to any man who would kill the dev and some years ago the Guatemalian government offered arms one years ago not channel and government oureful a roward of \$500 to any man who would kill the devourer. He has been shot a couple of times and harpooned thrice, but survived these assaults, and still retains his old haunts looking for his favorite morceau.

Through the kindness of Dr. J. O. Swan, of the steamship Colima, we are enabled to print the statements given below :-

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June Brt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3d.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your request that I should give you the facts in reference to the shark story was received on arriving in this port from Panama on the 29th ult. I inclose a statement signed by Dr. Whittemore, Surgeon P. M. S. S. China, and by Mr. Wm. Wafer, purser of the same, and vouched for by myself. The statement is literally true, word for by myself. The statement is literally true, word for which is now the statement in the China is now in this port, where she may

word. The Chana is now in the remain a mouth.

The man eaten was doubtless the one who was lost off the British ship of war Triumph March 11th, in Acapulco Bay. Respectfully, John O. Swan, M.D., Surgeon P. M. S. S. Colima.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3d.
While the Pacific Mail Steamships China and Colima
were lying together of Acapulco, Mexico, on March 21st,
a shark about fourteen feet in length was hooked by perwere rying together on recipitally mean tooked by persons on board the Cithia. The shark was hauled upon the ship's guards by means of loops passed over its neck and tail, and cut open. Its stomach was found to contain a human arm, a foot bitten off at the instep, and a portion of a heel. The ragged and torn condition of the muscles about the shoulder showed evidence of the exertion of tremendous force in separating the arm from the body. The arm was in a good state of preservation; the skin over the half-closed hand a little dark and wrinkled, F. W. WHITEMORE, M. D., Surgeon P. M. S. S. China, JOHN O. SWAN, M. D., Surgeon P. M. S. S. China, WHILLIAM WAPER, Purser P. M. S. S. China, Purser P. M. S. S. China,

In another letter Dr. Swan says :-

In another letter Dr. Swan says:—
In reference to the newspaper statement regarding San Jose "Joe." I will say to you that I believe it to be correct in every particular. A letter to the American Consul, or to the agent of the P. M. S. Company at San Jose de Guatemala, will corroborate it.
I am aware that many people hold the opinion that sharks will not attack a human being in the water or feed upon human flesh. You cannot, however, make the people living along the coast of Mexico or Central America believe that sharks won't devour "the form divine," they have learned by bitter experience that a shark

rather bankers for a healthy human. A case in point:
About two years since, while a negro was carrying a
white man ashore upon his back at Panama, he was attacked by a monster shark in less than five feet of water,
and his leg was so badly torn before the shark could be
forced away that he bied to death before a surgeon could
be cot.

J. O. Swan, M. D.

WINTER PELAGE OF LEFUS CAMPESTRIS,—Ames, June 14th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—If I read Coues and Allen correctly, the jack rabbit is not Lepus campestris, but L. callotis. L. campestris is the great northern or prarie hare, and does turn white in winter. Its habitat is from the Saskatshawan southward as far as Kansas. A specimen was shot near this place last winter, which I identified by Coues' description. It was white. The jack rabbit, or more properly jackass hare (L. callotis) has a more southern range, but the two species overlap each other in the western territories. L. callotis does not turn white. A friend who was on a hunting excursion in Dakota late last fall says that he saw both species in abundance. campestris just beginning to assume its winter coat, while callotis was of the usual color. Dr. Coues says on page 299 of his Monograph: "From the other American long-tailed, long-eared and long-limbed barse (L. callotis and L. californates) it [L. campestris] differs in general color, in the white upper surface of the tail, and in changing to white in winter." And again, on page 334: "L. campestris differs from L. callotis in its shorter ears, in wanting the black on the tail, and in becoming white in winter."

the shorter ears, in wanting the black on the tan, and in becoming white in winter."

The whole dilliculty is explained by the fact that we have on our Western plains two species of hares nearly the same in size, one of which, the prairie hare (*L. campestris*), turns white in winter, while the other, the jackass hare (*L. callotis*), does not.

F. E. L. Beal.

The true jack rabbit is of course L. callolis as our correspondent suggests, but L. campestris is commonly called "jack rabbit" from Kansas to British America. and it was about this latter species that the dispute, happily set right by Prof. Allen, arose.

Ediior Forest and Stream:

Edior Porest and Stream:—

I think you asked two or three weeks ago for opinions as to the change of color, with the season, of the jack rabbit. In nearly thirty years of quite intimate acquaintance with John," I have never discovered that he wears a white winter overcoat. His color varies but little. In this latitude his tail is tipped with white—a vertiable type of the "cotton tail "—but 200 miles further south and beyond, the tail tuft of many is jet black.

The rabbit of the Rocky Mountains that becomes white in winter is the Lepus bairdit, commonly known as the "Snowshoe rabbit." It is short-legged as compared with the jack, but quite as heavy boiled, and often mistaken for the latter. Its color changes very rapidly in the autuum, and by the time snow becomes general it is pure white. Its flesh is about the best of the family. Denver, Col., June 28th.

The hare referred to by Mr. Byers as having the black

The hare referred to by Mr. Byers as having the black tail is L. callotis.

This whole question was set at rest by Prof. Allen's article in our issue of June, 21th; and to that we refer "Sivad" and other correspondents who have written us on the subject.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRALIPARK MENAGERIE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 277... 2 black-handed spider monkeys Atties bekuluth, mother and baby, presented by Mr. Joseph Joffries, Brooklyn. 1 pinehe monkey (Midas edipus), 1 gray-breasted parrakect (Dolborhynchus monachus), mah. Argentine Republic, 5 ring-necked purrakets (Palacornis torquatus); all pur-obased. 2 banded buzard hawks (Asturina plagiata), hab. Mexico, presented by Capt. W. Powis Gladwin, steamship Arran. 1 black hangnest (Castiliz orgatiorra), hab. Mexico, purchased., 1 mooking bird and I gold finch, presented by Mrs. E. R. McCarty.

W. A. Conklin, Director. bird and I gold finch, presented by Mr. William Whalin. Thorned

Hish Culture.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New

BERLIN INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION.

THE PRIZES AWARDED.

N the 17th of June all was done in strict accordance, and at the exact time laid down in the printed programme, the directors, commissioners and exhibitors assembled in the rotunda, or "Grotto of Neptune," at 12, and the Crown Prince appeared at 1 P.M. Minister Lucius stated to the Prince the object of the gathering and requested him to sanction the awards as read, and then the Honorary President, Herr Marcard, read them as follows:

I, ADDRESSES OF THANKS.

The united juries have determined not to award a prize of honor nor incidal to the government of any nation for its collective exhibition, but, instead of this address of thanks, signed by his Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince, will be substituted. These addresses have been awarded to the following countries: Russia, Italy, Saxouy, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of North America, China and Japan.

IL GRAND PRIZES OF HONOR.

II. GRAND PRIZES OF HONOR.

1. First grand prize of honor given by His Majesty, the German Emperor and King of Prussia: To Professor Spencer F. Baird. Commissioner of Fisheries of the United States of North America, Washington, D. C.

2. Second grand prize of honor given by His Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia: To Herr C. Lindenberg, Berlin.

3. Third prize of honor of the Emperor, etc.: To Herr von dem Borne, Berneuchen.

4. Prize of honor given by Her Majesty the German Empress and Queen of Prussia: To Cavilier Guiseeppe Mazza, Torre del Greco.

5, Prize of honor of their Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and Prussia: To Ober-burgermeister Carl Schuster, Freiburg (Baden). 6. Prize of honor of His Majesty the King of Wurtem-burg: To Professor Arthenius, Stockholm.

6. Prize of honor of this majesty the burg: To Professor Arrhenius, Slockholm.
1. Prize of honor of the Grand Duke of Baden: To Consul A. E. Mass, Scheveningen, Holland, B. Prize of honor of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin: To Prof. Dr. Dorhn, of the Zoological Station,

Prize of honor of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg: 9. Fixe of month of the Grant Duke of Ordenburg:
To Herr A. Stortenbecker, Director of the Institution for
the Promotion of Religion and Industry of HollandishIndia, Batavia.

10. Prize of honor of the Free City of Hamburg: To

10, Prize of honor of the Free City of Gamous, — Herr Robert Eckardt, Lubbinchen,
11. Prize of honor of the Free City of Bremen: To Herr Harald W. Fiedler, Sterrede,
12. Prize of honor of the Agricultural Club of Berlin: To Selskabet for de Norske Fiskeriers Fremme in Bergen,
10. Prize of honor of the Teltower Agricultural So-13. Prize of honor of the Teltower Agricultural Society: To Herr A. Micha, Berlin.

ciety: To Herr A. Micha, Berlin.
(These constitute the special prizes, and as the entire prize list is too long for publication it may be as well to give only the American prizes, first stating that the medals are not graded, but that all gold, silver, or bronze medals are of the same rank as others of the same material. The names are taken from the official list and are given alphabetically.)

III. GOLD MEDALS WITH SPECIAL DIPLOMA.

United States Department of Finance, Coast Survey-For illustration of the apparatus used in the deep sea fisheries observations; coast charts of the Atlantic and

Pacific oceans: publications and maps.
United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington—For grand collective exhibit of implements of fish culture, fishways, charts, models of hatching houses and publications.

IV. CLASS I.

IV. CLASS I.

This class includes all water animals whether living, stuffed, in alcohol, or represented by pictures; foods, prepared or dried, salted, smoked, powdered, in tin boxes or in process of preparation; sponges, corals, oysters and their anatomy; mussels, pearls, mother-of-pearl, radiates, worms, insects and their larve (as food for fish or destroyers of their eggs and young), crustaceans, fishes, amphibians, turtles and tortoises, tortoise-shell in different processes of preparation, salamanders, frogs and snakes; water birds, manmals living in water, and all the products of water animals.

GOLD MEDALS IN CLASS I.—Isinglass and Glue Company, Gloucester, Mass.—Frish bladders and fish glue, together with the different preparations therefrom.

United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.—General exhibition of implements of pursuit and capture of fishes.

SILVER MEDALS IN CLASS I.—Alaska Commercial Company, San Francisco—Pictures illustrating the seal rookeries of Alaska; specimens of skins of fur-seal from the raw, dried skin to the same when dyed and finished.

Capt. E. A. Atwood, Provincetown, Mass.—Oil of mammals, as harbor-seal, cowfish, porpoise, blackfish, jaw of porpoise, etc.

J. W. Beardsley's Sons, 179 West street, New York—Dry-salted preparations: "Beardsley's Shredded Codfish:" "smoked mena-

ov. n. neurosisy's Sons, 179 West street, New York—Dry-salted preparations: "Bandeley's Shreidled Codfish," "Beehive Brand Boneless Codfish; "Smoked preparations: "Star Brand Boneless Herring," smoked preparations: "Star Brand Boneless Herring," E. G. Blackford, 72 to 80 Fulton Market, New York—Specimens of fresh fish sent weekly, as brook trout, grayling, red, snappers, pompano, stripted bases: rentiles—as

ling, red snappers, pompano, striped bass; reptiles and batrachians: great American edible bull-frogs, hell-bend-

batrachians: great American edible bull-frogs, hell-benders and salamanders.

A. Booth & Co., Chicago and San Francisco—Canned salmon; entire salmon in this fish-shaped box.

Potter and Wrightington, Boston—Smoked preparation: halibut, boneless herring, salmon; cooked preparations, in cans: fresh mackerel, fresh lobster.

Portland Packing Company, Portland, Me.—Cooked preparations, in cans: "Fresh Seguin Mackerel, Star Brand," "The Farmers' Old Orchard Beach Clams" (Little Necks, star brand).

Russia Cennent Company, Rockport, Mass.—Liquid fish glue (Le Page's).

Rosenstein Brothers, 332 Greenwich street, New York.

glue (Le Page's).
Rosenstein Brothers, 332 Greenwich street, New York
Preparations in spices or vinegar: sardines in mustard,
"Sardines Royales Aromatiques" (in spices).
H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co., New York—Collection
of prepared foods, in tin: "Genuine Georges Bank Cod-lish," whole fresh mackerel, "Deep Sea Mackerel," "One l, "Deep Sea Mackerel," "One selected bloaters (mackerel), Pound Fancy Mackerel, Beep Sea Mackerel, "One Pound Fancy Mackerel" selected bloaters (mackerel), canned lobster (Egnont Bay). Prof. Henry A. Ward, Rochester, New York—Collec-tion of stuffed fishes and marine mammals. skeletons,

- Hazedorn, Hamburg and New York-Fresh Ameri-

— Hazedorn, Hamburg and New York—Fresh American oysters.

BRONZE MEDALS IN CLASS I.—J. H. Bartlett & Son, New Bedford, Mass.—Mammal oils: whale oil "foots," bleached winter sperm.

J. B. McCarley, Fulton Market, New York, oysters and conserves—pickled oysters, pickled Little Neck clams, pickled soft clams, pickled scallops, pickled mussels, rickled oyster crabs.

Caleb Cook, Provincetown, Mass., mammal oils—oils from head of blackfish (sold as "porpoise jaw"), oil from the beluga (white whale), watch oil, clock oil.

A. W. Dodd, Gloucester, Mass., mammal oils—blackfish, Fish oils—oil from livers of codfish, medicinal ditto.

Heick and Stoll, Hamburg, Germany, American oys-

ters.
W. R. Lewis & Co., Boston, canned salmon, W. R. Lewis & Co., Boston, canned salmon, Joseph Falmer, Taxidermistand Modeller to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., zoʻological preparations—series of plaster casts of American food fishes, collection of stuffed aquatic mammals, collection of stuffed aquatic mammals, collection of stuffed aquatic mammals, collection of stuffed aquatic birds.

Jasper Pryor, New York, mammal oils—sea elephant, crude whale, natural whale, bleached whale, whale oil (foots). Oils used for lamps, lubrication or medicinal—crude sperm, natural sperm, spermaceti.

J. Schmidt, New York, food preparations—(not specified).

J. Schmidt, New York, food preparations—(not specified).
F. W. Smillie, Photographer to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., series of photographs of American fishes.

William Underwood & Co., Boston, cooked preparations in cans—"fresh codfish." "fresh haddock," canned mackerel, preserved fresh halibut.
W. H. Wonson & Co., Gloucester, Mass., smoked fish—"Grand Bank halibut," "Nowfoundland halibut." HONORABLE MENTION.—Max Anns & Co., 870 Greenwich street, New York, pickled or brine preparations—"American Caviare."
H. M. Anthony, 104 Reade street, New York, "Fresh Columbia River Salmon" (canned), "Star Brand," Eureka Packing Co., San Francisco.
A. Booth & Co., Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco, canned salmon in large and small boxes—"Oregon Salmon."
Howe and French, Boston, materials used in the arts

Salmon."

Howe and French, Boston, materials used in the arts—fish isinglass made from the hake.

Kemp, Day & Co., 116 Wall street, New York, cooked preparations in cans—canned mackerel, canned lobster, canned cysters, Orchard Beach clams. Little Neck claus. Marvin Brothers and Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.—oil of porpoise, oil from liver of sun-fish (Mola rotunda), "Pure Cod-liver Oil," stearine from cod-liver oil. Maryland Packing Co., Baltimore, Md.—canned hard crabs.

Maryland Packing Co., Battimore, Mu.—canned mass crabs.

McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va.—canned hard crabs, canned "devided" crabs.

Franklin, Snow & Co., Boston, dry salted preparations:—cod. Pickle, or brine salted preparations—haddock.
Cooked, in cans—mackerel.

S. Schmidt, New York—pickled cels in jelly.
Livingston Stone, Charlestown, N. H.—specimens of salmon eggs (S. quinnat) in alcohol.

CLASS II.

Fishery apparatus of all sorts in original or in model. Boats for inland and sea fisherics in model or in picture.

Boats for inland and soa fisheries in model or in picture. Material for apparatus in different stages of construction. Machines or implements for working the raw material. Gold Middle of split bumboo for salmon, trout or base fishing; pieces of bamboo showing splitting process. SILVER MEDIALS IN CLASS II.—James Everson, 489 First street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.—the "Shadow Canoe," with sails for fishing, hunting or cruising. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown, Conn.—general collection of accessories to the rigging of fishing vessels, as clews and hanks, chocks, boat-hooks, belaying pins, riggers, hooks, grommets, etc.

vessets, as cleaves and mains, chocks, both-holes, beny-ing pins, riggers, hooks, grommets, etc. HONORABLE MENTION IN CLASS II.—Capt.-J. W. Col-lins, assistant to the United States Fish Commission, Gloucester, Mass. Collin's Adjustable Marine Drag; used by vessels when 'laying-to' in a storm.

CLASS III.

CLASS III.

The artificial culture of aquatic animals. Breeding apparatus in operation, collective exhibits of apparatus and implements used in the culture of fish, crustaceans and oysters, transporting apparatus for fry, models, or pictures of apparatus for fish protection, as fishways, etc. Aquaria. Development of aquatic animals, as oysters, fish, crabs, etc. Exhibition of the progress of fish culture. GOLD MEDALS IN CLASS III.—C. G. Atkins, assistant to the United States Fish Commission, Bucksport, Me. Model of United States and other control of the c

Model of United States salmon-breeding house at Bucksport, Me. Models of implements, trough, etc., used in American fish culture. Models of fishways.

T. B. Ferguson, assistant to the United States Fish Commission and Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. For improvement in fish cultural apparatus and invention of plunging baskets, worked by steam power, for shad hatching, as shown in model of United States fish-hatching steamer Fish-Hatch, and also in original.

S. Green, Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of New York, Rochester, N. Y. Cullective exhibition of implements in use by the New York Fish Commission for hatching salmonidæ and shad, floating hatching box and "Holton Box."

M. McDonald, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Virginia, Lexington, Va. Improvement in fishway.

M. McDonaid, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State f Virginia, Lexington, Va. Improvement in fishway. F. Mather, assistant to the United State Fish Commis-

F. Mather, assistant to the United State Fish Commis-sion, Newark, N. J. Invention of conical apparatus for fish hatching (original shown). Apparatus for sending fish eggs across the ocean. L. Stone, assistant to the United States Fish Commis-sion, Charleston, N. H. Models of fish cultural appa-

ratus. SILVER MEDALS IN CLASS III.—O. M. Chase, assistant SILVER MEDALS IN CLASS 111.—O. M. Chase, assistant to the Michigan Fish Commission, Detroit, Michigan Fish Commission, Detroit, Michigan Fish Commission, Detroit, Michigan Fish Chass III.—B. F. Shaw, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Iowa, Anamosa, Iowa.

sioner of Fisheries of the State of Iowa, Anamosa, Iowa. Model of his patent spiral fishway. HONORABLE MENTION IN CLASS III.—J. Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y. Box for sending trout eggs to Europe. Successful sending of 3,000 eggs, which were presented to the Deutsche Fischerei Verein.

T. N. Clark, Northville, Mich. Improvement in fish cultural apparatus, "Clark's Hatching Box," "Selfpicking" attachment to cone hatchers.

CLASS IV.

Apparatus for transporting adult fish to market or for her purposes, in model or original. (No gold or silver

Apparatus for transporting addition to market a volter purposes, in model or original. (No gold or silver medal for America in this class.)

BRONZE MEDALS IN CLASS TV.—F. Mather, Assistant to the United States Fish Commission, Newark, N. J., improvement in transporting apparatus for use at sea, whereby the motion is utilized for aeration. (Nothing for America in class V.)

CLASS VI.

Models of fishermen's houses and costumes and such implements in use as have not been placed in other

Classes.

SIVER MEDALS IN CLASS VI.—C. S. Merriman, 241
Broadway, New York, The "Morriman Life Saving
Suit," as in use by the United States Life Saving Service,
United States Commission of Fish and Fisheren's
Washington, D. C., collection of fishermen's clothing,
implements, and tools used in the commercial fisheries
and in angiling.

BRONZE MEDICAL SIN CLASS VI.—H. D. Ostermoor, New

York, patent elastic felt mattrass and life preserver (Nothing for America in classes VII, and VIII.)

CLASS IX

CLASS IX.

Literature and statistics of the fisheries and maps, etc., showing the geographical distribution of fishes.

SILVER MEDALS IN CLASS IX.—Prof. G. Brown Goode, Assistant to the United States Fish Commission and Curator of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., great chart slowing the labors of the United States Fish Commission, the places where fishes have been successfully located, the fish cultural stations of the United States, of the State Fish Commission, and of private fish culturists; charts of the distribution of American salmonidæ, both natural and where planted, and of the distribution of the herring family, menhaden, etc.

Forest and Stream Publishing Co., New York, exhibit of thirteen bound volumes (from the first No.) of this journal, which contains articles upon fish culture, angling, woodcraft, natural history, etc.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, exhibition of the new work on "Game Fishes," with large colored lithographs after paintings by Kilbourn and text by G. Brown Goode.

S. Thaxter & Co., Boston, "Eldridge's Coast Charts" in

S. Thaxter & Co., Boston, "Eldridge's Coast Charts" in

S. Thaxter & Co., Boston, "EIGRIGGE'S COURSE VIBLIES IN USE by Rishermen,
HONDRABLE MENTION IN CLASS IX.—United States Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., collective exhibit of coust charts.
United States Engineer Bureau, Washington, D. C., charts of the inland waters of the United States.
At the conclusion of the reading of the awards, Professor G. Brown Goode, Deputy Commissoner for the United States to the Berlin Fishery Exhibition, spoke in German as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: Since the first prize of honor, given by
the Emperor, has this day been awarded to the United
States, it is my honored privilege to speak not only for
my own country, but for all others who may have received prizes. We who are foreigners have seen much
in Germany to admire; we have looked upon the grand old
Emperor who, in spite of his burden of years, is always
ready to assist any praiseworthy enterprise by his countee and encour ement.

nance and encouragement.

"From the depths of my heart, feeling certain that I speak the feelings and sentiments of the thousands of people here assembled from all quarters of the globe, I call upon you to assist me in shouting, "The Emperor of Germany! The Emperor William! Long may he live!" Whereupon the German "Hoot!" was three times given by the vast assembly so loud that old Neptune, who stands aloft in the center of the rotunda, and has really done nothing since the opening of the exhibition except to hold his trident in the air to no purpose, began to fear for the solidity of the fountain and base beneath him. The first prize is a magnificent crystal energine energies.

for the solidity of the fountain and base beneath him.

The first prize is a magnificent crystal epergne encrusted with gold and enamel, and containing a globe of purest crystal, upon which is seated a fisher boy holding a dolphin aloft on a spear. It is supported by silver human figures, male and female, the former with spear and conch and the latter with a large pearl, the whole standing about two feet high. It will probably be on exhibition in New York about July 20th.

An evening reception was held in the Kaiserhof, where about one hundred and fifty guests sat down to banquet in the large dining hall, which was handsomely festooned with American flags. Songs were sung by a glee club and toasts were drunk, many of which expressed the kindliest feeling toward America and its fish commission.

Sea and Biven Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY,

Trout, Salmo fontinalis.
Salmon, Salmo salar,
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Land-lucked Salmon, Salmo | Maskalonge, Esox nobilior. | Pike or Pickerel, Esox lucius | Yellow Perch, Perca flavescer

SALT WATER.

Sen Bass, Centropristis atrartus. Bluefish, Pomatomus sultatrix, Sheepshoad, Archivaryus proba-sheep despending the Commentary of the Comm

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

TROUT FISHING IN OREGON.

TROUT FISHING IN OREGON.

ASTORIA, Oregon, June 10th.

ASTORIA, Oregon, June 10th.

Astoria has been attended with only indifferent success. The cause is attributed to the coldness of the spring and summer. As I write (at noon) the thermometer indicates a temperature of 57°, and I do not remember to have seen it so high as 60° this season. My littation the second of the Columbia and eighteen miles above. This trip was a total failure, only five small trout being caught. Besides these, about thirty small fish, resembling young trout, from three to five inches in length, wore taken, which proved to be, as I had anticipated, young salmon. These fish are found in immense numbers in all our trout streams from the head of tide water to a mile above, and are generally thought to be young trout. They are a great annoyance to bait fishers, and are fond of leaping and frolicking around a card of flies, and often impale themselves by falling upon the hooks. I am indebted to Prof. Jordan, of the United States Fish Commission, for the means of distinguishing between them and trout, which consists in counting the developed rays of the anal fin. Trout have ten to twelve, salmon fourteen to seventeen, the latter being the number for the Quinnat, the salmon par excellence of the Columbia. The second trip was to the Klaskanine. This stream is the easterly fork of Young's River, which, coning from the south, joins the Columbia a mile below Astoria. The fork is distant ten miles, and the landing a mile and a half beyond. The journey must be made by water, but by keeping the boat on the other side of the peninsulu upon which Astoria is situated, a walk of a mile saves a third of the distance. Starting early with a single companion, each in a small skiff, we reached the landing and began fishing at 9 o'clock. We separated immediately and did not meet again until noon, when it was found that each had

taken six or seven small trout. After resting an hour my companion was for embarking immediately for the homeward run, but I wanted to make another effort; so telling me that he should go slow and I could soon overtake him, he started toward the landings, a mile and a quarter below. I was now just below the last house in the clearing, in good fishing ground, and as the sun had grown quite warm I hoped to got a few more. Just above me was a pool I remembered. The stream turned from its course by a high bank, makes a sharp head from west to north; the pool is in the bend, and below it was a large pile of drift wood that had been there five years to my knowledge. I reached the bend and found the pool still there, but the freshets of the past winter had swept away the drift, leaving only a single large trunk reaching from the high bank into the middle of the pool. The current ran swiftly along the outer bend; on the inside, where the tree trunk entered the water, it was deep and dark, with a slight current setting up stream. This was my position. Casting into the current I saw the line drift down until it reached the log, when it became suddenly stationary; there was no rush or break to indicate a bite, and fearing the hook had caught a sunken snag I drew it toward me with a steady pull, and found it vielded to the strain. As the hook heared the taken six or seven small trout. After resting an hour my the line drift down until it reached the log, when it became suddenly stationary; there was no rush or break to indicate a bite, and fearing the hook had caught a sunken snag 1 drew it toward me with a steady pull, and found it yielded to the strain. As the hook neared the surface a silver flash showed me the nature of my prize, and with no other struggle than a steady pull that was all my rod would bear. I drew him up the pebbly shore, a splendid mountain trout—if mountain it was—not particularly plump, but sixteen inches long. Removing the hook, I gave a few minutes to a critical examination of this strange cupture. It was not a Salmo trideus; its eyes were too small, its form too slender, and its head too long for that. Neither was it a Clarki, for the hyold teeth were wanting. Had it been caught in October I would have pronounced it a salmon trout doing a mile from tidewater in the leafy month of May? And what is a "salmon trout." Is it a distinct species, or only a large "mountain trout"—Irideus, Clarki, Tsuppiloh, as the case may be—returning in autumn from a temporary visit to salt water? Ask me an easy one; I give it up. My trout is reposing now in Prof. Jordan's alcohol tank, and when the Professor returns next month we will see what science can tell about it. Another cast and another fish is hooked, not quite so large as the last, but breeze arough to make the schanger browseyed band the professor returns but heat and another fish is hooked, not quite so large as the last, but large around to make the schanger browseyed band. a temporary visit to salt water? Ask me an easy one; I give it up. My trout is reposing now in Prof. Jordan's alcohol tank, and when the Professor returns next month we will see what science can tell about it. Another cast and another fish is hooked, not quite so large as the last, but large enough to make the slender lancewood bend, and the reel sing merrily as he takes the line and leaps from the water again and again in his frantic efforts to escape; but the "Aberdeen "is fast in his throat, and soon he is drawn upon the bank and laid beside his companion. The result of the third cast was a tish about the size of the scoond, but not so good a fighter. These three seemed to be of the same species, and except in size did not differ greatly from the smaller ones caught before. And now that the large ones are caught, the smaller ones come to the front and in a half hour about hirty, measuring from six to to ten mohes, are taken from this one pool. These, as fast as caught, are lastily examined. The larger half seem to be of the same species as the first ones caught, but a number show plainly the hyoid teeth, characteristic of the Clarki. A half hour was spent in trying other pools, but without success, so reeling in my line 1 started for home, feeling that if the trip was not a great success it was not altogether a failure. A week later a trip was undertaken to Young's River. This stream has a fall just above tidewater, the water being so broken that it would be impossible for any fish to ascend, though they might descend in winter when the water is high. I had a curiosity to know whether as many species of trout would be found there as in the neighboring streams. This trip was the most satisfactory of any made this year. My basket was filled in three hours' fishing and the lish were of good average size, as they always are on this stream. I am not quite sure, but I finish every fish taken was a Clarki. Only two incidents worthy of mention occurred during the trip. I was fishing in the worth of the question in t broke the hook in his struggles, and for a minute it was all I could do with both hands and feet to prevent him all I could do with both hands and feet to prevent him from sliding into the water; at last he became quite, and lifting him with both hands I tried to put him into my basket, but he was too large to go through the hole in the cover, so grasping him as firmly as I could with my left hand I lifted the cover with my right, and had nearly got him good and safe when, making a last effort for liberty, he slipped from my grasp and disappeared in the depths of the pool below. If a listener had been standing by, the words he would have heard would have been, not numerous, but of the choicest. Later in the day, when I had reached the "lower basin," a half mile above the falls, thinking I saw a movement across the stream, and turning my eves in that direction I saw a fine black bear falls, thinking I saw a movement across the stream, and turning my eyes in that direction I saw a fine black bear walking slowly down to the water. He had not seen me, so keeping perfectly still I watched to see how hear he would come before taking the alarm. He walked leisurely along until there was only the width of the stream, some five or six yards, between us, then putting his paws into the water he seemed on the point of wading across, which would have brought him directly to my feet, but, seeing me, he turned, and walking slowly away disappeared in the thicket. Of course, my Smith & Wesson, bought for such occasions, was safely under my pillow at home. A short walk brought me to the boat, and I reached home without further adventure, I expect to start to-morrow for the upper Klaskanine, and if successful may send you a report.

C. J. G.

aspirants for literary honors and emoluments, who were aspirants for literary honors and emoluments, who were constantly boring publishers, without ever getting a show on any respectable journal—or deserving it—and I stepped aside. For nine years I have attended to business, and that is not very remunerative, either. Editors, I will just remark here, have always treated me fairly. The Altuntic, Aldine, Lippincott, and the old "Pea-Green" recognized—and paid—the nameless backwoods with a honormal.

I will just remark here, have anways creases and many. The Allantic, Aldine. Lippincott, and the old "Pea-Green" recognized—and paid—the nameless backwoods writer handsomely.

My best hold is the rod, rifle, canoe, carop, and in short the entire list of forest lore and backwoods knowledge comprised in one word, woodcraft, And I am going back to my first love. My fishing kit is revised and corrected. The nail-driving, muzzle-loading, hair-triggered rifle, is ready to hand.

My canoe is ready for launching. She is clinker built, of white cedar, and the lightest that ever went through the Adirondacks. Weight, seventeen pounds thriteen and throe-quarter ounces. If I live a monto longer, there will be another "fool" the forest. The "melanchoty Jacques" may find him, somewhere between the Fritton Chain and the lower water of the West St. Regis, drowned, with a capsized cockle-shell near by.

For I am going through alone.

The faithful guide and the festive landlord of the woodland hotel will not work me to any extent.

There are 5,000 pleasant, shady nooks in the Northern Wilderness, on which a camp was never raised. Colvin's Report shows that the heart-cores of the Wilderness are as yet unexplored. His final map will show not less than 300 new lakes and ponds, never before mapped.

I have traveled in foreign lands. Have been twice to the Amazon Valley, and I rise to remark that there is but one Adirondack wilderness on the face of the earth; and, if the great State of New York fails to see and preserve its glorious gifts, future generations will lave cause to curso and despise the petty, narrow greed, that converts into saw-logs and mill-dams the best gifts of wood and water, forest and stream, mountains and crystal springs, in deep wooded valleys, that the sun shinford, Pa., first be-

PIKE COUNTY RESORTS.—When Milford, Pa., first became known as a summer resort, only a few years ago, the numerous streams were literally alive with trout, the woods were full of game, and city people who went there for a few weeks could fish and hunt without molestation. But the greedy furners who, thinking the hotels and boarding houses were making more money than they, began posting notices, warning the people against fishing or hunting on their property under penalty of the law. Some of these farmers subsequently removed their notices and allowed the city guests to fish through their property, provided they would pay one dollar per head, for the privilega. The expert anglers were willing to pay so long as there were plenty of fair sized trout in the creeks, but when the farmers themselves would catch all the large trout early in the morning before city fishermen got around, and sell them to the hotels in Milford, or ship them to New York, the anglers became oissuitafied, and have since spent their summers elsewhere than in the Delaware Valley. Gunning has also been prohibited in many places: therefore, outside of good drives and healthy air, Milford has few attractions left. Within one mile of Milford are the famous Sawkill Falls, among the finest for their size in the world. The Raymondskill Falls, three miles below Milford, are declared by many to be superior in grandeur to the Sawkill. The Raymondskill can be sought and seen free of charge, while the owner of the Sawkill has posted notices forbidding people to visit them, consequently parties who do visit, them do so at the risk of being put to much trouble. These prohibitions have greatly reduced the popularity of Milford, and unless some means are devised to bring about free lishing, gunning, and the liberty to visit the celobrated cataracts, its reputation as a resort will in a very few years be gone entirely.

At nearly all the other popular resorts above and below PIKE COUNTY RESORTS .- When Milford, Pa., first be-

years be gone entirely.

At nearly all the other popular resorts above and below Milford, fishing, gunning, etc., is allowed, free of charge, and these places will undoubtedly receive many of the guests who in former years spent their summers in Milford.

The Hennel.

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OUR FRIEND THE WATER SPANIEL

S TONEHENGE tells us that, "although a class for this variety is often included in the prize list of shows, the exhibitors are generally of a most miscellaneous character, and I do not pretend to be able to settle the points of the breed with anything like accuracy or minuteness. The following description will probably serve to include all the variations: Head, long and narrow: eyes, small; ears, long and clothed with thick curls; body, moderately stout and barrel-like, but not so much so as the field spaniel; legs, rather long, straight and strong; feet, large and spreading; stern, bushy and curly coated; color, liver and white, varying in the proportion of these colors," While we quote above the description of the standard authority of what the water spaniel should be, it is very far from our intention to commend or decry any particular breed, or recommend any typical dog in this article, but rather call to the mind of our shooting friends that there is such an animal. Now that our wise legislators have decreed that dame woodcock shall be allowed a new span of life for the purpose of bringing up her chicks in the way they should go, and to A Note From Nessuuk.—Willsboro, Tioga County, give her time to don her new dress when her home pa, June 9th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Many months ago some old admirer of my weak pen sent an inquiry to you asking after "Nessuuk," ers of Forter's Spirit. I did not respond. I dropped the pen in '71. It was pleasure, but, like Mr. Micawber's "coaks," "not remunerative." I found there were several thousands of their outing. Hence let us make a timely suggestion, which if looked down upon by the old hands may afford the young ones, fresh from school and college, a chance to try their hands as trainers.

Dog-breaking like everything else, must have a beginning, and why should not our young friends begin to teach themselves and at the same time rear for their use a loyable field companion. In despite of the general opinion that spaniels are stubborn and hard to break-a tion which our experience has taught us is most fallagious-we cannot think of any breed better adapted to instruct the tyro than a close intimacy with one of these jolly little dogs. A spaniel can be put to a variety of uses that would utterly ruin a setter or a pointer; beside this, it is a sad mistake for any man to make of either a jack of-all-trades. What comparative harm will it be if a spaniels or two are rendered worthless by the misdirected zeal of the beginner. None, we fancy; while it would be no joke to incapacitate for all future use a well bred, keen-nosed pointer or setter. These views are the foundation on which we wish to write.

It is during the long summer holiday, when the bay snipe are flying, that we would open our retriever school nor is there any better place to have it held than by some galt meadow pond, or on some inlet shoal or sand bar. At the best, compared with field work, bay snipe shooting is but slow work, and at times it is oppressively tedious. The sport needs a fillip, and this perhaps can be given by the introduction of a four-legged friend.
Whether the stools are set on the meadows contiguous to New Hampsbire's Rye Beach, or by the best stand on Gull marsh, in Eastern Virginia, there will come days, in spite of both winds and tides, when no flight will be To those, therefore, who have followed this kind of shooting, it is well known how monotonous it is to watch for birds that never come. Far different from beating out a country in which there is a scarcity of game, for then one can walk away his troubles and have some change of scene; at all events there is something to occupy the mind. All holidays become a bore unless we have mental occupation, and partly on this account we suggest what old baymen would call "a four-legged innovation." Whistle, then, to your spaniel the next time you cross the bay; his size will admit of his being stowed away in the boat, and his weight will not pull you back. He will not be in your way, for he can be taught to charge and stay quietly in the blind or end of your sink Teach him to retrieve with a tender mouth, and circle the stools in going out for the birds in order to make him understand that you seriously object to his falling into the vulgar error of mistaking the decoys for the dead. Point out to him that he has sufficient nose to wind the hiding couple, and that it will save himself the trouble of many a long swim by devoting his attention to the winged birds first. Exact obedience, and make him stay at charge until ordered "to fetch." Instruct him to drop to hand, no matter how far away, so that his movements may not sheer off a flock which is setting for the stools. Let him understand that he is to come in at once when he hears the whistle, the note of which, by the way, should be as far different as possible from "the calls" of the large army of the snipe family. If he is thoroughly broken in this respect you will be enabled at times to have him tole in a wide-flying flock, as we have often seen the marble willet allured to the gun in this way. In time his sharp eye will discern the birds long before they appear to the human vision, and he can with care be taught to give a timely warning. To dive for a crippled teal is but his instinct, and he can be worked to make the rail in the sedge take to wing. He will help you to bag many a bird you would otherwise have to go after in the boat, and probably then fail to pick up. He will save you time when birds are flying, and with him you will not be exposed to sight.

There are a score of ways in which our friend, the spaniel, can be made useful, and between the morning and evening flights you can amuse yourself in teaching him until he is perfect in "his tricks and his ways," as Jenny June would say. Of course you must expect to be un-mercifully chaffed at first for being so absurd as to break into the old time custom of declining to be your own retriever, but before the day is out it is a hundred to one that some bayman will call out to you to "bring that ere dog over to help me find a burd.

MR. GODEFFROY'S ANSWER TO MR. DALZIEL'S LETTER Mr., Godefferoy's Answer to Mr. Dalziel's Letter, Ken York, July 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Mr. Dalziel's letter in The Live Stock Journal and Fancier's Gazeffe, republished in part by your paper, I would answer as follows: As to the protest in class 40, 1 think that nearly every one will agree with me that the whole matter was a mistake, and was rectified in the best manner possible, Mr. D. takes no notice of my protests in classes 16 and 33, but takes up the question of dew claws in the St. Bernard. I do not think that five points in 100 is a high value for the dew claws; at any rate, my simile was ii), but takes up the question of dew claws in the St. Bernard. I do not think that five points in 100 is a high value for the dew claws; at any rate, my similo was correct, for the value of "solid white in a bull terrier," though a most necessary point, is the same, viz., five points, Mr. D. refuses to submit to the "opinions" and "crotchetis" of "Stonehenge" and Vero Shaw, as expressed in their books on the subject, and goes on to tell that "old champion Tell, Prince Selm's Courage," and other good dogs, were without dew claws. But in my opinion that proves only that these dogs were not perfect. Dalziel informs me that Darwin says that dew claws are "accidental monstrosities." That may be, but it has

nothing to do with the case, for in the St. Bernard the dew claw is not, as in most other breeds (when present), an elementary toe, but is a regular fifth toe, and has the advantage of giving them a firmer foothold in the snow. Any how, I believe Mr. Darwin a much better judge of Any how, I believe Mr. Darwin a much better judge of monkeys and tails than of dogs and dew claws. As to the demanded apology for the insult of presuming to doubt Mr. D.'s competency, if we doubt the correctness of a judgment we are not going to quietly submit. We express our doubts, and challenge the judge to provide their correctness. "Stonehenge" is our standard here, and we try and breed after it, and it was understood that our dogs were to be judged according to "Stonehenge," not according to Dalziel or Darwin. As he takes up the question of St. Bernards, why does he not notice my other two protests in classes 16 and 33? Is it because the thinks I am right," Please read what the London other two protests in classes 16 and 33? Is it because he thinks I um right? Please read what the London Field says about the judging of class 16. I think it justifies my protest in that class pretty thoroughly. Then, for Mr. D.'s special comfort, let me ask this question: Why did my black setter Satan receive V. H. C. on Tuesday, when Chance was only C., and yet Chance received the special prize for the best black setter? In justice to Mr. D., however, we must remember that he did not judge the setters individually, but as he breaks a lance for his brother judges, and demands an apolocy, I cite the case. The only just ground for complaint is that some one offered to bet the judges that his dog was the best, and that they were wrong, but I am sure that this was the act of no true sportsman.

A. E. GODEFFROY.

ACCIDENT TO POINTER " Sport" Atchison Konsas ACCIDENT TO POINTER "SPORT,"—Alchison, Kansas, June 20th.—The pride pointer in the West, "Sport," by Sensation, formerly from Bridgeport, Conn., owned by Mr. J. H. Gars-die, met with a sadmishap a few days ago, by accidentally breaking his bind leg in some machinery in an oil mill. The dog, 1 am happy to say, is doing well turesent.

at present.

J. A.

Salle of Mr. Price's Pointers.—In accordance with the determination of Mr. Price, the well known pointer breeder, to exhibit as little as possible in the future, but to breed largely, and to offer for sale by auction at Aldridge's, London, England, each year at the commencement of July, the dogs shot over in previous season by himself and friends, a sale of pointers from the Rhiwlas Kennels, Rala, North Wales, will be held at Aldridge's on July 9th, when the following first-class darfs from his kennel will be disposed of: Mossy Face, liver and white pointer bitch, whelped April, 1879, by Mr. Price's champion Wagg, out of Mr. Moore's Moss. Tails, liver and white dog, same litter as Mossy Face, by Wagg out of Moss. Bastow, bred by Mr. Leache, born November, 1878, Pead O'Bells, liver and white bitch, younger sister to Bow Bells, and Yellow Drake, liver and white bitch, younger sister to Bow Bells, and Yellow Drake, liver and white dog, whelped April, 1875, by Drake, out of Nimble Ninepence.

Imported Laverack Albershott, — Brooklyn, July 1st.—1 received June 29th, by the steamer Rozburgh Castle, the pure Laverack setter dog Aldershott, He comes direct to me from the kennel of John Rumford Robinson, Esq., of Sunderland. Aldershott's color is Comes direct to me from the senier of Soni Administrations. Robinson, Esq., of Sunderland. Aldershott's color is orange Belton, and he is about twenty-two months old. His pedigree is as follows: Aldershott, by Emperor Fred., 9,077, out of Blue Cora, 9,120; Emperor Fred. by Laverack's Blue Prince, 4,259, out of his Daisy, 6,131; Blue Cora, by Laverack's Blue Prince, out of Cora, 1,483. The numbers refer to the English Kennel Club Stud

A Beautiful Photograph.—Mr. Charles H. Turner, of the St. Louis Kennel Club, has kindly sent us a photograph of Mr. Tracy's oil painting of the pointer bitches Keswick and Jessamine. It is an excellent copy of the finest picture we have ever seen. Keswick is shown in the foreground pointing, and Jossamine in the act of backing, while in the centre of the picture a sportsman stands awaiting "the rise." This photograph, as well as the one of the sister picture of Faust and Bow, can be had on application to Mr. J. M. Tracy, No. 1102 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 75 cents each.

MR. LIVINGSTON'S KENNELS.—Mr. Henry W. Livingston, of this city, has closed his kennels at Flushing, L. I., and transferred his stock to the kennels of the Titus Brothers, at Centerport, L. I.

A New Remedy for Hydrophobia,—M. Lesserteur has just given publicity to a plant which has a great reputation as a cure for rabies in the kingdom of Annau. This plant, of which the name is hoangnan, is a kind of plana, closely akin to the false angostura; it is effects are similar to those of strychmine and brucine. M. Bouley, in speaking of this new remedy in the "Recealtd a Médecine Vilérimaire," regrets that so few facts corroborative of its office in speaking of this new remedy in the "Recealtd a Médecine Vilérimaire," regrets that so few facts corroborative of its office in supersymmetry. — Live Stock Laurand. cine Vélérinaire," regrets that so few facts corrobora-tive of its efficaciousness are given.—Live Slock Journal.

EXERCISE FOR DOGS.—Exercise is most essential to the well-being of a dog. To witness the way he enjoys a good scamper would tell any one this. Without exercise the wheels of the poor animal's life seem to clog, bad humors are not excreted, dyspepsia comes on, he gots morose, dull, and sometimes even irritable and unhappy, liver troubles come on, then jaundice, and then death. A dog ought to have at least two hours' daily romping in the open sir,—Live Stocic Journal.

KENNEL NOTES.

SALES-Bijou .- Mr. Geo. D. Macdougall, of New Brighton Staten Island, has sold back the cocker dog Bijou (Ist Montreal, 1880), to Mr. James Cunningham, of Montreal, the dog's former

NAMES CLAIMED-Flirt II.-Mr. Geo. D. Macdougali claims the name of Firt II. for his cocker bitch now in whelp to Bijou

CORRECTION-New York, July 2d, 1880,- in your last issue ve say that my Flirt was bred June 26th. It was Mr. Godeffroy: Flirt that whelped May 8th. To prevent mistakes occurring from the similarity of names, I shall call my bitch Flirt II, in future, GEO. D. MACDOCOALD. Wheres.—Cleopatra—Mr. H. W. Lee's (Boston, Mass.) mastiff bitch Cleopatra whelped June 2th, twelve pupples—seven does

NAMES CLAIMED.—Lela—Mr. H. W. Livingston, of this city, claims the name of Lela for his Llowellyn setter blich puppy, whelped Jan. 27th, 1889, by Lelaps (No. 159, A. K. S. B.), out of Startight (No. 515, A. K. S. B.). Denutiful May—Mr. H. W. Liv ingston claims the name of Beautiful May for his setter hireh puppy, by Lelaps out of Starlight. Minta—Mr. H. W. Livingston claims the name of Mint for his setter bitch puppy, by Lelap out of Starlight. Lady Collie—Mr. H. W. Livingston claims the out of Staright. Lawy Conte-Mr. H. W. Livingscon comms the name of Lady Collie for his colley bitch puppy, by Watt's Ruy out of Downey's Lassle. Cork.—Mr. W. A. Johnson, of Clinton, N. C., claims the name of Cork for his red Irish setter puppy, helped March 15tin, 1880, by Derg out of Cora (Elcho-Stella

NALE.—Neilie—Detailam, Mass., Jone 50th.—My advertisement in your paper has enabled me to sell my imported Gordon setter bitch Neille (formerly T. T. Sawyer, Jr.'s), to Mr. C. F. Mann, of Worcester, Mass., she in whelp to Jerry. Frem A. Tatr.

Archery.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

TOURNAMENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE ARCHERY ASSOCIATION,

THE first grand annual meeting of the archers of the State of Michigan was held under the auspices of the association, upon the beautiful lawn of Recreation Park, in the city of Detroit, on the 33d and 24th day of June. The meeting was a success in every respect, and has done more for the promotion of archery in the State than even its most zealous friends anticipated.

has done more for the promotion of archery in the state than even its most zealous friends anticipated.

The grounds chosen are peculiarly suited for such a meeting, and the preparations were of the most careful and comfortable character. The weather was beautiful, only a little too bright and hot for comfort; but all in all as fine as could have been expected. Thirteen ladies and thirty-one gentlemen competed for the medials of championship, and several visitors took part in the shooting who did not compete for these emblems. Among these visitors were Mr. Will H. Thompson, the present champion archer of the United States. Mr. C. S. Case, Mr. D. V. A. Manley, of Toledo, Ohio, and several other members of the Toledo Archers. The programme and prizellst were so arranged as to give general satisfaction, and the meeting went off without a jar or unpleasant incident.

bers of the Toledo Archers. The programme and prizelist were so arranged as to give general satisfaction, and
the meeting went off without a jar or umpleasant incident.

On the afternoon of the second day, the archers and
spectators were called together in front of the grand
tent, and the President, Mr. W. T. Brown, of Hastings, requested Mr. Will H. Thompson to present the champion
and championess medals to Dr. W. R. Dorrance and
Mrs. E. T. Church, who had made the highest score in
the contest for the championship on the preceding day.
The presentation specches were exceedingly happy and
appropriate, and were greeted with hearty applause. Mrs.
Church received the lady's medal with the same easy
grace which marked her shooting, and Dr. Dorrance replied in a brief and very neat speech, in which he proved
himself as skillful and brilliant in talking as in drawing
the good yew-bow. The lady champion and Dr. Dorrance will each attend the National meeting, and will be
found in the front rank of contestants. The ladies generally shot better than the gentlemen, Mrs. Church, Mrs.
Caldwell, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sill, being especially
fortunate in their scoring. The championess medal of
the United States was won at Chicago last year by Mrs.
Spalding Brown, with a score of 541, and it is very flattering evidence of improvement that Mrs. E. T. Church
should have taken this medal with a score only six points
less, when at the Chicago meeting she was only able to
score 310 points at the same round. While at Chicago,
she only obtained 101 points with forty-eight arrows at
forty yards, she here obtained 210 points at the forty
yards range.

Mrs. Church shoots in perfect form, drawing her arrows slowly to a point just below the chin, taking careful sim over the point of the arrow at the point of aim,
and loosing smoothly. She is rapidly improving, and a
score of 600 at the Double Round may be expected from
her at Buffalo. The championess was closely followed by
Mrs. Caldwell, of the Battle Creek archers, who

Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Phillips shot below their average scores at practice, the latter having often scored hearly 700 points at the Double Round. The English National Round of forty-eight arrows at sixty yards and twenty-four arrows at fifty yards was shot by the ladies on the second day, and again Mrs. Church proved victorious, finishing the round with the superb score of ninety-six points with twenty-four arrows at fifty yards. A very interesting finale to the sixty yards shooting occurred between Mrs. Phillips and the championess, the score being announced as "*a tie" when Mrs. Church still had one arrow only to shoot. She scored a black with the last shot, and the score stood eighty-nine to eighty-six, While the occasion seemed one of great pleasure to all. Ras snot, and the score stood eighty-line to organy-ask While the consists seemed one of great pleasure to all, yet the ladies especially gave evidence of the rare "witch-ery of archery," for they seemed to be "merry as a mar-riageable belle" during the entire meeting. A hard task, indeed, was imposed upon Mr. Will H. Thompson by the indeed, was imposed upon Mr. Will H. Thompson by the President when he required that gentleman to award the prize offered by Messrs, T. B. Rayl & Co. "to the most graceful lady archer." The champion was equal to the emergency, however, and his presentation speech was received with the liveliest applause. He said:
"ULADES AND GENTLEMEN:—
"Well knowing that no one with a home in your midst world the strength due to the other than the desirements."

"Well knowing that no one with a nome inyour limits would thre attempt the decision which I am asked to make, a visitor from a distant city is called upon to bear away with him the anathemas of all your fair archers, with only one exception.
"I might in a spirit of gallantry declare that all the ladies are perfectly graceful, and, therefore, tied for first

place for this prize, but no two ladies would agree with me. Even if I should so decide, the tie would have to be shot off, as all your ties are decided, and the prize would be the reward of skill instead of grace. I might declare that where all were so graceful it was impossible for me to name the most graceful, but every lady would think that she could decide in a moment, only she would not care to tell who she had chosen.

"Knowing of no better way than the most direct one, I have decided that the three ladies who have wielded their weapons most gracefully are Mrs. Church, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sill. Mrs. Church seems to be tied with Mr. Church, Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sill. Mrs. Church seems to be tied with Mr. Church, Mrs. Phillips with Mr. Phillips, for other prizes; ties which I trust may neither be 'divided' or 'shot off,' but strengthen as the years go on. Therefore, to Miss Sill, who is tied with no one, I award this prize, having no doubt that the gentle gracefulness which has won her this reward will easily charm into the golden tie whoever may be so blessed as to find grace in her sight."

Every one admired the fine tactics of the speaker, and no one could have borne off the prize who more truly deserved it than the recipient.

The shooting closed with a team shoot at the American round by gentlemen, and a team shoot at the Columbia round by three ladies from one society. In the ladies' contest the Battle Creek team won with a score of 692. The best individual score being made by Mrs. Church, of the Crescent Bowmen won the first team prize for the gentlemen with a score of 1,442, Mr. Parm S. DeGraff, of that society, obtaining the first individuales ore, 80-425 closely followed by Mr. E. T. Church with 416. Mr. Will H. Thompson, who shot the round at the same target with the Crescent Bowmen, scored 501.

The only instance of three golds being made at an end during the necting was by Mr. Parm S. DeGraff, of that society, obtaining the first individuales ore, 80-425 closely followed by Mr. E. T. Chur

| DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND. Totals. Name. 59 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 90 Yeards. 91 Yeards. |
|--|
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |
| Hits. Score. Hits. Score. |
| |
| Mrs. Green. 44 230 Miss D. C. Graham. 16 72 Mrs. Church. 47 251 Miss Ada Barly. 31 145 Mrs. Simith. 23 72 |
| ENGLISH NATIONAL ROUND. |
| Ladies shooting 48 arrows at 60 yards and 24 arrows at 50 yards;— |
| Name. 50 Yards. 63 Yards. Totals. |
| Miss Still 12 46 14 50 22 102 Miss Putility 22 -86 15 -63 15 -63 18 -12 -10 Miss Cale well 18 -22 -10 18 -12 -10 18 -12 -12 -10 18 -12 -12 -10 18 -12 |
| Ladies' Team Shoot-Three ladies from one society :- |
| COLUMBIA ROUND, |
| Crescent Bowmen. |

| Januares Leann 2000 | | OD EFOIL OHC | DOCICES 1 | | |
|--|------------|--|---|---|--|
| | COLUMBIA | ROUND, | | | |
| | Crescent I | Bowmen. | | | |
| Name. | 50 Yards. | 40 Yards. | 30 Fards. | Totals. | |
| Mrs. Green Mrs. Church Mrs. Sherwood | 20 -88 | 17— 73 22—100 8— 42 | $\begin{array}{c} 21 - 71 \\ 23 - 131 \\ 17 - 59 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 46 - 170 \\ 65 - 819 \\ 33 - 131 \end{array}$ | |
| Grand total | | | | 620 | |
| | Waywassim | | | ***** | |
| Miss D. C. Graham Miss Ada Early Miss Hazard | 1— 3 | $\begin{array}{ccc} 2 - & 6 \\ 10 - & 40 \\ 11 - & 31 \end{array}$ | 14 - 54 $10 - 28$ $17 - 73$ | 16 - 60 $21 - 71$ $36 - 140$ | |
| Grand total | | | | 271 | |
| Battle Creek Archers. | | | | | |
| Mrs. Phillips | 11-65 | 19 81 | $\begin{array}{c} 22 - 110 \\ 22 - 130 \\ 20 - 118 \end{array}$ | 51-225 $55-279$ $39-188$ | |
| Grand total | | | | 692 | |

| Grand total | | | | 609 | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| | | | | 000 | |
| Contest for champio | a medai: | | | | |
| 8 | LNGLE YORK | HOUND. | | | 1 |
| Name. | 100 Yards. | 80 Yards. | 60 Yards. | Totals. | |
| J. B. Roberts | | 4-13 | 6 -24 | 15 55 | |
| P. S. De Graff | 1133 | 16 - 70 | 16 - 62 | 43 - 165 | 1 |
| D. R. Griswold | 2-4 | 5-21 | 10 - 38 | 17 - 63 | Ĺ |
| Frank Perry | | 12-32 | 16-51 | 44-143 | i |
| U. S. Case | 16 61 | 13-45 | 9 27 | 38 - 136 | |
| A. M. Phillips | | 11-41 | 12-54 | 36-136 | |
| *J N. Ostram | | | | 3-11 | |
| G. E. Avery | | 2-2 | 5-23 | 9 - 31 | i |
| *L. P. Campen | | 2- S | ***** | 2- 8 | ı |
| G H Lathrop | 15—15 | 15-65 | 5 - 32 | 38 - 142 | i |
| W. T. Brown | | 12-36 | 10-48 | 28 - 100 | Ĺ |
| E. T Church | 5 -15 | 13 - 50 | 15-65 | 33 139 | П |
| C. B. Lathrop | 4-11 | 13-43 | 11-39 | 28- 96 | |
| N. A. Usgood | 1-3 | 34 - 56 | 15 - 55 | 30-114 | ı |
| C. C. Beech | | 12-38 | 11-37 | 25 - 89 | |
| D. S. Goodyear | | 8-40 | 931 | 20- 80 | ı |
| F. H. Gould | | 13-31 | 9-41 | 27 95 | ı |
| C. E. Baxter | | 9-31 | 13-57 | 31-127 | ı |
| W. H. Dorrance | 17-77 | 12-54 | 12-54 | 41-185 | ı |
| H. W. Lord, Jr | | 2-6 | 4-14 | 8- 21 | ı |

| | 8. E. Parkill. 8 - 2 F. A. Farly 5-1 J. T. Sill. 0-1 G. W. Sherwood 8-2 | 1 9-33 0 3 - 7 6 6-26 8 13-43 3 10-36 8 6-16 | $\begin{array}{c} 10 - 34 \\ 7 - 25 \\ 12 - 44 \\ 6 - 26 \\ 10 - 46 \\ 15 - 61 \\ 6 - 32 \\ 12 - 40 \end{array}$ | 17— 71 18— 56 26— 88 9— 33 21— 98 32—112 19— 81 20— 61 0— 0 | 1 |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| | C. E. Stedinger | 1 2-10 6 7-17 4 7-29 s. | 4—14 4—10 7—29 | 7— 25 19— 63 18— 72 | 1 |
| 1 | Gent's Handicap—30 arrows at Hits. Score. | | 71119 | . Score: | i |
| | J. B. Robers 23 10; P. S. Befraid 25 17; P. S. Befraid 25 17; Prantic Ferry 28 15; C. S. Case 21 18; A. M. Phillips 25 12; G. E. Avery 25 12; G. E. Avery 25 12; G. E. Avery 27 12; Will H. Thompson 35 16; Will H. Thompson 35 16; Will H. Thompson 37 16; F. T. Church 91 18; F. T. Church 91 18; C. G. Beech 27 18; G. G. Beech 27 18; G. E. Baxter 25 14; Gentlemen—Tree For Alt. | F. A. Early. J. T. Sill. C. B. Lathr G. W. Sherr Mr. Clark Mr. King. | ance 20 | 98 65 100 112 90 112 80 65 113 121 72 91 58 121 117 | 1 |
| | | ds 80 Vards. | 69 Yards. | Totals. | 8 |
| | Name. 100 Year 1 | 8 — 24 10 — 44 8 — 20 35 — 144 18 — 70 18 — 70 17 — 17 19 — 23 11 — 39 11 — 39 11 — 39 11 — 39 11 — 39 11 — 39 11 — 39 12 — 12 13 — 21 14 — 46 11 — 39 15 — 7 16 — 7 17 — 7 18 — 7 19 — 7 10 — | $\begin{array}{c} 69\ Terr (8.) \\ 14-76 \\ 14-76 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 11-476 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-49 \\ 12-44 \\ $ | $\begin{array}{c} 44-164 \\ 34-130 \\ 34-130 \\ 43-173 \\ 44-173 \\ 44-187 \\ 24-96 \\ 32-138 \\ 23-75 \\ 18-137 \\ 23-138 \\ 23-119 \\ 19-63 \\ 21-19 \\ 19-63 \\ 31-105 \\ 31-105 \\ 22-110 \\ 9-37 \\ 31-105 \\ 22-111 \\ 9-30 \\ 20-64 \\ 22-86 \\ 44-153 \\ 30-118 \\ 22-63 \\ 33-113 \\ 26-106 \\ \end{array}$ | |
| | AMERIC | AN ROUND. | | | ľ |
| | Name. 60 Fards G. H. Lathrop. 14-58 A. B. Brush. 9-25 L. P. Campau 5-13 C. B. Lathrop. 16-58 | philites. 5. 50 Yards. 23—103 12—58 12—30 19—83 | 40 Fards. 27-121 19-75 14-60 28-144 | Totals, 64-282 40-158 31-103 63-285 | |
| 1 | Grand total | | | 8°8 | |
| | J. S. Wilkins | s Archers. 11— 53 13— 57 19— 71 18— 68 | 20 - 88 23 - 89 26 - 138 29 - 133 | $\substack{46-184\\43-175\\60-276\\61-253}$ | |
| | Grand total | t Bowmen. | | 888 | |
| 3 | C. W. Sherman 17— 87 P. S. DeGraff 23—111 C. E. Baxter 16— 68 E. T. Church 23—115 | 24-110 27-145 19-81 27-131 | $\begin{array}{c} 28 - 164 \\ 30 - 172 \\ 22 - 88 \\ 30 - 170 \end{array}$ | 69-361 80-428 57-237 80-416 | |
| 5 | Grand TotalBattle Cr | eek Archers. | | 1,412 | |
| 200000000000000000000000000000000000000 | F. E. Perry | 26-112 22-108 21- 99 25-119 | $\begin{array}{c} 28 - 154 \\ 26 - 144 \\ 26 - 104 \\ 28 - 158 \end{array}$ | 68-332 66-308 60-238 67-355 | |
| | Grand total | ood Archers. | | 1,333 | |
| - H 32 - 1 - 2 - 5 | W. H. Lord, Jr. 11-43 J. F. Sill 2-4 D. W. Smith 10-46 Lew King 6-20 Grand total. | $\begin{array}{c} 9-31 \\ 4-16 \\ 14-58 \\ 18-72 \end{array}$ | 20— 82 18— 60 19— 85 20— 88 | 40-156 24-80 43-189 44-180 | |
|) | | | = | | 1 |
| _ | Answers to | Correspon | ndeuts. | | |

Answers to Corresponden

TT No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

A. C. L., Madison, Ind .- Powder does not deteriorate with age. SACO.-We have no Herreshoff time tables to spare. Some of the Boston yacht clubs might supply.

A, J. M.—A 20ft. Sharpic should be from 51 to 6ift. wide, 2ft. deep forward and 14 ft. nmidship. Area of sails 200 square feet. Sides t or ! in, pine.

CAPTAIN.—The articles on dog breaking appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM on the following dates: March 18th, April 8th, 15th and 29th, and May 13th.

G. H. G.—The sketch you send is that of a "barkentine," if sup plled with a regular foresail on the foreyard and with a topmast and topgallant rigging and short lower mast. If no foresail on the foreyard, and lower maskabout as long as the main or inizen, it would be a "topsail schooner."

G. H. E.—Sizə of boat for cruise to Florida depends upon what comforts you desire. Should recommend a Boston schooner of 45tt., although the voyage can be made by skillful sailors in smaller sloops. Unless you propose sailing in the shallow waters smaller sloops. of Florida, get a deep boat, keel preferred, with ballast stowed low and well secured. Snugrig only.

L. E. W., Hayts Corner, N. Y.—Drs. Alfred L. Loomis, Willard

L. E. W., Hayts Corner, N. Y.—Drs. Alfred L. Loomis, Willard Parker, Austin Flint, are all standard authorities on diseases of the respiratory organs—heart and kidneys. The fee per visit is about \$10. In the out-door department of some of the medical colleges, treatment is free. We do not know anything about Dr. S. S. Fitch, except the fact of his having published the books to which you allude.

J. V. S., New York.-Have mailed you pedigree of dog Leo A puppy of seven months is too old to be spayed. We refer you to articles named it answer to "sportsman," in this column June 17th. The weight of a three months old setter puppy will vary depending on breed, care. Kees which will give a large margin From about twelve to sixtoen pounds.

Ensign.—The best books on spaniel breaking are Hutchinson's Dog Breaking," and "Breaking and Training Dogs" by Pathender. To prevent your dog from shedding of his hair, apply the

71 one and a half ounces; tine arnica, half ounce; rain water, six ounces. Rub well into the skin every other day.

6)

A. C. C.—The compromise cutter, built by Piepgrass for Boston parties, is named Hesper. She is 51ft, on deck, 45ft, water line, 15ft, 3in, beam, 1tt, 3in, bold, mast deck to cap, 47ft, 6in, topmast, heel to head, 3ft; boom 4ft, gaff 26ft, 6in, bowspit and outboard 25ft. The Racer is 45ft, 6in, long on deck, 4ft, 8in on water line, 15ft. Sin. beam, 5ft. 10in. deep, and 5ft. Lin. draft without boord

MOOSE.-Whence is derived the word "Moose," the name given MOOSE.—Whence is derived the word "Moose," the name given in America to Alea americana—identical, as we are toth by Judge Caton, with the European eilk. By some it has been supposed to be the Indian name of this species of deer, but Lady Morgan in her "Florence Macarthy" says: "The moose deer is the crest of the Macarthy family, of Ireland, and is sculptured in stone at their old castle in that country," and also mentions the fossil horns of the moose ornamenting an apartment there. S.C. C.

horus of the moose ornamenting an apartinent there. S.C.C. W.O.C., Boston, Mass.—Do not feed any ment, but mix plenty of vegetables with cooling diet, Continue the doses of sulphate of magnesia twice a week, and stop the carbolle acid wash. Clean out the dog's kennel and put in now bedding. If the dog continues to be troubled, dress him all over with the following: Two ounces of oil of tar, four ounces of flower of sulphur, and one pint of olive oil. Apply with friction. Give with food, twice a day, for ten days, five drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic. Write result.

arsenic. Write result.

S. R. B., Kinsman, O.—In shooting in a bird match with the rule, if a gun missfire or fail to discharge from any cause, it shall score as a lost bird, unless the referee finds upon examination that the gun was properly loaded, and the missfire unavoidable, in which case he shall be allowed another bird. I. The gun snaps and is taken from the shoulder and immediately discharges, would be be entitled to another bird or not? 2. In using Dixon measure No. 1,107 for shot, what is measure, struck or heaped? Ans. 1. Not entitled to another bird. 2. Struck measure.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

AN OLD Man's Blessing.-The following letter has been ad-OLD MAN'S BLESSING. - I BE TOTALLY, N. Y., June, 1880.

HOLLY, N. Y., June, 1880.

HOLLY, N. Y., June, 1880.

DEAR SIR—I am an old man, seventy-seven years of age, and for three or four years I have had diabetes, which kept growing worse and worse. I discharged an enormous amount of water, the quantity seeming to increase week after week, and my strength growing less and less, forced me to think that I must waster the property of strength growing less and less, forced me to think that I must soon die, which I certainly should have done had I not taken Warnor's Safe Dilabetes Curo, which I was induced to try upon recommendation of a friend who had used Warnor's Safe Kidney and Liver Curo, and was cured by it. I have used the Safe Dia-betes Cure, it has cured use, and I think it is the best thing in the world. Yours truly. M. N. STODDARD

TRAITS OF FLORIDA BIRDS.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Now and then I come neross little items which I deen within the scope of your journal and interesting to your readers. The latest was a scene on one of our lakes—a fock of our beautiful birds. The roseate spoon bills are just coming in, and knowing a favorite feeding ground on the margin of Selt Lake I took down my gun and went out to secure a specimen. When within a hun dred yards I tiptoed, and could see over the tail gress through an open space a number of our wading species—egrets, herons and spoonbills. I "lowered away." and on all fours made my way within gunshot. What a scene! Beautiful, truly charming! On a turf, side to the wind, which was blowing half a gale, stood sentine! a large, snowy egret, his magnificent plurnage flowing to windward and reflected in the water below, while on all sides the little egrets, with their little plumes curled up on their backs and the topknot flowing in the wind skepped here and there after the minnows and crayfish, while the pink birds stood around busily going throut with their toilet. Two of these, and the prettiest of the lot, were near the "old sentine!" and now and then, is a hey spread a wing, the beauty of the scene was at i is best. I could not shoot; I wanted these three, but as I was either seen or smelled, away they went. Not satisfied with doing well, we often do worse.

Some weeks since I killed a great blue heron which had swallowed two moccasin snakes, one of which was over two feet long and fully an inch in diameter, while the smaller one was as large as a man's for finger. This was a surprise to me, and enough to astonish any one. At another time I killed one, and I noticed that it was unusually heavy. In this bird I found a full grown mullet. The fish was some three inches longer than the body of the bird, and would weigh about half as much. I found one in the act of "getting away" with a catfish, which one might think the bird would not begin to taskle. I can but believe he would have swallowed the TRAITS OF FLORIDA BIRDS.—Editor Forest and tream:—Now and then I come across little items which

week or month. Pinellas, Fla., May, 1880.

ROCK Bass.—North Thetford, Vt., June 21st.—My dear "Shatow"—There has been much research for the food on which the black bass subsists. The highest authority here says he never found a particle of food in the fish's stomach, although he has caught them with a hook for years. Since being here I have caught them daily and have solved the mystery—it is stones. The last one I caught had a stone in his stomach as big as a bullet, and nothing else. This stone was evidently larger onco than it is now, and had I not caught him would have lasted for some time to come. When I get to catching pounders later in the season I shall send you a stone is big as my fist, if I find one.

Springfield, Mass., June 23d.—My dear Professor:—I have just received your postal. I am glad to hear from you, although you give me nothing but a stone. I presume that you wilst for my opinion upon it. Well, I think that it is 4 "whopper"—the stone, I mean—and I should like it for my collection, for I don't believe that you will ever find handther one in a bass. That they are voracious feeders I am well aware. That they ever dine off the granite boulders from the bed of the stream I am loath to believe, and after pondering over the phenomenon for a long time I have come to the conclusion that all bass that persist in this course are not well balanced fish, and are obliged to take in balast.

Siladow.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY!

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1880.

TO Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good fash, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing good fash, and the stream of the stream of the stream Anonymous communications will not be regarded. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

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Advertisements. — All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

-The judges at Berlin have awarded to the Forest AND STREAM a silver medal in recognition of the valuable literature pertaining to fish culture, angling and natural history contained in its first thirteen volumes. Accepting the new honor with becoming modesty, we confess to a pardonable pride in attaining the distinction thus conferred upon us. The bound volumes of this journal contain a vast amount of valuable material in the departments which are its specialties, and from week to week it is constantly adding to the storehouse of knowledge and instruction. Deeds are always better than words, and therefore it may be unnecessary for us to add that we propose to make the next fourteen volumes of the Forest and Stream just as rich, as instructive, and as entertaining as the first fourteen have been. The award at Berlin is to be accepted not simply as a token of past excellence, but also as an earnest of what is to come.

We publish elsewhere a full list of the American awards, and commend a careful reading of the suggestive details. The United States sent its exhibits to show to the European world the resources and vast industries of this Continent. It may be that the Berlin display will also open the eyes of Americans themselves to the riches of their own land.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES .- We have received from an Indianapolis correspondent a number of Indian curiosities, which the owner wishes to dispose of. The articles consist of a buckskin coat, ornamented with porcupine quills; a handsome tobacco sack; a fine redstone pipe or calumet; two Sioux arrows; a number of stone arrow heads, and a few human bones from the mounds of In-Any one interested in these matters should apply to this office for price and particulars.

CONNECTICUT SHAD FISHING .- The close season for shad fishing in the Connecticut River begins Aug. 1st. Late reports from Holyoke, Mass., speak of very successful fly-fishing there.

-The latest phase of the "endurance" idiocy is the attempt of a "Dr." Tanner to fast forty days in a hall of this city. If the man dies, or becomes insane, as seems probable, we hope to see his assistants indicted and held for complicity in the affair,

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

THOUGH the progress which is made by game protection in this country is slow, and though its friends have to work against many discouragements, some steps in advance are being made each year.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the gradual spread of the sentiment in favor of abolishing the summer shooting of woodcock. The necessity for some protection of this species has naturally made itself felt first in the older and more thickly settled States, where game is least plentiful and gunners most numerous; and hence we have seen Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey amend their laws so that the woodcock should be protected, at least during the nesting season. There is to us something so repulsive in the idea of destroying a poor mother bird, which has under her charge a nest of eggs or a brood of tottering, downy young ones, that we cannot understand how any right feeling person can take the least pleasure in it. It has been pretty clearly demonstrated that woodcock rear at least two broods in the summer, if they are unmolested, and it would seem that the shortsightedness of interrupting the labor of reproduction, when it is but half completed, must be apparent to any one who would take the trouble to consider the matter. The woodcock lays ordinarily four eggs, and her first brood is hatched so early that we have seen, in advanced springs, young ones able to fly well by the 25th of April. As soon as the birds of the first hatching are able to shift for themselves, the old ones prepare their second nest, and the young of this brood are usually out of the shell by July We have more than once seen, in years gone by, the poor little things during the summer shooting, and been moved to pity by their grotesque helplessness.

That summer shooting is thoroughly wrong in principle is acknowledged by all the best class of sportsmen; but more than such an acknowledgment, and more than laws prohibiting the so-called sport, are required to protect the birds. Good laws are enough to protect woodcock from the respectable portion of the community during the close season; but what the birds require is protection from a portion of the community not so respectable. No self-respecting sportsman intentionally violates the game laws, but there are plenty of men calling themselves sportsmen who do not hesitate to kill birds out of season. We have the names of men in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey who call themselves, and perhaps think that they are, gentlemen, who have killed woodcock this summer.

It is a part of the business of the true sportsman to use every effort to educate this law-breaking class up to his own level. It will be slow and difficult work, but we believe that it can be done.

The farmers and land-owners will of course be on the side of the law in this case. They have grass and grain fields which they do not wish to have trodden down and ruined; and many of them know by experience what it is to have three or four men and as many dogs tramping through the high grass, looking for some unlucky bird that has been driven out of the swamp into the meadow.

Besides the salvation of the woodcock and their preservation till fall, the protection of the young ruffed grouse must be considered. The men who will shoot the brooding woodcock, warm from her nest, will not hesitate to knock over the chicken grouse, which will lie sometimes until the dog catches them in his mouth, and which, if they do fly are so easy to hit that a ten year old boy who could not kill three out of five ought to be soundly spanked.

The laws, as they stand in the four States above men tioned, are very well, and if they could be enforced would do a vast amount of good; but until the people generally have respect for a law it is hopeless to attempt to see its provisions carried out as they should be. do not wish to be understood as saying that these laws are all that they should be, but they are vastly better than what we have had before, and if enforced would do no end of good.

People in America, misled by the abundance of its game, have until recently imagined that our game mammals, birds and fishes could never be exterminated. The consequence has been that where one article has been penned on the preservation of game, fifty have been written telling how to kill it. The wholesale destruction of our game within a few years past, the extermination of the buffalo, and the depletion of our trout and salmon streams, are slowly awakening the people of this country to the fact that some active steps must be taken if the next generation are to carry and use rods and guns. is encouraging to see papers like the Herald take hold of a question of this kind, and we take pleasure in quoting a portion of a recent editorial, as follows :-

The ordinary sense of any man of sportsmanlike in-stinct should protest against shooting young birds and pre-venting the natural increase of the finest game bird of the Veature the natural increase of the finest game bird of the Eastern States; but neither sense nor respect for the law, which in New Jersey forbids woodcock shooting in July and August, can prevent a mere stupid slaughterer from dragging his dog and his gun wherever anything to shoot can be found. There are two ways of discouraging the summer shooting of New Jersey's woodcock, most of which are taken by men from New York—one is for

leading sportsmen here to make the practice unpopular by "cutting" those who indulge in i Jerseymen to turn informers and h rested and punished under the law. those who indulge in it, and the other is for turn informers and have the offenders ar

This New Jersey bill, which was passed mainly through the efforts of Messrs. Geo. S. Duryea, of Essex County, and J. Gill, of Orange, N. J., would if enforced make New Jersey again what it once was-the paradise of fall woodcock shooters. We commend the Herald's suggestion to

YALE'S VICTORY,-The crew which Yale turned out this year was a great improvement upon her late representatives in point of weight and condition, and so once again victory perched upon her banners, the first time in four years. The course was well marked out, and the police kept it clear of boats, giving a fair opportunity for the universities to do their best. The race was rowed over the New London course, on the Thames, July 1st, to a fair crowd of spectators and the usual congregation of yachts and craft of all description. The Yale crew broke an outrigger just after starting, and the race threatened to come to naught but for the sensible provision which permits the umpire to recall the boats and start them over again. At the first mile Yale went ahead, and it soon became evident that Harvard was overmatched, the lead being rapidly spun out, Yale winning amid the frantic cheers of the spectators assembled in 24m. 27s., with her opponents some ten lengths astern. The day was unfortunately marred by the regretable accident to Mr. Lincoln, President of the New London and Northern Railroad, and Mrs. Appleton, both of whom were killed by being thrown from one of the cars forming the "movable grand stand," which accompanied the racing boats over the tracks of the road running along the shore. The Yale crew is as follows:—

Bow-John B. Collins, St. Joseph, Mo., '81, 21 years, 170 pounds. No. 2—Philo C. Fuller, Grand Rapids, Mich., '81, 23 years, 167 pounds. No. 3—Frederick W. Rogers, Lexington, Mass., '83, 21 years, 176 pounds. thaniel T. Guernsey, Dubuque, Iowa, '81, 23 years, 177 pounds. No. 5-Louis K. Hull, Lebanon, Conn., '83, 20 vears, 180 pounds. No. 6-George B. Rogers, S. S. Lexington, Mass, '80, 23 years, 186 pounds. No. 7—Charles B. Storrs, New York City, '82, 20 years, 180 pounds. Stroke—Harry T. Folsom, Orange, N. J., '83, 20 years, 172 pounds. Average, 21‡ years, 176 pounds. Coxswain, Mun Yow Chang, Han Shan, China, '83, 20 years, 90 pounds.

THE TEAM ABROAD.—Word comes that the team under Col. Bodine intend sailing for home on the 20th inst. They have done well; better than the most sanguine expected of them; and now everything is clear to the contest for the Palma next year. The Irishmen have shown themselves experts of no mean order, but they have been defeated by a team which was not considered as the most homogeneous and therefore the strongest that could have left our shores. Sir Henry Halford, if he will give up hobnobbing with irresponsible parties, who have not the right to contract for international matches on behalf of America, and devote himself to the organization of a team to visit America in 1881, will find himself fully engaged. He has the whole kingdom to pick from, and with such a high model as the recent winning average of over 215 set at Dollymount no second-rate marksmen can hope to find places on the team of either nation. If there should be any backing out on the part of Sir Henry or his men it can only be set down to fright after seeing the American scores made last week.

TEXAS JACK .- Our brief mention last week of the death of "Texas Jack," at Leadville, Col., June 27th, must have recalled to several of our readers their Rocky Mountain campaigns, spent in company with this noted guide and scout. In the summer of 1878 a party of New York gentlemen made an extended trip, under his leadership, and their very enjoyable experience were at the time detailed in our columns. "Texas Jack," whose real name was J. B. Omohundro, had long been noted for his frontier exploits, where the most of his life was passed. His rickname, by which he was better known than by his real name, was earned years ago by his exploit of conducting

a cattle drive from Texas to Colorado. In 1876 he was employed in Gen, Crook's campaign against the Sioux, and when the Indians were defeated he rode with the dispatches 325 miles in six days, displaying great pluck and endurance, eluding the hostile In-dians on the way and sending the news through to the New York Herald twenty-four hours in advance of the military authorities.

In 1878 he came East, and while in this city frequently called at our office, always showing himself a gentleman in his bearing, and quite the reverse of the blustering plainsman, which he was depicted to be on the bill pos-ters of his traveling theatrical company. "Texas Jack" was buried with military honors at Leadville,

The London World thinks that the reason so many young men nowadays walk like crabs, is a consequence of their perpetual wobbling on the bicycle; and it says that the appearance is known as the "bicycle back." this promises ill for the Boston bicyclers.

STUDIES IN ALASKAN NATURAL HISTORY.

SITKA, Alaska, May 25th.

T last Sitka and its surroundings has done something toward redeeming its reputation with us as a country in which it was possible to obtain some little amusement with a gun. Month after month the good time coming has been postponed, until at length we gave up in despair and stowed away our Parkers; but for the last four weeks we have had as good shooting as any one could ask for, but within the last four days it has gone to "Hans Brideman's barty; where is dot barty now?

First the ducks flocked, preparatory to their flight northward, and their numbers were beyond computation. And when a flock got up, from a shot among the noise of their wings could be heard a mile We did not pay much attention to them; we were tired of ducks, and the flocks were very wary, and, beside, we had better business with the beach-birds, which came in immense quantities. While we were working at them the ducks disappeared. None of the sea fowl breed in this vicinity, but the Indians still bring in a few mallard, which is a pity, as they are now breeding in the lakes among the mountains. A few green-winged teal, too, have come. These birds winter further south : they were the first to come and to go last fall, and are now coming back after the others have left. The Canada goose also breeds here, and some of them, taken young, are in captivity ashore. I think that Barrow's golden eye also winters further south. I got some early last fall, none during the winter, and two during the last week. The mergansers, harlequins, surf ducks. oldwives, scoters butter balls and scaups were plentiful all winter, but have gone probably to the valley of the Yukon. two or three weeks, though, the beaches and marshes and flats have been alive with birds. One of our offi cers brought home one hundred and thirty snipe and ployer from an afternoon's work on the flats, and bags of forty or fifty were common, among which would be of plover, the semi-palmated, the ring neck, the surf bird, and another with four toes, which is neither the "beetle headed" or surf bird, as described by Coues, genus 189 and 193, as the only four-toed plover in the United I obtained from an Indian several of these, both male and female, but could not find out where they were shot. We got none on the beach that I know of. I will copy from my note book my description: Plovers, May 10th male and female. Male—Length, 10½ inches; extent, 2½ inches; wing, 6½ inches; bill, % of an inch; gap, 1½ inches; tarsus, 12 inches; toes, 4; middle, with claw, 12 inches; hind, with claw, 12 inches; full tail, 24 inches 12 feathers; toes not lobate; legs yellowish green; tibia feathered two-thirds of length; colors: upper part, head, back and scapula, dark brown, mixed with lighter brown, the feathers on back having dark brown fields, fringed and tipped with yellowish white; rump, upper tail coverts and one inch of back adjoining, white; tail, dark plain brown; under parts, chiu and throat white and brown mottled; belly and anal regions white, with a few black-tipped feathers; under wing, white. Fe male-Length, 8 inches; extension, 15 inches; bill, 1 inch tarsus. 4 of an inch: 4 toes, hind one little over 4 of an inch; legs, olive green; colors: back, dark brown, fields edged with yellowish white; head the same, but lighter, and back of neck lighter still; upper wing coverts slaty brown, edged with white, the long outer feathers having white quills; under part mottled brown and white rear of belly and anal regions white. At first I took this for the female of the surf bird, but there was one striking difference. In the bill of the surf bird there is on each side a V shaped groove, the apex toward the end of bill and nostril situated in lower posterior. With this plover-which certainly is not genus 189, as its belly was white-there were on the bill two short, longitudi nal grooves, end to end, separated by a little partition the nostril being in the rear of the hinder one. I have saved the skins, and shall send them to Prof. Baird.

From the marshes we have got a few golden plover, Of snipe I have identified as follows, using "Coues' Key : No. 203, Wilson's snipe. No. 204, gray snipe, of which by the way, the cut of head and bill in "Key" is perfect and the membrane between outer and middle toes very "evident," My bird is a large one; dimensions as follows: Leugth, 11 inches; extension, 191 inches; wing, 6 inches; head, 11 inches; bill, 21 inches; tarsus, 11 inches; middle toe and claw, 15 inches, outer pair semipalmated; legs, yellow-brown; tail, 12 feathers; colors about as described by Coues. No. 206, semi-palmated sandpiper. No. 207 to 209, least sandpiper, Baird's sandpiper, jack snipe. -, black-bellied sandpiper and No. jack curlew. The latter I didn't get, but feel quite sure I recognized.

For a few days we had flush times, but about the 20th the birds had about all gone from the immediate vicinity. and we had to search other fields. Hearing that at the a deep bay (Crab Bay, which penetrates eastern side of Kinzoff Island, about twelve miles to the westward) there were extensive flats, which at low water were covered with birds, a party of us started on the 24th and explored the country. We found the flats, as de-

scribed, but instead of being covered with birds they were covered only with seaweed, stranded starfish and clam and scollop shells. Our day's work gave us but one black-bellied sandpiper, one shot at a goose, which, although hit carried off the No. 8's, and one at a bald eagle. The day was, however, a splendid one, and as a picnic the affair was a success.

The starfish were wonderful as regards colors, which were purple, red and green, in different shades. One species resembled in shape the Asterias vulgaris, and an other, with eight or ten short arms surrounding a wide body, resembled more nearly the Ctenediscus crispatus, so far as comparative length of body and legs went. All were of great size, some over a foot in diameter. every direction the flat seemed to be filled out with fountains, for great spurts of water, three to four feet high. were constantly occurring, which of course we translated clams, and dug for them, and such clams! I brought some on board and weighed them, and they weighed one and a quarter pounds each, and were from six to seven inches long by four to five inches in length and breadth

Desiring to preserve the shells, I sent them forward to be opened and cleaned, and my cook found in each a crab of light yellow hue, soft shelled, and with great quantities of eggs, almost ready for laying. The crabs were alive, and I would suppose had crept into the open shells for an asylum during their egg-laying season but the man insists that they were inside the clam itself, and says that he first noticed the little claws projecting from the body of the fish, and that when he pulled them out a cavity remained. If this is so-and another Chinaman confirms him, only he says "Clab he inside that stlomack"-may it not be that the crab was burrowing in the clam's flesh and thus obtaining food as well as lodging while "in the straw?" Certainly they would not have been in the stomach, and living, also; and these lived some time after extraction. Of course the man failed to give me a chance to look into this phenomens.

I believe if I shot a "phillaloo bird," and laid it aside for study, that cook would serve it up for my breakfast without a question, if not warned. He did serve me that way with an ousel. Well, I've got the crab in alcohol, and shall try to get a specimen intact of both,

Mount Edgecomb is on Kinzoff Island, and from a lake on its foot-hills flows through this Crab Bay flats a pretty little river, which I believe is the one from which the trout I sent you a description and drawing of in my last were obtained. I hardly believed the Indian who told me that these fish ran up into the lake in fall, lived there all winter and ran down in spring; but after a talk with Whilford, who, in his capacity of oldest inhabitant and trader, has more information about fish, game, etc., as obtained from the Indians, than any other man in Sitka, he fully confirms the story of the Indian, and says that every spring they are brought in not only from the lake on Kinzoff Island, but from the mountain lakes, in which, during winter, the Indians catch them through the ice. The Indian name for the fish is "quot,"

During our flush times with the beach-birds every boy in town who could rig up a bow and arrows, or borrow s cheap shot gun, was busy with robins, which in count-less numbers tarried with us a few days and spent their time on the beaches feeding on herring spawn and small crustacea. They, too, have winged their way northward, and now the shore line and flats are devoid of life.

I learn that the question as to how many and what variety of crows exist in Alaska is now agitating ornithological circles. I will give my mite toward settling the question. During our year here three species have been more or less plentiful. I have not shot any, not hankering particularly for crow as game, but shall soon do so now that they are "wanted" by science.

All summer, all winter, and until a month ago, raven were very plentiful-living in the town itself, thronging the streets as plentifully and as impudently as does in our Eastern cities the pet (aversion) of Coues, the Passer domeslicus. A month ago the cayote dogs killed a turkey on shore-I might almost say the turkey, for there were but two in town-and its body, well seasoned with strychnine, was hung up just high enough to enable the dogs to continue their repast. But the ravens got in ahead, and for weeks their dead bodies have been libersprinkled around the vicinity, and either nearly all were poisoned, which I do not consider probable, or those which escaped poison have been frightened away. I have not seen over half a dozen within the last month

During the same season, and still continuing to be elentiful, a crow very similar to our ordinary crow, al though, I think, somewhat smaller, and differing in its voice, lives among the islands and infests the flats at low tide, flying in immense flocks every morning to Indian River, where they all perform their ablutions and await the early ebbing tide to get their breakfast.

Last fall there were among the islands quantities of a small crow, not over twice the size of a blackbird, and with a note which, although very different from the ordinary crow's, was enough like it to stamp the bird as one of the family. It was my impression then that they were young crows, but since receiving "Coues' Key" I

am inclined to believe that they are identical with the fish crow, or the "crow, var. carinus, Baird." I shall look the matter up.

Besides the birds I have mentioned, those most common here now are bald eagles, ospreys and various hawks, and a few song birds, of which I have not as yet obtained specimens. The fact is my scientific turn isn't quite trong enough to completely overturn my sportsman's ideas, and I don't fancy crow and sparrow shooting.

I suppose my young friend, Prof. Merriam, who when boy, being hard up for a dog skeleton, killed and boiled his own mastiff in his mother's soup kettle, would not appreciate this sentimentality.

In the way of fish I have little to tell you. The salmon have not as yet come in to great extent. The first school came in, driven by a herd of porpoises, on the 13th inst., and a few were taken by the Indians; since then there have been three or four small schools, but the run cannot be considered as having begun. It is this late opening of the season which operates against the canning interests here. The Columbia River salmon are probably on the market at San Francisco by this time, and it is uphill work to establish a market for the Alaska salmon when it does not come to hand until the market is well supplied with a well-known article. The time for Alaska will come, when the fish, so scarce, get too dear to pay for further south. Here the cost of the fish is a bagatelle.

I have been surprised at one thing. We arrived here June 15th last year, and it was well on toward September before the salmon began to run up the streams and change color. I don't think I saw a "dog" till late in August, but already this year numbers of them have been taken from Sawmill and other rivers; roe fully developed and colors changing.

The salmon trout have not as yet run into the streams, although they are hovering around in the bay, for they have been taken in nets, and arrivals from outside report salmon plentiful a few miles away. Can it be that the unusual quantity of snow water affects the salt water to such an extent that both classes of fish are waiting for a change? No more "quot" have been seen,

On the beach, where last fall the caplins and smelt came ashore in quantities, there has been captured during the last week quantities of sandlances, about five inches long, five eighths of an inch deep, half an inch broad, and long, sharp head. As soon as these creatures are left by the receding waves they burrow into the sand until but their tail is visible. As table fish they are excellent. Halibut are still plentiful and good, and a bass which resembles greatly the ordinary fresh water black bass is very plentiful, and is caught by trolling with any kind of a spoon; the Indians troll with a strip of halibut belly skin on a single hook. No Fontinalis as yet, but expected daily.

have quite a collection of fish in alcohol, and am impatiently awaiting Prof. Bean in the Yukon, who will, I know, be glad to get them, and will be able to classify and describe them. The Yukon is expected daily, and by next steamer Prof. Dall will arrive (his chief assistant, Mr. Baker, having arrived by the last steamer), and the Yukon will go on surveying and other scientific work.

PISECO

GAME PROTECTION. MIGRATORY QUAIL.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

QUEBEC, June 20th.

Editor Forest and Stream:— QUEBEC, June 80th.

I read your number of the 24th of June in the expectation of getting some migratory quail news, especially with regard to the birds that were turned loose previous to this year, but I regret to find your correspondents are very sity about committing themselves to any statement on the subject. I must therefore report what I have noticed in the birds I have sent adrift. Eighty birds were placed in the county of Quebec, and fourteen were planted at the mouth of the Saguenay; one hundred went to Montreal. Of the birds (ten) I turned out on my own farm, one has been found broken up by hawks, who hunt the grass fields most carefully; but we find "dustings" of quail on the roads and paths, and we have seen one couple dusting. They appear to be as regular in this habit as chickens, seeking places not far from barne or buildings, evidently preferring the risk of the domestic cat to the danger of the chicken hawk. We have never heard any cry or call coming from the quail.

In the midst of my walkings I found a young parting (Perdrin gris) just hatched. This was on the 14th the very lark broads and very week lains a first and on the 14th the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and the very lark broads and very week lains a first and a support of the content of the very lark broads and very week lains a first and a support of the content of the very lark broads and very week lains a first and a support of the chicken have a lark broads and a very week lains a first and a support of the chicken have a lark broads and a support of the chicken have a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a lark broads and a l

ridge (Peraria gris) just hatched. This was on the 14th of June, consequently any quaid hatched in August will be very late broods, and very weak birds for a migratory experiment. Where there are no native quait the dustings are the surest sign of the old birds, as they will visit the same spot every day, and there can be no mistake about this sign, and the ground for quail is gruss or grain land near a wood. near a wood.

I hope some of your other correspondents will occasinoply give you some news, as what is written in local papers is interesting outside the locality, and 1 know of no medium of communication for migratory quail news as good as the columns of a journal such as yours, having a continental circulation. WM. Khodes.

DANVILLE, P. Q., June 28th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Your favor of the 18th inst. came during absence. The quail arrived in fine condition, on the 17th inst., and are now rejoicing in their freedom, except a dezen, which I am keeping over in confinement. Shall try to winter

them over and release next spring. They are now quite tame, do not try to fly, and two or three will allow themselves to be caught at any time. Am afraid the season is too far advanced for young quail to mature sufficiently to stand the fatigue of a southern flight, but hope for the best. All who saw the birds admired their sprightly bearing, and were amazed to learn that they had been caged so long. They were so active and in such perfect condition that it did not seem possible they had been caged nore than two or three days. I liberated most of them in lots of ten and twelve birds, and in places about three miles apart. A few have been seen since they were liberative. I will report their future movements if anything of interest is observed. Gro. O. Goodiuce.

English Pheasants.—Editor Forest and Stream:—A few weeks ago 1 imported one hundred pheasant eggs from England, and set them under domestic hens. The venture has so far been successful, as there are some ten or fifteen out already and more expected. These chicks are very healthy, and as my head keeper, Thurtle, has had experience in raising pheasants in England, there is every reason to believe that I will succeed in rearing them. I will report progress from time to time.

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York." ----

THE "BLOOD-SNUFFERS' CORNER."-The suggestion that a corner should be set apart in the FOREST AND STREAM for the blood hunters appears to take. Here is a note from Georgia, in which the writer, speaking of Mr. Van Dyke, says :-

STREAM for the blood hunters appears to take. Here is a note from Georgia, in which the writer, speaking of Mr. Van Dyke, says:—

He does not write much of fish, but he is an angler for all that. He is more. He is a humane, cultured gentleman. He completely "suuffs" out a certain class of sportmen when he suggests that they be allotted a certain space to be called the "Blood-Snuffers' Corner," "More power to your elbow," Brother Van Dyke, and most cheerfully would I walk fifty miles to shake hands with you. Too many men, because they own a sporting rille and a shot gun, claim to be sportsmen. Let such men read the "Recreations of Christopher North" and hang their heads for shame when they see how a scholar and a gentleman could spare God's creatures when he had enough for his own use. To kill deer and to catch fish simply to boast of it is a mean and a cowardly thing, Kill deer, my brother; catch fish if you can; but leave it to pot-hunters and low, irresponsible fellows to brag of catching 400 trout in a day or of killing sixty brace of birds in the same time. Yet such men are necessary. Necessary to show the vivid contrast between them and men of honor and culture.

J. W. St. Chair.

MAKE SHOOTING.—Machicas, Me., Jione 15th.—We are having a dry season, but vegetation is not suffering. We hope for rain to stop forest fires, which are beginning to do mischief. Grouse have had a nice chance, this season, to rear their young, and will be planty. Deer are increasing, and, could we have our laws well enforced, would be plenty. We dislike some of your stricks upon the use of hounds for deer, as they are either the emanations of selfish guides or city would-besportsmen. You must allow us, who have been rosidents and have spent, some of us, the larger part of our lives in the forests, to know something of the habits of deer. March, or last of February, when the snow is deep and the sun thaws during the day, with a sharp crust in morning is when the worst class of our outlaws dell enforced, would be spent, some of us,

treat them as induced y at home.

S. B. H. at home.

New Jersen Quall Shouting.—Tom's River, N. J., June 12th.—As there have been numerous articles lately in the papers relative to the wood fires that have occurred this spring in this State, and to the destruction of game generally. I write to let sportsmen know, who anticipate visiting New Jersey next fall or quail shooting, that the prospects for sport are better than they have been for a number of years. The birds have paired off well, and can now be heard whisting on every side. Last year they remained in bevies to a considerable extent. The increase of game in this section is owing in a great measure to the strict watch our game association kept last winter on parties suspected of trapping and snaring.

H. CLAY GLOVER,

Inst.—Last evening I was digging worms under an apple tree in my garden for some chickens, and was called away for a moment. When I came back I noticed a bird running about among the chickens. At first sight I took the bird to be a robin, but on looking at it more closely was much surprised to find it was a woodcock Chickens. At first sight I took the bird to be a robin, but on looking at it more closely was much surprised to find it was a woodcock Chickens. At first sight I took the bird to be a robin, but on looking at it more closely was much surprised to find it was a woodcock Chickens. At first sight I took the bird to be a robin, but on looking at it more closely was much surprised to find it was a woodcock Chickens. At first sight I took the bird to be a robin, but on looking at it more closely was much as busily engaged in probing the earth for worms, and I saw him pull up several. I called my father to come and see the novel sight of a woodcock feeding in a garden in the city and among some chickens. We both stood not more than fifteen feet distant and accurrence a rare thing?

I might say that on account of the long continued drought the ground is very dry, and so I have kept my trees from withering by watering then every night. The earth under the tree was very moist, and I think that the

woodcock, finding a scarcity of food and seeing a likely looking damp spot, dropped in here. That is the only way I can account for his presence, as the nearest swamps or words are more than a mile distant. W. M. D. MINNESOTA—St. Paul, June 28th.—It is the impression of such sportsmen as I have talked with on the subject, that the remarkable high water of this month will have rendered woodcock shooting on the Mississippi bottom poor, the birds having been driven to seek more favored localities. But as the water will be pretty well down by the time the season opens, July 4th, there is a prospect of some sport. Frairie chickens are reported unusually plenty hereabouts, though it is feared that many young suffered death from the heavy and continued rains of early June. In a ride through a portion of Pierce County, Wis, a few days since, large numbers of quali were seen and heaved. The prospect for rare sport there is fine.

California—Benecia, Solano County, June 17th.—We had very fine duck shooting here last winter, although the winter was a very severe one for this State. On the 14th of March, the last day of the season, my brother and I went out for three or four hours' shooting. Thinking the season was too far advanced for duck shooting, most all the shells we took were loaded with No. 8 shot. After three and a half hours' shooting, we succeeded in bagging five qual, six English spipe, one silver gray fox, and forty-five ducks. As the birds were wild, and the shells were loaded with No. 8 shot, I think we did very well. The new Constitution of this State has made some wise provisions in regard to the game law. It is unlawful to shoot any kind of duck between the 15th of March and the 15th of September, thereby putting an end to slaughter of birds that breed here. It is also unlawful to shoot wild doves between the 1st of February and the 1st of July. Hitherto they have never been protected, and the various pot hunters shot the birds while they were hatching. By the present indications, the coming winter will be the best we have ever had, and already we are making preparations for the fine time coming. B.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

WONDERFILL SHOOTING.

THE BEST RECORD EVER MADE.

DOGARDUS and Rimoll met for a second contest in this country at Engerman's Driving Park, Reighton Beach, Coney Island, on Friday, July 2d, at 3:39 P.M. The match was between Captain A. H. Rogardus, champion wing shot of the world, and Mr. George Rimell, one of England's champions, who said after the match was over that it made no difference how many he killed, Bogardus would kill more every time. The match was for \$250 a side. The weather was good and there was a fuir attendance. The birds were wild, in good condition, and very lively flyers, there being but one incomer out of 200. Bogardus used his new hammerless Scott gun, with Dittmar powder in the first barrel and Orange lightning No. 6 in second barrel, H oz. shot. Itimoli used an English gun, with Orange lightning powder, H oz. shot. rel and Orango lightning No. 6 in second barrel, 14 oz. shot. I limeli used an English gun, with Orango lightning powder, 14 oz. shot. The shooting was under English rules, 5 ground traps, 6 yards apart, Rimeli standing at 23 yards and Bogardus at 30 yards. I limeli did good work and was in excellent condition. Bogardus never did better; he killed all his birds in reality, but his 47th was justly secred against him, as it fell dead three yards out of bounds, and when gathered and picked seven shot holes were found going clean through it.

The contest consumed three hours time, and the men kept constants at their work.

stantly at their work. The following is the official score and sum-

stantly at their work as a mary :mary :Bogardus' score-111° 1111° 1° 11111 1° 1° 11111 11111 1111 1
111111 11111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 11 Killed, 99; missed, 1.

Denotes killed with the second barrel.

* Denotes killed with second barrel.

+ Fell dead out of bounds.

RECAPITULATION. Bogardus-Birds shot at, 100.

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| Referee-Peter Kelly, of the Fountain Gu | n Club, Bro | oklyn. |
| Official Scorer-L. G. Reed. | | |

NEW JERSEY STATE TOURNAMENT.

THE second day of the tournament of the New Jersey State 1. Sportsmen's Association, opened auspiciously with fine weather and a good attendance Wednesday, June 30th.
Shoot Xo. 3.—Open to members of the Association only, 18 yards

Mesers. Height and Harrison, each killing two pair, divided the fourth prize, one case Dittinar powder, donated by the Dittinar Powder Conpany, 22 Part Elice, New York City, see \$30. the less of 6 there were seven contestants, Mr. Van Brackle by Killing two pair won the fifth pize, 550 "Chilp Wads," donated by Messrs. A. B. Kay & Co., Newark, N. J., value \$5, and one ammunition case, value \$5=\$11. Shoot No. 4.—Open to all amateurs; ten fluwle birds, 26 yards rice, hoth barrels; first barrel must be fired when the bird is in the air; second shot, fired anywhere:—
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| Messes. Brower, Cannon and Verrington divided first prizo, reveal-hodding dreener eith grun, donated by H. O. Squires, No. Cortlandt street, New York, value \$100. Kesses. Lantherson, Mundy, Townsend, Tucker, Hyer and Sleter divided second prizo, \$55 cash. Messes. Lantherson, Mundy, Townsend, Tucker, Hyer and Sleter divided second prizo, \$55 cash. Hughes | Col. Lee, a wealthy member and an enthusiastic pigeou shooter. Kellet an I Madison tied at seven birds cent, and, in the shoot-off, the former won, killing eleven straight. Two sweopstakes followed, Hedeman winning the first, and Watts taking the second by eleverly knocking over five in succession. On the whole, the offair was a great success; and a word of praise is due to Mr. Heary Altenbrand, President, and the other offacers of the club, for their continued exertions in bringing about such a desirable result. | W. Charles MEDFORD TEAM 57 54 167 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|---|--|--|
| Ties on 7. Oldosmber 00 | WASHINGTON CLUB.—Dexter Park, June 30th.—Shoot for case of birds; \$1 entrance and birds; \$1 graff arise; Long Island rules:—Arrabruster. 1 0 0 0 1 0 - 3 W. Leuken. 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 5 Arrabruster. 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 - 3 W. Leuken. 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 5 Canick. 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 - 5 Denyze. 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 - 3 Metcalf. 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 - 5 Evanis. 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 5 Efeld. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 - 5 Evanis. 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 - 6 Wyani Step. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Total. J.650 Gardner team J.686 [Medford team. J.590 Gardner team victorious by 98. The following day the Gardner team started for Walnut Hill, to shoot with the crack team of the State. The president of the Massachusetts Rille Association, Mr. J. N. Frye, received and entertained the Gardner team in a very gentlemantly manner. The conditions of the match were the same as at Medford, only using |
| 10 | Madison | the Creedmoor target. The capitals of the Massachusetts team could not find but eight men in over one hundred members who were ready to enter the lists, and wished to take four men from the Medford team. The Gardners at first protested, as it was understood that no one should shout in two different teams, but flustly acceeded to the wishes of their opponents. Pratt, Nichols and Dodge came to the front in the Gardner team, and Jewell, Richardson and Brooks in the Massachusetts team. Following is the |
| Messes, Cummings, Nicholas and Warne dividing sixth prize, \$10 cash, \$\$Rowt. Wo. 7.—Priday, July 2d.—Single bird shoot for the Champious lib badge of the State of New Jersey. Open only to members of the State Association. Said winner to receive entrance fees from the next annual context; to commence at § 3.3.; it birds each, 21 yards rise. 10 July | Ties of 7 birds, 29 yards rise:- Chichester. 11 11 1.5 Kettell. 0 1 1 1 1.4 White. 0 1 0 0 0 -1 Adams. 1 1 1 1 1.5 Ties of 5 birds, 29 yards rise:- Chichester. 11 0 0 0 -2 I Adams. 1 1 1 1 1 1.5 Thirty-six entries for the case of birds, 536 for club. Medal shoot, 21 yards:- Armburster | SOOTE:— G. R. Printt. 44 47 91 J. M. Jewell. 46 47 93 P. E. Nichols. 47 44 91 E. B. Hichardson. 46 48 92 L. R. Dolge. 48 44 91 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 43 49 E. F. Brooks. 47 44 42 87 G. F. Bilsworth. 43 45 89 J. S. Bennett. 44 48 87 G. F. Bilsworth. 43 45 87 E. B. Souther. 42 43 85 C. O. Bent. 43 43 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 43 45 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 44 85 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 44 86 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 44 86 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 44 86 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 44 86 86 G. L. Winship. 43 42 85 C. O. Bent. 48 86 G. L. Winship. 48 42 85 E. W. Glarifes. 45 46 85 66 G. L. Winship. 48 42 85 E. W. Glarifes. 45 46 85 66 G. L. Winship. 48 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 46 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 47 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 47 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 47 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W. Glarifes. 48 49 48 86 E. W |
| J. Lamberson.IIIIIIIIIIIIIIII-15 Insignt IIIIIIIIII-15 Kinsey 1001 IIII100 -10 Iger 011 IIII11100 -12 Cannon 111 IIII1100 -13 Casto 111 IIII1111-13 Van Brackle 111 IIII111-14 Hugitos 111 III111-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII111-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII111-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII11-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII11-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII11-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII11-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII11-14 Van Brackle 1011 IIII | Denyze. 111101-6 2 | N. Nilker. |
| W. Hayes, of the basex tim Com, winning the outge. Mossrs, S. Lamberson, Huntand Van Brackle divided the second prize, four kegs of guupowder. From the Hazard Fowder Company, 83 Wall street, New York City, value \$55. Mossrs, Townsend, Hughes, Hope and Castle divided the third processed to the company of | In Lane County came off last Saturday, between the Lane County and Creswell Sportsmen's Clubs. Conditions: Five men on a side; ten shots each; eighteen yards rise; Bogardust trap; one and one-quarter conces of shot— E. Howe 7 J. Stevens, captain 7 F. Gelden 8 F. Belshaw 10 E. Harrington 4 J. Huddleston 5 W. Taylor 5 J. Belshaw 9 | justly proud of their record. MANNOTH RITLE GALLERY.—Boston, Mass., July 2d.—The Excelsior Rifle Match for the month of June ended with some very flue shooting. On Thursday, July 1st, was commenced a new match, called the Any Rifle Match, with six cash prizes. Also an extra prize of \$5 to any one making a clean score of consecutive bullseyes. The conditions of the match are any twenty-two caliber rifle, three pounds full, rounds \$5, possible 40. Five scores to |
| $ \begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | S. Heed. 7 M. M. Davis. 9 Total. 22 Total. 40 A TEAM TOURNAMENT.—A meeting of the Long Branch, Riverton, Philadelphia and New York gun clubs was held at Deal, N. J., July 8th. The prize was a \$200 silver cup, which wont to the Rivertons, they scoring 71 out of a possible 80. Conditions, 30 yards rise; 20 birds each man; 5 traps; 14 oz. shot; Hurlingham rules. | win, or possible 200. The match to end Saturday evening, July 31st. The following are the leading competitors in the Excelsion Match for June; 50 yards; rounds 8; possible 40; five scores to win, or possible 200; Frank Hollis. 37 38 38 38 38-180 E. F. Richardson 37 37 38 88 30-180 U. A. Pollardson 37 37 38 38 39-180 Geo. F. Ellsworth 37 37 37 38-185 Geo. F. Ellsworth 37 37 37 37 38-185 F. Dones 37 37 37 37 37 37 38-185 |
| Shoot for outs only := Castle 1110011111111-13 Worth 0.0010101110111-0 Siglor 111101111111-15 Siglor 111101111111-16 Siglor 26 17ds 31 17ds Tibes on 16:-2 (35 17ds 31 17ds 170 10 11 | Score := RIVERTON GUN CLUB. | Gordon McKenzile. 35 34 35 38 -178 38 -178 35 35 35 35 36 38 -178 38 -175 38 |
| Tucker | Mr. W. G. Murphy. 1011100010111111011-18 Mr. E. G. Murphy. 11111111111111111111111111111111 Mr. C. Livingston. 010101111011111111111111111-14 Grand total. 61 PHILADELPHIA GUN CLUB. 70 Dr. Kinney 10111110101101011101110-13 Mr. A. Biddle. 0111011110111101110111011 Mr. H. Bickley. 01001111111111111111-16 Mr. H. Bickley. 1100111111111111111111111 | Medford and Wakefield teams shot their return match to-day. The weather conditions were very good, but the hone team were ont of trim, while the Medfords sent down a very strong team and won by 48 points. After the match a supper was had in the armory of the Richardson Light Guard. The scores stood: MEDFORM. 1. K. Richardson |
| SPECIAL PRIZES. For best average in shoots numbers 1, 3, and 7, gold badge donated by C. W. Carpenter, proprietor of the Continental Hotel, Nowark, N. J. Wo nb yM. F. E. Hyer of the Midway Shooting Club. The best average in shoots numbers 2, 4 and 6 (seeh open best of the best average in shoots numbers 2, 4 and 6 (seeh open best of the best average in shoots numbers 2, 4 and 6 (seeh open best over the best average in all contests, gold badge, Messrs, Hayes, and to be known as the "Erb Trophy." Won by Mr. Townsend. For best average in all contests, gold badge, Messrs, Hayes, | Grand total | F. Hollis. |
| Hyer and Brential 116d. Markets and the Essex Gun Gubs was shoot off, and Mr. prize. The Larsay City Heights Gun Gubs was strong and the roll well on the properties of the Grand Her out well equipped tent on the grounds, and their hospitality was extended to all. The tournament was quite a success considering that the club members had but two weeks in which to build the grand stand and perfect arrangements. The Palisade Gun Club will have the tournament in 1881. TOPSHAN, Me., June 29th.—At a friendly shoot here to-day be- | ⁴ Dr. Zellner really killed 18, the uinth bird being scored a miss by the scorer, but which was killed. —Messrs, Schuyler and Duane are busily engaged in arranging their new assortment of goods, which will make a nice display; and, when completed, they will have one of the finest sportsmen's warehouses on Broadway. Look for their advertisement next week. | A. B. Archer. |
| tween the Cushnoe Heights Gun Club, of Augusta, and the Riverside Gun Club, of this place, the Cushnoes were victorious by the following score: 9, 0, Vicory. 13 \(\lambda \), 0, Goud. 16 11, A. Thorndiko. 14 C. Goud. 17 12, W. Moore. 18 J. S. Bonney 12 12 13 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 | The Bifle. RANGE AND GALLERY. GARINER, Mass., Judy 1st.—It will be remembered that the Med- | Total |
| H. safford 13 H. Stefson 14 J. L. Mackie 15 W. H. Merril 17 T. L. Mackie 15 W. H. Merril 17 T. L. Whitehouse 15 A. E. Hail 14 H. P. Earnisham 15 M. C. Hail 15 S. L. Pish 20 C. L. York 10 J. L. Colcord 9 C. H. Greenlief 7 7 A. L. Bracket 16 C. Winslow 15 Total 17 Total 17 Total 17 Sweopstake same day; First prize, C. Winslow; second, J. L. Mackie; third, J. S. Bonoy; fourth, J. L. Fish J. S. B. | ford team visited Hackmatack range, a short time since, to shoot a friendly match with our local riflemen, in which the visiting team were worsted, and on Friday of last week the Gardner team visited Medford for a return match at the Bellevue range. Mr G.F. Ellsworth of the Gardner team, earried off the honors, his record being 167. Mr. Charles, of the Medford team, made the same score, but was outranked by Mr. Ellsworth. Mr. Matthews of the Gardners, made two shots on the wrong target, which less | W. B. Dantel. \$\\ \bar{4} \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 |
| WASHINGTON GUN CLUI.—This club, lately formed in Brook- yn, E. D., by some sportsmen interested in the preservation of game on Long island, already boasts of over one hundred mem- bers. Their first monthly shoot took place June 30th at Dexter Park, Jamalea, and from the quality of the work done behind the traps it was evident that the elder clubs of Long Island will have ere long to look to their haurels. Over forty members took active | sened his score a dozen points, as shots on the wrong target are not allowed to count, and Mr. Austin put in a shot on somebody clae's target. However, they aggregated points enough to secure a handsome victory. The conditions of the match were off-hand 200 yards, 30 shots, or three scores of ten shots per man, Medford count. Following is the summary:— GARDNER TEAM. Total. | W. Lewis |
| part in the sport, and us the weather was fine, the birds fairly good, and the shooting straight, with a band of music to enliven the proceedings, a most onlyable day was spent by those present. The first contest was for a brace of English pheasants, handsomely stuffed and mounted, presented by Mr. H. Hedeman, the proprietor of the Washington Hotel, 183 Division avenue, Brocklyn, E. D., the headquarters of the club. It was won by Adams, after a tie with Chichester. Some fine shooting was done, the winner killing seventeen straight. The second contest was for the club modal and the "Lee Badge," the latter presented by | N. Dodge | Club, of West Metford, was shot on the grounds here to-day with the following score: — WEST MEDICITICALER. W. T. Morse Regardus. Lombic. Relaxity, Todal. W. T. Morse 7 9 8 2 M. M. French 7 9 8 6 23 J. L. Obert. 9 8 6 23 A. H. Linden 8 7 23 C. M. Barrett 6 5 8 13 J. A. Rockwood 6 5 4 13 Total 4 7 15 15 |

| MALD | EN CLUB. | | |
|--------------------------|----------|---|---|
| E. T. Noble | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| A. H. Jones | | 7 | 8 |
| H. Dutton W. S. Gould | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| J. Buffum | . 6 | 6 | 7 |
| G H. Leach | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| T. H. Smith | . 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Total . | | | 1 |

MEDFORD, Mass., July 2d.—The Medford Rifle Association held their weekly competitive match at Bellevue range to-day.

II. SHAWOF ... 0 4 6 5 3 4 6 5 5 5-48 SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2d.—Springfield Rod and Gun Club have organized as a long range rific club. At present it numbers only six or eight shooters. Friday is its weekly field day. At present only the 800-yard target is up. Iron targets for the other ranges (800 and 1,000) are in process of construction. The shootranges (600 and 1,000) are in process of construction. The shooting is done at Longmeadow, four miles from Springheld, on the Hartford Railroad. On July 3d the following scores were made at 800 yards, the light and wind being most favorable: - S. H. Barrett. - 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 -73 B. Moses - 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4-11 S. E. Ford. - 5 5 5 3 8 3 8 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 4 4-11 S. E. Ford.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 26th.—The weekly shooting of the Mary-

200 Yards Range.

| A. Roeder 2 2 2 4 |) 0 | * | * 4 | 4-40 |
|---|-----|---|-----|--------------|
| B. B. Lynch 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 | 1 5 | 4 | 4 4 | 5-42 |
| Dr. T. H. Davy 5 3 4 3 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 8 | 5-42 |
| L. Deiterich 4 4 4 4 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 8 | 4-41 |
| Col. Burgywn 4 4 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 4 | 4-40 |
| TO T Redwood 5 4 4 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 3 | 4-40 |
| J. B. Armstrong | 4 | 3 | 3 4 | 4-39 |
| A. F. Dresel 3 5 7 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 4 | 4-38 3-27 |
| S. S. Pattison | 3 | 3 | 3 4 | 3-27 |
| L. Hastings 0 2 2 0 | 3 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 2-25 |
| 600 yards, ten shots; possible 50 points:- | | | | |
| H. B. Coulson 5 5 5 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 4 | 5-47 |
| 1) D 1 much 5 5 5 5 6 | 1 5 | 4 | 4 4 | 4-45 |
| | | | | |
| Col Burgywn 4 4 4 4 1 | ; 4 | 4 | 4 8 | 4-42 |
| A. V. Canfield, Jr. 3 5 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 4 | 5-41 |
| Col. Underhill 5 4 3 4 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 8 | 2-40 |

Tourno, Ohio, June 20th .- The following scores were made at Corn City range, Saturday, June 28th; possible 75; 15 shots; 300 yards; regulation pull and target:—

Toledo, Ohio, June 21st.—The following scores were made by members of the Corn City Rifle Club, at their range, Saturday, June 19th. Possible 100; 500 yards, regulation pull and target.

F. R.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 28th.—The Wheeling Rife Club shot their first match with the term from the Pennsylvania Rife Club shot their first match with the term from the Pennsylvania Rife Association last Saturday afternoon. Each team consisted of five men, tea shots each, at 100 yards, and ten at 200, Massachusetts target, each team using paper targets and shooting off-band. The challegge came from the secretary of the Pennsylvania Rife Association, and proposed the terms of match, which were accepted by the Wheeling Club, although the 100 yard shooting was new to them at the large target. A series of three matches are to be shot, but the other dates are not yet set. This is the sixth match and victory for the Wheeling Club since April. The following is the score of the teams:—
WHEELING RIFLE CLUB TEAM. WHEELING RIFLE CLUB TEAM.

| J. F. Shirk 200 yards. 11 9 11 12 8 9 10 7 11 11 19 96 | 212 |
|---|------------|
| R. Stewart 100 3 ards. 11 11 10 12 12 11 10 10 10 11-108 (| 208 |
| C. E. Dwight 100 yards 11 12 8 10 11 10 12 11 11 12—108 1 200 yards 12 11 8 9 9 11 8 9 12 10—99 | 207 |
| Wm. Cox 100 yards 11 9 9 10 11 12 11 10 11 11-105 1 200 yards 10 9 9 10 10 8 11 12 10 9 - 98 | 203 |
| B. H. Babcock. 100 yards . 10 11 11 10 11 11 9 12 12 12 12 100) | 198 |
| Grand total | 1028 |
| PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION TEAM. | |
| | |
| E.O. Shakespere 100 yards 12 10 11 11 11 11 12 10 12 12-112 12 200 yards 11 11 8 12 12 11 10 10 12 9-106 | 218 |
| 7 0 Ct . (100 vards., 12 10 11 11 11 12 10 12 12—112) | 218 209 |
| E.O. Shakespere 100 yards. 12 10 11 11 11 11 12 10 12 12—112 200 yards. 11 11 8 12 12 11 10 10 12 9—106 6 M. Price | |
| E.O., Shakesper { 100 yards 12 . 10 . 11 . 11 . 11 . 12 . 10 . 12 . 12 | 209 |
| E.O. Shakespere [100 yards., 12 10 11 11 11 11 12 10 12 12-112 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 10 10 12 12 12 10 10 10 12 12 10 10 10 12 12 11 10 10 12 12 11 10 10 12 12 11 10 10 12 12 11 10 10 12 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 12 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 10 10 | 209 203 |

WHEELING, W. Va., June 2d .- The third competition between WHEELING, W. Va., June 2d.—The third competition between the Canton Rod and Gun Club of Collinsville, Conn., and Wheeling Rifie Club was shot to-day. This is the third of the scries, all of which have been won by the Wheeling Club. These, with the two mid-range matches but in May, make five conclest this chub have shot this spring, in all of which they have been victorious. The following is the score of the last team match, 200 yards, off-hand, Massachusetts target:—

| W | HEE | LIN | O T | EAN | Ι. | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----------|
| C. E. Dwight | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 | | 11 - 108 |
| Wm. Cox | 12 | 12 | - 9 | 10 | . 9 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11-107 |
| Jas. Regan | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | - 8 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 10-107 |
| B. H. Babcock | . 9 | 10 | 10 | . 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11-101 |
| J. T. Shirk | 10 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 10 | -7 | 132 | 11 | 9 | 8-100 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 523 |
| COL | LIN | SVII | J.E | TE/ | M. | | | | | |
| H. B. Moore | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10-106 |
| J. H. Bidwell | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | | 12-102 |
| O. B. Hull | 11 | 12 | IJ | 7 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10-100 |
| | | | | 10 | | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 - 95 |
| J. Laubenstine | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 8 89 |

freshments of all kinds are also always to be had on the ground. The Wheeling Club extends an invitation to all rifle clubs to come and visit their new range, and shoot friendly matches at any

The next contest here is to be an individual one between the members of the club for a beautiful table set of engraved glassware, which is to be presented to the club and engraved by Mr. Otto Jaeger, also a member of the club, and an artist in the line of eneraving of unusual excellence

The contest will be at the long range at the park, fifteen shots, t \$00, 900 and 1,000 yards each.

W. Owl.

WHELING, W. Va., June 5th.—We have had a rifle contest to-day between members of the Wheeling Rifle Club for a Sharp's long range rifle, valued at one hundred dollars. The prize was put up by the club, and only the members of the club competed, The shooting was at two hundred yards, off-hand, Massachusetts

target, fifteen shots per man. The following is the score target, atteen snots per man. The following is the score:—
C. E. Dwight. 10 9 11 911 11 12 10 7 701 11 11 11 0 9—132
B. H. Babcock. 11 9 12 9 13 8 10 10 8 9 11 11 10 12 11—119
R. S. Stewart. 22 7 12 70 10 10 10 10 10 18 11 7 9 11 11—14
T. H. Damah. 8 7 10 9 11 12 10 11 10 3 11 9 8 7 12—138
Wm. Jones 5 5 11 12 9 8 10 10 9 11 6 9 10 8 12—139
Otto Jaeger 10 9 8 8 9 10 7 9 9 11 11 7 10 5 7 7—122
Jas. Roberts. 10 8 6 6 6 9 11 7 8 8 4 5 12 7 7—142

W. Own. EUGENE CITY, Oregon, June 18th .- Rifle contest with the anpended score. Conditions: 100 yards; five men on a side; shots each; Creedmoor target; 3-inch bullseye:—

CRESWELL.

| W. Scott | | | | 3 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 4 - 33 |
|--|----|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|--------|
| C. Stevenson | | | | 4 | 3 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4-40 |
| C. Jackson | | | | 5 | 3 2 | 3 2 | 2 5 | 4 4 | 4-31 |
| C. Stevenson C. Jackson L. Gay | | | | 3 | 3 3 | 2 4 | 4 8 | 3 4 | 3 - 32 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | 174 |
| 20142 | | | | | | | | | 117 |
| | |) | EUG1 | ENE. | | | | | |
| R. Scott, capta | in | | | 3 | 4 4 | 4 3 | 3 4 | 3 4 | 4-36 |
| R. Scott, capta R. Campbell I. Stevens C. Horn J. Niddleston | | | | 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4-36 |
| I. Stevens | | | | 4 | 4 4 | 4 5 | 4. 4 | 5 5 | 4-43 |
| C. Horn | | | | 8 | 4 4 | 3 5 | 3 4 | 4 4 | 3 - 37 |
| J. Niddleston | | | | 2 | 4 4 | 3 8 | 4 4 | 4 3 | 4 - 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Planta alaska kan | | | | | | | | | |

Each club has won a rifle match, and the third and deciding one will be shot on the 28th inst. Both clubs are in their infancy, but are vigorous, and intend to try the longer ranges soon. The Creswell team used muzzle-loaders and the Eugene team breech-

THE TRAJECTORIES OF SPORTING RIFLES.

T is astonishing how few persons, even those thoroughly educated, and with some experience with the rifle, have a correct idea of the curve made by the rifle ball in its flight through correct idea of the curve made by the rife ball in its flight through the air. Those who have met the proverbial "old hunter" will recall how many of them will tell you their rifle shoots "straight" for 150 or 200 yards. Having recently made experiments to ascertain the trajectory, with varying charges of powder and weights of ball, by means of paper screens placed at intervals of 25 yards for a 200 yard range, and thinking it might interest some of your rifle readers I append the table of results below, which, by a cureful examination, will explain itself. I was destrous of trying other standards of sporting rifles, such as Winchester "G model, and others, but could not get hold of them at the time."

"Testectaries for worth blank distance of 200 wards, barymeter.

others, but could not get note of them at the time.

Trajectories for point blank distance of 200 yards; barometer

24.65 inches; temperature 40 degrees to 50 degrees Fahr. April

26th and 27th. Heightof foresight above center of bore, 70 inch.

| | с | HARG | e. —— | HEIGI | IT IN I | NCHE | ABOY | ZE LIN | EOFS | іспт. |
|-----|--------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| No. | Powder, grs. | Ball grs. | Proportion, | 50 yards, | 75 yards. | 100 yards. | 125 yards. | 150 yards. | 175 yards. | 200 yards. |
| 1 | 114 | 275 | $\frac{1}{2.41}$ | 4.1 | 5.6 | 6,4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 0 |
| 2 | 114 | 320 | 2.80 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 0 |
| 3 | 107 | 300 | 2.80 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 0 |
| 4 | 105 | 275 | 2.62 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 0 |
| 5 | 105 | 800 | 2.85 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 0 |
| 6 | 105 | 320 | 3.05 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 0 |
| 7 | 105 | 340 | 3.20 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 0 |
| 8 | 70 | 405 420 | 5.70 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 11 0 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 0 |
| 9 | 40 | 200 | 1 5 | | | 13.4 | | 11.0 | 6.7 | 0 |

Nos. 1 to 7—Powder used, Curtis & Harvey's No. 6. No.—U. M. Cartridge used, and No. 9 Factory cartridge.
No. 8—Springfield .45; Sharps .45.

No. 8—Springfield 45; Sharps. 45.
No. 9—Winchester "3.
Calculated to nearest 1-10 inch
Nos. 1 to 7 are trajectories obtained from same rifle, Sharps. 44:
34in. barrel, and 20in. twist, with different charges of powder and
weights of ball, using C. & H. No. 6 powder. No. 8 is a trajectory
of the W. S. 45cal. army rifle, with a 70-405 cartridge, 32.6in.
barrel and 22in, twist; as also of a .45cal. Sharps. 30in. barrel and
20in. twist, with a 27-405; cartridge. These rifles had substantially the same trajectory, as was to be expected from the proportion of the cartridge. No. 9 is trajectory of the "23 model Wine. thany the same trajectory, as was to be expected from the proportion of the cartridge. No. 9 is trajectory of the "3 model Winchester, 2iin. barrel, 44cal, and 48in. twist, with a 40-200gr. cartridge. With No. 8 was used Union Metallic amountion, and with No. 9, the Winchester ammunition. The experiment No. 9 was unsatisfactory, as there was a strong cross wind blowing, and I was unable to get the light ball through all the screens and on the travers. I was manue to get, the ingli out intrody a fit the section. It is given as far is it goes. I had expected its trajectory would be as flat as No. 8, but when I reflected on the short barrel and light ball, the result seemed reasonable.

The trajectories of Nos. 1 to 4 are practically the same up to 200

yards. The lighter balls of Nos. I and 4, though starting out with a higher velocity, are overtaken by the heavier ball of No. 2, and reach the 200 yard point at the same instant. Nos. 5, and 7 jave trajectories gradually rising with the increase of weight of ball. No. 81s substantially the trajectory of all rifles, which the base the same instance to the same trajectories.

70 and 77gr. shell, with similar bullet. On another day I found To and Tigr. shell, with similar bullet. On another day I found the Sharps Alocal, midrange, rose at the highest point, Hien, as that it likewise, with the 70-370gr. cartridge, has substantially the same as No. 8. Nos. 1 to 7 are with hollow-fronted balls. No. 41 have used a great deal very successfully on game, using one sight up to 200 yards, aiming low on the animal. For distances between 75 and 150 yards I have also used, last year, No. 7 on elk and bear. To show the effect of changing the point blank, from 200 to 150 yards, I append a table of these curves, reduced to the 150 yards point blank.

Trajectories for point blank distance of 150 yards, with all conditions the same as in the previous table. Foresight, .70 inch above center of bore.

| | | С | HARG | Е. | HEIGH | HT IN | INCHE | S ABO | e lin | E OF | HOHT. |
|---------|-----|--------------|------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2088591 | No. | Powder, grs. | Ball, grs. | Proportion. | 50 yards. | 75 yards. | 100 yards. | 125 yards. | 150 yards. | 175 yards. | 200 yards. |
| - | 1 | 114 | 275 | $\frac{1}{2.41}$ | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0 | 2.7 | 7.1 |
| | 2 | 114 | 320 | 2.80 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 0 | 2.7. | 7.2 |
| 3 | 3 | 107 | 300 | 2.80 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 0 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
| 1 | 4 | 105 | 275 | 2.62 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
| 1 | 5 | 105 | 300 | 2.85 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 32 | 2.5 | 0 | 2.9 | 7.6 |
| 65575 | 6 | 105 | 320 | 3.05 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| 5 | 7 | 105 | 340 | 3.20 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 0 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| 3 1 | 8 | 70 | 405 420 | $\frac{1}{5.70}$ | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 0 | 4.6 | 12.6 |

No. 1-Calculated to nearest 1-10 inch.

No. 8—Springfield. 45 eal. rifle. Sharps. 45 cal. sporting.
The higher initial velocity of No. 1 is shown in the flatter curve
from 50 to 125 yards, over the heavier ball of No. 2. Nos. 3 and 4
appear to have the same curve, though the different powder-ball proportion should make a higher velocity for No. 4. So No. 2 should have as flat a ourre as No. 3 for same reason, it would appear. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were loaded without lubricant and would not answer for hunting. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 would all answer for hunting, sighted for a point blank of 150 yards. No. 8, should be sighted for a point blank of 100 to 125 yards to compare with the previous numbers.

previous numbers.
These trajectories were taken with great care, each being the average of four or five shots, all agreeing with cach other within three-quarters of an inch. They also are substantiated by previous experiments made, before the screens were proporty leveled up. It is a very correct way of taking trajectories. Much more so than the one heretofore used by me. By previous experiments I had considered the trajectory of No.4 to rise seven laches instead of six and a half, as the table shows, for a 260 yard wolth blank. point blank.

As will be seen, these trajectories were taken with a baromet-

Toget an idea of the induced, a difference of pressure be-tween the latter pressure and the pressure near the sea level, say When the factor pressure and un pressure near the ear rever, say 30 inches, I will compare No. 1 of above tatiles with a trajectory, developed, for a rifle using the same powder-ball proportion, by a corresponder (" \mathbb{C}^{N} ") of the London Field, during the late rifle trials by the Messrs. Holland. That trajectory, being calculated for its height above a line from the center of bore at the muzzle to the center of bullseye, instead of above line of sight, the trajectory of No. 1 is accordingly corrected for the height of the fore sight above the center of bore, and the comparison will be as fol-

| | Number. | Caliber. | Powder grains. | Ball grains. | Propor- tion. | 50 Yds. | 75 Yds. | 100 Yds. | 125 Yds, | 150 Yds. | Initial velocity. |
|---|---------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| ĺ | 10 | .450 | 115 | 280 | 2.43 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 0 | 1.830ft, persecond. |
| | 1 | .440 | 114 | 275 | 1 2.41 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 0 | |

The powder used in each trial is the same (Curtis & Harvey, No. 6); the powder-ball proportion is about the same, but the barometrical pressure in one case is 21.85 inches and in the other supmetrical pressure in one case is 21.85 inches and in the other supposed to be about 30 inches. This would appear to be too much difference of trajectory for the difference in pressure, but I cannot see what other influences caused the difference. In these experiments I was surprised to notice how little influence on trajectory was caused by a marked difference recessary in elevations on Vernier scale between Nos. 1 and No. 3 or 5, which means a very decided increase in velocity is necessary to flatten the trajectory a very little. The rifle used in No. 10 is supposed, from its make, to have a 28th. barrel with a 30th, twist. That used in No. 1 had a 31th, barrel and 20th, twist. Could the difference in length of hardy feerings to the experiments under North, Feering and

1 had a 34in. barrel and 20in. twist. Could the difference in length of barrel (referring to the experiments made by Major Farley on proper length of bore, alluded to in a former article) account for any of this difference in velocity?

The finitest trajectory, reported by the Messrs. Holland in their experiments, is that of a 4.60 cal., using 165 grains of powder and 330-grains bullet, which, reduced to a 150-yard point-blank, and allowing for height of foresight above center of bore of half inch, is as 1010ws:—

25 Yards. 50 Yards. 75 Fards. 100 Yards 125 Yards. 150 Yards. 150 Locks. 1.4 2.4 3.0 2.5 Barometer supposed to be 30 Inches.

Proportion of powder to ball 1 to 2.65; a very high proportion t which, with the heavy ball, gives high velocity (near 2,000 feet per second, doubtless), too high to be measured with their instru-

In conclusion, it is hoped our riflemakers will put up on their ranges a system of paper screws with which to obtain the exact trajectory curve of each of their standard rifles. The cost is triting; nothing, however, in comparison to the satisfaction it would give the sportsman, if he knew exactly how his rifle shoots wound give case-point-blank distances. A few shots with each cartridge would determine it accurately, with the screens carefully arranged and their zero (0) points carefully marked.

It appears from these tables the highest point of these curves is between 100 and 125 yards, and not at near two-thirds the dis-

as believed by Major Morrill and other rifle authorities. In think the true distance, with a high velocity, is about 85 per cent. of point-blank distance, and that the rise is no more than one-tenth note after passing the 105-junt point. This secords with previous experiments, as also with the late ville trials near tondon. May 28th.

Pachting and Canocing.

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FIXTURES.

| July 8-Yonkers Y. C. Reg | ratta. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| July 13-New Bedford Y. C. | . Commodore's Cu |
| July 13-Seawanhaka Y. C. | Corinthian Cruise |
| July 14-Quincy Y. C. Char | nnionship iteratta |

July 14—Quincy Y. C. Championson negrata.
July 15—Now Bedford Y. C. Cruiso.
July 16—30 Refracisco Y. C. Annual Cruiso.
July 17—San Francisco Y. C. Annual Cruiso.
July 17—For Francisco Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 18—Quiser City Y. C. Harbor Cruise.
July 21—Salem Bay Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 21—Salem Bay Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 31—Bayerly Y. C. Championship Races, Swampscott.
July 31—Bayerly Y. C. Championship Races, Swampscott.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

THE annual spring regatta of the E. Y. C. was sailed from Marbiohoad Rock on the 33d ultimo, the entry being one of the fluest ever seen in the bay, and as the day opened the fluest ever seen in the bay, and as the day opened there was, therefore, every prospect of 14 fair trial rispect. The wind, however, proved so variable and shifted so unexpectedly that the race, though extremely exciting at times, and one of the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on record, hardly proved which bout was the most successful on the order of the successful of the successful of the provided the provided that the provided hardly the successful of the provided hardly provided the provided hardly and the pro

Sailing Length.

| Name and Owner. Ft. | ln. |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Rebecca, Com. Joy 76 | 0 |
| Phantom, Vice-Com. Hovey 93 | Ü |
| Foam, T. Lennie Boardman | 6 |
| Haleyon, Charles J. Paine 81 | 0 |
| SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS, | |
| | 0 |
| Latona, Duelley L. Pickman | 8 |
| Clochette, W. Lloyd Jeffries | 0 |
| Brenda, James L. Little | 6 |
| Sylph, A. C. Wheelwright 50 | 0 |
| THIBD CLASS SCHOONERS. | |
| Dream, Greely S. Curtis | () |
| Hermes, Messrs. Robins & Quincy | G |
| FIRST CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS. | |
| | 0 |
| Anna Augustus Hemenway | Ü |
| Active, Charles P. Horton | 6 |
| Addie V., Marshall K. Abbott | 6 |
| Wayward, J. W. Wheelwright 45 | 0 |
| Madeap, Walter Cabot | 0 |
| Enterprise, F. E. Peabody | 0 |
| Husper, W. H. Forbes | 0 |
| Imperia, Charles A. Parker | 6 |
| Viva. Geo. W. Benson | 0 |
| Siren, L. H. Keith 40 | 0 |
| SECOND CLASS SLOOPS AND CUTTERS. | |

looking very handsome under a cloud of canvas and her outer "high this lime Phanton, under Marblehed Rock, set an enormous ib topsail, ready to go for the line, but in an instant the topumst broke short off, and the sail full into the water alongside; she, however, cleaved away the wreek quiotity, and started within time, though hampered somewhat by the wreek and pernasnonity into the properties of the work of the properties of the As they passed the club stanter, they met the big schooner Daranties, standing on and off with a reef in her mainsail and ny-log-lib down. The boats were three to goldwest the start:—

| | H. | AL. | S. | | 11. | M_{\perp} | S. |
|------------|------|-----|-----|----------|-----|-------------|----|
| Active | 11 | 43 | 52 | Siren | 11 | 48 | 29 |
| Hesper | 11. | 44 | 15 | Imperia, | 11 | 48 | 30 |
| | | | | Meta | | | |
| | | | | Wayward | | | |
| Clochette | 11 | 45 | 36 | Madcap | 11 | 49 | 45 |
| Наісуоп | 11 | 46 | 29 | Latona | 11 | 50 | 13 |
| Addie | 11 | 47 | 34 | Sylph | 11 | 51) | 16 |
| Form | - 11 | 47 | 52 | Phantom | 11 | 50 | 35 |
| Viva | 11 | 48 | (0) | Anna | 11 | 51 | 30 |
| Enterprise | 11 | 48 | 04 | | | | |

Entorprise ... 11 48 64 Release and Anna was fined at the whistle, she being handleapped some few seconds by starting late. Clockette crossed under working sail, but som sox stayssan and jib topsan and ran off very fast, gaining on all but the big sobconiers. Lingons seemed to liy over the water, taking the lead at once, and rapidly opening the gap between berself and the rest of the fleet. The Dundless turned to lecompany the fleets to leaving, but was rapidly dropped until she shock out her rests and sent up a balloon judges, the the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless in the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless in the fleet's between the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners. The Dundless is supplied to the fleet's fleetoners and the starting the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners. The Dundless is the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners. The Dundless is the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners. The Dundless is the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners. The Dundless is the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners. The Dundless is the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fleetoners are supplied to the fle

Y. C.; the steamer Addita and achooner Adrieome, of the Boston Notes and Stilly, of the St. H. Y. C., in well as many longers, At income the Stilly, of the St. H. Y. C., in well as many longers, At income the Addition of the Still Stills, and Egle at 1155 to 100 to 10

| | Actual | | | Actual | Correct |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| | H. M. S | Time. | | Time. H. M. S. | H. M. |
| on. | 5 18 41 | 5 18 41 | FORTIL | drew out, | |
| 011++ | 3 20 (10) | D AS UE | | | |

| ١ | Sylph 5 Mera 5 Latona 5 | 30 | 87 89 | 5 | 15 30 | 51 | 8 SCHOONER Brenda Clochette. | 5 34 | 88 out. | 5 | 83 | 404 |
|---|-------------------------------|----|----------|---|----------|----|------------------------------------|------|------------|---|----|-----|

Shadow...4 20 23 4 20 17 [201]

Shadow...4 20 23 4 20 17 [201]

Shadow...4 20 23 4 20 17 [201]

Shadow...4 20 23 4 20 17 [201]

Shadow...4 20 23 4 20 17 [201]

Meta, Halepon and Hesper entered protests against Phantom for running through the fleet. Brenda protested against Meta for forcing her on to the stake, but withdrew the protest on the analysis of the stake of

THE POLYNIA.

THE POLYNIA.

THE steam yacht Polynia was launched last Wednesday I from the yard of Messrs. Ward, Statton & Co., at Newburg, N.Y. The new land of Messrs. Ward, Statton & Co., at Newburg, N.Y. The new land was launched last Wednesday I from the yard of Messrs. Ward, Statton & Co., at Newburg, N.Y. The new land was land to the property of the proper een twists, while the deck line has not been plinched in the least to accomplish this. The amount of bollow is just the thing, more would have been too intel, been would have been too intel, been for speed and beauty. The frames int woll art, altording a clean for speed and beauty. The frames int woll art, altording a clean to speed the speed of the spee

as an interesting experiment, trials with the Polynix, differing only as to seriese employed, might and muon to our knowledge on this interesting point, and possibly to the speed of his own at the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of the production of a diarrand bandsome job and in giving satisfaction to the owner, and an analysis of the production of a fair and bandsome job and in giving satisfaction to the owner, and the production of the prod

The dimensions and scantling are as follows: 157ft. over all, 152ft. on deck, 158ft. water-line, 190ft. kod, 15ft. beam, and 10ft. hold. Draft of water, including shoe aft, ffft; draft of the body 17ft.; leak freeboard 5ft. Sin.; overhanging aft ffft, and forward 10ft. extreme. A short bowepit projects beyond the atom head, and the stem head, the state of the state o

Mainmast 55ft, above rall, foremast 46ft, and mizzen 44ft. Smolectack 17ft, high and 4ft diameter. Bugine halted lift, long, and the two cabin hatches 5ft, square each. The engines are of the triple compound type, similar in arrangement to the later ones of the White Star steamers. The high pressure cylinder is in the extraction of the White Star steamers. The high pressure cylinder is in the cabineties of the arrangement of the star steamers. The sceam chests of the latter take the extraction of the condenses forms a portion of the englise framing on one side. We cannot devote too much praise to the banksonic castine of the various devote too much praise to the banksonic castine of the various devote too much praise to the banksonic castine of the various entitle of the english of the star of the condense of the praise. They may readily stand as a sample of good and faithful worknumbility, and have been put together not to see how much could be made on them, but how strong and thorough a lob the bould be made on them, but how strong and thorough a lob the bould be made on them, but how strong and thorough a lob the bould be made on the star of the sta

be about 100 bs, and they will consume; to a coast of the energopacy 40 tons. The shalt is of steel, fin. diameter, turning a wheel of Ward, Stanton & Co.'s own pattern, \$11. diameter and Hard and the stanton of the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of the construction has been adopted. The constant of the machinery space. A most excellent system of construction has been adopted. The constant of the cons

yef sufficiently strong build. There is such a thing as mathing a vossel stronger than necessary, though the fault is at least in the direction of satiety. Mr. Bennett is to be congratulated upon the soundness of the work that is being turned out for him under the general supervision of Mr. Henry Steers, and it ought to redound to the credit of Messar, Ward, Stunton & Co. Business firms which give you more than the laws actually call for are scarce mane tore honesty than by the gain of a few dollars, and therefore may success attend them in their undertakings. The Polymia was successfully launched June 30th, Miss Mary E. The Polymia was successfully launched June 30th, Miss Mary E. Ward, the daughter of the head of the firm, doing the christenbows first founded water. Captain Marin Lyons is to take command, and Capt, Geo. Datid, brother of "the Wanderer's Dand," will be defined officer. The yatch is now receiving her einstead will be commissioned about the indied of the firm on the law of the succession of the month.

mand, and Capt. Geo. Daind, brother of "the Wanderer's Band," will be clief officer. The yacht is now receiving her engines and outflt, and will be commissioned about the middle of this month.

The Latters Crin.—The club book for 1839 recals a very price of the client of the commissioned about the middle of this month.

The Latters Crin.—The club book for 1839 recals a very control of the client of the cl

Grichet.

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DEATH OF JAMES SOUTHERTON. - Cr. cketers everywhere will bear DEATH OF JAMES SOUTHERTON.—Cr. eksters every where will hear with regret of the death of this well-known and much respected Surrey player. His famous professional cricketing career extended over a period of thirty years, and it was not until he had reached a ripe old ago that he was "bowled by death's uncertage ball." He was select but a short time, but on June 12th he was select with an Strange of the player of the burst and this selection was except the selection. ripe old ago that he was "bowled by destits unerring ball." He was sick but it a short time, but on June 12th he was sicked with an attack of congestion of the lungs, and this sectarre was so severe that he died at his house, "The Cricketers," at Mitchan, Surrey, Eug., on June 10th. Southerton was born at Petworth, in Sussex, Norember 10th, 1821, but was removed when three months old to Mitcham, in Surrey. This "man of many counties" has played for no less than three, namely, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire. Originally he played for Sussex for his batting, but he soon developed such a wonderful decree of ability as a slow bowler, that of late years he adopted Surrey as his county under the residental qualification. His delivery was slow round-arm twisting, and of good length; and his great success and fame because with the surface of the first time in the match of the What Surrey as the Adopted Surrey as his county understanding, and of good length; and his great success and fame because with the surface of the first time in the match of the Surface of the Hambledon Club, etc. It was not till 1870, when forty-two years of age, that he appeared for the first time in the match of the

reason, namely, for the Players against the Gentlemen. In 1872, Southerton obtained no less, it was stated, than 30 wickelss nearly all in matches of note, and therefore against good players. In 1875, also, he is recorded to have bowled 6.639 belts altogether during the sesson. On April 20th, 1875, he became "mine heat" of the Cricketor's Inn, on Mitcham Green, but he was by occupation a halviresser, and was a popular, temperate, pleasant and well-informed man on cricket matters, and a favorite with

HILLIAM STATES IS, CANADA.—This motch will be played in Phil. adelphia during the latter part of September, and, thanks to the cricketing association of both countries, promises to be the grand-

cricketing association of both countries, promises to be the grand-est international conest ever played between them. American Centuriuss.—On May 29th II, C. Sinonals scored 12 runs in a match, Hamilton 18. Trinity College; and on July 20 Goorge M. Newhall scored 180, not out, for Young America vs. Raltimore.

ONORDIGAS PR. ONUTEO FALLS.—Played at Oswego Falls, N. V.,

June 29th, and won by the former by one run on first innings

| ONDNI | |
|--|---|
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Castle, b. Smiddy | e. Laycock, b. Smiddy 4 b. Wright |
| Harrison, b. Fayette | b. Wright |
| Hollworth, c. and b. Smiddy. 5 Nowick, c. Bachus, b. Smiddy., 0 Humphries, c. and b. Fayette. 1 Tickner, b. Smiddy. 4 | not out |
| Field, c. and b. Smiddy | Wide, 1; byc, 1 2 |
| Total31 | Total30 |
| OSWEGO | FALLS. |
| Smiddy, b. Milward | Laycock, b. Milward. 1 Lobbly, b. Newick 1 Carr, not out 2 Wright, b. Milward 0 Extras—jeg-bye, 1 1 |
| J. Bachus, c. Newick, b. Mill- ward | |
| NEWARK 08, MANHATTAN (2d),- | The formal inauguration of the |
| new cricket grounds at Newark | |
| the occasion being an interestin | g match between the Newark's |
| | |

first eleven and the second eleven of the Manhattens. The locathat leaven and the second eleven of the Mannattans. The location is one of the fluest in the country, overlooking Newark Bav. The tract of ground covers thirty acres, in the center of which about four acres have been graded, a part being sodded. A very about four acres have been graded, a part being sodded. A very well arranged club house has been recently erected, and the club well arranged club house has been recently erected, and the club well arranged club house has been recently erected, and the club

| ton14 | 3 7 4 | J. |
|---|---|-----------|
| Hull, b. Jackson 8 Knight, Jokkson 6 Orton, c. and b. Jackson 1 Williams, not out 1 Heumingway, b. H. Tucker 0 Hallis, run out 1 Byes, 2; wide, 1; no balls, 3. 6 | b. Jackson 10 b. Jackson 1 l. b. w., b. Jackson 0 b. Ames 1 b. Jackson 7 not out. 3 c. and b. Jackson 0 Byes, 7; leg-bye, 1; wides, 2, 10 | PROTOH S. |
| Total 83 | Total 81 | 11 |
| First Innings. MANH | ATTAN. Second Innings. | C. |
| H. Tucker, run out 1 | not out | |
| J. Tucker, run out | b, Boofe 0 run out 31 | O.B. |
| ford | e. Borrie, b. Hallis | |
| Castle, b. Hallis 4 | c. Hall, b. Borrie 14 | |
| Torry, l, b, w., b, Boote, 1 Ames, l, b, w., b, Hallis 1 | b. Borrie 4 | m |
| Griffen, run out 0 | b. Borrie 5 b. Boote 1 Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2; wides, 5. 12 | T. |
| Paul, not out | b. Boote | R. |
| byes, a: teg-nye, 1; wides, a. la | Byes, a; leg-byes, z; wides, a. 12 | 11 |
| Total 45 | Total 91 | |
| Merion vs. Baltimore.—The fi | irst match of the Baltimore tour | w |
| was played at Ardmore, Pa., fon J | | E. |
| by one innings and 23 runs. Scor | re: | |
| MER | | T. |
| C. Morris, b. Oldham 41 G. Thayer, b. T. Smith 6 | C. E. Haines, st. Reese, b. T. | B. |
| J. B. Thaver, Jr., b. T. Smith 0 | W. R. Evans, c. H. Thomas, b. Smith 0 W. Baily, not out 6 | E. |
| J. B. Thayer, Jr., b. T. Smith 0 G. Ashbridge, c. Winslow, b. | b. Smith 0 | |
| | W. Baily not out 6 | |
| F. Baily, run out 2 S. Law, b. Oldham 3 | Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2; no bull, 1 8 | W |
| W. Stroud, b. T. Smith 41 | | |
| A. Baity, b. Oldham 0 BALTI | | D |
| First Innings | Second Innings. | R |
| R. Winslow, b. S. Law 0 | not out 8 | S. N |
| A. M. Curey, b. J. B. Thayer, | | G |
| A. Ridgley, b.J. B. Thayer, Jr. 0 | b. J. H. Thayer, Jr | C. |
| | | B |
| T. Smith, b. J. B. Thaver, Jr. 5 | b. S. Law | |
| F. R. Reese, b. S. Law 0 | | F. |
| - Oldbam, b. J. B. Thaver, Jr. 6 C. Gambrill, b. S. Law. 0 | c. C. Haines, b. Law 0 c. C. Haines, b. W. Baily 2 c. J. B. Thayer, Jr., b. S. Law 0 | A G |
| 6. V. Thomas, run out 1 | c. J. B. Thaver, Jr., b. S. Law 0 | ,It |
| B. V. Thomas, run out 1 H. Thomas, b. Law 12 | b. S. Law | D |
| O. Ridgley, not out | Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1 | S. |
| | - ho | |
| Total 34 | Total | М |
| | | M |
| BAI/TIMORE | Mald- Wick- No | |
| Balls, Runs | | |
| T. Smith 112 54 | 7 5 0 1 | S. |

10 3 4 16 1 5 .

| | | | V-1 114, 11 | | | |
|----------------|--|---|---|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| 24 35 5- | T. Smith, c. J. Pease, b. c. New- Hall | MORE, H. Bic C. A. (B. V. ' H. The | lgley, b. Jambril Phomas, omas, b. | D. Newla | all 7 wball 4 | |
| e y t | Oldham, b. C. Newhall | O. Rid Bye, 1 | gley, b. ; leg-by | D. Newba | 65 | |
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| - h | Total402 | | | | | |
| y | DORIAN PS. BALTIMORE.—Thir | | | | | |
| e | was played on the Germantown | ground | s on Jul | ly 2d, and | | |
| f | DOR | IAN. | | | | |
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| - | W. P. Shipley, b. H. Ridgely. 23 E. Hartshorne, b. Oldham 19 | A. Cha | am | ldbam | 0 | |
| 8 | E. M. Jones, b. Oldham 25 | Byes, | | yes, 5; wic | | |
| 5 | | TRST I | SHIRE | | | |
| 0 | J. E. Carey, run out | Total Total 50 AN 18, BALTIMORE—Third match of the Baltimore's lour yed on the Germantown grounds on July 24, nud resulted effect of the visitors by one limings and 112 runs:— DOHAN. Ary, 1, b, w, b, Wins 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, | | | | |
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| 3 | Oldham, c. Winslow, b. Jones. 2 H. Ridgely, c. Winslow, b. | | | | | |
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| 7 | ANALYSIS O | F BOW | LING. | | 43 | |
| 4 | Ralls. | TRST II | Zuns. | Maidens. | Wickets. | |
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| | T. Winslow 90 B. V. Thomas 66 W. P. Shipley 6 E. M. Jones 12 | | 8 | 1 | 2 0 | |
| 3 | Umpires-Messes. Montgomery Merion vs. Manhattan.—Play | and Br | omhead | . Pa., July | 3d. and | |
| 8 | won by the former by 211 runs. | The fu | llowing | is the scor | ·e:- | |
| 9 | Dr. Hurlburt, b. Law 10 | F. L | . Raily | T. Date | 80 | |
| s | S. Hostord, b. Law | T. Coy | ne, b. F Hson, no | L. Baily. | 3 | |
| 50 27 | C. W. Jackson, run out 14 | Byes, | 2; leg-by | es, 2 | 4 | |
| 0 | Dr. Hurlburt, b. Law | 102 | | | 117 | |
| 8 4 | F. L. Baily, b. Norley | Hoo | per | n out | 25 | |
| 0 2 | G. C. Thayer, run out 54 John B. Thayer, Jr., c. Jack- | Georg H. Say | e Ashbr | idge, not | out. 13 | |
| 3 | sou, b. Norley | W. C. Byes, | Lowry, 7; leg-b | Jr., not or yes, 2; wh | t 4 les, 4 13 | |
| 2 | C. E. Haines, st. Morris, b. | To | tal | 1 . 1 | 398 | |
| 3 | F. L. Baily, b. Norley. 21 A. L. Baily, b. Norley 22 G. C. Thager, run out. 64 John B. Thuyer, Jr., c. Jack Son, b. Norley 22 G. E. Haire, 19 S. Law, b. b. w., b. Hooper. 42 C. E. Haires, st. Morris, b. RUSS AT THE FAL Manhattan 23 Merion 12 ANALYSIS O | 29 32 | 41 41 | 49 60 100 | 108 117 | |
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YOUNG AMERICA DE PORT HOPE.—Port Hope, Ont., July 8th.—
The Young Americas defeated the club of this place by one innings and four runs. Port Hope, first limings, 37; second innings, 64; total, 101. Young America, first innings, 105.
—There were more matches played during last week than was ever known to be in this country; in consequence, many scores will have to wait over until next week's issue.

NOTES FROM NORTH TEXAS.

FORT WORTH, Texas.

B EFORE leaving this place I must pen one or two little incidents, and perhaps moralize a little on one or both of them. Traveling as much as I do I cannot afford to stop at high-priced hotels, but usually seek some quiet boarding-house, kept by a good, motherly old lady, usually a widow with one or two pretty daughters, or some retired, talkative old gentleman. Such places nearly always afford me excellent accommodations, and at much lower rates than the hotels. To find such, when I stop at a strange place I leave my valise and other plunder with the railroad agent at the depot and go out prospecting. I arrived at Forth Worth at 1 P.M., but felt so eager to examine the rocks and artesian wells that I broks for them at once, and became so engaged that the boarding-house was forgotten until dark. It was then too late to look about much. Procuring my valise at the depot I stopped soon at a tolerably appearing place called the United States Hotel. On entering it I did not fancy the looks of things, but concluded to try it at least till morning. The men in the office, gathered around a stove, seemed the roughest sort of railroad laborers; took supper, which was tolerable enough, and called for a room. Liked the appearance of things in this room hardly better than what I sawin the office; still I went to bed on a shuck matraxs with shuck pillows, which rattled at a great rate whenever I moved. There was nothing else in the room, not even a chair. I cursed the barbarous stopping-place and determined to shake its dust off my feet as soon as I could. After breakfast, which was a tolerable one, I walked out to reconnoiter. Soon found a nice looking ways afford me excellent accommodations, and at much

establishment, though it appeared not quite finished. Entering it and inquiring the price of board and lodging, was told it was \$1 aday. Everything I saw pleased me very well, and I was still more pleased when the rich tones of a piano fell on my ears from a room adjoining the office. But I would not decide to stay until I saw what sort of room they would give me. Was shown one. It was nicely carpeted, had a beautiful little bed, a table to write on, nice washstand, bowl and pitcher, and several clean towels.

My new place has pleased me more and more. It is really a delightful place.

Thave before spoken of the complete blending of the Northern and Southern element in Texas. They live so closely together here, that you cannot at all tell which is which. There are all sorts of close relations existing between them. To-day I found a one-armed Confederate soldier and a one-legged Yankee soldier in the saloon business together, and both got shot in the same battle. They are flourishing. The old soldiers on both sides living hereabout go there to grow merry together. It is rich to hear them fighting over their old battles again. I took part in one of these pleasant engagements, and drauk more beer than was necessary; still, I obtained no inconvenience from it, save a little fullness about the stomach. It is a great deal more pleasant, Mr. Editor, to fight battles with beer than with cannon balls and bullets. Have tried both ways thoroughly, and speak ex eathedra. This complete blending of the Yankee and Southerner in Texas is a very pleasing thing. They see how and another's heads off. The stubborness with which each side stood the blowing off of heads seems to have begotten a mutual respect, which is readily turned into friendship. So complete is this melting together in the form of the contry will never injure it, but the wretched into friendship. So complete is this melting together in the first of the contry will never injure it, but the wretched into friendship. So complete is this melting together in the firs

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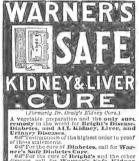
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9 A.M.
Col. Pt & Whitestone, 7.55, 845, 10, 11.35 A.M., 255, 3.55, 4.35, 5.58, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 0.15, 10.35 P.M.
255, 3.55, 4.35, 5.58, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 0.15, 10.35 P.M.
Flushing, 6.37, 7.35, 1.45, 5.25, 7.10 P.M.
Flushing, 6.37, 7.35, 1.45, 5.25, 7.10 P.M.
Flushing, 6.37, 7.35, 1.45, 5.35, 7.10 P.M.
Flushing, 6.37, 7.35, 1.61, 1.65, 5.37, 7.10 P.M.
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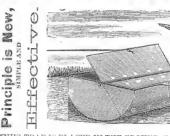
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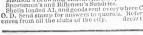
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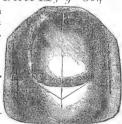
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NGLING is the only one of the three principal field sports of England that is entirely free from the stain of what, for want of a better word, I shall call flunkeyism. The stupid lad, with more money than brains, who yearns to be, or be thought to be, a sportsman, finds in the showy and impressive externals of the chase, with the responsibility appertaining to its pursuit, an easier road, in the eyes of the gaping masses, to the coveted title than in the quiet, unostentatious and selfdependant science of Father Isaac. Hundreds again toil through shooting season after shooting season under the command of a keeper till their hair is gray, without an idea in their heads beyond blazing away at everything that rises within shot. But, unless it may be an occasional noodle who thinks it adds to his importance to be seen swinging a salmon rod, no one fishes "for effect." It would not pay at all. The gentle art has, to be sure, thousands of enthusiastic devotees of all classes, but each one of them goes to the river side, impelled thither solely by his own genuine love of the sport, and the most skill ful performer commands no admiration outside his craft. There is no glitter and show about the business-not enough exclusiveness about it to dazzle the eyes of the vulgar. It is supposed to be slow by fancy youths, who might, with some difficulty, distinguish a pointer from a setter, but imagine they are "shooting men." It is voted unworthy of some wooden-headed, uncultivated plutocrats, who can sit on a horse just well enough to watch, at a very respectful distance, the handling of the pack they are proud to subscribe to, and who call themselves "fox hunters,"

It is possible the comparative ease with which angling can be indulged in by the unpriviledged classes may help to rob it of that peculiar prestige (inexplicable to any one who does not know England thoroughly) that hangs around the sister sports.

You will almost invariably find that the non-fisherman, unless he be a thorough sportsman, speaks of his aversion to, or his want of skill in, the art with a ludicrous kind of conscious pride, as much as to say, "You can't expect a dashing blade like me to care about such a slow business as that? No, indeed; give me a good day's hunting or grouse shooting," The fact that his angling friend has to

give him a lead at the one and wipe his eye at the other give him a lead at the one and wipe his eye at the other is quite forgotten in the conscious superiority of the moment. But this is a phase of English life more conducive to cynicism than description, and would, to most of my readers, be meaningless. Perhaps in the dim future—in the days of the "coming crown"—when time-killing as an art has become necessary on this side of the Atlantic, besides the army of men that sport as now for their own amusement and improvement, there will be another army entering the field bent, at whatever risk of discomfort to themselves, on doing the "correct thing," I hope so. It is infinitely better than the course of life pursued by the intenses of ores of Continental Europe.

amusement and improvement, there will be another army entering the field bent, at whatever risk of discomfort to themselves, on doing the "correct thing," I hope so. It is infinitely better than the course of life pursued by the jeunesse drove of Continental Europe.

But enough. Let us take the map of Britain and glance over it with the eye of a trout fisherman.

Run a straight line from Berwick-upon-Tweed to the Isle of Wight, and the country left upon the east of that line, speaking generally, may be said to be the nontrouting portion of the British isles. By this I do not menn to say that it is entirely devoid of waters holding that most desirable of fish, but as it differs widely in its physical formation from the rest of the kingdom, the very features that form that difference are decidedly of an anti-trout order. Fens and level plains are, of course, with the sluggish winding rivers, ill adapted for such a purpose, though there are occasional exceptions. Norfolk has, I believe, one stream holding trout. Suffolk and Essex have one, I think, between them, while the group of counties that center around Cambridge are, as far as my personal knowledge and supposition go, entirely batern of this fish. There probably are some artificial, and possibly an occasional natural exception to these statements, but none in any way to affect the argument. The Isle of Wight, with its beautiful hills and valleys, has only one miserable little ditch holding trout, while from the "dun wolds" of Lincolnshire all readers of Tennyson know at least one stream pours, where "Here and there a lusty trout, and here and there a grayling," is to be found. From my own knowledge of the stream in question, though I am bound to add it is a very cursory one, I should say the "Laureate's" phrase of "Enrises of Charles Kingsley might be apt to suppose that the chalk downs of England were very paradises for trout fishermen. I was going to say the very opposite is the case, but that would be too strong. A deep-rooted prejudice against that [to m tony the Kennet, and the Itchen (Mr. Francis' invorteriver), while old Father Thames himself ranks all along his course as a trout river, or rather he receives a good many small streams, all famous for the size of their fish, and a certain number of patriarchs of fabulous dimensions known as Thames trout find their way into the baskets of a few fortunate anglers yearly, and are generally considered by the brethren, in that part of England at any rate, as the very étite among their order of fishes. One is reported this week of seventeen pounds. Of these rivers I may have something to say another time, but must now, having dismissed all the non-trouting counties of the Eastern Division, hasten northward, pass up the coast of Yorkshire, which is broken by the egress of no trout stream of note, unless it is the Duffield water, once famous for its club of skilful anglers, till I place my reader on those high table lands where Yorkshire and Dunham meet, and where with Scott's traveler in "Rokeby" he may quote as he looks down over the seenes of that romance:—

"Nor Tees alone in dawning bright

"Nor Tees alone in dawning bright
Shalrush upon the ravished sight;
But many a tributary streen
Each from its own dark glen shall glenn."
The Tees, which rises among the bleak, heathery moors
where Yorkshire, Durkam and Westmoreland comes, and

divides the two former counties from one another, has been, in the days of yore, a famous trouting stream; but alas! we are in the black country of the North, and mining and trout fishing don't agree. Ten years ago Teesdale anglers were getting despondent; how things are now I can't say. For several years in succession—visiting friends in the neighborhood—I made a two days' pilgrimage to the headwaters of that romantic stream—not so much on account of the attractions of the fishing; for, though everything to the eye bade fair for success, and artificial pollution had not reached so far up; though accompanied on each ocasion by the best fly fisherman I ever knew, persistent failure attended my efforts. Yet there was a charm about the stern widness of the surroundings; a solemn weirdness about the bleak, waste uplands, that carried the same party of us there summer after summer, to the cozy little thatched inn with its swinging signboard, that welcomed our steps at night as we returned with light baskets, and worn-out with foundering over the roundest and most slippery boulders that have over been anathematized by anglers.

To realize that this bed of polished boulders, with nexty-colored water trickling down between them, was the same river that reflected on its surface the lights and glare, the flames and furnaces of Middlesborough and Stockton was, of itself, somewhat difficult. One had also the pleasure of casting a line upon the same day at the foot of two of the highest waterfalls in England, and our principal hopes used to be centered on the dark-colored, seething pools, which churned and bolded beneath each cataract, the one about forty, and the other about eighty feet high.

I must lasten in a northeasterly direction, however, over the wild stretch of moortand famous for its immens stock of grouse, that in the breeding season resounds with their clucking and crowings and all through the summer with the plaintive cries of the curlews and pewits, till the valley of the Wear, or Weardale, lies beneath, note

scattered at pretty regular intervals all the way from its headwaters to Bislop Anckland, where the massive walls and turrets of the palace of the bishops of Durham, with its mediewed memories, look down over that dirty, thriving town.

I don't think there is a river in the world that has so many and such skillful anglers in a given space as the upper waters of the Wear, with its seant supply of wary little trout. In the days of old, before the fatal lead "hush" discolored its then bright waters, when the bishops of Durham compounded their fluctuating mineral tithes for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year and thought themselves hardly used, or long even before that, when they ranked as princes, and the country was preserved for their hunting grounds, splendid trout darted in myriads through its long, shelving pools and gently rippling rapids, what fishing these reverend lordships might have had then! Now the miner, the schoolmaster, or the parson, with their home made rods, which they swear by (and they certainly surpass anything I have ever seen turned out by a tackle maker), with their single strands of horsehair and dies tied by themselves on horsehair, with long handled and antique landing nets peculiar to the Wear, wade deep into the water and throw yards and yards of line, dropping their flies, like gossamer, in far off holes and under distant banks, carrying more art, more care and more perseverance into the craft than any class of anglers I have ever met, and with certainly less possibility of a corresponding reward; for a few small trout, running six or seven to the pound, are all that the most successful could hope for. But the glopy of the capture is enough, and these much-fished-for troutlings are certainly possessed of a very different order of intellect to their cousins in a West Virginia brook. In the days when as a schooloby and an undergraduate I used to than the banks of the Wear, I used to "fancy" myself on the strength of Southern and Western performances not a little, but my conce

bits. However, after a series of cutting and splicing and waxing he pronounced it as good a job as could be made out of such poor material, and apologized for shortening it a foot by saying it was better to have a ten foot rod, though it be an indifferent one, than eleven feet of nothing at all. They used to make all their own rods in those days upon the Wear, and for feathery lightness, for balance, and for that inexpressible connection between butt and tip that manufactured rods are so often wanting in, I have never since seen them equalled.

Then as for fishing with even the finest gut after May, no one but a blunderer or a tyro would dream of such a thing. The hair from a sorrel stallion's tail (and a North

wanting in, I have never since seen them equalled. Then as for fishing with even the finest gut after May, no one but a blunderer or a tyro would dream of such a thing. The bair from a sorrel stallion's tail (and a North Countrie stallion at that) was tied in single strands for five or six lengths, doubling it higher up, and twisting three together as the cast joined the line. You must tie your own files of course, too, on single him—a coch-y-bonder, a yellow bloa and a woodcock and orange. Wear trout were supposed to great from their watery depths Southern flies with shouts of derision. A landing net, too, you must have, as wanling is the order of the day, but, "an you love me," said the Weardale mentor, "not one of those unhealthy cabbage nets that they use in the South, that fold up in your basket, with flimsy short handles that hook onto your creel strap." Shall I tell you, genife reader, what a Weardale landing net was like in those days? In the distance it looked like a standard, on to which the angler, in mid stream, was proudly clinging, but on a close inspection it was found to be an instrument with a pole, to begin with, eight feel long, with a thing like a boat hook at the end. The net itself fastened on a wooden right would have landed Mishee Nahma, the king of fishes, himself, who scared Hiawatha so badly, if I remember rightly, or would, at a pinch, have made an excellent hammook for a moderately sized man; but no matter, to insure the respect of the blunt North countrymen, who net you at every bend of the river, it was necessary to attach yourself to one of these monsters. So much for prejudice. It was supposed to be a great help in wading. I can imagine it to have been an excellent thing for a drowning man to get satride of and come out of a deep pool on, to be sure. But chough, it was the only article in their equipment that gave me a chance to pay them back in their own coin, and I never lost the chance. It was fortunate for my Weardale friends that they were not migratory anglers, and that th

apparatus, would have been startling additions to a crowded railway carriage, and decidedly imposing on horseback.

I must not finish this sketch without allusion to the champion fisherman, not only of the Wear but of the whole of that country, as he was not only an "angler great," but a scholar, an author, and a poet.

Mr. W. was master of what was by courtesy called the "grammar school" of the little town of B—, upon the Wear; one of those old foundations of Edward VI., that collapsed, like many others of its kind, between the pressure of higher education on the one side and lower education on the other. When I saw it last it had dwindled to one boy. Solemnly the great bell on the roof used to toll out over the town and notify the inhabitants of the incomings and outgoings of this solitary being. Methodically and punctually the great piscator used to seat himself at his spacious desk, and for twelve months is said to have superintended the slumbers of this isolated individual. The plash of the river sounded ever in his professorial ears, and the juvenilé obstacle atone prevented his exchanging the rod of birch for that of hickory. The endowed school commissioners had not then swept those old defunct institutions from the face of the earth, and his exchanging the rod of birch for that of hickory. The endowed school commissioners had not then swept those old defunct institutions from the face of the earth, and his salary was secure anyhow. Human nature could stand it no more—this obstinate urchin still kept the bell telling—so at last, according to tradition, he was offered a good round sum to absent himself for the future, which left our learned friend at leisure to prosecute his favorite secure. He deltad a value of vector which is described. left our learned friend at leisure to prosecute his favorite sport. He edited a volume of poems, which sign of the natural beauties of the neighborhood for fifteen miles round, and some years before, while his school was still in existence, he had published a book on angling, which, apart from its local prejudices, was considered by the angling world as an excellent addition to its litera-

ininging workt as an exceeded addition to the mean-ture.

The friend I alluded to some time back sat in his youth at the feet or this Galilleo, and has told me many an anusing yarn about the old gentleman. One especially, I recollect; it was when he was deep in his book on any-ling, and the pupils were having a great time of it. He was especially occupied then with the plates, which he exceeded himself. The hour struck for the arrithmetic lesson, and he moved to the blackboard, chalk in hard. The boys rubbed the slates with their coat sleeves, shuffled their feet, cleared their throats and went through the usual programme that, among the schoolboys, is the prelude to any hushed mental effort. They watched the chalk eagerly in the pedagogic hand as it began its movements over the blackboard, hoping the fraction sum would not be too complicated, when belold! as the bulky person of Mr. W. removed from that position, and, with the usual last flourish of the chalk in the air, moved back to the desk—not a vulgar fraction sum, but the outline of an immense troat stretched its great length over the sacred ground. The stilled titterings that predude the coming storm roused the attention of this great preceptor. Some latent consciousness caused him to step down before the board and discover his mistake, when the sensitive risible organs, so uncontrollable in youth, gave way, and the whole school shouted with laughter till the roof rang again. Like all petty schoolmasters of the olden days, rascibility at being caught tripms was a second nature, and physical reproof came before verification that the product of the delenday, rascibility at being caught tripms was a second nature, and physical reproof came before verification and the class and so that occasion, I believe many more, flew like hail among the dodging and bobbing heads of the ire. The friend I alluded to some time back sat in his youth dries that were used in such educational establishments as missiles and, on that occasion, I believe many more, flew like hald among the dodging and bobbing heads of the youths. It was never forgotten, and to this day our old friend, whose form has long created to be a familiar one upon the banks of the Wear, is still called the "Big Fish" by that generation.

RINGWOOD.

An English angler caught a trout which had in its mouth an old rusty hook, this hook caught in his wrist, poisoning his blood, and the man died in three weeks.

Matural History.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

WOODCOCK CARRYING THEIR YOUNG.

Washington, June 12th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

WASHINGTON, June 12th.

Ethitor Forcat and Stream:—

Inotice with interest the statements in your issue of the 11th instant regarding the habits of woodcock, under various extigencies, carrying their young in their claws or between the thighs. The fact that woodcock have such a habit is, as you say, indisputable; too many reliable observers, both in this country and abroad, having contributed information on the subject for it to be doubted. As regards the exact method in which this is done there appears to be a difference of opinion, or cless, as is, probable, the moatus operandi differs with circumstances; and I agree with you that additional light in the matter is desirable. Especially interesting would it be to know if the male bird ever assists his partner in securing the young from danger. So far as I can recall he has never been accredited with this act of devotion.

Having had the pleasure this summer for the first time of verifying, with my own eyes, what before I had accepted on the testimony of others, I give the circumstances for the benefit of your readers. While watching some warblers in a small clump of pines near a little patch of ground, sufficiently moist to admit of "boring," I flushed four woodcock. Three of them, two males and a female, may be dismissed with the remark that their llight showed nothing peculiar: they went off unenumbered so far as I could see. But as the fourth bird rose, a female, I could plainly detect, tightly clasped between the thighs and close to the belly, a dark bunch of something, the effect of its weight being visible in the slow moving wings and the overbalanced body of the old bird, which appeared almost perpendicular. Had I been in any doubt as to what that something was, the old birds actions would have told the story. For, when a few feet away, she settled to the ground, but apparently without lighting on her feet, and with beating wings scuttled along the ground, using the old trick of the disabled bird which we all knows owell. I was a willing dupe and follow

Doubtless J. D. B. in the London Field is correct in suggesting that the female may, when in a hurry, grasp the young as she happens to get hold of them, and so they may appear between the tibie, the tarsi, or possibly even between the claws.

I should have added to my statement above, that I obtained not a glimpse of the legs and feet of my bird, and presume that the tarsi and claws were flexed upward so as to carry them quite out of sight, It will thus be seen how entirely different was the method adopted in this instance from that illustrated by the woodcut mentioned above, where, if my memory serves me right, the legs were represented as fully extended and at right angles with the body. with the body.

A woodcut such as our correspondent describes ap-

peared in the Scientific American,

Moodus, Conn., June 18th.

Modden, Conn., June 18th. Editor Forest and Stream:—

Last April I had a young setter dog, and being anxious to train him in the way he should go, I one day took him to a young growth on the edge of a swamp, where I had in times past often shot woodcock. I was walking leisurely through the saplings and underbrush when my dog, who was a little in advance of me, suddenly stopped, and with one forefoot uplifted made as pretty a point as I ever saw. I stood a minute, admiring the beautiful attitude he was in, and then stepped carefully toward him. He neither moved a muscle nor looked around. It was a stanch, good point. I hit the underbrush a few feet shead of him with a stick, and, just as I expected, up flew a woodcock; but her curious shape and peculiar flight caused me to look after her in wonder and astonishment. Her legs hung straight down from her body, and her flight was laborious and slow, but she had nothing in her feet. This I noticed particularly, as I have heard that woodcock, when surprised, will carry their young a short distance in their feet. She flew a few feet above the ground, and lit about two rods from me. I went to where I had marked her down, when my dog pointed and I flushed her, but this time she slot off with the whistling, gizag flight that is a characteristic of the woodcock, and was soon out of sight over the tops of the saplings. I carefully examined the ground where she rose, and found hidden in the leaves a poor little half-fledged woodcock, hardly able to crawl. This set to rest in my mind that woodcock carefully their young, though not in their feet, as some writers have said, but pressed between their legs and close to their body. I went back to the place where I first got up the woodcock running briskly along through the

underbrush. A few days after I went with a friend to this place, and the same performance was reënacted, the old bird, as before, taking the weakest of her brood to protect. On this occasion we both distinctly saw the young bird between the old bird's legs as she flew. Now was it by chance that the mother woodcock selected the weakest of her offspring to protect when she saw enemies approaching, or did she reason, and thus leave the strongest to take care of themselves? F. C. FOWLEE.

weakest of her offspring to protect when she saw enemies approaching, or did she reason, and thus leave the strongest to take care of themselves? F. C. FOWLEE.

ORNITIOLOGICAL NOTES FROM MONROE COUNTY, N. Y., 1880.—Appril 23d.—Examined nest of great horned owl (B. virginianus), built in a hole in an immense basswood tree; it contained one young owl about two weeks old. The old birds must have been excellent purveyors, for on the nest lay flesh, lish and fowl for the day's provision, viz., three very large barn rats, one young crow, one redwing blackbird and two large suckers. By way of postscript I may add that the juvenile owl is now (July 2d) in my possession—a vary handsome and well-behaved pet, with an enormous appetite.

April 24th.—Hawks evidently destroy a great many snakes and lizards in the spring, before the weather is hot enough to give full vigor and activity to these reptiles. The crops of three broadwing luzzards shot to-day were crammed with the flesh of snakes; one female redailed hawk shot vesterday had just devoured a very large snake. All had carefully skinned their pray before eating it, but had also swallowed the pieces of skins.

May 18th.—As I was scarching for marsh wrens near Lake Ontario to-day a large bittern rose from the reeds. I shot and secured it, when another flow up a few rods from me, which I also shot. On going to pick up my birds I found their nest, containing one egg of a light grayish-drab color. The nest was on a low tussock of reeds, and roughly formed of dead reeds and coarse grass. On dissecting the female I found several eggs of various sizes, one just ready for exclusion.

During the past two weeks the white crowned sparrow has occurred here in extraordinary abundance; the orchards, gardens, hedges and outskirts of wools have literally swarmed with them. During a ride of fifteen miles to-day I must have seen many thousands. This is unusual, for this species is generally much scarcer here than the white-chowned sparrow; this scason the reverse is the case. The majorit

year, and then secured a hundred, as they stayed all day.

June 14th—On visiting a sick friend to-day I was slown a nest of the house wren (T. adon) in a singular situation. A tin watering pot had been hung inverted on the branch of a pear tree. The birds had nearly filled the ean with their nest and safely reared their young. As it was close to the window of the invalid's room, much interest had been taken in the little orcautres, and many weary half hours had been beguiled in watching their movements. The number of times the young were fed were specially noted with care. On the day of my visit the parent birds carried them food thirty times in one hour and forty-two times in another.

June 19th.—While watching a pair of mourning warblers feeding their young I noticed something peculiar in one of them. I therefore secured the pair and found the female bird to be of the variety called "Macquillieraght."

one of them. It herefore secured the pair and found the female bird to be of the variety called "Macquillivragi." It had distinct white cyclids and clear gray throat, and was a longer bird than the male, which was a very high colored specimen. The mourning warbler is common in most of the low, bushy woods in Monroe and Orleans counties, but it is extremely difficult to find its nest until the young are hatched.

Peregarne.

INTELLIGENCE OF A SPANIEL.—Lincoln, Me., June 12th. Editor Forest and Stream:—Mr. C. W. Porter, of this town, while trout fishing a few weeks since, found a wood duck's nest containing ten eggs. He carefully packed eight of them in dry moss, brought them home, and placed them under a hen who in due time hatched six active ducklings, they taking to water immediatly after breaking shell. The gentleman is the owner of a fine blooded, very intelligent spaniel bitch, and upon sening the brood for the first time, obeyed her first impulse and attempted to destroy the lot. Being reprimanded, and observing her master take especial care of them, she became very zealous in protecting them during the day, and every night goes to their pen and hovers them with as much solicitude for their conflort as ever exhibited by a hen for her chickens. They take to her very contentmuch solicitude for their comitor as ever exhibited by a hen for her chickens. They take to her very content-edly, apparently enjoying the warmth afforded them by their strange foster mother. It is a peculiar sight, and we all look upon it as something quite marvellous, as the bitch is an excellent hunter, by birth and breeding an inveterate enemy of the feathered tribe.

F. C. B.

MORE PEACEABLE SPARROWS.—The following clipping is taken from the Port Huron (Mich.) Times. The occasion was no doubt an interesting one to the "ground

DITG":—
An interesting spectacle took place on Water street this morning in the shape of a battle between a ground bird and two sparrows, in which the ground bird was killed within five minutes, the sparrows driving their beaks through its head.

More Albinoes.-Painesville, Ohio, June 1st,-Editor MORE ALBINOES.—Painesville, Ohio, June 1st.—Editor Forest and Streum:—I have seen a good deal in your Natural History column about albinoes, so I send you a description of one I saw to day. It was a chipmunk, or ground-squirrel, perfectly white with the exception of the stripes on the back, which were a yellowish, dirty white. The man who had him took him from a nest containing thirteen, of which this was the only white one. While going across the fields the other night I saw a "partial albino" robin.

JAMES C. BEARDSLEE,

When do Bears Briso Fortit?—I have just seen the man who caught the young bear cubs. They were taken the 20th of February last by two men, Smith and Philander Failing, of Montague, who were gathering spruce gum in the big woods ten miles west of Lowville, on Ting Hill. They heard the cubs crying in the den, under the roots of a large tree, sent a boy with them home for shovels, axe and a gum; then, cutting open the mouth of the den, the bear attempted to defend it, but they shot and killed her. They found two cubs in the den, and took them home and kept them for three days before they got their eyes open. From that they supposed them to be six days old when taken. They were very small then, have grown fast since, and on the 20th of May one weighed thirteen and one quarter pounds. WHEN DO BEARS BRING FORTH?-I have just seen the

The Sublimity of Favil.—Lebanon, Mo., June, 1880. Editor Forest and Stream:—I noticed in your paper of Aug. 28th, 1879, a little article concerning horsehair snakes. Of course Dr. Evarts must be correct as regards horsehairs; but to my certain knowledge the human hair, under favorable circumstances, will veritably transform into snakes. A circumstance I shall state took place more than twenty years ago with an aunt and uncle of mine. They had combed in the evening, wetting their hair from the same bowl of water, and letting it remain until morning when to their surprise two hair snakes were meandering in the water—one black and the other light, corresponding to the heads from whence they came. You can easily test the matter.

Mrs. F. McC.

Per Squirable.—In March, 1879, I caught a red squirrel, and April 19th I found four young ones in her nest which were born that day; two lived and grew finely until some two months old, when Diek was caught and killed by a cat. Dilley, when some three months old, was left alone, as I let the mother go, when she disappeared and was seen no more until last winter, when I was chopping wood near the same trees where I caught her before. I reset the old trap and she was again a prisoner, and I took her from the box trap, with my hand ungloved, and placed her in with Dilley. She seemed to know her, as she did not hurt her, but would let her play around and with her. I gave her to a neighbor's girl, and she kept her about two weeks and let her go. That was about as long as I kept her with Dilley. Dilley was gone some four days last March toward the close of the honoth, and canne home, when I placed her in her cage. May 6th she had five young squirrels. As she had her liberty, she would go up stairs, when I took them and placed them in the cage. She did not like that, so I took them back several times and killed two through rough usage. I have now three nice ones, smart and lively, yet this year their eyes came open four days sooner than last year. Last year they were thirty-five days old, this year only thirty-one days, when they could see. I would be pleased to hear more from any one who has had experience with all other varieties of squirrels, black, fox and gray, etc. L. E. W.

New York, June 7th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Some few years ago, when quite a boy, I made the acquaintance of two young men just from New Hampshire. Until they came to this city they had lived in the backwoods, and it was my delight to listen to their descriptions of life in logging and maple sugar camps. Among other things I was told that in felling trees it was a common thing to find a squirrel's winter quarters stored with beech-nuts, and shelled at that. This I camnot vouch for, but I believe it to be true, as the young men were and are still of good moral character.

NEMO. New York, June 7th .- Editor Forest and Stream :

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Trout, Salma fontinalis. Salmou, Salmo salar. Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis, Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri,

| Maskulonge, Esox nobilior. | Pike or Pickerel, Esox luctus | Yellow Perch, Perca flavesco.

SALT WATER.

Sea Bass, Centropristis attratus.

Binegshead, Archowaryus probaStriped Bass, Roccus Inneatus.

White Perob, Morona americana.

Weakfish, Chuosslon regales.

Children and Chuos Children and Petanya.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FLY-FISHING FOR BLACK BASS.

FOURTH PAPER-FLY-BOOK.

A MONG the necessary adjuncts to the fly-fisher's outfit are the fly-book, landing-net and creel. The former is now made in many patterns and sizes, and of various grades of quality and material. Those with the "Hyde," or metal clip, for holding the files at full length, are the best and most satisfactory.

There is nothing better, neater, or more substantial in this line than Abbey & Imbrie's "Southside" fly-book. It is made of Russia leather, with parchment leaves, provided with the metal clip, and two leaves of heavy, portous cloth for drying wet flies. It is also furnished with large pockets, and compartments for leaders. It has a capacity for a hundred flies, and is made of a uniform quality which is of the highest grade.

The "Holbertom" fly-book of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson is one similar in style and construction, and is a first-

The "Holberton" fly-book of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson is one similar in style and construction, and is a first-rate article. The price of this book depends upon the material used in its construction, and its capacity for a greater or less number of files. One holding four dozen is large enough for all practical purposes.

A few snelled hooks should be carried in the fly-book, the new pittle upon purpose the control of the

A few snelled hooks should be carried in the 11y-100s, to use with such natural bat as grasshoppers, beetles or dragon-files, in case the artificial fly does not prove successful. Sproat hooks are the best, either Harrison & Son's or T. Hemming & Son's, the latter firm, I omitted to state in my article on hooks, somehow, make hooks every way equal to those of Harrison,

For fly-lishing, a short handled net is the best, and should be as light as possible. Those with wooden rims are as good as any, though the folding ring nets are more convenient and portable. The net should be of good depth, and of rather course mesh. When the fishing is done from a boat, the long handled net is proferable, but when fishing a stream by wading, or from the bank, the short handled net is more easily carried, and answers every purpose better than the long one.

The beginner being now provided with all the tools, it is in order to put his rod together, attach reel, reel-line and cast and proceed to business. In rigging the cast, if the leader is provided with loops at each end, and for s at each end, and to the small end of the leader is provided with loops at each end, and to drop-like, proceed as follows: to the small end of the leader attach the stretcher or tail-fly by passing the loop of the leader through the loop of the suell and over the fly, then draw together. Three or four feet from the tail-fly attach the dropper or bob-fly in the same manner, there is my the loop of the small court the loop of the y, then draw to ill-fly attach the iat is, put that is, put the loop of the snell over the loop of the leader, and push the fly through the latter loop and draw leader, and push the fly through the latter loop and draw tight; or, if the leader is not furnished with loops for this purpose, slip a knot of the leader (about three or four feet from the tail-fly) apart, and after making a round knot in the end of the snell of the fly, put it through the opened knot of the leader and draw together; this will hold firm, and the dropper fly will stand at right angles from the leader.

If, however, the gut lengths of the leader are tied by hard, close knots, instead of the slip knot or double water knot, then the snell of the dropper must be attached close to, and above a knot of the leader, by a single knot or half-hitch, a round knot having previously been made in the end of the snell, to prevent the half-

been made in the end of the snell, to prevent the half-hitch from working loose; this is probably as good and

been made in the coal been made in the coal been made in the form working loose; this is probably as good and safe a way as any.

The cast is now ready, for I do not advise the use of more than two flies. If, however, the angler wishes to employ three, the third fly, or second dropper, must be attached three feet above the first dropper, and in this case the leader should be nine feet long. But the beginner will have all he can attend to with a six feet leader and two flies. The leader having been previously straightened by sooking in water, or rubbing with Indiarubber (the former method is to be preferred), and attached to the reel-line, the angler is now armed and equipped as the law directs, and ready for CASTING THE FLY.

Casting the artificial fly is performed by two principal motions, a backward and a forward one. The former is to throw the flies behind the angler, and the latter is to project them forward and beyond. That is all there is in it. These are the main principles involved, and the first or backward motion is merely preparatory to the second or forward one, the latter being the most important.

portant.

But the style and manner of making these to "But the style and manuer of making these two mo-tions are all-important, for upon the correct, skillful and, I might say, scientific performance of them, depends the success of the angler. The main objects of the two mo-tions are, first, to get the line and cast behind the angler in a straight line, without lapping or kinking, and, sec-ond, to project the line forward without snapping off the tail-fly, casting it perfectly straight, without confusion, and causing the flies to alight first, without a splash, and as lightly as the natural insect dropping into the water. and causing the lines to alight first, without a spiash, and as lightly as the natural insect dropping into the water. This can only be done by the novice, with a short line, about the length of his rod, and he should not attempt a longer cast until he is perfect in this. When he can lay out his short line perfectly straight before him, without a splash every time, he can then venture further. But we are getting along too fast; we must go back to first principles—the two perions are

first principles—the two motions.

The backward and forward movements are each made

The backward and forward movements are each made in about the same length of time, but while the former is a single movement, the latter is a double one; that is, it is divided into two motions, or parts; though these two forward motions are made in the same length of time as

is divided into two motions, or parts; though these two forward motions are made in the same length of time as the backward movement.

I will now try to explain these movements more explicitly, but it is extremely difficult to convey the exact idea without diagrams.

The prospective fly-fisher having his rod, reel and cast in readiness, stands near the bank of the stream, with a clear space of lifteen or twenty feet behind him. Having the line about the length of his rod, to begin with, he takes the book of the tail-fly between his left thumb and forefinger and structhes the line taut; then by waving the rod slightly backward over the left shoulder, and at the same time releasing his hold of the tail-fly, the line straightens out behind him, the right elbow meantine being held close to the body, as the backward movement is made with the wrist and forearm entirely. The position of the right hand during this portion of the cast is with said hand grasping the rod lyust above the red (the reel being at the extreme butt, and on the under side of the rod), and with the reel and palm of the hand toward the angler, the thumb looking toward his right shoulder. When the line and leader are on a straight line behind him, which the beginner must learn to judge and time exactly, without looking behind him, be brings the rod forward with a gradually increasing rate of speed, until the rod is slightly in advance of him, say at an angle of 15° off the perpendicular; then, for the first time, the right elbow leaves the body—and, at the same time, the rod is turned in the hand in the oppisite direction, that is, with the back of the hand to ward without stopping the motion of the rod, the right arm is projected forward to its full extent and on a line with the shoulder; this is the second part, or motion of the forward movement; and consists in merely following the direction of the flies with the tip of the rod, so as to ease their rapid flight and allow then to descend without confusion, and to settle upon the water noiselosely and two motions, as the military have it, or according to

and two motions, as the unitary have is, or according to the formula of time as above given.

Sometimes these movements are made straight backward and forward over either shoulder, or over the head, but the best way is to make the backward movement over the left shoulder, and the forward over the right shoulder, the line thus describing an oval or parabola; by

this method the flies are not so apt to be whipped off, and

this method the flies are not so upt to be whipped off, and it is withal more graceful, more en reple.

But these various ways of costing all come into play at certain times and under peculiar circumstances; and the rod will be held more or less to one side or the other, or more verifically, as particular circumstances or emergencies demant. For the notice must remember that there are trees and buskes and rocks and winds to contend with in fir-fishing, and, moreover, as he becomes proficient he will choose his own style of easting, for no two anglers cast the fly exactly alike. Then there is the sidewise cast, where the line is not thrown helind the angler at all, but to one side or the other; but I have not space nor facilities here to enter fully into the merits and details of the various ways of casting; they must be learned by practical experience.

We will now presume that the tyro has perfected himself in casting a short line, and can throw his tail-fly into his hat nearly every time at a distance of fifteen feet—and right here let me say, beware of the angling brig who declares that he can cast his tail-fly into a glass of water at fifty feet, every time; It can't be done. Also fight shy of the long-range fisher who insists that he can cast a hundred feet with ease. It can't be done. The longest cast, with a single handed rod, I ever saw, without "loaded" flies, was eighty-one feet, and I believe the longest on record is Seth Green's eighty-six feet, while at the last tournament held by the New York State Sportsman's Association seventy feet won the first prize, When the hegimer can cast his till yin to his hat, eight.

longest on record is Seth Green's eighty-six feet, while at the last tournament held by the New York Starta Sportsman's Association seventy feet won the first prize, When the beginner can east his fly into his hat, eight times out of ten, at fortly feet, he is a fly-fisher, and so far as easting is concerned, a good one. But let us go back to our tyre, who has now become proficient with the short line, and it is time to lengthen his cast, which is done in this way: After casting, and roving his flies on the surface by zagzag, jerky motions, to the left or right, and without provoking a rise, he pulls off from the reel with the left hand three or four feet of line, and lifting his rod, slowly at first, by a gradually increasing notion lifts the leader and flies, and throws them backward over the leader and flies, and throws them backward over the left shoulder as before described. The resistance of the flies, before they leave the water, takes the extra length of line from the rod, and it is unfolded behind the angler into a straight line when he casts it forward over the right shoulder.

In this way the line is lengthened at every cast, if necessary, until the maximum or desired distance is reached. But the angler should never let his flies touch the ground behind him, but must so time the movement as to propet the line forward at exactly the right moment to prevent this.

Another caution: The angler should never attempt to

this.

Another caution: The angler should never attempt to cast his lies by main strength, for this will accomplish nothing but confusion, and it takes but little force to retrieve or cast the flies, with a well-made, springy and pliant rod. The rod, moreover, must never be carried back over the shoulder to a distance exceeding ant angle of 15° off the perpendicular, for the backward throw is really accomplished by the time the rod is in a vertical position, and this might be said, also, to a certain extent in regard to the forward movement or cast proper; for by the time the rod is 15° off the perpendicular in the other direction (in front) the main part of the cast is made, and the second part of the forward movement is only to follow the flies with the point of the rod, to ease their flight as above mentioned; this latter part of the floward cast can no more aid or extend the flight of the flies than "pushing" on the reins can increase the speed of your horse.

Thave now in the fewest words possible, and in the simplest manner, endeavored to explain the "mystery" of casting the fly, and I trust the beginner will be able to understand it. It is shoot impossible to describe the art clearly and satisfactorily by mere words. One hour with a good fly-fisher will teach the novice more than a hundred written pages. I have purposely omitted many little details of nicety and precision, which would only tend to confuse instead of enlightening the beginner in the noble art of fly-fishing.

Cynthiama, Kg., July 2a.

BLACK BASS VS. TROUT, Another caution: The angler should never attempt to

BLACK BASS VS. TROUT,

LAWTONVILLE, Ga., June 22d.

"Strings such a difference there should be "Twitt tweelle dum and tweetle due." The tweelle dum and tweetle due. The tweetle dum and tweetle due old controversy revived anent black bass and trout, and finding also some rather peremptory and umpleasant doubts from Dr. Henshall and other gentlemen concerning former articles written by myself for your paper ("Black Bass" and "Black Bass Fishing"), I must ask you to hear me.

In one of those articles I stated that a black bass proper in the South. I now

ing former atteies written by mysell for your paper ("Black Bass" and "Black Bass Fishing"), I must ask you to hear me.

In one of those articles I stated that a black bass proper could not be found in any stream in the South. I now reiterate that statement, and say that I will stand or fall on the scientific evidence of the best informed ichthyologists in the United States, the two fish (Al. Salmoides and C. atrarius) to be dissected together.

I want this vexed question set at rest, I shall be set at rest, forever. It is true that we have a fish at the South called trout, which, to superficial observers and to those who are not to the "manner born," look like black bass, and blie at all things that his congener will, including, of course, the fly, but which are no more black bass than they are salmon. It is true that they exist side by side in some streams, but in no Southern stream. They can be found in Kentucky and Missouri together, and even in Tennessee, in waters that empty into the Ohio, but in no others. The moment you cross some roaring brook in your pursuit of speckled troat, which brook swells some river that empties into the Adantic, good bye to all black bass fishing. Thore never was a black bass in any stream that empties into the Adantic south of Maryland. And there never will be.

Dr. Henshall speaks of the striped base (R. edipsopo) as never weighing over two pounds. Now this is unkind. I believe I first had the hour, through the solicitation of Chas. Hallock, Esq., former editor of Forest and Stream, of introducing the freed water striped hass to the notice of the public. No notice were striped hass to the notice of the public. No notice were striped has to the notice of the public, No notice were striped has to the notice of the public, No notice were striped has to the notice of the interests of scientific ichthyological nonenclature. Something, indeed, for the truth, if it can be found in this captions, deceiving world. Nothing for trumph, for if I am wrong I earnestly dosire to be see

right. But to our muttons, or, rather, revenouz les

I stated in one of my articles that the striped bass (R.

right. But to our muttons, or, rather, revenouz les paissens.

I stated in one of my articles that the striped bass (R. clysops) was often found of the weight of six pounds. I caught one in the Missouri River, twenty-live miles below St. Louis, that weighed nine pounds. I stated these facts in my article, and Dr. Henshall must have read it. They are caught in the Green River, in Kentucky, the Dector's own State, weighing five pounds. I must infer from these data that the Doctor, like Herbert, "who never saw a black bass," must have never seen a fresh water striped bass. Fish are amuzingly deceifful creatures. I've seen a wary old trout come up to my roach, smell it, and back away gracefully; and, indeed, with a fine look of scorn on his upturned nose. No man shall ever say of me that I endeavored to mislead the readers FORESTA ND STREAM, or, that I made a mendacious statement wilfully and knowingly. I have tried to do my duty with all the light that is in me; iff have failed, the fault lies not in good intentions; though Byron says that a certain place, unmentionable to ears polite, is paved with bricks made out of good intentions. Howthat may he, no gentleman has ever yet disputed my bare word. In calculating the purity of a river, the scum and foam cannot affect the general result.

Dr. Henshall writes with discriminating severity about mingling the names "rock bass," grass bass," calico bass," etc., etc., in one chaotic mass. He is right. A rock bass is the "red-cye" of Kentucky, the goggle-eye of the Western States and the rock bass of the North. He is a true bass, notwithstanding his thick, short anatomy. And he is something of a fish, too. Under favorable conditions. I have caught them with a minnow, with three strands of C silk, a light bamboo rod and No. 9 salmon trout hook, when they would prove to be game and plucky to the last; those weighing two pounds giving fully as much trouble to capture as black bass of the Same weight. The "raw mouth" perch in Southern waters is his congener. They are caught i noment whether we can our southern ast at standards, as a consider M. pallithes, or trout juit, as the time has surely come in our natural history that we must be accurate in our nomenclature, we beg to state our belief that our fish ought to be called "green bass." Different in anatomical structure, different in fins, different in times and mode of feeding, our green bass are not black bass, but an entirely different fish.

feeding, our green bass are not black bass, but an entirely different fish.

From close observation, I should say that we have at least four varieties of the Southern fish, while I never say but two kinds of bass, the black and yellow. These, indeed, differ in different streams; being long, slender and elegant in form in some streams, as short, thick and inelegant in others. In some they will not touch crawifsh, while in others It is the only bait with which you can catch them. I know streams in which the common angle worm is most killing; again, in others, the fly is the most certain lure.

Hear the conclusion. Misled by a similarity of mouth, and, to some extent, form, many well meaning but mistaken persons call our green bass black bass. Many Southerners call them trout, and trout they will be with them until the end of time. Mark my words. We have no black bass in the South, and no rock bass. We have the green bass, the speckled perch, the true perch (red-iin), jack, raw mouth perch, and, I beg to retract, in

have the green bass, the speckled perch, the true perch (red-lin), jack, raw mouth perch, and, I beg to retract, in one stream that empties into Flint River, the rock bass. This is the list of our game fish, and we positively have no more in fresh water. More anon. Yours fraternally, St. Clair.

Our correspondent refuses to be convinced against what he conceives to be the evidence of his senses, but we fear that the advocates of the "green bass" are championing a hopeless cause, for the ichthyological experts of the city are against them.

CANADIAN SALMON ANGLING.

NEW YORK, July 12th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Yer the information of any of your readers who may be contemplating a trip to the salmon rivers of Canada, I would say that a friend in St. John writes me that salmon anglers are having a tedious time waiting for the arrival of fish; that some of the lessees of the Nepissiguit have left that river tired out and unsuccessful, and that the New York club are having no better success on their new purchase of fishing grounds on the Metapedia and Restigouche.

The inclosed slip from the Albany Evening Journal, from Mr. Dawson, one of the disappointed, shows an equally disappointing experience for the anglers on the Upper St. Lawrence sulmon streams, and goes to confirm what I have previously said, viz. that while one man may one year leave home about the 5th of June, reach a salmon stream, remain there a week, make a good score, and be back at his occupation in two weeks, at a cost of \$150 for traveling expenses, the chances are that in nine years out of ten he will either have to leave the river without killing salmon, or wait from two to five weeks at a cost of three or four times \$150, to say nothing of cost of rods, flies and other appurtuances. Many years' experience has shown me that nothing is more irregular than the arrival of salmon in Canadian rivers. One year

cost of rods, flies and other appurtenances. Many years' experience has shown me that nothing is more irregular than the arrival of sulmon in Canadian rivers. One year parties waited on the Nepissignit from the middle of June to the 1st of August. All fishing seasons for anadromous fish are "unsartin."

I write on this subject because two or three friends of mine (with \$150 each, hardly gotten and scrimped out of small salaries) were crazy to have me lend them my salmon rods and gear in the beginning of this season, so that they might waste their money and scennly two weeks of vacation in a trip to Canada for salmon. They are now glad that I dissuaded them from going, unless they could get away for at least a month.

could get away for at least a month.

I have noticed that an early year for salmon is often followed by several late years. No woman is more fickle than salmon in some of their habits.

I was glad to see in the Herald the other day an edi-I was giad to see in the Herma the other day an edi-torial remonstrating against and ridiculing the habit of some calling themselves anglers of taking trout only three to five inches long. I believe that a law limiting the size of trout, "had in possession dead," to let us say six inches, would be no more "impracticable" (as you call it) than are the game laws generally. Something must be done to stop this wholesale infanticide, or there must be done to stop this wholesate infantence, or there will soon be no trout even for the present generation. Artificial culture will not make up for the slaughter; it will only stimulate the greed of these pot fishermen (if pot fishermen will please excuse my slaud-ring their comparatively homorable designation) to greater boasts of

not fishermen will please excuse my slandering their comparatively honorable designation) to greater boasts of catching 200 to 300 infant troutlings a day; and some of them printing their detestable exploits. Why in Vermont a man proudly showed me seventy-five of these poor little fingerlings, which didn't weigh three pounds in all. I told him he ought to be tried for child nurder. Put the hand of the law, as well as the scorn of all decent anglers, on such fellows.

Manilattan, Mr. Dawson's letter is as follows:

MANILATTAN, Mr. Dawson's letter is as follows:

MANILATTAN, and the six of the same of the most important factors in the trade of the Provinces is seriously affected. The salmon season (commercially) opens about the middle of May—the eatch gradually increasing from that time on to the close of June, and then rapidly falling off to the last of August, when the netting season is practically over. Although there is a run of small fish (from half to two-thirds the average weight) during the last fortnight of August and the first week in September, but few are netted. This year the season opened inauspiciously. During the first fortnight, and down to the 15th of June, the catch did not reach one-twentieth of that of last year at any one of the most prolific stations. The count at Tadousac, up to that time, was only twenty fish, against 500 last year, and very nearly this proportion was returned from Campbelltown, Dalhousie, Miramichi, etc., and from several of the most famous points on the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency was extended from the north shore. But this early deficiency

fish, against 500 last year, and very nearly this proportion was returned from Campbelltown, Dalhousie, Miramichi, etc., and from several of the most famous points on the north shore. But this early deficiency was expected to be made up later, and the fishermen continued to draw their seines hopefully, but to no improvement up to the 7th inst., when the nets at several points were taken up in despair,

"In conversing with dealers at Quebec to-day, I gathered a few facts which may be of interest, as showing the extent of the famine. One small dealer received and shipped more fish the first four 'days in June last year than during the entire month this year, and A. Fraser & Co., the largest dealers in the Province, report a like deficiency—their receipts and shipments falling off from millions of pounds to thousands. This firm have been in business for sixteen years, and really instituted a new era in the trade. Up to that time fresh salmon found their way to only a very few places in the States. Now they are sent to almost every considerable town as far West as St. Louis and Chicago. During the season the amount of fish shipped to the States reaches into the millions of pounds, and is really one of the most important and profitable articles of Provincial traffic. Last year Messrs, Fruser & Co. sold their lish, packed in ice, for from five teacher. prontable articles of Provincial traffic. Last year Messrs. Praser & Co, sold their fish, packed in ice, for from five to eight cents a pound, at Quebec and Montreal. This year the price has at no time been below twenty cents, and the quotation will be twenty-five cents hereafter. No single fact could show more conclusively the great deficiency of the season.

"In a lone conversation will be

deficiency of the season.
"In a long conversation with Mr. Fraser, I found him,
like the rest of us, quite at sea in regard to the probable
cause or causes of this unparalleled deficiency. With
others, he thinks that the unusual quantity of ice in the
Gulf may have had something to do with it. He believes, comers, ne tunnss that the unusual quantity of ice in the Gulf may have had something to do with it. He believes, however, that the unusual number of sharks that have shown themselves in the vicinity of the best fishing grounds have had their influence. He thinks so from the fact that many of the fish taken in the seines appear to have been bitten. If the sharks do not destroy the salmon they may frighten them back into deep water, and thus prevent them from passing into the rivers. Porpoises have also shown themselves in unusually large numbers, and may also have had their influence in keeping the fish back from their natural haunts. But these are mere conjectures, and the mystery is rendered all the more mysterious from the fact that while the salmon are thus scarce codish are more abundant dered all the more mysterious from the fact that while he salmon are thus scarce codfish are more abundant than for many years. Why should not the same causes operate upon both fish allke is a question which will open a wide door for discussion. It is a serious problem how far this non-appearance of salmon on their usual spawning grounds will affect the future supply. It is barely possible that the late run will be larger than usual. "Of course salmon anglers are quite as much disappointed as the net fishers. So far as I know they have had but very poor success thus far, with no cheerful prospect during the fortnight which yet remains of the

pointed as the net fishers. So far as I know they have had but very poor success thus far, with no cheerful prospect during the fortnight which yet remains of the season. All who are interested in the general subject of fish and fishing will be cutious to watch the outcome of this unparalleled barrenness of the usually prolific waters of the famous Gulf."

Canada—Montreal, July 9th.—At the present time there is good fly-fishing for bass in the Richelieu River near St. Johns, Quebec. The best grounds are in the rapid waters below the eel weirs. Some four pounders have lately been taken there. The owner of the weirs, Peter Thuutte, or Duvalle, is a good guide for those waters. Are all bull frogs young duck destroyers? Last evening my boatman, Thuette, observed a young black duck struggling in the water among the reeds, and went to its assistance and found that a large bell frog had siezed it by the head, and held on until Thuotte took them both out of the water and killed the frog. Among my catch last evening was a 14 pound sucker, who rose to the surface of the water and took the fly.

STANSTEAD.

GODBOUT SALMON ANGLING -Godbout River. Province Guebec, June 27th.—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know what sportsmen are doing in this locality in the way of salmon fishing. So far the result has been anything but satisfactory for a stream of such renown as the "Godbout."

renown as the "Godbout."

There seems to be a scarcity of salmon along the whole of the North shore of the St. Lawrence, as even the net-fishermen have not been doing much up to date. The season has also been much later than usual, and instead of getting salmon here about the 7th of June, as we generally do, the first fish killed was on the 16th, and for

more than a week after the fishing continued poor. With the last spring tides, however, they began to run in and prospects are brighter, and possibly I may have some good scores to send in July.

I give you below a statement of two weeks' fishing, by two rods, as also weight of heaviest fish caught by each. To snake up for the want in number, the fish so far are larger than in former years and have averaged several pounds more bounds more.

Rod No. 1.—Mr. John Manual, of Ottawa. Number of

Rod No. 1.—Mr. John Manual, of Ottawa. Number of fish, 45; total weight, 714 pounds; largest fish, 29 pounds; smallest fish, 8 pounds.
Rod No. 2.—Mr. David Law, Montreal. Number of fish, 23; total weight, 371 pounds; largest fish, 30 pounds; smallest fish, 8 pounds.
Total catch, 67 fish; weight, 1,085 pounds: average weight, 16 pounds.

NAP, A. COMEAU.

THUNDER BAY TROUT.—Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont., June 21st.—I inclose you a pencil outline of a genuine brook trout caught, unfortunately for sportsmen, in a net in Thunder Bay this A.M. Weight and size marked G. T. M.

The fish measured 234in, in length, 124in, in girth, and weighed 4 lbs., 151 oz.

Vermont—Belvidere Corners, June 30th.—I have been here several days, trout-fishing in the streams running into the "Bog," and can report good success. This town it beautifully situated among the mountains, and a veritable paradise for bear hunters. Mr. Curtis Brown, one it beautifully situated among me mountains, and table paradise for bear hunters. Mr. Curtis Brown, one of the most prominent men here, is a successful hunter, and has scored his full four dozen black bears, and expects to add several more to that number soon.

STANSTEAD.

TIM POND.—Following is a note from Eustis. Maine. June 21st, addressed to Mr. J. Warren Tuck of this city, who first make known to our readers the attractions of Tim Pond. We fear that the fishing there will not last many seasons if 300 fish in five hours is to be the approved catch :-

catch:—

I am having some company now; have twelve men from Sabattis, near Lewiston. Dr. Hill has not yet arrived, but is coming as soon as he can leave his patients. A party of four—Dr. Hill's friends from Biddeford—left here a week ago. They caught on the 11th, in five hours, 300 good-sized trout. They went away feeling good. Evidently the Forest and Stream is read by the right class of people, as shown by the result of my notice in that in many ways valuable paper. But my four cabins class of people, as shown by the result of my notice in that in many ways valuable paper. But my four cabins have not yet been crowded, and Tim Pond seems as full have not yet been crowded, and this found seeins as the of trout as an English pudding is of plums, and they appear to bite better than they did last year. I have never known game in the woods so plenty. Every party has seen wild deer on their way from my house to Tim Pond. I now have a buckboard path from the house to the pond; I now have a buckboard path from the house to the pond; I also have a nice saddle horse for those in ill health. M. W. Mead has recently repaired and refurnished the hotel at Kingfield, where you called last summer. He and his wife know how to keep a neat, clean, home-like hotel. The table is well-furnished with the fresh, sweet products of the country and the viands of the Boston market. It is a first-class place for you or any one to leave your family while at Tim Pond hunting and itsing. Clark's stage runs daily from Farmington to Kingfield on arrival of trains, and Clark will send parties of any size by private teams to my farm house.

KENNEDY SMITH. KENNEDY SMITH.

field on arrival of trains, and Clark will send parties of any size by private teams to my farm house.

KENNEDY SMITH.

WAS HE MIXED?—Camp Kenebago, Indian Rock, June 27th.—Editlor Forest and Stream.—I was very much surprised on reading my Forest and Stream. Has sery much surprised on reading my Forest and Stream this morning to find the article dated Little Boys Falls, Magalloway River, and signed K. C. Now if K. C. has an idea of giving the Farmachenee Lake another "puff" I should advise him to take the trip he pretends to have taken, and see if he cannot get a better idea of the "lay of the land," for it is plain to be seen by any one acquainted with the country that K. C. never was there. I have been on the Magalloway River, between lakes Umbagog and Parmachenee, quite a nutaber of times—by boat, on snow shoes and on skates—and it is news to me that the Metallock ponds lay several miles to the east of the river. The first Metallock, as it is called, surely is on the west side, in full view of the river, and the upper is on the cast side, nine miles above the lower, but instead of being several miles from the river it is not over ten rods, hidden from sight by a high bank. When K. C. gets to Joe Danforth's carry, as he calls it, he gets entirely lost, as John Danforth's camp ("Camp Cariboo") is a strong five miles from this place; and if you have an idea of raising Johnny by shooting I should advise you not to trust to small arms, but to take a cannon along with you. This small arms formerly owned and run in connection with the Lindsey Pond Camp by Spoff Flint. This year Mr. George Lewis is the proprietor. The camp is balf a mile from the river landing and two miles and a half from the lake. The carry team is still kept there, and I suppose the shooting arrangement brings it there, and I suppose the shooting arrangement brings it there, and I suppose the shooting arrangement brings it there, and I suppose the shooting arrangement brings it there just the knew serys mum who had been to the lake this season, a

Fr. LAWRENCE BASS FISHING,—New York, July 12th.— I have frequently been puzzled to know where to spend the summer, and, at the same time, have the pleasure of

| Since the control of the control o 5,024 Greatest day, July 17th, 1879. Fish with fly, 353.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6th.—Black bass fishing at Nine Mile Point, in Lake Ontario, (a fourteen mile drive from the city), is unsurpassed just now. Two gentlemen were fly-fishing there a few days ago, and caught over a hundred good fish. The fishing is good only when the wind is blowing toward shore.

E. R.

BLACK BASS.—Tent "Hancock," Banks of the Delaware River, July 4th.—Will you confer a favor on the disciples of "lke Walton," and more particularly to the lovers of black bass angling, and let them know that there is such a place as Narrowsburg, on the Eric Railroad, about one hundred and twenty miles from New York, on the Delaware River, where there is no finer fishing in the Northern States. Black bass are not only in abundance, but are perfection, both in regard to weight and flavor; none of the soft flabby kind that are in ponds. The river is only three hundred feet from the depot, with grassy slopes on both sides shaded by some of the most majestic sycumores in the country. Talk about sport! Just find jovial John Ruff, and get him to go with you for a day's fishing excursion, and I will guarantee that no more pleasant company, better fishing, nor finer bass, can be found anywhere. The village is one of the old fashioned kind. Pleasant and comfortable, with just enough of modern improvements of the outside world to leave one nothing to wish for but for it to continue. There is but one hostelrie of ye olden time, kept by Marray Brothers, who I can promise will give all one can desire, both of comfort and of sport. Take a day off and go up there, and if you are not satisfied, send your bill to me and I will settle.

WILLDUGHBY.

NEW JERSEY—Riverside House, Forked River, July 91h.—We are now having fine weakfishing, and during the past week quite a number of New York gentlemen have been enjoying the sport at this popular resort, among whom were Messrs. E. C. Fox, Thos. H. Spaulding, A. G. Walker, G. Lewis Ring, F. W. Mead, S. T. Knapp, and a number of families. The average catch per boat has been from 23 to 40 fish, weighing from 14 to 4 pounds each. The Riverside House being situated directly on the water, and in the immediate vicinity of the best fishing grounds of Barnegat Bay, offers superior inducements to families or gentlemen fond of the sports to be found in our bays. House open all the year.

A. B.

July 12th.—One of our yachts, the Mattie, with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Spaulding and Mr. J. L. Kirkland, has just come in with eighty-nine fine weakinsh, the largest catch of the season so far. They were caught in the bay near the Riverside House, the ladies in the party catching nearly half of them. We look for fine fishing from this time forward. A. B.

FLY-CASTING.—Canton, N. Y., Juty 5th.—Reading your article on ity-casting in last week's Forest and Stream reminded me of the interest taken in that part of the State shoot at Rochester, last season. I offered a boat and fixtures, valued at sixty dollars, as a prize for dycasting, open only to those who had never won a first prize at any State contest. The prize committee wrote me, requesting me to allow them to place it where they pleased, saying they had already secured prizes for flycasting. I consented, and the result was such that I do not care ever to give away another.

J. H. RUSHTON.

J. H. RUSHTON.

J. H. RUSHTON.

A RECOVERED HOOK.—Clinton, Conn., July 5th.—I
went out fishing June 3d, using worms for bait, two
hooks on a gut leader, hooks three feet apart. I was fishing in a deep pool when I snagged my hook, evidently
catching on a submerged log. After trying to clear it,
I concluded to break it. I did so, breaking the leader
where the second hook was joined on, leaving both hooks.
Was out again the 22d, and happened at the same pool.
At the first cast I took a nice plump trout, fully one
pound in weight. Inagine my surprise on unhooking
him to find a hook well down in his stomach and my three
feet of broken leader hanging from his mouth. When I
loot the hook: it was a large stout wire, but when I took it
from the fish the wire was not larger than a small fly

hook, and would easily powder up between thumb and finnook, and would easily powder up between thumb and finger like black lead. I forgot to say that there was but one hook on the recovered leader. The upper one is probably sticking in the log. I was put on with a loop, and a pull by the fish easily drew the leader through. The fish was plump and gamy, and appeared to be none the worse for having had a hook in his stomach nincteen days. From its appearance the hook would have been entirely consumed in ten more days.

C. W. R.

Hish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

NO. VIII -- THE SEX OF SEVERAL EELS.

O-DAY, June 13th, there was a gathering of a few men, who came to the President's room, by invitation, to witness the dissection of several alleged male eels which had been on exhibition as such for some time, and to determine the fact if it were possible to distinguish the sexes with certainty while the fish were still alive and unopened, as asserted by Prof's. Jacoby and Cattie. Dr. Hermes, Director of the Berlin Aquarium, furnished the eels from the stock which has before been alluded to in these columns, and which were sent him, as male eels, from Trieste by Jacoby himself, and the dissection was to be conducted by no less a person than Dr. Virchow, the celebrated naturalist and one of the first anatomists of the world. The spectators were Herr von Behr, President Deutchen Fischerei Verein ; Dr. Hermes ; Herr Haack, Director of the Imperial Fishcultural Establishment at Hueningen; Mr. Fred Mather, of the United States Fish Commission : Prof. Torgioni Tozzetti, of Italy; Herr von dem Borne of Berneuchen, and one or two others, Prof. Goode being absent in Dresden.

Dr. Hermes stated that he had received the eels, male and female, with full directions how to distinguish the sexes, but that it was very difficult, and he would try to select them to the best of his ability, and taking one from the glass tank, he said : "Here is a male." The eel was thirty-eight and one-half centimeters long, and was laid on its back, where it was held in position by an awl through its jaws, while Dr. Virchow opened its abdomen with the scissors, and all watched the verdict which proved that the diagnosis was correct, a verdict verified by all present who were familiar with the subject. No. 2 was pronounced to be a female, but, on opening, there was a doubt on account of the season and the smallness of the specimen, the eel spawning in the fall and winter months, and therefore the eggs, if there were any, were not well advanced by the middle of June, or, it might be possible that if this was a female, the eggs would not be ready to fill in a year or two; anyhow it was evident that whatever it might be it was not a male. No. 3 was also called a female, and it proved to be one, while No. 4, and last, was a male of 45 centimeters.

Dr. Hermes stated that the head of the male had a greater vertical thickness, the eye was smaller and the snout narrower, but that although he had been successful in the four cases above cited he did not feel authorized in saying that the rule was infallible. The sperm cells were then placed under the microscope and showed, with a power of about 250, very like ordinary testicle when in mass, but when spread out it was plain that the cells were sperm cells, and not fatty ones, although no spermatoza were visible. A portion of the tissue of the doubtful one, No. 2, showed nothing but fat cells, the irregular group ing of their angular forms differing widely from the regular arrangement of the eggs which were seen depend ing like long clusters from a central cord with an artery or rather a capillary, beside it, and thus ended the examination. Dr. Hermes, of course, was more confident after his successes, while the skeptics intimated that to make it certain that the sexes could be distinguished without dissection would require 400 cels to be examined instead of four. The American representative in replying to a question as to the possibility of thus determining the sexes, said : "It may be so, or it may not; the alleged differences in outward appearance are not strong enough for me to separate them with any certainty, and it is often hard to distinguish the sexes of brook trout in the summer." Herr von Behr then asked Mr. Mather if he would accept a few male eels for Professor Baird, and an arrangement was made whereby some will be brought to America when Professor Goode and staff return.

In this connection the following translation from the Zoologischer Anzeiger* of June 7th may prove interesting:

THE GENITAL ORGANS OF THE MALE EEL AND SEXUAL DISTINCTIONS. By S. Th. Cattie. Phil. Nat. Cand., Docent an der Realischule zu Arnheim, (Holland.)

As is well known, Darwin¹ has confirmed the experience of Gunther that female fishes are larger than males.

*The Zoologischer Anzelger herausgegeben von Prof. J. Victor Carus, in Leipzig. 1 Charles Darwin. Die Abstammung des Menschen, ubersetzt von Cerus. II, Thell., p. 5 u. if.

Perhaps it may be that Syrski, in the year 1874,2 has followed this rule in seeking the small cels in order to find the males, at which time he had the good fortune to find an organ which is now generally called the "Syrski organ," or the male organ of generation.3 Darsets afterward found this organ in a variety of cel known in France as Angvilla pimperneau, and Professor A. S. Packard has seen the living spermatozoa in the male Angvilla bostoniensis.4 The male cel being only about 430 m. m. long (17 inches), we need not wonder that it is found so soldom, as the young cels go in the deep water where the organs of reproduction are soon developed (six to eight weeks), and then they are ready for the spawning season, when the old cels, male and female, go to the bottom. Failing then to find the spermatozoa we must rely upon the cells of the testicle and the general listological structure of the Syrski organs to bring us the evidence of the sex.

By an examination of small cels it may be found that some have a rather broad ribbon fastened by the edge by a small fold of the skin to the swimming bladder, while the other edge is free. This ribbon goes from the liver to beyond the anal opening, and is covered with thousands of fat cells. A lobe-shaped organ, which consists of fat cells, covers the posterior portion of the intestinal canal and the ovariums.5 The eggs which I found in specimens of twenty to fifty centimeters in length were of 0.75 nillimeters. Treated with vinegar and ammoniated carnine there was a grand nucleus and also a nucleolus to be seen.

and the ovariums. The eggs which I found in specimens of twenty to fifty centimeters in length were of 0.75 mill-limeters. Treated with vinegar and amnoniated carmine there was a grand nucleus and also a nucleolus to be seen.

In other specimens fat-lobes were found, but not the broad ribbon; but in the same situation are to be found along the back part and also through folds of the inside webs, and joined to the swimming bladder a very thin transparent strip of the liver which extends behind the anal opening. This strip is furnished with bow-formed appendages, or cuts, which are 0.75 m. m. in length and 0.05 m. m. in depth, with the convex portion langing downward into the abdominal cavity. By the side of these Syrski's, or lobe-formed organs, a fine canal is found, whose duty it is to pass the seed out (sperm duct), and this shows well when injeeted with carnine. The histological structure has been examined by Frend,8 who found a network of inside webs (Balken) similar to the structure of the unripe testicles of fishes; a similar view may be observed in my own preparations in cases where the smaller specimens have been examined.

Among the larger cels which I have observed with the lobe-organs (445 m. m.) I found tube-formed cords which were filled with cells from their bases to the tops of the bow-formed cuts, and, after treating with the many different reagents, I never succeeded in distinguishing with perfect clearness the nucleus. My observations were conducted with Obj. K. Imm. Zeiss, Oc. 3 and 3.

ferent reagents, I never succeeded in distinguishing with perfect clearness the nucleus. My observations were conducted with Obj. K. Imm. Zeiss, Oc. 3 and 3.

After Jacoby, 7, von Siebold has seen such cell formations (Zellenstränge) in a specimen of an eel where the lobes were strongly defined. These cells showed a decided similarity to the sperm-cells in the testicle, and I am of the opinion that mine are the same. In no specimens which have come under my notice have there been any commatozoa. Before I began my examinations on mens which have come under my notice have there been any spermatzona. Before I began my examinations on the histiology of the testicle lobes, I considered the question whether beside the mentioned differences in this size and length there might not also be other outside signs whereby the sex might be distinguished. On this point Jacoby says:—

point Jacoby says:—

1. "One decisive point is the broader jaw of the females, in contradistinction to the narrow and tapering one of the males, or ones with the 'lobe organs,'

2. "The lighter color of the females, which is of a greenish tint on the back, shading to a yellow on the belly, while the others are of a dark green, often an intense black, always with more of a metallic luster on the sides, and which commonly show a white belly.

3. "An important outside sign is the difference in the height of the dorsal fin, the females having it decidedly higher and broader than the fish with the lobe-organs.

4. "A sign not always certain is the larger eyes of the males, while those with particularly small eyes are most generally females. Eels, with 'Syrski's organs,' have very large eyes; but also there are large-eyed females to be found."

Jacoby gives a few measurements as illustrations of

Jacoby gives a few measurements as illustrations of is statements, from the great number of eels measured y him, from which the correctness of his conclusions in be seen; but, I am inclined to consider some of his can be seen; signs overestimated, while others, not less important, have been overlooked by him. From a great number of eels, measured by myself, I am enabled to give the fol-

| Length of body. | Breadth of the snout between the nasal tubes. | Breadth of the snout between the eyes. | Length of the mouth from the middle of the eye to the end | Thickness of the head through the eyes. | Length of head from gill opening to end of lower jaw. | Height of dorsal fin. |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| MM. | MM. | MM. | MM. | MM. | MM. | MM. |
| I. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ | - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 4 - 5 - 5 - 6 - 6 - 7 - 7 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 | 8 8.5 8 9 9 10 8 9 X 9 10 X 9 10 0 5 11 9 5 10 | 8 9 9 10 9 10 10 X 10 9 10 10 12 10 11.5 | 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 85 85 87 89 40 40 41 43 41 42 X 42 43 44 45 44 47.5 | -77.5 67.5 -77.5 X 87.8 X 8 |

(The sign — means a little less, and X a little more.) a, female: b, male.

Abhandl. d. Kais. Akad. d. Wissensch. Wien, April-Heft

1874.

3. Compt. Rendus, 1875. T. 1xxxl., p. 159.

4. Zool. Anz. II. Jarg. No. 18, p. 15.

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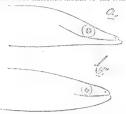
5. Zool. Anz. II. Jarg. No. 18, p. 15.

6. Zitzangsber, d. kais. Akad. d. Wissensch., Wien, 1877.—Mar.

nett. 7 Dr. L. Jacoby. Der Fischfang in der Lagune von Commachio

From this it may be seen that all females have a higher dows lin than the males of the same length of body, and probably with age this will not increase. The observation that cells with the lobe organs are large-eyed seems to me to be wanting in evidence, and not borne out by observation, but my examinations have led me to lay greater stress upon the broader mouth of the females as opposed to the small and tapering mouth of the male; not only is the mouth of the female broader, but it is even a creat deal more flattened and has more projecting (nafpetriebene) eyes, a fact to which I had my attention particularly drawn, and which I did not find in the males. The mouth or upper jaw of the males is more convex. (See cut.)

(See cut.)
If the width or narrowness of the dorsal fin, and particularly the broad flattened mouth of the females, with



their projecting eyes, together with the small convex mouth of the males be closely observed, then, with some practice, it enables one to distinguish the sexes with

some practice, it enables one to distinguish the sexes with very little trouble.

On an average I have found among every twenty cels, of from 300 to 450 millimeters in length, which I received from the fishermen, five cels with lobe organs, at least twenty-five per cent,, but when I began to notice the two before mentioned prominent marks as the dorsal fin and the mouth, and searched for male cels especially, then I found from eightly to ninety per cent, of the cels so chosen to be flurnished with the "Syrski organ," but it has been impossible for me to find any rule whereby to distinguish the sexes by the color. All of those, both male and fennile, which I examined had a white belly shading into green, with metallic reflections upon the sides.

Arnheim, April 3d.

And thus stands the vexed question at present, your correspondent merely giving the facts and leaving your readers to draw their own inferences, and prove or disprove them by experiment and observation.

-Never look a gift horse in the mouth, nor into the muzzle of a gun.

The Hennel.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

A GREAT, ugly, awkward, yellow dog—a yellow had somehow acquired the notion that a yellow dog was the embodiment of meanness.

"He is well-shaped, and has a handsome coat," said my

the embodiment of meanness.

"He is well-shaped, and has a handsome coat," said my brother.

I could but acknowledge this as I noticed his broad, full chest, lithe back and supple limbs; but he was a yellow dog, though his skin was smooth and bright.

"Look here," added my brother, litting a fore-paw; "part Newfoundand;" and he spread the webbed tees for my inspection, while the dog modestly winked and blinked his big eyes and slowly withdrew the paw as it unwilling to assert claims to merit on that score.

"Good dog! good old Jack!" said my brother, stroking his ears. "See there—what do you say to those oyes?" he continued to me, as, with a hand under the dog's closed jaws, he brought his eyes full in view.

Jarge, soft and bright they were, as a gazelle's; and with such an appealing, intense, human look I might as well call it, that I was conquered. "Good—fine," I said, laughing, "He'll do. The eyes are all right. But he isn't Prince."

"And he's a yellow dog," was the rejoinder, coupled with a quizzical grimace as the dog laid himself at my feet.

"Yes. He's not Prince. Handsome is that handsome

isn't Prince."

"And he's a yellow dog," was the rejoinder, coupled with a quizzical grimace as the dog kaid himself at my feet.

"Yes. He's not Prince. Handsome is that handsome does, though," I returned, rather pleased at this attention of the animal. Now Prince was a beauty, a splendid St. Bernard, with shining, curly, black hair—and such lovely, drooping ears—such a graceful curve to his fringed tail. But, following his predilections, he had wrought so much mischief—executating cornfields, uprooting young trees, and finally nearly undermiting the barn, that he had been bunished to the mountains. So Jack reigned in his stead.

And Jack's office as a watch dog was to bark—to bark, nuerly. He understood this, and performed the duty faithfully; his somerous voice could be heard of a clear night over a mile dwar. Keen was his seent and quick list ear—woo to the misureant who came within his range; that bark sent terror through every fiber of his being. Yet a more gentle, affectionate creature neverwas. And his sugacity in discriminating between welcome and unwelcome visitors on the piemiess was remarkable. He scenned to know intuitively who were freends of the family, and was quiet and deferential toward them—conducted himself most benignly indeed, and as it proud of the protection he could gram them.

Docile, respectful and obschent he was, except in one particular. Being especially fond of accompanying any of the family to town, where we frequently went, he was often showed to trot alongside of Major, the old roan, as he drew the buggy or open wagon, and sometimes was industed with a seat in the back of the vehicle, And there were times when his fondness for this recreation got the better of his principles, and his duty as the home guard was neglected. He would watch wistfully

all preparations for the jaunt to town, and, if not invited to follow, with drooping cars would slink off to his kennel and crouch in its doorway with his head between his paws till the buggy was out of sight. Then, with the flectness of a hound, he was on the track keeping a respectful distance in the rear till the vehicle had hearly reached its destination, when he would come forward, with lolling tongue and panting sides, and look up with such a pitful look in his great eyes we hadn't the heart to send him back. An "Oh, Jack! how could you?" would make him hang his head sheepishly for an instant, only to raise it again with a gentle, suppressed bark, as much as to say—"Forgive me!"—the hark increasing louder and louder as he circled round and round old Major and the buggy. Finding he was not ordered home he would file into place beside the horse and trot complacently all the rest of the way. One very warm day! was going to take tea with a friend in town. The buggy needed repairing; I must go in the open wagon. I took an umbrella to shield my head from the sun, Jack watched me so narrowly that when ready to start I said "Can't have you, Jack. Go to your house and be a good dog," If els thus away much disappointed, evidently. I had my fears, and looked round repeatedly, meaning to send him back on his first appearance; and it was no easy thing to turn my head, with the umbrella in one hand and the reins in the other. I began to think how docile and good he was to take his disappointment so quietly, when, all at once, he appeared beside Major. I instantly ordered him home—repeated the order before he obeyed; then drove on more rapidly—for a moment, perhaps. And Jack dashed by mo like a flash and wheeled Jimself in front of the horse, an entirely new maneuver, but one which he afterward repeated, only in extremity hower. Again I commande left for a moment, perhaps. And Jack dashed by mo like a flash and wheeled Jimself in front of the horse, an entirely new maneuver, but one which he afterward repeated, only in turned and saw the old fellow, only a few feet in the rear, scated demurely on the roadside, watching me. My command was sternly reiterated. He sped homeward, to all appearance, like lightning. But in less than a minute came a bounce in the back of the wagon, and before I could turn my head he was at my side, the sweep of his ears brushing my check—numbrella knocked at one side. A little squeal of joy, the lapping of his tongue on my rein-hand, and the victory was won—he had his ride to town, and in front of the wagon—an honor never before attained. A few short, sharp barks, as if he were chuckling over his finesse, and a roguish pat of his paw upon my knee, showed that he thought it a good joke. It was vain to say, "Nanghty dog! bad Jack!" He didn't believe it, he just winked in my face with the utmost gravity, gave a few complacent raps with his tail on the floor of the wagon, then drew himself up with the dignity of a judge, and so held himself the rest of the journey. A most amusing spectacle, a comical group, we were—his ling yellow dog and red-faced damsel (the worry about Jack had sent every drop of blood into my face) under a blue cotton umbrella—judging from the nods and grins of everybody we met.

The next week I had an engagement about half a mile distant—must ride, but did not want Jack—felt determined he should not go, so chained him and made him

The next week! I had an engagement about hat a mue distant—must ride, but did not want Jack—felt determined he should not go, so chained him and made him comfortable, with food and drink, in his kennel. He uttered such cries of distress before I started that I unfastened the chain and contented myself with talking seriously with him about staying in the house. He seemed to understand and very demurely settled himself for a par.

for a nap.

A few choice plants, of which I was not a little roud, stood on the piazza near by. Jack, blinking his great eyes solemnly, often watched me as I watered and tended

soon of the plazza hear. J. Jack, binking its great eyes solemnily, often watched me as I watered and tended these plants morning and evening. An elegant cactus (Caclus grandiflora) was in bloom. It was my pet, and Jack knew it, I firmly believe. Little did I think that I was seeing its beauty for the last time as I passed along to give Jack a farewell pat on his neck, and then with a "Good old doggie!" hurried into the buggy. Jack followed the team with his eyes till it was lost in the distance, and then deliberately walked to my cactus, thrust his nose among its spiny leaves—without wincing—and, taking its stalk in his great jaws, drew the plant from its pot, and, with a low growl, completed its destruction by stamping on both leaves and blossoms, the large crimson flowers receiving the most of his anger. This over, he returned quietly to his kennel and composed himself to sleep. My mother, at a window near, saw the whole, but could not prevent it, it was done so quickly.

Quickly,
When I returned, he hurried out of sight, and it was When I returned, he hurried out of sight, and it was several days before he would answer my kindest call. I believe he was heartily ashamed, and regretted that he had ever given way to his anger, for he soon began to show me many little kind attentions—as if in reparation. This was the first and the only occasion on which he was ever known to display a bad temper to any of the family. And he was not a destructive dog—did not tear and break things like his predecessor; neither did he steal and hide—he was no thief.

After this sad affair he was very gallant toward me. If I went out of an evening, he was sure to follow, as my guard. If, as it sometimes happened, I was belated in town, and had a lonely walk home, I was sure to meet Jack coming to escort me. And it frequently happened that when I was in town of an evening, he would slip away from home, and go from one place to another till he found me.

way from home, and go from one place to another till the found me.

At last, my father moved into town, and Jack accompanied us. The unusual stir and noise kept him continuated the state of the state he found me.

But he took kindly to his new home—soon became very fond of his new master, with whom he led a useful and a happy life for over a yeur, making good friends by day among the eustomers of the grocery store, guarding by night the barn occupied by his master's horses and eattle.

among the customers of the grocery store, guarantees and cattle.

One night the barn occupied by his master's horses and cattle.

One night Jack's master was roused from sleep by a furious bark. At first he supposed it to be his usual salute to a passing traveler. But the bark was repeated—continued—with increasing vehemence. The man aross and hastily dressed. Passing out of doors he saw nothing unusual. Still the barking went on. He unlocked the barn door—flames and smoke burst forth; the barn was on fire. He ran around to the rear door and set horses and cattle free. The faithful dog, confined to an inner room, kept up his hoarse bark amid stilling smoke. The neighborhood was quitekly alarmed, a crowd gathered, but no one dared attempt the rescue of the dog through that scorching, blinding fire. The barking went on, but fainter and fainter, till at last it ceased—nothing could be heard save the crackling and hissing of the blaze. When the flames were subdued his remains were found just where his master had left him the previous evening. The faithful creature had yielded his life a saccifice to duty.

Dear, good old Jack! He was only a yellom dog, but in life he had many admiring friends, in death many sincere mourners. It is my faith that he has gone "where the good dogs go." Shall we presume to say that the feelings, the instinct, the reason—call it what we will or may—that prompted such honest, faithful service may not be as enduring as our own feelings, our own consciousness?

IMPORTED ENGLISH FOX-HOUNDS.

IMPORTED ENGLISH FOX-HOUNDS,

We this city on Friday last for the purpose of having a look at three English fox-hound emigrants that were on bourd, on their way to a new home in Kentucky. These hounds, a dog and two bitches, were consigned to the well-known forwarding agent, Mr. A. E. Goldsmith, of 58 Wall street, and were reshipped by him to their new owner, Mr. Henry Bishop, Louisville, Ky. This trio is the most typical one of its class; that has ever been imported for American use. The dogs were selected for Mr. Bishop by Mr. George Lowe, as the best to be had in England. No dog has for so long a time been carefully bred, reared and trained in large numbers as the English fox-hound, and in many fox-hound kennels careful records have been kept of the breeding of every litter for at least one hundred and fitty years. At present there are one hundred and fitty years. At present there are one hundred and fitty years. At present there are one hundred and sixty-eight fox-hound packs in the United Kingdom, one hundred and forty belonging to England, nineteen to Ireland and nine to Scotland. Two of the new arrivals, a dog and a bitch, are from the "Grove" pack, of which, Viscount Galway, M. P., is master, and the other bitch from the famous "Dartmoor" pack, Admiral G. Parker, master. The following are the sires and dams with some brief particulars of these splendid animals:—

Gratifude, bitch from "The Dartmoor" By Lord Yarborough's Glider out of Sunbeam, sho by Royal, Jr., a great winner and said to be the best looking fox-hound ever bred, Gratitude has been bred to Choristor, by the "Meynell" Cerberus. She is a superh young bitch.

Rauble, bitch from "The Grove", by "The Meynell" Linkboy out of Bounty, is Grand-daughter of Braeelet, the dam of the celebrated Barrister and Furrier. She is beautiful in every point, with great muscular development.

Fairplay, dog from "The Grove," by "The Meynell" Linkboy out of Sounty. Bounty by "The Meynell" Linkboy out of Founty. Bounty by "The Meynell" Linkboy out of Founty. Boun

is a wonderfully fine dog and can well stand as a model for all breeders. yellow markings.

These are by far the most perfect hounds we have ever seen in this country. In despite of a long and somewhat rough voyage, the dogs arrived in fine condition, although showing signs of having been in the care of a too generous cook. They were much admired during their brief stay in this city by a number of philo-kuoas, and we congratulate Mr. Bishop upon the success of his timely nurchase. timely purchase.

SETTERS AS "SITTERS."—Mr. Jno. M. Tracy, of St. Louis, Mo., is engaged at present in painting a picture of Dr. J. B. C. Lucas' red Irish setters, Erin and Biddy.

IMPORTED LAVERACK ALDERSHOTT. -In last week's issue IMPORTED LAVERACK ALDERSHOTT.—In last week's issue we published a letter from Mr. Erdman A. Heyzberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Through an error his name was omitely we are now glad to rectify the mistake, and call attention to the fact that Mr. Herzberg is the happy possessor of which has the state of the contract of the c Aldershött.

IMPORTED BLACK AND TAN SETTER.—Mr. William Stanley, of Englewood, N. J., has recently received from Lord Minto's Kennels, in Scotland, a magnificent two year old black and tan setter dog. The dog, "Victor", was selected by Dougall, the well known Glasgow gun-maker, and now is in the hands of Mr. Ferry, of Palmer, Mass., being trained.

TORONTO DOG SHOW.—The rules and prize lists of this show can be had free on applying to Mr. A. D. Stowart, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

KENNEL NOTES.

BRED.—Rulh-Count Dan.—Mr. A. H. Moore's imported English setter bitch Ruth to his Count Dan. Bosket-Aldershott.—Mr. E. A. Herzberg's Boska (Kate II.-Pride of the Border) to his pure Lay-rank Aldershott.

NAMES CLUMED.—Earl.—Mr. T. W. Reaver, of Danville, Pa., claims the name of Earl for his liver and white setter dog, whelped Dec. 18th, 1879, out of M. Goldsmith's Polly, she by Brooks' [Bismarck, out of Chas, Launings Sherwood's Gyp, stred by Brooks hisbarts, but of Class Laminings his revoid a Cyp, sired by J. Buckloy's imported dog, Dudley, from Earl Dudley's konnels. Staughton and Endora—Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Frunklin, Belaware County, N. Y., claims the names of Stoughton and Endora for cocker spaniel dog and bitch puppies reserved out of his Beauty by his capitain.

-Rose Bradwardine .- Mr. Fred. N. Hall's, of this city. WHELPS.—Hose Bradwardine.—Mr. Fred. N. Hall's, or this city, red setter blich Rose Bradwardine (Edeho-Bess) wholped, July 2A, eight pupples, four dops and four bitches, by Mr. A. E. Godeffey's Rover II. Bdle.—ir. Vm Standey's (163 Brondway) clampion black and tan setter bitch Belle whelped, June 2wh, three pupples, all dogs, by Toledo Kennel Club's Grouse. Gussic.—Mr. W. H. Pierce's (Courtlandt Kennels, Peckskill, N. Y.) red Irish settler bitch Gussic (own sister to Lincoln and Hollyar's Arlington), wholped July 9th, 1880, fourteen pupples, cloven, dogs and three bitches, by champion Rory O'More.

SALE.—Berkley-Rhue, whelp.—Mr. Thos. A. Addison, of Chelsea, Mass., has sold to Mr. Aifred H. Bartlett, of Boston, a bitch puppy out of Rhue by Berkley.

Archery.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

New York Archery Club.—New York, July 12th.—This club has commenced to shoot again in the Central Park, and it is hoped the weather may be such as to allow them to continue regularly.

A match will be shot with the Multnomah Archers, Portland,
Oregon, Friday, July 16th, at the American and Columbia rounds,
the team consisting of four gentlemen and two ladies. The
Multnomah Archers have already shot, and we will publish the

Multinomali Archers have already shot, and we will publish score of both teams next week.

The club has accepted a challenge from the North Side Archery Club, of Chicago, to shoot the York Round with four gentlemen. The time is not decided upon, but due notice will be given.

At the last meeting, the New York Club issued a challenge to the Nottingham Club, of Elizabeth, and the Brooklyn Club, to shoot with teams of four gentlemen and two ladies at the American and Columbia rounds. Notice of the matches will be given hereafter.

Jas. W. Auten, Jr., Secretary.

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.—At the last meeting of this club it received challenges from the North Side Club, of Chicago, and the Multnomah Archers, of Portland, Organ. It also issued challenges to the Brooklyn Archery Club, and Nottingham Archers, of Elizabeth. These matches all depend upon the state of the weather and the will of the Park Commissioners, but the members are in hopes of being able to resume practice some time

CONSECUTIVE YORK ROUNDS .- M. Granger Smith, of the North Side Archery Club, Chicago, made the following record of fi

| Date. | | rrows yards, | | ards. | | rrows ards. | Total | | |
|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|--|
| | Hits. | Score. | Hits. | Score. | Hits. | Score. | HIGS. | Score | |
| June 15 | 35 | 137 | 25 | 109 | 16 | 76 | 76 | 318 | |
| June 16 | 31 | 121 | 35 | 147 | | 114 | 88 | 382 | |
| June 18 | 28 | 112 | 31 | 111 | 22 | 106 | 81 | 329 | |
| June 19 | 24 | 88 | 32 | 133 | 19 | 66 | 73 | 286 | |
| June 26 | 24 | 108 | 27 | 147 | 19 | 69 | 70 | 324 | |
| June 28 | 30 | 108 | 28 | 110 | 20 | 92 | 78 | 310 | |
| June 29 | 28 | 120 | 29 | 125 | 19 | 73 | 76 | 318 | |
| June 30 | 34 | 130 | 26 | 124 | 21 | 93 | 81 | 347 | |
| Totals | 231 | 924 | 233 | 1,005 | 158 | 685 | 623 | 2,614 | |

Average total shots, 78. Average total score, 327. All of these were in private practice, with the exception of those of June 18th and 19th, which were the winning scores in club shoots, where to save time shooting was simultaneous, a great disadvantage at saxty yards. The drst 100-yards score is Mr. Smith's at that distance, and the total score of 382 his best to

date.

ORITANI ARCHERS.—July 8th.—Below please find scores made yesterday, July 7th, in a match with the North Side Archery Club, of Chicago; single York Round, teams of four. This is the first time our team have shot the York Round together. Strong cross wind at one hundred yards; no sighting shots:— Col. Frank Brandreth.

| Golds. 100 yards 1 80 yards 1 60 yards 2 | Reds. 6 5 6 | Blues. | Blacks. 6 10 2 | Whites, 6 3 3 | Hits. 18 23 19 | Totals. 48 97 99 |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Grand total | | | | | | 344 |
| | | C. C. M. | | | | |
| 100 yards 1 80 yards 2 60 yards 2 | 1 5 | 1 5 4 | 1. 5 5 | 5 5 3 | 8 18 19 | 22 70 91 |
| Grand total | | | | | | 183 |
| | 7 | V. C. Be | echer. | | | |
| 100 yards 1 80 yards 1 60 yards 1 | 1 5 | V. C. Be 1 3 5 | 3 6 3 | 2 4 | · 12 18 | 32 42 82 |
| Grand total | | | | | | 156 |
| | | V. Holb | | | | 200 |
| 100 yards 2 80 yards 1 | 2 1 | 2 4 | 1 3 4 | 2 7 4 | 7 14 14 | 37 40 52 |
| Grand total | | | | | | 129 |
| Complete Total | | | | | Погве | |

CHARLOTTE, Mich., July 7th.—A match was shot July 5th between the Toledo Archers at Toledo, Ohio, and the Crescent Bowmen at Charlotte, Mich., at the American Round, resulting as

| Collows:— | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|
| C. | RESCENT | BOWMEN. | | - |
| P. S. DeGraff | 30—174 29—173 | 50 Yards, 29—169 28—170 27—141 22— 80 | 60 Yards. 28—132 21— 79 32— 96 19— 85 | Totals. 87—485 79—423 78—410 71—827 |
| Grand total | 19-693 | 106 - 560 | 90-331 | 315-1,615 |
| 2 | OLEDO A | RCHERS. | | |
| Manley | Totals. 55—397 66—300 | Bidwell Baker | | Totals 58-252 62-292 |

Grand total. 281-1.241 I send you the total hits and counts of the Toledo Club, as was all they sent me.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

HUNDREDS OF LADIES, who have been unable to attend to their duties owing to periodical sicknesses, have found Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a real "throad in need." Being a purely vegetable compound, and containing all the elements of safety as well as those of power, it has become universally popular. During the summer, especially, it is a certain proventive for the numerous Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles incident to the season. All druggists sell it, and none, except those in perfect health, can afford to be without it.

Answers to Correspondents.

287 No notice taken of Anonymous Communications

F. G .- The guns are dangerous, and you will do well to let them

CRICKETER, St. Louis, Mo .- The Hamilton C. C. defeated the Young Americas at Stonton, Philadelphia, last year, by ten

- J. A. McC., Hudson, Wis.—The guns are of good grade. You may rely on the representations of Messrs, Wm. Read & Son. The note book is no longer in the market.
- S.H., Portland, Me. For trout fry for stocking purposes, appl to the Fish Commissioners of your State, E. M. Stillwell, of Ban gor, or Everett Smith; of Portland.
- F. C. F., Moodus, Conn .- Each of the two guns mention
- good arm. If you have occasion to use the rifle barrel got that one; if not, it is simply a matter of choice. B. P., Philadelphia, Pa.—Good food for pigeons is screenings, which can be obtained at any grain store. If the birds are penned up let them have plenty of sand or fine gravel.
- W. P. D., Lockport, N. Y .- The tar paper on your dog's kennel will not affect the health of your dog. Change the bedding fre-quently and wash your dog with Spratt's soap.
- HAMPTON, West Hampton, L. L.—For the information you require, you had better write to headquarters. A letter addressed to Mr. C. H. Turner, St. Louis Kennel Club, St. Louis, Mo., will eccive a prompt reply.
- O. C. O., Brenham, Texas.—Wash your dog's eyes with luke-warm water, and dust into the eye, twice a day, the following very fine powder: Calomel, one drachin; sugar, one and a half drachms. This will go far to remove the filmy whiteness over it.
- A. R. W., New York,-A book containing the Eastern Field A. R. W. NOW TORK—A wook containing the Eastern From Trial Club rules is being published; will send you a copy as soon as we receive one. In Stonhenge's "Dogs of the British Islands" there is a chapter devoted to judging at field trials, with a scale of points.
- E. M. E., Hancock, N. Y.—I am going to the Thousand Islands; what tackle should I take with me? What is the principal lishing there? Ans. Bass and maskalonge fishing. See extended sketch in our issue of July 1st, page 429, of present volume. See our angling columns to-day.
- LIPPULUS. Fort Clarke, Texas.-1. The firm is not reliable. My should not advise you to buy the gun. 3. The firm is not remaine. 2. We should not advise you to buy the gun. 3. The firms who advertise in the FOREST AND STREAM may be relied upon. You can safely deal with thom. 4. The Shelton auxiliary rillo barrel advertised in our columns is satisfactory. 5. A choke bored gun shoots closer than one not choked, other things being equal. 6. Shail be glad to hear from you.
- J. H. M., East Saginaw, Mich. Give your dog a large tablespoon J. 11, M., East Sagnaw, Aich.—Ortey your ogs a large conception ful of castor oil; fast him then for twenty-four hours. Adminis-ter twenty drops of oil of male-shield form; half hour later re-peat dose, and ten minutes after give large dose of oil. The dog should should be kept on good, sound cooked food, and lave daily, for about a week, a pill containing five grams each of gentian, quassia and sulphate of iron made with treacle. Write re-
- T. R. L. Abington, Mass.-The locality about Parrsboro, Nova
- T. R. L., Abington, Mass.—The locality about Parrsboro, Nova Sooila, is an excellent one for game. The open seasons for game in that Province are; ilMoose and eariboo, Sept. 15th to Jan; 31st., hares or rabbits, Oct. 1st to March 15th; otter and mink, Nov. 1st to May 1st; grouse and partridge, Oct. 1st to Jan; 1st; woodcock, snipe and teal, Aug. 1st to March 1st; blue-winged duck, Aug. 1st to April 1st. Non-residents must take out a liceose; foe \$30.

 AP-WP-CUM-MA, Upper Marke, Montana.—I have two antelope, a doe and buck, which I am raising for myself, but could get plenty more to raise if there is any market for them. What do you think I could realize on a pair in New York when they are six months old? I also have a male big horn sheep one year old; what do you think it worth? Ans. Antelope are worth \$75 a pair: Rocky Mountain sheep \$55 cach for maines; delivered free of all expenses in good health and condition in New York.

 C. L. L., Cheinnatt, Ohio.—Your puppy is out of condition.
- expenses in good health and condition in New York.

 C. L. L., Cincinnatt, Ohlo.—Your puppy is out of condition.

 Avoid feeding any meat. We would advise you to give him at once small dose of sulphur, say once a day for four days, and twice during the week a small teaspoofful of sulphate of magnesia. Dress dog once a day with following mixture: Powdered bi-carbonate of potash, half ounce; sub-sulphur, one ounce; lard, four ounces. Rub well into the skin. Mix vegetables with food. The dog should be kept in a clean kennel and his bedding changed daily. The disease is contagious. Write result of treatment after fair trial.

 A.S., Boyling Green, O.—Conventioners.
- A.S., Bowling Green, O.—Can you inform me of some reliable manufacturers of first-class single barrel shot guns. If there are such I wonder that they do not advertise in the FOREST AND are such I wonder that they do not advertise in the Forest and Stream and let themselves be known through what I regard as the best advertising medium through which to reach sportsmen in this country. There is more demand for the single gun than most gun makers are willing to believe. For fowling pieces or for the occasional old-time hunter who does not care to be at the expense of one of the high priced double guns, and yet wants a good shooter, the single barrel fills the bill. Ans. The Shattuck gun, advertised elsewhere, is a good arm, as is also the Stevens gun.

Gricket.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

July 17, at Prospect Park.—Manhatian (2d) 2s. Appleton.
July 17, at Frankford.—Girard w. Oxford.
July 17, at Stenton.—Young America (2d) vs. Workingmen's Club,
July 19—20, at Detroit.—Staten Island vs. Peninsular.
July 21—22, at Trooroto.—Staten Island vs. Toronto.
July 21, at Prospect Park.—Manhattan vs. New York.
July 23—24, at Hamilton.—Staten Island vs. Hamilton.

-The Orange Cricket Club, of New Jersey, had an interesting

scrub match on Monday atternoo

-The Staten Island's first eleven leave on their Canadian tour on Saturday. The following is the eleven: Moore, Bance, Ron-aldson, J. J. Eyre, M. C. Eyre, Allen, Maning, Filmer, Sprague Lane and one other. -An eleven called the United Eleven of New Jersey is being organized. All the players will be Americans and residents of the State. The following clubs will be represented: Newark, Paterson, Star, of Camden; Americus, of Trenton, Orange and

TIE GAME.—The Caunden (N. J.) Cricket Club played a fie game With the Alert Cricket Club, of Frankford, Pa., both sides scor-ing 65 at the end of the first innings, the late hour preventing a continuance of the match.

()

-On July 10th, the Young America, second, defeated the Oxford at Stenton. Young America 54 and 43, Oxford 51 and 40 (four tora at Settion. Joing Americas and 18, 2007 and wave work wickets). The Girard (second) and the Keystone met at Frant-ford, Pa., same date. The former scored 3f. first innings, and the latter 30 for six wickets, when the game was brought to an abrupt conclusion by a disagreement as to boundaries.

GIRARD 78. CHESTNET HILL -- Played at Chestnut Hill, Phila-GRARD 18, GHESTNOT HILL—Played at Chestnut Hill, Thindelphia, July 10th. Girard, 133 (seven wickets); T. Harptreaves, 61; Brooks, 23; and Tomlin not out, 12. Chestnut Hill, 93; first innings, Borle, 43, and Butcher, 16.

CHICAGO PS. St. LOUIS:-Played on the Grand Avenue Park CHICAGO PS. ST. LOUIS:—Played on the Grand Avenue Park grounds at St. Louis, Mo., on July 5th, and resulted in a victory for the Chicagoans by one innings and 22 runs. The visiting team was strong in every department, including Simmonds, late of Hamilton, Ont., and Powell, of Kausas City, who, with his two brothers, Grant and William, runk among the best cricketers in Canada. Mr. E. R. Ogden, who scored 63 in the above report, is an ex-pupil of Upiper Canada College, Toronto. His hand has not evidently lost the cunning it acquired when he welded the willow in the Queen City in former days. Score :-CHICAGO.

| | Simonds, I. b. w., b. Stumps 18 E. R. Ogden, b. Leslie | Clinch, b. Lycett. Billings, e. Crutwell, b. Stamps Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3; wides, 2. Total | |
|---|--|---|---|
| l | Griswold, c. Crutwell,b. Leslie 0 | | |
| Į | First Inning. ST. Li | Second Inning. | |
| | Smales, b. Griswold 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | b. E. R. Ogden b. Shaw, C. Shaw, b. E. R. Cgden c. Fowel, b. E. R. Ogden b. E. W. De E. R. Ogden b. E. R. Ogden b. E. R. Ogden b. E. R. Ogden not out | - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C |
| i | Byes, 5; leg-byes, 5 | Wide, 1; bye, 1; leg-byes | - |
| | Total 18 | Total | ľ |
| | | ANALYSIS. | |
| | ST, L | ouis. Runs, Maidens, Wickets, Wide | 2 |
| | Stamps 90 Walters 85 Lycett 25 Rawlins 50 Crittvell 25 Leslie 75 | | |
| | CHICAGO—FI | ST INNINGS. | |
| | E. R. Ogden | | |
| | Second | | |
| | E, R. Ogden | 9 7 7 1 6 8 3 0 | į |
| | Timpings Objects Mr. H. Tor | lor · St. Louis, Mr. P. Adair. | |

Umpires: Chicago; Mr. H. Taylor: St. Louis, Mr. P. Adair.

-The Belleville Cricket Club, of Canada, was defeated by the
Onondagas, of Syracuse, on the 5th inst., on the ground of the

Advantages of the problem of the Philadel-phian's torus, played at Port Hope. —First match of the Philadel-phian's torus, played at Port Hope, out., July 5th and 6th:— We have recieved detailed account of this match too late for

publication. It will appear in next issue. Score:-PORT HOPE.

| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
|--|------------------------------|
| Bletcher, b. C. A. Newhall 0 | e. Van Renssalear, b. C. A. |
| ** | Newhall 1 |
| Hayden, c. Van Renssalear, | e. Van Renssalear, b. C. A. |
| b. C. A. Newhall 10 | Newhall |
| Trousdale, c. V. Renssalaer, b. C. A. Newhall 0 | c. Newhall, b. D. Newhati 12 |
| Jones, b. C. A. Newhall | b. Clark S |
| Rodgers, b. C. A. Newhall 0 | b. D. Clark |
| Woods, b. D. S. Newhall 0 | b. Clark |
| Kirchoffer, run out 0 | b. D. Clark (|
| Hall, b. C. A. Newhall 20 | ct. Clark, b. C. Newhall 4 |
| Wadsworth I. b. w., b. Clark. 1 | b. C. Newhall |
| Wand, c. Van Renssalear, b. | |
| Clark 0 | b. c. Newhall |
| Read, b. C. A. Newhall 0 | c. Bussier, b. D. Clark |
| Logan, not out | not out Byes, 4 |
| Byc, 1; leg-byc, 1; wide, 1 3 | Byes, 4 |
| Potul 37 | Total 67 |
| | |
| | AMERICA. |
| D. S. Newhall, c. Read, b. | E. W. Clark, b. Rend |
| Logan | C. S. Newhall, b. Logan |
| A. P. Bussier, b. Logan II | T. H. Dixon, b. Read |
| R. S. Newball, c. Jones, b. Woods | W. W. Noble, b. Read |
| R. S. Baird, c. Hall, b. Woods, 4 | Pease, not out |
| R. N. Caldwell, c. Heyden, b. | Byes, 2; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1 |
| Read 17 | |
| Van Renssalear, c. Rodgers, | Total10 |
| b. Longan 1 | • |
| BOWLING A | VALVLIS |
| | First Innines. |
| | |
| (1) 1 25-1-13 | ers. Maidens, Runs, Wickels |
| C. A. Newhall | 14. 1 (1) |

Second Inninas. PORT HOPE.

| - 1 | Woods 5 3 21 2 |
|-----|--|
| | Ward 9 8 11 0 |
| | Young America vs. Port Hope.—Return match. Afternoon |
| 1 | of July 5th. Score-unfinished:- |
| | YOUNG AMERICA. |
| | H. Dixon, c. Hayden, b. Logan S. Brown, retired hurt S. Brown, retir |
| | C. A. Newhall, b. Bletcher 12 Logan 11 |
| | R. L. Baird, b. Logan 13 D. S. Newhall, b. Read 12 |
| - 1 | R. S. Newhall, c. and b.Logan 14 Pease, I. b. w., b. Read 0 |
| | W. W. Noble, b. Woods 0 Bussier, not out 3 |
| | E. Van Renssalaer, b. Logan. 2 Extras 4 |
| ζ | R. N. Caldwell, c. and b. Lo- |
| | gan 5 Total 93 |
| r | PORT HOPE. |
| | Hayden, c. Noble, b. Clark 4 Trousdale,c. Pease, b.D.New- |
| - | Woods, b. Clark |
| ١, | Rodgers, c. Van Renssalaer, Bletcher, notout 3 |
| 1 | b. D. Newhall 11 Jones, c. Brown, b. Clare, 1 |
| | Hall, b. D. Newhall |
| 3 | Total 32 |
| f | While also to the terror of Mr. Drown in attempting to make |

arun, hurt his leg badly, and was unable to play more during the tour.

(Continued on page 480.)



A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIRED AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MER AND WOMEN A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY I

PUBLISHED BY

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POST OFFICE BOX 2223

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Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday or each week, it possible. So significant advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

**Amy publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editoral notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the Forners ANS STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1880.

TO Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing Company. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubsand Associations are uiged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Secretaries end with propriety in department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in department of the paper that may not be read with propriety. We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all concerned.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.—We publish this week a second letter from Dr. Nash, of Mississippi, an account of whose lamentable accident with what purported to be Dittmar powder appeared in our columns some weeks since. For the publication of this first account we were severely taken to task by the present manufacturers of this explosive, who avowed their disbelief in the statements of our correspondent, and intimated pretty plainly that they had strong doubts that any such accident occurred at all. These doubts will be set aside, we presume, by the evidence on the subject which we publish

We have none but the kindest feelings toward the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, and, if their powder is all that they claim for it, we shall be only too glad to give the widest publicity to the fact. Such a powder, provided it is safe, is just what we, in common with all other sportsmen, desire to use. It must be remembered, however, that the Dittmar powder is still on its trial, and has not yet come into common use or even into general favor, far less supplanted black powder. It is true that Bogardus and other professional pigeon shooters use it very generally and speak of it in very high terms, but among the great mass of shooting men it has not yet made its way into public favor.

We do not propose to advertise in the columns of For-EST AND STREAM any article that is in any way objectionable, and especially do we wish to shun the responsibility of bringing to the notice of our readers anything that is dangerous. As we have before stated, we refused the advertisement of the Chichester Rifle Company because we believed that no safe arm could be manufactured for the price at which those rifles were to be sold, and the event has proved the correctness of our decision.

We have taken great pains to learn all the details about Dr. Nash's accident, and we have the sincerest sympathy for him.

We think that the present company are bound to warn the public by every means in their power against the powder manufactured by the old company or companies, since it is evident that this old powder is, or may be, dangerous.

-Eight of the citizens of Lansing, Mich., have signed their names to a conspicuous poster offering a reward of \$25 for information which will convict any person of violating the game laws of the State,

A WORD ABOUT GUN MAKERS.

OUR remarks some weeks ago relative to speculators in human credulity who advertise to send guns worth \$50 for \$10, has had good effect in choking off a fraction at least of the revenue which would otherwise have found its way into the pockets of these fire-arm swindlers. We revert to the subject again because we are in receipt of frequent inquiries from distant correspondents, who send us the glowing advertisements of these fraudulent concerns and ask us what we think of them. Just now there is before us a letter from Fort Reno, Indian Territory, asking if the writer shall forward \$10 to a Boston firm for a \$50 gun.

There is one reply, and only one, to a question like this: Use common sense; exercise the same discretion in buying a gun or a rifle or a pistol that is employed in buying a watch, a horse or a suit of clothes. sane man forwards \$10 to a city sharper with the expectation of receiving in return a \$100 watch. None but a veritable simpleton would think to purchase a good horse for a song; sensible persons avoid the mock auction rooms of the Chatham street clo,' dealers: nor is there any different principle governing the manufacture and sale of fire-arms. It is a recognized law in every branch of manufacture and trade that the manufacturer must receive a fair equivalent of value given, and those who advertise to give this value without receiving the equivalent in return are set down as dishonest swindlers. This rule is just as imperative in the gun trade as it is in any other.

A good gun commands a good price, and if he would be sure of a safe and serviceable weapon the purchaser must pay the price. The manufacture of sporting arms is not in the hands of a monopoly. There are enough firms engaged in it to make the competition so close that the prices are cut down as low as they can be legitimately. No reputable firm would dare to risk its good name by attempting to palm off cheap goods for costly ones, and hence all such advertisements come from irresponsible parties.

The various dealers whose names appear from week to week in the columns of the Forest and Stream represent the legitimate and regular trade of the country. - It has ever been our aim to keep the advertising pages of this journal free from misleading notices, and to make the paper the safe medium for dealer and patron. Time and again have we refused to insert the advertisements of firms which we believe to be irresponsible, and we shall continue our efforts to keep our columns equally clean in the future. In this we are actuated by simple business principles. The faith imposed by its constituency in the fair dealing of the FOREST AND STREAM is something that we cannot afford to lose, even for the large immediate returns the cheap fire-arm men would be only too glad to make for an opportunity to reach the mass of our readers. We cannot afford to risk our reputation by dealing with these firms; whether or not our correspondents can afford to risk their lives by tampering with the cheap guns, is a question for each individual to decide for himself, and he ought not to hesitate very long deciding about it, either.

THE NEW YORK DOG POUND.

W E paid a visit to the New York dog pound, on Saturday last, which is situated at the foot of Sixteenth street, East River, and through the kindness of the officials in charge had, an opportunity of inspecting the building where the dogs are kennelled, and the machine of death in which they meet their doom. It is now three weeks since Mayor Cooper's order to seize all unmuzzled dogs went into effect, and from the 21st of June a determined raid upon the canines of the metropolis has been most persistently kept up. This is shown by the record of the receiving book, for no less than 2,280 dogs of all sizes and breeds, and no breed at all, have been received up to Saturday at the pound. Of this number twenty-three have been redeemed by their owners and three returned to their masters by the direction of the Mayor, on account of illegal capture.

The building in which the animals are housed is a long and narrow one, with plenty of windows, guarded by wire netting through which the air freely circulates. Tt. is fitted up with stalls on the ground floor similar to those used recently at Madison Garden, in fact, it suggests to one the idea of a grand dog show of mongrels. free from the usual complement of disappointed exhibitors. Besides the apartment containing the long rows of pens, there are two large box stalls in which the most mangy and forlorn looking curs huddle together while awaiting their impending fate, occupying their time sitting on their haunches uttering the most piercing cries and enlivening their last moments and relieving their minds by munching each other's ears.

The sanitary arrangements are almost perfect, and the whole place is scrupulously clean and free from odor. Each animal is provided with an abundance of food. which consists of bread softened in water, and a pan of clean water is within each pen. Although there were 143 dogs in the pound, there were only two of any value—a fine red setter and a moderately fair specimen of the black Newfoundland type. The Pomeranian or spitz dog seemed to predominate, and we were informed that there were two to one of this breed brought in to that of all the other varieties of dogs combined. The drowning days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, and the means employed to rid the city of homeless and dangerous pests is both simple and merciful. The dogs are confined in an iron cage which is rolled down to the edge of the river on a car running upon a track parallel to the building. When at the end of the wharf, the cage, by means of a swinging crane, is lifted off the car and lowered into the river. Death speedily ensues, and the bodies of the animals are beaped on the wharf, until removed by a hoat which carries the carcasses to Barren Island. There they are skinned and the fat boiled out of them; in fact, almost every part is utilized.

Dr. Carver, -Dr. Wm. F. Carver, the famous rifle expert, ought to be satisfied with the reception given him in Europe. While in England he gave exhibitions of his skill before the Prince of Wales, and received as a token of the royal approval an elegant scarf pin and a valuable belt. From England the marksman extended the prowess of his arms to Paris, and from thence went on to Germany, where he appears to have been received with even greater eclat than elsewhere. Not only did he win all the prizes in several rifle contests, but, at the spe cial request of the Emperor William, he gave an exhibition before the court and the royal family. The programmes were printed on white satin of lavish proportions, and the shooting of the American was so pleasing that an adjutant was dispatched the next day to convey to the Doctor an elegant diamond ring "From His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany," as the inscription read. Shortly afterward a special invitation came from the Crown Prince to the effect that Dr. Carver's exhibition seemed to interest the Crown Princess, who had been melancholy of late, and it was hoped that a second performance might be given. The Doctor was conveyed from the depot in the royal carriage, and the exhibition, which was given on a grassy lawn, consisted of shooting at moving and stationary objects with rifle and shot gun, on foot and on horseback; shooting with the bow and arrow, and throwing the lasso. Another scarf pin. bearing the monogram of Frederick and Victoria, was the royal token of approval.

-Farmers should bear in mind that the law prohibiting summer woodcock shooting will save much of their standing grain and grass, and that after their harvesting is over they will have leisure to start on even terms with the city sportsmen.

THE TILESTON MEMORIAL FUND.

NEW YORK, July 10th.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Total....

FRED. N. HALL, Secretary.

GAME PROTECTION.

RETURN OF MIGRATORY QUAIL-Here is the first news this year of the return of migratory quail to their nesting grounds. We hope to add other notes of a similar nature, and urge our friends to give us the earliest information on the subject. Our correspondent writes from Boonsboro, Md., July 2d :-

boro, Md., July 2d:—
I have the pleasure to inform you that the migratory quait turned out in the locality of Oakland, Md., in the spring of 1870 have returned to the same place, and are now hatching out their young. Some of them on the same farm upon which they were released.

WM. B. WHEELEN.

BANGOR, Me., July 10th.—About the 1st of June I received my quota of the migratory quail, imported for Maine. They were loosed on a farm of a friend some five miles from the city. A week since I drove out to see Maine. They were loosed on a farm of a friend five miles from the city. A week since I drove out how my protegy's might appear. Found them in a p not twenty rods from the place where turned loo bright and cheerful as though never transported, they have nests I feel sure, from the fact they he cover and beautine, and was considered to the cover and beautine, and was considered to the cover and beautine, and was considered. they have nests I feel sure, from the fact they hovered over and about me, and were continually sounding notes of alarm. The pasture is rather low ground, with long swale grass, suitable for concealing nests, with plenty of spring water. My friend reported one lame about the buildings and quite tame.

Franklin, N. Y., July 5th.—The 100 Messina quall which I procured through the kindness of Mr. Horace P. which a proceduct enough the animess of air, notace r. Tobey, arrived in most excellent condition, only four out of the 100 being dead. They were put out in three pair lots about our adjacent farms, mostly among bushess and briars, and are heard every day by our farmers. One which I reserved for a cage bird and a curiosity has become very tame and quite musical in his style, besides being quite a comical little pet. M. P. MCoox.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6th.—The first report I have heard from the European quail imported by the Monroe

County Sportsmen's Club is painful to relate. Five pair were liberated a few miles east of the city, and a friend on whose farm they were put out writes me that one pair nested in a meadow on a neighbor's farm, who in mowing came on the nest unexpectedly and cut the legs off one bird and the toes off its mate. There were fourteen eggs in the nest, and the farmer thought to save them by having a hen hatch thom, but he can scarcely succeed. They appear to prefer meadows for nesting, and it is to be feared that the mowing machine will kill our stock and spoil our experiment. If there was any way of getting a supply a month earlier the young would probably be able to take care of themselves by the time haying begins, and if they should avoid this modern war chariot they might in time spread all over the land and justify the hopes of those who have tried the experiment. County Sportsmen's Club is painful to relate.

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

A NEW GUNPOWDER.

NEW powder has been manufactured by the Du pont Powder Company which is specially adapted for choke bore guns. An interesting trial of this powder was made at the Brooklyn Driving Park, June 25th, the test being to shoot at one hundred wooden balls without intermission and without cleaning the gun : also making a target, 21 inches diameter, at the end of each twenty shots. The gun was a Parker, 10-bore choke, of ordinary pattern; cartridges loaded with 4drs. powder, 11oz. shot.

Two targets were made at 35 yards, twenty shots fired two more targets at same distance, and so on, until one hundred shots had been fired at 35 yards, and twelve shots at 45 and 50 yards. The balls were, with one exception, all well hit, showing the marks of from four to eighteen shots each.

The patterns of the 21-inch targets, made as above were: First target, right barrel, No. 9 shot, 390; left barrel, No. 10 shot, 635; second target, right, No. 10, 620; left, No. 10, 578; third target, right, No. 9, 479 left, No. 10, 628; fourth target, right, No. 9, 504; left, No. 10, 606; fifth target, right, No. 9, 493; left, No. 9 444; sixth target, right, No. 9, 483; left, No. 9, 485. seventh target was made, after an interval of ten minutes to allow the gun to cool, showing for the right barrel No. 9 shot, 846 pellets; left barrel, No. 10 shot, 537 pellets.

As to the particular point for which the powder was tested, namely, comparative cleanliness and the moist-ure of the dirt in the barrel, it was found that the dirt had not caked in the barrels even after sufficient time had been allowed for it to cool. Simply wiping out the barrels with a rag restored them to their proper condition, and, so far as this point is concerned, the trial amply showed that the powder is what its manafacturers claim.

THAT DITTMAR POWDER ACCIDENT.

BELOW we publish several letters relative to the Ditt mar powder accident, of which an account was given in the June 10th number of this journal. The most noteworthy of these letters is that of Dr. Nash himself, and of Sheriff Johnson, which, with the can of powder received by us, establish the main facts as detailed in Dr. Nash's original communication. We consider it now sufficiently proven that the accident did occur as at first stated; that the powder employed was the Dittmar brand FFF, manufactured and sold by the "Dittmar Powder Company," which preceded the present firm, and that the gun was loaded with the charge stated, namely,

We may properly say here that having had former correspondence from Dr. S. P. Nash, and that correspondence having been of a nature to show that he was no novice with the gun, we were ourselves perfectly willing to accept his statements as first sent, and published them believing them to be authentic and reliable. The event has proved that we were correct. If some of Dr. Nash's statements were incoherent, or, as claimed, the things he described impossible, so much the more evidence offered of his sincerity; for of such an accident, it is a well recognized fact, no two men would give the same account; and on the other hand, if a person were deliberately to manufacture an account of the bursting of a gun he would take good care to make it a clear and thorough story. That Dr. Nash's recital was somewhat confused was the very best proof of its inherent truthful-

What this may show as to the character of Dittmar powder, probably each of our readers will have an opinion of his own. Our duty toward our correspondent, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company and our readers in this affair is done when we have given all an opportunity to know the truth.

PHILADELPHIA, Miss., June 29th.

Editor Forest and Streum:—
I have just received Forest and Stream of June 17th, and in it I notice an article from the Dittmar Powder

Company in which they seem to be in a terrible fever about an article of mine, published in FOREST AND STREAM of June 10th, and call upon you for the name of the Louisville merchant who gave me the powder, and the name of the merchant from whom the Louisville merchant obtained the powder, also requesting you to have the original canister containing the rest of the powder from which the charge was taken which caused the accident sent to you, togother with the small circular which accompanied the same, etc. I returned from Louisville this evening, where I have just been spending nearly a week, trying to get up just such things as the Dittmar Powder Company request you to have sent to you; and the result of this work I sent to Macon, Miss., to be expressed to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

The Louisville merchant who gave me the powder is Dr. E. Foster, physician, druggist, dealer in guns, ammunition, etc. I called on Dr. Foster for the bill of Dittmar powder, that I might get names and date of purchase. On examination of the bill, I find that I was mistaken about the powder being purchased in New York, but it was bought by Mr. Foster, of Louisville, Miss., from Crookes & Hilder, 604 North Fourth street, and 608 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

I obtained from Dr. Foster the canister, and a part of the powder, which he says is the original canister and powder that caused the explosion. Before sending the canister to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, I waited three days for Dr. Foster to look up the circular that caused the explosion. Before sending the

canster to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, I waited three days for Dr. Foster to look up the circular that came with the powder. He at first told me that he thought that he had given the circular to some of his friends, and did not remember who, but on the third day he handed me the circular that I send with the powder, marked No. 3, and said that he thought that it was the one that came with the newder hu could not be certain. marked No. 3, and said that he thought that it was the one that came with the powder, but could not be certain of the fact, as I had given him some circulars that came with Dithmar powder that I received from Bogardus & Co., after the accident with the Dithmar powder ordered by Dr. Foster. So I am not certain that I sent you the original circular that came with the powder, but am of the opinion that it is not. It will be seen by referring to my article in FOREST AND STREAM, from the 33d to 38th lines, inclusive, that I relied on what Dr. Foster told me about the circular gone one else having the circular for examination at the time), and cunnot be certain on this point. From the information that I could get about the circular, before I fired the charge that caused the explosion, it seemed that the circular and y gave a description circular, before I fired the charge that caused the explosion, it seemed that the circular only gave a description of the powder, and stated that it could be used in both shot gun and ritles by using the same amount by measure. The circular I sent you (No. 3) gives other instructions, and instructions that I did not see until I received the powder I ordered from Bogardus & Co. Hence my reason for giving it as my opinion that it is not the circular that came with the powder or ordered by Dr. Foster. I will state here that Dr. Foster stands very high in Louisville and vicinity as a physician, druggist and gentleman, and if he has made a mistake in sending the circular I do not think that it was intentional, for he lost considerable time, and worked very hard for one of his age (he seems to be nearly eighty years of age), in trying to get the circular.

t the circular.

age (he seems to be nearly eighty years of age), in trying to get the circular.

I wish here to make a correction in regard to what I said about the label on the canister. I had been moved home from Louisville (twenty-four miles) before I wrote my last letter to the FOREST AND STREAM, and nearly a month had elapsed since I had examined this label. I had to write from memory of what I had seen, and as I had been examining circulars that came with other canisters. I had gotten things a little mixed, and my memory, although correct on the main point, was not altogether correct on the whole. In my letter to the FOREST AND STREAM I said that the label on the face of the cunister stated that it was one of the brands of rifle powder, and was marked FFF. This FFF mark was not on the label on the face of the cunister, but pasted on one edge of the canister, and although it is not on the label as I believed it to be when I wrote, the circulars which I have force me to believe that if it is a genuine article of Dittmar powder it must be rifle powder. For instance, the printed instructions pasted on the back of a canister that is now in my possession, of Dittmar's Diamond Grain C powder state that: "The shot gun powder is lettered B and C, the latter the finer. The shot gun powder is not to be used in rifles. The rifle powder, F, works very well, and is preferable to B and C in 14 and 16 bore. The FFF can be used in muzzle-loading shot guns."

The canister just referred to, with two others, was bought by me from Bogardus & Co., Chicago, Ili. These canisters were delivered to the express company at Chicago on the 24th of March, and before Dr. Foster bought cago on the 34th of March, and before Dr. Foster bought his Dittmar powder, but owing to some carelessness of the express company my powder was not received until the 1st of May—after Dr. Foster had received his and after the explosion of my gun, These canisters were wrapped in white paper with the letter C printed upon the wrapper, and a diamond, drawn with pencil, around the C. These canisters were all called, and had printed instructions for using the powder pasted on the hacks of the canisters, and the letter C stamped on these instructions. The face of these canisters have the addresses of the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, and the words Dittmar's Diamond Grain upon them. So I infer that these canisters contain genuino Dinomod Grain C powder. A quantity of losse circulars accompanied the canisters, two of which I sent you by express, with the powder I sent you, and marked No. I and No. 2. Other kinds may have been in the package, but several persons called to examine them while I was in my bed, and carried off such as the suited them, and I have now left only two kinds, samples of which I sent you. I give description of the powder and circulars that were sent to me by Bogardus & Co., because I have been requested to do so. In calling on you for certain evidence of the accident, the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company say that "without this evidence we think you will also admit that there is no case made out against us" (them). In my other communication to the Forest AND STREAM it was not my intention to make out a case against the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, but against myself. At that Dittmar powder, but owing to some carelessn tention to make out a case against the Dittmar Powder tention to make out a case against the Dittinar Powder Manufacturing Company, but against myself. At that time I believed the accident to have been caused from a wrong use of the powder, and I wished others to be more careful than I had been. It will be seen by referring to my article of May 13th that I there state that I had not written it through any prejudice that I had

against the Dittmar powder, for I was satisfied that if rightly used it was a valuable invention. The small amount of dirt and smoke that it seemed to create, when burned, caused me to believe it to be valuable. I brought only one charge against the company, and that was they did not give the public a sufficient chance to become acquainted with the various grades of their powder in their advertisements, etc.

did not give the public a sufficient chance to become acquainted with the various grades of their powder in their advertisements, etc.

Since making the charge 1 have been making a more careful examination of the circular I sent you marked No. 1, and find that the Dittmar Powder Company say that "FFF, a very the grain specially made for all muzzle-loading arms, might also be used in breech-loading shot guns," recommending it to be used in the very way that I used it when the accident occurred, and making it unnecessary to change their advertisement. The statement just referred to in their circular makes it necessary for the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company to prove that this powder, labeled Dittmar powder, that since been tampered with. Should they fail to do this there will be a case, and a strong one, made out against them. In their letter of June 11th they most emplatically declare their disbelief in it ever having been manufactured by them, and further down say that they can furnish you a dozen affidavits that not a single grain of powder was ever put up or sold by their company which was not sealed and did not show their printed directions on each can or keg.

In institce to the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company in the properties of the properties of the properties of the printed directions.

on each can or keg.

In justice to the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Comon each can or keg.

In justice to the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company, I will say that the canisters which contained the powder that caused the explosion of my gun, and bought by Dr. Foste, for Dittmar powder, had neither seals or printed instructions upon them, and I am in hopes they will be able to clear themselves of putting such a dangerous article in the market. Their threat to spare neither time nor expense to ferret this matter out to the bottom pleases me very much, and they will find no one more willing than myself to lend all possible aid in this matter, and should they clear themselves of having been the cause of the suffering and expense which I bave had to bear, I am not willing that the matter should stop until the guilty parties are found and made to suffer. I do not see why the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company should complain that my accident was published in your paper, if, as they affirm, they disbelieve in this powder ever having been manufactured by them. It seems that they should be glad to know that there is a dangerous powder being manufactured and sold as their powder.

In their communication to FOREST AND STREAM the

In their communication to Forest and Stream the In their communication to FOREST AND STREAM the Dittmar Powder Manufacturing Company declare their dishelief in the possibility of such results coming from so small a charge of any powder in the world, unless made to specially produce similar results. If this powder is not genuine Dittmar powder, but an article put in the market to injure their reputation, it is possible it was made to specially produce such results; and if it is genuine Dittmar powder it is not sealed, and it is possible that some wicked wretch removed the seal and introduced enough fulning silver. Imministing cold, dynamic, nitroducing silver, fulninating cold, dynamic, nitroducing silver.

mar powder it is not seased, and it is possible that some wicked wretch removed the seal and introduced enough fulminating silver, fulminating gold, dynamite, nitroglycerine, anything that would produce an explosion, and the charge that I shot being the first used from the can, it might have contained a part or the whole of the explosive substance.

It is a fact beyond successful contradiction that the accident which I reported in FORIST AND STREAM did actually occur, and that, too, when I was shooting only 3drs, of the powder from an §4 lb, gun that I had been accustomed to shoot 4drs, black powder out of. As evidence of this fact I ask, and shall expect you to publish the letter I sent you from Sheriff Johnson, and the article in the copy of the Winston County Index that I sent at the same time, also the note from the editor at the bottom of the article.

ticle in the copy of the Winston County Index that I sent at the same time, also the note from the editor at the bottom of the article.

If this is not sufficient evidence, I will give as reference, Drs. G. Y. and G. P. Woodward, Dr. Conwell, Dr. E. Foster, Dr. J. Fox, and Dr. A. S. Rick, of Louisville; also, Mr. Duncan Eatman, of the firm of Woodward, Metis & Co., J. B. Gage, Hugh Hathorn (clerk), C. J. Woodward, John Graham, and Col. M. A. Metts. 1 could send other names, and could send any number of affidavits, but if this is not sufficient to convince auyone let the doubter come and see my crippled hand, and the thumb which was torn from it with sufficient force to be thrown forty yards from where I was standing when I fired the gun. I have my thumb in alcohol, and expect to preserve it to show the manner in which it was torn from the two my the sufficient of the collection of the second of the sufficient of the

Office of W. B. Johnson, Sheriff of Winston County, Louisville, Miss., June 24th.

Louisville, Miss., June 24th.)

Editor Forest and Stream:—
My attention has been directed to an article in the Forest and Stream in the forest and Stream in the forest and Stream in regard to an accident that occurred in our village on the 21st of April hast, in which Dr. S. P. Nash was seriously wounded from the explosion of a double-barrel shot gun, charged with powder taken from a can labeled. Dittinar Fowder, FFF. I was present and saw Dr. Nash load the shell, and there were 3drs. of this Dittinar powder put in the shell. After the accident I examined the shattered pieces of the gun, and am of the opinion that a double or treble charge of

common black powder would not have caused such a complete wreck of the gun. Afterward I also extracted the load from one of the shells which he had been using previous to the accident in the same gun, and found that it contained 4drs. of black powder. This was the first trial of the Dittmar powder in our county, and from the shattered condition of the gun I was impressed with the idea that Dittmar powder was dangerous, from the fact that 3drs. of this powder had done what 4drs. of common black powder had failed to. Dr. Nash is a citizen of Neshoba County, but well known here from boyhood, and is a gentleman in every particular, a good dentist, and a sportsman of the first water. I write this to convince you that this accident did occur, and that Dr. Nash is no novice in the handling of a gun.

W. B. Johnson.

Prom the Winston County Index, Friday, April 30th, 1880, On Wednesday, the 21st inst., Dr. S. P. Nash, of Nestoba, in company with Jno. A. Graham, started out lunting, with the intention while out of trying some of Dithmar powder, which is said to be the best now in use either for ritle or shot gun. When near the milt on Main street, Dr. Nash concluded he would try the powder and lired at a target, when the gun exploded, blowing off the thumb of his left hand, and lacerating his hand in a terrible manner. We are glad to state that the wound is not considered dangerous by his physician, and at this writing Dr. Nash is doing well, and it is hoped will soon recover and be able to attend to his professional duties. This new powder is almost white, and when exploded makes but little noise, but lack of space prevents a full description of it. We would advise all who use it to follow the directions implicitly, which this accident shows to be necessary.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This paragraph would seem to convey the idea that Dr. Nash did not follow the directions for using the powder. In writing the notice we did not know whether or not be did, but made the suggestions as a precaution to others using it.

L. Lebenffeld, Editor Index.

Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Miss., July 1st.

others using it.

L. Liebespfeld, Editor Index.

Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Miss., July 1st.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Yours of June 25th was received in due time, contents noted, and will answer the same cheerfully. Dr. S. P. Nash was raised and lives about five miles from this office, and when at home recives his mail from this office. His father and myself settled near each other in Neshoba County in the spring of 1837. I have known Dr. S. P. Nash rom childhood. His father was one of our most respected citizens of this county. He was one of our most respected citizens of this county. He was one of our most respected citizens of this county. He was one of our most respected citizens and raised a number one family of children. The Doctor is about thirty years old, and is one of our first-class men of his age; also, he deserves much credit for the man he has made of himself. He is a small, weakly man, and that was one cause of his giving his attention to the profession of dentistry, though he is a natural mechanical genius, and, as he says, his gun and fine dogs have been half of his pleasure, and there are but very few men who know more about fire-arms or can use them any better than Dr. S. P. Nash. It is generally understood by his gunning friends that he cambeat any old gobbler yelping or gobbling. The Doctor had just returned to Louisville from his home in this county when the sad accident happened at Louisville. He had come home for the purpose of spending a few days hunting turkeys and fishing. While at home he called up two old gobblers and killed both of them at one fire, they being domble when he fired.

It is a great misforture to him, and everything he published in regard to the bursting of his gun and his terrible wound is all true. I saw the Doctor about six weeks after it happened; he was then barely able to come in a buggy to town, and looked quite feeble. He was into wond about headed over. Has as yet very little use of his fingers, and we fear he never will be able to continue the count o

nand that was shattered by the bursting of the gum.

G. P. WOODWARD, Assistant Postmaster.

New York, July 12th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—
We tender you our thanks for the aid you have given us in obtaining information relative to the accident reported by Mr. Nash. The can of powder you exhibit is not of our manufacture, but was made in olden times, and, therefore, we shall not be surprised if upon trial it should prove in some manner imperfect. We shall subject it to a test on our pressure gauges, and then we shall know whether the powder is too strong, or whether the accident was occasioned by a faulty gun or some other causes independent of the powder. We have never sold a can of powder except a seal was placed over the screw cap of the can. We have never sold a can of powder without full directions for its use pasted upon the can, and we shall hereafter still more publicly give such notice. We think that we should not be held responsible for the faulty manufactures (which is yet to be proved) of our pressecessors, who, working without the proper instruments, had no means of determining the greater or lesser strength of each individual tot of powder, thus obtaining a uniform standard. However, we are here assuming that there is a fault in that particular can of powder, a fact that is yet to be ascertained by means of the pressure guage, and the results of our trials we will give you as soon as possible. Our Mr. J. V. Lengerke leaves to night for Binghamton to conduct the experiments.

FAXETTEVILLE, N. C., June 21st.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 21st.

Editor Forest and Streem:—
I have seen in the Forest and Streem:—
I have seen in the Forest and Stream for a year or two past articles on Dittmar powder, some of them so grossly unjust that I am tempted to give my own experience. My weak point is over-fondness for line dogs and guns. I have been an ardent sportsman for nearly forty

years, and during that time I have used black powder of the finest grades of all powder makers that it was in my power to procure, and the same objection applies to them power to procure, and the same objection applies to them all—they will make too much smoke and foul the gui too quickly. These objections do not apply to Dittman powder. I was induced three winters ago to try a fow charges of Dittman powder. I did so with great fear and trembling, but I found it was the powder that I had looked for all my life. First, no smoke, and I could always get in the second shot; second, my gun did not foul; third, there was no recoil, and last, but not less, ways get in the second shot; second, my gun and not foul; third, there was no recoil, and last, but not least, there was more strength in Dittmar than, in any black powder that I have ever used, provided you load your gun properly. I use a Scott gun No, 12, seven and a half pounds. I load my shells myself with three and a half drachms of powder, two Eley's pink-edge wads on powder, one ounce chilled shot, with soft wad on shot, and with shells loaded as above. I have yet to find the man that can beat me. Who uses black powder?

I will state a circumstance that occurred in the capital of our State last winter to illustrate the feeling of prejudice against Dittmar powder. My business often calls me to the capital, and I have some sporting friends there, and among them is a clergyman of high standing in the Church; he is the pastor of about the largest congregation in the city. After the usual salutations of the day were passed he informed me that he had just the day before received a fine gun that he had ordered, and had

Church; he is the pastor of about the largest congregation in the city. After the usual salutations of the day were passed he informed me that he had just the day before received a fine gun that he had ordered, and had gone out the afternoon before to try it and was very much pleased with it. It shot well, and killed the game clean and dead; but in following up the game he had to jump a ditch. He made a misstep and fell with the muzzle of his gun in the mud, and as he arose a quail got up just before him, and without thought he fired on the bird, and of course the consequence was the muzzle, stopped up with mud, burst the gun. The Doctor was using Dittmar powder. I asked him the question, "Did the powder or the mud burst your gun?" Why the mud, of course, did it! I thought no more of it, but some two months after, when I was called to the capital again on business, and at a depot on the railroad some gentlemen boarded the train who resided in the city and had been out for a few days' shooting, I engaged them in conversation about sporting matters. They showing me their shooting traps I asked them what kind of powder they used, and after they telling me I asked them if they had ever used Dittmar powder, and with a look of horror depicted, if possible, they answered, "What! use Dittmar powder twhy, it burst Dr. P.'s gun."

It was the mud in the muzzle that burst Dr. P.'s gun." I thought of the old saying, give a dog a bad name, etc. I went on to the city and called at a store that I was informed kept Dittmar powder and asked if they sold Dittmar powder. The young man, with a look of surprise, also answered, "We keep Dittmar powder and sked if they sold Dittmar powder, and only they it burst Dr. P.'s gun."

I hought of the old saying, give a dog a bad name, etc. I went on to the city and called at a store that I was informed keep Dittmar powder to the powder, and only write this in justice to a company who are furnishing a very superior article of gunpowder to the sportsmen of this country.

Editor Forest and Stre

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Etitor Forest and Stream:—
I wonder if any one ever bursts a gun now with black powder? If they do, is the bursting attributed to the particular brand of powder, or are the brains of the fellow who loaded the shells in anyway mixed in the matter? I don't mean the loose texture of the explosion, but the "gray matter" during the loading. These thoughts are suggested by reports that Dittmar powder is dangerous, and statements in the papers from time to time to show cases where even moderate charges have bursted guns. If there is less recoil in the Dittmar than in black powder, it would seem to indicate that the former was a slower powder. If such is a fact, how can it be that it is more liable to burst a gun? That there is much less recoil I can testify, from an experience of over five years with somewhere about ten thousand shells, and this includes twenty-live cans of the Bogardus brand, which the maker himself thought was too quick. For several the maker himself thought was too quick. For several years it was not uniform in quality, but it has imthe maker himself thought was too quick. For several years it was not uniform in quality, but it has improved, and is now the very best powder we have ever shot for execution; and as for pleasantness, in lesser report, recoil, smoke and dirt, it is incomparable. I would say, I have no interest in the powder, further than a sportsman's desire to defend a good thing which has given me pleasure in many a field and woodland tramp. We have used a 7-1b. gun, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 drs. of powder, with 1 oz. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. shot.

E. L. H.

Winchester, Mass., June 19th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
I read, with a good deal of interest, the statement pub-

I read, with a good deal of interest, the statement published in your paper of June 10th in regard to the accident said to have happened [to S. P. Nash from the use of Dittmar powder. For the benefit of my brother sportsmen, I will state a still more serious accident that occurred here last summer. One of my townsmen borrowed a single-barrelled shot gun for the purpose of shooting cats which greatly annoyed him. Not finding the game at the time, he set the gun away in the house, to which his wife objected on account of the children, fearing they might meddle with it, and requested him to remove or discharge it. He took it out by the side of the house and fired it. The gun burst, blowing not only his thumb off, but his hand and forearm all to pieces. Bits of flesh and pieces of his hand and arm were found. his thumb off, but his hand and forearm all to pieces. Bits of flesh and pieces of his hand and arn were found bespattering the whole side of the house. He was obliged to go to the hospital and have his arm amputated, and came near losing his life. As far as could be ascertained, the gun was loaded with three drachms of Hazard powder and one ounce of shot. No publicity was given this terrible accident beyond a mere paragraph in one of the local papers. Had the gun been loaded with Dittnar powder, there would have been no end to the statements about it. Now, taking the two accidents in the spirit in which Mr. Nash puts his, what is the conclusion to be drawn? First, Mr. Nash burst his gun with Dittnar powder, losing his thumb; therefore, Dittnar powder is dangerous, and all sportsmen are warned against it. My neighbor burst his gun with Hazard powder is still ner dangerous, and all sportsmen are warned powder is still ner dangerous, and all sportsmen should against it. My neighbor burst his gun with Hazard powder, a more terribis accident, and therefore Hazard powder is still more dangerous, and all sportsmen should be on their guard against using it. The truth is that neither of these accidents furnish any

evidence against the use of either of these powders. youther a gainst the use of which of the process and cocidents are calcing place every week; but, as they occur from the use of black powder, no especial notice is taken of them. I gave the Dittmar powder a thorough and exhaustive

I gave the Dittmar powder a thorough and exhaustive investigation several years ago, trying experiments with it in various ways, and, in your paper, over my own name, gave the result of some of these experiments. I do not hesitate to say that by no fair means can a good gun be burst with three drachms of this powder. The statement as it now stands in your paper seems simply absurd. Either the gun had been wrenched by previous large charges of black powder, or, more must have been used than he states. The assertion of Mr. Nash that the gun was burst into more than fifty pieces would indicate that it was not safe to be used with any gunsmith knows, go to pieces in that way. I used the Dittmar or Schultz powder, as directed in a former article, for two years, and were I confined to either that or common black powder, I should greatly prefer the Dittmar, as being not only quite as safe, but far more pleasant and effective.

ant and effective.

I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Dittmar, or I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Dittmar, or the Dittmar Company, and those who know me will not, certainly, accuse me of being in their interest, E. A. Brackett.

From our knowledge of the Dittmar powder and of the \$65 Parker gun, we considered, in the case of the ac-cident narrated by Dr. Nash, that the fault was not with

ARKANSAS GAME PROSPECTS.—Near the mouth of Devil's Fork, Ark., June 30th.—This being the "off," season, by common consent—there is no game law in this Stute—the sportsman can do little more than clear up the game occasionally, and note the prospects for the comming fall. Deer are not overabundant—hardly an average showing of tracks, etc., in the woods. This is made up, and more too, by a superabundance of bear signs. And this may account in some measure for the scarcity of the former. Turkeys have bred successfully. The season has been very favorable. They are in the woods eveywhere in satisfactory abundance, and are unusually forward. I have met several very large "droves," and note young once as large as common hens. These will afford "royal sport" in October, or even late in September. The "mast" is good in the hills, especially all the varieties known as "sweet mast," so there is a promise of good sport for the coming season, Bob White is everywhere breeding in profusion. He will hardly be noticed, however. By the way, in my excursions through the fields I observe that the mumber of cock partridges is greatly in excess of the hens, a thing I never noticed before, I also observe that the wood duck, Anas sponsa, has bred in unusual numbers in the waters of this State. Now let the migratory birds do their part, and we shall have something like "the old times in Arkansaw."

PENNSYLVANIA. — Notwithstanding the forest fires that swept over great portions of Pike County during the early part of the summer, the eggs of the woodcook seem not to have been destroyed, for these birds are reported to be very abundant in the neighborhoods of Sho-hola, Lackawaxen and Blooming Grove Township. The season for woodcock is from July 4th to Dec. 15th; quall, Oct. 15th to Poet. 1st; ruffed groups, Sept. 15th to Dec. 15th. The route is viu. Milford, thence team or stage.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

BOGARDUS US. RIMELL.-The third match of the series of three BOGARDS ES, RMELL.—Institut ancient on the Series of after between Capt, A. H. Bogardus and George Rimell, of England came off at Pittsburg, Pa., July 10th. The weather was unisually warm; a slight breeze from the right quarter caused many left quarter birds. The birds were in excellent condition, young and wild. Bogardus shot with his new Scott hammerless, weighing to nod not not make the second managers of the man one-quarter pounds; Dittimar powder in first barrel, Op-ange Lightning No. 6 in second, Ross. shot, klimell foading the same. Bogardus stood at thirty yards, klimell at twonty-eight yards; the boundary being, the inclosed grounds, was in some places fifty yards and in others ninety yards. Following is the

Total 100.

* Denotes killed with second barrel.

+ Fell dend out of bounds.

RECAPITULATION. Bogardus:-Killed. Missoul. Rimell:-

Bogardus used second barrel thirty-one times, lost four birds out of hounds; Rimell used second barrel forty-one times, lost three out of bounds. Referee—S. S. D. Thompson, of the Sports-mens's Association. Oilleisi Scorer—E. F. Bown.

OTTO C. WILKINS.-A new claimant to fame in shooting circles OTTO C. Wilkess.—A new cannant to tame in showing arrars. is Mr. Otto C. Wilkins, of Cooperstown, Pa., whose most remarks able feat was that of breaking with a ride 93 balls out of 100, and 173 out of 1700, including one run of 107 straight; an average of 15 4-5. This was done at Franklin, Pa., May 4th, R. G. Lamberton referee: H. B. Kanture and J. B. Gordon socres. The shooting was in the presence of the Franklin Sportsmen's Club, hundreds or other spectators witnessing it. Mr. Wikkins is twenty years old, and has shot with the rite only nine months, having previously earlied the reputation of being one of the best wing slots in the State. His progress with the rite has been very rapid. In about a month after he began he made a score of 81 out of 100.

glass balls, at a Mercer County fair; and two weeks later, in a glass balls, at a Mercor County fair: and two weeks later, in a practice shoot at Cooperstown, he broke 149 straight. His next feat was breaking 885 balls out of 1,600, making one run of 232, at Greencastle, Pa., Oct. 224, 1879. Otto C. Wilkins stands 5tt. 10in., is straight as an arrow, and has broad shoulders, light complexion, with light blue eyes. His shooting is graceful, his rilio being handled with case. He extends his left arm straight out, grasping the barrel near the muzzle, covers his target quickly and always shoots with both eyes open. His gun is the Kennedy magnaine rifle, which shoots the Winchester .44 cal. center-fire eartridges, 40grs. powder, 200grs. lead, 1873 model, the same as that used by Dr. Carver. It carries 15 balls, and with it Mr. Wilkins drives his bullets through pennies and nickeds thrown find kins drives his bullets through pennies and nickels thrown into the air.

TOPHAM, ME., July 5th.—Second of the series of matches at

glass balls under the management of the Sagadahoc Association. The conditions were: Card rotary trap; 18 yards; C. Gond and A.

| G. Cond at at Jarus | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| C. Key 13 | Geo. Minot 10 |
| A. Q. Gond 13 | J. H. Millay 10 |
| C. L. York 13 | George Gond 10 |
| W. C. Hall 12 | C. H. Winslow 9 |
| A. E. Hall Il | H. Stetson 8 |
| Charles Gond 11 | J. E. Fish 7 |
| Alfred Williams 11 | W. I. Williams 6 |
| J. Purrington 11 | |
| C. H. Greenleaf 11 | C. H. G. |
| Management of the Control of the Con | (Thee hell shout on the 5th Ole |

amateurs contested for six dozen nickeled shells, one cleaning rod and a loader. Twenty balls each, eighteen yards rise, from waredwine trans

| Tie on third-Clark, 2; Bowers, 1. | G. A. S. | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--|
| hark 14 Works | | |
| ternmer 16 Hull . | | |
| athaway 20 Bower | s 14 | |
| | | |

Charlton, Mass., July~10th.—The Charlton Sportsmen's Club had a shoot on their grounds at Millward recently, free to all comers. The following is the score for a pair of gold sleeve

| 11. A. Mower | 7 F. Knight 4 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Δ. ΚΒΙΩΠ | 6 E. Lawrence |
| H. K. Davidson | 5 A. McRardie 2 |
| C. Pike | 4 M. D. Fuller |
| G. Whiteomb. | 4 |
| The following is the score for | or a powder horn :- |
| C. Pike | 13 G. Whiteomb E |
| H. A. Mower | II F. Knight 7 |
| H. K. Davidson | 11 F. Knight |
| | |
| A. Knight | 8 F. Pike 4 |

SPENCER, Mass., July 8th.-The Sportsmen's Club are litting up SPERCER, Mass., any Sm.—Ane sportsmen a Citto are fitting up their grounds near Cherry street as fast as possible, and when completed it will be a first-class shooting ground, with good accommodations for those who desire to take part in glass ball shooting. It is to be desired that this sport will become more popular hereafter. Many of our prominent citizens were present on Saturday and Monday afternoons, and took part in the sport. The Collection is the those of Computer to the service. following is the score of Saturday's shooting :-

| | St | ring. i | Broken. | String | 7. Broken |
|----|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------|
| | D. Putnam | 30 | 28 | J. Holmes 30 | 14 |
| E. | M. Bliss | :lu | 23 | L. M. French 30 | 13 |
| н. | Hrewer | 30 | 23 | G. P. Clark 30 | 10 |
| F. | N. Prouty | (31) | 20 | Robinson 10 | 3 |
| | S. Walker | | 15 | H. P. Starr 20 | 2 |
| w. | E. Barton | 30 | 21 | J. Pone 7 | 1 |
| D. | C. Luther | 30 | 15 | S. Adams 14 | 0 |
| J. | Boyden | 30 | 19 | E. Prouty 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | |

BROOKFIELD, Mass., June 6th.—Seven of the Sportsmen's Club at their regular shoot on the 5th, made an average of 15 balls cach. Following is the score:—Matthewson 18, Heredern 18, Shepard 15, Moulton 15, Crosby 15, Butterworth 13 and Gerald 11.

Total, 105.

New HAVEN GUN CLUE.—The New Haven Gun Club held its third annual tournament July 5th. The day was all that could have been asked for. There were a number of the best shots in the State present. Mr. Woodbridge, of North Manchester, Ct. and Mr. Nichols, of Bridgeport, Ct., ited for the gold badge for the best average score. The Wallingford team captured the \$25 prize for the team shoot. We give below a few of the large sweepstake shoots. The team shooting was as follows:—

| Wallingford Team, | Bridgeport Team. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Brogdon | A. D. Laws1101110110- 7 |
| Ives | H. Nichols |
| Goodrich 111111111111-10 | E. Langdon |
| Pixley | A. Dean |
| Hall11111111111-10 | C. Adams |
| | - |
| Total48 | Total41 |
| New Haven, First Team. | New Haven, Second Team. |
| Penn ,.11111111111—10 | Calvin 1011011111 - 8 |
| Folsom1111111111111111111111111111111 | Bunson 0111111011 8 |
| Jorey 1011110111- 8 | Sherman |
| Hanson | Armstrong1101101000- 5 |
| Langdon | Beers 11111111111-10 |
| | |
| Total45 | Total38 |
| Meriden Team. | White 7011011101- 7 |
| Birdsey | Strong |
| Taylor | |
| Clark | Total |
| | |

lies Woodbridge won lirst money, Fenn second, and Langdon and Nichols third.

FUITH sweep, Card trap—Nichols (Roisen 8.1, F. Yues 5, Adams 1, Furth sweep, Card trap—Nichols (Roisen 8.1, F. Yues 5, Adams 1, A. Hall, J. Taylor 8, Strong 5, Langdon 8, Hanson 7, On tes Woodbridge won first money, Brogdon second, and Hanson and Penn divided third.

FIfth sweep, Card trap—Adams 8, Nichols 8, Langdon 7, Folsom 9, Bunson 9, Penn 9, Woodbridge 7, Salsbey 7. On ties Folsom and Penn divided liret, Nichols won second, and Woodbridge third.

Sixth sweep, Card trap—Adams 6, Dockirman 3, Folsom 9, Nichols 8, Unichols 10, Penn 9, Woodbridge 1, Sixth sweep, Card trap—Adams 6, Dockirman 3, Folsom 9, Nichols 10, Penn 9, Mangdon 9, Bunson 6. On ties Folsom won second and Bunson third.

BERGEN POINT, N. J. Julu, 9th,-The fourth of the series of sever BEMEARN FOINT, N. J. July, 9th.—The fourth of the series of seven matches by the Recreation Gun Chub, of Bergen Foint, for first and second gold medals. The first goes to the winner of the greatest number of matches, the second to the one who breaks the greatest number of glass balls during the series, aside from the winner of the first. Mole revolving trap; fifteen glass balls; eighteen yards rise; club rules:—

| each, from Card's rotary trap (scre | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| E. L. Mills | 25 yards 0111111111110111111-18 |
| W. W. Eldridge E. M. McLeod | 22 yards 1111111101111101111111111111111111111 |
| Ties shot off:- | - |
| Mille 1 1 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 | Eldvidea 10111 4 |

Vencentown, N. J., July 5th,-The Coaxen Glass Ball Club, of versionations, A. A., and offine the Couxen Glass find Cone, of this place, held their fitth monthly shoot here to-day; weather windy and rainy; Card's rotary trap, with extra stiff spring, throwing the halls a distance of thirty yards. The scores were as

| W. D. Haines 7 | Wm. Alloway 6 |
|--------------------------------|--|
| J. W. Haines 7 | F. S. Hilliard 3 |
| W. S. Hilliard 5 | N. H. Peacock 0 |
| S. S. Butterworth 5 | R. H. Irick 6 |
| W. D. Haines and J. W. Hain | es shot tie off at three balls : W. D. |
| Haines, 1; J. W. Haines, 2. J. | W. Haines won badge to be again |
| shot for the coming month. | SHELDRAKE. |

SHAMOKIN SPOUTSMANS CLUB.—Shamokin, Pa., July 3d.—Match for a dinner, the club being divided in two purties, the losing

| ı | side to pay for the dinner. R. Eisenhart and B. Derk, captain | 8:- | - |
|---|---|-----|----|
| | R. Eisenbart, Captain 4 B. Derk, Captain | : | e. |
| | A. M. Jones 4 Wm. Reubendott | | |
| | Wm. Madison 4 E. Gillam | | |
| | Wm. Derk 3 D. B. Elsenhart | : | 3 |
| ď | A. Derr 3 P. Fry | | 2 |
| | A. Adams 4 A. Persing | : | i |
| | Geo. Frometter 4 L. M. Freiger | | ŝ |
| 1 | S. Smink | | 4 |
| П | Joseph May 0 1 Lippiat | | 1 |
| | E. Tison 2 Geo. Fagley | | ò |
| | H, Cutton | | ä |
| | | | |
| ı | Total | 3 | 7 |
| | | - | • |

Savaunah, and two from Charleston. A considerable number of savaning, and wo from Charleson. A consectable matter of visitors witnessed the contests and no accident occurred to mat the pleasure of the occasion. The team match commenced at 10 A.M. Teams to consist of six men each; ten shots per man, at ten single balls thrown from two Card rotacy traps (secured) ton feet upart; with a rise of 21 yards. Possible score, 60:Charleston Team-No. 1.

| W. R. Whilden 1110111011 - 8 | Joseph Bouknight.01010111111-7 |
|--|---|
| B. Furman1101101000- 5 | |
| W. S. Culp0111111111 9 | Total 44 |
| Charleston Te | |
| C. P. Poppenheim 1011111010— 7 T. S. Inglesby011111111— 9 Rob't Chiscim, Jr. 1011111011— 8 | Dr. E. E. Jenkins0100101111-6 |
| Dr. W. H. Tarrant. (0111111100 6 | Total 45 |
| Savannat | ı Team. |
| J. W. Schley | H. W. Palmer1110111101 - 8 F. P. Huger0110111111 - 8 Total |
| Columbia | |
| T. H. Gibbes011111111-9 W. J. De Bruhl101111110-8 W. C. Fisher111600100-5 W. H. Gibbes111100110-7 | M. C. Robertson1010010011— 5 T. H. Gibbes(extra)1101100011— 6 Total |
| Orangebur | rg Team. |
| D. J. Salley | J. A. Salley 0110111100 - 6 M. J. Salley 1111111110 - 9 Total |
| | |

with.
The Columbia team have returned home, well pleased with their trip, and ready for another similar contest whenever circumstances may permit.

It. J. T.

UNION GREECH, Miss., June 28th.—At a meeting of the Union Church Gun Club, held on the 26th inst, the following officers were elected for 1880: President, I. D. McArn; Vice-President, Dougal Torrey: Secretary, I. S. Gillis. A match at 21 glass balls, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules, was shot :-

| J. D. McArn 15 | D. A. Torrey |
|-----------------|--------------|
| J. S. Gillis 18 | A. M. Newman |
| J. E. Lamb | Ben. Garrett |
| C. Newman | McDonald |

July 3d.—Yesterday the Union Church Gun Club celebrated their anniversary with two matches at glass balls, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules. The first at 21 balls, for a prize, silver cup. The second at five pairs, double balls, 18 yards rise, for the championsecond at two parts, touther bank, 10 yatter rest, with the damping-ship. A large crowd had assembled on the grounds to witness and enjoy the sport. The match for the silver cup was holly con-tested for by four of the club, viz., Messrs, McArn, Torrey, A. M. Newman and Geo. McDonald, which finally resulted in Mr. Nowman winning it. In the afternoon the second match at double balls for championship, Mr. A. M. Newman won by one ball :-

| | J. D. McArn 20 D. A. Torrey 20 J. S. Gillis 17 A. M. Nowman 20 J. E. Lamb 17 Ben. Garrett 14 C. Newman 17 Geo. McDonald 20 |
|---|--|
| ı | Ties at 21 yards, match shot off, July 2d :- |
| ı | McArn |
| | McArn 7 D. Torrey 5 Gillis 7 A. M. Nowman 8 Lamb 7 McDonald 7 C. Nowman 5 Garrett 4 |
| | J, S, G, |

Quincy, Ill., July 3d.-Fred Erb, Jr., of St. Joseph, Mo., and W. B. Hauworth, of this city, will shoot a match at pigcons on the clast inst, at this place, on the following terms: One hundred wild pigcons each; single rise; 21 yards; 80 yards bounds; plungo trap; Illinois State rules; for \$100 as ide.

POINTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 5th.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club held their meeting to contend for the club medal and other prizes on Monday the 5th inst. Tame pigeons were used at twenty-six yards rise out of plunge traps. As will be seen by the following score, R. McGraw wins the medal, Caldwell the seen of prize, and Messrs. Baum and "Whetstone divide the third After the medal shoot a number of sweepstakes were induiged in

by the members of the club and their friends, and the shooting was brisk until dark. Good scores were the order of the day, and Messrs. Baum, McGraw, Overman, Whetstone, Koch and Dunlap were the winners.

were the Winners.

R. McGraw. 110111111-9 | H. J. Koch. 1111011161-8 | W. Caldwell 011111111-9 | C. M. Epply 111011001-6 | T. J. Baum. 011101111-8 | Wm. Millor 011111001-6 | J. C. Whetstone 110111011-8 | D. Y. Disney 1100101100-7 es on nine :-

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, July 2d.—Summary of scores in shooting ournament, held under the auspices of the Kirtland Shooting

Club, of Cleveland. First match at wild pigeons, 21 yards rise:
G. Mulhern 5, J. Wightman 4, E. Hudson 5, J. Casper 5, E.
Chamberlair, 2, G. Freeman, 2, J. Moyers, 2, E. Sodder-4, T. Wheat 5,
C. Roof 5, P. Robinson 4, J. Blood 5.
Roof won first, with three at 26 yards and six at 31 yards; Wight-

Root Won IINS, with three at 29 yards and three at 31 yards.
Second match—G. Mulhern 5, E. Hudson 5, J. Casper 4, J. Wightman 4, B. Jones 4, E. Chamberlain 4, G. Freeman 3, F. Robinson 5, C. Mullory 3, F. Wheal 4, C. Roof 5, J. Blood 3, Robinson won shoot off at 31 yards; Wightman took second at

26 yards. Blood and Freeman divided.

zo yates. Shoot and Freeman tratest.

Third match, eight birds:—E. Hudson S. E. Chubb 7, T. Wheal F,
J. Chsper 7, J. Wightman 7, E. Johnson S, N. K. McKean 5, CRoof 8, J. J. Flick 4, F. Conrad 7, E. Chamberlain 5, F. Robinson
8, G. Mulhern 4, A. Berger 7, T. Parr 8.

Wheal and Conrad divided first, with three at 31 yards: Chubb and Wightman divided second, with three at 26 yards; Cow on third.
The first "freeze out" was won by Wheal and the second by

Fourth match, five birds:-J. Flick 4, E. Hudson 5, J. Meyer 4, FOURTH IMERIA, INCO BYOS.—J., FIRCK 4, E., FLUISON 16, J. 3, CHEVET 5, N. K. McKoran 2, F. Cornard 5, G. Precemin 4, J. Casper 4, F. Flick 5, Derby 5, E. Chubb 5, J. Wightman 5, A. Eddy 4, C. Roof 5, L. Sodder 3, G. Mulhern 3, A. Herger 3, C. Arnold 4, J. Kale 3, E. Chamberlain 8, F. Hobinson 3, T. Parr 3, J. McCraken 2, F. Wheal 4. E. Johnson 5

Courad and Derby divided on third tie of three at 31 yards, Eddy winning second with three at 31 yards, Robinson third, same

score, Second day—Brown won first "freeze out" with five at 31 yards; Wheal and Hudson divided the second with three each, and the third with seven each; Arnold and Wheal the fourth with three each; Wheal taking the fifth with four.

each; Wheal taking the fifth with four.
Sweepstakes-First match:-Hudson and Wheai divided first
money, Wood took second, Brown third. Second match; Wheal
took first, Cross second. Third match: Derby and Bood divided;
Wheal took second; Berger and Chamberlain divided third.
Fourth match; Berger won first, Gross second, Arnold third.
Final match, a "freezo out" at 31 yards, won by Hudson.

Auburn, Placer County, Cal., June 27th.—The following score was made here to-day in a match between eight of the Auburn Shooting Club, four on a side. The butch was made by U. L. Craig and J. H. Rittenger, and was shot from a Card robary

| E. L. Craig3553445545-44 | J. H. Rittenger 5554555555 | 4 |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| J. M. Fulweiler5554545555-48 | F. D. Adams555555555 | |
| J. Hoffman 5455444454-44 | Jas. McCormick5131555455 | - |
| A. Hinkle4534555555—46 | E. F. Holle 5345551254 | - 1 |
| | | |
| | | |

The Rifle.

RANGE AND GALLERY.

Boston, July 10th.-The intense heat this morning, the ther-Bosron, July 1001.—The intense heat this morning, the thermometer 101 in the shade, prevented many ritiemen from visiting Wainut Hill to participate in the everybody's and the off-hand 500-yard matches. There was in the early stages of the shooting hardly wind enough to disturb the signaf flags, the wind dial vacilitating only a few points from south to west, indicating 8 to 10 o'clock. In the early afternoon the light, which was so bright as to become painful to the marksmen's eyes, grow duller and the results more satisfactory. There were 30 entries in this match, which will close next Saturday, when a large attendance is exwhich will close next Saturday, when a large attendance is ex-pected to give the final shoot in this popular match, which has reached over 1,000 entries. The best scores are given below:—

| J. Nichols | | | 5 5 5 | 5 5 4 5 | 4 5 5 -48 |
|------------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| F. J. Rabbeth (r | nil.) | | 4 5 5 | 4 4 5 5 | $5 \pm 5 - 46$ |
| N. W. Arnold | | | 5 5 4 | 5 4 5 4 | 5 5 5-47 |
| J. S. Bennett | | | 4 5 4 | 4 5 4 5 | 4 5 5-45 |
| E. F. Richardso | n | | 4 5 5 | 4 4 5 5 | 5 4 4-45 |
| W.M. Howard. | | | 5 3 5 | 5 3 5 3 | 4 5 4-42 |
| E. B. Souther | | | | | |
| At the 500-yar | d distance | off the sl | houlder. | only the | best scores |

are given, as follows: are given, as ionows;—
N. W. Arnold... 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—33 | C. C. Foster..... 5 4 4 2 4 3 2—21 E.F.Richardson 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—32 |

MAMMOTH RIPLE GALLERY .- Boston, Mass,-The Any Rifle MAMMOTH RIPLE GALLERY.—Boston, Mass.—The Any I Match, which commenced on the 1st, is becoming very populated with all dovotees of the rills who practice in this gallery, and so early in the month the shooting has been of a high order. Frink Hollis, of the Medford Rittle Association, heads the list with 184 out of a possible 200. Mr. O. A. Gross is second on the list with 184 out of a possible 200. Mr. O. A. Gross is second on the list with 175. This match will close July 31st, and the following is the standing of the several competitors to date. Fifty yards, rounds 8: nossible 40: the secores to win, or possible 200:—

| Fran | k Ho | llis | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 38 | 37 | 37 | 33-18 |
|--------|-------|--------|-----|----|------|--|------|--|------|------|--|---|------|--|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| O. A. | . Gro | 98 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 | 31 | 85 | 36 | 36 - 17 |
| Gen. | D. | Eds | nn | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 - 17 |
| A C | Car | velor: | or | ьc | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 334 | 34 | 00 | 36 - 17 |
| OTT | Har | + " | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 34 | 34 | (3.) | iii - 17 |
| HC | Sm | th | | | | | | | | | | ı | | | | 33 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35-17 |
| D LE | Do | fres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 34 | 34 | :55 | 35 17 |
| Char | 11 4 | Arie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3.4 | 34 | 33.4 | 334 | 34 7 |
| C 32 | San | r3101 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1573 | :3:3 | 31 | 334 | -34 - Hi |
| MATTER | W | toni | 512 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 323 | 333 | 333 | 334 | 34 -16 |
| T2 T | Para | 117 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 33 | 33 | 3.3 | 33-16 |

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 110th .- The weekly shooting of the Springfield, and and Gun Long Range Club on the 9th inst. was at 800 yards. A strong 4 to 6 o'clock wind prevailed, as well as frequent interchange of sunlight and shade. The scores made

| were:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|----|------|
| WCEC:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S. H. Barrett | 5 | 5 | 5 | - 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ā | 5 | ö | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5-7 |
| R Moses | 4 | - 5 | - 5 | - 5 | 5 | - 5 | 5 | - G | - 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | (i) | 5 | 5-7 |
| S E Ford | ñ | - 5 | - 5 | - 5 | - 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ō | 4 | ä | 5-13 |
| S. S. Bumstend | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | Đ. | 5-6 |
| I. H. Mayott | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ä | W | ith | ndr | 614 | | | | | | |
| Dr. Young | F | aile | ed | £O | COL | 33.41 | let | e s | CO | re. | | | | | |

M. R. L. BRADFORD, Pres

| W | AKEFIELI | , Mas | B., . | บไป | 1 | () <i>t</i>) | ١ | -7 | Chi | g a | í te | rne | 001 | ı t | he | W | nk | efield |
|-------|---------------------|---------|-------|-----|-----|---------------|----|----|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------|------|-----|-----|--------|
| A.ma | teur Rifle | 9 A8801 | ciat | ion | b | eld | 1 | ts | COL | npe | etit | ior | 111 | ıtt | 16 * | Jui | y s | eries, |
| Medi | ord targe | st cour | ıt, | Th | e i | ol | lo | W. | ing | 5C0 | ore | 8 77 | rer | e 1 | nac | 10: | - | |
| E. F. | Richard | 50n | | | | | | | - 6 | 5 | 6 | (i | li K | a n | 6 | 6 | () | 5-55 |
| | iam Dani Dearbor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Geor | ge Chene | y | | | | | | | . მ | 9 | 9 | D) | ó | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5-50 |

| possible 50:- | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 |
|---|-------------------------------|
| P. W. Smith 5 | |
| P. W. Smith. Re-entry N. Javell. Ro entry | 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-49 |
| Re-entry N. Jewell | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5-49 |
| C. A. Sumper | 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5-47 |
| C. A. Sumper Owen Wood | 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4-45 |
| Owen Wood | 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5-47 |
| Ro entry 4 E. R. Rose 4 Re entry 5 | 4 4 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 - 13 |
| Re entry | 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 4-44 |
| C. A. Frost | 2 4 3 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 4 |
| Re-entry | 4 4 5 5 4 9 5 4 5 3-41 |
| F. G. Stearns | 2 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 3 3-41 |
| Onver Smith | 2 3 5 5 4 3 3 4 4 4-37 |
| Ro entry. C. A. Frost. Re-entry F. G. Stoarns. Oliver Smith C. H. Rose. J. Wadsworth. | 4 5 4 3 4 0 3 2 5 4-34 |
| Oliver Smith. C. H. Rose. J. Wadsworth. Re-entry. | 2 4 3 3 0 4 5 4 2 5 32 |
| J. M. Webb | 0 0 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 5-30 |
| 2 | |

The distance shot was 500 yards.

The distance shot was 500 yrrus. Union Hills Genutzer Park.—July 5th.—The Helvetia Rifle Club held the first practice shooting of the fourth series in this park to-day. It was very well attended, and the shooting was remarkably good. Neither storm nor rain hindered the marksmen from making bullseye after bullseye. The following are the best scores. Shooting at regular ring targets, 200 yards, breechesses and shots seek here. loader, ien shots each man:-

| Descrident Albert Mayer 197 | C. Mattmunn |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| A. G. Hellwig | Buzzini |
| A. Khophi | each man, Creedmoor targets:- |
| Time shooting, three minutes | each man, orecamour targeto, |
| Shoty Hits Points. | Shots. Hite, Points. |
| R. Weidman 32 28 99 | 1 S. Rev 28 23 82 |
| It. Weltinan on no or | E Landolt 28 13 45 |

R. Wedman 32 28 99 15. 1697... 23 25 35 45 15. Droyer. 32 28 97 15. Landoit. 22 28 28 45 A. Meyor... 28 23 81 C. Mattmann 22 22 28 25 The rain, which fell in torrents, compelled the shooters with their families to romain in the shooting house. A conch was running between the shooting house and the castle, in which latter place a handsome supper was served by young mother Vollmann.

place a handsome supper was served by young mother Voltmann.

—The following German societies hold their annual festivals
this month, and in most of the cases shooting is open to all comers:—Birooklyn Independent Schuetzen Company, at Koch's
Schuetzen Park, Brooklyn, July 12th and 13th. Brooklyn Schuetzen
Corps, at Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, July 14th and 15th.
Austrian Schuetzen Corps, at Martin's Bellevue Garden, July 16th.
Hoboken Schuetzen Corps, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, July
18th and 20th. Swiss Societies, at Jones Wood, July 19th.

SCHUETZEN NOTES. The German Shooting Society of Charles SCHUETZEN NOTES. The German Shooting Society of Charles-ton, S. C., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, A. Melchers; First Vice-President, J. F. Meyer: Second Vice-President, Mollenhauer: Third Vice President, Wm. Fischer; Teasurer, C. F. Lubs; Secretary, A. F. Metchers; Shoot-ing Master, C. H. Heins. The following gentlemen constitute the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Target Ritle Association' President, E. Gronar; Shooting Master, C. Strutt; Secretary, J. Letzer. Shooting Master Hasselhoise is at the shooting in Vicnna, but will be back on the 30th of August, when the festival of the Baltimore boys begins.

BRINTON RANGE.-Elizabeth, N. J., July 3d.-Open to all con rs; 200 yards; 10 rounds; any rille. This match was shot with fty-two entries. The following are the best scores made:—

| F. II. Holton 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5- | 45 |
|------------------------------------|------|
| | |
| C. J. Falco | 45 |
| J. W. Todd 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5— | 44 |
| E. M. Squier | 44 |
| | |
| m n miles | 43 L |
| | |
| H. W. Gomley 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3- | 39 |

Same Day.—"Champion Marksman's Badge of 1880." Open to all members of the National Guard of New Jersey, or members of the N. J. S. R. A.; 200 and 500 yards; rounds, five at each disitary rifle:-

| | 200 Yards. | 500 Yards. |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Col. G. E. P. Howard | 4 5 5 4 3-21 | 5 4 4 4 3 -20-41 |
| Capt. J. R. Denman | 4 4 4 4 4 4 20 | 4 3 5 4 4-20-40 |
| Dr. J. M. Dart | 5 4 4 4 4-21 | 3 4 3 3 3-16-37 |
| Capt. Wm. H. De Hart | 3 2 4 3 4-16 | 5 2 4 4 5-20-36 |
| J. R. Byrd | 4 4 4 4 0-16 | 4 3 3 4 5-19-35 |
| Major A. J. Clark | 3 4 3 3 3-16 | 2 3 4 4 4-17-33 |
| Dr. O. Adelberg | 4 4 4 4 4 4-20 | 0 4 3 2 3-12-32 |
| Dr. O. Maciber 8 | | |

All Winderland is Frina Deliphia MATCH—Philadelphia, July Mh.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your issue of this week you report a match between the "Pennsylvania Ritle Association" and the Wheeling Ritle Club. This is an error, as the Pennsylvania Club. report a match between use "Pennsylvania Liule Association and the Wheeling Rille Club. This is an error, as the Pennsylvania Rille Association bas shot no such match. The Pennsylvania Rille Club and the Wheeling Rille Club are the organizations which had the match. The Fennsylvania tatle Rille Association is composed of seven clubs, each club being represented ciation is composed of seven clubs, each club being represented in the Association by delegates, and the club which shot against the Wheeling riflemen is one of this seven. Your report tends to convey the idea that a team representing this Association has been defeated by the Wheeling Club. Please correct this error. The match was shot mader different atmospheric influence, and the shooting was done in the respective cities to which the clubs belonged and results telegraphed. The Philadelphia shooting took place while a gale was blowing which necessitated from two to two and one-half points whedage at the distances shot.

G. W. REBER,

G. W. ZIEBER, Secretary Pennsylvania State Rifle Association.

Normistown, Pa., July 9th.—A rifle match was shot on July 9th at the Stockton, N. J., range, between Geo. Fox, of Philadelphia, and A. B. Farker, of Norristown, Pa., which was won by the latter on the following scores:—

| A. B. Parker. | 500 600 | yards | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 54 | 5 | 4 | 54 | $\frac{4}{5}$ | 5 | 5 - 72 5 - 73 145 | l |
|---------------|------------|-------|--------|---|---|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|----|-----|---|----|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| George Fox | 500 600 | yards | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 54 | 5 | ō ō | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-74 145 | 1 |

Wind and light were bad.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 5th.—The Maryland Rifle Club had a genoral meeting to-day, at Patapseo Kange, with half a dozon matches on. During the greater portion of the day the sky was overeast, and twice or thrice a slight rain foll for a few moments. A good light with very little wind, except during the Alford Match—even in that not interforing greatly with good shoofing. Among the competitors were members of the Columbia Rifle Club and Montgomery Rifle Club. In each match from fifteen to thirty competitors were entered, and the following were the six birhest scores in each contest:— BALTIMORE, Md., July 5th .- The Maryland Rifle Club had a highest scores in each contest :-

First Mutch.-100 and 200 yards. Five shots at each range, any

| rifie:- | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn | 100 yards 4 4 4 5 5-22 | 14 |
| L. Dieferich | 100 yards 4 4 5 5 4-22 | 14 |
| F. T. Redwood | 100 yurda. 4 4 4 5 5-22 200 yurda. 4 4 4 5 5-22 200 yurda. 4 4 6 5 5-22 200 yurda. 5 4 6 5 4-22 200 yurda. 5 4 5 4 4-22 200 yurda. 5 5 5 4 4-22 200 yurda. 5 4 5 5 4 4-22 200 yurda. 5 4 5 5 5-23 200 yurda. 4 5 4 5 5-23 200 yurda. 4 5 5 5-33 200 yurda. 4 5 6 5-33 200 yurda. 8 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 14 |
| W. Scott | 100 yards 5 4 5 4 4-22 | 14 |
| B. B. Lynch | 100 yards 4 5 4 5 5-23 | 14 |
| H H Miller | 100 yards 4 4 4 4 3-19 | L |
| Second Match -200 vards. | Seven shots at each range. | ant |
| rifle:- | | |
| Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn | 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 | -3 |
| C-1 T O D D. D. maida | 1 / 5 5 5 0 1 | 0 |

Third Match .- 200 Yards. Seven shots, military rifle:

FOURTH MARCH.—2M YARUS. Seven SHOTS, any TIFIE:

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn. 4 4 4 5
L. Dicterich. 4 4 54
B. B. Lymet. 4 5 5
B. L. Theorem. 4 5 5
H. H. Miller 3 4 5
H. H. Miller 3 4 5
Col. J. O. P. Burnside 5 3 4 5 Fifth Match. -200 and 600 yards. Five shots at each rang

| 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 5 5 -25 | 5 4 -22 | 5 5 -24 | 5 5 -24 | 5 5 -24 | 5 5 -24 | 5 5 -24 | 4 5 -22 | 4 4 -20 | 45

| Col. W. H. S. Burgywa | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 yards | G00 42 Sixth Match.-Alford Match-600 yards reech-loading rifle:-

A. F. Dresel. 4
A. Roeder. 4
L. Deiterich 4
D. W. W. Brywood 4 3443443

Mr. Lench, firing at 600 yards, made 97 in a possible 100 CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3d .- On the above date the Cincinnati

On tie three shots:-

ear, and every effort has been made this year to exaggerate it to year, and every enort has been made in year to exaggirate to the proportions of an International contest. Cult it the Hyde-Halford match, and give it the inferior importance which belongs to it, and nobody will be deceived; but to give it any different character is an imperfluence and a presumption which the Board eannot 100 emphatically sit down upon. The letter says:—

WISTOW, LEIGESTER, ENGLAND, June 17th, 1880.

MY DEAL GIFDERSEEVEY:

MY DEAL GIFDERSEEVEY:

A fine theory is one to meeting of the Directors of your N. R. A fine theory is some crouble about the unatch which I arranged with Mr. Hyde, hast year, and I think some misspprehension on your side of the water as to the origin of the said match and the part taken in it by Mr. Hyde, hast year, and I think some misspprehension on your side of the water as to the origin of the said match and the part taken in it by Mr. Hyde, hast year, and I think some misspprehension on the part taken in the part take

If any confusion has arisen, or any mistake has been mado, the fault lies with me.

Lean, of course, in the ground of its originating from a private, rather than from an official chalience, but I still hope that your directors may waive such objections rather than throw obstacles in the way of a really interesting match by interdicting the member of the property o

allowand shots were excluded.

allowand shall, under any circumstances, have considerable difficulty nicecond; second; setting alternative or shoot for your Palma next year, and third cla

had relied upon this match at Wimbledon to increase the interest now felt in long-range shooting. I can not but feel that if this match loses the sumper of your N. R. A. these difficulties will be

had relied upon this match at Wimbledon to increase the interest now felt in long-range shooting. I can not but feel that if this match loses the support of your N. R. A., these difficulties will be I trust then that your directors may be induced to reconsider their decision, and that they will permit the members of their team to meet us at Wimbledon in conjunction with Nr. Hydectors and giving it the same publicity that has been awarded to my revious letters on the subject.

Believe me, yours truly,
H. Nr. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. A. P. John M. P. Jo

H. ST. JOHN HARFORD.

HUNTING RIFLE SIGHTS.—Springfield, Mass., June 19th.—Editor

Forest and Stream:—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that words
fail to express that I have devoured the articles upon "the sighting of hunting rifles," from the facile nen of your correspondent. ing of luuting rilles," from the facile pen of your correspondent. J. S. Van Dyke. Although the only knowledge that I possess of this gentle writer is gleaned from the articles over his signature. I can unbesttaringly youch for him as a practical sportman, for be plainly articulates the "shibboleth" that proclaims him a worthy member of the honorable guild. "No carpet knight is in whose theories are conceived in easy chair and whose experience is drawn from the writings of others; but a genuine disciple of woodland sports, whose wits have been sharpened by innumerable encounters with the denizens of forest and field, and whose ideas bave been formed by curred in others and neigh, and whose sees have been formed by curred in observation while tramping over the bills. That many of his ideas are correct my own experience corroborates, and I am so well pleused that he has seen the sight that has so long been dear to my eyes, and so plainly and entertainingly recorded his opinions upon the subject, that I cannot canning recorded as opinions upon the singlest, that I cannot forbear expressing my thanks and adding my feeble testimony to the correctness of his views. Although the scatter gun is my favorite weapon, I have ever been an ardent lover of the rifle, and have always turned to it as a source of pleasure during the close averanya turned of 1 as a source of piessure during the close season, and the scalps of many a festive woodchuck and sanguin-ary hawk attest that occasionally at least my sights, the front one specially, which was of the "wilco-of-watermelon" shape so especially desyr both by Mr. Of the Dyke, until one day I shap to shape to unty westness y air, van Dyke, until one any I aad to had luck, or rather good fortune, to lose it. I was in a peck of trouble for woodchucks were plenty and I was too far from home to return for another one; but as necessiry is the mother of invention, I scratched my head and found an idea. I was crouched under a wall that separated a potto field from a measiow where a whole wan take separation a poster order from a meaning where a whole flock of nearly grown woodchucks were disporting free from ear-and with no thought of the sad fate that awaited them. I have said that I found an idea, I also found a potato at the same-lime, and with my knife I soon fashioned a sight out of it that gave me and with my knile I soon fastioned a sight out of it that gave me a sight more satisfactory than any dozen of the boiled, fried or reasted esculent tubers have afforded me since. There was an excrescence upon the potato about the size of a B shot; this I cut out, leaving enough of the main body to fit the V-like scat of the sight. Although I greatly admired the artistic heauty of the adjunct, still when I attempted to "draw in bead" upon one of the froliceome rodents I was far from satisfied, and at once instituted the restriction of the start o froliceome rodents I was far from satisfied, and at once instituted a bunt for another idea, which came at my bidding, and at its bebest I carved a minute "silice-of-waterinclon" shaped piece out of the top of my invention, and as I sgain glanced along the deadly tabe I mentally exclaimed "Eureka!" and at once demonstrated the soundness of the aforesaid idea by plumping a bail just under the ear of the nearest one of the group, and in five consecutive shots I had the pleasure of witnessing five sets of least kicking in the nir and section. But summy talk searches to consecutive shows I had the piceasure of witnessing hive sets of legs kicking in the air and seeing live stumpt tails wagging in a satisfied sort of way at the success of my experiment. As soon as I got home I took a piceo of bone and carved out a fae-simile of my potato sight, and coloring it with ink I made a crease with a three-cornected file; and under the influence of an inspiration that I have ever blessed, I substituted one of the same pattern for my rear sight, and have over since been firmly established in the my rear signt, and nave ever since been firmly communication faith that for all conditions of weather and light there is no heter sight in the world.

SHADOW.

Yachling and Canoeing.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

July 15—New Bedford Y. C. Cruise.

July 15—Buffalo Y. C. Regatta.

July 16—22—San Francisco Y. C. mual Cruise.

July 16—22—San Francisco Y. C. mual Cruise.

July 16—23—San Francisco Y. C. mual Cruise.

July 21—31 Francisco Y. C. Montigetta.

July 21—31 Francisco Y. C. Regatta.

July 21—31 Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

July 21—31 Francisco Y. C. Montigett Cruise.

July 21—31 Francisco Y. C. Montigetta Cruise.

July 31—16 Francisco Y. C. Montigetta Cruise.

July 31—16 Francisco Y. C. Montigetta Cruise.

Aug. 1-Provincetown Y. C. Union Regatta.

Aug. 3-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 4-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 4-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 4-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.

Aug. 4-Work Bay Regatta.

July 21—20 Francisco Y. C. Harbor Cruise.

Aug. 12—Quincy Y. C. Championship Regatta.

Aug. 14—Vashington Village Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 15—29—Ounker City Y. C. Annual Cruise.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 3-Provincetown Y. C. Regatta.

Aug. 26—Quincy Y. C. Regatta. Aug. 28—Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, Beverly.

YACHTING NEWS.

YACHTING NEWS.

Royal Nova Scotia.—The match for the Lieut, Governor's Challenge cup was saited as announced, July 3d, in a light N. N. E. wind. Open to all yachts of the squadron. Course from Lumber Fard to mark boar in Bartinuth Karlen.

Fard to mark boar in Bartinuth Karlen. Course from Lumber Fard to the Course for the Course from Lumber Fard to Mark boar in Bartinuth Karlen.

In the Course of the Course of the Course from the Course for yachts exceeding 18, over 10, over 5 and under 5 tons were decided at the same time, the winner of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The course for yachts exceeding 18, over 10, over 5 and under 5 tons were decided at the same time, the winner of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The control of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The control of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The control of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The work of the Course of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The control of the Governor's prizo being debarred from the class prize. The Course of the Course of

Ina, c. b., 800p... 3 ... H. E. Gates.

After an easy going sail the finish was reached with Peuche in the lead, Pastline a good second, and the rest in the following order: Oil-Kaze, Syray, Ina. Muta, Daphae, Lily, Molly Baun and Ploma. The Governor's Cup was won by Peylica, with Oil-Kaze second on time allowance. Pastline takes first prize in littst class, with Oil-Kaze second on the control of the Case with Oil-Kaze second on the library of the Case with Muta second.

ESSEX CHALLENGS CUP.—In a race, July 7th, for the Essex County Challonge Gup, the Expert, E. G. Souther, again won. The race was salied from Jynn Y. C. house around Egr. Rock and return, eleven miles. Expert took the lead, rounded the mark first and won as the liked against Rath. Boheniam, Planchett, Daniel and won as the liked against Rath. Boheniam, Planchett, Daniel May and Sadie. The Expert is 22tt. Him, Ionaver Linnie May and Sadie. The Expert is 22tt. Him, Ionaver Hill Challenge on precedings the development of the Challenge on proceedings of the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge on the Challenge of the Challenge of the Challenge on the Challenge of the Challeng

first in the Haverhill Club Regath, them from the Data and bow the oup becomes her property.

NEW YACHT CLUB,—A new club has been formed at Larchmont, named after its home port. It includes a number of local shoups and cats, with the following officers: Commodore, Charles Fleming, sloop Mermail: Vice-Commodore, W. C. France, Jr., aloop Vira: Rear Commodore, T.-J. S. Film; Serveityr, F. Flint; Trensivro; W. Alley, The Trensivro; W. Order, S. France, Jr., aloop Vira: Rear Commodore, V.-J. S. Film; Serveityr, F. Flint; Trensivro; W. Alley, The around Spar buoy off Matinnecuck Point, L. L., thence around Spar buoy off Matinnecuck Point, L. L., thence around Spar buoy off Matinnecuck Point, L. L., thence around Spar buoy off Matinnecuck Point, Wind fresh from southeast. It was a beam wind to the first mark and jam to the southeast. It was a beam wind to the first mark and jam to the roing tide kicked ung out poins for the final stretch. The weather grains the first was a standard to the strength of the strength

YONKERS VACHT CLIIN.—Two classes of cutboats sailed the first race of a series for the challenge cup of the chith, July 8th. Course ten miles up the river and return. The Garrison won, bearing Mamie. Yankee Bird and Pinajare.

NEW ROGHELLE YAGET CLUB—The annual race was salled July 8th over a sixteen-mile course, from the barbor to busy off Fort schuyer and return. Nettle easized and the rest and all they could do to keep right side up as the wind was fresh. Mary B. won in 3a. 3cm., beating Estilla, Presto, Nameles, Innah Lack and Nettle. They were all cathoats under 16tt. Prizes \$30, \$10 and \$5.

The wording a few and the Letter B current away some gear, but we so that we would be a considered as the considered as

The Reflect.—The attentions made to this Boston schooner, from designs by Mr. A. Carey Smith, have proven very successings. The heliow in the frames forward was padded out, giving an easy entrance; the stern was spun out, the keel rockered, the post raked, and a fan-tail added.

post raked, and a fan-tail added.

Chickgo Vacur Curge—Mr. Pattibone has bought the sloop

Harry Binke from Cleveland parties and viced her in the Chi
eago regettis. Sile is 23ft, keel, 13ft, beam, and registors it tons.

Owing to her new sails not being in shape, her sailing was not

what it ought to be, but the sloop prive ovidence of very fair

speed. The mainsail has 30t the sione prive ovidence of very fair

supplied for long cruises of it outlit of nautical instruments is

supplied for long cruises of the lakes. The Chicago Yacht Club

now owns fourteen yachts and saventy members, and will offer

prizes for an August regard. In the race of June 28th, Namdes,

Goodenough and Fleaturing took liest money in second, third and

no entries for the first class. A match between Nameless and line

and Frolic is talked off.

Berdom virtue — Stall they come. Machines are sta discount.

REFORM IN TYPE.—Still they come. Machines are at a discount in Moston. Lawley & Sons have given the old Undue a keel and side of the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still the still basion. Practice is developing what theory pointed out ten years ago, and depth and keel are all the go in Boston.

NEW CANOES.—The Rev. Mr. Cressy, who astonished the "reg-ulars" by winning the canoe race on Lake George list year in a bome-made cance, has high finished a couple of now ones for thir comecuted cance, has high finished a couple of now ones for thir Ammonoesue into the Connecticut at Wells River, down the Connecticut to Springfield, then carry across to Pittsheld, down the Housatome to the Sound, and eventually work their way to Lake George in time for the August Canoe Congress.

Keels Again.—A club in England has decided not to allow keels any time when rawing center-boards, as their experience has coverer of the keel sloop. Yeking, of Baston, and announces himself ready to sail his keel against any center-board which has a mind to try him on.

mind to try him on.

Cutters in Boston.—The fleet of cutter-rigged yachts and
even yawis is growing apace in Boston waters. Active, Hesper,
Enterprise, Viutel, Eddik, Seophien and others are a standing refutation to the truly loyal, who, like all Bourbons, refuse to learn
but live to see. There are evidently others beside ourselves sailors enough to take no stock in the sloop as a handy rig, because
amend the seach and smale a must how no better.

MORE VICTURE—Seven persons were drowned out of a light draft yacht on itser Lake, Minn. July 5th. The lesson will be thrown away like many another, and the yearly number of vic-tims of the pancake model will continue to count up by the hun-dreds.

I ACTEA.—Mr. David Sears, in his schooner Acted, Eastern Y. C., arrived at Helifax, July 9th, from Boston, and will remain two weeks.

weeks.

GOHLLA.—Now owned by George C. Oravely, of Toronto, has
been overhanded, and left of an extended cruise July 11th, for
the Bay of Quinto, Thousand Islands, and Alexandria Bay, returning along the American coast, calling at Oswego, Sodus,
Rechester, and Niagara.

SALEM BAY YAGIT CLUB.—A correspondent writes: The club is progressing nicely; we have a good landing; a store directly across the street from the club bouse; arrangements for furnishing water for yachts. Any mail directed care of the club is delivered about yachts calling here.

Noronis—Mr. F. P. Osbura and party arrived at St. Johns, N, B., in the schooner Nokomis, July 7th, late from Mount Desertand left July 8th for New York.

ATALANYA.—Schooner Atalanta, Bear Jom, Vermilye, A. Y. Gariyed at Jaihususie, N. Is, July 7th, and was to leave for Gaspe, arrived at Jaihususie, N. Is, July 7th, and was to leave for Gaspe, the owner and friends being after salmon fishing in the Restructure of the Proceedings of the Restructure of the Proceedings of the Restructure of the Proceedings of the Restructure

THE ANTHRACIES.—This little steamer arrived July 2d in New York Harbor from England via Halifax. She is of from only \$4 16. long, 16ft. beam and 16ft. deep. The trip across was made in 18 days, and was intended to show the great economy of high

pressure steam, as used in the Perkins boiler, the steamer having consumed only 20 tons of coal on the voyage, no use having been unde of sails. The working pressure ranges aloud 3500 st., engines of special design being used. There are three cylinders, the high pressure being 8x15, and the two low pressures 18x15. The system is of course very applicable to the larger classes of the larger than the steaming distance as much as possible. The Perkins boiler and engineare not new, having been in the market for several years, and are well known to the profession. As steam can be seen that the steaming the several years, and are well known to the profession. As steamed and high pressures when the racing season slacks up. The Anthrette is a thorough little seagoing steamship, and swell worthy of a visit, as the will show at a glance in which directions we are builwarks, and hatches, flush deck, strength of construction, and hing excellent life boats, can be studied with advantage to our solves, for we are lamentably delicient in seagoing characteristics.

Nor Allowber.—A funny kind of protosy was cuttered against

Not ALLOWED.—A funny kind of protost was cutered against Phantom in the recent regarts of the E. Y. C. She was said to have shown "reckless and unscruptulous management," and made it "dangerous to life and limb." Very properly, the committee "did not consider these matters as coming within their province,"

THE STEAM CATAMARAN—An attempt was made to launch this visionary structure July 6th, but the leading village blacksmith acred by the structure of the structure

was pulled out again for repairs.

A CAT ASRIAT—The Newport Mercury reports skipper Albro, recently returned from the Clyde, as saying that the Scotch yachtenen would not sail against the cutbar Georgie and Annie any of their own yachts of "similar dimensions." By that we presume they showed sense enough not to sail on tenrth against an experiment of the same of the same and small blaine to them. Albro has no cause for complaint in that; but his ebagrie shows the extent to which such an illogical and one-sided rule as sailing on length can warp the judgment of an individual trained up to the fuller, and vitiates whith the control of the complaint of the sail of the sail should be sailed to the sail of the sail sail to the sail of the sail sail to the sail sail to the sail sail to the sail sail to the sail sail to the sail

ROWING IN THE WEST.—The rapid strides in popularity which rowing is making throughout the West may be judged by the liberal prizes offered by the clizens of Bay City, to be rowed for July 2th, the day following the N.W. R. A. Regata. We call attention to the advortisement of the races, which will be found

atter tion the my torowing to re. w. r. Degates, which will be found closewhere.

SALEM BAY REGATEA.—The open regaths salled in Salem Bay July 5th was a decided success, but his point of entries and the weather served out by 0id Prob. The races were under the management of a committee of the St. B.Y. C., consisting of Messrs, G. W. Mansheld, H. A. Hale, C. W. D. B. M. M. G. W. G. C. R. G. W. Mansheld, H. A. Hale, C. W. D. B. M. G. W. G. W. G. M. G. G. W. M. G. G. W. G. M. G. G. W. G. W. G. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. W. G. G. G. W. G. G. W.

| FIRST | CLASS. | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------|----------|----|-----|-------------|----|
| Name and Owner. | Length. Fl.In. | | 1ctu | | | | rrec ime | |
| White Cap, D. H. Rice | 64.0 | 1 | 38 | 05 | | 1 | | 05 |
| Curiew, H. W. Peabody | 40.0 | 1 | 59 | 13 | | - 1 | 35 | 00 |
| Crest, W. P. Parker | 33.5 | 2 | 11 | 40 | | 1 | 42 | 16 |
| Lizzie Roby, G. Brown | 60.0 | 1 | 55 | 07 | | Т | 41 | 30 |
| Dolphin (catamaran), G. W. Ma | 11.8- 20. D | 1 | 57 | 45 | | 1 | 25 | 15 |
| neld | | 7 | 94 | 40 | | 1 | 2013 | 10 |
| SECON | D CLASS. | | | | | | | |
| Star, D. Southvick | 26.0 | 2 | 69 | 00 | | 1 | 31 | 48 |
| Nettie, C. H. Weston | 28.0 | 22 | 15 | 40 | | 1 | 30 | 48 |
| Scorpion, S. W. Burgess | 22.6 | | 11 | 12 | | ļ | 29 | 35 |
| Evelyn, C. H. Nowell | 24.6 | 2 | 13 | 24 | | 1 | 33 | 14 |
| Emeline, W. Stopford | | 2 2 | 21 | 33 | | 1 | 24 | 52 |
| Fanchon, A. Burgess | | ü | 003 | 29 | h- | 1 | 29 | 41 |
| THIRL | CLASS. | | | | | | | |
| Madelaine, F. A. Fielding | 18.8 | 1 | 53 | 29 | | 1 | 25 | 00 |
| Coquette, F. A. Brown | 19.5 | 1 | 33 | 48 | | 1 | titi | 18 |
| Wave Crest, E. B. Rogers | 18.8 | 1 | 37 | 37 | | 1 | (15) | 07 |
| Claudia, Chapman | 18.4 | 2 | 18 | 08 | | 1 | 39 | 25 |
| Iris, Snow Rich | 19.9 | Ţ | 33 | 36 | | 1 | 06 | 27 |
| Mule, D. C. Goodrich | 21.1 | i | 30 | 20 | | 1 | 04 27 | 32 |
| Oma, A. Liebsch | 21.0 | 1 | 53 | 12 35 | | ļ | 16 | 47 |
| Ruby, W. F. Whitney | | , | 44 | 30 | | 1 | 10 | 01 |
| FOURT | H CLASS. | | | | | | | |
| Comet, Rogers | 17.0 | 1 | 45 | 53 | | 1 | 22 | 13 |
| Gracie, W. H. Meldrum | 17.0 | 1 | 43 | 10 | | 1 | 21 | 30 |
| Nereus, G. H. Goss, Jr | 15.8 | 1 | 45 | 13 | | 1 | 100 | Бó |
| Mirage, H. F. Sears | | 1 | 18 | 48 | | 1 | 03 | 0B |
| Zephyr, George Chase | 17.0 | ŧ | 44 | 56 | | 1 | 25 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | |

BOSTON CITY REGATTA.

BOSTON CITY REGATTA.

TO such an extent has the popularity of yachting spread among yeal or holiday would be considered adequately observed unless a public yacht race forms one of the features of the celebration. The good seaso to confer the management of the sport upon persons well known to be posted in all the details of match sailing. And let it be remembered that racing in Boston inclusion sometimes, too; it means a visat amount of foll and troub to considered the property of the persons well known to be posted in all the details of match sailing. And let it be remembered that racing in Boston inclusion in the hoppy in the property of the property of the property of yeachts are of what may be termed "Corinthian tonnage," have comply intridues of the Cradie of Liberty the great majority of yachts are of what may be termed "Corinthian tonnage," have comply for all purposes of cruising and making them genuine Boating homes, behading and skippering of their own ships to any degree of professional competency they may choose, and most lloston yachtsons go "the whole hog," permitting no base bireflings to steal from them their sport of anoly shaven timoneering or of gather from them their sport of anoly shaven timoneering or of gather from them their sport of any ways exhibited more love for a good, wholesome bont, with keel and moderate rig, small schooners universally taking the place of the large unwieldy sloops known to the milder chimes of or of the professional complex described on the charge that evident and discussed not merchy as a mug with lighting colors displayed, and a deep interest in the racing is certain to be evinced, records made that are swrth preserving, and the day's battle viewed and discussed not merchy as a mug with depth good of the professional complex of more stugglish intellect, and omposed generally of hobby ridden graduates of the marco minded school of "working bours," Last year three times a many neces were salled in greater than any professional composed of the complex of the forme

life insurance policy. Over forty keels were entered—not a bad showing for the "reform movement," when but a few years ago an individual with a keel boat was looked upon with pity, and the man who built such a craft was deemed on the high road to the warthin.

man who built such a craft was deemed on the high, road to the say him.

The arrangements for the regatta were perfect. Com. M. J. Kley laving dovised for a proper start the use of that on poles. Richy having dovised for a proper start the use of that on poles to the was promptly on hand—not two hours late as elsewhere the eastom—in the steamer Wooley, The committee comprised Messrs. Hugh O'Brien, William Woolley, Clarence P. Lovell, Heary E. Hosley, Albert P. Lauten, judges; William Morris, Heary E. Hosley, Albert P. Lauten, judges; William Morris, can be supported to the start was from an anchor, and just lefter to the gun a fine brief came out from west southwest, whereupon the different classes were sent away in rapid succession. The first class comprised solonomers and sloops from 35ft, upward; second class, 50 and \$15 for schoolers, \$48 and \$20 for the keel sloops, and \$40 and \$21 for center-board sloops; in third class, for keel sloops, and \$40 and \$21 for center-board sloops; in third class, for keel sloops, and \$40 and \$21 for center-board sloops; in the conter-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in the content-board sloops; in

ciaes, \$50 to Urst schooner, and \$50 and \$50 for the sloope; in second class, \$50 and \$10 for schooners, \$41 and \$20 for the keed sloops, and \$40 and \$20 for center-board sloops; in third class, for keed sloops, and \$40 and \$20 for center-boards; when the class, for keed \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$7.50, and same to center-boards. Among the big schooners Alfeck and as all over, Caroline to start against the olds of \$307, length, \$Mr. W. \$3. Lockhard, and the big schooners Alfeck and as all over, Caroline not carried to start against the olds of \$307, length, \$Mr. W. \$3. Lockhard, and then spit to trivisted his board trying an overland roung, ounsing in with a lead of 7 minutes over the smaller ones, and harding \$50. The course for all hands in the first class was out. Broad Sound, leaving flam Head Buoy on the starboard, Fiwn Bar on thence to Bell Boat on Haddings, up Lighthouse Channel, through the Narrows, leaving Fort Warren, Gallop's Shand, Nix's Mate Buoys and Speciacle Isiand on the port to the Indexs boat; dispatch to the starboard of the port to the Indexs boat; dispatch to the Index of the starboard of the port to the Indexs of the starboard of the port to the Indexs of the starboard of the port to the Indexs of the starboard o

| many at the linish :- | with out | tew s | econas | De | twe | en |
|--|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------|----------|----------|
| FIRST CLASS | SCHOONE | RS. | | | | |
| | | Acti | | | rect | |
| Name and tumer | Length. Ft. In. | Tim H. M | | | I^{im} | |
| Name and Owner. Alice, W. L. Lockhart | 74.11 | 3 22 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 53 |
| FIRST CLAS | | | | | | |
| Stren, L. H. Keith | 38.05 | 3 17 | 42 | 3 | 09 | 56 |
| Madeap, W. C. Cabot | 43.00 | 3 18 | 00 | 3 | 14 | 24 |
| Hesper, W. H. Forbes Viking, S. P. Freeman | 35.02 | 3 16 Disat | 59 led. | 3 | 16 | 59 |
| SECOND CLASS | | | | | | |
| Bossie, C. P. Curtis | 28.00 | 2 - 26 | 24 | 9 | 20 | 29 |
| White Cloud, H. H. Smith | 27.00 | 2 36 | 35 40 | 22 | 29 | 19 |
| Betty, W. W. Keith, Jr | 33.00 | 2 50 | 26 | 2 | 50 | 26 |
| Anonyma, M. Hickey | 25.00 | Disab | | | | |
| SLOOPS (CEN | TEH-BOAR | D), | 4 | _ | | |
| Shadow, J. Bryant | 33.00 | 1 57 | 45 | 2 | 57 | 45 01 |
| Nimbus, King & Clark | 33.03 | 2 04 | 55 | 2 | 04 | 41 |
| M. Delorey, M. Delorey | 25.01 | 2 17 | 09 | 2 | 06 | 37 |
| Rambler, John C. Merry Mamie, F. Harlow Polly, J. F. Sheppard | 26 (0) | 2 17 | 55 57 | 2 2 | 08 13 | 44 28 |
| Polly, J. F. Shoppard | 20.04 | 2 23 | 42 | 2 | 11 | 59 |
| Eva, W. T. Lambert | 25.04 | Time | not tal | ten | | |
| SLOOPS | KEELS). | | | | 0.0 | |
| Annie, George Martin Hector, T. H. Stone | 28.00 | 2 15 2 09 | 20 58 | 20 | 09 | 25 58 |
| Gem, F. Lincoln | 25.01 | 2 20 | 24 | 22.22 | 10 | 23 |
| Empress, Blaney & Bailey | 25.06 | 2 21 | 45 | 22 | 12 | 20 |
| Triton, D. H. McKuy | | 2 21 | 59 | 15 | 21 | 38 |
| Muriel C G. Wold | 21.05 | 1 35 | 48 | 1 | 32 | 19 |
| Muriel, C. G. Weld Rebio, J. C. Phinney Water Witch, H. T. Hutchins | 22 00 | 1 36 | (8) | 1 | 33 | 08 |
| Water Witch, H. T. Hutchins | 19 02 | 1 41 | 05 | 1 | 39 | 50 |
| Expert, E. G. Souther Eureka, J. N. Fuiler Shamrock, J. J. Driscell Allie, A. S. Wattles | 23.00 | 1 41 | 58 | 1 | 40 | 33 |
| Shamrock, J. J. Driscoll | 20.01 | 1 46 | 30 | 1 | 41 | 31 |
| Allie, A. S. Wattles | 21 06 | 1 45 | 36 | 1 | 41 | 36 |
| Bohemian, Pierce & Locke Daisy, O. Atwood | 24 03 | 1 48 | 05 | i | 44 | 28 |
| | | 1 46 | 04 | 1 | 45 | 19 |
| Posy, II. J. McKee | 21.01 | 1 49 | 41 | 1 | 46 | 03 |
| Ellen, P. Kesting | | ,0 | -91 | 1 | 53 | 51 |
| Veronica, S. Chamberlain, | 20.08 | L 48 | 55 | 1 | 41 | 38 |
| Sunpoun, Fox & Kenney | 24.08 | 1 45 | 34 | 1 | 45 | 06 |
| Unknown, R. Hamilton Dolphin, A. L. Dean Cycla, C. Armstrong | 23.03 | 1 47 | 40 | 1 | 46 | 58 |
| Cycla, C. Armstrong | 21.05 | 1 49 | 10 | 1 | 48 | 38 |
| Banneret, F. A. Daniels | 23.00 | 1 50 | 15 | 1 | 49 | ()7 |
| Managen H Unesay | 20.03 | 1 51 1 52 | 00 | 1 | 49 50 | 58 |
| Monarch, H. Hussey Undine, I. N. Dixon | 23.00 | 1 54 | 37 | 1 | 52 | 45 |
| Winnie, J. Galvin | 21.09 | 1 58 | 18 | 1 | 55 | U5 |
| | | | | | | |

| FOURTH CLASS CENTER-BO | ARD YAC | нтв. | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------|----|------|-----|
| Topsy, C. E. Kent 18 06 | 1 08 | 12 | -1 | 07 | 0: |
| Herald, W. B. Smith 19.06 | 1 07 | | 1 | 117 | 0.5 |
| Flora Lee, S. A. Freeman 16.00 | 1 10 | | 1 | 07 | 35 |
| Sheerwater, W. H. Merrill 17.00 | 1 10 | | 1 | 418 | 11 |
| Fancy, P. Grant, Jr 19.07 | 1 08 | | 1 | US | 24 |
| Lizzie, S. Porter 18.06 | 1 09 | | 1 | 08 | 37 |
| Druid, F. A. Drew 18.07 | 1 09 | | 1 | 0.9 | 50 |
| Scat, F. H. Nightingale 15.06 | 1 13 | | 1 | 09 | 18 |
| Wildfire, H. A. Keith 17.03 | 1 11 | | 1 | 09 | 20 |
| Eff. W. P. Barker 19.02 | 1 .10 | | 1 | ()(1 | 22 |
| Wanderer, J. Turner 16.06 | 1 12 | | 1 | 08 | 43 |
| Dolly Varden, A. B. Cleverly 16.08 | 1 14 | | 1 | 11 | 47 |
| Crescent, J. P. Bullard 15 03 | 1 15 | | 1 | 12 | 10 |
| Annie F., J. Marno 18.02 | 1 16 | | 1 | 14 | 43 |
| Lola, O. D. Cook 17.00 | 1 19 | (0) | 1 | 16 | 33 |
| * FOURTH CLASS KEEL | VACRITS. | | | | |
| Delle, W. P. Pigeon 19 11 | 1 07 | 10 | 1 | 07 | 00 |
| Nonpareil, J. W. Mansfield 16.00 | 1 17 | | ī | (18) | 38 |
| Tansy, W. Parkinson 14.05 | 1 15 | | 1 | 10 | (9) |
| Inez, Goodrich Bros 18.06 | 1 12 | 08 | 1 | 10 | 58 |
| Rienza, J. Walker 19.06 | 1 12 | 21 | 1 | 11 | 58 |
| Flirt, J. Mildrum | 1 14 | | ï | 12 | 57 |
| W. C. D., W. C. Decker 16.0d | 1 18 | 18 | 1 | 13 | 01 |
| Chiquita, W. E. Harwood 16.00 | 1 20 | | 1 | 16 | 45 |
| | | | | | |

CLEVELAND YACHT CLUB.

CLEVELAND YACHT CLUB.

ONLY a few years ago, a yacht on the lakes was a rara avid. The dozen or so which formed the entire fleet of thousands of the control

left us remind our friends in the west una yagens or the arm draft type like Cort are no longer in favor in the East. It draft is like Cort are no longer in favor in the East. It hie without interfering with speed, while adding much to safety stud accommodation.

We hope Western, with speed, while adding much to safety stud accommodation.

We hope Western, which will learn to select what is best, for a sife, able but is even more necessary on the open waters of the lakes than in the sheltered stretches we have along the Atlantic coast. Our advice to Western yachtsmon is not to flight shy of or hallast. It properly designed, they will be all the better for it. The selection reads of the study of the

| FIRST CLASS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Length. Corrected Length. Ft. In. Time. Ft. In. Cygnet 63 7 2 23 51 Capoline 51 8 Ives 60 6 2 32 66 Corn | Time. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECOND CLASS. Measure | Corrected Thme, H. M. S. 2 58 36 2 32 21 2 38 53 2 45 28 2 31 55 3 00 01 2 02 23 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| THIRD CLASS. | # CW 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lady Ida 26 6 2 20 12 P. Press 31 9 31 9 31 9 21 23 22 12 12 18 28 2 12 18 28 2 12 18 28 2 12 18 28 2 12 18 38 19 2 12 18 38 19 2 21 08 18 18 18 18 18 19 2 21 08 18 18 19 2 21 08 18 18 19 2 21 08 18 19 2 2 10 18 18 19 2 2 10 18 18 18 19 2 2 10 18 19 2 10 18 19 2 10 18 18 19 2 10 18 18 19 2 | 2 18 23 2 10 55 2 36 03 2 20 43 2 21 21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Counct, Fam hon and Penny Press take first prizes, an | d the Gard- | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 4. Face bor and Perint Press take first privas, and the Gardmer Cup goes to Loyat. The, first and Lothigat take second prizes,
mer Cup goes to the private first private for the first private for the first private for the first private for the first private first private for th

LAKE YACHTING.

LAKE YACHTING.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Yachting in these waters has been very dull so far this season, and to proposed dues not at present seem very bright. Still, the analysis proposed dues not at present seem very bright. Still, the action of the season took place yesterday at a pionic given by the Odd Fellows. But three yeaths put in an appearance, namely, the Katie Gray, Gracie and Syptia, the latter the only standing keel on the dispatched on their journey, the Katie leading by Iseconds and Gracie second. All were crowded with entires, the first part of the race being dead hefore it. Katie running outs a big balloon jib and Gracie second. All were crowded with entires, the first part of the race being dead hefore it. Katie running outs a big balloon jib and Gracie second. All were crowded with entires, the first part of the race being each leftone it. Katie running outs a big balloon jib and Gracie second. All were crowded with entires, which outfooted the lists was between the two center-boarders, which outfooted the lists was between the two center-boarders, which outfooted the lists was between the two center-boarders, which outfooted the lists of the second of the course had been completed. A good race resulted in Gracie being beaten by 2m. 363; and Gracie which had a second and the second of the course had been completed. A good race resulted in Gracie being beaten by 2m. 363; and Gracie, while how measures Il tons or more, having had an addition made to her keel, sailed botter than ever before, but will not beat Katie for some time to come.

A case for the Governor General's Cipp took place at Toronto was won by Emma, Und second and Laura third. The oil Ried, as big ungainty tub, was dismissed early in the race.

A case for the Governor General's Cipp took place at Toronto and part of the control of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the course of the

OSHKOSH YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The Tenth Annual Regath of the Oskosh Y. C. was sailed over the usual colores Jinjs An. A fresh west southwest breeze blow-the usual colores Jinjs An. A fresh west southwest breeze blow-the usual colores Jinjs Annual Colores and Co

| | Actual | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Mystic, of Fon du Lac | II. J | I. |
| Mystic, of Fon dil Lac | | |
| | | 1 |
| Lolita, of Fon du Lac | | |
| Myra Bell, of Neenah | 2 0 | 6 6 |
| Mermaid, of Neenah., | 2 0 | |
| Atbatross, of Neenah | 3 1 | |
| Carrie Morgan, of Oshkosh | 2 0 | |
| Viola of Oshkorh | 0 0 | |
| Niobe, of Oshkosh | 2 (| |
| Penequa, of Oshkosh | 2 1 | 1 . |
| SECOND CLASS. | | |
| Sappho, of Oshkosh | 1 5 | 7 |
| Madaline, of Oshkosh | 1 5 | |
| Beatrice, of Oshkosh | 1 4 | |
| Aura Lee, of Oshkosh | 1 5 | |
| Vinaroth, of Oshkosh. | 1 0 | |
| Propost of Oakland | 1 4 | |
| Prospect, of Oshkosh | 1 5 | |
| The corrected time gives the Niobe, of the first ela | ss. th | e fir |

The corrected time given he Nubber of the first class, the first price, SN, and champton pennant; the Carrie, Morgan the second prize, and Mura Beth, of Noemsh, the third prize, and Mura Beth, of Noemsh, the third prize, and Mura Beth of Noemsh, the third prize in the Realizer the second, and the Aura Lee the third prize, and the Aura Lee the third prize. It is a second to be a second to the second the second that the first prize is a second to be second t

CRICKET,

(Continued from page 473.)

Young America vs. Torkonyo.—Second match. Played at Toronto, Ont., July 7th and 8th, and won by the Philadelphians by one innings and 142 runs. The Young Americans won the toss and contributed 284 runs, of which R. S. Nowhall made 129 without giving a chance. Toronto scored 6f first brings, and being 221 behind had to follow on. In the second linnings 70 was all that assisted the grand total, in all being 142 runs, exactly half the number of runs made by the Young Americans. Score:—YOUNG AMERICA.

A. P. Bussier, b. Howard.

C. A. Newhall, c. Browning, b. Helmeken.

| R. L. Baird, c. Townsend, b. He R. S. Newhall, c. Gamble, b. Go R. N. Coldwell, c. and b. Brown D. S. Newhall, b. Helmeken | Ielmeken. (8) Imeken. (8) difrey. (13) ing. (14) |
|---|---|
| E. W. Clark, Jr., b. Browning. | Howard 39 |
| Extras | |
| | 251 |
| First Innings. Sproule, c. Pease, Jr., b. D. S. | Second Innings. |
| Newhall 2 Townsend, b. C. A. Newhall. 3 Brock, c. Pease, Jr., b. C. A. | c. and b. Clark c. Dixon, b. Clark 5 |
| Newhall 15 Browning, C. A. Newhall 15 Gamble, c. Pease, Jr., b. C. | c. Clark, b. D. Newhall 1 c. D. Newhall, b. Clark 11 |
| Newhali 4 Totten, c. Bussier, b. D. New- | c. Pease, b. Clark 19 |
| hall 1 | b. D. Newhall |

| Totten, c. Bussier, b. D. New- | c. Pease, b. Clark | 18 |
|--|---------------------------|----|
| hall 1 Irving, c. Dixon, b. D. New- | b. D. Newhall | 0 |
| | b. Clark b. D. Newhall | 17 |
| Total 63 | Total | |
| | | |

Helm

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|-------|-----|----|-----|----|---|---|------|---|-----|---|---|---|----|-----|--------------|----|---------|-----|-------|---------|
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| neki | 911 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | Bails 140 | | Maidons | | Runs, | Wickets |
| ard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | | ő | | 45 | 6 |
| 41111 | H. | | ٠. | | | ÷ | | | | | | | | | 85 | | Ü | | 43 | 22 |
| 15 | | | ٠, | ٠, | | | | | | | | | ٠. | ٠, | 40 | | 0 | | 23 | 0 |
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| cu. | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | *26 | | 0 | | 8 | 0 |
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| nsei | aq. | ٠. | • • | | • | | | | ٠ | | | | | | ő | | 0 | | 4 | Ü |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Irving bowled I, Godfrey 4, and G | | ide ball | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First Innings. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C. A. Newhall 112 | 1.8 | 21 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Newhall | 4 | 39 | - 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Second lyn | ings. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clark 06 | 7 | 223 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Newhall 100 | G | 34 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |

PENINSHIAR 28. St. THOMAS Out -Plured at Detroit Mich.

| | A MINISORAL CO. OI. THOMAS, | ont. I mied at Detroit, mien. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | July 1st, and resulted in favor o | |
| n, | runs. Score :- | |
| 16 | PENIN | SULAR, |
| 'n | First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| 1- | Wm. White, b. Clark 13 | 1. b. w., b. Jukes 22 |
| <i>ie</i> 10 | H. Martin, b. Jukes 0 | b. Jukes |
| ro | A. Wyley, run out | c. Eanatinger, b. Jukes (|
| id | J. J. Doods, b. Brodrick 0 | c. Stewart, b. Clark |
| 10 | F. Bamford, b. Jukes 8 | c. Stewart, b. Clark 1 c. Smith, b. Clark 1 run out 1 |
| id | Beck, b. Jukes 3 | run out (|
| ed | Cooney b. Clark 0 | b. Clark 1 |
| as | I.F. C. Irvine, c. McIntosh, b. | |
| 1e | Clark 6 | c, and b. Jukes 25 |
| 10 | F. Giddey, not out 0 | c. Drake, b. Jukes |
| d | S. Millar, Jr., b. Clark 0 | b. Druke |
| 1s | Fox, b. Jukes 0 | not out |
| 1- | Byes, 2; leg-byes, 5 7 | Byes, 7; leg-byes, 2., |
| .; | Total 41 | Total 80 |
| я | | |
| S. 1~ | First Innings. ST. TI | HOMAS. |
| 1c | Rowles, b. Martin 1 | Second Innings. |
| JL : | Keightley, b. Martin 0 | c. Bamford, b. Martin 7 c. Fox, b. Martin 4 |
| h | Parkinson, b. Martin 8 | tun out |
| i. | Brodick, b. White 0 | run out |
| ., | McIntosh c. Beck, b. White 2 | c. Smith, b. Wyley |
| 0. | Jukes, c. Wiley, b. Bamford, 17 | 70 OUL 90 |
| e= | Smith, b. Martin 1 | c. Fox, b. Wyley |
| ıd | Clark, b. Martin 0 | D. W. VIOV |
| g | Ennatinger, b. Martin 0 | run out (|
| r- | Stewart, c. Bamford, b. Mar- | |
| | tin 3 | c. and b. Wyley 0 |
|) - | Ambridge, not out 1 | Drake, b. Martin |
| a | Byes 4 | Byes |
| e | Total no | m total |
| B | 71 | Total 52 |
| y | PENINSULAR vs. WINDSONPl | ayed at Windsor, Ont., July 2d, |
| y | return game, won by visitors by | 110 runs. Detroit took the but |
| | | |

the first four wickets falling rapidly for the pattry number of fif-

return game, won by visitors by 100 runs. Detroit took the but, the first four wickets falling rapidly for the pairty number of fifteen runs. Windsor stock was up, but Bodds turned the tide by making a splendid stand and knocking off thirty in good form, the top score of the day. Calvert went in last man, and as Beck (a young colt) was in for a partner, the general splinton was that there would not be many runs added, but the two made a grand stand, and put on over fifty runs, the youngster, Beck, plaving like a veteran. At last Calvert's time came, and he was run out, baving played for a good twenty-nine.

PENINSULARS—FIRST INNINGS.
WINNSOR—FIRST INNINGS.
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Byce and legalyces.

Total.

28

Total.

E8

I Total.

28

I MAILTON E8, TOHONTO LACROSSE.—Played at Hamilton, Ont.,
July 1st, and resulted in a terribile defeat for the visitors, by one
innings and Struus. The weather was unusually fine, but the
wicket was a little dead on account of the recent rains. Following is the score :-

| J. H. Park, run out | aldson |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. Harvey, Jr., run out 9 | Extrus |
| R. K. Hope, b. Nudel 15 R. Kennedy, b. Donaldson 12 G. Emslie, run out 0 | Total |
| LACR | OSSE, |
| W. M. Stark, b. Ferrie 0 | Second Innings. |
| R. J. Stark, c. Buchanan, b. | e. Buemman, p. Ginespie |
| There's Contract to the Change in | 1 100 1 1 |
| Ferrie 2 | D. Woolverton |
| H. F. Pitman, c. Rogers, b. | |
| Kennedy | b. Wgolverton |
| W. O. Thornton, l. b. w., b. | |

| Nennedy 1 | Kennedy Lavidson, c. Woolverton, | 0 | c. and b. Gille | spie | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|----|
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING ANALYSIS OF BOWLING ANALYSIS OF BOWLING LACTORSE OVERS. Balls. Mailens. Runs. Wieke Overs. Balls. Mailens. Runs. Wieke Overs. Balls. Mailens. Runs. Wieke Overs. Balls. Mailens. Runs. Wieke | Kennedy S. J. Dignam, b. Ferrie | . 0 | b. Woolverto c. Kennedy, b | n | ie |
| Discription Discription | nedy | 1 | | | |
| Ferria | v. A. Littlejohn, c. Hope, l | . 10 1 b. | b. Woolverto | n.,,, | |
| Xirus | Ferrie | 3 | o. Woolverto | n | |
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING, Lachosse, Overs, Balls, Mullens, Runs, Wich | Extrus | 4 | Extras | Hitesple | |
| Lachusse, 'Overs, Balls, Maidens, Runs, Wich | Total | . 30 | Total | | |
| Overs. Balls. Maidens. Runs. Wick | ANALYS | IS OF | BOWLING. | | |
| Overs, Balls, Maidens, Runs, Wick Oonaldson | L | ACRO | SSE, | | |
| | Overs. | Balls 130 | Muidens. | | |

| Donaldson | 26 - 130 | 3 | 60 | A . | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--|--|--|
| Petman | 5 25 | ő | 12 | î | | | |
| Pyne | 17 85 | 4 | 56 | ñ | | | |
| Nudel | 11 55 | 3 | 20 | ï | | | |
| Dignum | 0 3 | ű | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Pyne howled two wid- | | | | - | | | |
| HAMI | ILTON-FIE | KST INNIN | G8, | | | | |
| Kennedy | 15 75 | 6 | 21 | 5 | | | |
| Ferrio | 16 SO | 7 | ii | 4 | | | |
| Gillesple | 11. 9 | 1 | Ü | î | | | |
| Second Innings. | | | | | | | |
| Gillespie., | 71 36 | 5 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Wolverton | 7 35 | 2 | 5 | ŝ | | | |
| GRIMSBY CRICKET CL | | annual r | neeting of th | is excel- | | | |
| lent Canadian organizat | ion was h | eid at Ra | ndall's Hotel | on June | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

22d, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Geo. C. Pettit; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Murray Fitch. TORONTO 28. WHITBY.-Played at Whitby, Ont., July 1st. Won

| by Toronto by six wickets. Sec. | re: |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| // 111 | TBY. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Byrne, b. Godfrey 2 | run out |
| Patmer, h. w., b. Godfrey 0 | c. Townsend, b. Irving |
| S. Ray, c. Pearson, b. Irving 5 | c. Crooks, b. Irving |
| Pelham, c. and b. Godfrey 5 | |
| A. Luing, not out | b. Godfrey |
| Preston, b. Godfrey | b. Irving |
| Trousdell, b. Godfrey 0 | b. Irving |
| Reynolds b. Godfrey 4 | e. Vickers, b. Irving |
| Garrett, c. Pearson,b.Godfrey 0 | b. Sproule |
| Matheson, b. Godfrey 2 | |
| Billings, b. Irving 3 | not out |
| Extras 7 | Extras |
| | |

| First Innings. Second Innings. | GERMANTOWN-FIRST INNINGS. | BALTIMORE. ST. GEORGE. |
|---|--|--|
| Townsend, b. A. Taing31 c. Hay, b. Laing | Bromhead 84 25 3 6 0 0 Brown 58 26 1 2 0 1 | C. A. Gambiel, b. Bance |
| Totten, c. Trousdell, b. A. Laing 0 c. Preston, b. Laing 0 | BALTIMORE ES. STATEN ISLAND The fifth match of the Balti- | H. Ridgely, b. Bance |
| Crooks, c. and b. Pelham 18 b. Pelham 1 | more's tour was played at Tomkinsville, S. I., on July 5th, and on | Oldham (professional), b, Uldham 0 |
| Irving, b. Pelham. 13 run out. 13 Pearson, c. Laing, b. Matheson10 not out. 17 | account of rain was declared a draw. The match was one of the | Bance |
| Godfrey, b. Laing | most remarkable bowling games ever witnessed in the vicinity of | O. Ridgely, c.Bance, b.Clarke, 14 W. C. Rutherford, b. T.Smith, 6 |
| Sproule, b. l. b. w. Matheson. 2 l. b. w., b. Laing | New York. The Island grounds have for a long time been con- | R. Winslow, b. Moeran. 9 H. A. Webster, c. Oldham, b. P. R. Reese, b. Moeran. 0 T. Smith. 0 |
| Helmcken, b. Matheson 1 | sidered as not favorable to large scoring, but still the small totals | C. Lee, b. Clarke |
| Howard, c. Laing, b. Matheson 1 Brough, not out 0 | on Monday were "one of those things that no fellow can under- | R. M. Smith, not out 14 T. C. Richardson, to bat - Bye, 1; leg byes, 2 3 A. Bottomly, to bat |
| Extras 2 Extras 2 | stand." We never saw Lane perform as well with the ball; his analysis was wonderfully good. Smith, of the visiting team (very | B. G. Boilleau, to but |
| Total 91 Total 53 | fast round high delivery), also kept pegging away on the spot, and | Byes, 2; leg-byes, 4; wide, 1 7 |
| Belmont 28. Manhattan,-Played at West Philadelphia, July | had good success in getting past the bats that were brought to | Total 116 Total |
| 5th. Unfinished on account of rain :- | oppose him. Oldham, too, was very straight, his first 47 balls | RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET. |
| BELMONT-FIRST INNINGS. | yielding no runs. We were glad to see the gentlemanly visitors | Baltimore |
| C. H. Vermail e. W. Middle . I H. Burnered b. W. Coots. | taken off to the Pavillion to lunch, for though, according to Dr. | ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. |
| ton b. Jackson 29 H. Madelra, h. w. Scott 3 W. W. Porter, b. W. Scott 19 D. Stoever, b. Hooper 2 C. North, c. Jenkins, b. Jackson 1, Scott, Jr., not out. 5 | Tanner, we are fast approaching an area of chameleon diet, yet we | ST. GEORGE. |
| C. North, c. Jenkins, b. Jack- son. 15. Richards. Jryin Scott, b. W. Scott. 5 lyes, 1: leg-byes, 2; wides, 4. 7 | don't believe in docking a man of his "grub" all at once. The Baltimoreans expressed themselves pleased with their courteous | Ralls, Maidens, Runs Wielets |
| Irvin Scott h W Scott 5 Peca 1, low byca 2, wides 4 7 | treatment, and everyone present, barring the Staten Island offi- | Clarke |
| A. Scott, c. Wilson, b. Hooper24 Total | cials, took us aside, and with tears in their eyes thanked us for | Bance |
| A. Scott, c. Wilson, b. Hooper24 Total | the good change we had brought about. Score :- | Moeran |
| Balls. Runs, Maidens, Wickels, Wides, | BALTIMORE, STATEN ISLAND. | T. Smith |
| Norley | R. Winslow, b. Lane 1 C. W. Bance, c. Goulding, b. | Oldham 78 6 23 2 |
| Hooper | | Wide-T. Smith, 1. Umpires-Baltimore, G. Lane; St. George, |
| W. Scatt 81 33 3 4 4 | T. Smith, b. Lane 1 A. F. H. Maning, not out 4 N.J. Goulding, c. Dodge, b. M. C. Eyre, b. Oldham 1 | J. Allworth. |
| Hosford24 16 0 0 0 | | Recapitualation of the Baltimore's tour: Games lost, 4; drawn, 2- |
| GERMANTOWN vs. BALTIMORE.—The fourth match of the Balti- | Otham (professional), b. Lane. 2 P. Ronaldson, b. T. Smith. 0 H. Ridgely, b. Lane. 7 V. Miley, b. T. Smith. 1 | St. George vs. New York Played at Hoboken, July 3d, and |
| more's tour was played on the Germantown grounds at Nicetown, | | won by home team by 1 innings and 97 runs. Although the New Yorkors are without a ground and have had no practice, yet they |
| Philadelphia, July 3d, and resulted in a victory for the home club | O. Ridgely, b. Lane. 3 Lane, to bat — C. O'D. Lee, not out. 5 R. Hole, to bat — | played this very one-sided match in true cricketing spirit. The |
| by four wickets. Score :- BALTIMORE. | R. Mason Smith, b. Lane 0 J. Sprague, to bat | featture of the play was the batting of Clarke and Giles. Score:- |
| First Innings. Second Innings. T. Smith, c. Cupit, b. Brom- | Byes 2 | NEW YORK. |
| head 0 c. and b. Brown 8 A. M. Carey, c. and b. Brom- | Total | First Innings. Second Innings. M. Blaney, run out. 2 c. Clarke. 3 |
| A. M. Carey, c. and b. Brom- | RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET. | A. Duff, c. Clarke |
| head . 12 run out . 29 J. E. Carey, b. Brounhead 1 c. Brown, b. Bromhead | BALTIMORE. | P. Melville I. b. w., b. Clarке. 8 run out. 00 G. Caldwell, b. Giles, Sr. 0 b. Clarke. 0 |
| | First innings | J. Freed, D. Clarke 4 e. Rutherfurd, b. Clarke. 0 |
| hoad 0 c, Perot, b, Cupit 25 R. Winslow, b, Bromhead 1 c, Haines, b, Cupit 2 | First innings | W. M. Lendum, not out 3 c. Filmer, h. Clarke 7 |
| B. V. Thomas, c. Haines, b. Brown 15 l. b. w. b. Cupit | ANALYSIS OF BOWLING, | 1 J. Allworth, b.Bance.c.Clark. 0 not out |
| Brown | STATEN ISLAND. | ! A. Von Blacon, b. Clarke 0 c. Giles Sc |
| head 4 run out 0 | Balls, Maidens, Runs, Wickets, | T. Collette, c. Giles, Sr., b. Clarke 9 run ont 5 |
| H. Thomas, b. Perct 0 b. Cupit 2 | Lane | Byes, 3 |
| O. Hidgely, b. Cupit 8 c. Bromhead, b. Cupit 12 C. O'D. Lee, not out 2 b. Cupit 2 Byes, 3; leg-bye, 1; no balls, 2 6 Byes, 3; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3; | BALTIMORE. | Total |
| Byes, 3; leg-bye, 1; no balls, 2 6 Byes, 3; leg-byes, 2; wides, 3; no balls, 2 | T.Smith 68 6 7 5 | EST. GEORGE. |
| | Oldham 66 8 3 1 | C. W. Bance, b. Allworth 0 T. C. Richards, c.Van Blacon 8 Glies, Sr., b. Melville 48 E. W. Sadlor, not out 9 Hyde Clarke, run out 65 O. H. Perry, b. Melville 14 |
| Total | Umpires-Baltimore, Mr. Geo. Giles; Staten Island, Mr. James | Hyde Clarke, run out |
| First Innings. GERMANTOWN. Second Innings. | Smith. | |
| H. W. Brown, b. Smith 4 T. G. Cupit, b. Oldham 4 not out 0 | BALTIMORE US. St. GEORGE.—The sixth and last match of the | B. G. Boilleau, run out 8 Giles, Jr., c. sub., b. Allworth. 12 Total. 177 |
| W. C. Morgan, I. b. w., b. | Baltimore's tour was played at Hoboken, N. J., July 7th. The | W. C.Rutherfurd, b. Allworth. 0 |
| Smith | rain again interrupted the game, and it had to be declared drawn, although it was virtually a victory for the visitors. For Balti- | Now York Physh Tanians 4 11 11 10 01 pr or or or or |
| - Brombead, b. Smith 6 b. Oldham | more, Goulding played good steady cricket, the kind that wins | New York.—First Innings—4, 11, 11, 18, 21, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 28, 29, 28, 22, 39, 53, 53, 25, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27, 27 |
| F. Perot, b. Smith. 0 b. Smith. 0 W. H. Haines, run out. 10 b. Smith. 0 | for a side. His innings of 46 was composed of one 4, one 3, four- | St. George.—First Innings—2, 112, 120, 132, 132, 136, 142, 152, 177— |
| W. Brockie, Jr., l, b, w., b. | teen 2s and singles. H. Ridgely, O. Ridgely, R. M. Smith, T. | |
| Thomas | Smith and C. Lee likewise did good service, as the score will show. | "Wellsville, N. Y., July 10th.—Now that your readers |
| W. C. Morgan, 3d, not out 13 c. Reese, b. Smith | The St. George's bowling was badly collared, but it is fair to say | are through relating their "double shots" on woodcock I |
| L. W. Wister, c. Carey, h. Smith | that Giles was suffering from a badly strained back; in fact he should not have been allowed to play. For the St. Georges, Bance | will give mine on partridge-ruffed grouse. Toward the |
| Bye, 1; leg-byes, 3 4 Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1; wides, 2 4 | held his own, after his own way, and refused to be bowled. His | close of December last year I was hunting near our vil- |
| Total | score of 23 was the feature of the St. George's innings. The | lage and flushed a partridge. The bird started straight away from me up a side hill; soon as I could get my gun |
| ANALYSIS OF BOWLING. | bowling of Smith was not up to his Staten Island mark, the | in position I fired, and the bird flew on, unhurt. I made |
| BALTIMORE-FIRST INNINGS. | ground being wet and the footbold bad. Oldham was well on | up my mind to score another miss—as usual. A moment |
| Balls. Runs. ens. ets. Wides. Balls. | throughout. The fielding of the visitors was really excellent, | after I heard a fluttering in a hemlock tree about four |
| Smith | especially that of Reese, "wicket-keeper once removed," and Carry at point. If this was a sample of their Philadelphia work, | rods beyond where the flying bird was when I shot. Be- |
| Oldham | the Quaker City elevens are to be congratulated on their batting. | fore I could recover from my surprise a partridge came tumbling down through the limbs of the tree, and fell |
| Second Innings. | The Baltimoreans are of the right sort, and, in the face of four | dead at the foot of it. I have often—very often—shot at |
| Smith 87 55 1 3 0 0 | defeats, played with pluck and the way the game is meant to be | a flying partridge and made a clean miss, but never be- |
| Oldham | played. With Jacob Faithful, we wish them "better luck next time," Score:- | fore missed the bird shot at and killed one sitting in a |
| | time. Score:- | tree. F. |

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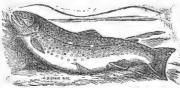
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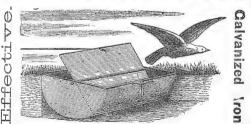
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YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880. NEW

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Reminiscences of English Rivers.

SECOND PAPER

THE conclusion of our last paper left us wandering somewhat aimlessly by the banks of streams whose names as great trouting waters live only in the fading memories of a generation fast passing away, and whose discolored waters form a melancholy contrast to the wild and romantic scenery reflected on their surface.

If personal associations have caused me to linger too long among scenes where tales of big trout told by gray headed men round winter firesides are more plentiful than any more solid realities, I must hold out as my ex cuse that these hasty sketches are in no wise intended as a recapitulation of the best British trouting waters, but are rather prompted by the feelings that many of our anglers would be glad to take a peep, even on paper and in the hands of an indifferent guide, at those streams whose names are indelibly bound up with the whole history of our craft, and from whose banks has sprung that hereditary enthusiasm that nerves the arm of every Anglo-Saxon fly-fisher in every clime; from the mahseer slayer of the Himalayas to the colonists who have turned the sparkling rivers of New Zealand and Tasmania into what promise to be the finest trout streams in the world : from the mighty salmon slayers of the Metapedia and the Restigouche to those happy beings whom fate permits to revel in the fresh piscatorial pastures of "foar fleck'd Oregon.

The towers and spires of Durham's lofty cathedral and university are left behind as the Edinburgh mail train dashes northward. Streams that have once been bright and clear foam down beneath lofty viaducts that span their now turbid floods. Mining villages teeming with industry in its grimiest form, alternate with stretches of silent moorland that for a few moments might deceive the stranger with the idea that he was approaching some sportsman's paradise, till he finds himself gliding slowly over the high level bridge, beneath which the Tyne, black with filth, but dear to the hearts of professional oarsmen, is dimly seen through the fog and smoke of Newcastle. Upward through the murky air floats the roar and din of that busy city, giving way in turn to the bustle and the clatter of the finest railway station in the North.

Here are always to be seen, during the fishing season, a good sprinkling of anglers in tweed suits, and hats encircled by casting lines and flies; some with rod and basket only, bound for the higher waters of the Tyne, which afford good trout fishing; to the Coquet or other streams that they can snatch a few hours upon between trains. Others again carrying valiese or having portains. streams that they can snatch a few hours upon between trains. Others again carrying valiese or having portmanteaus labelled for more distant haunts—the rivers of Western Yorkshire, perhaps, or the Scottish border—joy depicted on their faces and elasticity in their steps at the anticipation of a week or a fortnight's oblivion from office stools and counting houses. The two hours' run through the well cultivated plains of East Northumber-land presents more of agricultural than piscatorial interest to the traveler. The Wandbeck, it is true, crosses our course, and we catch a sight of the Coquet, famous for its bull trout, winding off toward the sea, at the mention of which river the mind of every well-informed British angler reverts to the name of Rothbury, a famous resort of anglers.

is suin from, which go to ovarious as a set of memorial of which river the mind of every well-informed British angler reverts to the name of Rothbury, a famous resort of anglers.

Talking of anglers' resorts, it is strange, strange that is necording to the generally received British traditions, that the best trout fisherman in England, more often than not, hail from great cities. A town-bred man is in matter of sport generally rated, till he has proved himself otherwise, as a muff by the squire, the sporting parson, the gentleman farmer and by the booted and breech'd doctor, lawyer, or land agent of rural England; but in my opinion your wandering city angler who has fished from the Orkney island to the Lands End and is at home upon overy kind of water and with every breed of trout, is by far the most formidable antagonist you could well choose to fill baskets against. Neither is this so strange when one comes to look into the matter. In the first place he rarely fishes preserved rivers and consequently has to deal with all the wariest and most educated trout in the country, from his youth up. In the second place there is more gregariousness among this class of British fishermen, and consequently a constant element of competition enters into his sport. He probably belongs to a fishing club or association in his native town, which meets quarterly or annually and perpetuates the glories and inmortal memory of Father Ezak around groaming tables and with flowing bumpers. Then there are the actual competitions for prizes which the different clubs hold periodically, the bugbear of country fishers whose more contracted lines may be thrown on waters selected for such competition. These are perhaps more common in Scotland than south of the border, and many is the time I have retired disgusted from the river bank before the ominous announcement of some rustic: "The fush in club's not preserved by the former, and consequently continuations, from their eried disgusted from the river bank before the ominous announcement of s to make much show under aftered circumstances. The Devonshire local angler, for instance, who is an adept at wading up bushy streams and picking out quarter-pounders with a short line from the most (to outsiders) unlikely looking holes, would be almost a novice, when started on the banks of the Itchen or the Kennet or any other of the clear chalk streams, to drop a fly at the end of fifteen yards of line over the nose of wary three-pounders. The latter individual, again, would probably lose all the flies in his book and his temper besides, upon a well wooded west country brook, and on an American mountain stream would most likely break his neck into the bargain; but for casting a long line deftly and handling big fish he has no superior. Now your cockney, if I may apply such an opprobrious term to a disciple of Izaak, is as a rule equally at home among the wary monsters that lie beneath the willows and the osiers that fringe the slow gliding tributaries of the Thames, and among the tangled thickets, the over-arching boughs and the slip-ney rocks that exasperate the tyro upon mountain brooks. His ideas on flies are more liberal if not nearly so orthodox as the local sportsman who firmly believes that there are certain flies without which it is perfectly useless to rig up a rod beside his stream.

are certain flies without which it is perfectly useless to rig up a rod beside his stream.

Enough of this, however, for the train is standing on Berwick bridge, and far beneath us the bright waters of historic Tweed are mingling themselves with those of the German ocean, and washing the walls of the ancient and independent commonwealth of the North. The many-arched and moss grown bridge that has borne many a host to bloody fields from either side, still spans the stream which carries to the sea the waters of a hundred more whose names have been dear to the hearts of generations of anglers. As we enter Scotland and traverse the fifty miles that lie between Edinburgh and the border, every bend in the line reveals some object of interest. To the right the Northern Ocean thunders against the wild and gloomy headland of St. Abbs—the

southern entrance to the Frith of Forth—and the spray dashes in clouds over the lonely ruin of Fast castle—rendered historical by the tears that three generations of Anglo-Saxons have shed for the woes and the untimely ends of Edgar Ravenswood and Lucy Ashten. We must not linger, much though we should wish it, in the ancient town of Dundas, with its solitary street and its storm beaten custle; we must pass it and the bills above it from which the Scots rushed down to their doom on Crom which the Scots rushed down to their doom on Crom well's pikes. We must leave behind us the Bass rock which the Scots rushed down to their doom on Cromwell's pikes. We must leave behind us the Bass rock, raising its gignutic form out of the ocean, and the wide plains, too, of East Lothian, waving with the heaviest crops that in all the world can be found. We nust be concent with a distant sight of Edinburgh, with its cloud of smoke hanging heavy against the crimson evening sky, and turn gouthward to where the long low line of the Lammermairs cuts the herizon from the Prith of Porth to the Tweed. One river only of angling notoriety and German Ocean between Edinburgh and Berwick, for it is many famous tributaries that course down the valley of the Lammermairs and the Peebleshire Mountains, that the footsteps of the tourist angler instinctively turn—and away again beyond them the Cyde and its feeders, and southward to the many streams that he to the Cyde and its feeders, and southward to the many streams than the feeders, and southward to the many stream than the feeders, and southward to the many stream than the trout producing capacities of this picturesque and rugged country re pretty strong may be surmised by the swarms of rod and basket carriers, that upon any of the "fast days" or holidays see a tapart by the Scottish people fill the

and away again beyond them to the Cipte and its leeders, and southward to the many streams that have made Dumfries famous as a fishing country. That the trout producing capacities of this picturesque and rugged country are pretty strong may be surmised by the swarms of rod and basket carriers, that upon any of the "fast days" or holidays set apart by the Scottish people fill the trains running south and west of Edinburgh. Let the angler upon Northern waters, unless he wish to be hunted from pool to pool and to sleep upon the floor in the village inn, be careful to ascertain that none of these auspicious days are embraced within one of his trips. Let him fall back for a space upon any private water that he has the run of, and let the great host of piscators gather back again to their work in the cities, and two or three days besides elapse for the recovery of the female autocrats, who preside over the "Anglers' Rest" and the "silver trouts," from the clean sweep of their larders and cellars, before he venture out among the moors and mountains where the capabilities of these little old-fashioned hostelries will be his sole dependance. Song and comfortable retreats are these little old-fashioned hostelries will be his sole dependance. Song and comfortable retreats are these little inns, however, in ordinary times. The spirit of "Meg Dods" still presides over many of them. The lamb is fresh from the mountains, the trout from the stream that ripples past the door. The bottled beer from the famous breweries of Edinburgh makes amends for a lack of variety; and the flavor of the toddy makes one forgive the want of externals and conveniences, without which the ordinary modern hostelry would collapse. These, however, are peculiar institutions; they are not intended for, and are not patronized by, tourists in the strict sense of the word. Neither the English or the Americans who swarm over the Highlands in July, Angust and September—except for a peep at Abbotsford and Melrose, perhaps—ever penetrate the south of Scotland,

fortunate beings may be well illustrated by the fact that fortunate energy may be well into trace by the rack thave frequently been given unlimited fishing privile by inclosing my card to total strangers, and on the colland have upon one occasion had my sport fixed as number of days by the host of a country house at what was then staying as an invited guest. I was conside house at which number of days by the nest of a country house at which I was then staying as an invited guest. I was considered fortunate even to get that, as the old gentleman, though he had never seen a trout caught, was a monomaniac upon the subject of game preservation for its own sake only. No well-worn track wound along among the ferns and briars and rushes that fringed the banks of that most sacred stream. The trout of generations had congregated and grown lazy and died in the pools and rifles of those neglected waters. Then were thousands of them, and I think they would have risen at your books or your hat had you run through your fig-book. Generations of keepers had walked thousands of miles in the vain quest of daring intruders who might have the hardiboot to cast a fly upon that precious stream, whose contents never benefitted, even to the extent of one breakfast per amum, their jealous and distant owner. Well do I remember those four days that an important looking document intimated to the keeper I was to have for an attack upon those unsophisticated troutlings. I I was considered Well do I remember those four days that an important hooking document intinated to the keeper I was to have for an attack upon those unsophisticated troutlings. I was a sat young dog in those days where a fish was concerned, and I am afraid the four days, under the somewhat lax observation of that worthy functionary, were considerably stretched, till I began to get fairly ashamed of myself; not for my stolen bleens, I am afraid, but for devoting so much time to the slaughter of innocents who did not know a March brown from a bumble bee.

Heaven preserve us from the average English game-keeper. It is the fashion, because he can shoot straight while his brother can only drive a wagoon of tung a five.

Heaven preserve us note that the leaven preserve us note that the leaven it is the fashion, because he can shoot straight while his brother can only drive a wagon or turn a furrow, to regard him as a mighty fine fellow. So he may be, doubtless, among his equals at the village tap—and it is natural he should be a demi-god among that large proportion of the "jennesse drope" whose sole aim in life is to acquire the arts in which he and their grooms have long ago attained perfection—but he is certainly not seen to advantage when ordering his master's guests to their posts in a pheasant cover, with a shrewd eye to their visions of possilong ago attannes. Per to advantage when ordering his master's guests to then posts in a pheasant cover, with a shrewd eye to their "tipping" capacities, or haunting, with visions of possible sovereigns floating before his eyes, the quitet-loving and independent angler who wishes him at Jericho, and to whom, when merely trout fishing, he can render no possible service. Catching trout in an open water must have a zest for the true sportsman that is utlerly wanting in a profile river that is very closely preserved. It is the difference between knocking over a cantering hare before the sticks of the beaters in an English covert and before the sticks of the beaters in an English cove before the stress of the beaters in an English covert and cutting down a January quali at I full speed in a Virginia wood. While speaking of fish preservation in Great Britain, I should mention that there is an immense quan-tity of trouting water that would not bear, from its im-mediate proximity to great centers, being thrown indismediate proximity to great centers, being thrown indis-criminately open to the public, and is rightly preserved in a liberal manner by private individuals or clubs, and generally utilized to its utmost capacity.

in a liberal manner by private marvaticas or caus, and generally utilized to its utmost capacity.

One distinct feature of the border stream we were lately discussing is the presence of the "gray" or "bull" trout, a species of salmon trout that is found, with scarcely any exception, in the northeastern rivers and tributaries, and nowhere else, I believe, in the kingdom. These lish, which a novice could not distinguish from a sea trout, ascend the Wear, the Coquet and the Tweed in October to spawn, and begin rising to the fly the following February, when they afford most excellent sport, running from one to ten pounds in weight. As an article of food, however, they are useless for polite tables, being, of course, poor and out of condition. In April they go down again to the sea, so are never to be had in a season when they ard fit for food, and are consequently not thought worthy of legislation. I have had line sport with them on small trout tackle early in March when the weather has been too cold for the brook trout to rise, and the field has been left clear for the "bulliss." sport with them on small trout tackle early in March when the weather has been too cold for the brook trout to rise, and the field has been left clear for the "bullies." An eight-pounder on a twelve-foot rod, and a fine cast, is about as excellent an imitation of salmon fishing as could be procured. Right sociable are the venile, too, at the rustic inus that are scattered along the banks too, at the rustic inus that are scattered along the banks of the Tweed that nestle among the hills which look flown upon the White Adder and the Black Adder, the Teviol, and the Type, and the hundred little foaming burns that feed them. Through April and May the chances are some eight or ten lovers of the crift will smoke their pipes and sip their toddy round the black and geat fire that, in those latitudes, is at that sesson so doubly welcome. Every hole that contains a trout, from Edinburgh to Carlisle, from Glasgov to Berwick, is discussed with the accurate knowledge of oil habitues. What fish are caught, as he second tumbler begins to circulate! What mounsters are extracted from the waters of "Still St. Mary's Loch." What magnificent fellows are still lying beneath Kelso Bridge, with whole casts in their jaws. What prodigies have been performed in the days of old upon the very stream whose music can be heard, even through the closed windows, above the meaning of the pine woods, before the depletion of its waters, which these vertains declare has long taken place. The hard-worked lawyer from Edinburgh is there. The mercantile interests of Glasgow are well represented. Camp Northumberland contributes a couple of grave-looking beings glad to escape from the black-neaf fields, and the rattle of trucks that surrounds New-Castle-on-Tyne. Two or three young gentlemen from England, who are supposed to be studying agriculture in the Lothians hard by, have driven over in a tandem, while an angling parson, from a neighboring parish, and a medical student from Edinburgh, complete the variety. The stuffy upon me troin one wall, and the when the weather has been too cold for the bri to rise, and the field has been left clear for the " and gave each consecutive occupant of the room the inpression that he had caught the numps, while the windows rattled unceasingly in the constant breeze. Early
hours, such as American anglers from the nature of the
climate partly, and partly from the national proneness
to being up betines, were the exception. Nobody in
England begins tishing till about 9 o'clock, though 1
have known anglers in the Scottish rivers fish all night
long with a worm in summer, wading up stream, and

with wonderfut results. The hills of Peebleshire and Berwickshire, and the still wilder moors of Lanark and Dumfries, abound with these rustic ims, that still exist in much the same state as they are depicted by Scott in his "St. Roman's Well," while the austere but kindin much the same state as they are depicted by this "St. Ronan's Well," while the austere but kind-hearted dames that usually preside over them, if they are not such virugoes as "Meg Dods," are generally very well capable of keeping order m their establishments.

Ringwood.

CAMP NOTES.

BY BODINES.

WHEN one grows weary with office work, but labors on through the dreary winter, anticipating with joyful emotion the good restful time in store when June shall at last arrive and bring to him a season of recreashall at last arrive and bring to him a season of recrea-tion in the woods; when one longs for the time to come, planning for it months beforehand, setting the day for the start and inviting a coterie of congenial spirits to join in a camping-out excursion, no greater disappoint-ment could likely occur than to have a delay or post-ponement become necessary.

The usual arrangements had been fully completed for

The usual arrangements had been fully completed for an annual camping out expedition. Tents, cooking utensitis, provisions, and all other camping conveniences had been carefully packed in two large, iron-bound camp chests, and the dray on the barn floor ready to carry them to the depot. George, the cook, was on hand early, his black face shining with pleasant recollections of the previous year's experience. All the campers had collected in and about my yard, with rods, guiss and other paraphernalia and bundles strewn around. But an hour intervened to train time. I had awakened that very morning with an excruciating pain in the joint of my great toe. So persistent was this pain that I was compelled to resort to crutches to admit of my superintending the loading of our fixtures. The campiers looked on sorrowfully; and, cager to go as myself, yet, all advised against a fellow going to camp on crutches. Many were the salloading of our fixtures. The campers looked on sorrow-fully; and, eager to go as myself, yet, all advised against a fellow going to camp on crutches. Many were the sal-lies of wit discharged at my condition and at my ex-pense. The swelling continued in the toe-joint, however, and by the time the dray was ready to leave the yard, I was completely prostrated with the rapidly increasing pain. It very soon became evident that I must yield to the solicitation of friends, if not to the pleadings of my great toe, and postpone the day for our departure. This thought was exasperating, and pained me almost as much as the confounded toe, inasmuch as friends were expected, from a distance, before the week would end; indeed, two friends had already left New York for the camping grounds, expecting to join us there on this very evening. There seemed to be no way of apprising them of my misfortune and arresting their journey, hence my great perplexity. In my dilemma a good friend came to my relief and volunteered to journey to the rendezvous and bring them to my house. Letters and telegrams and rener and volunteered to journey to the rendezvise and bring them to my house. Letters and relegrams were dispatched to the others, and then, to nurse my afficted member, I went to bed, where I remained for nearly two weeks, with the most painful of all diseases—inflammatory rheumatism.

nearly two weeks, with the most paniful of all diseases—inflammat ry rheumatism.

At last, I was able to hobble about by the aid of a cane, when I at once gave orders for our departure; and here I am, on the Lycoming, the same delightful spot upon which we have camped regularly for the past nine years. The natives had been praying for our coming for a month, as no rain had fallen in the valley for more than six weeks, and with us always heretofore had also appeared the rainy season.

We landed, therefore, as usual, in the midst of a thunder storm and pitched our tents between showers. I took a position under a great beech, and, while the rain trickled down my spine, gave directions about the arrangement of the camp, for I was too lame to attempt a non-active park.

All the storm of the camp, for I was too lame to attempt a non-active park.

But, having passed two weeks here, with an abundance of rain daily. I have come to the conclusion that rain and rheumatish are not incompatible. I have slept soundly and well between damp sheets, and have all ding rain upon the tent has sprayed my face; yet have awakened every morning feeling better, until at this of those for the breakfast table. However, with a more active that in a new propersion of the camp, for I was too the conclusion that rain and rheumatish are not incompatible. I have slept soundly and well between damp sheets, and have all my head upon a wet pillow while the nist from the falling rain-upon the tent has sprayed my face; yet have awakened every morning feeling better, until at this from the tent has sprayed my face; the awakened of the form to the breakfast table. However, with an of the most fort to be the breakfast table. However, we then the form for the too for the breakfast table. However, we have a water and the matchest table. However, we have a water and the matchest table. However, we have a water and the tent that sprayed my face; yet have a water and the tent that sprayed my face; yet have a water and the matchest table. However, we have t falling rain upon the tent has sprayed my face; yet have awakened every morning feeling better, until, at this writing, I am able to take my rod and supply my quota of trout for the breakfast table. I have sat, with my inflamed foot upon a camp stool, under a sheltering canopy, where the wet and dripping trees sent great drops of water through the canvas to spatter my paper, and have watched the birds hump their backs and squirzeds whisk their tails m an endeavor to prevent the rain from penetrating to their skins. I do not believe that birds enjoy rain any more than do we. I am led to this conclusion by observing them under the ordeal. Now, there is the cathird, for instance, perched on a limb just over my head. He's not happy. He even looks melancholy, and at times I think I can detect an expression of conclusion by observing them under the ordeal. Now, there is the catbird, for instance, perched on a limb just over my head. He's not happy. He even looks melancholy, and at times I think I can detect an expression of supreme disgnst with the dampness of his surroundings. An hour ago, he was as lively as a cricket, and seemingly very happy, warbling and whistling right merrily, as he hopped from himb to limb, watching with much interest the mysterious movements of the invaders of his domain. But, the moment he heard the thunder pealing among the mountain crags, he cocked one eye heavenward, whisted meditatively with the other one, dropped his hitherto busy tail, and became motionless and silent as an oyster. Not another note has he uttered; and now there he sits with his back arched, his feathers drawn close to his body, his bill elevated and his tail bent at a right angle, from which the rain is pouring in little rivulets, while he shakes his head occasionally to free his eyes from the blinding moisture. Just once has he deigned to look down at me to see how I am getting along, with an expression of face plainly indicating that he is prepared to say, if he only could, "confound the rain!" Poor fellow! Wonder whether he ever has had rheumatism in his great toes, and what his opinion is of the advisability of such a sufferer sitting out in a rain storn, just for fun?

Yes, here I sit, watching nature in her different moods.

rock-bound and musical as tinkling silver bells. Above the rocks, rhododendrons, profuse in their blossoms, that peep out from the ovorlanging foliage of the great trees beyond, as though nature had constructed a well-arranged and delightful bouquet upon a grand scale. As I fluger here admiring the scene, constantly changing my position to keep the rheumatic portion of my person out of the wet, the thunder rolls overhead, and the great black clouds shut out the light, changing all the lues in my great bouquet. Now dashes of lightning illuminate it with a new and weigh brilliancy, revealing the very moss-covered rocks, ferns and more delicate flowers that before were unobserved in the deep, dark red flowers that before were unobserved in the deep, dark red. rock-bound and musical as tinkling silver bells. Above illuminate it with a new and weird brilliancy, revealing the very moss-covered rocks, ferns and more delicate flowers that before were unobserved in the deep, dark recesses of the tangled undergrowth. Soon the storm has spent its force, and passes over the hills to wash and drizzle other valleys beyond our own; the sun peeps coyly out from behind some lagging cloud, as though ashamed for having abandoned us so long, and again lights up and warms our camp, at once restoring every one to good humor. The birds are the first to give utterage to their authority and the days of the processing the most of the processing the most of the most

coyly out from behind some lagging cloudy as though a shamed for having abandoned us so long, and again lights up and warms our camp, at once restoring every one to good humor. The birds are the first to give utterance to their appreciation of the change, and make the mountain and valley musical with their wild and ecstatic warblings. The catbird is in the advance in expressing his joy, and is now whistling as though in an endeavor to outdo all his feathered companions.

An hour has passed, and with it all traces of the storm. The wind has shaken the raindrops from the trees, and the warm sun has already dried the ground. The birds continue their merry warblings, the bees hum and buzz among the flowers and about your cars, and the butter-flies flop in zigzag courses through the camp, avoiding limbs and busbes in a surprising manner when the awkwardness of their flight is observed. Our surroundings have become cheerful and delightful, dispelling all thoughts of storms.

Placing an arm chair, constructed of a barrel and piece of jute, in one of the boats, I paddle down to the otter slide in the pond and anchor there making up his mind to partake of any tempting morsel thrown in his way that I have provided myself with a novel, in the perusal of which I may kill time as well as suckers. I find this exceedingly engaging amusement for a contemplative, rheumatic mind; for your attention becomes about evenly divide? between the bobbing cork and the startling situations of the characters in the novel. While thus employed, the heroine of the novel was preparing to escape from a prison through a window by the aid of a rope, and an ardent lover outside the prison walls; and as my mind quickly outran the story, enabling me to foresee what a spleadid time those two loving young people would have hugging each other as they slid down the rope, together, and as I was dreamily speculating upon what they would do when they reached the friendly cover of the garden, down went my cork, followed by the novel, also by the heroine, to cover of the garden, down went my cork, followed by the novel, also by the heroine, to give me a better opportunity to see what was pulling at the end of my line. A vigorous jerk upon the rod brought to the surface a monstrous and solemn-looking sucker, which persisted in extending his proboscis and squeaking in a peculiar manner, in derision or perhaps dismay at the situation. While disengaging the hook from his tough snout, the lovers slid down the rope unobserved, and got nicely away to a magnolia grove. It was moonlight to them, but broad daylight to me and the sucker. All this while the young man had his arm about the waist of the young woman, and was constructing the usual sweet semthe young man had his arm about the waist of the young woman, and was constructing the usual sweet sentences for her attentive ear. He was again declaring his undying love, and making preliminary preparations to seal it with the usual kiss, always provided for such contingencies, and my thoughts became fully wrought up to the situation. I imagined even that it was dark (although the sun was just then scorching my nose; my olfactories eaught frequent waits of the magnolia blossoms; I saw the pretty, coy young maiden and her pouting, willing lips; indeed, the verifable and inevitable smack had almost saluted my ears, so in sympathy was I with the story and the two young people; when, down went that confounded oork again! This outside interruption of my reading and reverse brought me at once from the contemplation of fiction to in sympathy was I with the story and the two young people; when, down went that confounded oork again! This cutside interruption of my reading and reverie brought me at once from the contemplation of ficton to fact. My cork was under-way under, and becoming more so every moment. I couldn't help it—I doubt whether I could have done otherwise had I been the young man—I dropped the girl once more, and pulled on the rod, and delivered into the boat a squirmy, slippery cel. Was there ever before such an instance of the attempted mingling of romance and reality? Sentiment and cels! I contemplated that slimy, restless creature as he attempted to the himself into "true lover's knots" in the bottom of the boat, and tried to reconcile his untimely appearance with my story. But he wouldn't mix, I philosophized over the affair for some minutes, but could not revive in my memory a solitary instance where a snake, history would have offered a parallel, but never having encountered a young woman who would fraternize with an cel, and fearing that the young man might lose his kiss, I threw the luscious rascal overboard and regretted my hasty action, most sincerely, ten minutes later. For, would you believe it? notwithstanding the flavorable condition of affairs—nagonia trees—in the dark—pretty girl—poung [ips—and all that, the blamed fool didn't kiss her after all! Something alarned them favorable condition of affairs—magnolia trees—in the dark—pretty girl—pouting lips—and all that, the blamed fool didn't kiss her after all! Something alarmed them, and they fled while I was fussing with the eel. So, having lost the felicity of witnessing the lover's salute, and being cheated out of my prospective breakfast, too, I permitted the lovers to continue their flight, while I wound up my line and paddled back to camp, queer phantoms of suckers, eels, lovers, pouting lips, painful toes, and fair maidens leading the way.

Arriving there, I found two of the campers had just returned from up the stream with trout and woodcock for

of suckers, cels, lovers, pouting ups, pouring fair madens leading the way.

Arriving there, I found two of the campers had just returned from up the stream with trout and woodcook for the mid-day meat. While George prepared dimner, we all lay off in the large tent and smoked our pipes. I dried have bank in the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the contract of the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then fastern the sun fastern the s my back in the sun, rubbed my great toe, and then ened down the tents preparatory to receiving the shower that was heralding its approach in rum noises somewhere among the distant mountains, rumbling

wport society has received a sad disappointment in ficial announcement" that Prince Leopold will the bown his engagement there in consequence —xewport society has received a sad disappointment in the "official amouncement" that Prince Leopold will not be able to keep his engagement there in consequence of having sprained his ankle while salmon-fishing in Canada,

Matural History.

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HAUNTS AND HABITS OF BEARS.

MAP of New Brunswick will show on its westerly boundary, near the line of Maine, a railroad connecting St. Andrews and St. Stephens on the south with Hamilton, Maine and Woodstock north. For nearly one-half the distance, some forty miles, the road traverses an unbroken wilderness whose barrenness and desolation is beyond the power of pen to describe. Originally, it was heavily timbered, mostly pine, spruce, hendock and cedar, which now lies prostrate like crinkled grain in a field after a heavy storm. In September, 1873, a fearful gale swept inland from the Atlantic some eighty miles in breadth, extending fifty miles or more ere its fury bated. It had been predicted three months in advance by Lieut. Saxby, of the Royal Navy. Nearly all the shipping at that time on the coast was lost, together with the crews. The event is now referred to in that section as "Saxby's Gale." The year following fires swept over the country, burning and destroying what few trees the wind had sparred, except here and there some low swamp where timber was small, and an occasional hard wood ridge which seemed not to offer so much obstruction to the fury of the gale as did the green timber. The lay of the land is generally level. The "horsebacks," so called, are plentiful, but of slight elevation. In addition to the down timber, granite boulders are strewn in greatest profusion, so much so that, now they again the castled, are picential, but of sight elevation. In addition to the down timber, granite boulders are strewn in greatest profusion, so much so that, now they are in full view one wonders that the heavy forest ever found a foothold. On either side of the railroad is the same monotonous, dreary waste, to penetrate which requires an amount of pluck and vigor more than men ordinarily

Here the black bear roams in comparative safety, envi-

nothonic. On either side of the railroad is the same monotonous, dreary waste, to penetrate which requires an amount of pluck and vigor more than men ordinarily possess.

Here the black bear roams in comparative safety, environed as are his haunts with such protective agencies that few hunters, and none but the most involverate, will instead them, and but few people would care to make a still the hand of this descrit for any purpose. Between Mochat the hand to this descrit for any purpose. Between Mochat the hand to this descrit for any purpose. Between Mochat the hand to this descrit for any purpose. Between Mochat the hand to the game of man habitations except the shanties of three games of man habitations except the shanties of three games of man habitations except the shanties of three games of the matter.

In a season of plenty, bears remain almost wholly on the hard wood ridges, feeding upon beech must in the fall and in spring after coming out of winter quarters. At such times, to trap them, one needs to set in their vienity, as, being so fond of that food, they care little for the bait offered. When there are no nuts they forage around deserted logging camps, devouring every morsel of offal and carrion. It is at such seasons and places that the hunter is most successful. On the advent of very warm weather (this year the 20th of May) all, as one, strike for the swamps and water-courses. Here, in their travels, they invariably form well defined roads, often as deep and hard as those made by domestic stock in a pasture. Every one, too, will stap exactly in the track of its predecessor, so that large indentations in the path are the result, and but little skill is required to sink a trap where the pan will rest in the conter of a stepping place and thus secure the game. When they first visit the swamps, each bear will invariably uprear against trees, and with tusks and claws tear out the wood and bark. Often a dozen or more trees in close proximity are thus found, many of which are killed by annual mutilati

past four consecutive years at Sugar Brook, York County, midway of the most barren section described. While in that region this season I was occasionally made happy by association with such genial gentlemen and ardent sportsmen as C. E. Robertson and Dr. Junis, of Haulton, Maine; Dr. Reddield, of Providence, R. L.; N. S. Dickey, of Boston, and John Stawart, of St. Stephens, N. B., Supt. of N. B. and C. R. R. The two last named gentlemen were often companions on the bear trails and trout streams by day, and camp mates by night, and never an occasion when the "wee sma hours ayant the twal" did not discover us recounting achievements of the past and anticipating those to come, the most delightful past and anticipating those to come, the most delightful enjoyment vouchsafed to those who love the sports of forest and stream. CORPORAL LOT WARFIELD.

Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Breeding of the Shorelark in Winter.—The shorelark (Ereniophila cornula) breeds during winter near Buffalo. A pair of these birds had fixed their nest or nesting place within half of the railroad station of Tanawanda. In the middle of February four half fledged birds were discovered without any nests and only protected by the care of the parent bird, who reared them successfully, although snow covered the ground to a depth of several inches. In the beginning of June I saw near by that spot a full grown bird of that species in immature plumage, which may have possibly been one of the brood. The bird is thus a resident of our vicinity in summer as well as in winter.

Chas, Linden,

DISAPPEARANCE OF LARKS IN SCOTLAND .- A letter to the Edinburgh Scotsman notices the destruction of the nest of the skylarks in the following terms:-

the Edinburgh Scotsman notices the destruction of the nest of the skylarks in the following terms:—

I am not aware whether the fact has been specially or publicly noticed that the lark, one of the most charming of our singing birds, has, within the last two or three years, been rapidly disappearing from several districts of Scotland where it used to be found in great numbers in spring and early summer. From my own observation, during the last week or two, while residing in the Valley of North Esk, in Forfarshire, where the song of this bird was heard from morn to eve in former years, I failed to hear its delightful song or see a single specimen of the bird. Changing my temporary quarters to this locality in Perthshire, I find the same observation entirely applicable, and matter of observation by those residing in these localities, the current explanation of the disappearance of the lark being the prodigious increase in the numbers of the starling, which swarm in droves of from half a dozen to scores, which, prowling over the fields, have plundered the nests and devoured the eggs of the lark in the Spring and early Summer of the last fow years, and thus effectually demonstrated Darwin's theory of the disappearence of the weater before the stronger species and the survival of the strongers, if not otherwise the fittest. It would be interesting to know from other parts of the country, whether the same process has been producing similar results in respect of the lark.

LACTATION IN VIRGIN ANIMALS.—Apropos of a recent letter of Mr. Tegetmeier to the London Field, a corres-pondent of that journal sends to it the following interesting account of an incident which came under his own observation. He says :-

esting account of an incident which came under his own observation. He says:—

A Pomeranian bitch of six years old, which has never had pups, belonging to the coachman here, has for the last two years been regularly stacked by the stable cats. She began by suckling them when they were kittens, and they have ever since continued to suck her, and now that one of them has kittens herself, the curious sight may be witnessed of the kitten sucking her mother, and the old cat sucking the bitch. The other day a black poolle found its way into the loft where the kitten was, and both the old cat and the Pomeranian together rushed at the intruder. Nor are the maternal attentions of the Pomeranian confined alone to the felline tribe; she endeavors to suckle the young both of pigs and sheep. When there are young pigs, she gets into the stye and forces her maternal attentions upon them—a course the old sow promptly resents; and about three weeks ago she carried on the same tactics with a lamb, but so wroth was the old yew that she pursued the would-be foster mother across the field, and followed her even into the open stable among the horses, where she testified her wrath at this somewhat unnatural proceeding by several well-delivered butts, much to the discomfiture of the poor Pomeranian.—C. FULLERTON SMITH.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOGLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO JULY 1st.—One opossum and eight young (Didelphys virginiana) five striped prairie squirrels (S. tridecem-lineatus); one Passerine nve striped prainte squirres (S. braccem-tibratus); one l'asseruie parrakect (Felthoula passerina); one wild gross (Berrilota cana-densis); thirty-two European quali (Cortunie communis); one rat-tlesantic (Crotalius durissus); all presented. One buffato (B. abaci-canus); two Virginia deer (C. striphianus); one fallow deer (Dama wulgaris) one ditto, white (D. wulgaris, var. Alba.); all born in the valgars) one ditto, white (D. valgars, var. Alba.); all born in the garden. One passenger pigeon (Ectophets migratorius); hatched in garden. One vervet monkey (Cercophitecus ladandii); one bonnet monkey (Macacus radatus); five uneaque monkeys (M. comordius); two plg-tailed monkeys (M. nemestriaus); one Arabian abtoon (Cymocephalus handarjus); one gray woif (C. occidentalis); two mule deer (C. macrotis); seven orchard orioles (leteras spurius); two cow birds (Molothrus pecors); two cas birds (Minus carolinensis); four indigo birds (Cymocepia eganca); eight Savannah sparrows (P. savannah; all purchased.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

-A Rochester, N. Y., bird fancier has, after much difficulty, succeeded in securing three birds which will live in one cage, and whose colors represent the national red, white and blue. The red bird is a species known as the Napoleon, from South America; the blue, an indice bird from the same country, and the white, a sparrow from the isle of Java. The three birds are alike in size eat the same food, and live together in becoming harmony. Now, if they can be taught to sing "America" and "Yankee Doodle," the happy and patriotic owner may, with pardonable pride, rest from his labors.

Hish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York,"

HATCHING THE SPANISH MACKEREL.

HILE Col. McDonald and Mr, Earle, of the United States Fish Commission, were gathering statistics of the fisheries for the census in Mobjack Boy, Md., they discovered some ripe fish among the "Spanish" or Bay mackerel, Cybium maculatum, and took their eggs and impregnated them. These facts were reported to Prof. Baird, and Major Ferguson immediately put himself in communication with Mr. Bosman, Superintendent of the guano works of O. E. Malthy, at New Point Comfort. Mr. Bosman has had charge of the pound nets where the mackerel were found, and was satisfied that the spawning time of this fish extended from July 1st to the 1st of August. Major Ferguson went to the Bay about the 1st of July, taking his shad-hatching apparatus with him, as the eggs were reported to be of the same specific gravity as those of the shad; a report which proved untrue, as he found them much lighter than shad eggs, owing to an oil globule which caused them to float. He was accompanied by Prof. Ryder, a microscopist of ability, in order to make a report upon their development, and it was found that when the embryo is freed from the eggs the changes are very rapid. At seven hours it begins to assume a fishy shape, at seventeen hours the head and eyes are visible, and at twenty hours the fish is hatched. The drawings made at this stage show an oil globule attached to the lower of the umbilicus. This globule is a point of decided difference between the mackerel and other fish, the embryology of which have been described in the Maryland fishery reports. The globule causes the fish to turn over and swim on its back, with its head down, and deprives it of the power of righting itself until it breaks up and disperses, which it does in a short time, and its anparent use is to buoy the young fish and prevent it from seeking lower water, where it might be devoured. The drawings show the fish until four days, or when the sac is absorbed and food is found it its stomach.

Major Ferguson feels satisfied that the propagation of this delicacy can be carried out on a large scale, as has been done in shad culture, and hopes in a few years to be able to do so, as we have no doubt he will, for the fish are reported as plenty and spawning freely in that locality.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE.

PERHAPS the best way to give a list of what is shown by the United States in the way of fish culture will be to take it directly from the well arranged catalogue, where the articles are as well arranged and classified as it would seem possible to have them. The fishways having been treated of in a former letter are cultited too. omitted now.

DEVICES USED IN OBTAINING AND IMPREGNATING OVA

DEVICES USED IN OBTAINING AND IMBREONATING OVA. Model of natural spawning race, invented by Stophen II. Ainsworth, West Bloomfield, N. Y. Not patented. This device consists of two sets of frames covered with wire-cloth, placed in two layers; the upper one has meshes coarse enough to allow the eggs to pass through, and is covered with coarse gravel in which the fish make nests and spawn. The upper screens are then lifted and the ova taken from the lower ones. S. H. Ainsworth. Pans used in catching the eggs of fish when taken by hand. They remain in these until impregnation has taken place.

Dipper used for supplying water to the impregnating pans and in the transfer of fry.

HATCHING HOUSES.

Dipper used for supplying water to the impregnating pans and in the transfer of fry.

HATCHING HOUSES.

Model of hatching-house at United States salmon-breeding station at Bucksport, Me. Scale, ‡ inch to the foot (1-48). C. G. Atkins.

The hatching troughs are arranged in sets of four across the building, and fitted with Brackett trays. The water enters them from a feed-trough along the side of the room and escapes by pipes through the floor.

Model of Druid Hill hatching-house, Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, Built in 1875, by the City of Baltimore, under the direction of Major T. B. Ferguson, State Commissioner of Fisheries, at a cost of \$7,000. The building is of bine stone, with white granite trimmings; the center, 12½ by 33 feet, is two stories high, and on either side are octagonal wings 14½ by 20 feet, whose sides are almost conditional through these and two large windows in the gable end of the main buildings; the inner door of the ventibule is also of glass. The windows are all furnished with dark green water-proof curtains, to exclude the sun and light when desirable. The windows are all furnished with dark green water-proof curtains, to exclude the sun and light when desirable. The water is supplied from a strong spring on the side of the hill near by, and is piped into the fillering tank which is just below the ceiling of the hatching-room, which occupies the first floor of the building. The supply pipe is so arranged with valves that the water can be conducted into the ponds below the house without entering the filtering tank should is be desirable. The water is piped under the floor, which is a Schildenge pawement, to the several section of the floor, which is a Schildenge pawement, to the several section of the floor, which is a Schildenge pawement, to the several sections of the section of the several sections of the several sections of the several sections of the several sections of the several sections of the several sections of the sections of the several sections of the sections of the sections

^{*} Schibit | of | the fisheries and fishculture | of the | United States of America, | at the | Internationate Estere!—Australiants held at Berlin, April 20th, 1889, and foruling a part of the coldinate of the old states | the coldinate of the old states | the coldinate of the National Museum, | made by the | United States | Esh Commission. | Propared under the direction of | G. Browne Goode, | Deputy Commissioner. | — | Washington; | Government Printing Other; | 1889.

hatching troughs, and to the tables in the octagonal extensions. These pipes are admirably arranged with stopcocks, so that any portion of the apparatus can be operated without regard to the rest of the building. In addition to the supply from the spring, there are pipes by means of which an unlimited amount of water can be thrown into the filtering tank or ponds from the high service reservoir which is on the hill to the west of the hatching house. The water from the reservoir being influenced by the temperature of the structure and high service reservoir which is on the hill to the west of the hatching house. The water from the reservoir being influenced by the temperature of the atmosphere, and that from the spring being invariable, by mixing different proportions the temperature of the water used can be either raised or diminished at will. The pipes which conduct the water to the tables on which the Ferguson jars are operated, are furnished with $\frac{1}{2}$ -of-an-inch spigots, over which rubber tubes are slipped for the purpose of introducing water into the jars.

On the floor of the house is arranged the following camparatus:—

annaratus :-

B

paratus:— A. Ferguson jars. B. Flights of Coste tray. J. Troughs of Williamson's patent. D. Troughs of N. W. Clarke's patent. E. Green & Holton hatching box.

5. Troug...
E. Green & Hone...
F. Aquarium.
G. Reservoir tank.
H. Porcelain-lined sinks.
In this house have been hatched:—"
1.497,140 California salmon.
29,851 land-locked salmon.
331,950 brook trout.

**TROUGHS AND BOXES—\$FATT

**hing-box used in
**ear 1853. HATCHING TROUGHS AND BOXES-STATIONARY. Model of the first hatching-box used in America, by Dr. Theodatus Garlick, in the year 1853. Dr. T. Garlick, Bedford, Ohio.

No. 20. Model of hatching-troughs and trays in use at the United States salmon-breeding stations at Bucksport, Grand Lake Stream, Me. Scale, full size. C. G. Atkins.

The eggs to be hatched are placed on the wire-cloth trays.

trays.

Model of Clark's hatching-box for all the salmonide.

Model of Clark's hatching-box for all the salmonide.

trays.

Model of Clark's hatching-box for all the salmonides. The eggs are placed upon the screens and the water flows in from above and out below. Patented by N. W. Clark. F. N. Clark, Northville, Mich.

Model of the Holton hatching-box for all the salmonides. The eggs are placed upon all the screens except the top one, and the water flows in from below and out at the top. Patented by Marcellus Holton. Seth Green, superintendent, New York.

Holton box (without the frames), which has been in use. S. Green, Bochester, N. Y.

Hatching-trough, used at the United States hatching-house at Grand Lake Stream, Me. C. G. Atkins.

A circular-shaped hatching-can of tin, designed by F. Mather, which led to the adoption of the following:—Shad-hatching cone, with screen at the bottom, devised by Charles F. Bell and Fred Mather. United States Fish Commission.

ommission. Frame and screen used for hatching lake trout, *Cristi-*omer namayeush. M. A. Green, New York Fish Comvomer namayeush.

mission.
Salmon-egg hatching-baskets. Devised by Livingston
Stone for use in the McCloud River, California. The
baskets do not rest on the bottom of the trough, and the
water flows through them from the bottom and sides and
out at the top. L. Stone, United States Fish Commis-

Nest of Trays for hatching-trough, devised by Chas. G. Atkins, Bucksport, Maine. United States Fish Commis-

Model of hatching-frame in use at Grand Lake Stream, Model of hatching-frame in use at Grand Lake Stream, adapted to use in a trough or in an open stream. Devised by C. G. Atkins. Scale, full size, C. G. Atkins. The eggs are placed on all of the trays except the upper one. The interstices, though too small for the escape of the eggs, permit a change of water, and when the frame is shut it confines the trays securely in place. United States Fish Commission. Grand Lake hatching-frame. For use in a trough or in an open stream. Adapted only to large fish-eggs, like those of salmon. Designed by Charles G. Atkins, assistant to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1875, and since then in constant use in the Schoodic

ant to the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1873, and since then in constant use in the Schoodic salmon-breeding establishment at Grand Lake Stream, Maine, U. S. A. When in use, the water flows through the frame horizontally. Not patented.

The capacity of this frame is 35.000 eggs of salmon. Hatcling-jurs of glass, with self-picking screen. Invention of Oren M. Chase, Detroit, Mich. Five jars, full size. O. M. Chase. Michigan Fish Commission.

ssion.
The Ferguson hatching-jar. A glass jar with trays.
The water flows in at the bottom and out at the top.

mission.

The Ferguson hatching-jar. A glass jar with trays. The water flows in at the bottom and out at the top. The water flows in at the bottom and out at the top. T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission.

Glass jar with screens for hatching trout. Devised by Thomas B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission.

Miniature hatching-box, for hatching trout or any fish requiring running water. Arranged to place in the dwelling-house, or wherever water can be supplied by a pipe. Charlestown, N. H. Livingston Stone.

Model of fish-nursery for raising young trout less than six months old. Half actual dimensions. Charlestown, N. H. Livingston Stone,
Ferguson's improved conical hatcher, with removable top, used to prevent splashing. Also arrangement for easily removing bottom screen. Valve used when bottom screen is to be removed or eggs and young fish to be transferred. Furnished also with hook for lifting vessel from frame, T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission.

Another form of same, Jurnished with Clark's self-picting gate attachment. T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore, Md., S. Alling S.

Another form of same, furnished with Clark's self-pic ing gate attachment. T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore, Me and F. A. Clark, Northville, Mich. United States Fi Commission.

Commission.

Reversible plunging can, for hatching fish eggs, now in use on the United States steamer Fish Hawk—a part of the improvement in fish-hatching apparatus invented by T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore, Md. Patented. The ends are so arranged as to be easily removed, so that the can may be used as a hatcher or a transporting can by inserting either a wire-cloth or tin bottom. T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission.

Another form of same, furnished with trunnions by means of which it is swung in the frame of the conical latcher when used for transporting fish in rough seas. (The tops are interchangeable with those of the conical

hatchers.) T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission, "Hanger," "Cam," and "Guides" for Ferguson's im-

"Hanger," "Cam," and "Guides" for Ferguson's improvement in fish-hatching apparatus. In use on the United States steamer Fish. Hawk for imparting a vertical motion to the hatching-cans. Designed by T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish. Commission.

Ferguson hatching-jar. A glass jar, with trays. The water flows in at the bottom and out at the top. Provided with trays for hatching samon. Designed by T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish Commission. (By the use of glass the growth of fungus is prevented, and every egg in the vessel can be seen at a glance.)

HATCHING-BOXES-FLOATING.

Shad-hatching box. Invention of Seth Green, Rochestr, N. Y. Patented. S. Green, New York Fish Com-Shad-natching box. Invention of Seth Green, Rochester, N. Y. Patented. S. Green, New York Fish Commission.

Model of the above. S. Green, New York Fish Com-

mission

Shad-hatching box, Invention of Isaac H. Wright, Shad-hatching box. Invention of E. A. Brackett,

Inchester, Mass.
Patented. E. A. Brackett, Massachusetts Fish Com-

mission Revolving shad hatcher, designed by Spencer F. Baird.

Revolving shad hatcher, designed by Spencer F. Baird. United States Fish Commission. Semi-rotating hatchers. Hatching-box for eggs of the codfish. Invention of H. C. Chester, Noank, Conn. United States Fish Commission. Mechanical fish-hatching apparatus. Invention of Joel C. Parker, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ADDERIVE EGG APPADATUS

Model of box for hatching the smelt, Osmerus mordax. evised by George Ricardo, Hackensack, N. J. Onealf size. F. Mather, United States Fish Commission. half size.

MODELS OF FLOATING-HATCHING HOUSES,

Model of the United States Fish Commission steamer Fish Huwek. Built by the Pusey & Jones Company, Winington, Del. Length on water line, 146 feet 6 inches breadth of beam (molded), 27 feet; depth of hold (amid-ships), 10 feet 9 inches; draft of water, 7 feet 6 inches;

smps, to feet a mones; that of water, a feet of mones; tonnage, 485.

Model of the fish-hatching deck of the United States Fish Commission steumer Fish Hawk, built by the Pusey & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del. Scale, 2 inches to the foot.

ACCESSORIES TO THE HATCHING APPARATUS.
Wooden nippers for removing dead eggs. F. Mather.
United States Fish Commission.
Wooden nippers with wire loops, for removing dead
eggs. M. A. Green. New York Fish Commission.
Cleaning net for removing dead shad eggs and dead
fish from troughs.
M. A. Green. New York Fish Com-

nission.
Cleaning net for removing dead shad eggs and dead fish from troughs. T. B. Ferguson. United States Fish

ommission.

Hand net for removing fish from troughs. T. B. Feruson. United States Fish Commission.

Hand het for removing his from troughs. T. B. rerguson. United States Fish Commission.

Landing net for carp. United States Fish Commission.

Pans in use for taking and impregnating fish eggs.

United States Fish Commission.

Tin dipper in use for supplying water, etc. United States Fish Commission.

Lamp or lantern. United States Fish Commission.

DEVICES FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH EGGS.

Box used in sending salmon eggs from America to Europe. Ice chamber on top and air space on sides. F. Mather. United States Fish Commission. Box used in carrying fish eggs short distances. M. A. reen. New York Fish Commission.

Green. Box used in sending eggs of brook trout to Europe, James Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y.

APPARATUS USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH

Milk can. United States Fish Commission. Tin water bucket. United States Fish Commission. Rubber tube for siphon. United States Fish Com-

mission.

Strainer-tube for end of siphon. United States Fish Commission. Rubber tube for siphon. M. A. Green, New York Fish Commission.
Steamer-tube for end of siphon. M. A. Green, N. Y.

Fish Commission

isn commission.
Wroten bucket.
Ferguson's cylinder-can with adjustable top, T. B.
Ferguson. United States Fish Commission.
Ferguson's aerating apparatus. T. B. Ferguson. United

States Fish Commission.

States Fish Commission.

This apparatus is screwed into the top of a carrying-can, and a small stream of water coming in from a tank or reservoir above draws air in through the side aperture and discharges it at the bottom of the tank, when it rises to the surface in a foam. Apparatus of this kind was used in the Boston aquarium of W. E. Baker in 1874, and by the United States Fish Commission in 1875 in the aquaria of its Sea-coast Laboratory at Wood's Holl, Mass. It was applied to fish-carriers by T. B. Ferguson in 1877.

Can for hatching shad eggs while in transit, by motion of the water caused by rolling of ship or railroad car. Designed by Fred Mather. United States Fish Commission.

On. Can, with sponges, for self-aerating water by means of totion of a ship. Fred Mather. United States Fish Commission.

APPARATUS USED IN FEEDING FRY.

Conical glass feeders which keep the food in motion. Presented to the city of Baltimore by Thomas Winans. PREPARED FOOD FOR ADULT FISH.
Packages of prepared food. W. Koehler, Hoboken,

MAPS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND CHARTS,

Two maps of the national carp ponds at Washington, D. C. R. Hessel. United States Fish Commission. Map of the Druid Hill carp ponds at Baltimore, Md. T. B. Ferguson. Maryland Fish Commission. Map of the United States reservation for fish cultural purposes on the McCloud River, California. Livingston Stone. United States Fish Commission.

Map of the salmon-hatching works at Grand Lake tream, Maine. Charles G. Atkins. United States Fish Commission.

ommission.
Series of photographs of shad hatching at Avoca, N.
United States Fish Commission.
Photographs of the salmon-hatching ranch on the Mcloud River, California. Livingston Stone. United

Cloud River, California. Livingston Stone. United States Fish Commission. Photographs of the steam yacht Lookout, showing equipment for shad-hatching on the bow. T. B. Ferguson. Maryland Fish Commission.

Photograph of section of the same on a larger scale.

Ferguson.

Photograph of the United States steamer Fish Hawk, Photograph of the United States steamer Fish Hawk, taken from the vessel. United States Fish Commission. Photograph of the same, taken from the model No. 29,103. United States Fish Commission. Photograph of the exterior of the Fish Hawk, showing the plunging buckets in position. From sectional model No. 29,104. United States Fish Commission.

No. 29,104. United States Fish Commission.
Photograph from the same model, showing the anterior end of the hatching-deck. United States Fish Commission.
Photograph showing the posterior end of the hatching-deck from nearly the level of the deck.
Photograph taken from above the level of the deck.

of the exterior of Druid Hill hatching

Photograph of the exterior of Druid Hill house, T. B. Ferguson. Photograph of interior of the same, T. B. Photograph showing three hatching-jars. guson.

ENEMIES OF THE FISH CULTURIST.

Stuffed trout and the water insect. Belostoma grandis, which killed it. From the ponds of H. D. McGovern, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Specimens of newts or salamanders, crawfish, "millers' thumbs" (Uranidea sp.) and sticklebacks, from Caledonia Creek. Seth Green. New York Fish Commission. (See also under section 1 of this catalogue.)

EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN PROCESS OF HATCHING, Five thousand eggs of the brook trout, Salvelinus fon-tinulis, from the ponds of James Annin, Jr., Caledonia,

. 1. Salmon eggs (land locked); one case, Bucksport, aine, Charles G. Atkins. Maine.

EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.

EGGS OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.

Samples of eggs of the brook trout. S. fontinalis, at different ages, from the New York Stare hatchery at Mumford, N. Y. New York Fish Commission:—
No. 1.—Twenty days old.
No. 2.—Thirty days old.
No. 3.—Forty days old.
No. 5.—Sixty days old.
No. 5.—Sixty days old.
No. 6.—Seventy days old.
No. 7.—Eighty days old.
No. 7.—Eighty days old.
Eggs of the lake trout, Cristivomer namayeush, eightyfive days old.
New York Fish Commission.
Eggs of the California mountain trout, rainbow trout, Salmo irideus, two days old. New York Fish Commission.

Satmo tritains, and one, (Oncorhynchus quinnat). A series of eggs and young salmon preserved in viais, and showing the change in the eggs and the growth of the fish from the time the egg is taken from the parent till the young fish is fully formed; showing daily growth for 100 days. Livingston Stone.

SPECIMENS OF FRY OF SALMONIDÆ IN ALCOHOL.

Fry of lake trout, Cristivomer namayeush.
No. 1.— One day old.
No. 2.—Fifteen days old.

No. 3.—Thirty days old.
No. 4.—Thirty-five days old.
No. 4.—Thirty-five days old.
New York Fish-Commission.
Fry of brook trout, Salvelinus fontinalis.
No. 1.—One day old.
No. 3.—Twenty days old.
No. 4.—Thirty days old.
No. 4.—Thirty days old.

No. 4.—Thirty days old. No. 5.—Forty days old. New York Fish Commission.

EGGS OF AMERICAN FISHES IN GENERAL.

Fifty-six specimens of ovaries of sea and inland fishes. $E_{\rm X}$ hibited by United States National Museum.

FISHES IN ALCOHOL.

Hybrid between the California salmon, Onchorhynchus quimat (male'), and the brook trout, salvetinus fontinalis (female). New York Fish Commission. Seth Green, Superintendent.

Catostomus nipring (I. S.) DeKay, Common and

Catostomus nigricens.
Anguilla rostratra (Les.) DeKay.—Common cel.
Amiu catra, Linn.—Mud-fish.
Lepidosteus osseus, Linn.—Gar pike.
Acipenser sturio, Linn.—Sharp nosed sturgeon.
Acipienser brevirostris, Les.—Short-nosed sturge
New York Fish Commission.

LITERATURE OF FISH CULTURE.

Norris, Thuddeus.—American Fish Culture, embraing all the details of artificial breeding and rearing of trout; the culture of sulmon, shad and other fishes, by Thaddeus Norris, author of "The American Angler's Book," illustrated. (Seal of the publishers.) Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 1874.

Porter & Coates. London: Sampson Low, Son & Co., 1874.

Green, Seth.—Trout Culture, by Seth Green, Published by Seth Green and A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N. Y. Kochester, N. Y.: Press of Curtis, Morey & Co., Union and Advertiser Office. 1870.

Green, Seth, and Roosevelt, R. B.—Fish Hatching and Fish Catching, by R. Barnwell Roosevelt, Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of New York, author of Game Fish, etc., etc., and Seth Green, Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of New York, Rochester, N. Y.: Union and Advertiser Co.'s Book and Jub Print. 1879.

Slack, J. H.—Practical Trout Culture, by J. H. Slack, M. D., Commissioner of Fisheries of New Jersey; proprietor of Troutdale Ponds, near Bloomsbury, N. J.

"We speak what we do know, and testify what we have seen." New York: Geo. E. Woodward. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, 1872,

Gartick, Theodatus.—A treatise on the artificial propa-

gation of certain kinds of fish, with the description and habits of such kinds as are the most suitable for pisciculture, by Theodatus Garlick, M. D., Vice-President of Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, giving the author's first experiments contained in a paper read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, giving the author's first experiments contained in a paper read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science; also directions for the most successful modes of angling for such kinds of fish as are herein described. Cleveland: Tho. Brown, publisher, Ohio Farmer Office. 1857.

Stone, Liwingston, — Domesticated Trout; How to Breed and Grow them, by Livingston Stone, United States Deputy Fish Commissioner, in charge of the United States salmon breeding station on the Pacific coast, etc., etc. "Purpurisque Saluve stellatus tergora guttis." Ausonius, Idy Tenth. "Make assurance doubly sure." Macbeth, Act IV., Scene 1, Third edition, revised and enlarged. Charlestown, N. H., For sale at the Cold Spring Trout Ponds. 1877.

Alkins, Charles G.—United States Fish Commission. Cheap Fixtures for the Hatching of Salmon, by Charles G. Atkins, Assistant United States Fish Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1870.

Wilson, Sir Samuel.—The California Salmon, with an account of its Introduction into Victoria, by Sir Samuel Wilson, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. Melbourne: Sands & Medougall, printers, Collins street, West, 1783.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine, L to X.H.I (1687 to 1879), inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Niew York (1869 to 1876), inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Niew York (1869 to 1878), inclusive.

Reports of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York (1869 to 1876), inclusive,
Reports of the Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Maryland (1876 to 1880), inclusive.
Specifications for building the screw steamer Fish
Hank, 1870.

1873-79. Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.—Thir-

1873-78. Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.—Thirteen volumes of Forest and Stream And Rod And Gun, a weekly paper by "Forest and Stream Publishing Company," New York City.

1873. Baird, Spencer F.—Forty-second Congress, second session; Senate; Mis. Doc. No. 61; United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Part I. Report on the condition of the sea fisheries of the south coast of New England in 1871 and 1872, by Spencer F. Baird, Commissioner; with supplementary papers. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1873. (8vo., pp. xlvii., 552, plates xxxviii, with 38 leaves explanatory to plates, two maps.)

ton: Government Printing Office. 1873. (8vo., pp. xlvii, 893, plates xxxviii, with 38 leaves explanatory to plates, two maps.)

1874. Baird, Spencer F.—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Part II. Report of the Commissioner for 1872 and 1873. A.—Inquiry into the decrease of the food fishes. B.—The propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States; with supplementary papers. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1874. (8vo., pp. cli., 808, plates xxxvii, four maps.)

1876. Baird, Spencer F.—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Part III. Report of the Condisioner for 1873-4 and 1874-5. A.—Inquiry into the decrease of the food fishes. B.—The propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1878. (8vo., pp. lii., 777.)

1878. Baird, Spencer F.—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Part IV. Report of the Commissioner for 1875-76. A.—Inquiry into the decrease of the food fishes. B.—The propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1878. 8vo., pp. ix., 50, 1029, six plates, (Hist. of Whate Fishery).

1879. Baird, Spencer F.—United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Part IV. Report of the Commissioner for 1877. A.—Inquiry into the decrease of food fishes. B.—The propagation of food fishes in the waters of the United States. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1873. (8vo., pp. 48, 972.)

Map showing the operations of the United States Fish Commission from 1871 to 1879, and the location of all stations of the United States and State Fish Commissions, and the dates of establishment of the various State Commissions.

ISINGLASS FROM FISH SKINS.—Gloucester, Mass., July 19th.—Editor Forest and Stream.—I notice you have our company as manufacturers of isinglass and glue from fish bladders. That is a mistake. The stock we use is the skin of salt fish. The fish is put up for market, in boxes, with the skins taken off, also bones taken out. The skins were of very little value before my invention.

JOHN S. ROGERS.

Our report was taken from the official catalogue of awards, which designates the award as follows :-

"13. Isinglass & Glue Co., Gloucester, Hausenblaso und Fisch Leim nebst Fabrikaten darens."

As will be seen elsewhere, the medals will not be ready before October, and it would be well, therefore, for our correspondent to write to the Fischerei-Verein at Berlin, to have the report of the award corrected.

THE RANGELEYS.— Hartford, Conn., July 17th.—I found the Rangeley Lakes (July 1st) very quiet; most of the anglers gone and very little fishing, although I was told that the mouth of June was as good as any they had seen for many years, the fish leing more numerous, but smaller. The water was very low, but I was surprised at the number of camps which had sprung up since I wrote the "Rangeley Lake Tront Tales" for the FOREST AND STREAM in 1874. I left Mt. Kineo House June 28th, and the Hy-fishing was excellent. My wife took a tront of 2½ pounds, and a lady cousin who was with me took one of 2½ pounds, and a lady cousin who was with me took one of 12½ pounds. I saw smow in the White Mountains, and missed those sweltering days in June. If I can afford the time this autumn, I want to go to Maine and pass from Mooschead Lake over to Churchill Lake, and then by way of Spider and Mausungunkes and river to the Aroostook River, coming out at Caribou, Maine, and thence into New Brunswick. My prottler-in-law, Col. Golf, was the first person to "boro" through that region last year, and beaver, carboe and moose abound, the law on the latter being off Oct. 1st, the first time I threy years,

Sea and Biver Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

Trout, Salmo fontinalis. Salmon, Salmo salar.
Salmon Trout, Salmo confinis.
Land-locked Salmon, Salmo gloveri.

depsicus. necphalus. riped Bass, Rocous linneatus, hite Perch, Morone americana.

ea Bass, Centropristis atrarius. Bluefish, Pomatomus saltatrix. Spanish Mackerel, Cybium mac uatum. Cero, Cybium regale. Bonito, Sarda Pelamys. Kingūsh, Monticirrus nebulosus

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE LATE APPEARANCE OF CANADA SALMON

NEWPORT, R. L. July 16th.

Editor Forest and Streum:

An explanation has been asked of me by a number of persons of the tardy appearance of salmon in the rivers of Canada and Nova Scotia; and, not feeling able to an wer satisfactorily. I referred the problem to Prof. H. Y Hind, Windsor, Nova Scotia, a gentleman who is perhaps the best fitted of any in America to write on the physical agencies affecting the movements of migratory fish in the North Atlantic Ocean.

I have much pleasure in inclosing herewith his reply. the publication of which in Forest and Stream will, think, be of much interest to its readers.

SPENCER F. BAIRD,

WINDSOR, Nova Scotia, July 11th.

DEAR PROF. BARRD:—
In reply to your letter of inquiry of the 29th of June,
Is end some brief notes I have made on the subject.
The question you have proposed respecting the cause
into the tale appearance of salmon in certain rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this year, is one of
great practical interest, not merely to anglers, but
in the study of the artificial propagation of the salmon,
and the probable causes which have led to but inconsid-

and the probate causes with fave to but inconsu-erable returns from very great outlay.

I shall give you a brief resume of the ideas which have occurred to me on this subject, which is subordinate to the far more interesting inquiry respecting salmon propagation.

gation.

I do not think that the unusual abundance of Green-land ice, or of local ice, has had much to do with the late appearance of schools of salmon in our rivers. In 1875 the Gulf of St. Lawrence was so choked with ice in May that several mail steamers bound to Quebec were caught and entangled in it for many days and even weeks. Yet that year was not a late year for salmon, although it was a poor year in some localities.

Every river appears to have its own schools of fish, which visit it in succession, some for breeding, others for smitary nurroses.

although it was a poor year in some localities.

Every river appears to have its own schools of fish, which visit it in succession, some for breeding, others for sanitary purposes.

But they come at times which are determined by hereditary habit formed through ages of acclimatization and adaptation to the conditions of the river and the sea into which it empties. All the schools of mature fish which ascend the river or play about its mouth are not spawning schools, for there are good grounds for the belief that at a certain age and under certain conditions the salmon becomes a biennial spawner.

The spawning school which ascends in July or August to spawn in October or November, is probably destined in many cases to become the first spring school which enters the river the next succeeding spring for sanitary purposes, remains for a short time, and descends to the sea again without spawning, it being an off year to them. Should anything happen to these spawning schools which come in July or August, so that they become greatly diminished, then the next years' spring schools, which they would have become, will be much diminished also, and a year must elapse before the early spring schools, which they would have become, will be much diminished also, and a year must elapse before the early spring schools and the same month in torce.

Such an event appears to have occurred during November and December 1879, apart from the destruction occasioned by the rod and the net. This was the unusual cold of those months in the fall of 1879, the mean temperature in some parts of the Maritime Provinces falling five degrees below the mean of the same months in the preceding year.

At Manitoba the difference amounted to 20° Fahr. At Frederiction, N. B., the mean of December, 1879, was 6°, 35 lower in December, 1878. At St. John's, N. B., it was 5°, 45 lower than December, 1878. At St. John's, N. B., it was 5°, 45 lower than December, 1878. At St. John's, N. B., it was 5°, 45 lower than December, 1879, was 6°, 90 below the mean of 1

broke up.

Now, with regard to those fish which have not arrived
to the conditions which broke up.

Now, with regard to those fish which have not arrived at the age, or been subjected to the conditions which compet them to produce fat instead of developing ova, and become biennial spawners, the cold of November and December, 1879, put back the desire or instinct in the fish to spawn, although their ova might be fully developed, and they retained their spawn perhaps a month or six weeks longer than usual in the manner hereafter described.

Those that escaped to the sea after this late spawning.

scribed. Those that escaped to the sea after this late spawning, and continued to develop ova instead of putting on fat, would not have their ova sufficiently matured early in June of the present year to induce them to leave the sea, and they migrated long after their usual time.

A very curious illustration of the effect of extreme and prolonged cold occurred in the early spring of 1870, in the well-known salmon river Tyne, in the north of England. The fish there, which usually sparwn in December, and were never before known to spawn in February, were concealed from view from the 1st of December, 1878, to the 20th of February, 1879, by a snow storm and prolonged cold of unusual duration. When the river broke up, large numbers of salmon were observed spawning in the third week of February. Such an occurrence was never before known, and, indeed, it is quite uncommon for salmon to spawn even in January in the Tyne.

ing in the third week of February. Such an occurrence was never before known, and, indeed, it is quite uncommon for salmon to spawn even in January in the Tyne. The hook on the lower jaw of the male salmon has much to do with the spawning of the fenale, and plays an important part in that operation; a description of which I have not seen published.

I think you will find that the ovaries in the salmon are separated from the oviduct by a delicate membrane; in fact, a hymen. The purpose of the hook on the lower jaw of the male is to break this hymen. When the fertuale is ready to spawn, and not before, she suddenly turns on her side, and the male, always in attendance, instantly seizes her just below the pectoral lins, and with a sharp grip and pressure of the blunt hook on his lower jaw ne fractures the membrane which separates the ovaries from the oviduct. The fenuale resumes her normal position, and the operation of spawning soon after commences. The effect of the pressure of the hook on the side of the female is like what would be produced on a non-elastic see distended with water—the sac would yield at the weakest place. In the female salmon this weakest place is the membrane separating the ovaries from the oviduct. Pressure with the hand, or even through hand-

position, and the operation of spawning soon after commences. The effect of the pressure of the book on the side of the female is like what would be produced on a non-elastic sac distended with water—the sac would yield at the weakest place. In the female salmon this weakest place is the membrane separating the ovaries from the oviduct. Pressure with the hand, or even through landling of the fish, necessarily produces the same result the ovaries are distended. The presence of this membrane gives to the female the power to retain the ova as long as she chooses, or until her instincts show her that the conditions for exuding the ova are suitable; then the lies upon her side, and the hook of the lower jaw of the male serves the purpose it was designed to fuffil.

It follows from this that there is always a certain relation between the development of the hook on the lower jaw of the male and the period of the year during which the females spawn. Hence it would be incompatible to propagate salmon in a river by bringing a female from a stream where salmon spawn in September and pairing her with a male born in a river where the flat spawn in December. The hook of the future male would not be sufficiently developed to serve its purpose, and the frome would be ready to spawn before the sor emarkable that the force of this adjustment of hereditary labit by a proper selection of fish is easily seen. The Severn, for instance, in the southwest of England, is one of the ear liest spawning rivers known. September is by no means an uncommon date for spawning there; whereas, the river Wyc, flowing into the same estuary, is a late spawning river with a first provent, whose waters lie some fifty miles to the northeast of the Severn, the largest fish, according to Mr. Buckland, run up in September and October, whereas the spawning fish come up from December to February. In the Seckville River, emptying into Bedford Basin near Halifax, Nova Scotia, the salmon come directly from the sea into the river to spawn in the fall of the yea

Prof. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fisheries.

California Trout.—Wellsville, N. Y., July 14th.—In June, 1879, we put into the Genesee River, in this vicinity, a few thousand California trout fry, given us by Seth Green, of the State Hatchery.

Last evening several of these Californias were caught in the river, while fishing for our native trout; three of them that were badly hooked were saved, and are now "lying in state" on ice. The three saved measure, respectively, 7, 7½ and 7½ inches, the longest weighs three ounces. A larger one was caught and put back that measured 9 inches in length. The party catching these told me that they take a hook as "business like" as our native Salmo fontinalis.

C. A. F.

BLUEFISHING AT LONG BRANCH.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
You like to hear of your subscribers having a day of real genine sport, so it occurred to me your readers would like as well to know where they can find just such a place and have just such a time as I have mentioned, within fifty miles of New York.
On last Friday I received a note from my old friend, Arthur L. S., stating: "Buy a bass rod, reel and lime, and come with me to Long Branch. I can give you the best sport you ever had." Knowing so well that Arthur knew what sport was, I proceeded to Abbey & Imbrie's, on Maiden Lane, procured what he had written me, and at 3:30 p.M. I was on the train bound for Long Branch with Arthur. Thence we drove to Scabright, engaged Jack, "the best fisherman on the water," bought a bushel of moss bunkers of doubtful odor, and, with the thermometer at 50 degs, we went over to the beach; at 3:30 p.m. I was on the train bound for Long Branch with Arthur. Thence we drove to Seabripht, engaged Jack, "the best fisherman on the water," longist a hussled of moss bunkers of doubtful odor, in the beach. Our book was safely launched through the breach of the beach. Our book was safely launched through the breach of the beach of the boat and light breeze carried us out five miles from shore. Our content of the least of the boat and light breeze carried us out five miles from shore. Our content of the power of the boat and light or the other, a process which is called the boat and then or the other, a process which is called the boat and then or the other, a process which is called the boat and then or the other, a process which is called the boat and then of the other, a process which is called the boat and then or the other, a process which is called the boat will be the boat and the or five the boding sum for five the boat will be the boat of the was a trached a foot or so of wire, a large book bailed with a piece of moss bunker. It is aw Arthur's rod bend almost the water Turning to sum trached a foot or so of wire, a large book bailed with a biece of moss bunker. It is aw Arthur's rod bend almost the water Turning to sum the six, and jumped and shook his lied, but his efforts failed; and as he was being dragged to the side of the boat with the reel he struggled in almost every conceivable way. I had forgotten all about my hook, but just then my rod commenced to leave me as though I had thrown the line looped over the smokestack of an engine. Having braced the end of my rod mider my seat, I tugged away, when Arthur said, "Give him line or he will break your rod." He took the line and away they went, until at last he was checked, and, as he was being pulled up slowly to the side of the boat, I could see him swimming around an around in the water. After he was landed, I realized low very tired I was. The fellow weighed ten pounds.

When we had caught about twenty-five, all over six pounds, and ceasional

BLUEFISHING AT MARTHA'S VINEYARD.—Reports from the famous fishing grounds of Martha's Vineyard give glowing accounts of the sport to be had there with the bluefish and other varieties. See the advertisement elsewhere of the Norton House,

TROUTING.—Hornellsville, July 11th.—As Mr. Van Dyks suggests a "Blood Sunffers" corner, the following will be an appropriate item for it.—
A party of four gentlemen of this place lately returned from Pine Creek, Pa., with 1.000 brook trout; the lot weighted less than forty pounds. A little calculation will show that the fish weighed less than three-quarters of an ounce apiece. Do you not think an eight inch law or a lunstic asylum would be good for such "Blood Snuffers?"

JOHN.

New Jersey—Riverside House. Forked River, July 17th.—Large quantities of bluefish now in the bay, running from one to two pounds. Weakfishing also continues good, thirty-five to seventy-five being the average catch per boat. Were it not for the net-fishing, which is openly carried on regardless of all law, we would have fine sheepshead fishing, as it is not unusual for the net men to take fifty or more at a haul, and what they do not catch are frightened off.

catch are frightened off.

Late arrivals at the Riverside House include Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mayer, South Orange, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Acker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thompson and family, Messrs, R. H. Spear, Jas. M. Edgar, Jr., N. L. Tunis, Chas, S. Farley, Chas. C. Jaclard, all of New York, who spend most of their time on the bay fishing, etc., the ladies enjoying the sport and catching as many lish as the gentlemen.

A. B.

Wisconsin Black Bass.—Janesville, Wis., July 12th.—I have been reading the articles from J. A. Henshall on black bass, and I must say he knows what he is writing about. I think the black bass has got more game in him than any other fish that swins in Western waters. I don't know anything about the East.

Rock River has her share for black bass, also wall-eyed pike and pickerel. On July 10th, a small boy fourteen years old caught with a fly a black bass weighing four pounds; he hud a hard fight as the water was very rapid and the bank very steep, but the little fellow was game like the fish, and finally landed him.

Last week, Wednesday, a party of nino gentlemen went up the river about ten miles in the little steamer Bower City Bell and caught a large washtub full of black bass, pike and pickerel. They had a splendid time. C. C.

\$ 24.00 5.50 150.00

Total... 5182.50
Result: Felt weak and nervous for a month afterward.
This year I "grabbed" time by the forelock, and in
June went fishing to the Rangeley Lakes (Umbagog) at this expense :-

Ruilroad and buggy fare—both ways. \$20.66 Two weeks' expenses in the woods 49.56 \$69.50 Figuring thus :-Sick man's expenses. \$182.50 Healthy man's expenses. 69.50

Moral: Let your medicines at the foundam nead.

K. C.

St. Clair Flays Bass Fisher.—Detroit, Mich., July 12th.—My first visit this year to St. Clair Flats was made last week, Thursday and Friday. Found fishing just fairly started. A friend from Ohio, Mr. E. J. Fairfield, and myself took seventeen bass running from one pound to five and a quarter pounds in weight, some six or eight pike, from two and a half to nine pounds, a half a dozen pickerel, or "wall-eyed pike" as they call them here, and five or six perch, the latter as large as I ever saw, certainly not less than a pound each. In all we got about seventy pounds. Friday's sport was cut short by a fearful storm, which drove us in before 4 o'clock. Some very fine maskadonge have been taken in Baltimore Bay, in the flats, this year, but we were not lucky enough to strike any. The best time for bass will now soon be here, say from the middle or latter part of August to the close of the season, and there is room for a thousand rods. Mr. T. F. Wallace, ome of your old subscribers by the way, of Marion, Ohio, paid the flats a first visit and expressed himself satisfied with his success. Next time I am able to go out, I hope to send you an account of such fishing as shall make you wish you were "thar."

UNO,

RICE LAKE.—Port Hope, Ont., July 9th.—Maskalonge and bass fishing, which ordinarily commences on May 16th, did not begin at Rice Lake until May 24th. Trolling for maskalonge was good up to a couple of weeks ago, since when very few have been caught. Although a great many yellow or mud bass were caught in the early part of the season, the black bass did not begin to bite well until about June 20th. There has been good fishing since. Although very few ever try fly-fishing for black bass upon this lake, still when attempted it is generally successful. One gentleman caught twenty-eight one afternoon, using a bright red fly; another caught fourteen, going the short distance of three miles, four weighing over four pounds each. There is a good hotel at Gor's Landing, three miles from Harwood, kept by T. Harris, board \$1, boats 50 cents per day. It is the best place on the lake for families, being well kept, clean and quiet. There is a good hotel at Harwood kept by W. Garnet; terms reasonable, I believe. Route, Norsemun from Charlotte to Cobourg, train to Harwood. F. C. G.

The Rennel.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

-Dr. H. B. Wygant informs us that the pointer bitch advertised by him last week was taken suddenly with distemper and died last Saturday night, He wishes in this way to reply to the numerous letters received by him in response to his advertisement,

Pointers in the Field.—Photographs of Mr. Tracy's paintings of the St. Louis Kennel Club's pointers, Faust and Bow, and Keswick and Jessanine, can be had at the sportsmen's warehouse of Messrs. Schuyler & Duane, 189 Broadway.

DEATH OF DIDO.—We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Dido, the setter bitch owned by Mr. J. O. Donner, of this city, and recently purchased by him from Mr. W. B. Wells, Jr., of Chatham, Ont. Dido was sick only one week, and died July 19th.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB.—A meeting will be held in the Rossin House, at 8 o'clock on the evening of Wed-nesday, Sept. 5th, with a view of establishing a "Cana-dian Kennel Club" to act in harmony with the National American Kennel Club, and with the same objects in

BAURLE.—Lonisville, Ky., July 18th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I thank you for notice of the hounds, which was incorrect in one particular, through a neglect of mine to inform you that Bauble will not be shipped until she is bred. Abigail was the bitch you saw, and not mentioned. She is by The Grove Reveller ex. The Grove Arrogant, running back on sire's side to Mr. Meynell's Guzman, 1780. The present importation is for "The Crystal Spring Pack," Waverly, Tenn., Mr. A. M. Waddell, master.

Ticks on Dogs.—Annapolis, Md., July 12th.—Edilor Forest and Stream:—In your issue of June 24th I noticed an article on "Conditioning dogs for summer woodcock shooting," in which you state that the spot from which a tick has been taken should be dressed "with some mercurial preparation." I have had my dogs out for exercise daily, and for the last two months have every day taken ticks from them. I have used no dressing of any kind on the spots from which they have been taken, and no dressing has been needed. Ticks should be removed gently by twisting them around. What is the object of the mercurial ointnern? If the tick is removed the same day on which it fastens to the dog I do not believe it can deposit any eggs. I have seen neglected hounds with sores containing ticks or grubs of some kind, but they were not well cared for animals.

The object of the mercurial ointment is to effectually destroy any ova that may have been deposited. Your negative experience does not destroy the positive experience of others; of course, the more immediate the removal the less danger and the less need of any application as an antidote. We have simply given you a good antidote when required.

IRISH SETTERS .- New York, July 20th .- Editor Forest IRISK SETTERS.—New York, July 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I suppose there never was a dog show—in this country, at least—where some of the exhibitors were not disappointed. The fact is, there are a great many who, having read "Stonehenge," think they are not only able to judge, but that they own the best dog. If the judge's opinion don't coincide with theirs, the judge must be at fault. We have had the best of English judges here, gentlemen who know as much, if not more, about dogs (especially setters and pointers) than "Stonehenge." With this class of judges he is not an "au-thority". henge." thority."

henge," With this class of judges he is not an "autitority,"
According to Mr. Dalziel's letter to the Live Stock Jouraal, the protest in class 40 was made simply because Mr. Davidson's dog bad white on. I venture to say that no Irish judge would have considered that a bar to his winning. I have a letter from an Irish gentleman, who was a judge at several Irish shows last year, and who is a large breeder of Irish dogs himself, in which he says: "White is not considered a fault in Ireland, whatever it may be in America. The handsomest, best and purest Irish dogs I ever saw had white on toes." Champion Palmerston is a rich cherry red, with white or face, which his owner says is "the true type of the Irish setter," Why, sir, at the show I had one nam tell me that my dog had English blood in him because he had white on his clest; there was no doubt about it. When I assured him that the dog was as pure Irish as any in the world, he looked as if he pitted my ignorance. This is the idea that some people get from the "protest"—that a dog to be pure Irish nust be all red. Any candid nam will admit that Irish breeders ought to know something of Irish dogs. The Irish classes here are always large. At the next show let us have an Irish judge, unhampered by rules laid down by one who perhaps never bred an Irish setter in his life. setter in his life.

rules laid down by one who perhaps never bred an Irish setter in his life.

Tononyon Dog Show.—This bench show will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, during the annual exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto, at the new Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada, and judging from the prominent nad well-known names connected with the management, promises to be a well conducted affair. The following is the list of officers: President, F. W. Jarvis Esq., Sheriff, County of York; Vice-Presidents, His Worship, the Mayor of Toronto, and Christopher Robinson, Esq.; Q. C. Committee: Messrs, A. R. Boswell, C.A. Brough, W. H. Doel, F. C. Draper Chief of Police), Geo. Gooderbam, J. F. Hellmuth, Stephen Heward, J. Maughan, Jr., John Massey, R. Timing, Jr., James Watson and Lieut. Col. Otter: Honorary Secretary, A. D. Stewart, Esq. cers Industrial Exhibition Association: President, J. J. Withrow, Esq.; First Vice-President, W. F. McMaster, Esq.; Secretary, J. J. Hill, Esq. Premium List of Thirty-two Classes.—Classes 1 to 4, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands and greyhounds, for best dog or bitch, \$10; For best dog and best bitch, \$10; for second best, \$5. Class 7, pointer puppies; for hest dog or bitch, \$7; for second best, \$4. Classes 8, 9 and 19, Irish setters, same as pointers. Classes 11, 12 and 18, black and tan setters, same as pointers. Classes 11, 12 and 18, black and tan setters, same as pointers. Classes 11, 12 and 18, black and tan setters, same as pointers. Classes 11, 12 and 18, black and tan setters, same as pointers. Classes 17 to 31, Clumber and Sussex spaniels, water spaniels, spaniels of the prices, other than Yorkshire; pugs, black and tan terriers, toys (any breed, five pounds and under); for best dog or bitch, \$7; for second best, \$5. Class 32, miscellaneous; for best dog or bitch, \$7; for second best, \$5. Class 32, miscellaneous; for best dog or bitch, \$7; for second best, \$5. Class 32, miscellaneous; for best dog or bitch, \$7; for second best, \$5. Class 3

class,
The Great Western, Grand Trunk, Northern, Credit Valley, Midland, Canada Southern, Erie, New York Central and other railways will carry dogs free, if accompanied by a care-taker.
Entries close on Aug. 21st, 1880. Forms sent on application to H. J. Kill, Esq., Toronto, Canada.

A WHOLESALE LITTER, - Joseph Meyer's livery stable at 62 George street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was the scene a few days ago of a canine phenomenon, unequaled in the annals of doggy matters. Here is what the Cincinnati Enquirer man has to say about it :-

Equiprer man has to say about it:—
Arriving at Mr. Meyer's, a crowd of curious, gaping men
and boys was found surrounding a handsome brown-andwhite English pointer which lay upon a pile of sawdust
and shavings in the rear of the building. Clambering all
over the gentle animal were a squirming lot of little pups,
all extremely anxious to get the first chance at supper,
for there were entirely too many of them for all to get in
at the first table. There were pups us black as the ace of
spades; pups with white-tipped ears; spotted pups and

white pups; pups with black tails and pups with white ones. Twenty of them, a full score, on actual count. It was a sight worth seeing, although the mother seemed to think that she had more little ones to look after than she had bargained for. The first one made his debut into the light of the "Paris of America" at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the way the reinforcements began to come was a caution to the natives thereabout. The majority of them were of the female persuacion, but there were just enough boys in the lot to keep the other girdly things under control. The mother who gave birth to such a wonderful family is an English pointer of pure stock, and her present owner, Mr. Meyer, bought her only a few weeks ago from Joe Todd, a peddler, who resides in Avondale. She is as gentle a brute as can be imagined, and she allowed the bystanders to freely examine the diminutive beasts without interference. The present case is without parallel, we believe, in the annals of natural history, although it is a common thing for a sow to have a litter of young numbering quite as many. An English pointer is generally proud if his spouse presents him with a family of six or seven, but when the old gentleman who is responsible for this, learns the fact, it is probable that he will hardly associate with his fellows on terms of equality hereafter. The dam who thus has made herself famous answers to the name of "Rose," and every member of her big family remains alive and exceedingly active the subject of the control of his parallely and when one small specimen was unkered into existence in a seemingly dead state she at once made endeavors at resuscitation, in which she was linally successful, and that little brute was just about as lively as the rest of the gang last evening. At last accounts all the twenty were still on hand, none of them having got away, while there were no more additions to chronicle.

counts all the twenty were still on hand, none of them having got away, while there were no more additions to chronicle.

A PENSIONED DOG.—In the Territory of New Mexico the legislature, by joint action, recently pensioned a dog for noble services. In that country there are many sheep farms, and shepherd dogs are so well trained in caring for the flocks of their masters that it is their daily practice to take out the flocks in the morning to pasture, guard them all day and at night return them to the fold or corral. This work of the Mexican dogs is so common and so faithfully performed that it is looked upon as a matter of course and nothing more than should be expected from a well-trained dog. This being the case, it would appear that the dog worthy of a pension in that Territory must have performed some very marvelous feat indeed, and something out of the common line of canine achievement, and he did. He did not save his mistress' life from the murderous fury of the savage, nor her child from being brained against a door-post or being choked by a huge blacksnake, for his master was not married, and had no wife or babe, but led a solitary life in his solitary ranch in a very solitary part of New Mexico. It chanced that the dog in question, on returning of an evening with his sheep to the fold, discovered that his master was not stirring about, but renained inside the shanty and kept very quiet. The next evening it was the same. The dog, when he penned up the sheep, repaired to the stanty, smelled through the crack in the door his master's presence, but the man was still quiet and did not breathe. The dog scratched, barked, and even howled, but no response came from within. The door remained closed; no snoke rose from the chimney to greet the early morn. But the dog, true to his appointed duty, went out with the sheep on the third day and cared for them while they cropped the herbage on the hillsides. But he was getting hungry, and that night when he drove the sheep into their pen the last one to attempt to get contrary, it increased in numbers, and when, at the end of two years from the time of the death of the proprietor, the ranch was visited, and the remains of the poor fellow found, the dog was still at his post of duty, jeal-ously guarding his flock, and driving them to the best pastures every day, and to the fold at night, before which he slept, to keep the wild sheep-exters of the plains at a civil distance. Such fidelity excited admiration wherever the story was told, and the Arcadian legislators of the Territory, in a fit of generosity and enthusiasm, at their session two years ago (they have biomail sessions in that happy country), granted a pension for life to that dog, to be paid from the State treasury, as a reward for his fidelity, and no doubt as an encouragement to all other shelpherd dogs in that Territory to be good dogs and faithful.—Boston Globe.

KENNEL NOTES.

WHELPS .- Daisu .- Mr. John White's (Bridgeport, Conn.) white and orange setter bitch, Daisy, by Calhoon's Sam out of Mallard's Belle, whelped eleven puppies, all white, excepting three, which had orange spots, by Ranger II.

DEATH .- Dido .- Mr. J. O. Donner's English setter bitch Dido.

BRED.-Mina-Dash III.-Mr, Walter H. Beebe's (Now City) Champion Mina (Leicester-Dart) to Champion Dash III.

NAMES CLAMED.—Grouse and Dash.—Mr. Titus J. Hodges, of Greenpoint, L. I., claims the names of Grouse and Dash for his two setter pupples, the former leann and white and the latter red, out of Dutchess H. (Riodman's Dash I.-McLaughlan's Dutchess) by Roy (Shipman's Toun-Governor's Liza). Both the pupples are being broken by Mr. C. H. Souvens, Rockland County, N. Y. Eudora, not Endora.—Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, Dehaware County, N. Y., desires us to state that the name of his spaniel bitch puppy is Eudora, not Endora, as published in last week's issue.

Answers to Correspondents.

"No notice taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. A. P., Madison Barracks, N. Y .- The guns you inquire about are good and safe.

L. C. W .- Douglas Frazar's "Practical Boat Sailing," \$1. Can forward. Sr. Louis. - According to the rule, we should have given the

man two more birds. E. H .- No copies of Y. R. A. rules on hand. Order through

book house, or London Field. T. J. H.—Silver City, New Mexico. We have forwarded your request to the manufacturers.

G. T., Mt. Kisko, N. Y.—The law on woodcock in New York is up Aug. let; quall, Nov. 1st; ruffed grouse, Sept. 1st.

E. C. Fallt's store, Idaho. We do not know the name of fur dealers at Fort Henton, Montana. Write to the postmaster there. C. E. C., Duke Center, Pa.—For an inspirometer for testing lung capacity, write to Giuseppe Tagliabue, 302 Pearl street, New

D. D. W., Albion, N. Y.—We can send you Stoddard's Map of the Adirondack Wilderness, which will probably answer your purpose. Noticed elsewhere.

J. M. G., Washington, D. C.—Dogs with distemper should be kept as quiet as possible. It depends entirely upon the symptoms of each case how to regulate the feed.

H. G. D., Upperville, Va.—For pinnated grouse (prairie chicken) shooting, go to Wichita, or Salina, Kansas. You cannot miss them after you get into that country.

G. M. S.—Accidental splitting of ballast bug and spilling of im material amount of sand is not enough ground for protest, judges ruled right in not allowing same.

A. B.—Best book on yacht and boat building is Dixon Kemp's, new edition, price \$12. For boat sailing, see also Douglas Frazar's

Practical Boat Sailing," \$1, Lee & Sheppard, Boston.
G. L. M., Yonkers, N. Y.—The close time for moose in Maine expires Oct. 1st next. The season for deer and cariboo there is from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st. No chasing with dogs allowed.

S. New York.-For striped bass fishing in the immediate vicinfly of New York, you may go to the loat house at foot of Eighty Fourth street, East River, and there secure directions.

H. N. L.-Book on boat building not yet published. Heather any book will exactly fill your wants. Possibly Kemp's Yacht and Boat Sailing," which contains much upon the subiect.

Hasrings, Austin, Texas.—1. Tom Stagg, of Chicago, can furnish you with wild pigeons. 2. You can ascertain express charges r home office. 3. Yes, send us the summaries and other

F. H. L., Rock Hill, S. C.-In a glass ball match, if a cartridge f. H. L., hote thirds. — In a gains out match, it carrings fails to fire, is the party entitled to another shot, or must it be scored a miss. Ans. The shooter is entitled to another shot if his cartridge was properly loaded.

J. N. C., Newburyport, Mass.-There is no danger of the shell J. N. C., Newburgport, Mass.—There is, no danger of the shell expanding if it enters the chamber with such difficulty. The proper thing is to have the chamber slightly enlarged. Put your gun into the hands of a first-class workman.

J. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.—The dog, from your description, has an attack of manye. Adopt same treatment as recommended to C. L. L., in last week's issue, and, in addition, give four drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice a day, in his food,

C. S. W., New York.-Am desirous of procuring the best publication teaching the training of setters. Ans. See the five articles in this paper on dog breaking, March 18th, April 8th, 15th, 20th, and May 13th. Hutchinson's book on breaking is the best work on training. Price, \$3.50. We can furnish it.

CATFISH, Philadolphia.—Will you please inform me the best baits for cattlish. Ans. Large angle-worms, minnows, pieces of beef, liver, insect larvæ, and almost anything of a fresh animal nature will do for cattlish bait in the Mississippi. Raw sait pork is the approved bait for the larger species. They feed best just

E. J., New York.- I, Is Spratt's biscuit good food for four E. J., New Tork. It is optimed successful good food in full months old puppies? 2. How much is a meal for a grown fox terrier dog? 3. Do not dogs fed on it require other food for a change, such as boiled liver, etc.? Ans. I. No. 2. Half a biseuit is ample. 3. Yes, by all means. You can ret the biscuit of Chas. Richmond, No. 9i3 Broadway, New York city.

F. W. P .- Please inform me through your paper regarding the rules of the National Rifle Association as to shooting from under a cover. Can they shoot from a house only open on the front, or must the cover be overhead only? Ans. It is entirely allowable to shoot from a house constructed in any way. The only restriction is that no artificial support be given the rifle.

J. P. A .- Sails for l4ft, cance: Leg of mutton or sharpie style J. P. A.—Sails for lift, catoe: Leg of mutton or sharple style mainmast, 191f. deek to head; mizzen, 7fit, deek to head; mizzen from bown, 6ft. 10in.; mizzen boom, 4ft. 10in. Step the mainmast 3ft, from store and the other 3ft. from storen. The sails will be 6in. shorter on the luft than the mast, and 4in. shorter on the foot than the booms. Masts of spruce, Zin. and 1fin. thick at deek; booms \(\) and \(\) fin. in center.

A. A. R. South Norwalk, Conn.-We know of no special laws A. A. R., South Norwalk, Conn.—We strow of no special laws for Dutchess and Putanam counties. The general Now York State law provides the following open seasons: deer, Aug. Ist to Dec. 1st; no open season for moose; wild fowl, Sept. 1st to May 1st; quali, Nov. 1st to Jan. 1st; woodcock, Sopt. 1st to Jan. 1st; sugarierds, Aug. 1st to Feb. 1st; ruffed grouse (or partridge), Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st.

partridge), Sopt. 1st. to Jun. 1st.

Thay, Peake's Island, Me.—I believe the "cruelty" folks are going to make a strong effort to stop our shoot next fail. Do you suppose they can accomplish it without a special statute? They have been obliged to wait for such statute in other States before they could stop pigeon shooting from a trap, and one would think it would be so in Manne. Ans. Unless a law is passed making pigeon shooting illegal your fournament cannot because the status of the st

I. M. G., Washington, D. C.-Please prescribe for my pointer, I. M. G., Washington, D. C.—Preuse preserve for my pointer, which is just thirteen months old. His eyes are very much instance, little or no appetite, nose juite warm and a kind of twitching when he stands still. He has moderate excretise and is fed with rathle scraps. Ans. The probability is that the dog has had distemper, and in the present stage will be benefitted by quitnine, say two grains three times a day; also give a small dose of sulphur occasionally.

TRUMP, Newburyport.-Where can I obtain the game laws of ort States? Thave a pointer dog about three years old who has been lame for over a month; only a slight limp most of the time, but sometimes he limps a good deal. There is a swelling of some kind on the ankle joint to his right fore paw; the lump is hard and pains the dog on slight pressure. Ans. I. Send to Orange Judd Co., Broadway, N. Y. 2. Avoid giving the dog ex-ercise, and paint the part alliliced with tincture of iodine daily. Write more definitely after fair trial of treatment.

Write more definitely after fair trial of treatment.

E. K., New Haven.—When is the woodcock law off on Long Island this year? How much of Fowlor's solution of arsenic would you give a Scotch terrior, about nineteen pounds weight, four and a half years old? He'sgotthe mange. Ans. J. Aug. ist. 2. Three drops twice a day. It should always be given on a full stomach, and it must be withheld for a week or so if it produces redness of the eyes, running of watery fluid from the nose and a loathing of foce. To prevent last result, give a tonic of one teaspoonful of Peruvian bark immediately after a meal.

A. & Co., Boston, Mass.—For internal canker of the car the following is suggested: Take Goulard's extract of lead, one ounce; glycerine and carbolic acid, one-quarter of an ounce; finest clips oil, four and a half ounces. Mix the two first named, and add the oil, gently rubbing together in a mortar. The bottle must be well shaken before the liniment is used. Avoid giving meat, and feed vegetables with the mush. Give twice a week a teaspoonful of sulphate of magnesia in water one bour before feeding in the morning. Dress the dog's less with the following: Powdered blearbonato of potash, half ounce; sub-sulphur, one onnee; lard, four ounces; rub well into the skin.

A D E .- Ans. 1. In case of diarrhoa, when the bitch is suck A. D. E.—ABS. I. Il cuse of diarrinea, when the bitch is suck-ling, the diet must be changed and carefully regulated all through the disease. Light and easily digested food, as well-boiled oatmeal, rice, Indian corn meal, or arrowroot, should be given with a little milk or beef tea. When the dog is very weak, a little with a little milk or beef tea. Whou the dog is very weak, a little should be poured down her throat every few hours, and a little port wine be added to the food. An injection should be given: A quarter of a pint of grued with two drachms of interure of catechu and one drachm of laudanum. A dose of catsor oil should be given at once. Write result of treatment, and if the injection does not check the diarrhea, we will mail your a prescription that will not fail. 2. The open season for woodcock in this State begins Aux. 1st; deer, Aug. 1st.

this State begins Aux, 1st; deer, Aug, 1st.

A. D. N. Monson, Mass.—It is supposed that the old Southern hound was used by the uncient Britons in the chase of the larger kinds of game. Its distinguishing characters are its size and general heavy appearance; its great length of body, deep cheet, and ears remarkably large and pendulous. It was the slowness of the breed which occasioned its disuse. Several of the broad was count. The programmen shows the programment of the programment of the programment of the programment of the programment of the programment. Its with, except on some show benches in England, nigring with his larger brethren, the deerhounds, and assuming their name. He still exists in out-of-the-way places. The shape of the mg with his larger of electrod, the decendaries, and assuming their name. He still exists in out-of-the-way places. The shape of the rough grey hound corresponds closely with that of the decriound, but he is not so large or nowerful, averaging about 26in, at shoulder against 20in, or 20in, in the deerhound.

der against 2011. Or 5001. In the deernound.

F. H., New York.—Mange is the most troublesome, and, in some forms, the most locathsome disease which we meet with in a dog. There are several varieties, the most common being virulent reange, mange with thickening of the skin, red mange, and cruption between the toes, and blotch, or surfeit. The disease, under certain conditions, is contagious. A too stimulating diet, insufficient exercise, etc., are among the principal causes. In chronic cases, Excellent subties of signals in chronic cases, Excellent subties of signals in chronic cases. cases, Fowler's solution of arsonic is often of great benefit cases, Fowler's solution of arsonic is often of great benefit. The does is from two to eight drops, given twice a day in food. The dressings used are very numerous, and depend upon the condition of the dog. The most simple is oftnemen of the fower of sulphur and lard, one part of the former to four of the latter. The dog's bedding should be changed at least every other day; and the proper use of disinfectants in and about the kennel are of the former to the four day in the proper use of the four day in the proper use of the four days and the proper use of the four days and the proper use of the four days and the proper use of the four days and the proper use of the four days are the four days and the proper use of the four days are the four days and the proper use of the four days are the four days and the proper use of the four days are the four days and the proper use of the four days are the four days are the four days and the four days are the four days and the four days are the four days and the four days are the four days are the four days and the four days are the four days and the four days are the four Write more fully symptoms of dog, and we will mail

H. W., Newark, N. J.—To brown gun barrels: Tinet, of muriat of fron, one ounce; altric ether one ounce; sulphate of copper, four scruple; rain water, one pint. First, securely plug up both ends of barrels, leaving one plug in each end of sulficient length ends of barrels, leaving one plug in each end of sufficient length to be used as handles, then thoroughly clean with some and mater, after which cover with a thick coat of time, slacked in water, and when that has become dry remove it with an iron wire scratch brush; this is to remove all dirt and grease from the barrels. Then apply a coat of the fluid with a rag, and let it stand for twenty-four hours, when a slight rust will have appeared; then take barrels and immerse them in a trough containing boiling hot water, after which scratch them well with the scratch hrush. Repeat this until the color suits, which will be after three or four applications. When completed, let the barrels remain in line water a short time to neutrulize any acid which may have penctrated. Take for great care not to handle the barrels trying the opentrated. Take great care not to handle the barrels during the operation, for the least particle of grease will make bad spots.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

-"O'Rourke's Guide to Concy Island and Rockaway" is a neat, handy and comprehensive handbook to the attractions of these popular New York pleasure resorts. Full details of routes, etc., will be found in this little text-book. For sale by all news.

NERVE POWER.-Few people suffer so much from nervous ex-MARK FOWER.—For people studier so much from nervous ex-haustion as now-paper editions. The wear and tear of getting out a good paper teil fearfully, and readers seldom know how much vital force a single item may have eest the one who wrole it. Editors have often been driven to drink in order to stimulate their exhausted faculties, but of late are using Warner's Safe Nervine instead. This valuable preparation acts as a southing power, quieting the nerves and producing sleep with all the re-freshment that it brings.—[4dv.

To the White Mountains.—The summer travel over the Consolidated is heavier than ever this year, and the palacecars which run through to the White Mountains are particularly well patronized, the two cars this morning having seventy-seven passengers. The conductors on the through palace car are ex-Conductor McKenney Holcomb, of the Suffield branch, and Conductor Raymond, formerly of the New York and New England road,

The skull and horns of an uncommonly large mountain run were found embedded in a pine tree in Idaho, It is supposed that the beast was caught and starved in the tree when it was a sapling, leaving his head to be overgrown by the wood.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL

DEFOYED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURA HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERV. TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCILCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND SAUDY I

PUBLISHED BY

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NOS. 39 AND 40 PARK ROW (TIMES BUILDING), NEW YORK

POST OFFICE BOX 2221

STREET FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR STREET, IN AUTOMOR.

Advertising Rates.

- Inside pages, nonpariel type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 ents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Notices in ditorial column, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Notices in editorial column, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and twelve lines to one inch. Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if
- ansient advertisements must be accompanied with the r they will not be inserted.
- inserted. siness notice of an immoral character No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

 *Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with prief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked ony to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1880.

TO Correspondents.

- All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good fatis, and he addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing good fatis, and he addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle. We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mall service if noney remitted to us is lost.

Advertisements.—All advertisements should reach us on or before Tuesday morning of each week. An observance of this rule will insure satisfaction to all con-

Mr. Fred Mather with the Forest and Stream .-It affords us the most sincere satisfaction to announce what our readers and friends will with equal pleasure learn that the FOREST AND STREAM has added Mr. Fred Mather to its staff. That gentleman will in the future conduct those departments of the journal which are devoted to Fish Culture and Sea and River Fishing.

Mr. Mather is so well known, both in this country and in Europe, as a practical fish culturist, an accomplished angler and a well-informed student of ichthyology and the related branches of natural history, that it would be out of place here to rehearse his qualifications for the discharge of his new duties. We are content to congratulate our subscribers on this accession to the staff of the paper. It is the right man in the right place,

We may add that Mr. Mather's very wide personal acquaintance among anglers, fish culturists and ichthyologists gives him unlimited facilities and resources for making the Forest and Stream now more than ever the ablest, freshest and best journal of its kind in the world.

Mr. Mather will assume his active duties here with the new volume, the first number of which will be published Aug. 5th.

THE BERLIN MEDALS.—The prize medals awarded at the Berlin International Fishery Exhibition will not be ready for distribution before next October, and possibly November. Those coming to the American exhibitor will be received by Prof. Baird, the United States Fish Commissioner, who will deliver them to the Secretary of State for distribution to those to whom they have been awarded.

The American representatives have returned from Berlin, Prof. G. Brown Goode, Mr. Fred Mather and Capt. J. W. Collins arrived on the Neckar last week. Mr. Rockwell was left in London seriously sick with typhoid fever. Messrs. True and Palmer remained behind to pack up the exhibits.

-Mr. Chas. Hallock has severed his brief connection with the "Sea World."

-Brooklyn will be specially favored next year. The New York State Association will meet there in June, and in July will follow the convention of the National Arch-

A SOCIETY ORGANIZED FOR WORK.

N association has been organized at Utica, N. Y. which promises to confine itself very strictly, and, from the high character of its membership, very effectually, too, we should judge, to the work of game protection. The call for the initiatory meeting was signed by the following prominent sportsmen and citizens: C. W. Hutchinson, W. T. Dunmore, Fred B. Divine, I. C. McIntosh, Geo. D. Pomeroy, B. A. Wilson, R. B. Jones Edwin Richardson, J. A. Erlhauer, Thos. McCorkle, Wm. Warring, Geo. Booth, W. G. Hubard, David H. Gaffin, C. W. Keeler, C. T. Mould, J. A. Maben, Oscar A. Whee ler, W. I. Martin, J. Bailey, T. F. Budlong, Gain L. Fay W. K. Gilmore, E. Z. Wright, A. H. Ballou, James G. W. E. Lewis. Wm. Townsend, T. V. Leroy, W Dimbleby, John Peattie, James Roberts, M. H. Griffith, W. Jerome Green, J. N. Hays, Fred A. Westcott, J. G. Cessford, H. C. Macy, John Gissible, Geo, H. Scranton. John D. Kernan, W. M. Storrs, John G. Brown, Chas. H. Childs, F. E. Hutchinson, E. T. Manning, Wm. B. Sutton, O. F. Golden, J. Gomph, J. J. Flanagan, W. F. Boynton, Geo. Westcott, M. J. Brayton, W. C. Harris C. W. Shapley, D. Sabine, W. J. Dickinson, James G. French, H. W. Dunlap, E. H. Divine, John Gomph, R. O. Jones, I. J. Gray, Chas. H. Carr, F. H. Lowery, Geo. A. Reynolds, Hon. J. Thos. Spriggs and H. D. Pixley.

These gentlemen, with many others, were present at the gathering at Bragg's Hotel, Utica, and at the very outset of the new organization stamped its character.

Mr. W. T. Dunmore said that the need had long been felt of a society which should look to the strict enforcement of the law, and which should take enough interest in the cause to employ its own officers in the detection The Secretary of the and prosecution offenders. meeting, Mr. Fred. B. Divine, said that the old State organization was in disgrace, as conducted the past few years. Mr. J. J. Flanagan followed with the statement that local clubs could find no encouragement from the State Association to persevere in their efforts, and that if a society meant business it must withdraw entirely from any connection with that body. Chairman Hutchinson suggested that the Long Island sportsmen, under whose auspices the State Association tournament was to be held, had it in their power to effect a reform in these matters; and Mr. Flanagan added that, from his knowledge of the tastes and character of the Eastern gentlemen, he believed that they would effectually modify the character of the annual meeting.

Several practical and definite plans of action were discussed and acted upon, and after an informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

This action of our Utica friends is a direct and natural outgrowth of the dissatisfaction-long felt and recently culminated-at the lack of any concerted action in protecting the game and fish of the State of New York, Besides their good intentions in this work, the members of the new association possess abundant good sense and determination to insure success in their undertaking.

Just what attitude the new society proposes to sustain toward the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, we are not at the present mo ment clearly informed. Two courses are open to it, One of these is to conduct its own affairs entirely independent of the State Association, thereby withdrawing from the latter all the local support of sportsmen who are earnest in their endeavors to fulfill the work implied in its name. The other course is to cooperate with the State Association -- to infuse into that body its own spirit. and by uniting with the other right-feeling sportsmen of the State, who are numerous and powerful, to determine the future character of the State Association, Whichever of these two courses the Utica society may adopt, the support of the Forest and Stream will be given to its right protective measures cordially, fully and unflinchingly. But for the good of the sportsmen throughout the State, we should much prefer to see the gentlemen, whose names have been mentioned in this article, present at Brooklyn next year, adding their forces to the ranks of those who will be gathered there then. We need local societies; they can do, and do do, what a State society cannot accomplish; but we should not give up the general State Association, nor withdraw from it the support of the local clubs.

We are not of those who would seek to organize a general protective society in New York independent of or in opposition to the already existing Association. This latter, reformed and restored to its original character, would be stronger than any new society could hope to be. If it be found practicable then, let the friends of game protection hold to the present society; if this be not practicable, by all means let the other action be taken.

Abel Crook, Esq., the President of the State Associa tion, is at present engaged in a codification of the game laws, and, with other members of the Society, is putting into action a comprehensive and well-defined plan of systematic effort to perfect the law and the agencies for its enforcement. We shall shortly lay before the sportsmen of the State the details of the work now in progress.

THE AMERICANS AT WIMBLEDON.

HE team men under Col. Bodine are doing good general work at the great English range, and showing the British riflemen that in individual shooting, as well as in team work, our men are able to hold their own. At long and short ranges in all the matches into which, by the conditions, they could gain admission, the names of the American riflemen are to be met, and generally about the head of the column. There is now quite a camp of the American riflemen on the common. and rifle factories here cannot complain that their goods are not liberally advertised.

The event of the meeting, however, so far as the Americans are concerned, is the Halford-Hyde match, to be shot on the 24th inst. It is to be a match with eight men on a side, and the Americans engaged on various teams to go into the match are Farrow, Brown, Scott, Hyde, Rockwell, Dudley, Laird, Gerrish, Clark, and Jackson. This list includes two who will drop into the reserve. It will be a very strong team if it is properly handled, and with any approach to team discipline ought to make a strong fight.

The only fault to be found with the Halford-Hvde match is that it has all along been sailing under false pretenses. It is nothing more than a match shot for the personal gratification and personal aggrandizement of Messrs. Halford and Hyde. Wittingly, or otherwise, it has been forced into prominence as an international match when it has none of the characteristics of such a contest. The men represent nobody but those by whom they are engaged and employed, and all pretensions to a representative capacity on their part are entirely false. No body or organization on this side the water sent them out. They are under no form of authority, and should defeat visit them it will not form a break in the line of American successes, bIf, as Sir Henry Halford says, the shooting of the present match will help him in his task of securing a team of British shots for a Palma contest in America in 1881, then by all means let the match go on. Let it go on in any event. There cannot be too many friendly meetings of riflemen to shoot out their little differences of opinion before the butts, but we do protest against the sly but shallow covering of gun peddlers twisting what should be the most gentlemanly of sports into a means of forcing themselves into public notice. Let the riflemen shoot freely, fairly and frequently, but let drummers take their place behind their counters and stay there.

TEAM DISCIPLINE.—There has been no end of ill feeling toward Col. Bodine, shown in Boston circles, over his rejection of Capt, Jackson as a member of the actual shooting six on Dollymount Range. It certainly does appear curious that one who stood in the front rank of American riflemen, and who could claim, by his sustained record, the title of the best all-round shot in America, should have wasted his strength as a reserve. There is no disguising the fact that the team was the best disorganized team that ever engaged for our side in an international match. So far as correspondence throws any light upon the matter, there was not much more harmony when Ireland was reached, and Col. Bodine is credited with being very much of a Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., in the opinion of many of his men. It certainly was a great disappointment to Boston to have Capt. Jackson so unceremoniously left out to cold oblivion and but a mere spectator of the fray in which he could have played so strong and important a part. Col. Bodine may expect to hear no end of caviling upon his return here, but he has but to point to the record of his team to silence all the grumblers. This is a case, above all others. where the end justifies the means, and that the judgment of the captain of the team was not very far wrong, no better verification than the figures of June 29th need be adduced.

Mr. OBER'S EXPLORATIONS.-We have received and shall shortly publish the initial letter of a series from Mr. Frederick A. Ober, who it will be remembered is prosecuting scientific explorations in the Lesser Antilles. In a note written at the Island of Nevis, June 17th, our correspondent gives us some hints of the busy life he is leading, and of the very satisfactory results of his trip. He says :-

"Since reaching St. Thomas I have been on a continual jump, or rather a series of jumps, and have hardly settled in one place long enough to collect my .thoughts. The fact is. I have undertaken to do in four months what six would hardly suffice for. Thus far, have been tolerably successful; have found one new bird, at least, and have carried out my programme to the letter. I am accumulating a lot of material that will keep me busy grubbing for the next six or eight months. I have climbed six mountains, and investigated four craters, and have done more walking since March 5th than I did all last summer and winter.

"Thermometer slides up and down between eighty and

ninety-five, and does this regularly every day.
"To-morrow I go to St. Kitts, thence to Montsenat, thence to Dominica—the scene of very old exploits—

thence to Trinidad, then turn about for America. see I have not yet done half my distance, though I have finished more than half my work.

THE VELOCITY OF SHOT .- Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., has been for some time past engaged in an elaborate series of experiments to determine the velocity of shot. The scene of his experiments has been the deck of the famous "Stevens Battery," a man-of-war hulk which was never launched, and which has been lying for twenty years where she was first constructed. Prof. Mayer's experiments consist, briefly, in determining the time, as marked by the vibrations of the tuning fork, elapsing between the start of the shot and its striking the target the interval being noted by the opening and closing of an electric circuit. To make the tests thorough and complete, a number of shots have been fired with different sized shot, different charges of powder, and at different distances, aggregating several hundred discharges. would take a man of Bogardus' build to stand all this without flinching. Prof. Mayer deserves great credit for his pluck in carrying through the difficult task. We have not attempted to describe the experiments, because they are to form the subject-matter of a paper to be read before the American Association of Science at Boston, next month, an abstract of which the experimenter has kindly promised to furnish for the readers of the Forest and Stream. It will be a valuable and important contribution to our knowledge of the subject. We may add that Prof. Mayer is a practical sportsman, a first-rate shot and a pleasant companion.

How Does a Dog Scratch?-We are constantly re cciving the best of evidence that the advertising columns of Forest and Stream are very carefully read. Of course our advertisers all know this; they find it out in the reg ular way of plenty of returns for the notices they insert but we are sometimes informed of the fact in a curious manner. For instance, among the cuts now in our advertising columns is that which accompanies the notice of "Cathery's Dog Soap," and represents a dog scratching himself. Now, we had not looked at this picture from an art point of view, nor even had we scanned it for its fidelity to or divergence from strictly correct canine portraiture. To us the picture represented so many inches of advertising space, for which we had received so much cash in return; and if we had any further thought about the matter it was that the picture of the flea stricken dog would probably accomplish the aim of its author by attracting attention to the advertisement setting forth the merits of this approved brand of soap.

But it appears that this cut is not perfect, and its imperfection has already been noted. A friend of ours out in Wisconsin, who is the editor of a bright paper, and, as this incident shows, a lover of dogs also, prompted either by love of the true in art, or by jealousy, perhaps, because he has not the cut in his advertising columns, clips out the picture and sends it to us with this note :-

BELIOT, Wis., July 10th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-Pray ask Cathery if he ever saw a dog scratch himself standing up?

We have hardly time to consult the authority requested, but we are very sure that we have seen a dog scratch himself while standing up. Like one of our correspondents, who said the other day that he had heard a snake but he could not give time and place, we find it diffigult to fix the exact dog and the exact occasion, and we must leave the query for some of our friends to answer. Who ever saw a dog scratch himself while standing up?

WATER SKATES.—The bare enumeration of the devices and accouterments designed to assist the modern sportsman in his pursuit of game and fish would furnish a striking catalogue of the fruits of human ingenuity. The latest addition to this stock is the invention of Mr. W. C. Soule, who has succeeded in constructing a pair of shoes with which it is possible to walk on the surface of the water. It seems that Mr. Soule had been seriously annoyed, as thousands of men had been before him, by the loss of numerous snipe and ducks which fell into the water in places which were too deep for wading and too muddy for boat navigation. He set himself to work to provide some mechanical aid out of his dilemma, and the result is a pair of sheet zine shoes, soldered air and watertight, each about five feet long, ten inches wide and five inches deep, and pointed at each end. In the top is sunk a well for the foot, and on the bottom are two propellers, or gauge paddles, one at each end. These open and shut by the motion through the water as the walker pushes his feet forward.

The inventor recently gave an exhibition of the "water skates" on the Harlem River, demonstrating their practicability in smooth water.

CAPT, E. W. PAUL.-Capt. Edmund W. Paul, who recently died in St. Louis, Mo., was in his day a noted pistol shot, whose feats will be recalled by many of our older readers. Unlike the fictitious titles assumed by modern knights of the gun, Capt. Paul's was well carned in the Mexican War, where he commanded a

Missouri company. His fame as an expert with fire-arms was at its height in 1854, in which year he was accus tomed to send out challenges containing proposals "to fit a dollar to the end of a twig two inches long, and while a second person will hold the other end in his mouth, so as to bring the coin within an inch and a half of his face I engage to strike the dollar three times out of five at the distance of ten paces, or thirty feet. I will hit a dollar tossed in the air, or any object of the same size, three times out of five, or a knife blade, placed at the distance of thirty feet. I will wager that no person in the United States can be produced who will hit a quarter of a dollar at a distance of thirty feet oftener than I can on a wheel and fire."

Since the notice of Capt. Paul's death appeared, we have written to several persons, seeking to learn some thing of his exploits; and having been so far unsuccess ful, we shall hope that this brief notice may be the means of eliciting from others some further account of a man who so outlived his fame.

A WATER CURE.—The most confirmed believer in the efficacy of the water-cure treatment would hardly send a patient afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism into the woods to live in a tent beside a stream and undergo diurnal showers. Damp sheets and rheumatism would be an unheard of combination outside of a fishing camp. Those who know "Bodines," a skillful physician of the regular school, may well be apprehensive that he has gone over to the water-cure people with a fatal sim pleness; but we take this Lycoming experience to be a merely temporary freak, incidental to the life of every devoted angler, governed in its periodicity by the condition of the waters and the biting of the fish.

We are promised a further account of "Bodines" camp life.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPING TRIP.—We again call attention to a projected tour through the mountains of Virginia. As stated in our issue of June 24th, a party of gentlemen, or possibly of gentlemen and ladies, prop to start from Lynchburg Sept. 10th and to spend a month in angling, shooting and sight-seeing among the mountains, returning to Lynchburg Sept. 29th. The opportunity here offered is one in a lifetime, and we urge upon those who would enjoy a trip of this kind to avail them selves of the offer of our friends, as already detailed in these columns. Communications should be addressed to Maj. R. C. Saunders, Careyswood, Evington, Campbell County, Va.

ADIRONDACK MAP .- Mr. S. R. Stoddard, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., has just issued a map of the Adirondack wilderness, which has been compiled from all the latest and most reliable sources of information. Access has been had by the author to important State and private surveys not hitherto given to the public. The map shows wild trails, carries, ponds, streams, etc., the location of hotels and camps, distances, and many other deails which the Adirondack visitor could not have. For sale at this office, price \$1; mounted on muslin and roller, \$1.50.

ENGLISH ANGLING STREAMS.—The second paper of "'Ringwood's' Reminiscences of English Rivers" concludes this author's chat on this entertaining topic : but we hope at no very distant day to supplement them with sketches of angling abroad by the same pen. The writer shows himself not only a thorough angler, but a close observer and a good story teller.

OLD Guns .- We intended, at the time we published "Cape Rock's" description of his Waterloo gun, to invite others of our readers, who might have stories of similar interest about various old fire-arms, to narrate them in our columns. There were cortainly enough Revolutionary muskets converted into the arms of peace to furnish material for reminiscences of this character.

THE RANGELEY LAKES .- The article published in our issue of Feb. 26th, 1880, entitled " Parmachenee and the Rangeley Circuit," is a complete guide to the Rangeley

WILD RICE.—The water in Rice Lake was very high the last spring, and consequently the rice did not come to the surface as early as usual. The prospects are, however, that a goodly harvest will be gathered.

-Brooklyn has 10,232 dogs, or 2,617 more than last year. The license fee there is \$2, with a penalty of \$10 for non-compliance. Brooklyn pays, therefore, \$20,464 per annum for her canines.

-The numerous friends of Mr. Jacob M. Witmer, of Niagara Falls, will join us in congratulations upon his marriage on the 15th inst.

NEW YORK WOODCOCK SEASON.-The open season for woodcock shooting begins in New York State Aug. 1st, except in Oneida and Herkimer counties, where it does not begin until Sept. 1st.

GAME PROTECTION.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—Pennsylvania should ow follow the example of her sister States, New York, ew Jersey and Connecticut, and protect the woodcock during the nesting season.

CONNECTICUT WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—The law in Con-CONNECTICUT WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—The law in Connecticut prescribes a close season for woodcock until Oct. 1st. Last year the season was observed v ry generally by the better class of shortsmen through the State, but it was found that the pot-hunters took all the birds, and when October came there were no birds to shoot. This when October came there were no pirts to shoot. This year every body shoots, sportsmen and pot-lunters alike, and the effect has been that even earlier shooting has been practical than when the law was up July 1st. Then the season was generally observed; now all hands began to shoot in the latter part of June.

DELAWARE WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—Dover, Del., July 1st.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Since summer woodcock shooting is in order, perhaps you will allow a Delawarean to say a word on the subject, particularly as Maryland and Delaware have had to shoulder the charge of allowing their half-fledged long bils to be slaughwarean to say a word on the subject, particularly as Maryland and Delaware have had to shoulder the charge of allowing their half-fledged long bills to be slaughtered. We have been shooting woodcock since the 1st of this month (as provided by the State association), and have yet to see the first half-fledged cock or the one to be caught by putting salt on its tail. Is it not rational to suppose that sportsmen would prefer hunting in the bracing and invigorating fall, to the hot, sweltering tramp through sawgrass and briar and along branches where millions of mosquitoes and sheep flies hold high carnival, raising innumerable welts on the recking neck and torn hands of the intruder, and where the ever ready and faithful animal is often forced to seek a shady spot for a moment's rest, and will open his mouth to receive a few drops from your precious flack of water or teat to quench his thirst? But this cannot be; we must shoot in the season provided by our State laws or be content to find a few stragglers in the fall. Many have written on this subject, but none of them criscise a Southern law from a Northern standpoint. Our sessons written on this subject, but none of them criticise a Southern law from a Northern standpoint. Our sessons are earlier than those of Northern New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, etc. Our children mature earlier, and so do our birds.

Has the Delaware Game Protection Association nothing to say, pro or con, on the subject?

EVERETT VON CULIN.

A New Canadian Preserve.—Hay Bay, Ontario, once a famous ducking ground, but of late years as overrun and ruined by game-baggers, is to be preserved like Long Point, Lake Erie. A company, composed of the owners of lands bordering on the buy, some residents of Napanee and one or two denizens of Belleville, has been formed, and the shooting ground will be carefully protected, wild rice planted, and other means taken to induce the ducks to frequent the bay again.

MIGRATORY QUAIL IN MISSOURI.—The Jefferson City Sportsmen's Club have received an importation from Messina, and haveturned them loose in the vicinity of that city, some at the farm of Dr. McWorkman, eight miles west of Jefferson City; some near Castle, Resome near Osage City, on the Ewing farm, and som Callaway County Sportsmen in Missouri and Karare urged to look out for the birds, and to secure a protection so far as may be possible.

Game Bag and Gun.

JULY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

-Address all communications to " Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

GAME PROSPECTS .- We shall thank our friends to send us notes on the game prospects of their respective localities. The very open winter would seem to warrant the of a large supply of birds next fall. A Washington friend tells us that birds have not been plentier in that region for many years, and the brief notes we have received from other parts of the country point to the same conditions elsewhere.

New Jersey-Hammonton, July 3d.—The last heavy rains have damaged the quail crop mightily, and the prospect for good shooting in this neighborhood is poor. L. W. S.

SNIPE AT GOOD GROUND .- Good Ground, L. I., July SNIP AT GOOD GROUND.—Good Graduat, L. I., July 18th.—Bay snipe are flying fairly now, and some big bags have been made. Mr. C. E. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn., killed forty-seven large snipe on the 17th, and it looks very much like a good season here, as more snipe went North this spring than usual. WILLIAM N. LANE.

FERNANCINA GUN CLUB.—Fernandina, Fta., July 15th. TERMARIA ON CLOS.—Fertamutal, Fig., Jug. 1911.—The Fernandina Gun Club was organized on the 7th inst., with the following officers: President, F. B. Papy; Vice-President, Dr. A. C. Ford; Secretary, Dr. J. D. Palmer; Treasurer, H. E. Dotterer; Attorney, H. J. Baker.

Baker.

Connecticut—Tolland County, July 12th.—The country about New England and the Middle States has been, according to reports, very dry this season. The highlands of Connecticut, in this section, have been favored with abundant showers for the past two months, and the growing crops were never in better condition. Woodcock are very plenty, coming here from all the dry sections north of us, and the law is well kept. The shooting here in October will be better than for many years past. This is always a favorite locality; no better. I doubt, can be found in the country.

Mars. past. This is always a favorite locality; no better, 1 doubt, can be found in the country.

Mars.

This statement couflicts with the reports we have re-

ceived as to the supply of birds in other parts of Connecticut this year.

MICHIGAN DEER HUNTING.—Escuraba, Mich., June 11th.—Deer unusually plenty on northern peninsular;

they are in season here from Aug. 15th to Nov. 15th. Sporting men will find good deer shooting here in September. No other game to mention.

Always pleased to help hunters who come in my way. Went into the woods in 1873 with a bad lure. Health improved, and I threw up my business and live in the most of the time. ber most of the time.

MANN.—The game and fish laws of the State of Maine are published in pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution. The Commissioners of Fisheries and Game are E. M. Stillvell, Bangor, and Everett Smith, Portland. They request that any violation of the laws be reported to them. The close seasons in Maine are:—Salmon, July 15th to April 1st, following; trout, togue and land-locked salmon, Oct. 1st to May 1st, excepting on the St. Croix River and fits tributaries, and all the waters in Kennebee County, in which the close season is Sept. 15th to May 1st; black bass, Oswego bass and white perch, April 1st to July 1st; moose, Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st; cariboo and deer, Jan. 1st to Oct. 1st; traffed grouse, commonly called partridge, and woodcock, Dec. 1st OSept. 1st, following; quail and pinnated grouse, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st, and quail are protected until Sept. 1st, 1883; wood duck, dusky duck, commonly called black duck, May 1st to Sept. 1st, insectivorous birds are always protected.

NEBRASKA GAME NOTES.—Omaha. July 10th.—The

coast shooting; plover, May 1st to Aug. 1st; insectivorous birds are always protected.

Nebraska Game Notes.—Omaha, July 10th.—The prospects for a fine shooting; season are good—quail and chickens are plentiful all through the surrounding country—indeed, quail are to be found in large numbers, within the city limits. With Omaha as a center, the sportsman will be able to find good sport in almost any direction he may wish to travel. Conveyances can be hired at reasonable rates, and as the roads are good, a twenty or thirty mile drive is nothing. Good water can be found almost everywhere, as the bottoms are but a few miles apart. A trip up the Elkhorn valley will give plenty of sport, and the valley itself is the finest section of country to be found in the West. There is good bass fishing (said to be) in the Elkhorn, but other streams will not give much satisfaction. Omaha boasts of two sportsmen's clubs, the workingmen's having the most vitality and largest membership. Pigeon and glass ball matches are frequent, the last occurring on the 5th, when nearly 1,000 birds were put up. The bird trap used is a new one, the invention of Mr. Hathaway, a gunsmith, and is without doubt the simplest and best made. Sportsmen here uniformly overload their guns, and consequently do not make the best possible scores their guns are capable of doing. This fault, however, is a common one all over the country. I have seen good guns condemned simply because they were overloaded.

Nautricus.

Carson, Nev., May 26th.—I notice that some of your correspondents are relating wonderful (b) stories about killing two snipe, when but two birds took flight, with one barrel. I will relate my experience. In the fall of ISTS I was hunting jack snipe on a favorite ground when one bird rose, flying directly from me, keeping within a few feet of the ground. I pulled on him at about twenty-live yards, and he fell dead. As my dog—a retriever only—went to pick up the bird, my eyes lit upon another a few yards further on, and in a direct line with the one I had just brought down. Upon my dog bringing his second snipe, I found it to be badly hit. My theory for this singular double is that the second bird, being in direct line with the one on the wing, the former came in for his share of the charge as the shot struck the ground. In the same field last fall I bagged two snipe with one barrel as they "crossed"—only two birds in the air at that moment. Only last week, while out dove shooting, I killed two birds with one barrel as they took flight; and the same day a friend who accompanied me flushed three doves, killing one with the first and two with the second shot. Doves are the only birds the law permits us to shoot at present; they are quite abundant. Messrs. Crawford, De Neuff, Rose and myself bagged 137 one day leat week. Carson, Nev., May 20th.—I notice that some of your

Messrs. Crawford, De Neuri, Rose and myseit pagged 137 one day last week.

An Echo of the Big Shots.—Editor Forest and Stream:—In your last issue I notice the amnouncement "California Ahead"—a reply from the Pacific coast, in which it is claimed that my score of eighteen snipe in thirteen consecutive shots is badly beaten. To beat my score he quotes an enormous bag (made in six hours) of seven dozen snipe, also states that four were killed at one shot. I cannot see how or upon what grounds the gentleman from California can claim an offset to my score, for the reason that I only claimed to have killed more snipe in a given number of consecutive shots than any one that I had yet heard of. I made three double shoots and one triple, there being three birds together only once, and I killed them. The gentleman from California mentions, also, that his friend also made a double shotnon bird on the ground unseen, the other on the wing. I have frequently done this and seen it done by others.

I claim that my double and triple shots were not "scratches." At the time this shooting was done, although a youth, I was about as near perfection in the handling of a gun as I ever expect to be, and as an illustration of it, I will mention that I have called my shot and knocked the tail-feathers out of a dove flying to roost (and they fly faster than any bird in the world, especially at this time), without hurting him. To do this I used No. 19 shot, and I have done it often.

Seven dozen snipe in six hours is wonderfully good shooting, but I will give the bag made by two gentlemen in this county some years ago. This was told to me when I quoted the exploit of the friend of the gentleman from California, which I also explained as an illustration of its remained as a six of the men in this county some years ago. This was told to me when I quoted the exploit of the friend of the gentleman from California, which I also explained as an

shooting, but I will give the bag made by two gentlemen in this county some years ago. This was told to me when I quoted the exploit of the friend of the gentleman from California, which I also explained as an offset to my score previously given you, and which even they acknowledged to be the best on record. These two gentlemen killed over two hundred and eighty snipe in one day, and have frequently killed from one hundred to one hundred and fitty after I o'clock P.M. They killed sometimes five, six and seven birds at one shot. Every sportsman here knows that it is the habit of snipe to flock in immense numbers just prior to their migration northward, and, although they are wild, it is not an unfrequent occurrence to hear of several being killed at one shot on the "Teche," I am almost positive that I can obtain a score from the so-considered best snipe

shot in Louisiana, of over one hundred birds scored in a day, and in a manner that will eclipse the bag mentioned by the gentleman from California. I have heard it from his own lips, but have forgotten it.

I am ready to yield the palm to any sportsman who will exceed my score—"honest Injun"—all things considered. I forgot to mention that I used, at that time, a nuzzle-louder, made by J. P. Murray, of Columbus, Ga.; 13-bore, with 2jdrs, powder and 4ozs. No. 7 shot. Until you, Messrs. Editors, can supplant my record more substantially, I must claim my score still in AD. VANCE.

SNIPE SHOOTING—Hammonton. N. J. July 3d.—In

Ga.: 13-bore, with 24drs, powder and 402s. No. 7 shot. Until you, Messrs. Editors, can supplant my record more substantially, I must claim my score still in AD. VANCE. SNIPE SHOOTING—Hammonton, N. J., July 3d.—In your last issue you published a communication written by "If. C.," of San Franciseo, and headed "California Ahead." in which he claims that the score of P. S. Mullin, killing in six hours seven dozen English srips. As the best shooting yet heard of. I will and do agree with "H. C.," that it was big shooting; but nothing very extra, considering the time and birds plenty. I will now give you, not in a spirit of braggadocio, the best snipe shoot on record. In the spring of 1881 I was in Illinois, shooting in Menard County. On the 3d of April I went from Bee Grove to Middletown, Logan County, a distance of about five miles, of course taking my gun, and accompanied by my pointer dog Jack. On the Middletown prairie is a snipe ground of about sixty acres, On reaching it, I found it alive with English snipe. I never saw so many birds on the same ground. I had only four pounds of shot with me (had I had a bag of shot, I could have used it all). In a little less than two hours I killed sixty-six English snipe and five green-winged teal. I killed once, three snipe with one barrel; and several times killed two birds crossing. I had to shoot very small loads, as I wished to see how many birds could kill with four pounds of shot. I measured each load of shot in my hand, and can truthfully say that, toward the last of the shooting, the shot would not more than cover a twenty-five-cent piece. The birds were very tame, and jumped close to me—the smallest load killing them clean. On my rarival at Middletown, I counted out my birds on the counter in Mr. Reed's store, in the presence of Hon. Colby Knapp, Drs. T. B. Perry and Hill, and Mr. M. Reed, all of whom will confirm my statement. On another occasion I left the house (situated on Be Grove, Menard County, Ill.) to shoot a few snipe on Salt Creek bottom, not going off

of it a few weeks afterward.

I have seen snipe in thousands in Illinois, and many and many a time have I seen more than a hundred jump at once. I would like much for Capt. Bogardus to state through your paper the greatest number of birds ever killed by him in one day's shooting. For those who have never shot snipe in Indiana and Illinois I would say they have no idea what good snipe grounds are, or how easy it is to kill (provided you know how to do it) your dozens of snipe a day.

L. W. Sharp.

Powper Measures.—Manchester, N. H., July 9th.—
During the last year I have become somewhat interested in glass hall shooting, and after shooting a few rounds a few days since a number of the club asked me what the matter was with my shells. I told them Idid not know, and that I loaded them myself and used the same grade of powder as other members of the club, and my score was as good as the average. I began to think of the nuatter and thought I would test we have a contracted the same grade of the property of the property of the property of the property of the necessive I was in our series. the club, and my score was as good as the average. I began to think of the natter and thought I would test my shot and powder measure. The measure I use is one of James Dixon & Sons' combination, and the smallest charge marked on it is 3drs. for powder, which by actual avordupois weight is 1dr. and 20grs, and the weight of the largest charge marked on the measure, as the full capacity, is 5jdrs. and the actual weight is 3drs. On trying it for shot I find it practically correct, according to the same scales and weights. Now the question with me is, why should there be this discrepancy between the quantity as marked on the powder side of the measure and the actual weight? while on the shot side it is practically correct? I have spoken with a number of our club in regard to this, and no one seems able to give any reason for it, and only say that "the Dixon measure is the standard measure and they all go by it." If you could give some explanation of this subject through your very interesting and valuable paper it would be a great gratification, not only to me but to other members of the club, who have become interested in it.

MENBER MANCHESTER SHOOTING CLUR.

The powder measure is arbitrary, and does not agree with the avoirdupois weight. Dizon's measure is the standard.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

NORWICH, N. Y., July 8th.—Friendly match between the Binghamton Gun Club and the Norwich Gun Club, on the grounds of the latter. Card's rotary trap; 18 grads rise; 20 balls cach. The Norwich Club won the match by the following score:—BINGHARTOS CLUB.

| M. E. Boss | 20 W. K. Loomis | 17 |
|--------------|-------------------|-----|
| Lewis Peters | 14 E. Eastman | 16 |
| | 16 R. E. Rindge | |
| | 18 Fred Brooks | |
| G. R. Wilson | 13 C. House | 14 |
| | 10 H. J. Daniels | |
| | 13 H. White | |
| P. H. Cutler | 13 C. Rupe | 15 |
| W. A. Platt | 13 Frank Sibley | 13 |
| Chas. Stone | 11 T. D. Miller | 14 |
| | | _ |
| Total | 147 Total | 154 |
| | | KIB |
| | | |

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 14th Rogular shoot of the Manchester Shooting Club; Card rotary trap, 18 yards rise, ten balls

| | Single. | Double. | Total. |
|----------------|---------|---------|---|
| F. J. Drake | 5786 | 6 | 32 |
| L. K. Mead | 7584 | 5 | 29 |
| E. A. Durgin | 7686 | 2 | 2259 |
| A. L. Walker | 6566 | 4 | 27 |
| C. L. Harmon | 6746 | 4 | 27 |
| C. J. Darrah | 9345 | 3 | 24 |
| J. E. Wilson | 5 5 6 7 | | 223 |
| C. B. French. | 6055 | 6 | 1213 |
| A. Foster | 8 5 8 | | 621 |
| Dr. Wheeler | 5 7 7 | 12 | 21 |
| O. Greeley | 7 7 8 | - | 20 |
| B. F. Clark | 5 3 7 | 5 | 20 |
| Dr. Scott | 7 5 7 | D. | 79 |
| C. C. Claric | 266 | 3 | 17 |
| C. Cross | 8 % | ., | 1:3 |
| N. A. Robinson | 0.5 | | 11 |
| G. E. Morrill | 7 9 9 | | 19 |
| L. Huntoon | 27 | | • |
| Б. Пиниоод | ~ 1 | | 47 |

NASHUA, N. H., July 11th.—The ritle and gun clube had a meet on Monday, the 5th, and celebrated the 4th by breaking glass and

on Monday, the 5th, and colebrated the 4th by breaking glass and punching bullseyes. The following is a summary:
Falrmount Range, July 5th—Match open to all; 18 yards rise' Card trup; prize, sliver cup; three scores, 10 balls canbiration of the following states of the f

Climax:-

 Webster
 7
 4
 5-16 | Burnham
 7
 9
 6-23

 Hife match in afternoon at the Stark Range. First match for allver cup; 200 yards: —
 Bitter cup; 200 yards: —
 Bitter cup; 200 yards: —
 38
 42
 39-119

 Bixby
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 42
 39-119

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WESTBOROS CS. NATICK.—This match took place at Westboro July 17th. Westboro Zezm.—G. N. Smalley 9, 6, B. Clark 8, W. B. Riees S. H. K. Taft 8, C. H. Gates 6, J. B. Morse 6, J. Jackson 9, C. A. Harrington 6, and C. P. Winslow 6; total, 63. Natich Zezm.—Dr. J. H. Wejstl 9, G. H. Bigdow 8, M. Brigham 8, J. W. Loker 7, C. O. Wilson 7, W. W. Clark 7, E. B. Bigdow 6, Ruhph Bent 8, and

C. W. Gile 5: total, 62. MALDEN, Mass., July 16th - An interesting glass-ball contout MALDER, Access, July 10th.—An interesting glass-ball content took place on the grounds of the Maiden Gun Club, of Wyoming, Mr. Dutton, of the Maiden Club, and Mr. King, of the Dorchester Club, shooting a match at 100 balls a side, Card trap, 18 yards rise, Rogardus rules. The match resulted in a draw, each man break. Bogardus rules. Live backets and the grounds of the grounds of the glab shalls. It had previously been shot on the grounds of the Malden Club, the contestants ticing on 73 balls each, and a third meeting, to decide superiority, will be had. Mr. Dutton's largest run was 29, Mr. King's 18. Mr. Goodale, of the Dorchester Club, acted as Judge for Mr. Dutton, and Mr. Desn, of the same club, for Mr. King. Mr. Noble, of the Malden Club, referee, and Mr. Nobles Club, scorer.

THE FALCON GUN CLUB.-Dexter Park, Jamaica, L. I., July 15th.—The prizes were a gold badge and a Westley Richards breech loader, which, when won by any member of the club three times loader, which, when won by any member of the club three times in succession, it will belong to him. Ten birds (wild) each, New York State Association rules, plunge traps, and Falcon Gun Club

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| Kelly 21 yar | ds 1 | () | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1-1 |
| Offermann | ds 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1-0 |
| Meyer 21 yar | ds 0 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | L | 0 | () | 1 | ()- |
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Radin and Vugts shot off tie at three birds each-won by Vagts. Radin25 yards... 0 01 | Vagts21 yards... 1 1 0

BUFFALO, New York .- In the Buffalo Plaius annual pigeon tournorth the attendance was more numerous than for several rears. In the match at 15 birds, 21 yards, there were 50 contest-ants, and in the ties of 15, at 25 yards, 5 birds, for the first and secants, and in the ties of 18, at a yards, a broas, for the first and sec-ond prizes, the contestants were J. Sneil, (dee, Smith and Chas. Weiss. Mr. Weiss was the victor, winning the first prize, a silver stem-winding watch, and Mr. Smith the second prize, six solid silver spoons. Mr. Weiss is a member of the Queen City Club, and Mr. Smith of the Foresters.

The ties of 14, 26 yards, 5 birds, had six contestants, Mr. Gen. Melster, of the Audulon Club, winning the first prize, a silver stem-winding watch, and Mr. Robt. F. Hankin, of the Queen City Club, the second prize, a Roman gold scarf pin. There were 12 contestants in the ties of 13, Mr. H. M. Strong be-

Indere were 12 commissions in the title of 1.5, Mr. H. M. Strong ob-ing the winner of the first prize, a solid silver gold lined cup, and Mr. J. Rafferty the second prize, a half dozen silver spoons. In the ties of 12 there were 10 contestants, Mr. Chas, P. Tabor, a member of the Auduboa Club, winning the first prize, a solid stil-ver cup, and Mr. T. B. Lodge the second prize, one 25 pound keg

yer cup, and art. 1. E. Longe can second prize, this 25 pound reg of Latila κ Rund's powder, domated by E. J. Butler, agent.

In the ties of 11 there were 13 contestants, Mr. K. Taylor, a member of the Audubon Club, being the winner of the Inst prize, a handsome trout rod and reed, donated by Messrs. S. O. Barrum, Son α Co., and Mr. H. C. French the second prize, a handsome

con a to, and ar. if the French the second prize, a handsome case of trolling spoons.

In the ties of 10 there were 8 contestants, Mr. J. A. Seymour, a member of the Andubon Club, winning the first prize, 25 one pound cans Falcon ducking powder, donated by the Oriental Powder Company.

ROME, Ga .- The Cherokee Gun Club held its weekly practice

| Thesday, oth lust.; Card trap, to yards rise; | |
|--|---------|
| Name. Killed. Albin Omberg1100111111111111111111111111111 | T. |
| Albin Omberg110011111111111111111111111100-25 | 1111 |
| 8. W. Wright0116011111011111011111111111111-25 | 1111 |
| R. I. Hampton014101111111111110110011111111-25 | 1111 |
| T. W. H. Harris0111111100011111010101000110011-19 | |
| B. H. Elliott 111111101111010111110011111100-23 | |
| Joe E. Veal, Jr000100111000100011011110011001-14 | |
| F. P. Robinson | |
| Balls and ammunition gave out without being able to 1 | hreak t |

tie on 25. HAL RADUET. The first annual tournament of the Hawkaya Shooting Club,

of Oskaloosa, Iowa, began vesterday and continues through t

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB .- Weshington, D. C., July 19th .- The shooting in Saturday's match, for two gold medals, resulted

| follows. Card's rotary trap, 20 balls cach, handleny riso;— E. L. Mills | an ha er: 100 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| GULF CITY IS. NEW ORLEANS.—Mobile, Ala., July 2th.—Scores of the team shoot at Mississippi City, on the 7th inst., between the Gulf City Gun Cith, of Mobile, and the N. O. Gun Club, of New Orleans. The bird match was shot from five ground rraps, 35 yards rise, one barrel, Bogardus rules; the glass ball match from three Huber traps, screened, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules. I attribute Mr. Carre's poor seep in the bird match to overexertion in assisting to arrange the awning for the comfort of the ladies and protection of the shooters from this almost tropical sun, and at a time when that intense heat and almost sufficienting stillness is felt just preceding a southern coast rainstorm; in fact, he was unable to shoot in the glass bull match, as the score shows:— | C. WWF.G.C. J. C. S. A. m. he of M. |
| $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | eld eld eo wi C. |
| New Orleans Gun Club - F. A. Cousin, Captain. | G. A. O. H. I. G. A. G. W |
| Glass ball match—Teams of twelve men; 20 balls:— New Orleans Gun Club. Cousin | E. Bu |
| Total. | H. A. W. N. th pr |
| Total | S. H. M. A. S. H. |
| The Bifle. | S. H. F. D. M. S. |

RANGE AND GALLERY.

Rosyon, Mass., July 11th.—Everybody's Match was well filled to-day, as all the participants were aware that it was the final shoot in this match, which has received the partronger from all parts of the country. The day proved one of the best given to the marksmen this season. The wind came gentle in its force and easily controlled. The mingo which danced before the targets was thoroughly perplexing, and made the iris of the bull look ragged, and it was hard to reach. During the later stages of the shooting the wind changed several points, and when the dark clouds east their shadows upon the targets, the gentlemen looked to their windage and watched close to elevations. The shooting was first class, as the summary indicates, and closes a match which will stand in the foremost rank of the many regular shoots which have become so popular at Walnut Hill, Mr. Charles shoots which have become so popular at Walnut Hill, Mr. Charles snoots which have becomes opportunat without this in contract the succeeded in scoring 49, the largest score ever made in any match in the world with a military rifle. Richardson also made a good 49, "sporting rifle," and was followed by Mr. Jowell with the same score. Subjoined are the winners' scores and prizes:—

| W. Charles (mil.) | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Ď. | 5 | | 5 - 51 | 81 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|---|--|-----|
| O. M. Jewell | 5 5 | - ភ | 5 | 5 | | 15 | - 5 | 5 | 5 - 50 | - 1 |
| N. W. Arnold | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 49 | |
| E. F. Richardson | 5 4 | - 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-49 | |
| J. N. Frve | 5 4 | 5 | - 5 | - 5 | -5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-49 | |
| E. J. Cream | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 49 | |
| E. J. Cream. 1. F. Ellsworth. | 5 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-49 5-49 5-49 5-48 | |
| W. H. Jackson | 5 5 | - 5 | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-48 | |
| S. S. Bumstead | 5 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 48 | |
| J R Rabbeth (mil.) | 4 5 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 48 | |
| H. C. Gardner (mil.) | 5 4 | | | | 4 | 5 | -5 | 4 | 5-48 5-48 5-48 5-49 5-47 | |
| G. L. Winship | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-47 5-47 5-47 5-47 5-47 5-47 | |
| John Osborn | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 47 | |
| J. S. Bennett. L. W. Farrar. | 5 5 | - 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 47 | |
| L. W. Farrar | 4 5 | de | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 47 | |
| E R Souther | 4 5 | - 5 | - 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 47 | |
| H. T. Rockwell (mil.) | 3 4 | . 5 | ā | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 - 47 | |
| | 4 4 | . 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 -46 5-46 5-46 | |
| C. R. Griffing C. U. Moiggs R. Darcher E. F. Brooks | 5 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 - 46 | |
| C. U. Meiggs | 4 5 | 4 | 4 | - 5 | - 5 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 46 | |
| R. Darcher | 5 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 - 46 | |
| E. F. Brooks | 4 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | ū | 5 | 4 | 5 - 46 | |
| W. Gerrisu | 5 5 | 5 | . 5 | 4 | 4 | 4. | 5 | 4 | 5-46 | |
| D. Kirkwood | 5 0 | 4 | ő | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 - 46 | |
| A. C. Gould | 4 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-46 5-46 5-46 5-46 5-46 5-46 5-46 5-46 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Prize to competior shooting the largest number of scores, J. Nichols. Prize to competitor shooting greatest number of best "first scores," B. F. Richardson. Prize to best aggregate of five scores, W. Charles.

Next Saturday a new match will be opened in connection with

the amateur and 500 yards match, which is no

WAKEFIELD, Mass., July 17th.—The weekly competition of the Wakefield Amateur Rifle Association was held this afternoon, and

| perow are River the pear | BUL | 1103 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-------|----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|------|
| W. B. Daniel S. B. Decuburne Thomas Cann | | | â | 12 | 4 | 5 | ŧį. | 5 | 5 | G | 5 | 4-51 |

THE BOSTON GALLERIES .- The Magnolia Gallery ,- This plea ant resort has been well filled during the week, and good results ive been attained we been attained. Mr. Rogers holds first place against all com-with 244, Davis following close with 243. Five scores, distance

ollowing are the best scores for the week 49 48 49 49 47 48 49 49 48 47 48 49 47 48 48 47 46 47 47 47 46 47 47 46 46 47 47 46 45 44 41 48 43 46 44 43 42 46 44 44 43 42 U. Rogers.....
 Wright.
 46
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 47-83

 Dama.
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 45-232

 F. Hines
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 F. Hines
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 M. Gueth.
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ands the list with 185 out of a possible 200, Mr. Geo. F. Elisworth, the Gardner Riffic Club is account with 184, followed closely by r. Frank Hollis, of the Mcdford Riffic Association, with 184, but transked by Mr. Ellsworth. Mr. o. A. Gross is fourth with 175, osely followed by Messrs. Edson and Goodspeed with 174 and 3 respectively. The following is the standing of the several impetitors to date; 30 yards, 8 rounds, possible 40; five scores to the excessible 200. n, or possible 200:-

| | U.A. Pollard. | | | | | 37 38-185 |
|---|----------------|------|------|----|-------|-----------|
| | Geo. F. Ellswo | | | | | 37 38-184 |
| | Frank Hollis | | | | 36 37 | 37 38-184 |
| | O. A. Gross | | | 34 | 34 35 | 36 36-175 |
| | Geo. D. Edsor | | | | 34 34 | 36 36-174 |
| | A. C. Goodspe- | | | | 34 34 | 35 36-178 |
| | O. T. Hart | | | | | 35 36-172 |
| | H. C. Smith | | | | 34 34 | 35 35-171 |
| | B. H. Daley | | | | 84 34 | 31 35-171 |
| | Chas, B. Otis | | | | 34 34 | 34 34-170 |
| | Andrew Horst | | | | 83 34 | 34 36-169 |
| | C. R. Sawyer | | | 33 | 33 34 | 34 34-168 |
| | Wm. W. Jones | | | | 33 33 | 34 34-167 |
| | F. J. Snow | | | | 33 33 | 33 - 165 |
| ı | | | | | | G. E. R. |
| | | | | | | |

MEDFORD, Mass., July 17th.—The renewed competition in the inker Hill Match at Bellevue Range this afternoon was well at-inded, but the weather conditions were unfavorable. Some good nacd, out the Weather conditions were unravorable. Some good pres were made, however, W. Charles heading with 59 out of a sable 69, this being the best score yet made on the Medford tar t. Subjoined are the best scores made:—

| W | ۲. | C | hs | rl | e | s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | в | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6-59 |
|--------------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|-----|---|----|----|---|-----|----|----|---|-----|---|---|---|----|------|-----|-----|------|----|----|----|---|--------|
| \mathbf{F} | . I | Ic | 11 | i/3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | в | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6-51 |
| Ċ | . 1 | Íα | ri | W | e | n. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6-52 |
| J. | G | 21.3 | ۲. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠, | | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 552 |
| E | | F. | - 1 | 10 | 1 | m | e | s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | , . | | | | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 -51 |
| H | ٠,٦ | Vi | th | ii | 19 | t | 21 | 1. | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | | ٠. | | | | | | | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 - 50 |
| Δ | | Ţ, | G | r | 99 | n | е | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | G | 6 | 550 |
| W | ٠., | Ja | co | bs | 5 | | | | | | | | | . , | | | | , | | | ÷ | , | | | | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | В | 649 |
| N | . 1 | ٠. | A | п | e | s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 649 |
| | w | . (| ?h | 11.1 | -14 | 93 | ١ | v. | o | n | 1 | h | 10 | | ú | rs | t: | ī |) 1 | ٠î | z. | В | i | n | t | h | e | firs | f i | las | 9. 1 | nd | C. | H. | R | ussell |

e second. In the second class J. W. Vining takes the first ize, and A. J. Greene the second.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10th.—The semi-monthly shoot of the ridgeport Rifle Club was held at Scaside Rango yesterday. The eather was very warm, the wind light and varying from 12 to 'clock; 200 yards, Silverware Match:

| S. V. MICHOIS, OU. J TT J TT TO | | | | Oth | 12 1 | * * * | UT | 2-29 |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----|--------|-----|------|-------|----|--------|
| 200 yards, Sharps Rifle Match | | | | | | | | |
| S. V. Nichols, 1st | | 4 5 | 4 4 | 5 | 5 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 45 |
| H. Nichols, 2d | | 4 5 | 5 4 | 5 | 5 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 44 |
| Miles Nolan, 3d | | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 | 4 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 - 42 |
| A. C. White, 4th | | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 | 4 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 - 41 |
| S. C. Kingman, 5th | | 4 4 | 5 3 | 4 | 4 4 | 5 | 3 | -40 |
| H. Carstesen, 6th | | 4 4 | 5 3 | 3 | 4 4 | L 5 | 4 | 4-40 |
| 500 yards, Sharps Ritle Match | , Cart | oon | target | :- | | | | |
| S. H. Hubbard, 1st | | 5 5 | 5 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 4 | 6 | 6 - 53 |
| H. Cartesen, 2d | | 5 6 | 6 5 | 6 | 4 4 | 1 6 | 6 | 5 - 53 |
| | | | | | | | | |

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13th.—The Newport Artillery Com NEWPORT, R. I., July 18th.—The Newport Attillery Company held their annual target practice on a range near Nerragansett avenue. The officers' prize was won by Major Jere W. Horton, with a score of 91 na possible 15. Private Henry Roberts won the first prize, also the Company C medal for the highest score (II) out of a possible 15. Herbert Billss won second prize.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17th.-Champion Marksman's Badge

| Match:- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 200 | 500 | |
| | Yards, Tot | al. Yards. Total | . Aggregate. |
| Capt. J. R. Denman | 35534 2 | 0 45 0 55 24 | 44 |
| Col. G. E. P. Howard Maj. A. J. Clark | 45454 3 | 2 5 3 4 3 3 18 | 40 |
| Mai A. J. Clark | 35445 2 | 1 2 3 2 2 4 13 | 34 |
| Geo. Southwick | 43223 1 | 4 2 5 0 2 2 11 | 25 |
| Same day, Trophy Mat | sh, any rifle. | 200 vards:- | |
| F M Souier | DAN 1 1012 J ZALLE 1 | 4 5 4 5 5 5 | 5 5 5 5-48 |
| E. M. Squier F. H. Holton C. J. Falco | | 5 5 4 5 5 | 5 5 4 5-48 |
| C I Fulco | | 5 5 5 5 5 5 | 5 4 5-47 |
| L. S. Marsh | | 4 4 5 4 5 4 | 5 5 4 5-45 |
| T. Fitz | | 5 5 5 4 4 4 . | 4 5 4 5-45 |
| C. E. Layntor | | | 4 4 5 4-45 |
| J. W. Todd | | 1 5 5 4 4 4 . | 4 5 5 4-44 |
| T. P. White | | 1445451 | 4 5 4-44 |
| O. Adelberg | | 5 4 3 5 4 4 5 | 5 5 4 5-44 |
| B. H. Richardson | | 5 4 4 4 4 . | 5 4 5-43 |
| Col. G. E. P. Howard | | | 5 4 4 4-42 |
| | | | |

There were fifty-six entries in this match.
CHERDYGAN, Mich., July Wh.—On Monday.
Gun Club team went to Mackimae and contested with the team
from the fort upon their own range, the result being in favor of
the Cheboygan team by four points. The following is the official

| | | | | | | | | | v | 21 | r, | .23 | v | | Ų, | ıa | 27 | 7 | E. | лλ | 4. | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------|---------|----|----|---|------|---|-----|----|----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-----|-------------------|----|
| H. J. | Mine | er. | | | ٠. | | ٠, | | ٠. | | | | | ٠. | | ٠. | | . 4 | ŀ | 3 | 0 | 3 | -3 | 4 | - 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 - 3 | × |
| Chas. | Kite | chi | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | . 8 | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3-3 | 3 |
| T. A. | Peri | nin | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠. | , . | | | . 8 | ı | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4-4 | Û |
| H. J. Chas. T. A. W. S. | Hur | np | hr | e: | r. | | | | | | | | | | | | ٠ | . 4 | l | 3 | 4 | - 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 - 3 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tot | al | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | , | | | | | | | | | | | | . 14 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | ŀ | 1 | 1 | T | | М | A | C | К | Ι | N | A C | 1 9 | Œ | AM | | | | | | | | |
| wm. | Chris | -410 | ** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - 4 | | 5 | 4 | .4 | -2 | - 2 | A | | | 2-2 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. Mc | Nam | ar | a. | ١. | | : | : : | : | • • | : | | | : | • • | : | | | 4 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4-3 | 7 |
| P. Mc | Nam | ar | a. | | | | | | | : | | | : | | : | | | 4 | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 2 | 2 | 4 4 | 4 | $\frac{4-3}{3-3}$ | 73 |
| P. Mc H. M | Nam Lamb | ar | a. t | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4::- | | 344 | 4 4 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 5 | 424 | 2322 | 4 4 4 | 4 4 | 4-3 3-3 3-3 | 73 |
| Wm. P. Mc — I H. M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P. Mc H. Mo Tot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Not relishing the defeat of their team the officers of the fort pro Not relishing the defeat of their team the officers of the fort proposed another match during the week, to take place in Cheboygan, and sent word over Thursday that if acceptable to the team from the gun club, they would be over Friday on the Mary to shoot the return match. The time was satisfactory to the club, and word was sent to Mackinate to that effect, and this afternoon, on the range at the trotting park, the contest took place, resulting in a very excitume and close contest, but victory rested with the Cheboygan club by one point. The following is the score:—

| | FORT | T MACKINAC | TEAM, | | |
|-----------------|------|------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Wm. Christian | | 4 | 3 3 3 4 | 4 4 4 4 4 | 4 4-37 |
| II Mullon | | 4 | 3 4 4 3 | 8 5 2 5 5 | 5 5-41 |
| P. McNamara | | | 3 3 4 4 | 4 4 4 8 | 3-37 |
| Sergeant Downey | | 4 | 3 4 5 4 | 4 4 4 4 | 3-39 |
| Total | | | | | 151 |

CHEBOYGAN TEAM Mullov B. Mullen...... Chas. Kitchin..... T. A. Perrin. W. S. Humphrey..

Total. 155

The teams shot in the order of their names. Barney Mullen, of the Cheboyyan club, and Christalin, of the fort team, leading off. It will be noticed that when three men on each side had shot it stood a tie, leaving Sergeant Downey and W. S. Humphrey to decide the match. With only two shots remaining to each side it was a tie, on next to the last shot Mackinae led one, but Mr. Humphrey's bullsey to the three for Sergeant Downey settled it, The representatives of the gun club shot under a disadvantage in both contests, owing to the fact that in all their practioning they had used peep sights at the breech, with globe, wind gauge sights at the muzzle, and in the matches they were discarded, they using only the plain, open sight. Then the fort team used the hip rest in shooting, while the Cheboyyan team shot with arm extended. Under these circumstances we think the result highly creditable to the representatives of the gun club.

DETAILS WANTED—In yours of May 6th I see John W. Oakden challenges as a second.

DETAILS WANTED.—In yours of May 6th I see John W. Oakden challenges any man in the world to shoot 40 shots 300 yards with him. How does be want to shoot—off hand, at rest, or under the rules of the N. R. A., at 4 foot target, 8 inch bullseye?

JAS. H. PIXLEY, Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

THE GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

THE second annual tournament of the National Archery Association was held at Buffalo, N. Y., July 12th to 15th inclusive. The regular delegates present were: Wubash Merry Bowmen, of Crawfordsville, Ind., Jonn A. Booc. Des Meines Toxopholites, of Des Moines, Iowa, Tac Hussey. Highland Park Archery, 61 Highland Park, III., E. H. Weston. North Side Archery Club, of Chiesgo, Walter Burnham. Hastings Archery Club, of Hastings, Mich., W. T. Hrown. Butfalo Toxopholites, John B. Sage. Brook-lyn Archery Club, E. D. Horsman. Archery Club, the Hastings Archery Club, E. D. Weston. North Side Archery Club, M. Hastings, Mich., W. T. Hrown. Butfalo Toxopholites, John B. Sage. Brook-lyn Archery Club, E. D. Horsman. Archer Archers, of Marietta, Ohio, L. L. Peddinghaus. Toledo Archery Club, H. M. Smith. Crescent Bowmen, of Charlotte, Mich. E. T. Church. Commodus Archers, of Lawrence, Kas., E. P. Chester. Saratoga Bowmen, of Saratoga, N. Y., Frank H. Wallworth. The following archers participated in the tournament: G. Frank E. Peursall, Brooklyn J. Howard Fry, Williamsport, Pa.; W. S. Brown and with, Hastings, Mich.; E. T. Church and wife, Charlotte, Mich.; E. W. Devol, J. B. Devol, L. B. Devol, Marietta, Ohio, John K. Hogt, Major A. G. Constable, Brooklyn N. Y.; D. Y. R. Manley, Toledo; Will H. Thompson, Mrs. J. Lee, Crawfordsville, Granger Smith, John Wilkinson, Chiego; A. S. Brownell, Boston; Ford P. Haut, C. Grauville, Hammond, Ohio; W. Kyle, Highland Park, III. The convention assembled in the parlors of the Piece Palaso Hole, Mr. Frank Sidway, of the Buffalo Toxopholites, the first Vice-President, being in the chair, Mr. D. V. R. Manley, of Toledo, Secretary.

An interesting letter from the President of the Association,

President of the Association,
An interesting letter from the President of the Association,
Mr. Henry C. Carver, of Chicago, was read by the Secretary.
CHICAGO, July 10th.

Franklin Sidway, Esq., Chairman and Delegate of the National Ar-

Franklin Sittuny, Ess., Chairman and Delegate of the National Archery Association, Buffalo, N. C.;—
Dear Sir: Regretting my inability to participate with you in the good cheer and friendly emulation which shall characterize the second assembly of the archers of the United States, in the beautiful city of Buffalo, to do honor to the long-low and wayward shaft. I beg to extend herewith to your body, to the officers of the Association, and all resident and visiting at chers, my heartiest greeting and best whese for that I till measure of interest and pleasure which must always attend these national gatherings of lady and centlemon archers. The future grand nections of and pleasure which must always attend toese national galacterings of lady and gentlemen a redoces. The future grand meetings of our Association shall indicate a steady and permanent growth in Interest and harmony, until they shall become the acknowledged social events of each midsummer senson; and I venture the prediction that no future gathering of the archers of our National Society will surpass in genuine enjoyment and hearty good cheer,

Society will surpass in gentilities of the meeting which is appointed for the 13th, 14th and 15th insts.

I congratulate your executive committee upon the very attractive programme which it has issued, and which must commend

itself to all archers.

Itself to all archers.

The novel feature introduced of giving a choice of prizes to the successive and successful winners seems to me both admirable and just.

Personally I rejoice that your committee decided to abolish eash prizes. In my judgment the wisdom of this policy, if perpetuated, will be felt in the yours to come, in that you will always securation attendance and action configurations for the letters. petuated, will be felt in the years to come, in that you will always secure the attendance and active coöperation of the ladies of our American society, whose presence is indispensable to the success of a pastime so wholesome, exhitarating and health-giving as is archery. My own observation convinces methat the introduction of money prizes would be fatal to the healthy growth, elevation and perpetuity of this delightful recreation, that the ladies, generally, raise their voices in protest against such a policy, and I carnestly recommend that in your deliberations, provisions and instructions for the grand annual meetings of 181 you give due consideration to the views of our lady nemprovisions and instructions for the grand annual meconigs of 1881 you give due consideration to the views of our lady num-bers; in other words, should the question of money prizes come before your body on the evening of the 12th inst., that you sub-mit such question to a vote of the individual membership of the Association in order that such a provision may not be incorporated into the constitution without a majority concurrence of in-

ted into the constitution without a imagerity concurrence of in-dividual members.

With reference to admitting individual archers to the privileges of our Association, I should deprecate such a system as being prejudicial to the basis upon which archery is building and growing. The tendency of the custom, if adopted, would be to discourage the formation of new clubs throughout the country

of scourage the formation of necessary cases. I commend this sub-ject, in its many bearings, to your careful consideration.
I would further suggest the adisability of so mending Article 10 of the constitut on as that it shall read, "the champion medal shall be awarded to the individual member making the greatest number of points a the Double York Round," to be computed as

Onlows:—
Greatest gross score, 2 points; greatest gross hits, 2 points; greatest score, 160 yards, 1 point; greatest shifts, 100 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest hits, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 80 yards, 1 point; greatest hits, 80 yards,

In case of a tie in most hits or greatest score at any range, such point or points shall be equally divided.

In case of a tie in points and score, the medal to be awarded to the archer who shall have made the greatest number of hits. In case of a tie in points, the medal to be awarded the archer who shall have made the greatest number of hits.

The championess medal shall be awarded to the individual lady member making the greatest number of points at the "Double National Round," consisting of 98 arrows at 69 yards, and 48 arrows at 50 yards, said points to be computed as follows:-

Greatest gross score, 2 points; greatest gross hits, 2 points; greatest score, 60 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 60 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 60 yards, 1 point; greatest hits, 60 yards, 1 point; greatest score, 60 yards, 1 point; greatest hits, 50 yards, 1 point; total, 8.

total, 8.

Ties to be decided same as in the contest for the champion medal. I should consider that by this method overy archer would receive full measure of credit for meritorious skill in hits or score at some one or more, or all, of th: ranges of the round, even having lost the honor of winning the medal. With reference to a location for the Third Grand Annual Meeting to take place in 1881, I would respectfully submit that the National Asso-

place in 1881, I would respectfully submit that the National Association is yet young, and will require patient nursing at the hands of strong, ardent archers and patrons; hence I would recommend you to select a point that shall be central, and that thrives and abounds in archery.

In retiring from the Presidency of the National Archery Association I feel it to have been a great honor to have held the office. I return sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Association for many courtesies received. In conclusion, I shall always consider it a special privilege to render such substantial aid seles in my nower toward strengthening and persutating a ways column tay power toward strengthening and perpetuating a pastime whose "fascinations shall keep hold on the hearts of men so long as the new moon returns in heaven a bont, beautiful bow." Very respectfully,

HENRY C. CARVER.

The proposed change in the plan of giving championship med-

The proposed change in the plan of giving championship medsla was adopted by the convention.

After various measures relating to the business details of the
meeting, it was moved and seconded, after some discussion, to
bar out Mr. Burnham's new invention, a peep-sight, from this
meeting and from all future meetings of the Association.
The shooting began Tuceday morning, ou the parade ground,
where twenty-six targets and five white tents had been prepared
in the best possible mannor. The weather was at first threatening, but sunshine succeeded the clouds, and the day proved to be
addictiful one a delightful one.

From 10:30 o'clock until 4 the arrows sped to their marks, the gentlemen contesting in the double York Rounds and the ladies in the double Columbia Round. Wednesday the weather was intensely hot, with a variable wind. The shooting, as on the previous day, being at the double York and Columbia Rounds. Thursday, came the team shoot, one of the most interesting events of the meeting. Following are the complete scores of the tourna-

| michie! | SINGLE YOU | RK ROUND | | - 1 |
|---|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Targe | | | |
| Names. | 100 Yards. | | 60 Yards. | Totals. |
| W. H. Thompson Walter Burnham D. V. R. Manley | | 32-136 31-133 13-49 | 24-140 19 93 12 52 | 82 - 370 81 - 331 31 - 123 |
| Edwin Devol Granger Smith E. L. Parker | Targe | et B. 21— 85 21— 71 | 15 - 71 19— 61 | 54-214 60-216 63-204 |
| | Targe | 21 - 61 | 15— 59 | |
| Theo. McMechan Ford P. Hall L. L. Peddinghaus | 27-103 | 26—134 et D. | 13— 49 19— 85 21—109 | 55-217 74-346 |
| E. B. Smith Franklin Sidway J. B. Devol | 15- 61 | 9- 21 18- 66 26 - 78 | 12 · 60 19—103 19— 91 | 29-101 52-230 62-220 |
| W. N. Granger John Wilkinson John K. Hoyt | Targe 15 - 67 6 - 22 8 - 24 Targe | of 12 | $ \begin{array}{r} 10 - 50 \\ 15 - 63 \\ 12 - 48 \end{array} $ | 36-174 $42-172$ $34-114$ |
| C. G. Hammond A. S. Brownell Tac Hussey | 5— 9 16— 52 11— 49 | 21— 79 10— 34 18— 64 | $\begin{array}{c} 22 - 102 \\ 18 - 82 \\ 16 - 82 \end{array}$ | 48190 44168 45195 |
| L. B. Devol Frank Pearsall O. W. Kyle | 4- 22 | t G. 17— 87 12— 38 26— 80 | 17 - 75 $12 - 48$ $15 - 69$ | 60 - 262 $28 - 108$ $55 - 209$ |
| E. P. Chester D. E. B. Weston E. T. Church | Targe 6-14 16-68 13-69 | 1 7 22-110 16 69 | 7— 29 14— 48 19— 85 | $\begin{array}{c} 14 - 50 \\ 52 - 226 \\ 48 - 214 \end{array}$ |
| Townsend Davis H. M. Smith F. H. Walworth | 22- 90 | et 1. 11— 37 5— 13 24— 96 | 14-62 $12-50$ $22-88$ | 31-121 21- 81 68-214 |
| A. G. Constable E. I. Horsman John A. Booe | 6 - 24 2- 14 17- 53 | 3- 11 3- 13 23- 95 | 8— 18 4— 6 21— 97 | $ \begin{array}{r} 17 - 53 \\ 9 - 33 \\ 61 245 \end{array} $ |
| W. Holberton J. H. Fry H. S. Sili C. D. Waterman | Targe 10- 34 1- 7 10- 32 0- 0 | 8- 32 6- 16 13- 65 5- 15 | $\begin{array}{c} 6-26\\ 8-36\\ 19-77\\ 8-36\end{array}$ | 24 - 92 $15 - 59$ $42 - 174$ $13 - 51$ |
| | Second | l Day. | | |
| W. H. Thompson Waiter Burnham D. V. R. Manley | Targe 33-129 25-101 11- 31 | 26—120 31—123 14— 62 | 19— 83 22—118 20— 82 | 78-332 78-342 45-175 |
| Edwin Devol Granger Smith E. L. Parker | Targe 24-102 27-101 17- 59 | 22- 90 22- 86 18- 78 | 18 68 19 69 13 45 | 64 - 260 $68 - 284$ $48 - 182$ |
| Theo. McMechan Ford P. Hall L. L. Peddinghaus | | 10— 50 22— 92 30—140 | 6 - 12 $15 - 45$ $20 - 102$ | $\substack{22-120\\45-179\\78-360}$ |
| E. B. Smith F. Sidway. J. B. Devol | | 12- 40 13- 51 16- 66 | 10— 30 18— 83 20 - 91 | $\begin{array}{c} 25 - 77 \\ 52 - 199 \\ 50 - 232 \end{array}$ |
| W.N. Granger John Wilkinson John K. Hoyt | Targ 16— 44 21— 83 8— 18 | 12— 50 18— 62 8— 34 | 12 - 52 $10 - 32$ $11 - 35$ | 34 -146 47-177 27- 87 |
| G. H. Hammond. A. S. Brownell Tac Hussey | F27 | 24—100 12— 38 23— 71 | 12-44 $14-40$ $14-68$ | 48 -188 33-109 51-193 |
| L. D. Devol | Targ 2i— 80 5 — 15 22 — 72 | et G. 17— 65 8— 16 21—103 | $^{17-69}_{9-37}_{17-75}$ | 58 - 214 $22 - 68$ $60 - 250$ |
| Dr. E. B. Weston E. T. Church | 1— 1 9— 29 15— 59 | 17— 65 19 - 91 | 15 61 17 53 | 41—155 51—203 |
| T. Davis. H. M. Smith F. H. Walworth. A. H. Gibbs. | 13— 49 9— 41 33—125 2— 12 | 11— 37 9— 39 26—102 8— 23 | 11- 47 14- 56 17- 89 12- 44 | 35—133 32—136 76—316 22— 88 |
| | | | | |

| | FUREST | AN | ם מ | IREA | M. | |
|---------|---|--|---|---|--|--------------------|
| - | A. G. Constable | Targe: 4-20 13-41 5-15 5-13 | 9 23 26110 5 15 12 30 | 7-31 15-73 6-32 10-42 | 20— 74 54—224 16— 62 27— 85 | b V |
| | W. Holberton | APITU: | 7— 29 7— 35 18— 64 7— 25 LATION. | $ \begin{array}{r} 10 - 38 \\ 5 - 11 \\ 9 - 35 \\ 8 - 28 \end{array} $ | 23— 97 18— 78 36—132 21— 79 | la la ti |
| | DOU Will H. Thompson W. Hurrham. W. Hurrham. D. V. K. Manley E. Devol. G. Smith E. L. Parker E. L. Parker E. L. Parker E. L. Parker E. L. H. Smith E. L. Peddinghaus E. H. Smith F. Sidway W. N. Granger John Wilkinson J. K. Hoyt W. N. Granger John Wilkinson J. K. Hoyt E. Hammond G. H. Hammond T. Hoyt E. H. Smith E. L. Church T. Davis H. M. Smith T. Davis H. M. Smith A. G. Constable E. T. Horesman John A. Booc W. Holverton H. A. Sill E. T. Horesman John A. Booc W. Holverton H. S. Sill H. S. Sill H. S. Sill H. S. Sill C. D. Weterman A. G. Gibbs. | BLE YOR | IK HOUND. List day, N. 1914 14 14 15 14 14 17 14 17 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 | 2d day: day: day: day: day: day: day: day: | Totals. 160-702 159-651 159-673 259-85 559-651 159-673 259-85 559-651 159-673 259-65 115-459 259 | t's da a T s C b I |
| | Peddinghaus. II Thompson. It Burnham. II Walworth. I Devol. II W. H. Thompson, most II; L. L. Peddinghaus, m | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Smith Booe Kyle Devol Sidway Church | Burnham, mos | 128-472 115-469 115-459 112-452 103-431 99-417 st polds, | SJVI |
| | 35. | TE VOR | K ROUND. | | | N |
| | Mrs. L. G. Challin | 4-48 0-38 1-37 5-73 9-41 0-42 | 40 Yards. 13-57 19-85 12-52 12-38 21-117 15-65 19-75 19-91 14-56 9-24 | 30 Yards, 20 - 105 24 - 132 14 - 72 12 - 50 24 - 146 22 - 146 23 - 118 21 - 111 11 - 53 22 - 112 20 - 84 | Totals. 46-200 54-250 37-169 29-107 59-311 47-219 53-230 55-275 34-150 22-112 39-150 | a |
| | Maria III Dania | Secon | d Day. 16— 86 17— 69 20— 95 20— 86 | $\begin{array}{c} 23 - 137 \\ 24 - 132 \\ 20 - 103 \\ 22 - 122 \end{array}$ | 55-285 55-259 54-263 53-205 | t |
| | Mrs. F. Sidway I Mrs. A. H. Gibbs 1 | 1-51 0-23 | 20— 98 19— 95 13— 43 12— 50 14— 50 21—115 LATION. | $\begin{array}{c} 23 - 111 \\ 22 - 122 \\ 15 - 59 \\ 12 - 48 \\ 21 - 99 \\ 24 - 154 \end{array}$ | 55—265 55—267 35—126 34—138 46—160 55—291 | J |
| | DOUB | LE COLU | MBIA ROU Ist day. | ND. | Totals. | THE PARTY |
| | Mrs. T. Davis. Mrs. John Lee Miss Mary Lovering Mrs. J. S. Noye. Mrs. J. S. Noye. Mrs. S. Brown. Mrs. E. Brown. Mrs. E. T. Clurch Mrs. E. B. Smith Mrs. L. G. Chaffin. Mrs. F. Sidway. Mrs. A. H. Gibbs. | THE WIN | 55—275 34—150 45—199 54—256 37—169 29—107 39—153 22—112 | 2d day. 55-285 55-209 54-263 53-255 7-25 55-267 35-126 34-138 46-160 55-219 | 114-598 102-478 107-493 108-530 41-175 100-464 109-523 72-295 63-245 85-313 77-403 | a |
| | 1st—Mrs. T. Davis | 14-596 1 08-530 1 07-523 1 07-493 1 | th-Mrs. Sth-Mrs. Oth-Mrs. 10th-Mrs. | A. A. Gibbs F. Sidway E. B. Smith L. G. Chaffin, ding Brown w | 77—403 85—350 72—293 63—245 ins most | I |
| | golds, 14. Mrs. John S. Church wins most blues, 2 GRAND TEAM | 8. enoon | AMEDIC | TAN HOUND | | 0 |
| | Names. 607 L. L. Peddinghaus. 22 L. D. Devol. 16 E. W. Devol. 22 J. B. Devol. 2 Total. | | | | Totals. 83-456 74-394 78-388 78-401 | N N N N |
| | Franklin Sldway. 22 S. S. Spaulding. 22 W. N. Granger. 22 E. L. Parkor. 22 | | | 27—150 29—155 28—146 28—170 | 77-398 80-388 78-390 79-433 | 1 1 1 |
| | W. H. Thompson 22 John A. Booe 2 Theo. McMechan 1 Will Brewer 1 | | | 30-198 29-155 22- 96 29-137 | 84-518 81-403 59-275 67-285 | 1 |
| | O. W. Kyle | | | | 79—839 75—367 68—310 73—339 295—1,355 | |
| 500 | John Wilkinson II Walter Burnham 22 Granger Smith 23 J. O. Blake II | TH-SIDE \$- 68 9-147 3- 96 5- 51 | | 28—138 29—195 23—119 28—124 | 66-320 87-477 71-313 65-279 289-1,389 | 10.0 |
| 1000 | At the adjourned busin next convention on the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. | ess mee second | ting it w | as decided to in July, 1881 | hold the | 1 |
| 5 | the ensuing year, a select to the meeting: Presiden Vice-President, Tac Hu President, L. L. Pedding | | | | | 1 |
| 3 6 6 6 | President, L. L. Pedding dent, E. T. Church, Char and Treasurer, G. F. E. I D. V. R. Manley, Toledo | lotte, M Pearsall, | Brooklyn | responding S ; Recording S | ecretary, | 0.00 |

ble, President ex-officio; John Y. Culyer, J. K. Hoyt, Frank W. Walworth, Robert Lawrence, Dr. E. B. Weston, Will H. Thomp-

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB.-New York, July 17th .- The match between teams of this club and the Multnomah Archers, of Port-land, Oregon, was shot on the part of the home club, Friday, July land, Oregon, was shot on the part of the home club, Friday, July 16th. The Multinomah Archers shot June 36th, and telegraphed their scores, which the New York Cluh also did. The weather was very warm and shooting did not commence until 5 o'clock During the shooting at the fifty yards range the team shot in a thunder storm, which affected some of the scores. Taken altogether the showing is good considering the little practice obtained during the past month or more. The return match will come off as soon as the arrangements can be made with the Portland Club. The Nottingham Club, of Elizabeth have accepted the challenge sent them, but the day is not yet named. The Sputen Duyril Club have challenged the New Yorkers, and the teams will probably shoot the American Round. Saturday, July 24th, at Smutren

| bly shoot the American Round, Saturday, July 24th, at a Duvvil. | Spuyter |
|--|--------------------------|
| The following are the scores of the match July 16th:- | |
| | |
| MULTNOMAH ARCHERS, PORTLAND, OREGON. | |
| AMERICAN ROUND. | |
| Br. H. E. Jones 60 Yards, 50 Yards 40 Yards J. Myrick 71 91 150 150 J. L. Stoddard 85 85 124 127 W. Jones 53 124 127 | 395 312 294 304 |
| Total | . 1,305 |
| COLUMBIA ROUND. | |
| 50 Yards, 40 Yards, 30 Yards. | Totals |
| Mrs. H. E. Jones 27 53 81 Mrs. J. Myrick 40 59 102 | 141 201 |
| Total | |
| American Round | |
| Grand total | 1.617 |
| NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB- | - 44074 |
| AMERICAN ROUND. | |
| 60 Yards, 50 Yards, 40 Yards, | Total. |
| S. S. Roper 92 120 183 Jas W. Auten, Jr. 85 121 137 W. N. Frazer 60 101 69 Dr. A. B. De Luna 50 36 118 | 365 343 269 204 |
| Total | 1.191 |
| COLUMBIA ROUND. | |
| 50 Vards, 40 Vards, 30 Vards | Totals. |
| Miss E. T. Morton 43 83 92 Mrs. Dr. De Luna 42 34 72 | 218 148 |
| Total | 200 |
| American Round | . 1.181 |
| Grand total | . 1,547 |

NORTH-Side Club.-We had a fine array of lady and gentlemen AGRIE-SIE CLASS—We had a missarray of any sing gentlemen archers on Lincoin Park Green on the Sth, the occasion being the regular field day of the North-Side Club. Match shot July 5th be-tween the North-Side Club, of Chicago, and Highland Park Ar-chers, of Highland Park, at the York Round:—

NORTH-SIDE CLUB.

| Walter Burnham John R. Adams John Wilkinson Granger Smith | 35-171 | 39-179 39-181 27-119 25-105 | 2204 21-101 13- 59 21- 91 | 105—473 95—453 61—285 70—278 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total | | | | .331-1,489 |
| | HIGHLAN | D PARK. | | |
| C. G. Hammond F. P. Hall H. C. Carver E. B. Weston. | 20- 92 27- 75 | 36-138 $30-110$ $21-81$ $20-64$ | 24—122 18— 86 23—115 18— 64 | 84—344 68—288 74—271 57—203 |
| Total | | | | |
| Match shot July 5t and Toledo Club, of ! | Poledo, at th | | | Chicago, |
| | | | | |

Granger Smith...... J. R. Adams....... J. Wilkinson.....

Ladies, 30 arrows at 30 yards. Gentlemen, 30 arrows at 40 yards. Archery INVENTION.—Mr. S. E. French, of this city, a member of the Manhattans, bas invented an archery utensit which be calls the "draw-and-loose." Its purpose is to assist in drawing back the bow-string and in loosing the arrow; enabling the archer to make a better score by giving greater case in manipulation. Many persons find difficulty in the "loose," because the string hurts their fingers. By tho use of the "draw-and-loose," all this is avoided. Mr. French finds that his own scoring has steadily improved since be has pur his invention into practice, and be claims that his little addition to the archers' outfit will prove of universal nonularity. universal popularity.



FIXTURES.

July 22, at Paterson, N. J. - Paterson vs. Newark. July 23, at Prospect Park. - Manhattan vs. New York July 23-24, at Hamilton. - Staten Island vs. Hamilton.

—The match between the Manhattau and New York Clubs has been postponed until to-morrow.

"The Newark Cricket Club, of New Jersey, held its monthly meeting on Monday last, when a number of applicants were ad-mitted to membership. William Brewster, the well-known pro-fessional, has been engaged for the season, and a large number of fixtures are being made.

ONONDAGA 18. OSWEGO FALLS.-This match was played at Syra President, L. L. Peddingbaus, Marietta, Ohio; Third Vice-President, L. T. Church, Charlotte, Mich.; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, G. F. E. Pearsall, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary, J. V. J. Manley, Toledo. Executive Committee: A. G. Constaof time the game was declared drawn. —The Longwoods defeated the Fall River Cricket Club on their grounds on July 19th. Longwood, 105 and 150; Fall River, 30. Geo. Wright scored 54, not out, in second innings of Longwood.

DETROY, Mich., July 20th.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played a match yesterday and to-day with the Peninsular Club, of this city. The Staten Islander played two innings, scoring 49 in the first and 19 in the second. The Peninsulars, one innings, 185.—Our English correspondent writes, July Joli, i Eton and Harrow are playing to-day. Harrow, lirst innings, 185; Eton, first innings, 187.

first innings, 107."

HAMILTON US. TORONTO .- Played at Hamilton, Ont., July 17th, and resulted in a draw. The game was witnessed by a large num-ber of speciators, among whom there were many ladies. Rain, however, unfortunately interfered with the play and caused much delay. Score:—

| Sproule, b Ferrie 7 | Wolverton, c Ogden, b Gam- |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Totten, c Ferrie, b Kennydy. 0 | ble 10 |
| Townsend, c Wolverton, b | A. H Hope, b Helmcken 2 |
| Gillespie | |
| Gamble,c Kennedy, b Ferrie. 0 | Gillespie, b Helmcken 9 |
| Brock, b Ferrie 0 | |
| Ogden, run out 16 | |
| Spragge, b Gillespie 9 | |
| Irving, e Ferrie, b Gillespie. 10 | |
| Pearson, c Rogers, b Gilles- | Park, b Heimcken 2 |
| pie 5 | |
| Blake, not out 4 | Ferrie, c and b Helmcken 1 |
| Helmeken, b Ferrie 2 | Buchanan, b Ogden 3 |
| Extras 7 7 | Extras 8 8 |
| _ | |
| Total 93 | Total 91 |
| | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| HAMILTO | N. | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Bal Kennedy 6 Ferrie 6 Wolverton 55 Gillespie 6 | 4 2 | Runs. 22 28 17 19 | Wickets. |
| TORONTO |). | | |
| Ogden | 5 0 | 24 31 36 2 | 1 3 4 0 |

Hamilton, Ont., July 9th and 10th, and won by Philadelphians by

| YOUNG | G / | AMERICA. | |
|---|--------------------|--|---------|
| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
| D. Newhall b. Ferrie | 27 | c. and b. Gillespie | 1 |
| Ferrie Baird, c. Wolverton, b. Gil- | Ü | c. and b. Wolverton | 4 |
| lespie R. Hope, b. | 5 | b. Wolverton | 14 |
| R. Newhall, C. R. Hope, L. Ferrie. Caldwell, I. b. w., b. Gillespie Vun Rensellaer b. Ferrie. Clark, run out. Dixon, c. Parz, b. Gillespie. | 14 3 6 12 | c. Kennedy, b. Gillespie b. Wolverton b. Wolverton b. Gillespie c. Buchanan, b. Ferric | 4 3 |
| Bussier, not out | 13 | not out | |
| Noble, c. Ferrie, b. Wolver- ton Pease, c. Kennedy, b. Wol- | 9 | c. Harvey, b. Kennedy | 1 |
| verton | 5 | c. "sub" b. Kennedy Extras | 5 20 |
| Total 1 | 03 | Total | 30 |
| | 311 | LTON. | |
| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | |
| Wolverton, run out Park, c. Van Renschaer, b. D. | 63 | b. D. Newhall | 4 |
| Newhall Gillespie, b. C. Newhall R. Hope, b. D. Newhall | 0 7 4 | b. D. Newhall c. Galdwell, b. C. Newhall b. D. Newball | 5 |
| Kennedy, c. Dixon, b. C. Newhall | 3 | e. Van Rensellaer, b. C. New- | 2 |
| Harvey, c. Dixon, b. D. New- | | | |
| Rodgers, run out. Ferrie, b. C. Newball. | 5 1 0 | b. C. Newhall c. Clark, b. D. Newhall c. Van Rensellaer, b. C. New- | 3 |
| A. Hope, b. C. Newhall Waud, b. D. Newhall | 0 0 | c. Van Rensellaer, b. D. New- | 12 |
| | 0 | hall | 11 |

| Extras | | . 2 Ex | tras | | 3 |
|---------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|
| Total | | . 24 To | al | ***** | 52 |
| | BOWLI | NO AN. | ALYSIS. | | |
| | HAMILTO | N-FIRST | INNINGS. | | |
| I | Balls. | Runs. | Maidens. | Wickets. | Widos. |
| Perrie | 160 | 58 | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| dillospie | | 19 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Volverton, | 15 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 0 |
| Connedy | 70 | 19 | 2 | 0 | - 0 |
| | Sec | ond Inni | ngs. | | |
| Perrie | 70 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Volverton | 70 | 21 | В | 4 | 2 |
| Illespie | 95 | 28 | б | 3 | 0 |
| Cennedy | 40 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| Y | OUNG AM | ERICA-F | RST INNIN | US. | |
| J. A. Newhall | 70 | 14 | 7 | 4 | U |
| D. S. Newhall | 57 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| | 0 | 4 | | | |

| E. L. Colebrook, st Foley, b | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Steel 3 | not out |
| A. H. Trevor, st Foley, b | |
| Steel | b Steel |
| A. H. Evans, b Morton 12 | b Ford |
| A. D. Greene, 1 b w, b C. T. | |
| Studd 11 | run out |
| W. A. Thornton, b Morton 0 | c G. B. Studd, b Steel |
| W. H. Patterson, b Morton 0 | b Steel |
| E. T. Hirst, not out 40 | c Ford, b Steel |
| H. Fowler, b Morton 1 | e C. T. Studd, b Steel |
| F. L. Evelya, I b w. b Morton, 0 | c G. B. Studd, b Steel |
| C G. Harrison, h Morton 0 | e C. T. Studd, b Steel |
| N. M'Lachian, b Steel 27 | 1 b w, b Ford |
| Byes 6, leg byes 2 8 | Byes 5, leg byes 2 |
| | |
| | |

ONFORD.

Second Innings

151

| ANAL | ISIS OF | THE BO | WLING | ł. |
|----------|---------|----------|-------|-------|
| CAMI | BRLDGE- | FIRST IN | INGS. | |
| | | Maidens. | | Wicke |
| Evans | 47 | 24 | 73 | 6 |
| Harrison | 51 | 26 | 51 | 2 |
| Thornton | 14 | 2 | 18 | 1 |

| M'Lachlan 10 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
|---------------|----------|-------|-----|---|
| Second | linnings | | | |
| Evans 50 | 31 | 60 | 4 | 0 |
| Harrison 45 | 19 | 56 | 2 | 0 |
| Thornton 15 | + | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Lachiau 27 | 15 | 30 | 3 | 0 |
| Greene 19 | 3 | 34 | 1 | 0 |
| OX FORD—F | LRST INN | INGS. | | |
| Stcel 31 2 | 17 | 37 | 3 | 0 |
| Morton 26 | 10 | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson 12 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| C. T. Studd 0 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| | 0 | E. | 111 | 0 |

| 2 | Second | Innings. | | | |
|--------------|--------|----------|----|-----|---|
| Steel | 39 3 | 15 | 61 | 7 | 0 |
| Morton. | 24 | 7 | 58 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson | 11 | ã | 18 | 0 | ō |
| C. T. Staidd | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Ö |
| Elo and | 13 | 1 | | ii. | á |

The results of the other matches played were as follows: 1827. Unfinished, owing to the wet. Oxford, first innings, 258; Can bridge, & 1844. Unfinished, owing to wet. Oxford % and 57-total, 153 (with six wickets to fall); Cambridge, irst innings, 69.

Hachting and Canoeing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

| J | uly 31-Atlantic Y. C Cruise Eastward. |
|-----|--|
| J | uly 31-Bunker Hill Y. C. Annual Regatta, |
| .3 | uly 31-Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, Swampscott. |
| | lug. 1-Provincetown Y. C. Union Regatta. |
| l A | lug. 3—Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George. |
| A | lug. 4-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George. |
| | lug. 5-Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George. |
| | |

Aug. B-Cano Congress Regatta, Law Sourge.
Aug. B-Cano Congress Regatta, Law Gorge.
Aug. S-Quaker City Y. C. Harbor Cruise.
Aug. J-New York Bay Hegatta.
Aug. H-N. Y. Y. C. Annual Cruise Bastward.
Aug. H-Whoney Y. C. Chaupionship Regattavand.
Aug. B-Quaker City Y. C. Annual Cruise.
Aug. H-Washington Village Y. C. Regattavand.
Aug. H-Washington Village Y. C. Regatta.
Aug. T-Salem Bay Y. C. Fall Regatta.
Aug. H-Sourge May Regatta.
Aug. H-Grown May Regatta.
Aug. H-Guise.
Aug. G. G. Congress Congres

Aug. 20—Quincy Y. C. Regatta. Aug. 28—Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, Beverly.

YACHTING NEWS.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB.—More than a year ago we wrote: "If the club voice to make itself feet in the annals of yacht racing, the club voice ilbertal prizes, open to all recognized yachts, and the club voice libertal prizes, open to all recognized yachts, and the club voice libertal prizes, open to all recognized yachts, and heat will annually come to the line which will show more cracks with racing large alot than any other match in American waters, owned to be come the highest ambition and the worthicts laurels and American yachtsman could wish. To pocket the club prizes in club races, with no entries worthy the rame, is drivel in great and American yachtsman could wish. To pocket the club prizes in club races, with no entries worthy the rame, is drivel in great water and the worthicts laurels and American yachtsman could wish. To pocket the club prizes in club races, with no entries worthy the rame, is drivel in great and the prizes and yarnad match every year under liberal and enlightened sailing rules; no cheap plated ware, but a solid, substantial from the Recel Lightship around the Vineyard and hone, and for the twenty tonners and under, to Block Island and back; a regatta committee who knows its business, and cur graps something more than length measurement and balloon jibs. There are great option to the prizes, and wo warrant the Newport Yacht Club en most of the material at hand, weak-is-need though it be in a soaway. Let them select courses in waters our crafts can venture in, put up the prizes, and wo warrant the Newport Yacht Club open races will bring to its roil members by the hundred and clippers by the score. Will the new board of officers let the world know they live?"

Will the new board of officers let the world know they live?"

Will the new board of officers let the world know they live?"

"As usual, Newport will be visited by the various yacht squal-roos while on their annual cruiss, and it is probable that several

latter town must be content with second rink as a yactume profit and it thus growls forth its discontent in the New Yrrk Herdit of recent date:

and it thus growls forth its discontent in the New Yrrk Herdit of recent date:

To see that the property will be visited by the various yacht squal-rons while on their annual cruise, and it is probable that several ruces will take place over the Block Island course. New Bedford, however, by a wise consideration of the wishes of the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the yacht clin performance of the yacht clin

attained just what we owished to see "the Newport people" do, and that without any "cups and money from Folker And Star Mark and the without any "cups and money from Folker And Star Mark and the will do something toward regaining for the pretty fown its wonted precedence as a yachting port. The officers for the year are: Commoder, I kortsught of Philadelphin; The officers for the year are: Commoder, I kortsught of Philadelphin; The officers for the year are: Commoder, I kortsught of Philadelphin; The officers of the year are: As a superior of Cambridge, Mass. Measurer, Richard Youmans, of Newport.

A New Cutter, "The O.K. Kazé, cutter, 23 tons, belonging to Rear-Com, Sumicharst, K. N. S. Y. S., has been sailing well in her initial races. She was built by Butler, of Hallfax, from his own lines, and was also sailed by him in the recent render, July 3d. Inc., and the present of the transfer of the present of the transfer of the present in the eyes of her to bring her down to proper lines. Yet in a good working the schooler, of 2s tons. The Pastime is a recent production of D. J. Lawlor, the well-known anval architect of Chelesa, Muss. and is very much liked in Hallfax waters, barring her rather full quarsepoed. The racing between her and the cutter will always be close, and afford the opportunities for gauging the support value of the single sick of the cutter or the excess of tonnage on the part of the Schooner.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—Com. Fish has issued the following orders regarding the annual cruise of this club:-

APLANTIC FACIFY CLOB.—Com. Fish has issued the following orders regarding the annual cruise of this club:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1, on Saturday, July 10th, 1880.

The fleet will assemble at FLAGSHIP AGNES, July 10th, 1880.

Its consistent of the samual cruise.

Classes D. E. F and G. the Vice Commodore commanding, will form the first division.

Classes A. B and C., the Rear Commodore commanding, will form the second cruise of the samual commodore. The samual commodore is the samual commodore commanding will form the second dim—From the flagship; to prepare.

Second Gun—From the flagship; to prepare.

Second Gun—From the Rear-Commodore's flagship, ten minutes later; for the first division to start.

Third Gun—From the Rear-Commodore's flagship, ten minutes later; for the first division to start.

The movements of the fleet will be: Saturday, July 31st, at 320 r.M. (first gun), from Whitestone for Black Rock. Boats leave blor No. If, East Ritver, Pine street, at 2:19 P.M., and James slip at 2 F.M., connecting with Long Island Kaliroad train, due at White-Monday, A. Mr. 23 c. M., from Black Rock for New London.

Monday, A.M. 23 c. A., From Black Rock for New London.

P.M., connecting with Long Island.

Monday, Aug. 2d, 6 A.M., from Black Rock for New London.

Thresday, Aug. 3d, 9 A.M., from New London for Block Island.

Wednesday, Aug. 3d, 9 A.M., from Block Island for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Island for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Island for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Rock Islands for New Bednesday, Aug. 4th, 8 A.M., from Block Rock Islands for New London.

Thursday, August 5th, 10 A.M., from New Bedford for Oak Bluffs or Vineyard Haven.

Friday, Aug. 6th, 8 A.M., for Newport. Saturday, Aug. 7th, from Newport for Greenport. I. A. Fish, Commodore. By order of W. W. RICHARDS, Fleet Captain.

My. W. Ricotards, Fleet Captain.

1. A. Feil, Commodore.

W. W. Ricotards, Fleet Captain.

1. A. Feil, Commodore.

The Stran Caramana,—At a second attempt to launch this nondescript more but strape gave way, and she was again bauled modern to be supported to the second strategy of the second strat

INTER-LAKE ASSOCIATION.—We are glad to see the first initima-tion of the formation of an inter-lake Yachting Association. The value of such an organization to ske we achtsuch we have al-ready pointed out at length in these columns. Our friends in the Wors have always exhibited so much enterprise in building up the sport, in salling open matches and in adopting sensible rules of measurement, that we feel certain the new project will suc-ceed when once fairly undertaken.

ceed when once fairly undertaken.

New Canors.—The new canoes made by W. P. Stephens, Rahway, N. J. are from models of his own, devised to meet certain experiences which his practical knowledge of canocing has augmented to be supported by the control of the con

modes at prices to suit all.

THE PADLE.—Devotees of the paddle and novices about to encage in the sport will be interested in a well written and comprehensive composition on the subject of canoeing, which appears in Harper's Monthly for July. It is from the pen of Com. Chas. E. Chase, a gentleman whose significant particular to our readers, and whose long experience enables him to write as an authority and when the pen of the price canoeis many a useful little him when didnot or in examp. Chase, a gentiem and whose long e and to give to bro afloat or in camp.

and to a vector of the consistent and yet as some in the number of an analysis of the consistency of the con

Bostox Ciry Beratta.—Among the first-class center-boards, stoop Stren did some very fine sailing, and if she can repeat her performance, Mr. L. H. Keith certainly has one of the fastest stoops of her tonnage. She actually beat Madeap in a fresh breeze over a twenty mile course, duly 5th, by some seconds, though 4ft. 7lm. shorter, and with allowances beat the bigger boat 4m. 28s.

County Chatlenge Cup, the Expert, 22ft, Hin, E. G. Souther, won from Hurt Times, Ist, 10in, J. J. Bennett. This makes the fourth successive victory of the Expert. The race was sailed in Lynn harbor over a seven mile course, from club house around Shagg Rocks, and return. Wind light and not favorable to the Expert, as he is faster in strong winds. She was sailed by Neal, who skippers her in all matches. Mr. C. G. Weld, of the Murici, has now challenged the without.

EXPERIMENTAL.—Smith, of City point, Boston, has finished a model 10ft. long, if t. beam and 2ft. deep, for a mechanical genius who thinks he has hit the right thing for high speed. A large boat will be built after this experimental model.

MURIEL'S RECORD.—The Boston Herald says: "The sloop Muriel, formerly the Nattle, built by W. B. Smith, has made a remarkable record this season. She has entered in eight races, including Gity of Boston regalita, and she has won the first prize in each without any time allowance, although she has been generally pitted against larger boats. Mr. Arthur Dean has charge of the Javiel, and will be her skipper during the season's regalits."

the Muriel, and will be her skipper during the season's regartas."

New Yacturs.—Jamiel Pound, Jr., of Gloucester Mass, has dipished a new sloop for the Brown Bros. Sie is 24ft, long and 94ft,
beam, called the Venus. Richmond, of Mystie Bridge, Conu., has
overhauled the old time Haswell, formerly owned by Mr. C. H.
Mallory. She is now named the Harmy Butler and hails from
Providence. The Shiph, Mr. Mallory's new schooner, described
Sitt, long, 22ft, beam, 7ft, deep, draws oft, water; mainmast,
68ft; mainboom, 44ft. The sloop Aller, formerly belonging to
Mr. Harny Steer, of Providence, has been altered into a schooner
by Smith, of Nyack. She is 75ft, long; mainmast 65ft, foremast
16ft, jib-boom outside of cap 12ft., main-boom 16ft., main-gaft
24ft, fore-boom 20ft, fore-gaft 18ft.

22ft., fore-boom 20fts, fore-gaff 18ft.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA.—In a match sailed July 10th, for yachts exceeding 15 tons, there were three entries: Pastime, schooner, 35 tons, W. II, Brookheld; 24 thatrass, schooner, 17 tons, D. Cronna, and Di-Lag, cutter, 25 tons, Rear-Com, Sumichman, Course from Anderson (1998). The Course from the C

was: Pastine 23.1.2, G:-Kave 2.2.23, Albatross 2.5,130, SUNBEAN-NEVA.—Probably a match will be made between the new Newt, built by Hutchins & Prior, Boston, with the well-known Sunbeam, Messes, Fox & Kenney.

AMERICA-PHANTOM.—It has been rumored for some time that America and Plantom are matched for 20 miles to windward this fall. All right; here is a chance to test a deep keel ugainst one of the skimming dish style, and the America's victory, which we retain the state of the pastill further the propagation of sound tless on the question of depth.

CANOE FOR SALE.—New canvas canoes, never used, made to rder, can be bought at reasonable figure. Address this office.

order, can be bought at reasonable figure. Address this office. SEAWANIARA YAGUT CLEM.—The annual cruise of this ciub his now hearly been brought to a close. From the start it has been the property of the property of the property of the property of the first point of the property of the first point of which, and all hands hung well together under the flag of Com. W. A. W. Stewart. The squadron rendexvoused at Glen Cove according to orders July 13th. The following got under way at 7:30 bound for Morris Cove, the first port to be made: Schooners, Stokes: shoops, Ragina, 24 tons, Commonore W. A. W. Stewart. Schemer, 16 tons, Vice-Commodore C. S. Lee; Corsair, 25 tons, S. B. Dawson; Wage, 19 tons, L. Charlon, M. D. Francia, cuttry, 24 tons, P. B. Hitchcock; Petrel, cutter, 7 tons, John Hyslop; Venture, 25 tons, C. L. Persins; Fischer and Royer, 30 tons, W. E. Isedin, 25 tons, C. L. Persins; Victors and Royer, 30 tons, W. E. Isedin Corming the "afterputant" in the doubtful wind, For several bours it was more or less of a drift, the order of sailing changing time and again as successive craft caught the catspayer. At 3 P.M. welcome signs of a lively southeast wind appeared to the re-

lief of the fleet, and working sails only soon became the order. As the yachts had been pretty well sentered there was a good deal the stronger of the pretty well sentered there was a good deal to the stronger of the pretty sentered there was a good deal to the stronger of the pretty of the pretty of the sentence of the pretty of the sentence of the pretty of the sentence of the

WRITE IT IN GOLDEN LETTERS.

THE Salem Bay Y. C., a comparatively young organization, has shown, from its inception, a most commendable management which may well be temperaturely most commendable management which may well be temperaturely most commendable management which may well be temperaturely being the property of the comparative and independent of the property of the comparative and independent of the property of the comparative and independent of the property of t

manner, in the first structure of the time and the structure of the struct

ske in relation to our yachts under 28tr, in length, so slight a conce in their depth is found to exist that their measurement do along their water heardfords a fair proportionate estimate cir beam and longth, which piaces them upon a substantial lity in a race.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 9TH.

ANNOAL RESORTA, JULY 941.

JOSTPONED from June 30th, the regular annual registra of the enterprising club had been ordered for the 9th inst., and the state of the control of the state of the distribution of the state of which now ever, the start could not be effected before a late hour, and there seemed some doubt as to whether the course could be made in the time allowed by the crites of the club, reducing the likely number of the grand ones, though. There were two classes, over and under 35th, length. No restriction as to sails; crews limited, one hand for every fure feet of length on deck for schooners, and one for every five feet for sloops. No shifting ballast allowed, all loves of the course of the state of the course, and the course of the course of the state. There of race, four hours. Prizes, first class, a 90t, pennant; for second class, a fine naerod bat met. These prizes are sailed for three times during the season, and inferent yearlet each time, the three winners to have a "Sail-da," Judges Capt, Thus, Maytham and Capt, Geo. Hand, Regatta Committee, J. I. Williams, E. P. Fich, T. P. Frank.

Course, round filmele Barrel Buoy with white "H." off Horshoo Reerf on Ningara theory to the part of the part of the port hand, thence to fixed barrel Buoy, one in the port hand, thence to fixed barrel Buoy, one in the port hand, thence to filmele Barrel Buoy with whate "B." off Smoke Creek, leaving it on the port hand, thence to fartiling point. The following stated: Schooner Pefrel, 34.246. Messrs. Boyle Rome Creek, leaving it on the port hand, thence to fartiling point. The following stated: Schooner Pefrel, 34.246. Messrs. Boyle Robinson & Provotes, Saled by Y. A. tobinson; Stoon Carlete, 2911. Messrs. Blaworth & Parker, sailed by John F. Ellsworth; Stoop Arrone, 2521. Messrs. Nayth & Buyean, sailed by Gen. C. The Parker, Saled by Gen. C. The Parker, Saled by Gen. C. The Parker, Saled by Gen. C. The Parker of the Carlete, 2911. Messrs. Blaworth & Parker, sailed by John F. Ellsworth; Stoop Arrone, 2521. Messrs. Nayth & Buyean, sailed by Gen. C. The Parker of the Carlete, 2911. Messrs. Blaworth & Parker, sailed by John F. Ellsworth, 2500, Arrone, 2521. Messrs. Saying the Buyean, sailed by Gen. C. The Parker of the Carlete, 2911. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete, 1912. Messrs and the Carlete of the Carlete of the Carlete of the Carlete of the Carlete of the Carlete of the Special Carlete, 1912. Messrs and 1912

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB

FIFTY-SIXTH REGATTA.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGATTA.

The first charpionship regative of the season tool place at Nathana can the 10th. A large entry was expected, but the weather interfered with this, preventing many of the hosts from reaching the starting point. Two prizes with eluballowance were offered in each class; a champion pennant for the best next at time was also offered in each class, to be held until the next that time was also offered in each class, to be held until the next ning it the greatest number of times during the season of the time in the prevention of the starting point, the terms of the race were changed and the our length, schoolers blace for the starting point, the terms of the race were changed and the our length, schoolers three fourths of their langth. The start was made at 12:16, in almost a flat calm, the coarse being, for first class, fround Grave's For Imoy; tuny No. 10, off which the properties of the properties of the case of the cases around Grave's For Imoy; tuny No. 10, off or west.

The following yachts started:—

The following yachts started:—

There Class.

KIRST CLASS

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Bluchell, Com. Jeffries, cat. 10.6 12 39 64. Josephine, John F. Moore, cat. 10.3 12 37 60. Bessue, with a lead, stood straight to the southward; the sloops burn well reported by the southward of the southward of the southward of the southward of the southward of the southward of the southward of the southward to the castward for wind, and for a time they got it and made a long lead over the fleet. The dire, however, died out entirely, when the others, who were well together, got a southerly with and worked close up to the bury, sloops rounded the buoy close together and set their balloon sails for a run to Winthrop Head. Very soon after rounding, a strong southwest wind sprung up suddenly; it was somewhat in the nature of a squall and caused non-acting craft to root and stand by took theirs in, but some reset them. Nowad guited continually, while Murial dropped to the reat, when Essie cane up and passed her. The fluish was quite close, only three seconds difterence between Beste and Martet.

The Calbons and Martet. PIEST CLASS. Following is the summarry:—

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Mirage... 2 19 44 2 0 82 28 Josephine 2 32 17 2 20 61 Psyche... 2 21 63 2 09 47 Bluebeil... 2 44 29 2 32 34 Monad, Peri and Mirage take the pennants: Muricl, Peri and Mirage take the first prizes, and Ennchon, Psyche and Enncy the second prizes, while the Commodor's Cut proses to Muricl, Normal the Prizes, while the Commodor's Cut prosess to Muricl, Normal to the Prezo Spraing up she seemed to readily outsil her competitors.

tors. Judges were Messrs. Jos. G. Minot, Geo. B. Inches and John The judges were Messrs. Jos. G. Minot, Geo. B. Inches and John A. Jeffrtes, aboard the Clockette, of the Eastern and Boverly clubs.

CLEW GARNET. ----

NATIONAL YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

Editor Forest and Strain:—
At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Yachting Convention, held in the St. Done Hytol, for the purpose of continuing the formation of the National Yachting Association of the United States, the ballots from the clubs now intorested, twelve in number, received for the selection of an Evecutive Committee of twelve, were opened with the following unanised of twelve, were opened with the following unanised of the Committee of twelve, were opened with the following unanised that the Committee of twelve, were opened with the following unanised to the Committee of twelve, were opened with the following unanised to the Committee of twelve, were opened with the following unanised to the Committee of twelve, were opened with the following the Committee of the Committee

Vachi Club. Notices of meeting of the above Executive Committee will be issued, and the interests of the National Yachting Association immediately proceeded with.

New York, July 14th.

John Frick, Secretary.

THE CANOE CONGRESS.

THE CANOE CONGRESS.

Billio Forest and Stream:

Mr. C. F. Gardener, of New York, reached Caldwell, Lake George, July 14th, and has, at the request on N. H. Hishop, taken George, July 14th, and has, at the request of N. H. Hishop, taken charge of the camping grounds offered for the tene of the Canoe Congress by Messrs, Crosby of Crosbyside, Seelye of Fort George Hotel, and Dr. William Adamson, Président of the Lake George Beautia Association, Mev. C. A. Cressy left Lisbon, N. H., research of the Congress o

THE LARGEST CLUB.

There is out Stream:—
There seems to be some don't as to what club really is the larg.
There seems to be some don't as to what club really is the larg.
There seems to be some don't into the Now York Yacht Club credited with eighty-dro sait, the Reverly with olg hty-three and the Eastern with seventy-two. You say the Borerly taxes the lead in point of numbers, but your own figures would seem to contradict the statement. I make the order as fullows: First, The Research of the Company

ther correspondent is right in the order in which he places the Our correspondent is right in the order in which he places the clubs. The paragraph concerning the leverly Y. C. was written before the receipt of this year's club book of the N. Y. Y. C. We may here add that all clubs exhibit a very marked increase in their fleets for the current year, due unquestionably to the recent prosperity in business as well as the rapid popularization of the sport, many new owners hostim colors for the first time who but a year ago shunned the sea as they would a postilence.

A CHANCE TO TRY.

New York, July 16th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

1 see by this week's paper that the owner of the "Thingy Reed sleep, 36ft, mean length, of Hoston, 'monounces himself ready to sail his keel against any conter-board which has a mind to try him on." It he will toake his shoop fast, to his keel, and being him on." It he will toake his shoop fast, to his keel, and being cruise, I know of a center-board shoop called the Elephant that will take the starch out of him for fun or money. I have all along refrained from taking part in the keel as, center-board controversy because more theoreting cannot convince either partizang.

CALTAIN.

CALTAIN.

We are not aware that the owner of the Viking has issued a formal challenge, though he was reported as willing to sail centerboards on even terms.

han connected though he was reported as withing to sail center-boards on even terms.

Annivers—The two new steam yachts, Coroni and Stranger, already described in these columns, arrived from the Delawing Joy Stat. They tell these columns arrived from the Delawing Joy Stat. They tell the state of the sta

New Special at Sea.—The little 5ft. bout, Little Western, now making the passage to Europe with two hands, was spoken, in dealers, the special

THE SAD FATE OF MONTE,

THIS story comes under the head of "Froth" in a contemporary :-

There was no better behaved dog in the entire State of Illinois than Ballard's "Monte." He was young, handsome, intelligent, educated, and of good moral habits. He was a high-bred setter, with long, soft hait, dark brown in color and tawny under the throat. His eves were soft and melting, in their expression, his silken ears had the patrician droop, and his aristocratic tail was eloquent in its expression of Joy and affection, and rigid as an axe-handle when its owner came to a point. As for his nose—there never was such a nose lung to a dog before. He could scent a quali across a forty-acre field, and could retrieve anything except his reputation in the latter part of his career. When Ballard was mervous or flustered, and missed good shots, Monte cheerfully came up to be lieked with the ramrod, magnanimously taking all the biame on himself; but, when anybody else of the party missed a fair shot, Monto made no attempt to conceal his contemptuous disgust. On these occasions he usually relieved his mind by licking the other dog. Monte had a bright future before him. But, alas! in an evil hour, he tasted his first glass of beer, and from that moment was a ruined dog. The way of it was this: It was a hot day in August, and Ballard and his friend had been hunting over the fiery stubble for hours. No water was to be had, though a keg of beer was in the wagon. Monte was nearly gone up. His tongue lung out a foot or more, and his palpitating sides indicated speedy dissolution. Ballard, unable to obtain

water, gave him a quart of beer, which he lapped up with satisfaction and demanded more. He was given a pint more. Considerably refreshed, the hunt was resumed; but Monte behaved strangely. He dashed about in a reckless manner, and tumbled headlong over fences. He barked in a maudlin, incoherent way, and quarrelled without cause with Smith's dog. He seemed to have lost the control of his nose, and would run over a covey of grouse, and a moment after come to a dead point on a field mouse or a grasshopper. It was painfully evident that Monte was drunk—drunk as a fiddler. The next morning Monte got up with a raging headache. He felt bad. His hair pulled. But he seems to have heard of the drunkard's axiom, "The hair of the dog is good for the bite," and he accordingly followed Ballard down town, and "rung in" on him while he was taking his matulinal whiskey and tansy. Ballard stock ale. Several loafers thought it was funny to see a dog making a beast of himself, so they invited poor Monte to take another and another, until the upshot of it was he went home that night drunker than ever. It got noised around town that Monte liked beer, and everybody began to invite him. The consequence was that he became a sot.

Monte made frequent efforts to reform, but dog-flesh is weak. His good master, becoming a larmed, served

Monte made frequent efforts to reform, but dog-flesh is weak. His good master, becoming alarmed, served

notice on all the whiskey shops not to let Monte have anything; but all to no purpose. He found means to get drunk every day. Beer got too weak for him, and he took to whiskey. Finally the end came. After an unusually protracted debauch, Monte began to see things. He would bristle up at the imaginary dogs, and then shrink in the most abject terror from some imaginary assailant. Then he would come to a dead point on nothing, and again he would hustle imaginary cats about the yard, and, getting them in a corner, bark for hours at vacancy. He couldn't sleep; he couldn't eat; he couldn't do anything sensibly, and finally died as the fool dieth—of jim-jams. We buried him under an apple tree, with a headboard bearing the following inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF "MONTE,"

ONLY DOG of A. C. Ballard,
Who, (the Dog) Died Dec. 12th, 1858,
OF TYPHODE PISEMONIA.

Superinduced by Overwork and Mental Anxiety,
"GONE, BUT NOT FORGOTTEN."

We couldn't find it in our hearts to say that so good a dog had died of delirium tremens.

HUNTING THE WILD GOAT .- The residents in the

neighborhood of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street within the last few days complained to Capt. Gunner, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, that enormous numbers of goats rendered that region unsavory, especially in the hot weather. Every circus bill in the district had been devoured, and a legion of fierce-bearded, frisky capricornians were devastating the garbage bins and gutters. In their petition to the police the suppliant taxpayers declared that even the paving stones were in danger and asphalt pavement was a luxury. Capt. Gunner, thus appealed to, fitted up a large truck, which he yesterday put in charge of Roundsmen Chun and Dalbee with ten patrolmen in uniform. They were sent out at 3 o'clock in the morning with instructions to capture all the billy goats which roamed among the rocks and sported in back alleys. For ten hours the hunters continued their work, followed about by a crowd of scolding women, who every now and then rushed from the surrounding shanties to protect their ill-smelling pets. By 12 o'clock forty-one goats had been captured, two patrolmen had recieved black eyes, four had their coats torn, one was relieved from any desire to be seated for a week or so, and the entire neighborhood had been turned upside down. The noisy, odorous and rebellious load was taken to the city pound and there placed beyond the reach of fence bills and ash barrels. It is proposed to continue the raid when volunteers can be procured.

Dealers

First-Class

al

by

sale

WITHOUT THE

Miscellaneous.

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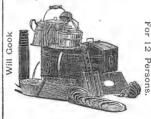
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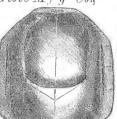


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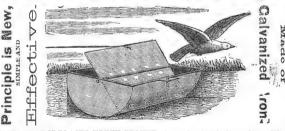
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YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880

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Sailing Southward.

EN ROUTE TO TRINIDAD, July 3d. THE promise made four months ago, that I would write a latter for Former in the same of th has haunted me like a nightmare; yet such has been the nature of my occupation-one day on board some coasting vessel, another in town, the next in the country, and again in the depths of the forest, that I have gladly procrastinated. The pledge was unexpectedly brought to mind some three weeks ago, and in this manner: It was in the island of Nevis, latitude 17°, while I was the guest of a large land proprietor there, Sir Graham Briggs. The library of Sir Graham is well stocked with English books and among them I found one bearing the title, "Wild Life in Florida." Glancing it through I found my own nom de plume, and investigating further discovered that the author of the book above mentioned had copied entire one of my letters to FOREST AND STREAM, written six or seven years ago. He mentions having met "Prof. Fred Beverly," and then gobbles entire a letter of mine, filling ten pages of this purloined volume. I say purloined, for even the very title to his book was taken from the general one given to the letters I was writing for your paper in the times when we were young. This was enough to cause me at once to dip my pen and inflict upon you a letter then and there; but other matters claimed attention, and it was postponed. Since then I have winged my way still further south, by way of Montsenat and Dominica, Martinique and St. Lucia, and last evening we left Barbados, and are now speeding toward Trinidad. As I write in the pleasant smoking room of the Flamborough, one of the delightful steamers of the Q. and G. P. S. S. line, we are steaming past the island of Tobago. A host of memories rush upon me now, for I am right in sight of my old hunting ground of two years Tobago | an island all alone, forsaken, half-abandoned, yet containing in its dark forests and behind the lines of cocoa palms that fringe its shores, such birds as belong only to the great southern continent, and such shooting as few other islands, except Trinidad, will give. Like a great wave these memories of my past wandering

crowd tumultuously upon me, and the scenes of my former wild adventures invite me again and again,

attention to the opening of the present voyage. The first week in March I left New York on the steamer Haulji, commanded by that prince of true and gallant seamen, so long and so well known to Southern travelors, Capt. Faircloth. We were bound for St. Thomas by way of Porto Rico, and if I were to say that we arrived eventually in safety, I should but give utterance to a foregone conclusion. We sailed southward, crossed the gulf stream in due time, and successfully passed through the strong passage between Hatterss and the Bernudas. The second day we could venture on deck without overcosts, and the fourth found us sighing for a touch of winter. And so the days passed on, and the North Star sank lower and lower, and the gades blew milder and balmier, as the Hadji plowed her way onward, with her prow pointed toward the Caribbean sea. There were but three passengers, and at least one-third of the number was sick. For the fortieth time I lay in my berta and resolved never again to venture on the sea. I always do this when I go to sea—decide that I do not nean to repeat it. But then, what's the use? Just as soon as my foot touches land the old longing for new scenes comes over me; I am just as much refreshed by a touch of earth as that old giant of mythology. But what a horrible thing is seasickness! I shudder at the bare thought of what I have endured when suffering from that affliction. And the worst of it is, one cannot overcome it. For seven years I have been a victim, and seven times seven is the number of my attacks. I have tried everything, but without avail; the nearest approach to a cure is to seek a shady spot and lie down as quietly as you can. You lie at full length in your bunk, and groan in misery, and there comes up out of the water a vague and watery shape, taking the form of a devil fish, and it squats upon your stomach and envelops you in its slimy arms, and squeezes out of you all life and all desire to live. The remedies prescribed for seasickness are as many and as various as those in vogue for a

OUTIFF FOR CAMPING IN THE WEST INDIES.

Every time I start out for the Southern forests the question arises: What shall I take with me? And every time I return, no matter how much I have taken, but a small portion of my original outfit returns with me. It is, of course, desirable to travel as lightly equipped as possible; it is equally desirable to carry all one wants—this axiom is thrown in gratuitously. Combining in myself the two occupations of collector of birds and the photographer, I am obliged to carry, in addition to what would answer the wants of tourists in general, special apparatus and equipments; yet I am not very heavily weighted with my trunks, having learned, from a bitter experience with portor and boatmen, how to dispense with what I don't need.

Now, thee is the matter of clothing; take nothing

experience with porter and boatmen, how to dispense with what I don't need.

Now, these is the matter of clothing; take nothing but what is light and loose and easy fitting—in a word, take all the old clothing you can collect. You will never find a people more grateful for old clothes than the negroes you will meet in the woods and in the country. A "Yankee coat," or shirt, is more preferred by them than great riches, and for a pair of trowsers they will call down upon you the richest blessings of Heaven. I can almost trace my line of travel by the line of garments I have left behind me—"Here," I might say, "I gave away a coat, here a vest," etc.—it is such a pleasure to give away to a grateful recipient that for clothing in this country is linen, duck, or drill; and though it is universally worn here, and the tailors here have made garments of it from time immemorial, yet it would be better to have them made in the State than out here. Now though there are some trades for which the negro is can of the tailors here are either black or colored men. Now though there are some trades for which the negro is especially adapted, and in which he fairly shines, while the white man appears mean and despicable—such for instance, as that of the barber or waiter—it was very evident that he was not created for a tailor. That profession requires art and calculation, neither of which is possessed by the son of Ham. A "ready-made" suit from the States, even of the lowest price, will far surpass an ordered one here. Take, then, a fair supply of cool clothing, such as you would wear North in the months of July and August.

For the rough climbing in the mountains and the riding over rude trails, one needs an especial outfit. Forth-

For the rough climbing in the mountains and the rid-ing over rude trails, one needs an especial outifit. Fortu-nately for me, just previous to my departure I bethought myself of an advertisement in the Forest and Stream, and invested a small sum in a sportsman's coat, two pairs of leggins and a pair of shoes. No investment has ever paid me a better rate of interest than that one, and I have only regretted that I did not make the thing more complete and add several of the other articles which the last three months of forest life have shown to be so neceslelong only to the great southern continent, and such hooting as few other islands, except Trinidad, will give, hooting as few other islands, and heart the coat, he no can be a few of the marks of many a stain from leaf and tree, but never a rent. It attracted attention and encomiums wherever I vore it.

For a month and a half of this trip I was in islands well similar one before the set of the marks and full of pockets, has been worn by me the marks and full of pockets, has been worn by me the words, and leaf tree, but never a rent. It all the marks and full of pockets, has been worn by me the words, and beauty, my American was a few of light, was for the coat, he had a large of light, was a few of light, was a few of light, was for the coat, he had a large of light, was a few of light, was a few of light, was a few

head, etc., the spines of which wound one terribly. Several times I have had my knee-pan stuck full of these spines and have been made so lame that I could hardly walk. Threading the fortuous goat-tracks among rocks covered with these cacti, I have felt it a comfort and consolation to have on the canvas leggins; and as for the shoes—I can't render them justice. They were broad-soled, armed with hob nails well riveted in, and made of leather so well dressed that three months of almost constant wear finds them as soft and pliable as at the beginning. I have climbed hills and mountains, walked mile after mile over rough stony paths, and have waded for hours in shallow salt-ponds, and those shoes have not abraded the least particle of skin from my feet. Encased in these shoes and eggins I could bid defiance to thorms and rocks, and could leap down the steep mountain trails so rapidly that my negro attendhance to thoms and rocks, and could leap down the steep mountain trails so rapidly that my negro attend-ants were always left in the rear. If there was one thing I congratulated myself in bringing out, it was that pair of shoes, for they gave me a feeling of real security every time I put them on; against dogs and snakes they were a perfect protection; with them on one could even kick at fate itself.

every time I put them on; against dogs and snakes they were a perfect protection; with them on one could even kick at fate itself.

For a hat, wear anything but a black one; by all odds the best hat for a tropical climate is the "pith helmet" of the East Indies, which can be obtained in St. Kitts, Antigua, Martinique, Barbados and Trinidad; in fact, in nearly every island of importance. It is the only hat that is actually sun proof, though, from the porous nature of the material composing it, it will not do for rainy weather. It is sold at various prices, eight to twelve shillings (English) being the average. It is extremely light, helmet-eliaped, protects the eyes and back of the neck; the rim is lined with green, to protect the eyes, and it is well ventilated. No nearer approach to a perfect hat has ever been manufactured. Imitations are much worn here of cork and caoutchoue; but, though a trifle more shapely, these latter are heavier and hotter.

As it is necessary, in a tour for the collecting of birds, to have a gun that will be useful in shooting humming-birds and the like, I had long looked in vain for the right article. Just before leaving, a friend showed me a small gun with a pistol handle—a sort of compromise between a gun and a pistol—which was breech-loading, with a barrel about two feet in length. There was no name to indicate the maker, but upon the breech was stamped the somewhat equivocal motto, "never miss." This prejudiced me against the gun, for it reminded me of that man who ordered his tombstone in advance of his death, and had inscribed upon it what the papers at that time called a "rather premature statement"—"none knew him but to love him."

It was a convenient weapon, however, and, riding or walking, I generally carried it in my hand, as one would

time called a "rather premature statement"—"none knew him but to love him."

It was a convenient weapon, however, and, riding or walking, I generally carried it in my hand, as one would a stick. For some time 1 did not even fire it; but one day (it was in the island of St. Johns), I went out with it to a frangipanni free that was full of blossoms and of birds. The first bird fired at was a large thrush, which fell dead, leaving me astonished at the performance of the spiteful little pistol; then I shot at a humming-bird, with like result. Before I left the tree I had secared nine birds in nine consecutive shots. This, taking into consideration the small size of the charge fired, the few shot, and the minuteness of the body of a humaning-bird, ought not to be considered bad for the gun, In all, I have fired about four hundred shots with it, and have had occasion to use it more than my larger gun.

Though but few of the islands of the Lesser Antilles contain animals large enough to be classed as game, yet one must have a gun suitable for shooting sea-birds, man-o'-war birds, pelicans, pigeons, etc., as well as the monkeys and deer that abound in some islands. Such as the monkeys and deer that abound in some signals. Such a gun, of 12 bore, 28 inch barrel, weighing seven and one-half pounds, I have always had with me as a mainstay. For the last eight years I have used a genuine American gun, and have never had reason to prefer any other; in fact, the "Fox" gun, made by the American Arms Company, of Boston, suits me better than any other; in fact, the "Fox" gun, made by the American Arms Company, of Boston, suits me better than any other; in fact, the "Fox" gun, preference I maintained several years ago, before

pany, of Boston, suits me better than any other 1 have ever used.

This preference I maintained several years ago, before the gun had arrived at the perfection of the present arm. But now, with all its improvements, I am only strengthened in my opinion that it is the best gun for the money, American or foreign, that the market affords, The one I now own, though a comparatively cheap gun, has every advantage that any gun can possess—pistol grip, rebounding locks, etc.—and has attracted attention everywhere I have been. The guns most in use out here are of two kinds—the cheap French, and the higher-priced English. The former are mostly pin-fires, varnished stocks, and with stiff, clumsy action, with a profuseness of showy engraving, and having a tawdry effect generally. The English guns are much inferior to equal priced guns of American make. In finish, action, symmetry and beauty, my American gun surpassed them all, and several gentlemen declared their intentions of ordering a similar one before, the shooting season came round. Powder and shot may be bought at any of the sea-ports, and in Barbados, shells, cartridges, and all the requirements for a breech-loader.

The gun is the only arm one is likely to have use for though a revolver or rifle may be of use in whiling away the time at larget practice. So far as necessity for the vevolver goes, there is none. Mine has hain in my trunk since I left, and is rusty for want of use.

A harumock, a pair of blankets, a rubber blanket, and the various simple articles of use in camping out in the North—all these should be taken. Books should be taken sparingly, and then only such as you would wish to leave among the people, for the various and varied use o which one may put his time will permit of little time for reading. Paper, ink, penells, note-books, etc., of course; and, if one is artistically inclined, he should by all means attempt to sketch the wondrous mountains and the good of the course of the course, and, if one is artistically inclined, he should by all means attempt to sketch the wondrous mountains and indispensable part of my outfit formerly I worked the old-fashioned. "wet process," and it took two large trunks to hold camera and chemicals; but now, all this is changed; my exarera occupies but about a square foot of space, and plates for one hundred pictures are packed among my clothing in my trunk. The instrument to which I am indebted for all this saving of space and luggage is called the "Tourograph," and is the invention of a young photographer of Boston, Jit. Iliair. At first sight it appears only a sequare box, but by removing a side box is disclosed, which contains a dozon prepared "gelatine plates." These plates are contained in grooves, each in a separate groove, and held in place by screws, each one numbered. Each number corresponds with another on the focusing side, so that, by an ingenious arrangement, all one has to do to expose a plate is to focus for distance; then, turning the focusing slide till the number of the plate wanted is in the right place, loose the screw, holding the plate in position, thus letting it drop into a rack below, by means of which it is rearried into focus. The lens is then un

could desire, oven with the thermometer at minety or thereabout.

The Bocas are now in sight, those gateways to the Bay of Paria and Trinidad, and I must bring this roundabout ramble to a close. To-morrow is the Fourth, which, being Sunday, will be celebrated on the fifth. To-morrow and the day after I shall be in Port of Spain, and I'll wager I don't smell the smoke of a cracker. In refreshing contrast comes the memory of a Fourth in Martinique two years ago. There were no crackers, no fireworks and no speeches, except one by our Consul: "Takeanother glass, my friend, in honor of the great American cagle." In my mind's eye I see him yet, beaming upon a half circle of chairs, said chairs ranged about a two-gallon jar of punch, each chair containing a patriotic American, for the tinac being. It was only a week ago that I heard him give orders to Sam, his servant, for the brewing of a mightier punch than that of two years ago, and here am I, three hundred miles away, with not eye na brother American to grasp my hand and exclaim, "Long may she wave!" Here's to the flag, all the same, though.

FRED BEVERLY.

FRED BEVERLY.

Matural Bistorn.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

BRIGHT FEATHERS .- Mr. Frank R. Rathbun, who is well known to many of our readers by his valuable ornithological papers, has commenced the publication of a beautiful work on birds, entitled "Bright Feathers." The author's purpose is to furnish, in cheap form, a series of illustrated biographies of ten or twelve of the more highly colored birds of the Northeastern States.

Judging from the initial number, the work will be one that all should have. It is a well printed folio on heavy tinted paper, with wide margins, and is illustrated by an excellent colored plate and a number of beautiful woodcut vignettes.

The purple finch is excellently portrayed in the plate the coloring is good and the attitudes natural and lifelike. Figures are given of the male and the female, and of the egg—all natural size. The text is bright and interesting, and contains quotations from many of the best authorities. The present work will have a great value in arousing an interest in ornithology among many who, without such a volume to bring it to their notice, would never realize the beauty of the science. Mr. Rathbun's volume will, we trust, be as successful from a pecuniary point of view as it promises to be from an artistic standpoint; and we do not hesitate to recommend it to our readers. The price per part is \$1.

COUNT L. F. DE POURTALES.-We regret to notice the death of L. F. de Pourtales, long an associate of the elder Agassiz. He came to this country twenty years ago, and has devoted much of his time to the study of the Radiata. He has been engaged in deep-sca dredging, and was for some years an assistant on the Coast Survey.

Count de Pourtales was a Swiss by birth, and recently came into possession of estates in Switzerland. He was the author of many valuable scientific papers, prominent among which are his writings on corals

THE SENSES OF ANIMALS .- A correspondent writing from Savannah, Tenn., gives an interesting account of the acuteness of the senses of certain birds and insects in perceiving the approach of an earthquake long before it was observable to human feeling. He says:

was observable to human feeling. He says:—

"On the evening of the 18th inst, a few minutes before 8 o'clock, I was sitting on the front porch trying to get cool and listening to the katydids that were keeping up a racket all around. A large colony of martins have established themselves in the upper part of the porch and were quietly sleeping. All of a sudden the katydids stopped short, and the martins came flying out in a breakneck fashion, as if a snake had invaded the quiet of their home. In a few seconds afterwards we felt a distinct shock of an earthquake, which lasted about a minute, shook the house and rattled the windows. The shock was felt by every one in town, and extended for miles around. The wave seemed to travel from the southwest to northeast. What I want to know is why and how did the birds und the katydids feel the shock before the rest of us?

A SNAKE STORY .- A correspondent has sent us an ex cerpt from the York Pennsylvanian, which gives the details of a remarkable circumstance, deserving to go on record. No one can cavil at this story or pretend to disbelieve it, for we have the most convincing proof of its truth. Our correspondent states most emphatically that he knows Locust Run well, and that it is a great place for pheasants (local for ruffed grouse), for he has killed them there; he does not, it is true, say that it is a good place for black snakes, but, on the other hand, he does not say that there are none there. What could be more convincing! We have Locust Run, the pheasants and an inherent probability that black snakes exist. No one but an extremely captious person will be disposed to doubt the veracity of the York Pennsylvanian's little tale. Here it is :-

Here it is:—
Several weeks ago, while clearing new land at the foot of Locust Run, in Lower Windsor township, there was discovered a plieusant's nest with twelve eggs. Thursday afternoon, last week, John and Peter Emenheiser, sixteen and nineteen years old, on looking at the nest espied seven young pheasants, about two days old—five eggs remaining unhatched. At the edge of the nest lay a black snake, five feet ten inches long, the serpent having charmed the chirping birds. The youths killed the snake, and throwing it into the road a few feet from the neet, the seven rescued pheasants manifested astonishing excitement, and crazed with agony hastened to the serpent, some creeping under it. At a short distance was the old bird, realizing the perilous situation of the brood, screeching and lapping her wings.

A PROLIFIC MOTHER.—Early in April last, a three year old short horn heifer belonging to Mr. Wm. Myers, of Pittsiord. Monroe County, N. Y., died during the period of gestation. On examination after death it was found that she was about to become the mother of no less than six well developed calves. The sire was a Durham yearling sixteen months old. The remarkable litter, if such a term may be employed, are said to be now in the possession of Mr. C. K. Howlett, of Rochester, N. Y.

WHITE HARRS.—Corpus Christi, Texas.—Editor Forest and Streum:—I have seen white jack rabbits in this State many times in the spring, but they were always a good ways off and I always had the sun at my back in

looking at them. On several occasions I have killed these apparently white jacks, and found, when I got to them, that they were ash colored, or simply dingsy old fellows, which had not yet shed their long winter hair, which, like the hair of all animals exposed to the weather, gets dingsy or fadded, just as every black horse loses his gloss and is a dirty brown in color just before shedding in the seriou.

and is a dirty brown in color just before shedding in the spring.

The sun stining on this dingy, faded hair from the proper angle makes it look white, but the color green, red or yellow, would be as nearly correct as white for any specimen of jack rabbit it has fallen to my lot to observe. I have seen deer identically the same way—white at a distance apparently, but never white when killed. As to my opportunity of observation, yon will be satisfied when I state that I have lived in Western Texas over thirty years and am fond of my gun. Of one thing you may be assured: In Western Texas jack rabbits do not turn white in winter.

The hare referred to by our correspondent is no doubt.

The hare referred to by our correspondent is no doubt Lepus callotis, which is not known ever to turn white in winter. It is not probable that L. campestris would do so either, as far South as Texas.

HISSING SNAKES.—Washington, July 2d.—Editor Forest and Stream:—"Enquirer" asked, on page 389 of your issue of June 17th, "Do snakes hiss?" Our observations on the collection of snakes in the Smithsonian institution enable us to assert that snakes do hiss. This is especially the case with the Heterodon, the gopher, or indigo snake (Spulotes crebennus), and with the pine, or bull snake (Pithyophis melanoleneus). The sound produced by them, apparently in anger, is a loud and distinct hiss. A sound closely resembling a hiss, but produced by rapid motions of the tail, is noticeable in snakes of the species Bascanium constrictor.

Observer.

Manchester, N. H., June 25th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—One summer's day in 1870 I was hoeing in a garden, when my attention was attracted by a peculiar hissing—almost singing—note, different from anything I had ever heard. I followed up the sound, and found that it came from a common striped black and yellow snake. He was coiled up under a projecting stone of the wall, and, with mouth partly open, was singing his little song. His voice was sharp, pretty high pitched, and with a harsh, grating quasity. I am no naturalist. Was it Heterodon platyrhinos?

B. B. Probably not Heterodon.

Probably not Heterodon.

State School of Mines, Golden, Col., June 30th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I had often doubted the same fact as "Enquirer," until two or three years ago, when in the month of May I turned up a flat stone along the flanks of the Rocky Mountains and removed a pair of large bull snakes (a harmless species, sometimes attaining four or five feet, and marked not unlike a rattlesnake). They greeted nee with a storm of hissing, that put all skepticism on this matter to flight; and their formidable attitude of defense and noise made me start back for a moment ere I attempted to capture the pair. This is the only instance of hissing I have met with in my inter-course with the snakes of this region, of which the bull snake, rattlesnake and blue racer are the commonest. I never heard a rattlesnake hiss. These snakes had lain there all winter, and were probably hybernating.

A. LAKES,

Augusta, Maine, July 10th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—Some fifteen years ago, then residing in Wareham, Mass., I was preparing to go down the river to fish for sharks, when I was suddenly astonished by hearing our large mastiff dog, Barnum, violently barking. I had my shark spear in my hand, and went to the hedge and was startled to hear a loud hiss. Upon investigation, I discovered a large adder holding my dog at bay. His head was flattened, and he was certainly hissing fearfully. Taking the proper precautions, I pinned him with my spear, and of course killed him. He measured two feet eleven inches in length.

Editor Forest and Stream :

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Observing in your issue of July 8th the remarks on' 'Do snakes hiss,' '1 am induced to relate the following incident: A few days ago 1 was fishing in a creek in Sullivan County (this State). Passing along down stream, 1 arrived at a point where the water, after tumbling over some rocks, formed itself into a small eddy. Here I was surprised to see lying on the bank of the stream twenty or thirty water-snakes—large and small and of a variety of colors. Most of the snakes disappeared into the water as I approached. Those that remained on shore coiled themselves up and raising their heads darted back and forth with remarkable rapidity their forked tongues, making at the same time a distinct hissing noise. The 'dhissing' was, in fact, so loud that it surprised me and I stood for a moment observing the different snakes, all of which ing" was, in fact, so loud that it surprised me and I stood for a moment observing the different snakes, all of which seemed to be in a state of frenzied excitement. One in particular—about two feet in length and of a greyish white color—darted at me several times as if to drive me away, uttering the while this hissing noise. It was dispatched in the usual manner. Perhaps this will convince "Shadow" that water snakes as well as land snakes do

hiss.

Another incident: Not long ago I was on the Hudson Palisades with a friend, We were seated upon a rock leisurely putfing our cigars, when suddenly we were startled by a loud hiss (similar to that sometimes made startled by a load his similar to that sometimes made by parent gees, close to our heads. Springing to our feet, we found ourselves confronted by a red viper or copperhead (Trigonocephalus contortrix) about three and one-half feet in length and one and one-half incluss in diameter at the thickest part. Its head was almost hat and would probably measure two inches across. The animal did not appear to be in its pleasantest mood, and had we not beat a retreat we would probably have felt the force of its wrath. We returned shortly, however, with a noose, made of twine and attached to the end of a stick, and captured Mr. Copperhead as he was about to spring at one of us.

We intended to bring the snake to New Yorkalive, but the porter into whose charge it was given tightened the cord, thereby strangling it.

OZIAS S. FREEMAN,

NORTHERN RANGE OF THE BLUE GROSBEAK .- In your NORTHERN KANGE OF THE BLUE GROSEBAK.—In your issue of June 24th. a paragraph states that this species was shot in Massachusetts in May hast. In order to give its most northern range, I may say that I secured a line male specimen some years ago on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Bic. I think I published this fact in the Canadian Naturalist at that time.

Montreal, Canada. WM, Cutper.

Hish Culture.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

HATCHING THE SPANISH MACKEREL.

THIS valuable fish, Cybium maculatum, the first hatching of whose eggs by the United States Fish Commission we noticed last week, was first discovered to be spawning in Chesapeake Bay by Mr. R. E. Earll, of the Commission, who hatched the first fish on the 29th of June of this year. It seems that his attention was attracted to it by finding one with ripe eggs while he was gathering fishery statistics for the census in Mobjack Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake, and on going over to the cast side of the latter he found the fish in much greater numbers in the vicinity of Crisfield, where it has been caught by the local fishermen for many years. but its movements and spawning habits were not at all known. Here Mr. Earll found that the fish were just heginning to spawn, and he immediately started for Washington to report his discovery to Prof. Baird, whose delight at the announcement far exceeded that with which he had just received a telegram from Germany telling him that the first prize, the Emperor's Cup, had been awarded to him at the International Fishery Exhibition in Berlin for the best collection illustrating the fishery resources and fish culture of America. Mr. Earll was immediately sent back to the spawning grounds with instructions to make a full investigation, hatch some if possible, and report. This he did, and with such hatching apparatus as he could gather he made the trial with perfectly satisfactory results, hatching about a half million of fish in three or four different lots. His first lot was washed out of the boxes by a storm; he then covered them and hatched some which went through the wire-cloth and escaped, although this was of thirty-two wires to the inch, a fact which gives an idea of the smallness of the young fish. He then fastened a covering of coarse cotton on the top of the wire-cloth and had the pleasure of seeing the fry remain after hatching. water was \$49. Fahr., and the fry hatched in eighteen hours after impregnation, but swam belly up on the first day on account of the large oil globule which prevents them from going below. The next day they righted and in two days they were enabled to go to the bottom. They are reported as being unusually hardy, forty of them having been kept for two days in a glass globe without change of water.

The subsequent experiments of Major Ferguson have confirmed the observation of Mr. Earll, and the next season there will no doubt be many millions of this toothsome fish hatched by the Fish Commission, for most fortunately its season begins after that of the shad has closed and at a time when the Fish Hawk has little else to do. It will be entirely feasible to transport the fry of this fish by steamer to Delaware Bay and other parts wherever they may be desired, and so to increase the stock in many places. Their great numbers of eggs, from 200,000 to 500,000 in an individual, and short period of hatching, render it possible to turn out immense quantities during their extended spawning season.

Another fact was established in these experiments; that is, the ability of the fry of the Spanish mackerel to live in brackish water, it being believed heretofore that this fish could only survive in very salt water. Mr. Earll certainly has reason to feel proud of his discovery, which is a most important one to the fish culturist, the epicure and the fisherman, for this dainty fish is very irregular in its appearance in our markets, and consequently varies in price greatly, being ranked by many as the best of all fishes for broiling, and when plenty seldom selling for less than twenty-five cents a pound, but when scarce often bringing a dollar.

McCloud Rivei: Salmon.—United States Fishery, Baird, Shasta County, Cal., July 1st.—The salmon in the McCloud River seen to be more plentiful than ever this season. We caught with a small piece of net, about one-sixth the size of an ordinary seine, one evening last week, 150 salmon at one haul. This, of course, would be nothing to speak of after our bridge and rack for obstructing the salmon are in, but the river is now entirely free from obstructions.

The character of the rod fishing is well shown by the fact that Master James Maynard, Jr., of San Francisco, caught opposite our house, with a bamboo rod, ten salmon before 9 o'clock last 'flursday morning,' the largest three of which weighed respectively 14 pounds, 12; pounds and 10 pounds,

ises to assume appalling proportions; as a whole deer now ises to assume appalling proportions; as a whole deer now only lasts the trout two days. Luckily we have salmon to feed then on in the sunmer. Those that want Mc-Cloud River trout (Salmo iridea) for public distribution can probably get all they wish for this year by making seasonable application to Prof. Baird, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Although a beautiful and delicious tish, the Salmo iridea will live and thrive in warmer and muddler waters than the Salmo Footscalls and consequently reviewless. thrive in warner and muddler waters than the Samo fontinalis, and consequently particularly commends itself to the inhabitants of the States lying south of the natural habitat of the fontinalis. LIVINGSTON STONE.

IMPORTED SAIBLING AND WHITEFISH.—United States IMPORTED SHABLISI AND WHITEFISH.—ORREG. STATE Fishery, Baird, Shasta County, Cal., July 11th.—Edil Forest and Streum.—I had the good fortune to recei last winter from the German Government, through the kindness of Herr von dem Borne, of the Deutsche Fischer

kindness of Herr von dem Borne, of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein, a present of several thousand eggs each of two varieties of the whitefish of Lake Constance, Switzerland, and twenty thousand eggs of the variety of German trout known as saibling (Salmo salvelluus).

Most of the eggs arrived in good order. The whitefish, soon after being hatched, were turned loose, and the young saiblings I left with Mr. Gilbert, of Plymouth, Mass., to be reared in his ponds. I am happy to inform your readers that Mr. Gilbert gives the following favorable report of them: "The saiblings are doing linely. None have died, and they grow much faster than trout (Salmo Jonthualis). As they grow they resemble a trout (Jonthualis) very much; in fact, if they were together it would be impossible to pick out the trout (Jonthualis) from the saiblings. Their habits, however, are different from those of the trout. I think they feed more off the bottom, picking up the insects. They do not seem to est one another, as trout to. I think they are a hardy, rapid tions of the tout. I time they read note of the bottom, picking up the insects. They do not seem to eat one another, as trout do. I think they are a hardy, rapid growing and easily raised fish."

From Mr. Gilbert's description of the young saiblings,

it would appear that they might be quite a desirable fish to introduce into this country.

LIVINGSTON STONE.

Sea and River Hishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Frout, Salmo fontinalis,

Trout, Salmo fontinalls, Salmon, Salmo salur.
Lake Trout, Salmo namayevsh.
Lami-locked Salmon, Salmo Grayling, Thymallus iriedor.

Black Bass, Micropterus salmoides; M. pallidus. SALT WATER.

Soa Bass, Centropristis stravius. Bluefish, Pomatomus sültatrix, Sheepshwad, Archiosi pita proba-Striped Hass, Rocuest lineati, Striped Hass, Rocuest lineati, White Perch, Morone americana, Wantidash, Chuscoton regulas. (Cero, Chima regula Charles Wantidash, Chuscoton regulas, Kingtish, Mentiferrus nebulosus,

More American Enterprise. The quantity of silkworm gut at present in New York City is far greater than ever before, but the quality is, as a rule, very bad. As anglers, we must see this fact and mourn over it, for without good gut, good fishing tackle is an impossibility. What is comparatively a small matter to us is a great matter to manufacturers. Our friends, Abbey & Imbrie (who consume rather more than half of the entire importation of Spanish gut), found each year that the grades were lower than the preceding year, and that each year there was more and more rough and worthless gut admixed in every hundred. Last spring, therefore, Imbrie went over to Spain to see what could be done. He found that all the best gut was produced in Murcia: that made elsewhere being entirely unfit for use. After a long and careful investigation, he concluded to establish a factory there for his firm, as otherwise it would not be possible to guarantee quality or be certain of a regular supply. This necessitated a great deal of trouble and the outlay of a large amount of money. But success has crowned his efforts, and his firm are recently in receipt of the "first fruits" of their factory. They have restored the old grades, and the gut is the smoothest and roundest we over saw. We know that all anglers and all makers of fishing tackle will rejoice in the possibility of obtaining good gut from this time forward, and we gratulate this firm on this still further evidence of their undaunted pluck and perseverance. We know that they do not go into anything heedlessly, and we are sure that they will make money out of their venture, though it does almost take one's breath away to find an American firm establishing the largest factory of its kind about 4,000 miles away from home.

ARE THERE TROUT IN THE FRENCH BROAD ?-Will you ARE THERE THOUT IN THE FRENCH BROAD f—Will you kindly tell me whether there is any good trout fishing to be had in that part of North Carolina called the "French Broad," the western part, I believe. I am anxious to take a trip through there on account of the beautiful scenery, but do not particularly care to unless I can throw a fly most of the time.

A. F. J.

Can any of our readers give us definite information about the fishing in the stream named and about the dis trubution of trout in North Carolina; in what counties

TROUTING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

HE rounds to my bear traps usually took three days, but to gain a day for a visit to the "Kilburn" 1 hade it in two, finishing up at noon by bringing in a fine

made it in two, finishing up at noon by bringing in a fine bear.

Section boss Win. Glew, with whom I was camping at Sugar Brook, on the line of N. B. & C. R. R., kindly permitted his sons, George and Bob, and their cousin, Tommy Tuck, to accompany me. At 2:10 P.M. the last train passed north, leaving the track clear. A sack was stowed with bread, salt pork, salt, tea, sugar, frying pan, tin pail for boiling tea, and two drinking cups: my top-coat and blanket tied compactly for a seat in the birch, case of rods, landing net, rifle and axe, comprised the luggage. The hand-car was rolled on to the track to receive us, and "all aboard!" and we were off for a four miles run, as fast as three pair of muscular arms, incited by anticipated sport, could propel it.

Arriving at 56 Carry, the car was put off on a turnout in a jiffy, and the one and a quarter trail entered. This brought us, in due time, to the head of dead water on the lesser inlet. In a few moments George and Bob produced their birch from its resting place in the woods, and while it was being launched and trimmed, I hung up my rod with a black palmer and black may for a bait. The distance to the lake is about a mile, as the crow flies, but its simuous windings double the distance. It is a lovely stream, and the lower half discloses deep, broad reaches of water at every bend, where the trout most congregate. At each of these pools we make a brief tarry, and by the time we reach the lake a dozen or more fine trout rost contributes.

stream, and the lower half discloses deep, broad reaches of water at every bend, where the trout most congregate. At each of these pools we make a brief tarry, and by the time we reach the lake a dozen or more fine trout are taken. It is then decided to cross the lake, one mile, to "Camp Stewart," have an early supper, so as to enjoy the best fishing between sunset and dark.

Arriving at the landing George proceeds to dress some trout, while Bob and Tom go up to camp and start the fire. Tom essays the roll of cook by virtue of having once served in the capacity of steward on a coaster, and while the culinary affairs are progressing I light my briarwood and lie down on what was once a luxurious couch of codar boughs, and muse upon the past.

Here, in the hunter's camp, built by old Pete Sebattis, four of us met annually, and spent a season of unalloyed happiness, which again passes in review. Again Neal, Will and Jack surround me, recounting the sports of the day, and mapping out for the morrow. Now, it is near midnight; the wood is piled on for the night, for the nights here are cool, howelit the days are warm; the light flashes upon strings of, duck, partridge and trout light flashes upon strings of, duck, partridge and trout the nights here are cool, howbeit the days are warm; the light flashes upon strings of, duck, partridge and trout suspended around, and Jack's rich, deep voice wakes the echoes of the wooded hill with "Three Black Crows" and "Paddy O'Doyle," by way of benediction, as we turn in, Ah! dear old camp! Thy pleasures will be ever green in memory.

in memory.

But supper is ready, and the deacon seat serves for table, slices of bread for plates, which absorb the drippings of the luscious trout, which are dissected thereon by fingers and hunting knife. Trout and plate disappear together.

I would here digress to say that to fry trout evenly

thereon by fingers and hunting knife. Trout and plate disappear together.

I would here digress to say that to fry trout evenly they should be scored across slightly in several places on the sides; it prevents curling up. The moal ended, pipes are lighted, the remaining food hung up out of the way of vermin and "varmints," and we again launch the birch, this time for the upper or main inlet, where we arrive in time to find the water fairly boiling with jumping trout. The same east of dark tlies (No. 8 hook) are taken soon as they touch the water. Singles and pairs are killed and landed till "you can't rest." No time now to fight flies, which settle down upon one as a cloud, though ever and anon the eyelashes gather them to the extent of blinding, when they must be brushed out. As twilight deepens, the jumps suddenly cease, and no efforts can get another rise. The sport was brief, but grandly exciting. But pen of mine cannot portray it in idetail; besides, the theme is hackneyed, and those who have been there know all about it. When we return to the landing, the boys are to have their sport(?). Drift-wood is piled on a llat rock and fired. Stout cord and cod hooks, attached to improvised poles of alder, and with chunks of pork for bait, each takes position on a rock and enjoy themselves lifting out the beautiful fish attracted there by the light. This is kept un till Tom ships from his rock and fetches up waist-deep in water. This is a damper, surely, and necessitates a fire at the camp, and, as there is a new camp built by the lumbermen last fall a few rods above the one described, where the boughs are comparatively fresh, we hie on to it, and soon Tom is seen with simply vest and hat on, drying his other garments by a fire built against a large birch stump in front of camp. While this is going on, the lads amuse themselves with a greasy pack of cards, playing the game of forty-fives. At 11 o'clock we turn in, and the word is passed to turn out at daylight for a brief trip up the main inlet. Four o'clock finds and three-fourus, and start on our return before S o clock. The rod is tried in inlet returning, but not a rise is obtained. The sky is clear, and the rays of the sun are too scorching. The birch is again hald away to rest for one week, the trail taken, and in due time the car is reached, and we return to Sugar Brook after an absence of less than twenty hours, every moment of which was rife with surveying a property of the results of the surveying a property of the results of the surveying a property of the results of the surveying a property of the results of the surveying a property of the results of the surveying a property of the surveying and a nother red latter a chief is the surveying a survey of the supremest enjoyment, and another red letter added to the calendar of life. Corrorat Lot Warffeld. Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., July 15th.

be nothing to speak of after our bridge and rack for obstructing the salmon are in, but the river is now entirely free from obstructions are in, but the river is now entirely free from obstructions.

The character of the rod fishing is well shown by the fact that Master Janes Maynard, Jr., of San Francisco, caught opposite our house, with a bamboo rod, ten salmon before 9 o'clock last Thursday morning, the largest almon before 9 o'clock last Thursday morning, the largest salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon ishing on East Branch Penobscot. Hooked two salmon is some of which would turn the scales at three pounds.

H. L. LEOMARD.

A HINT TO TACKLE DEALERS.—New York fishing tackle dealers would tind it very profitable to exhibit their thin fishing tackle the coming Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, which is now advertising for space allowned the summer of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the summer of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grant plants of the grants of the grant plants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the grants of the gr

had a party, consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Everett Herrick, and Mr. Jas. Ford, of New York. They have made an average of fifty fish during the past three days. I could report nucle larger scores if the weather had been pleasant. We have had rain and no wind for the past few days, and it has been difficult to get bait, and we are longer getting on the grounds. The old patrons of the Riverside are beginning to arrive daily, among whom are Mr. W. C. Rogers and family, who will remain with us rill late in the season. Also D. W. Lee and wife, Prof. A. M. Mayer and family, Everett Herrick and wife. I would also wish to inform others of our patrons who have not as yet been here that Mr. A. H. Corwin, who was proprietor or the house last season, is now in no way connected with it, but that it is under the direct supervision of the owner, Chas. A. Smith, which is a sufficient guarantee to those who know him, that the house will be better kept than ever before.

A. B.

BLACK BASS VS. GREEN BASS.

BLACK BASS VS. GREEN BASS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
It is at a sacrifice of time, taste and inclination that I notice the communication of "St. Clair," on "Black Bass vs. Trout," in FOREST AND STREAM, of July 15th. I feel constrained to do so, however, in justice to myself, inasmuch as he, indirectly, by implication and innuendo, charges me with mendacity and misrepresentation.

"St. Clair" begins his article by saying: "Finding in recent issues of FOREST AND STREAM the old controversy revived ament black bass and trout, and finding also some rather peremptory and unpleasant doubts from Dr. Henshall and other gentlemen concerning former articles written by myself for your paper (Black Bass and 'Black Bass Fishing'), I must ask you to hear me."

Now the fact is, I have never given "St. Clair" or his articles a second thought since I read them on their appearance, two years ago. I have never alluded to them in any shape or manner, or expressed any doubts—"peremptory," "unpleasant," or otherwise—in regard to them.

em. A reference to his articles, at this writing, confirms the A reference to his articles, at this writing, confirms the impression made upon my mind at the time of their first perusal, viz.: that they were indisputably outré, and contained statements in regard to the black bass that were immistably rash, inconsistent and erroneous, and which stamp their author us being rather Quixotic and opinionated. I remember he was quite eager for a war of words with some one or any one in defense of his unique views, and "threw down the gage of battle," and offered to "break lances" with any gentleman upon the subject."

offered to "break lances" with any gentleman upon the subject."

To my nind he seemed firmly entrenched in a "rut" on the question of the identity of the black bass, out of which it would have been a work of supererogation to have tried to extricate him by arguments; for my impression, based upon his dogmaticskyle, was that though convinced, he would be "of his own opinion still." No doubt my impressions were shared by others, for, so far as I know, no one took up the offered gage of battle. That it would have been futile to have done so has since been proven, and my predictions have thus been confirmed; for several of our ablest practical ichthyologists subsequently published in Fontest AND STREAM foreible and convincing articles on the identity and nomenclature of the black bass, notaby those of Profs. Theo. Gill and D. S. Jordan. Frof. Jordan's paper, especially, covered the whole ground, reviewing the matter from the first description of the black bass by Lacepède down to the present time.

But all in vain. "St. Clair's" faithin his own opinions

But all in vain. "St. Clair's" faith in his own opinions But all in vain. "St. Clair's Taith in his own opinions on the subject remain unshaken; for in his last article he seems to be only willing that the mountain shall come to him, for he expresses no inclination to go to the mountain. He is apparently as firmly rooted to his previous convictions as Rhoderick Dhu to his rock, and states positively that he alone is right in the matter, and that all others of a contrary opinion are wrong, in the following than heaves:—

all others of a contrary opinion are wrong, in the following plann language:—

1. I want this vexed question set at rest. It shall be set at rest, forever. It is right that we have a fish at the South called front, which, to superficial observers and to those who are not to the "manor bon," hook like black biass. "A but which are no more in the plant of

call our prece base black bass. Many southernors cell them total, and tout they will be with them until the call of time, bare my words: we have no black bass in the South, and no greek bass.

Could any assertions be stronger? Now if it is really essential that this question should be set at rest by one to the "manor born," then for the sake of science let him be born quickly; or, if he be already born, let him be "born again," if necessary, for it seems that the efforts of all others have been unavailing, in the estimation of "St. Clair," But let us see what such "superficial observers" and "well meaning but mistaken" persons, as Profs. Agassiz, Gill, Jordan and Cope (who have been misled by a similarity of mouth, and, to some extent, form "), have to say about the matter.

I will, however, premise by stating the fact, that the first scientific description of the black bass was made by taccipede, a celebrated French naturalist, in 1890. His description was based upon a drawing and description of the "Southern rests" water trout." sent to him by M. Boso from South Carolina, labelled "trout perch;" this called Labons satunoides, or the "trout-like hasa," which specific name (sathnoides) is retained to this days for one species of the black bass. Lacejede afterwands received a specimen of this same "Carolina trout," but which had a deformed dorsal tin, its latter portion being separated by an injury from the balance of the fin on account of this peculiarity (the little fin), he named it Microplerus stolemieus.—"Dolomieu's small fin," in homo of his friend Dolomieu; and this generic name (Microplerus) is retained to the present day for the genus black bass. Curvier subsequently identified the latter specimen as he longing to the genus decide, which is sell presented, and this species of Microplerus are in our natural history that we made the unavailed to the search to the central born to make a surely come in our natural history that we made the securate in our natural history was curlet on the manufaction of the

Valenciennes by Milbert, from New York, and Le Sueur, from the Wabash River, Indiana.

Thus we see that the genus Micropterus (black bass) was founded upon the Southern "trout," and, moreover, upon that particular species of "trout" or black bass (the small-mouthed) which is held by many, both North and South, to be the only true, real, Simon-pure, clearquill, original Jacobs black bass; they regarding the large-mouthed black bass (M. pallidus) as the "off-ox," or "lest-handed" black bass.

Tet "St. Clair" denies that either species of Southern "trout" is the black bass, and furthermore declares that the black bass does not exist in Southern waters. Now let us see what this denial amounts to:—

In 1873, Prof. Theo. Gill, at the request of Prof. S. F. Baird, United States Fish Commission, thoroughly investigated the genus Micropterus to determine the number of species. After examining specimens from the Great Lakes (Champlain to Michigan), the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas. Wisconsin, West Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia; and after a thorough investigation of the specimens in their morphological and anatomical features, he says: "No differences could be found much, if any, greater than such as could be detected among numerous individuals from any given locality." And further: "No deviations have been found, from the ordinary standard, of such a character as at all to compare, for example, with the differences among the small-mouthed or large-mouthed forms." Prof. Gill's monograph, embodying these remouthed forms, or to indicate that there are any specific differences among the small-mouthed or large-mouthed forms." Prof. Gill's monograph, embodying these results, is published in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," Vol. XXII, 1874, pp. 55–72.

Prof. Agassiz, in 1854, identified the "trout" from the Tennessee River in Alabama, as a black bass, which he named, provisionally, Grystes nobilis. This was a largemouthed bass.

Prior to 1870, Prof. E. D. Cope took and identified the large-mouthed black bass in the Catawba, Neuse, Great Pedee and Santee rivers in North Carolina; these streams all flowing into the Atlantic.

Pedee and Santee rivers in North Carolina; these streams all flowing into the Atlantic.

In 1877, Prof. Jordan and his assistants, A. W. Brayton and C. H. Gilbert, fished the streams of the Alleghany region of South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, most of which were the headwaters of rivers emptying into the Atlantic. Prof. Jordan published the results of these investigations in his "Contributions to N. A. Ichthyology" No. 3, in "Bulletin of U. S. National Museum;" XIII., 1878, from which I select the following quotations:

tions:—
"Prof. Cope obtained this species (M. pallidus) in the Catawba. We collected none in the Saiuda or Ennoree, butlive were told that 'trout,' as the species of Microperus are universally called in the South, are frequently taken there," Page 15.
"This species (M. salmoides) is abundant in the tributaries of the Savannah, where it is known as the 'trout."

Page 31.

Abundant (M. salmoides) in the Oconee and Ocmul-gee," Page 35,
"Not very abundant" (M. pallidus), Chattahooche River, Page 40,
"Very common" (M. salmoides), Chattahooche River, Page 40,
"Abundant" (G.

Page 40.

"Abundant" (M. pallidus), in Etowah, Coosa and Oostanaua rivers. Page 46.

(M. salmoides), in Etowah, Coosa and Oostanaula.

"Abundant; but less so than the preceding (M. pallidus). The two species are known indiscriminately as trout." Page 46.

"trout," Page 46,
"The 'white trout,' as this species (M. pallidus) is often called, is common in the Cumberland."
"The 'black trout' (M. suhmoides) occurs with the preceding (M. pallidus), and is still more abundant."
In Prof. Jordan's "Fishes of Upper Georgia," in the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History," vol. xi., 1877, page 314, he says of M. pallidus:
"Abundant in the Etowah, Oostanaula and Coosa Rivers, rather more so than the next species (M. suhmoides), and overywhere confounded with it under the name of trout."
Now, if this evidence is not

Now, if this evidence is not conclusive and convinc-ing to "St. Clair," that the "trout" is the black bass, and exists in the streams of his own and other Southern

"St. Clair" has repeatedly stated what the black bass is of, but has neglected to tell us what the black bass is, makes he does so in the second paragraph of his last article, when he says :-

In one of those articles I stated that a black base proper could not be found in any stream in the South. I now reiters that subscenent, and say that I will stand or fall on the Tesientific evidence of the best informed ich hypologists in the United States, the two fish (J. schnoldes and C. attrawis to be dissected together.

that surtement, and say that I will stand or fall on the selentine evidence of the best informed leithylogirist in the United States, the two fish (M. satinoides and C. attarius) to be dissected together.

Now, as "St. Clair" tactily admits in this same article that the "Southern trout" is M. salmoides or M. pallidus, we must conclude that by C. attarius he means the "black bass;" for what in the world Centropristis atrarius has to do with the matter I can't imagine, unless we take this view of it. If he really holds the C. attarius to be the "black bass," then the whole matter is explained. It is simply another case of mistaken identity, and he has, for the first time, furnished the key to his peculiar views. But the Centropristis attarius really has no more to do with the black bass (Micropterus) than the black ranapper or the black grouper. The C. attarius is a true marine fish of the Atlantic coast, generally known as the "see bass," though in a few places along the coast is locally known as black sea bass, black will, black perch and black fish, and it was formerly called, on a portion of the Jersey coast, "black bess," though this name has fallen into disuse since the introduction of the black base proper into the inland waters of that State.

But upon reading the third paragraph of "St. Clairs" article we are all at sea again, with the rudder unshipped, for he tells us there that "they exist side by side in some streams, but in no Southern stream. They can be found in Kentucky and Missouri together, and even in Tennessee, in waters that empty into the Ohio, but in no others." No, he cannot mean C. attarius, the sea base, for it exists in no inland streams, and—what can he mean? I give it up.

No, he cannot mean C. atravius, the sea bass, for it exists in no inland streams, and—what can he mean? I give it up.

If "St. Clair" really wishes to be set right in this matter there is a royal road open to him. Let him send specimens of "Southern trout," or, as he calls them, "green bass," in alcohol to Frofs. Baird, Gill or Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, or to Prof. E. D. Cope, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, or to any other naturalists whom he considers the "best informed ichthyologists in the United States," with the request to identify and name the same, and if they do not pronounce them black bass (Micropterus) I will admit that "St. Clair" is the "best informed ichthyologist in the world," so far as the black bass is concerned. So much for the "black bass."

And now let us see how reliable "St. Clair" is upon other Southern game fishes. In the last paragraph of his article he states that there are no rock bass in the South except in one tributary of the Flint River. In a former article he said it existed in three streams emplying into Flint River (perhaps he has caught them all out of the other two). Now what are the facts? Prof. Jordan and his assistants took and identified the rock bass (Ambloptites rupestris) in tributaries of the Chattahoochee, Alabana, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, where they were "abundant,"

"St. Clair" further says: "Dr. Henshall speaks of the striped bass (Roccus chrysops) as never weighing over two pounds," Il de does not give me even the benefit of the

Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, where they were "abundant."

"St. Clair" further says: "Dr. Henshall speaks of the striped bass (Roccus chrysops) as never weighing over two pounds." He does not give me even the benefit of the saving clause, Pinaforically speaking, of "hardly ever;" but, having set up this man of straw, he proceeds to belabor it, and infers, "from these data," that I never saw a fresh water striped bass! Now this is the "most unkindest cut of all," to use a garbled quotation for such an inference. What I really did say, and, like Jack Bunsby, "what I says! sticks to," was that the weight of Roccus chrysops "seldom exceeds two or three pounds." If I had placed the maximum weight at three pounds, if I had placed the maximum weight at three pounds it would have been entirely correct, for it is the fact. I have caught thousands of three pan fish in the lakes of the Northwest, and generally to my great disgust and annoyance when angling for black bass. I have also taken them in "Green River," Kentucky. But they "seldom exceeded two or three pounds," never reaching five pounds in weight.

While I do not doubt that "St. Clair" caught one weighing nine pounds (in a former article he placed it at seven pounds; perhaps by next year it will grow to eleven, for it is evident from these various statements that it was weighed in its own scales), the mere statement of the fact amounts to nothing as establishing the maximum weight of the species. It was simply a monstrosity, an exception to the general rule, as is, indeed, a five pounds with the sass. I have seen a steer that weighed upwards of 5,000 pounds, a mule nineteen and a half feet tall; a woman balance the scales at 700 pounds; a six-legged calf: the Siamese twins; and a double headed girl; but what do they all prove? Nothing. They are simply exceptions to a general rule—monstrosities.

at 700 pounds, a six 1985.

and a double headed girl; but whiat do they all prove? Nothing. They are simply exceptions to a general rule—monstrosities.

This plan of conducting a case, by presenting the arguments of the opposing side in a distorted, incomplete, or garbled form, and then, Quixote-like, booted and spurred, with lance in poise, making a terrific onslaught on the windmill of his own creation, is one much practiced by the average village lawyer, and is styled "bettingging." I take it that "St. Clair" is a lawyer, for he put words into my mouth that I never used, and misquoted my printed statements. I therefore excuse him upon the ground of force of habit, and cheerfully exonerate him from all seemingly smister motives.

Pernaps he thought I was making light of the fresh water striped bass, for he seems to feel a fatherly and proprietary interest in this fish, as he says:—"1 believe I first had the honor, through the solicitation of Chas. Hallock, Esq., former editor of Forest AND Syraca, of introducing the fresh water striped bass to the notice of the public."

AND STREAM, of introducing the fresh water striped bass to the notice of the public.

Oh, no, 'St. Clair,' it was first described and "introduced to the public" by Radinesque, in 1820, probably before you were born; and it still retains the specific name (Chrysops) which he bestowed upon it. He caught his specimen in Kentucky waters, too. It has been a well-known pan fish ever since, being very abundant in the great lakes and lakelets of the Northwest, but has never-been considered much of a fish, except by juvenile anglers. Its praises are yet to be sung.

Finally, as examples of "St. Clair's" system of an "accurate nonenclature," he enumerates the Southern game

fishes as green bass, speckled perch, true perch (red fin), jack, and ruw mouth perch; names that mean anything or nothing outside of his own immediate neighborhood. While I have none but the kindliest feelings toward "St. Clair"—or any other brother angler, for that matter—I do not desire to again allude to these matters. Life is too short and art too long to indulge in profitless discussions. When "St. Clair" has forwarded his specimens of "black bass" and "green bass" to competent icthyologists of his own choosing, for dissection and identification, i will be much pleased to learn the result. In the meantime, he can ventilate his "green bass" ideas without any interference on my part, inthe future as in the past, so long as he does not misrepresent me.

Cynthiana, Ky., July 22d.

Cynthiana, Ky., July 22d.

MR, DIPSY CATCHES TROUT,

MR. DIPSY CATCHES TROUT.

MR. DIPSY found himself in the pleasant Island of Prince Edward, which, as all readers of Forkst and Stream know, is a hundred-and-forty-mile-long bank of red sandy loom in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in shape like the crescent moon with the bight facing the north. No hills break its surface, and consequently there are no brawling streams tumbling from rock to rock with a pleasant murmur; with the exception of three or four, all the "rivers," so called, run but a short course through badly culitvated fields and patches of second-growth woods, until they debouch in narrow creeks or estuaries, sometimes of two or three miles in length, up which the sea-tides come and which have been croded and eaten out by the ever-encroaching action of the ebb and flow on the level and friable soil. These small rivers are fed by numerous springs, and are filled with a cold, translucent water, so pure that it is really spoiled by the admixture of whiskey. Once Prince Edward Island was an angler's Eden, but alas I its streams have been fished out—not legitimately, but by systematic poaching. Hon. J. C. Pope, the present Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, himself a native of the island and a skilful angler, has, during his one year's tenure of office, done a good deal with the aid of a zealous staff of subordinates to eries, himself a native of the island and a skillful angler, has, during his one year's tenure of office, done a good deal with the aid of a zealous staff of subordinates to protect the small vestige of tishing that remains; but it takes a long time to restore a plundered stream. There are still a few cozy nooks where fair catches of trout may be had if you know where to look for them. Which reminds, that the writer is authorized to mention that Col. Duver, Dominion Inspector of Fisheries, whose post office address is Alberton, will do all in his power to direct any legitimate angler to the best places wherein to try fisherman's luck.

man's luck. Nobody knew to what nationality Mr. Dipsy belonged. When questioned on the subject he would wink with one of his funny little eyes, pat his paunch—for he had a paunch—and remark that he was a citizen of the world. This was doubtless true, for he must have been born somewhere. And as he stood about five feet two in his fishing boots, had very spindle legs to support his "fair round belly" (see Shakcepeare), and moreover as he wore reddish side whiskers on a round face with a salmon-colored nose in the center of it, and as he frequently aspiratized an h in the wrong place and sometimes left off aspirating it altogether, there were reasons to believe he was a native of England.

It was on the pleasant 1st of May the writer was woke in pfrom a not very comfortable bed, consisting of a pine beard and a Scotch plaid on the floor of a cottage, by a voice singing out "'illo!" "hillo yourself!" was the reply, "Wake hup! rouse hout! heverything is lovely for fishing." n's luck. Nobody knew to what nationality Mr. Dipsy belonged.

yolice singing by . "Wake hup! rouse hout! heverything is lovely for fishing."

The dewdrops hung on the grass in the gray morning like little prisms. Also on Mr. Dipsy's whiskers. We trudged on to what is called Lot Ten River, Prince County, and set up our rod just as the sun rose and was seen through the trees like a great ball of fire. Mr. Dipsy in a high state of excitement made a cast and caught——a tree.

Next time he was more successful; hardly had his two flies touched the water when two trout appended them-

Next time no was more successin; narmy nad his two flies touched the water when two trout appended themselves and were whisked out far into an adjoining field. Mr. Dipsy ran after them with his short legs and basketted them with every appearance of satisfaction, then back to the river and commenced thrashing again; more trout. The finny beauties seemed determined to be taken that morning—two, one, one, two, one and at length as trout. The namy beauties seemed determined to be taken that morning—two, one, one, two, one and at length a one-pounder. Dipsy hauled him out by main strength, sat down on the bank, applied his mouth to a green bottle and then broke forth in a stentorian voice in the angler's song:—

"A hirt is whire he salmon's one."

"A birr! a whirr! a salmon's on,
A goodly fish! a thumper!-that's so."

"A birr! a whirr! a salmon's on, Agoodiy tish! a thumper!-that's so." Agoodiy tish! a thumper!-that's so." Not wishing to have his eyes lashed out by Dipsy's flying flies the writer proceeded up stream to a sheltered bend he wot of, and where he speedily extracted two dozen of fair sized fish in what he flatters himself was rather a neat manner. His companion was concealed from view by a little headland, clothed with low spruce trees, now green and golden in the rising sun. Suddenly from behind the clump arose a tremendous yell, as of a man in mortal agony, accompnied by what seemed a roll of thunder. Casting down his rod and making his way through the copse, the writer found that this time Mr. Dipsy had caught——a bull.

A bull of the obnoxious kind, with wide-spreading horns and a shaggy, buffalo mane. The animal was fairly hooked in the eye, and was wildly slasking his head and tearing over the plain, Dipsy following him with loud shrieks of dismay, but keeping his but twell forward, as recommended by the best scientific anglers. The writer followed in much alarm of mind until Tanrus leaned a mirey ditch, and with a final bellow disappeared. When your correspondent got to the spot, Mr. Dipsy's waterproof boots, sticking up, were almost the only part of him to be seen. A good scraping down and another application to the little green bottle partially restored him, and we resumed our fishing. By this time the sun was too high for the fly, so Dipsy tried bait.

It would take too loug to enter into details of the sport. Smifice it to say that when your correspondent lad made out, as nearly as he could guess, his thirty pound weight, he sought his companion. What was his astonishment to see four domestic ducks, with thirty promated and fluttered and made a gallant defense for his life!

Expostulation and remonstrance were alike thrown away on the "citizen of the world." Having landed his drake and killed him, Dipsy took another suck of his pocket companion, and producing a small game-ledger he then and there entered his day's work, thus:—

"Mr. Dipsy, Lot Ten River, Prince Edward Island, Canada, Trout, 14: bulls, 1; ducks, 5."

This is the last time I mean to go fishing with Mr. Birsy.

A BLACK BLACK BASS.—Clinton, Ark., July 1st.-A BLACK BLACK DASS.—Climath, Ark., Jaig isi,—Soine time ago—a year, perhaps—i wrote a short account of a very black bass I hid observed in some of the waters of the region. The other day, while angling in Archey's Fork with a trolling spoon, I caught, among others, one of the identical fellows. He was a true M. sathroides in all save with a trolling spoon, I caugus, according to the lellows. He was a true M satunoides in all save color, and more than true in that. The inky blackness extended to every fin, covered the belly as well as the back, and even went so far as the inside of his mouth. I saw several othor specimens following my spoon, but failed to hook them. I had no means of preserving this one. The appearance was certainly unique. The fish seemed in perfect health, and was "game" to the last.

Salmon Roe.

THE RUSHTON BOAT PRIZE.—Rochester, N. Y. July 21st. Editor Forest and Stream.—Your paper of the 15th inst. contained a letter from Mr. J. H. Rushton, which I think

contained a letter from Mr. J. H. Rushton, which I think calls for an answer, as it seems to convey an implied consure on the managers of the Sportsmen's State Convention in 1879.

It is true that Mr. Rushton offered his boat as a prize for fly-casting, but when the Prize Committee requested him to let them put it up as a prize in a shooting match, he gave unhesitating consent, and his boat (which was a fine one) was made second prize in the second shooting contest—the first being a \$225 Baker gun. For the purpose of attracting attention and as an advertisement, it was in far the best place by the change, for scores of peple took interest in the shooting where individuals did in the fly-casting, and if I remember right there was a sharp was in far the uest place of the characteristic ple took interest in the shooting where individuals did in the fly-casting, and if I remember right there was a sharp contest in "shooting off" for the boat. It was won by a sportsman in Dansville, and has probably brought its maker's name to the attention of more men who shoot on water and require boats than if won by some trout angler who does most of his fishing from shore.

EDMOND REDMOND (Ex Secretary).

EDMOND REDMOND (Ex Secretary).

THE ELK HORN VALLEY.—West Point, Cumming County, Nebraska, July 20th.—As I have never seen anything in the Forest and Stream in regard to the Elkhorn Valley and its numerous ponds and rivers, I take it upon myself to give a short description of its attractions for sportsmen. It is not exactly a wild country, nor is it so thickly populated but that there is plenty of game and fish to be had in their seeson. The Elkhorn River rises in the Northwestern part of the State and flows in a general southeast direction and empties in the famous Platt River. It abounds in catfish, suckers, whitefish, pickerel and salmon trout, and a few eels, but the greatest sport we have is in the ponds along the side of the river, which are well stocked with both black and rock bass; they weigh from one to five pounds; also pickerel, which run from one to eighteen pounds. They are mostly taken with spoon hooks. Last year I tried to take the bass with a fly, but met with very little success, owing, probably, to my inexperience in fly-fishing.

Sportsmen come from Omaha to fish in these ponds, and claim they are the best in the State.

Who Can Beat This?—Eine Green, Ind., July 20th. Win Can Beat This—Elma Green, Ind., July 20th.—
On the morning of the 18th inst. I went out on one of
the small lakes near this place—a lake about four miles
in circumference—and in running once around I landed
in the boat forty-five black bass, and probably lost half
as many more in trying to get them in. I used Mann's
No. 20 spoon, on line with rod, which proved too small
to hold well on large bass.

T. A. S.

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vice has now been given in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM as to how all these things can be taught, and there are very few places in the country where it cannot be done.

Setters can, of course, be made to do the work of spaniels, but in thick cover their size is against them; and also, it can only be done at the expense of spoiling their style and ranging qualities. If setters are not allowed to range out of sight they cannot be better than spaniels, and if they do range out of sight one must be forever bothered by having to look for them when they are on a point. I know that some setters will flush game in cover and be quite steady in the open, but these are exceptional spaniels, and not the rule.

Another thing in favor, of spaniels is that, being small and handsome, they make nice house dogs, and a brace of them do not cost more to keep than one setter or pointer.

BEX. can, of course, be made to do the work of

For woodcock shooting in the tall corn there is no dog like the well-broken cocker spaniel. When either pointers or setters are used the birds, nine times out of ten, will not "top," but flit off diagonally across the rows and consequently present no shot. But behind a well-broken brace of cockers there is music in the air, and a drifting lot of feathers besides.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS AS DEER AND BEAR DOGS,

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 9th.

East Sagnaw, Mich., July 9th. Editor Forest and Stream:—
I take pleasure in complying with your request to give a description of my pair of imported Irish wolfhounds. I had for a long time desired a breed of dogs for deer hunting, which were larger, faster and more savage and courageous than those in use, which are largely of foxhound blood in all degrees of purity, or rather impurity. The same breed I also designed to use in bear hunting, for which purpose the above-mentioned qualities would be very essential.
Having read descriptions of the supposed to be extinct.

for which purpose the above-mentioned qualities would be very essential.

Having rend descriptions of the supposed to be extined breed of Irish wolfhounds, I became convinced they would fill the bill, with the exception of running by scent, and upon this subject I could obtain no reliable information. Noticing in the advertisements in FOREST AND STREAM that Mr. Frank Adocok, of Shevington Hall, W. Wigan, England, made a specialty of breeding large and powerful dogs for attacking and pulling down large game, I wrote a letter of inquiry, and learned that he had some line specimens, which he was breeding, and the result of this little advertisement in FOREST AND STREAM was that I purchased a pair of puppies (dog and bitch) by his celebrated "Ranger," out of his "Atalanta," both prize winners, Ranger having taken first prize at the Dublin show in April, 1879. They were admitted dury free by the custom house authorities at New York, being imported for breeding purposes, but I doubt if the privilege is worth the bother and red tape-necessary to secure it. oure it

lege is worth the bother and rea tape-necessary to excure it.

They arrived last December, and are now about nine months of age, and tough and hearty as one could desire. In general appearance the male, though but about half grown, is tall (twenty-six inches at the shoulder) and majestic looking, head of good size and well slaped, jaw strong, with dangerous looking fangs, ears erect, with pendant tips, neck long but strong, body of great length and tail nearly touching the ground; legs large, long and muscular, with feet which make a track as large as a full grown wolf. No dew-claws. Coat rough, long and wirry, especially under jaws and on the breast, with tufts of long hair over the eyes and hanging from the under flews. Color gray, blotched with black and fawn-colored spots.

The bitch is somewhat smaller and more slender, quite like a greyhound in build, and very active and wiry.

like a greyhound in build, and very active and wiry. Color and markings exactly like the dog, but the coat is short and soft, a characteristic of the bitches of this breed, I am told.

Adcock's reliability and fairness, and to whose extensive kennels and stables I would recommend all who desire import rare dogs and blooded horses.

If. B. Roney.

PATAL DISEASE AMONG DOES IN THE SOUTH.—Savannah, Gat, July 20th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I send you a slip from one of our daily papers concerning a very strange disease, that has been advancing southward for the past eighteen months. As far as I can learn no such disease was ever known here before. I lost five hounds with it a year ago, and several of my friends have lost dogs this year. If anyone can give any light on the subject through your paper it will be gratefully received. I know of hogs and cats that were bitten; they took the disease, and died.

The following is the cutting referred to in W. A * bleft.

The following is the cutting referred to in Mr. A.'s let-

ter:—

"We learn from gentlemen living in South Carolina, along Black River and the vicinity, that a disease of a malignant character has for some weeks been prevalent among the dogs in that neighborhood, and many valuable nnimals have been sacrificed. The symptoms are similar to the rabies, and the dogs affected manifest a disposition to avoid people, but are very savage toward animals. Several planters have lost fine horses and cows which were bitten by dogs affected with this madness. Strange to say, a few people who have been bitten have not apparently been affected in the least, whilst the horses and cows that were attacked suffered greatly and died. The exact character of the disease is not known, though from the symptoms it would seem to be akin to hydrophobia; the animals affected rushed at once for water. A youth, who was bitten by one of these "mad" dogs a week or two ago, was brought to Savannah for medical treatment, and speedily recovered, and has exhibited no ovil effects of the bite. of the bite.

We learn that the mortality among the canines has We learn that the mortality among the cannes has been very great, and several gentlemen have lost entire kennels of fine dogs. The dogs affected with the disease have been killed in many instances before they had time to spread the infection by biting. The disease still prevails though for lack of material not to the same extent."

We know of no such disease, unless it be "rabies," which we are inclined to think this must be.

7 COURSING DEER IN A TWO-ACRE LOT,-Since the days when Barnum conducted his "Greatest Show on Earth" when Barnum conducted his "Greates show on Learn" in the Madison Square garden, coursing Joher has not been carried on to any great extent in the cities of the United States. But in Cincinnati the exciting sport seems to have revived within the last few weeks, and those that were fortunate enough to witness the impromptu circus on Major Morgan's property, declare that "there's nothing like it." Col. Thos. B. Paxton of the Porkopolis, owns an frish greyhound of the female persuasion, who is believed to be of the purest origin. She is of a creamy white color, with tinely pointed black nose and black cyclids, symmetrical in build, with a thingracefully sweeping tail. A greyhound in tip-top condition should be all lire, animation and sprightliness, galety expressed in the sparkle of the eyes and the bounding elasticity of the limbs. Should be also so refreshing to the beholder as to produce the idea that the excellencies of the animal could be carried on further. This is all claimed for Lady, Col. Paxton's bitch. It is said she can run like the wind, and, in fact, go so fast when the spirit noves her as to resemble a long streak of dancing moon-shine, making it an even bet as to which end is her lady-slip. Major Morgan owns a herd of six deer, which he keeps on his lawn, a plot of ground of about two acres in extent. A few evenings ago a party of gentlemen visited the Major, to see the greyhound and the doggy stock, which he takes much pleasure in showing to his friends, when somebody suggested a trial of "Lady's" speed on the deer. The newspaper report is as follows:

"The latter stood in a group near the north wall of the ground, observing evidently with some interest the movement of the visitors. Lady was started after them, and the whole herd scampered off to get out of her way. As she pressed too closely the bucks turned at bay and drove her off, sometimes following her. She was evidently unused to sport of this kind, and, possibly from lack of training, was a little slow in warming up to it, or the deer, bein in the Madison Square garden, coursing 'deer has not been carried on to any great extent in the cities of the But in Cincinnati the exciting sport

when they entered.
"An anusing incident connected with this period of the chase was the part taken by a little frish beagle, an unpretending little dog that a few would think of looking at twice. He had been an interested spectator of the sport for some time, and had made irrequent essays to stake part in it. Unable longer to restrain himself, hegave himself up to it fully, and joined in the chase with as

great a show of vim as the greyhound. While unable to keep up with his fleet-footed rival, his tact enabled him to make a good showing by cutting across the circles, while the hound followed every curve and turn of the

while the hound followed every curve and turn of the deer.

"Fearing that the deer was being too closely pressed, Major Morgan attempted to call off the hound, but without success. Half a dozen times as the animals passed him closely he stepped between them and tried to frighten Lady away, but without avail. Both, after a chase of fifteen minutes, showed such evidence of fatigue that he determined to stop it, and the spectators quickly formed a line as the animals passed on the next round, and succeeded in separating them.

ed in separating them.
"Deer and hound were both thoroughly tired and nearly
out of wind. Their mouths were wide open, their tongues
lolled out, and each panted uncomfortably for breath.
The chase showed the blood of Lady, and that unless interrupted, as it was, the chase might have continued until one or the other had fallen from exhaustion."

Measurement of Beagles.—Essex County Hunt, Montclair, N. J., July 27th.—Editor Forest and Stream:—At your request I have carefully weighed and measured some of our champions, and would say that a good beagle in thorough working condition should weigh one pound and one ounce (avoirdupois) to every inch at shoulder and cars from tip to tip same as height; more the better.

HARRY HOWARD, Huntsman.

-We call attention to the notice of Mr. E. Z. Miley, of Lancaster, Pa., who advertises for a man to take charge of his kennel.

TORONTO DOG SHOW.—In another column we publish the notice of the Grand International Bench Show of Dogs to be held in Toronto, Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th. This promises to be an excellent exhibition and worthy of the attention of all dog men.

Photographs of Dogs.—Messrs. Notman & Sandham, the well known photographers of Montreal, have sent us two excellent prints of two groups of dogs. They are wonderfully clever, and portray with life-like accuracy many of the various breeds.

KENNEL NOTES.

SALES.—Bess.—Mr., T. H. Dwyer, of this city, has purchased from Mr. E. C. Alden, Dedham, Mass., the Gordon setter bitch Bess, Bassett's Queen Ress-Doane's Tom. Sancho.—Mr. A. H. Evans, tue President of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club of Washington City, has purchased of Mr. Chas. F. Kent, of Bing washington by the produced of all the state of the best field dogs in America. Victor-Lucy, wheth —Mr. N. Elmore has sold to Mr. L. E. Burke, of Westfield, Mass., a fine English hare beagle puppy by Victor out of Lucy.

DEATHS.—Pride of the Border.—Mr. Chas. H. Raymond's fa-mous Laverack setter dog Pride of the Border diel some time ago. Fritz.—Mr. E. M. Le Moyne, of Yonkers, N. Y., has lost by death his beautiful liver and white cocker spaniel Fritz, out of Mr. McKoon's Fanny Fer: and Sam.

PRESENTATION.—Sis.—Elna Green, Ind., July 20th.—I am pleased to acknowledge a present of the red Irish setter puppy Sis, from Mr. James Chubb, of Cleveland, Ohio. She is the finest bitch in this section: Champion Eleho-Gip stock, and is most fully ap

NAMES CLAIMED.—Bounce.—srr. W. H. West, of Belfast, Maine, claims the name of Bounce for his red frish setter puppy wholped April IIth, 1889, out of Bridger Planket by Dirk Hatterrick; purchased from the kennels of Mr. E. J. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn. Nethe.—Mr. Edward P. Abern, of Elizabeth, N. J., claims the name of Nellie for his liver and white pointer puppy, presented to him by Judge Gildersleeve, of this city, The puppy is two months old.

Brkn.-Fairy'H.-Pontiac.-Mr. John C. Higgins' Fairy II. to

WHELPS.—Petrol—Mr. John C. Higgin's, Delaware City, Del., Petrel whelped July 16th to his Dashing Monarch. Petrel II.—Mr. John C. Higgin's Petrel II. whelped July 16th to his young Lay-Joint C. Higgin's Petrel II, whelped July 15th to his young Lav-ceack, Flow-Nessel, Hitchook's Hellydry's (formerly Lincoln & Hellyar) imported bitch Flora whelped on July 9th five pupples— one dog and four bitches—by Arlington, Glysq (ween-Dr. Hen-shall's setter bitch Glysy Queen (floyal Duke-Queen), whelped June 4th, 1889, cight—three dogs and five blickes—by Col. Howard's nne 414, 1884, eight-three degs and nye biteles—by Col. Howard's Irish setter Bugg (Bob-Duck); colors, all red and all black. Norah-Mr. Chas. H. Dayton's, Peckskill, N. V., red Irish setter bitch Norah, first New York, 1880, whelped July 24th teu puppies—six dogs and four bitches -by champion Rory O'More.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE FISHING GAZETTE KNIPS. We have received from Mr. B. Marston, editor of the Fishing Gazette, a knife designed by m for the use of angiers, and called the "Fishing Gazette bim that no the use of angless, and caused the "Pishing Gazette Kulle." The tool is a very useful one, and contains sixteen dis-tinct (implements, including screw-driver, Baglish and French measures, file, disgorger, scissors, etc. Our angling friends wil-appreciate the value of such an addition to their equipment. We are informed that this knife can be obtained from Messrs. Thorn hill & Co., 144 New Bond street, London, and that the price

A TEMPERATE DEPARTURE. - The following communication explains itself :-

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. P., 1880.

Mesey, H. H. Wurner & Co.:—
Gentlemen: I have been doctoring the last four years for rhonmatism in the back, sciatics and kidney diffusities, and have been
at no time free from pain until commenced taking Warner's Safe
kidney and Liver Cure, which has entirely cured me. I want to
keep it in the house to treat my friends with, instead of wine
and liquous, as it will cure the diseases they will produce. Very
truly yours.

- We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of the -We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of the particle of the Fox fun, which will be found in our columns of-tering special inducements to those wanting one of these fine breech-loaders, so favorably known throughout the country. The plan is certainly a practicable one, and from the well-known respectability of the parties interested, we would advise any one wanting one of these guns to send for an illustrated catalogue to the office of Geo. H. Fox, agent, 36 John street, New York,

Archern.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

THE GRAND NATIONAL MEETING.

NOTES ON THE SHOOTING-LESSONS FROM THE WORK DONE.

To say that the meeting at Buffalo was a success, does not con Yor a sufficient idea of the entirely satisfactory conduct and results of the meeting. The attendance of contestants was smaller than the Committee anticipated, particularly of lady archors, the long distances to be traversed causing many of the leading toxobilities of the West to forego the pleasures of the Tourney. The arrangements at the grounds were perfect, and but for the

Intolerable burning of the sun, and the severe berieve and but for the funderable burning of the sun, and the severe breeze constantly sweeping across the ranges, the pleasures of the contest would have been unmarred. No doubt archers are prone to attribute have been immarred. No doubt archers are prone to attribute their poor seoring too much to bad weather, and too little to the influences of a public meeting. Yet there can be no question that the first two days of the meeting were trying ones upon the long range shooting, the drift of the arrows at 100 yards averaging not less than eight feet. It may not be unprofitable to suggest to archers in general a few of the principal causes which produce the low scoring at national meetings as compared with private practice records. Some of these causes may, to some extent, be removed and others modified in their effects, but several are without remedy. The first trial which the nuglority of archers in our country have to undergo, and the necessary effect of which is to somewhat shatter the nerves and weaken the conarchies in our country have to undergo, and it is necessary cuest of which is to somewhat sbatter the nerves and weaken the control of the weapons, is the journey of from three hundred to one thousand miles from home to the place of meeting. If any archer will make such a journey immediately before shooting over his own range at his home, he will discover a serious falling. over his own range at his home, he will discover a serious ranning by in his scoring. The next matter to be mentioned seems trifling in itself, but its effects are always observable in diminished coring, and this is the change of diet and loss of sleep, which can scarcely be avoided when one attends one of these great public meetings. The natural embarrassment and nervousness attendmeetings. The inturn emeatriesment and nervousness attend-ant upon a public contest also to some extent militates sgainst accuracy, but the chief cause, and the one for which there seems to be no remedy, comes from the changed surroundings. At-home the archer shoots the York Round from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when the air is cool and pleasant, and o special the atternoon, when the mr is cool and present, and the shadow of the great trees protect him from the scorching rays of the sun, the familiar background enables him to find his point of aim at once, and he maintains it with steadiness because his bow does not weaken in the shade to any appreciable extent. bow does not weaken in the shade to any appreciable extent. He occupies only about two hours in completing the round, and his nerves are kept well strung up from the beginning to the end. There is nothing to distract the attention from the work in hand, and all the energies are directed to one matter. At a great public meeting, however, the archer is compelled to shoot upon a strange field, under the glare of a summer sun, from 10 o'clock AM, until 6 o'clock PM, to drug through a single Vork Round. He misses the familiar background, and hunts in vain for his point of aim on the shining sky above his target. The moonday hear weakens his how several natures, and his point of aim on. point of aim on the shining sky above his target. The mounday heat weakens his how several pounds, and his point of aim constantly rises. He has not met his old friends on the target field since the last national meeting, and in his anxiety to note their style and accuracy, he suffers his attention to wander from his own target. These things, with many others unnecessary to be here recalled, combine to reduce the scoring at every public meeting about 20 per cent. below the average of the same archers in private practice.

The records of the Private Practice Club for the month simmediately preceding the National Meeting clearly proves this to be

ately proceeding the National Meeting clearly proves this to be true. Only one archer, Mr. Frank H. Walworth, approached his private practice average. The winner of the champion medal, Mr. L. L. Peddinghaus, averaged for June In the Private Practice Club only a trille better than his work at the public meeting, getting an average double round of 731 against a score of 700 at the ling an average contine round of an against a score of no at the linflad meeting. With the two exceptions already named, the average fulling off, was about 20 per cent. A list of the 6 highest scores made at the Hulhalo meeting by members of the Private Practice Club, opposed to the averages of the same archers for the month of June, will show the true effect of a public meeting the product of the same archers for the month of June, will show the true effect of a public meeting.

| ing :- June average | . Buffalo meeting. | Gain. | Loss. |
|--|--------------------|-------|-----------|
| L. L. Peddinghaus 731 | 706 | | 28 103 |
| Will II Thompson 805 | 702 | | 103 |
| F. H. Walworth 492 | 5(4) | 98 | |
| Edwin Devol 556 | 484 | | 52 |
| Lorenzo Devol 693 | 476 | | 217 |
| O W Kyle 463 | 459 | 1111 | 4 |
| June average L. L. Peddinghaus. 734 Will H. Thompson 805 F. H. Walworth. 492 Edwin Devol. 556 Logenzo Devol 688 O. W. Kyle. 443 J. B. Devol. 554 | 453 | | 103 |
| | | | |
| Thotal | | 4142 | 500 |

Even this is not a fair test, since only the 7 highest scores secured Even tons is not a lartest, smooth of the remainder sources earlied by members of the Private Practice Club are chosen as a basis, and, of course, those secring nearest up to their average would be most likely to secure the highest records. An examination of all the scores made by the members of the Private Practice Club at the Buffalo meeting will show no instance other than that of

at the Binnin meeting win show to instance over train that Mr. Willworth, where an archer equalled his June average. We have catled attention to these difficulties attending a public meeting, not for the purpose of exensing the shortcomings of our archers, but in the hope that every contestant may heedfully bear them in remembrance, striving entrestly to conquer as many I them as possible, and bearing with great patience those which

of them as pressions, and hearing with great paracelect sees where cannot be overcome.

That systematic effort will greatly reduce their evil effects can-not be doubted, and the wonderful improvement in the general scoring since the national meeting of last year, goes far to encourscoring since the national meeting of last year, goes far to encourage us to greater effort. Looking to the records of the two national meetings, we find progress overywhere. Three scores this year exceed that by which the medal was won at Chicago, while the average of the 5 highest scores exceed it some points. Last year there were only 5 scores exceed it some points, while this year there were 12. At Chicago the 15 highest scores only averaged 401 points, while at Buildious average of 500 points was obtained. Such an increase, if continued through another year, would bring us to almost even torms with the veteran archers of fewer busines, (at the 324, 24th and 25th of June the first great Great Britain. On the 23d, 24th and 25th of June the first great Great Britain. On Intessal, attented and oster of June the user great public meeting of the archers of Rogland occurred at Leannington, upon grounds famous for the surprisingly great scores made there, and the attendance of archers was greater than this amount meeting ever before called together. The Raglish champion (Mr. Walters), together with such removaed toxopholics as kinned. (Alt., Wallers), wallord, Elliott, Col. Lewin, Piers Legh, Yates Foots.
Aston, Eyre Hussey, Neshau, Sagar, Butt, and many others of
twenty years' experience, among them the two last winners of
the champion medal of the United Kingdom, shot there during two days, the first of which the London Field pronounces, "alto

trether onite a day for skillful exercise with the bow," and the second day "even more pleasant than on the previous day." De-space these favorable conditions the average of the 15 highest scores only reached diff points. Of course this is good scoring, a record to be proud of, but since a deduction of 18 per bring their average as low as ours, we can surely feel a degree of exultation at our measure of success,

No archer who attended our national meeting can doubt that

No archer who attended our national meeting can doubt that more than 20 per cept, will be added to our average scoring at the national meeting of 1881 in Prospect Park, at Brooklyn.

Thus far mention has only been made of the scores achieved by the gentlemen contending, because from the greater number of gentleman contestants who attended at each of the national meetings, a better comparison could be drawn,

Because of the fact that most of the societies belonging to the Association are located in the West, and at distances runging from 300 to 1,000 miles from Buffalo, the attendance of lady archers was, unfortunately, very small, only 11 appearing before the ladies' targets to strive for the championess medal. Here allso, a marked improvement in the general shouting can be noted. The 10 highest scores sedected from 20 at Chicago last year everaged 405 points, while the entire score of this meeting averaged 435 points, and in this total the score of Marked Sibbs is taken, although she did not shout at either 50 or 40 yards on the first day. In comparing the scoring of the two national meetings it should also be remembered that at Chicago the shoot fing was done at single conds, that is, the targets were placed only we the north ends of the ranges, and the archers standing in the pleasant shade at the south end had only to shoot and have their arrows returned to them. In this way a point of alm was much more easily established and maintained, and no doubt the scoring was higher than it otherwise would have been.

Our English cousins poke fun at us because of our lack of hardi-

hood in thus avoiding the walk from end to end, and so far as our genticuon are concerned, the mild censure was will de served, for half the real pleasure of archery coincs of the lively march from end to end; but our English half riends of the low even with all the rich health which years of exercise and free ni have given them, would scarcely care to face the parching flames of have given them, would searcely care to face the parching flames of the July sun as they bour upon us from our unclouded and shining skies. England is a land of clouds and cool air, of showers and damp tent?; while a cloudy day in summer is the exception with us; the rule being a dry and balf parched turf, a burning southwest wind, and a white giaro on earth and sky which seriously affects the archer's aim. These things coustledered, it is not to be wondered at that our ladies found the shooting at double cind, this year, less pleasant than the evolutions of the "Recking-chair brigate" at Chicago last year! While the gentlemen will all desire to keep up the system of double end, by all means is all desire to keep up the system of double ends, by all means let the ladies hereafter shoot one way only. We hope the executive all desire to keep up the system of double ends, by all means let the ladies hereafter shoot one way only. We hope the executive committee will see this as we do. Every lady who shot at the Buffalo meeting will agree with this idea. We have approached our report of the shooting at this meeting slowly, dropping our ideas of various matters connected with the meeting at places where we trust some archers may find them and turn them to future value. It is now much more pleasant to turn and take a glance down the line of contestants and note their work.

At the ladies' (argets, where the shooting beginn at the 50 yard range, prominence was at once taken by Mrs. Noves, she obtains

range, prominence was at once taken by Mrs. Noves, she obtain ing a lead of 25 points at that range over Mrs. Days, she is obtaining a lead of 25 points at that range over Mrs. Days, who was next in order of uncit. This lead, however, she lost at the next range, Mrs. Days, with a score of II rat 40 yards, gaining a lead of one point over Mrs. Noyes, her most dangerous rivel, a lead which she stendily increased throughout the two days, until the conclusion of the double round showed her the winner over the next highest by 66 points.

Mrs. Davis shot well up to her practice scores at 40 and 30 yards and only at the 50 yards range showed any of the effects of a public meeting. Mrs. Noyes did better than any other lady at 50 yards, but she overshot the target at 30 yards and could not main—

Amount of the dark which her longest range gave her.

Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Church and Mrs. Lee, who are without doubt among the very first of our lady archest, did not shoot with that accuracy which has made them winners in so many matches, the championess obtaining 82 points iess than the score which won her the medal last year. Mrs. Church and Mrs. Lee cuch fell 200 points below their average practice records, and many of the other ladies equally as much. Mrs. Gibbs, who did not arrive in time to shoot that two longer ranges on the first day, shot very well indeed, her combined score at the 40 and 30 yards ranges on the second day surpassing anything seen at the Indies targets ber by yards sore being 115 points, and her 30 yards score is points, as well as the points and her 30 yards score is points. Ms. Sovering has improved very much lately, and may well be proud of the position she secured in the score lists. Ms. Sidway, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Chapin, who have had scarcely any practice this season, scored very well and regularly throughout practice this season, scored very well and regularly throughout the context, and, with the practice of the coming year, bid fair to cause the lady champion no little anxiety. Their shooting showed excellent training in true form, the want of practice being the only drawback. Miss Dunbar, who could not shoot on the second day, was scoring well and evenly, and will certainly rank high in next year's contest.

At the gentlemen's targets the struggle for supremacy was At the gentlemen's targets the struggle for supremacy was keen from the first, the scoring being very light and the leaders keen fine the first, the scoring being very light and the leaders keeping volume to gether, the 5 highest scores standing: Walter Shrumban 165, L. L. Peddinghaus 165, Lorenzo Devol 100, Will H. Theompson 94, and F. H. Walworth 90. The 53 jurds range gave to Burnham 133 points, to Peddinghaus 133, to Devol 87, to Thompson 139, and to Walworth 96, leaving the 5 in the following order: Burnham 238, Peddinghaus 237, Thompson 230, Devol 87, and Walworth 188. Coming note the 69 yards range bunched thus closely, the interest was intense, and here the only really fine performance of the meeting was winessed. Mr Representations performance of the meeting was witnessed. Mr. Burnham added 93 points to his score, Mr. Peddinghaus 109, Mr. Devol 75, Mr. Walworth 88, while Mr. Thompson scored with all his 24 arrows, obtaining 140 points.

The first day's shooting thus left the 5 leaders: Thompson 370,

Peddinghaus 346, Burnham 331, Walworth 274, and Devol 262. ginning the second day; these gentlement and ded to their scores at 100 yards: Thompson 129, Peddinghaus 113, Burnham 101, Wal-worth 125, and Devol 8, Peddinghaus 118, Burnham 101, Wal-worth 125, and Devol 8, Devolution 120, Peddinghaus 114, Burnham 125, Wallworth 102, and to Devol 55, leaving the 140, Burnham 123, Walworth 102, and to Devol 65, leaving the standing at the beginning of the last, 60 yards thus: Thompson 619, Peddinghaus 604, Burnham 555, Walworth 501, and Devol 407, It seemed almost a foregone conclusion that Mr. Thompson would again become the champion, as his scoring on the previous day at 60 yards induced the beief that he would again lead at that range; but he did not score even moderately, his first dozen arrows being almost valueless. With his second dozon he increased his score rapidly, seeming to gather nerve and power as the ond approached, but it was too late to save bim, and he closed with a score of \$5 points. Mr. Burnham, by brilliant shooting, added 118 points to his score, Mr. Devol 63, Mr. Walworth 39, and Mr. Ped-

finghams 102. As the contest approached, the close there was in linguistics. As the contest approximate the observation was intense exclusion and the urchers as they discovered the exceedingly close race between Mr. Peddinghaus and Mr. Thompson, and when the latter had shot his last end, scoring 13 points and it was announced that Mr. Peddinghaus must score 15 points and it was announced that Mr. Feddinghaus must score to points to lic, there was a general cessation in the shooting to ecc him shoot his last end. He shot with great care and eathmess, and his nerve held up to the last. His liest and second arrows were in the red, and turning to Mr. Thompson, who had approached him, he conversed for a moment with him. Mr. Thompson said: "Y hope conversed for a moment with min. Mr. Thompson saut: The arrow structs in the bude, string air; teaming and control phonship by 4 points. No emblem of championship was ever won more gracefully, or yielded with more evident pleasure.

After the close of the contest for the medals, a third day was given to a handleap by the ladies of 48 arrows at 50 yards, and a

subscription handican by the gentlemen of 48 arrows at 60 yards The handicap was based upon the scores made with the same The handicaly was used upon the scores have with we said number of arrows at 60 yards on the preceding two days. Mr. Thompson's score of 22 was taken as the basis of the gentleman's handicap, and each archer was given the difference between the score made by him on the two preceding days and Mr. Thompscore made by him on the two preceding mays and an accordance son's score. The ladies' handleap was based upon the scores made the 48 arrows shot at the same range on the preceding days, Mrs Noyes' score leading the handleap. The shooting by the ladies was a great improvement upon the 50 yards performances of the was a great improvement upon the 50 yards performance two first days of the meeting and resulted in Mrs. Church two ints days of the needing and resoluted a Mrs. Spalding Brown ing first place, Mrs. Townsend Davis second, Mrs. Spalding Brown third, Mrs. John Lee fourth, Mrs. John S. Noyes fifth, Miss Lover-ing sixth, Mrs. F. Sidway seventh, Mrs. L. G. Chapin eighth, and Mrs. E. B. Smith ninth.

The gentlemen's handicap produced a higher average up In gentiemen's manural produced a light a volage, although reneral scoring than was seen upon the lirst two days, although here was but one score exceeding 200 points, Mr. Will H. Thomp-on scoring 241 from 47 hits, Mr. Ford P. Hall coming next with 35. We have not present space for the bandicap scores, but can 185. only give the winners. The first place was taken by Mr. Ford P. Hall; second, Dr. E. B. Weston; third, W. E. Brewer; fourth, G. F. E. Pearsall.

The team shoot at the American Round closed the meeting, and

no little excitement was caused by the close contest for first place between the Archers and the Buffalo Toxopholites. The between the Arden Archers and the Buffalo Toxopholites. The Toxopholites led by 38 points at 60 yards, and at the close of the 59 yards range were still 5 points ahead of their dangerous antagonists. At 40 yards the Ardens overtook their rivals and passed them, coming out 39 points ahead. The individual records, with a few exceptions, were not good. The 6 scores of 400 and over were as follows: Will II. Thompson 518, Walter Burnhum 477, L. L. Peddinghaus 455, E. L. Parker 433, John A. Booc 403, Jese B. Devol 401.

It is clearly demonstrable that 60 yards is the minimum limit of archery ranges for gentlemen, and we think the executive com-mittee should abandon the American Round for the team shoot, and give us either the last half of the York Round, or 14 arrows at 60 yards. This last is a very beautiful round, and is shot in a are of parts. This use is a very beautiful round, and is shot in a grand day each year by the most skillful and powerful body of archers in the world—the Royal Toxxopholites, of London. The team shoot should always be at short range so that the scoring team shoot should always be a tenior tanger so that the souther may easily be perceived by the on-lookers, and no more perfect round could be arranged than this of 144 arrows at 60 yards. The team shoot should occupy more time than it does, and this result rould be obtained, counted with the advantage of shooting at onwould be obtained, coupled with the advantage of shooting at one of the ranges of the York Round, and doing away with the changing of ranges during the contest.

On the evening of the 15th, the archers assembled at the prize

room in the Palace Hotel, and the prices were awarded. Of course this was one of the happiest hours of the meeting, and the executhis was one of the mapping months of the eeting, and the executive committee were complimented upon the success of the plan adopted by them of permitting winners to take choice of prizes in the order of their scores, and the new committee will do well to follow their example.

INNOVATIONS IN ARCHERY.

Editor Forest and Stream: The prompt action of the National Archery Association in ex The prompt action of the National Michely Association in citiding from its competitions the use of the "peep-sight," may be said not only to have given that not very injectious continuous tated the hole, but to have destroyed all hope of its resurrection in any band of skilled archers. Were this the sole at tempted innovation in archery not a word need be said, but in asmuch as other mechanical devices of similar, or equal import, are likely to follow (the "arrow holder" has already caught my attention) a few words as to the purpose and aim of archery, in a far as such contrivances can have any immediate connection with

Yankee ingenuity, with all its devices for advancing our civili-zation, evading the difficulties that beset us in our struggles for ranker ingentity, with a rise of the conditions of the cation, evading the difficulties that beset us in our struggles for existence, or enjoyment, or anchiorating the conditions of our lives in any way, commands my admiration and gratitude; but lives in any way, commands my numeration and gratitude; but not infrequently upon meeting with some very ingenious patient for evading the very thing which it is most desirable to accomplish, for getting over, or under, or around that which it is most desirable to get through, am I constrained to couple with my admiration a couplet of Popo's:—

"Some to whom heaven in with as been profuse.

"You are much more to turn the to the use."

"Some to wood meaved in within Societies, process,"
The want as much more to turn it to its use."
The ond to which the archer aspires is not the greatest degree of accuracy attainable, regardless of the means employed, but the greatest degree of accuracy attainable with given implements by bow, a string and an arrow. These are the only implements by greatest degree of accurracy attainable with given implements—a bow, a string and an arrow. These are the only implements by which is should be permitted, as an archer, to accomplish his end. And herein lies the chief fiscination of the sport. It is not the ability to bunch a number of missiles in giv n circles 60, 80 and 160 yards distant that attracts the toxopholite, for any bungler can do as much with a shot gun, but it is the ability to attain a high degree of accuracy with such simple implements as a bow, as string and an arrow, requiring for their successful manipulation such infinite skill. The fine poise and freedom for full muscular play, the resolute and unwavering will and cool command of the nerves, and at the instant of utter muscular tosion and montal caim, the gentle, nimble work of the fingers, obeying the accurate eyo and quick uncering judgment, and the smooth starts and stops and sweeps and seeming pauses, which may be said fairly to rival those in the marvelous meloties of 8 winhurne.

The argument in favor of these assistants to accuracy with the long bow, namely, that many ladies and gouldenen are discouraged by the difficulties they have to contend with before mustering their weepons, can have but little force, even if it be wholly true, which is doubted. Any gentleman of ordinary ability and strength, who provides himself with sultable weapons and Ford'

work on archery, can with a little combined practice and study see his way to success at the turgets. And any lady who will pro-vide herself with a gentleman who has accomplished this much, vide herself with a gentleman who has teconaphismor this mann, can uthin the same result in about one-tenth of the time it took him to do so. Those who complain that Ford's theory of alming is unintelligible to them, have but to secure a copy of the new edition of "How to Train in Archery," by Mesers. Maurice and Will H. Thompson, wherein Ford's theory of niming is presented. simple and concise form.

in a simple and concise form.

Were our bows and arrows our weapons of war or of the chase;
were we dependent on them for our safety or our sustenance,
well might we hall the inventor of any contrivance which might enable us to use them with greater ease or certainty-a cross-bow onnote us to use those with greater tasse of calling a constitution with globe sights and hair trigger might be most acceptable if no gun were obtainable—but using them only in pursuance of a reflaced, healthful, manly, merry pastime, as a rest of skill let us maintain the dignity of the sport in every particular, making no compromise with the riflemen, with whom we do not pre ad to compete in point of accuracy, and adopting none of their

tend to compete in point or accuracy, and adopting from our deci-appliances as substitutes for our physical and mental vigor.

The advantages of any of these modern shifts, as Ascham might have called them, as to increasing the scores of the expert, are here assumed, but not admitted. And it may be well to add that nero assumed, our to admitted. And it and it all such shifts, of whatever character, whether alming by a pin on the bow hand or marks on the string, should be, and undoubtedly will be, like the peep sight, forever burred when occasion may require it. The glove and brace are serviceable only as a protection to the wrist and fingers.

rotection to the wrist and lingers.
Surely it is needless to exputiate upon the assertion that these nodern contrivances for obviating the difficulties that obtain in trehery, not only lessen the possibilities of skill in the archer and narrow the gap between the expert and the muff, but do viocee to all gratee as well. Imagine the Apollo Belvidere griping in arrow-holder and squinting through a peep sight. modern contrivance archery, not only

F. H. WALWORTH.

HE APPROVES THE PEEP-SIGHTS .- Bethel, Maine, July 24th .-HE APPROVES THE PEET-SHIRTS.—Profile, another sum and Editor Forest and Stream:—I see by your last issue that the National Archery Convention have set themselves against the new peep-sights, presumably because it gave them too great advantages and left too little for skill. If that is their point, may I vantages and let too futte of sail. It mis a deal pools only respectfully inquire why they do not recommend to our rifferent the abolition of graduated sights and wind gauges in intermational contests? If the thing gives too great accuracy (?), increase the range to 125 or 150 yards; but don't say that because the bow the range to the or my artes; but our easy that because the now has been in principle a long stick with a string across list chord from the time of Abraham, so It must be to the end of time. Who were heard of a rifleman that advocated about ranges and un-sighted rifles? Yet I fail to see the difference between that and the attitude of the Convention. YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-ARROW:

It will be remembered that the peep sight was discussed at Buffalo, the other day. Mr. Weston introduced for consideration a It will be remembered that the peep sight was discussed at Buffalo, the other day. Mr. Weston introduced for consideration a resolution that the archery peep-sight be burred for the meeting. This led to a long debate upon the justice of permitting the "peep-sight" to be used at the tournament of the week, and upon the advisability of recognizing it as a fair and legitimate did to the archer in obtaining his aim. The majority of the speakers were strongly opposed to the device in question, and Mr. Burnham moved, as an amendment to Mr. Weston's resoluon, that the "peep-sight be forever barred from the tournaments of the association." Mr. Burnha and the resolution adopted as amended.

NEW YORK OF SPHYTEN DUVYIL.-Smuten Duneil, New York City, July 24th.—A match between the teams of the Duyvil Archery Club and of the New York Archery Club York City, was shot at Spuyten Duyvil Saturday, July 24th. The wing are the scores of the match :-

NEW YORK ARCHERY CLUB W. Auten, Jr..... 13-57 A. Frazer...... 11-27

| Or. A. B. De Luna. 10- 20 Dr. H. T. Elliot. 5- 13 L. R. Hill 5- 13 Geo. D. Pond 6- 22 | 10- 05 | 13 - 128 | 28-217 |
|---|--|----------|-----------|
| | 10- 32 | 13 - 53 | 28-98 |
| | 8- 28 | 15 - 75 | 28-116 |
| | 11- 37 | 20 - 80 | 37-139 |
| Grand totals | | | 265-1,166 |
| F. Apgur. 20 - 82 | $\begin{array}{c} 20 - 92 \\ 25 - 119 \\ 21 - 87 \\ 19 - 83 \\ 18 - 74 \\ 18 - 62 \end{array}$ | 23-103 | 63-277 |
| H. W. Hayden 23 - 111 | | 27-137 | 75-367 |
| G. H. Johnson 15 - 61 | | 23-109 | 59-257 |
| A. G. Johnson 22 82 | | 25-138 | 69-303 |
| J. R. Whiting II - 41 | | 28-116 | 57-231 |
| J. R. Sergeant 9 - 39 | | 27-127 | 51-228 |

| 77 | hirty arrows at 40 yards hirty arrows at 50 yards hirty arrows at 60 yards | | | . , | | ٠. | | | | | ٠, | | ٠. | 216 |
|----|--|------|------|-----|------|----|------|---|-------|--|----|--|----|-----|
| | Total, ninety arrows, valu On July 8th, he scored, 231, | | | | ٠. | | | : | ٠ | | | | | 624 |

on any sun, no scoreu, 301, 206, 100-000.

—The Oritini Archers have just received from one of their members, Col. Frank Brandreth, a very handsome medal, to be shot for at the York Round at their monthly meetings. It is of solid gold and represents an archery target with its gay colors in

solid gold and represents an archery larger van its gay cooles in conamel, surrounded by a harrel wreath, two arrows crossed on top of the target and suspended by gold chains to a double bar. INDIAN ARCHERY—Baird, Sheaft Conty, Cul.—Ahong our games at the Pishery on the last 4th of July was included an archery most by the native Indians of this region—most of them wild Indians of the mountains unable to speak our language. wild Indians of the mountains unable to speak our language. I inclose the target which they made. It is a target mane by actual Indians, in an Indian country, with bows and arrows of their own making, such as they have been accustomed to shoot their game with for centuries in the wild canyons of the northern Sierras. I send you the target thinking that you might possibly like to compare it with the shooting of white men.

compare it with the shooting of white men.
The best scores were as follows: -Cambell's Jin 30, Jim Mitchell 24, Uncle John 24, Campbell's John 21. The bullsaye counting
5, the first ring 4, the next 3, outside the outer ring but in the

a, the first ring 5, the first 5 works the court ring out in the paper 2, outside the paper, nothing.

I have in my possession the tooth of a grizzly bear, which was killed by one of the fudans whose shots are in the inclosed target, with the same kind of bow and arrow which he used on the jet was reconstruction. The parameters Stork.



A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVA-TION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR REGREATION AND STUDY!

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-47-

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TERMS, POUR DOLLARS A VIIAR STRUTTLY IN ADVANCE.

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ensient advertisements must be accompanied with the r they will not be inserted.

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Journal of the state of the state of an immoral character be received on any terms.

Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with a califoral notice calling attention thereto, and seeding market of to us, will receive the Potenses and servands or one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1880,

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing good faith, and be addressed to Forest and Stream Publishing We cannot not be regarded.

Monoprous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts. Secretaries of Chubs and Associations are urped to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions. Secretaries of their movements and transactions. The properties of the secretaries of their movements and transactions. We cannot be read with propriety in the bone circle. We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

That supplied by American News Company.

PURCHASE OF CARROLL ISLAND,-One of the most renowned shooting grounds for canvas-back ducks is Carroll Island in Chesapeake Bay, not far from the mouth of Gunpowder Creek, and but 14 miles from Baltimore This island has an area of 1,200 acres, and the extent of the shore is 10 miles. In season it is the resort of multitudes of ducks, including, in the order of their arrival in these waters, teal, black-heads, canvas-backs and red-heads. The teal appear about the 1st of October, and two weeks later the larger fowl put in an appearance. The excellence of the feed and its abundance make this a favorite resort for the birds. The celery, the tea-weed and other plants which grow in the brackish water, and on which ducks delight to feed, grow here in the greatest profusion, and attract the fowl from far and near.

Carroll's Island belonged originally to the old Carroll estate, and more recently to William Slater. Many attempts to purchase it have been made by shooting clubs, and we believe that \$100,000 was at one time offered for it and refused. The shooting privileges have been rented in previous years for \$3,000 per annum.

We understand that this property has just been bought by an association of twenty gentlemen, of whom ten are New Yorkers, five Philadelphians, and five residents of Each member has subscribed \$2,500, as an admission fee, and the deeds have this week been delivered to the association. Many improvements are to be made on the island, and a new club-house built.

The shooting is principally point shooting and bar shooting, and those who are familiar with the conformation of the island will appreciate the excellence of the sport that the owners of the island are likely to have this fall. The bags made here average from twenty-five to fifty birds to the gun on shooting days.

A DISGRACEFUL SQUABBLE. - In the quarrel between the agents of the Sharps and Ballard Rifle Companies, as reported by cable from England, the travelers for both companies have enacted rather a shameful part. might have been thought that both men would have cared more about the success of the team than they did for the few dollars difference between the prize each wanted and the one he got ; but any one who credited them with so much patriotism and liberal feeling did them a manifest injustice.

From beginning to end the exhibition of the American Rifle Advertising Team has been such as to cause Americans to wish that some of its members were citizens of any other country than the United States.

THE HALFORD-HYDE MATCH. S ERVED them right" was the general verdict when

the cable announced on Saturday last that the squad of shooters gathered together by Gun-Agent Hyde had been defeated on Wimbledon common by an equal number of small-bore celebrities from that side. this match was first suggested and so industriously misrepresented by its projector as an international match, the Forest and Stream has been vigilant in declaring its true character. Defeat was predicted by us, simply because from the very nature of its composition those elements which have gone to make the victories of previous and bona fide American teams were wanting in this nondescript company. They were either self-appointed, or possibly, what is worse, hired for the work. The team, if it can be so dignified, had no recognized head, and discipline was at the lowest ebb. The team had no backing from this side the ocean, and whatever of importance attached to it was in the possible mischief it could accomplish in breaking down the prestige which had grown up about American rifle doings here and in Great Britain. The match itself was of no moment whatever; nothing depended upon it : the Palma does not change hands ; it was not a championship contest; and having defeated eight Americans by a score which has never been surpassed at Wimbledon, Sir Henry Halford wins merely the empty honor of having carried off the victory from nobody in particular. Had Messrs, Hyde and Halford carried out their original programme of having a bit of a private match, in which each should be assisted by three gentlemen of his choice, nobody would have aught to say about it. The Forest and Stream would probably have said not a word about the immaterial event, beyond a ten line report of the scores. But, swelling with conceit, the manager of the match had worked it up to an offensive prominence under false pretenses. The Board of Direc tors here did a very dignified and proper thing in ignoring any direct allusion to the match, and providing against the contingency of having the official Irish-American contest of 1880 mixed up in any way with this miserable mushroom match. If it is not understood on the other side by the British National Rifle Association and its members that Hyde had not a scintilla of authority to act as a representative American, it has not been for want of outspoken utterances from this side. There seems to have been an apprehension on the part of the public that the match was nationally insignificant, for the cable informs us that the spectators were but a handful, and that the affair passed off with supreme dreariness, without enthusiasm of any sort until, at the finish, Capt. Halford began the usual talk about "our cousins from the New World," etc. Hyde, in responding, seemed to have some appreciation of the cause of his collapse, and struck the key-note of his opponent's success, and made a confession of his own preliminary care lessness when he said that the British team discipline had won them the battle.

It does not appear that there was any special mishap coming in to throw the Hyde team so far in the shade. The day was palpably good, and the weather conditions not unfavorable, else why the superb score of the British team. The marking was fair and just, and the Amer icans got all they earned; but with far finer weapons in their hands, they were whipped in a disgraceful manner by men to whom they should have given the closest sort of a struggle, and according to all precedents have shown a clean pair of heels. If everybody who should read or hear of the match could be made to understand precisely its real insignificance as an international contest, no special harm would result, and the press of America very generally understands the situation ; but in Great Britain, now that victory has inclined that way, much stress will no doubt be laid on the "International" character of the If our friends over the water find any satisfaccontest. tion in this, they are abundantly welcome to it; but they must remember, in their congratulation, that America is still the champion, and so long as the Palma remains on this side of the ocean they cannot claim championship

The mere accident of similarity of numbers in the make-up of the team, and of the distances fired over permits comparisons to be made with Elcho Shield contest scores, and by this test the work of the British team stands out very well. Sir Henry Halford has had the first chance of showing that the lessons of his defeat at Creedmoor, in 1877, have not been thrown away. The men were capitally squadded, and the steadiest sort of work is shown in the detailed list of scores. The men had caught the idea from the genuine American teams of former years, of each giving the cue to his follower at the same target. Had the Hyde men been able to do the same there would have been one of the finest long-range contests on record, and a score to have beaten the British one must needs have been very fine indeed.

The match, such as it was, will not be without its good fruits. It may teach American riflemen that they are not invincible, as indeed they are very far from being as individual shots. The reliance placed by all good team captains thus far on a good team discipline has not been a mis-placed one. There was need of it at all times, and in the

future more even than in the past. What our American riflemen are without it, Gun-Agent Hyde has most thoroughly demonstrated. Sir Henry Halford may take heart now in his promised work of bringing a band over for the Palma match next year. That match of 1881 will be more nearly a trial of men than any we have yet had. The Britishers have caught our secret of team organization. They have taken careful observation of our weapons, and are not a whit behind us now as rifle makers. Nothing now remains but a test of men, and this we are likely to have next time, when the record will be resumed from the point where it was dropped in 1877. though the interim has been given up to such by-play as walk-over matches and gun-agent farces.

THE RISE IN SEAMANSHIP.

HE prize for seamanship, or "neatness" in the keep and outfit for the year, offered to its members by the San Francisco Yacht Club, has been awarded to the sloop Annie, Capt. Jabez Howes. She is thoroughly equipped in every respect, as one might suppose from the experience of her owner as a ship captain. Reside handsome furniture, bright paint, smooth sides and brasswork throughout, her boatswain's and navigator's department are fully supplied with all the requisites of a Binnacle taffrail, log and lead, charts, long cruise. mathematical instruments, sailing directions, barometer, life preservers, fenders, watch tackles, storm gear and sails, ship's library, signal codes, side lights, deck and riding lights, night signals, oil-skins, fog horn, scrubbing gear, boats and fittings, racing sails and spars. housing topmast, taut rigging, eyes leathered, chafing gear, rope ends hitched and grafted, ample ground tackle, kedge and spare anchor, pumps and plumbing, galley and fittings, sailmakers' and carpenters' supplies, tarpaulins, skylights and hatch covers, all these, and the multitude of lesser things which go to make up a sailor's yacht, were found aboad the Annie sloop in regular "ship-shape and Bristol fashion." Of course, skipper Howes would have had his beauty in thorough trim anyhow, prize or no prize, but the attention drawn to his craft, and the manner of her keep, will induce members of the San Francisco Yacht Club to cut their jibs accordingly, save on the beer and grog, and put their money into a tidy ship instead. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club and the Salem Bay Yacht Club have followed suit, and we venture to assure large results from their action in a season or two, for if there is one thing we are more deficient in than another in our New York squadrons it is in a seamantike outfit of our yachts. We have been absorbed almost entirely with attempts at great speed, and every other feature of the sport has been allowed to remain neglected. We guarantee that not one yachtsman out of three can "box the compas," not one out of six can "mark the lead line," and not one out of a hundred can "work a day's reckoning." This is not said altogether in disparagement of our amateur tars, but rather with a view to calling their attention to matters wherein we are still sorely deficient. So many yachtsmen are annually new to the sport that they are naturally lacking in all that calls for time, experience or study to acquire; but from the well-known adaptibility of Americans to anything they undertake in earnest, we argue that a few years more will work a great change for the better, especially when we once have some sort of standards set up as an example to follow. Hence, we have been foremost among our contemporaries in advocating everything that seemed to drive us nearer to the desired goal, and we would like to see other clubs fall into line with those mentioned in devoting a portion of the year's prize money to something else than racing—to rewards for seamanship, for the greatest number of days underway, for the best kept log, for improvements and useful devices in rig, or fittings, or, generally, for the display of superior efficiency in any of the principal features, the attainment and spread of which would promote the interests of the sport.

-A Long Island negro last week mistook a boy's head for a woodchuck and shot at it, killing the boy. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental shooting. It should at least have censured the man for culpable carelessness. This is not the first instance of the kind on Too many men and boys have been shot because record. the shooter thought that they were wild animals. A wholesome disciplining of the responsible parties would have a salutary effect.

The man who does not know the difference between a boy's head and a woodchuck has no business with a gun, and the gunner who discharges his rifle in the woods at what he supposes to be a deer, but which proves to be a man, ought to be kept at home and not allowed to go into the woods. The simple possession and handling of firearms appear to deprive some men of common sense; they become crazy to shoot, and in this condition are subject to all sorts of hallucinations, in which they behold all manner of familiar woodland objects as game walking. Happily much of the supposed game turns out to be blackened stumps, dark rocks and fallen logs; occasion

ally the mistake is more serious, and human life is sacrificed to their rashness.

To the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" class of fire-arm handlers, must be added the "thought-it-was-a-woodchuck" variety; and the man or woman who values his or her life, will do well to give both of these dangerous classes a very wide berth.

-Mr. Frank Lord, the well-known expert in off-hand pistol shooting, sailed for Europe last Saturday. We have already described in the FOREST AND STREAM Some of Mr. Lord's very entertaining and really remarkable feats, with exhibitions of which he is always willing to favor his friends. To his programme have recently been added several new shots, one of which consists in cut-ting in twain with his bullet a card thrown up edgewise. Some of these new accomplishments will no doubt surprise even those of his European friends who are familiar with his former shots.

We should add that Mr. Lord is, in the strictest sense of the word, a gentleman amateur, who practices this form of recreation from pure love of the sport, and in thus jealously guarding his skill from all taint of other motives is deserving of the highest credit,

In these days of "professionalism," it is refreshing to see a man who owns fast horses enjoy their steed and take pride in their performances without pitting them on the race course for a money purse; a man who can glory in the strength of his body without rushing on to the sawdust track; and a man who has the quick eye and the steady aim to excel in pistol shooting without posing before the public for gate money and prizes.

-The paper published to-day on Grouse Shooting in the Northwest is timely. The writer has been long enough in the field to claim a practical knowledge of what he talks about.

GREENE SMITH.-Greene Smith, known throughout the United States as a sportsman and naturalist, died at his home in Peterboro last Friday morning, July 23d, aged thirty-nine years.

The announcement will be received without surprise but with none the less of regret by his numerous friends. to whom it has long been known that recovery from his disease, consumption, was impossible.

With this brief note of Mr. Smith's death, we leave until next week a more extended sketch of his life, particularly that side of it by which he was best known to our readers as a devoted follower of field sports and an enthusiastic collector of birds.

The Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club, of S rracuse, held a special meeting last Saturday and adopt d these resolutions :-

WHEREAS, Greene Smith, a loved and loving brother. h and friend, at a time when manhood's morning almos : reaches noon, and while the shadows are still falling toward the West, by an act of Providence, whose ways are wondrous and ps it flading out, was taken from amongst rs and from this "beautift tworld," as he often used to describe it, and we, his friends, here a sembled feeling it, not only our duty, but our sacred privilego, i) express

our feelings upon this occasion,

Resolved, That in the death of Greene Smith we are again re-Resolved, that in the death of Greene smith we are again reminded of the uncertainty of the duration of life and of the reality of death.

Resolved, That in the deceased we knew a genial and faithful

friend, and although born of illustrious parentage, receiving an education by study and travels, aided by a liberal acquic ement of wealth and position, which fell to his lot, yet always us slish, upright in all his intercourse with his fellow men, and hor orable in

all things.

Resolved, That we deeply sympatize with his widow an I surviv-

Reseased, That we deeply sympathes with its whow an surviv-ing relatives in this, the bour of their affliction.
Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the 3yracuse appers, and a copy forwarded to the bereived widow.
Resolved, That the President appoint three members of this club to attend the tuneral of the deceased at Peterboro on the 20th

instant. Messrs. F. E. Carroll, Thomas Kimber, Jr., and Charles

R. Wright were appointed a committee to at end the funeral. The Central City Sportsmen's Club also passed a series of resolutions as follows :-

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from earth Greene Smith, just as he was reaching the prime of man

earth Greene Smith, just as he was reacoing the prime of man-hood, with his faculties developed and his intellectrin its ripest vigor, and Whereas, The members of this organization cherish with the fondest recollection the remembrance of his genial ways, his kindly heart and his unselfish spirit, recalling with unmeasured sadness the many bright hours spent in the company of one of Nature's noblemen, who was an enthusiast over Nature's leveli-

ness, and
WHERLAS, This association has had many evidences of the generosity, the public spirit and the deep interest taken by our departed brother in pastimes which in common we have enjoyed,

practed brother in pastinnes which in common we have enloyed, therefore, be it Ress/leaf. That the members of the Central City Sportsmen's Club have learned with inexpressible sadness of the death of our departed brother, who was a member of this orcanization. We desire to give expression to our appreciation of his conspicuous faients, his large heart which was ever charitable where charity was needed, and his bright and genial ways which illumined his pathway in life and which reflected their smekine and brightness upon his follow-men, making them better for having known him.

Resolved, That this association can never forget our departed friend, who shared the pleasure, and bore like bruit of the trails that beset it, and whose princely heart was never happy unless in doing good to his fellow-men.

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted wife of our departed wother our deepest sympathy in her bereavement and her her

to accept this inadequate tribute to the sterling worth of a man who was the noblest of them all. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to attend the fun-

al at Peterboro, on Monday, July 26th, at 5 P.M., and a copy

of the proceedings be furnished to the press.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the above preamble and

resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Greene Smith.

The committee appointed were: Howard Soule, Frank

B. Klock, Lucius Moses, R. W. Jones, James Geddes, J. P. Brumelkamn.

The following letter was transmitted by the President of the New York State Association, of which Mr. Smith was, in the years before his sickness, a most active member, and in 1877 the President :--

BROOKLAN, July 25th Mrs. Greene Smith:-

Dear Madam: It is with extreme regret that the sad announ ment of your husband's death is received. My personal acquaintance with him, though brief, was such as to endear him to me. The irreparable loss sustained by true sportsmen caunot be properly expressed in the space of this communication. Believe me that the intelligence will cause profound sorrow among the many members of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, who were intimate with him and were cog-nizant of his personal worth, work and acquirements. Scattered, as they are, throughout the State, no formal action can be taken by the Club delegates until thoannual meeting in 1881, when suitable measures will be adopted to perpetuate his memory while, on behalf of that Association as its President, and personally tendering you heartfelt sympathy and condoience in your bereavement, permit me to subscribe myself, with very great respect, sincerely yours, ABEL CROOK

GAME PROTECTION.

THE CONNECTICUT WOODCOCK LAW. -The Stamford, Conn., Advocate takes issue with those who think the game law of that State is not observed as it should be, Commenting on the subject it forcibly says :-

Commenting on the subject it forcibly says:—
In the first place, we don't admit for a moment the game law prohibiting the shooting of summer woodcock is a dead letter. It certainly is not in this section of the State, and if it is in and around Hartford, it is not the fault of the law, but the sportsmen (?) themselves. If the sportsmen of Hartford are willing to be overrun with market shooters and "pot hunters" out of season, they must of course have "poor picking" in the fall; but wo doubt very much if such men as Robinson, Bestor and others whom we might name, will admit that the law is a dead letter of that it is not a good and wholesome one. In the second place, the old law permitting the killing of woodcock on and after July 4th was the most abused law ever allowed to stand on our statute books, for more reasons than we have room to give here. All decency rebels ever allowed to stand on our statute books, for more reasons than we have room to give here. All decency rebels against it, for the sake of man and beast, to say nothing about the destruction of the poor, half-grown birds. To go back to the barbarous times of summer shooting would be a long stride from the path of progress. The whole sporting fraternity is crying out against it, and it has been forever abolished in many States beside this State, and it is the opinion of all thinking naturalists and sportsmen that if we wish to exterminate the noblest game bird in the world, continue the summer shooting of woodcock. No. The sportsmen of Connecticut know their best interest, and will never consent to go back to summer shooting. Show us the man who will claim that there would be any sport in hunting woodcock du their best interest, and will never consent to go back to summer shooting. Show us the man who will claim that there would be any sport in hunting woodcock during the present month, while the thermometer stands at nearly ninety every day, when after the birds are bagged the chances are they would spoil before the return home. Is that sport? Is it not more like a crime? In the third place, the law in New York is on until September, and works well. The "pot hunters" may not like it, but are they the sportsmen of the great State of New York? We think not. If "many of the sportsmen of New York think a mistake was made in extending the time from July to September," let us know who they are. Give us the names of the "leading sportsmen" of that or another State, who will not say the law is a grand, good and common sense one, and for every such name we will furnish scores who do."

When the local press maintain this position on came

When the local press maintain this position on game and game laws, the work of game protection will be accomplished. This has the ring; it is sound, and we hope to hear more of it.

to hear more of it.

A PROPOSED PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—New York, July 22d.—Editor Forest and Stream:—I have been talking over a plan with a number of fellow sportsmen, whereby we may be enabled to establish an Association which will protect game in the vicinity of New York. We all know that the Society for the Protection of Game, in New York City, does its work faithfully and well, but in the neighborhood of New York, on Long Island, in New Jersey, and other localities where we are in the habit of looking for game and fish, there is no, or at least very little, protection—especially, perhaps, where the West Jersey Game Society has control. Farmers and residents generally do not wish to complain of their neighbors, and are afraid to get the ill-will of poachers; beside which, it takes time and money to bring these offenders to justice. My plan is as follows: Let a central association be formed in New York; members can be from any locality, and a suitable reward be offered, not \$5 nor \$10, but \$25 or \$50, for evidence sufficient to procure conviction, and also the club to see that the individuals are properly prosecuted. If such an association was known to exist, and poachers found they were relentlessly prosecuted, poaching would be at a discount very quickly. It is useless to look for aid from State associations; they, as we know, have neither the time nor inclination. It seems to me such an organization ought to have a hundred or two hundred members residing at and around New York, and an assessment of \$5 each would be sufficient to start with. Let those who are in carmest send in their names, and we will call a meeting and organize at once.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Kennebunk, Me., July 24th.—We

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Kennebunk, Me., July 24th.—We received our quota of migratory quail in good condition, and released them in such localities in our vicinity as

seemed to us best fitted for them. The result of such an experiment was the general topic of conversation, not only among sportsmen, but the farmers, store-keepers, and in fact everybody suddenly discovered that they were interested in the migratory qual. Reports were received daily of the birds being seen somewhere, until it really got to be Indicrous to have some thick-headed fellow, who didn't know a sparrow from a blue jay, insist that he had seen a quall several times in his garden or cow yard. 'O, yes, it was a quail; he know it was a quail, because he had never seen a bird like it before, when it was probably some bird common in this vicinity; but yet never having noticed the bird before, he thought it must be some new species, and therefore quail. However, the quail nested quite soon after they were released, and have laid from eight to ten eggs in nests that have been disvovered; in some cases they have already hatched, and out of the nest; some are still on the nest. There has been but one case of loss that has come to my knowledge, that of a bird being run over by a nowing machine while on the nest covering the eggs. You can hear them at most any time in the day, but to see them is quite another thing; yet I have heard of their coming about the buildings of the farmers and feeding. Although some of the birds have wandered long distances from where they were released, yet they seem to have generally remained near the localities where they were turned loose. We hope that next year will bring them back to us in

loose.

We hope that next year will bring them back to us in goodly numbers, and then we shall know that with us G.C. L. the experiment is a success.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN AUGUST.

Woodcock, Philohela minor.
Black-bellled plover, ox-cyc,
Squalarnah helvelica.
Ring plover, Æpjalitis semipatmatis.
Stilt, or long-shanks, Himanic,
pus nigricolik.

pus nigricallis, ed-bring downtcher, Vellow-shanks, Totanus flaripes, ed-broasted snipe, downtcher, Action of the Macrarhamphus griscus,

*This enumeration s general, and is in condict with many of he State laws. "Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover,

sundpiper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group Linneala, or shore birds.

Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after Aug. 15th.

—Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

GROUSE SHOOTING IN THE NORTHWEST.

Roberts Shoother Refine Annual vacation in the Northwest, preferring the fresh prairie breezes to a crowded hotel, and the freedom of camp life to the conventional restraints of a modern watering place. Each season he has there net with Eastern sportsmen in constantly increasing numbers, and as a stranger's first shooting trip to that region is rarely one of unqualified success it will, perhaps, not be amiss to offer a few suggestions on the subject. It may be accepted as a general truth, in all kinds, of humanity, that mere skill with the gun is not in itself sufficient to insure a good bag of game, and this principle applies with peculiar force in grouse shooting. The most indifferent shot will bring down his birds easily enough when he has the good fortune to find them, but grouse

applies with peculiar force in grouse shooting. The most indifferent shot will bring down his birds easily enough when he has the good fortune to find them, but grouse are not to he met with in every wheat stubble and along the margin of every slough "as thick as chickens in a barn yard." On the contrary, even in the best grouse region in America (Sonthern Minnesota, Northwest fowa and Eastern Dacotah) it is common enough for well-equipped sportsmen to beat over miles of good-looking country without getting a point or starting a feather. There is an abundance of game, but the country is vast, and none but a practiced eye can pick out the "likely places" with any sort of precision. Nor are there any royal rules for the guidance of the uninitiated. An old hunter, for instance, mounts the buggy seat, sweeps the lorizon and directs the driver to some swale, or ridge, or slough, or stubble. But there are a hundred such places within view, and when you ask why he selects that particular one he can only reply: "It's a likely looking spot for 'em." Were he to justify his impression by assigning specific reasons and going into details, he would neerly mystify himself and noislead you. He generalizes, unconsciously, perhaps, but almost unerringly, just as an Indian generalizes a feint trail, or an old banker an accommodation bill.

And this will explain the wide diversity of opinion that the sure of the sure

izes, unconsciously, perhaps, but almost unerringly, just as an Indian generalizes a feint trail, or an old banker an accommodation bill.

And this will explain the wide diversity of opinion which prevails in regard to the most suitable dogs for grouse-nunting. If the sportsuan proposes to beat up the whole country, he must have bold, wide-ranging dogs, with high speed and great bottom—well-musteded pointers, if their feet are good, or the pointer dropper, or, best of all, the Irish setter. But if the hunter has a fair knowledge of the game and its haunts; if he can pick out the choice bits of country with reasonable accuracy, then a steady, fine nosed, close ranger will prove serviceable enough—a. Gordon, for instance, or even a good, stanch dog who is far past his prime and almost useless for general purposes.

On his first visit to the prairies an Eastern sportsman generally takes out his best qualid eg; and it is scarcely too much to say that the animal's merit will exactly mark the degree of his owner's disappointment. A half-broken puppy, which has been worked a little on quali with older dogs, will generally acquit himself reasonably well on grouse. True, he beats with a perplexed uncertainty, sometimes timid and sometimes bold, but he has at least been taught to back his superiors, and will seldom run in. Above all, not much is expected from him, and when he tremblingly makes a cronching point, and holds it, his achievement is looked upon as heng full of hope and promise. But, ahas! it is far otherwise with your main dependence—stanch old Ponto, Ponto is your lavorite. You have worked him for five seasons, and each year your fongue has grown more vasions, and each year your fongue has grown more vasions, and each year your fongue has grown more wanted and each year your fongue has grown more wanted and make pendence, and with a near-clous nose—a dog who knows his duties and glories in the knowledge. See with what freedom

he quart'-its on the breeze. Observe the sweeping flow and sir nous grace of his lithe gallop. Note his perfect poise, and his nigh-ord nonchalance. Why, there is an air of distorated self-reliance in the very lashing of his 'ail. See, with a sudden swirl he turns on the wind, and for a moment stands like a shape of bronze. And now, with head up and muscles tense and eyes glazed, he draws on his quarry with the noiseless glide of a pursuing fate. Fifty yards, a hundred, a hundred and fifty (Diana! what a nose b), two hundred yards, if it's a foot. Suddenly, some twenty yards ahead, a fine covey whirls into the air and sails for adistant corn field. Poor Ponto! He droops his flag and turns toward you with a rueful countenance, quite chopfallen. You haven't the heart to seproach him, but give him a cheery word and bid him fry again. No use. He grows worse and worse—circles, flushes, chases with desperate speed, and finally comes to heel looking crushed, humiliated, woe-begone. There is something uncanny about those big quail; something he cannot understand. You send him forth again, with a grave "stoady," and steady it is, for he stands to gophers, saids larks warder. moles terrains. cannot understand. You send him forth again, with a grave "steady," and steady it is, for he stands to gophers, field larks, snakes, moles, terrapins; anything, everything. After awhile he begins to do moderately well, in a pottering sort of way, but nevermore will he be the bold, free, dashing quall dog that he once was. Meantine the puppy is improving by the hour, and when you return East he will work better on quail than will poor, demoralized Ponto—not that he will show the snap and precision of your old favorite, but he will do good, cautious work, and close in freely enough as you gammanch.

snap and precision of your local harders, after he will do good, cautious work, and close in freely enough as you approach.

If you would have a dog work well on both quail and grouse, by all means break him on grouse first, training him to hold his point on the first seent. True, he may be grouse-broken on quail if you are content to hunt him alone; but you have no right, and indeed you will find it difficult to make him stand fast to his own find when other trained dogs are allowed to draw past him. Perhaps the best grouse range for the coming season will be found in Southwest Minnesota, taking the belt of country lying between the Southern Minnesota Railroad and the fowa line, and working westward to the eastern boundary of Dacotah. This is a magnificent region of fertle prairie, interspersed with lakes and sloughs which begin to fill with water-fowl toward the close of September. It is now accessible by the recent western extension of the Southern Minnesota road, which was opened last fall. This country has been surveyed and marked by quarter sections into minute topographical classifications, the object being to denote the character and lay of land to intending settlers, but the maps are of great utility to the sportsman, enabling him to follow the game ranges, no matter whether his quest be for grouse or water-fowl. These topographical maps can probably be obtained from John C. Easton, Esq., Lanesboro, Minn. At least, they were prepared under his direction, and he is an accommodating gentleman and a keen sportsman—a man of superb executive ability, President of the Kest.

In regard to guns, of course each sportsman has views West.

the West.

In regard to guns, of course each sportsman has views of his own. English visitors and gentlemen from the East usually bring something light, and during the early part of the season a saven nounder does well enough. But, as usually bring something light, and during the earry part of the season a seven pounder does well enough. But, as the season advances, and the grouse get wild, and the ducks and geese begin to come in, mere skill must yield to weight of metal. The man who drops live drachins of powder into his choked 10 will have the big bar.

WAU-ZEE.

Another correspondent, writing from West Point, Cummings County, Nebraska, says:

Cummings County, Nebraska, says:—
Prairie chickens are now as big asquail, and will soon be ready to kill. Elkhorn Valley cannot be surpassed for chicken hunting; they are here by the thousands, and sportsmen come from Chicago in the season by hundreds to hunt them. We also have plenty of snipe, plover and quail in their season, and quite a number of deer in the winter; there are numerous hotels in the valley, and good board can be had for 84 per week. Ducks and geese are abundant in the spring, and take it all in all sportsmen will not regret a visit to the Elkhorn Valley. It is reached by the Chicago and North Western Roliroza, 'viat, Missouri Valley to Frentont, then up the valley by the Elkhorn Valley Railroad. horn Valley Railroad.

Montana Game Fields .- Burn's Ranch, Montana, MONTANA GAME FIELDS.—Burn's Ranch, Montana, July 13th.—In this place there is plenty of antelope, white tail, and some black tail. Elk and buffale can be found in a radius of twenty miles. The latter will be along the river (Yellowstone) in about four weeks, but the elk always stay back in the hilts. As soon as the bullberries are ripic (September) the hears will commence to show themselves. This place is fifty miles from Fort Butford, and can be reached either by stage or by river. The fare from Bismarck is \$15. As a hunting ground it cannot be beaten. Horses can be hired or bought at low figures. Guides and house accommodations can be found along the river is most any place. Persons coming into figures. Guides and house accounting the river in most any place. Persons comu along the river in most any place. Persons comu this country will find a shot gun to be a valuable a fact hered game. Persons coming into

New York.—Corthandt.—The Cortland Shooting Club are seeing to the protection of game in their neigh-borhood, and this year the prospects for fall shooting (ruffed grouse and woodcock) are unusually promising. We hope to see the Cortland Club at Brooklyn next year.

IS TRAP SHOOTING CRUEL?

WALKERTON, Ont. Editor Forest and Stream :-

for porest that stream (=-'that is sport? You don't mean to say you enjoy the agony of little fish fastened to the hook, or the pain of the pigeon dying t leaves the trap? Yet certain it is that shooting glass balls or as it leaves the tran? asking lish in a net five no such pleasure as killing the fish and the bird with rod and gun. It is not the skill required which show gives the pleasure. Man and all predatory animals seem to be instinctively cruci, and if so the gratification of the passion within proper bounds is not wrong. Then what are proper bounds? Are we only to lish and shoot that we may cat? Pshaw! that is pot-hunting, discussing, deserving of the contempt of all true sportsmon. The fact is, on this question men form and exthat is potening obscusting a user and or a contemporal ac-true sportsion. The fact is, on this question men form and ex-press opinions which are saily at variance. For instance, if a lot of boyses the dogs on a cut we all condemn their cruelty, al-though the eat is a predatory animal, whose chief delight is to

catch and torture the poor little mouse. Yet when we see field of huntsmen in brilliant searlet and mounted on splendld horses galloping over the country at the risk not only of their own necks, but their horses also, with a pack of hounds chasing own necks, but their horses also, with a pack of nounce consume the fox, we never think it proper to speak of cruelty. Yet where is the difference in looking on "this picture and on this?" Then a man "goos a-shooting," fires into a flock of birds, kills perhaps one or two and wounds a half a dozen, which fly off to their coverts and die miserably or become food for hawks; and which the coverts and die miserably or become food for hawks; and who thinks of the crueity? Yet when a man fires at a single bird ou of a trap and only kills or wounds the bird he fired at, we have of a trap and only kills or wounds the bird he fired at, we have a howl from the humane man which really makes one shudder and stop to think whether or not one deserves to be condemned for it. If it pleases a man to catch or breed a bird, to put it into a trap and shoot at it, why should he not do it? The religion of the Anglo-Saxon forbids it not, and nature asserts it to be right. If we had not the cruel instinct we could not live. The Indian would still occupy this continent, for it was cruel in the whites to detail the property of the could be a supported by the country of the property of the support of the cruel in the whites to detail the country in th drive him from his home and occupy it. Yet will any man say i was wrong? No; for it is following the rule of nature—the weaker goes to the wall—"the survival of the fittest." The box crucker goes to the world path is naturally as he easts. "To step aside and let the reptile live" is the result of education, and we don't object to any one cultivating it in himself to the hizbest non to object to any one equivating it in minsor, to the discossiplicity but we do object to an interference with legitimate sport by people who object to one and not another equally cruel act.

When our laws compel us to destroy animal life only in the most painless method-to chloroform the ox instead of using the polaxe-we will admit the consistency of our "Prevention of Cruelt sac-we will admit the consistency of our Prevention of Crushy, to Animals" man, and quit shooting birds either at trap or otherwise. No doubt but that we all try to deceive ourselves into the belief that we take no delight in being cruel, but it is deception belief that we take no using in room, in only, for man is naturally cruel and takes pleasure in it.

Gunner,

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 15th.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

That trap shooting bears but poor comparison with the pursuit of game in the field will, I think, be scarcely gainsaid by the most carnest advocate of the former sport; but I maintain that a part of friends who like shooting can pass a few hours very agreeably in testing their nerve and skill at the traps. That pigeon shooting is an elevating amusement I shall not claim, neither would dmit that it is more debasing than ordinary shooting in the field and to assert that would be high freeson against the universal and to assert that would be high treason against the universal protein-bood of sportsmen—an offense so rank as to deserve death without benefit of clergy! When the millendium arrives, bringing with it the perfect man, probably he will neither shoot game in the field nor pigeons from traps for his amusement. Then will the manufacturers of artificial targets reap even greater harvest than they now do. But, until that time, it books as if mankind would continue to get sport for thouselves out of what is death to follow mentures. I have not thus expensive in the continue to get sport for themselves out of the first than the follow mentures. what is death to fellow creatures. I have at times—when in a sentimental mood, no doubt—asked myself, as I admired the graceful form and beautiful plumage of a ruffed grouse or sulpe that I had shot, what right I had to kill so beautiful and barmless a creature. But before an answer was framed, my dog came to another point, and settlement of the question was postponed. Il amount point, and settlement of the question was possibiled, in una himself was not subject to pain and death, he would have less oxcuse for indicting those ills on other sentient beings than he can now employ to soothe the twinges of conscience which some feel on pouring a charge into a flock of wild ducks, or knocking right and left the startled members of "Rob White's" knowing right and left the startled memoers of how white's family, which never gave their destroyer any offense. I cannot see that there is any more cruelty in pigeon shooting than in the shooting of game, the propriety of which is never questioned by many sportsmen who object to trap shooting. Should I ever be come convinced that pigeon shooting over traps is cruel and in-defensible, I am inclined to think that, to be consistent, I shall also condemn and give up field shooting. If I am not inistaken, modern research disproves the theory that

The poor dumb beetle we tread on Feels a pang as great as when a giant dies.

This modern view is by far the most satisfactory to us who shoot, for surely it is not for the mere pleasure of killing that so many like the sport of shooting. The follow who measures his enjoyment by the amount of blood he sheds when out shooting does not know the pleasure which those of another temperament derive from other sources of delight in the field. Let there be less countenance to the killing of great numbers of birds and fish by professed sportsmen, and something will be gained.

EDMUND REDMOND.

IMPROVED TRAP SHOOTING METHODS.

Editor Forest and Stream.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
ying the fact that glass ball shooting affords to
our overworked business men, of all classes, a source of relaxation from the cares of daily life that alone more than compention from the cares of daily life that mone more than compan-sates for the outlay, leaving altogother out of the account the pleasure derived.

But my utilizarianism comes to the front and asks: "Why not

turn our recreation, in this line, to a little better account?

turn our recreation, in this line, to a line octact account?
What the genuine sportsman most wants is to be a steady, uniform, first-class shot in the field; and to be able to stand at eighteen yards and break a good per centum of balls thrown straighten. away (or nearly so) does not always accomplish that need a more varied style of practice—one that proximates nearer

need a more varied style of practice—one that proximates nearer the flight of game than that now in vogue.

One of the most difficult things with the young sportsman—the one that slways conflues thin not a little—1s to select for his shot one of several birds around him, taking wing simultaneously. Every old sportsmann will recognize the picture in his early experience, and I have observed it in many, indeed, all beginners with whom it has been my fortune, or misfortune (*us you like it ".") whom it has been my fortune, or misfortune ("as you like it"), to be thrown. And to overcome this difficulty, I have adopted, in our club practice, the use of two Card traps, placed five yards apart, and behind a screen. They are kept revolving in the same direction, by means of a continuous belt passing around the axles of both traps, and operated by a boy sitting between them. Both traps are sprung at once, and the shooter allowed to take his hoice of balls.

Another feature which we have added in our practice, the ad-vantages of which will be recognized by all sportsmen, is to place two men at the score at the sume time—on the right and left sides alternately-and having both traps sprung simultaneously, the shooters take the balls on their respective sides.

shooters take the balls on their respective sides.

This serves the double purpose of first making the shooter decide on the instant which bird is his, and having once decided, teaches him to hold on it until the shot is fired, and thereby arolis the unpleasant but quite common mistake of doubling with a companion on the same bird. Secondly, it has a tendency to overcome the nervousness caused by the discharge of a companion's gun in close proximity to the shooter. This plan, with the

eccentric collar removed so the traps will give incoming balls certainly gives a very difficult shot, and approaches nearer to the ctual field shooting than any other means yet adopted with bails ince they get as badly "mixed" as birds sometimes do in the

We also use two traps in single ball shooting, with one man at the score, springing one tran at a time.

The traps are under the immediate control of the referee by teans of treadles connected with the "pull" wires. h the "pull" wires.
ROBERT I. HAMPTON,
President Cherokee Gun Club.

SHOOTING MATCHES.

MONTREAL, Ouchec, July 14th .- Vesterday afternoon the shooting match between Messrs. A. Bonneville and C. Pepin, for the litle of champion wing shot of the Province of Quebec, was won by the former, with 20 straight, Pepin missing his last bird. by the former, with systrangin, repin mission is also out. The shooting was far above the average. Although each competitor was allowed the use of both barrels, Mr. Bonneville used his second only once and Mr. Pepin but twice. The wind blew from the southeast, and the birds were generally good. The attendnce was very poor.

MEDFORD, Mass., July 19th .- At a glass ball shoot at Spindle MEDICARDA, AGOS, AGOS INICA AC GRASS OF A GRASS VIBES SALVAN, the following scores were made out of a possible 20: C. Howe IS, L. H. Barrows IG, T. Martin IB, W. R. Dennett 15, W. Kendall IS, J. Westcoil I4, C. Evrans I3, M. Burr I3, C. B. Fletcher I3, A. C. Cook II, A. H. Harris II, T. Wilkinson II.

WEBSTER, Mass., July 20th.—The Rod and Gun Club of this town are constantly at practice at the Base Ball Park, and some good cores are binted at in the near future. NAHANT SHOOTING CLUB.-NAHANT, Mass., July 21st.

ball match : 10 balls: 18 vards rise; rotary trap :-

Albielic Club, on Saturday, Aug. 7th.

ONE HUNDRED GLASS BALL MARCH.—A very Interesting contest took place on the grounds of the Malden (Mass.) Gun Club, Friday afternoon, July 18th, Mr. Dutton, of the Malden Club, and Mr. King, of the Dorchoster Club, shooting a match at 100 balls, Card trap, 18 yards rise. Both mon were in good condition and shot finely, making it very interesting for the large number present to witness the event. The match resulted in a iraw, each nen breaking 84 halls. The match had previously been shot on

| | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Marking | Ma

Dutton, and Mr. Dean, of the same club, for Mr. King. Mr. Noble, of the Malden Club, referce; Mr. Jones, of the Malden Club, scorer.

MARION, N. J., July 14th .- Twelfth monthly contest of the Jer-MARION, N. J., and lith.—Wetten monthly contest of the Jor-sey City Heights Gun Club to decide permanent ownership of the club's champion cup. Conditions: 7 birds each, bandicap rise, use of one barrel only allowed to count, and the trophy to beome the property of member winning II greater number of times in 12 shoots. To-day the cup was won by "Old Reliable," but as it was the first time, his 7 straight came just too late, as Mr. Jacob Cadmus and Mr. Quimby had each before twice captured the prize; making a tie between these gentlemen, which, in shoot-off at 5 birds each, resulted in Mr. Quimby's winning the shoot-off at 5 birds each, resulted in Mr. Quimby's winning by killing 4 out of 5 to Mr. Cadmus' 2 killed out of the same number. The birds were an excellent lot of stall-ted wild pigeons, and as "Al." Indepredicted, required a good deal of killing—which accounts for so many "goose eggs," as a number were lost out of bounds, "dead." Following the cup shoot a number of sweeps were enjoyed by the boys, with the result below:—

| Mr. Hughes 25 yards 1 1 1 Dr. Zellner 26 yards 1 1 1 Dr. Holcomb 23 yards 1 1 1 Mr. Quimby 29 yards 0 1 1 | 1 0 | 0 | 1 () | 1-7 $1-6$ $1-5$ |
|---|-----|---|------|-----------------|
| Mr. Quimby 27 yards 1 1 1 | ô | ő | 1 | -5 |
| Mr. Quimby 29 yards 1 Mr. Cadmus 27 yards 1 1 Mr. Headden 26 yards 0 0 Mr. Thomson 27 yards 1 1 V. Toffey 25 yards 0 1 | 1 0 | 1 | 1 | 0-4 |
| W. Toffey 25 yards 0 1 1 | . 0 | 1 | 0 | 0-3 |
| W. Toffey 21 yards 1 1 0 Mr. Carron 28 yards 1 0 | î | 1 | ö | 1-4 |
| Mr. Wheeler. 25 yards 0 0 0 Dr. Cummings 25 yards 1 0 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1-3 |
| Ties:— | | | | |
| Mr. Quimby | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0-2 |

Sweepstakes—Five birds each, 25 yards, one barrel: Quimby Zenington and J. Toffey tied on 5 each, the first two on 3 again, and divided: Thompson took second with 4: Holeonab, Van Gelder and Hughes tied on 3, and Holcomb won third on shoot-off; W.

and Highes field of A and Holombown than W association of Toffer 2, Baldwin I, Cumming I, Caldmus I, Zillner 2, Second sweepstakes—Four birds each: Cadamis took first with 4 striight; Quimby, Carron, W. T. Grey, Thouspon, Hughes and Zenington lied on 3 cach, Quimby winning with 7 straight on shoot-off; Van Gelder wild Holomb tied on 2, Yum Gelder wild. ning shoot-oif; Baldwin 1.

BERGEN POINT, July 20th.—The fifth of the series of seven matches by the Recreation Gun Club, of Bergen Point, for first and second gold medal. The first goes to the winner of the greatest number of matches; the second goes to the one who breaks the greatest number of glass balls during the series, aside from the winner of the first medal. Mole Revolving trap; 15 glass balls; 18 yards rise; club rules:—

Moore. — 00001110010111—9 [C. H. Davis... 01001000000001—3 Wilmerding... 01111011001001—8].

Wilmerding... 0111011011000001-8| Moore first mcdal; Wilmerding second. The first medal is now the property of F. G. Moore, he having won it four times. TIM BERDOODLE.

CAPITAL CITY GUN CLUB.—Washington, D. C., July 28th.—The exult of the shooting in the mutch Security.

result of the shooting in the match Saturday last by this chib was as follows, Stoddard 22 yards, others 20 yards; Card rotary trap; sereened; glass balls:-

| T E. King | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| C. I. Storddardsissa commis | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0- |
| W. W. Eldridge | 0 | 1 | 1 |) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | U- |
| Ino R Morhous | . 6 | 1 | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -1 | Ð | -0 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1- |
| N. H. Wadsworth | . ι | - 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 0 | 1- |
| E. S. Peck | . 0 | - 1 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ļ | ı | 0 | 0 | () | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Ţ | 1 | 1- |
| P. F. Nagle | . 0 | 1 | ł | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | u | 1 | 1- |
| II. L. Shepard | . 1 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | U | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Ŧ | 1- |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

King...... 1 1 1 0 1-4 | Stoddard 0 1 1 0 -2

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 24th.—A friendly match was shot between the Hinghamton and the Dulcout gun clubs, and resulted in favor of the Hinghamtons by 26 balls. The match was shot from a Card's rotary trap; 18 yards rise; on the grounds of the Oulcout Club in Franklin, N. X.:—

| Onland Club | Ringhamton Club |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Chileout Ciun | minghamion Citio. |
| Isaac Buel 19 | P. Cutler 20 |
| M. P. McKoon 15 | M. E. Boss |
| D. H. Harris 15 | N. Waldron 18 |
| W. Rutherford | N. Cutter 15 |
| W. Hamilton 15 | Harry Waite |
| L. M. Hing | W. H. Blatt 17 |
| Robert Walker 14 | S. M. McKean 16 |
| Dwight Bartlett 15 | G. R. Wilson 18 |
| Robert Smith | Lew Peters 19 |
| James Butherford 10 | A. Dittmar 18 |
| | |
| | |
| Total 146 | Total 172 |
| | T. |

Dubuque, lowa, July 7th.—The Jolien Gun Club held its second shoot a few days ago on the bluffs west of the city. Quitea number of members were absent, but those who participated report a good time. Tame birds were used in all the matches, and all good First match, 5 singles at 21 yards, 3 pairs of doubles at 18

| Fred Miller 01111 | 01 11 10-8 1 | F. Cox | 01 10 11-8 |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| | | J. Hartig00301 | |
| | | W. Cox11101 | |
| J. Reed 11100 | 11 01 01-7 | C. Turner11110 | 10 01 10-7 |
| J. Williams 11110 | 10 00 10-5 | S. Cox | 00 10 10-7 |
| R. Rogers11001 | 11 01 00-6 | | |

Medal match, 15 singles, 21 yards:

| F. Miller111111000111111—12: | F. Cox |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | J. Hartig111110010011111-11 |
| C. Gregoire0010100101111111- 9 | W. Cox1100011111110001-9 |
| J. Reed110101101111011—11 | S. Cox1111111111111111-15 |
| J. Williams 1110/1110/10101-11 | O. Turner1010t0110111101-10 |
| R. Rogers 1111111011111111-14 | |
| | |

R. Rogers....IIIIII0IIIII1—14]
Sweepstakes, 21 yards...-J. Roed 5, F. Stout 3, W. Cox 4, F. Cox 5, S. Cox 3, W. Rogers 3, J. Williams 2, C. Turner 4, John Reed first, C. Turner second and S. Cox third.
Sweepstakes, 25 yards...-J. Reed 1, W. Cox 4, Williams 2, S. Cox 3, C. Gregoric 2, F. Miller 4, F. Cox 3. Miller and W. Cox first, and Sam Gox second.
Sweepstakes, 35 entrance, 25 yards...-Rogers 9, F. Cox 8, W. Cox 6, J. Reed 9, S. Cox 9. In shooting off ties Rogers won first, F. Cox second and W. Cox these.

6, J. Reed 9, S. Cox 9. In shoo Cox second and W. Cox third.

Offo Wilkins' Shooting.—Greenville, Pa., July 21st.— Editor Forest and Stream:—In justice to Mr. Otto Wilkins you should state that he broke the balls thrown from a Bogardus trap, 18 feet. That, I think, has never been equalled by any one. M. H. BROOKS.

THE ST. LOUIS GUN CLUB.—St. LORGE, S., and day, with the compilments of Mr. R. Benecke, the artist, a pno tograph of our gun club as it appeared at our July 5th shoot. In the center, sitting with his hands crossed on his crooked-handle cane, with black slouch hat and gray beard, is Gov. Phelya, of Missouri. On his right, looking toward him, is Ledut-Gov-Brockmeyer, of Missouri. On Brockmeyer's right are three expressidents of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. On Goy. THE ST. LOUIS GUN CLUB .- St. Louis, July 24th .- I mail you to Brockmeyer, of Missouri. On Brockmeyer's right are three ex-Presidents of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. On Goy. Phelp's left is ex-Senator Armstrong, of St. Louis, and next to him is Basil Duke, both of them Police Commissioners. We ap-preciate it as a reminder of an Enjoyable day, and you may perhaps like to have it for reference. W. MILES

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31st.—Regular weekly shoot of the Manchester Shooting Club, Card rotary trap, 18 yards rise, 10 balls each :-

| . A. MOOTE | 9 To | 37 | -20 | O. Greekey | - 0 | - 0 | | -13 | |
|----------------|-------|----|------------|--------------------------------|-----|------|----|-----|---|
| J. E. Wilson | (4.10 | 91 | -35 | C. A. Jackson G. E. Morrill | 8 | 9 | | -17 | ı |
| Dr. Blank | 6 8 | | | | | a | 2 | -20 | ı |
| A. Brown | 5 7 | 9 | -21 -21 | C. J. Darrah C. C. Clark | 3 | 4 | 6 | -13 | ı |
| r.u. Diakommin | | | | 01 01 01414111111111 | 1 | J. 1 | ß, | w. | ı |
| | | _ | | | | | | | ı |

The Rifle.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

RANGE AND GALLERY.

THE KENNEDY MAGAZINE RIPLE. In the FOREST AND STREAM THE RENNEDY MAGAZINE MUPLE—ITH THE POWER AND STREAM OF LAST REAM OF LA than the cracking or glass bails and other objects as they are thrown from the hand of an experienced second. The account, however, omitted to state that the weapon used was the Ken-nedy magazine arm, and was made by the Whitney Arms Com-pany, of New Haven. For a magazine and hunting rile it is second to none made. That it is appreciated is seen in the grow-ing demand for it from all sections of the country, and especially ing demand for it from all sections of the country, and especially from the West, where the hunting qualities of an arm are nextly severely tried. The breech is of very simple construction, perfectly safe, having rolled metal in the line of resistance to the fire, and it can be manipulated and fired as rapidly as any arm. The company are now making a rifle of the same name and style, but intended to use a 60 grain cartridge of .55 caliber. President Whitney also reports: "We have made about 2,000 of the Burgess gun, that uses the United States Government cartridge, and has sold better for sporting purposes than any new gun ever put on the market; in the same time, and has given good satisfaction." on the market in the same time, and has given good satisfaction.

Zerrier Riflie Club.-New York, July 25th.-The fourteenth competition for the J. H. Brown medal, shot for at Guttenberg,

| and Just and on printing from the control of the co | | |
|--|-----|--|
| H. Oehl 633 C. Zettler. M. Dorrler 640 J. H. Brown D. Miller 522 C. Judson 632 C. Judson 632 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Judson 633 C. Zettler. 633 | 613 | |

MASSACHUSETTS .- The following scores were made at Hackma tack Saturday, July 2th, by members of Gardner Rille Associa-tion; distance, 200 yards, off-hand, using the inch ring and Creed-moor target combined; two scores of ten shots each per man:

| R. | Cd. | 16. | Cd. | R. | Cd. |
|--------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| J. N. Dodge 81 | 44 | 94 | 47 | 175 | 91 |
| Chester Hinds 71 | 43 | 88 | 45 | 159 | 88 |
| G. R. Pratt 71 | 43 | 81 | 45 | 152 | 88 |
| C. C. Morritt 68 | 42 | 81. | 44 | 149 | 86 |
| P. E. Newton 61 | 40 | 80 | 45 | 141 | 85 |
| H. C. Knowlton, 67 | 423 | 64 | 43 | 131 | 85 |
| Wm, Auston 61 | 44 | 1515 | 42 | 13.) | . 86 |
| L. C. Reed 70 | 4:3 | 5 k | 43 | 134 | 85 |
| Joe. Norwood 49 | 39 | 51 | 413 | 103 | 81 |

ROSTON, Mass., July 24th,-The attendance at the Walnut Hill BOSTON, SIRS., July 2017. The day was excellent for shorting, bowever, the wind blowing from To'clock, quite stready, and the light being of the best. Mr. Brooks' Sorre of 48, at 200 yards, was a fine performance, and Mr. Rabbeth's 100, with a military rife Massachusetts Maeth No. 1.

| Massachusetts Maeth No. 1, | 1 |
|---|---|
| J. F. Rabbeth (mil.) 12 10 12 11 11 11 11 10 10 8-106 W. Charles 12 12 10 10 11 11 11 7 12 10-108 W. F. Brooks 10 12 11 10 9 12 10 12 8 11-105 J. Nichols 8 12 9 9 9 9 8 12 11 11 9-94 C. Richards 11 8 12 8 8 9 10 8 11 9-94 | |
| 0 . 3 | |
| Crecumoor anten No.2: E. F. Brooks. 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 | |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | |

On Wednesday the long range match takes place at Walnut Hill. Thursday the glass ball shooters have a training place.

WAREFIELD, Mass., July 24th,-There was a large attendance of wakerield, alone, July 24th.—There wis it argumentonione of rithomen this afternoon at the range of the Wakefield Amateur Rife Association. The main feature was the splendid shooting of Mesers. Richardson and Jewell. Richardson made the remark-able score of 58, and Jewell 58, out of a possible 60, Medford tar-get count. On Richardson's first score he made a 75 on the fifth shot, after which he made 12 consecutive bullseyes. There were 60 entries, and below are 8 of the best scores :-

| ı | F. F. Richardson 6 | 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 9 | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ł | O. M. Jewell 6 | 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6-58 | |
| ı | D. H. Walker 6 | 6 5 3 6 6 4 5 6 6-53 | |
| 1 | Roger Howard 6 | 5 4 5 6 6 5 5 6 4-52 | |
| Į | S. B. Dearborn 6 | 3 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 5-52 | |
| ı | W. B. Daniel 5 | 6 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 4-51 | |
| ı | William Lewis 4 | 5 5 5 6 5 5 4 6 6-51 | |
| ı | David Ogilvie 5 | 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 6 551 | |
| | | | |

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., July 20th.—A rifle club has been organize here, and the following officers have been elected: President, Dr. N. Jewett: Vice-President, W. R. Adams: Secretary and er, Frank H. Parker.

MANMOTH RIFLE GALLERY.-Boston, July 23d,-The Any Rifle MAMOOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—1098001, July 2820—The Any Rino Match is progressing finely, and the third week of the month a great many changes have taken place in the leading competitors, and the shooting has been of high: standing. Mr. Frank Hollis now heads the list, jumping from the third place of last week with three 37s and two 88s, followed closely by Mr. U.A. Pollard, with three 3:s and two oss, tollowed closely by Mr. U. A. Pollard, who has increased his sector one point over last week. Mr. Geo. F. Elisworth is a good third, with 186 out of a possible 200. Mr. O. A. Gross is fourth, with 176. Mr. Geo. D. Edson is in the fifth position, with 174, closely followed by L. W. Parrar, who holds the sixth position with 178, outranting Mr. A. C. Goodspeed, who the same position last week. The gallery has been well filled during the week, and the following is the standing of the several competitors to date; 50 yards; rounds 8; possible 40; 5 scores to win, or possible 200:-

| Frank Hollis 37 | | | | 38-187 |
|-------------------|----|------|------|--------|
| U. A. Pollard 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 3 | 38-186 |
| Geo. F. Ellsworth | 36 | | 37 8 | 3S-181 |
| O. A. Gross 34 | 34 | | 36 3 | 36-175 |
| Geo. D. Edson 31 | 34 | | | 36-174 |
| L. W. Farrar 34 | 34 | | | 35—173 |
| A. C. Goodspeed | 34 | | | 36-173 |
| A. C. Maynard | 34 | | | M-172 |
| O. T. Hart 33 | 31 | | | 36-172 |
| H. C. Smith | | | | 35-171 |
| B. H. Daley 34 | | 34 | 34 2 | 5-171 |
| Chas. B. Otis 31 | 34 | | | 14-170 |
| Andrew Horsfall | 33 | | | 86-169 |
| C. R. Sawyer 33 | 33 | | | 34-168 |
| Wm. W. Jones 33 | 33 | | | 34-167 |
| F. J. Snow 33 | | | | 33-165 |
| F. K. Reddy 33 | 33 | 33 3 | | 3-165 |
| | | | | |

REFECEPORT, Conn., July 22d .- The Bridgenort Bifle Club hold BRIDGEPORT, Com., July 224.—The Bridgeport Rine Club held their regular semi-monthly shoot at Soaside Range to-day. Weather conditions good, wind very light, and about 12 o'clock. Lightgood. The attendance was not as large as usual. The fol-lowing are the best scores on the different ranges; 200 yards, Silware Match :-... 5 4 5 4 5 5 4-32 | A. C. White ... 4 5 4 4 4 4 5-30

| į | S. H. Hubbard. 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32 F. W. Peck 4 5 4 4 4 4 5— D. E. Marsh 4 5 4 4 4 4 5—30 P. M. Beers 4 4 4 5 5 5 3— | 30 30 |
|---|---|----------------------|
| l | 200 yards Ritle Match:- | |
| ı | H. Nichola. 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C | 42 |
| ı | D. E. Marsh 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 | 41 |
| I | S. C. Kingman | 38 |
| | S. V. Nichols | 37 |
| ł | 500 yards Rifle Match, Cartoon target : | |
| | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 55 54 51 46 |
| | 900 yards, Field Glass Match :— S. H. Hubbard. 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—33 F. W. Peek 3 8 5 4 4 5 5— H. Carstesen 4 5 3 5 5 5 4—31 H. Nichols 5 4 5 5 5 6—5 D. N. Conger 4 4 3 5 5 4 4—21 | 20 29 |

D. N. Conger. 4 4 3 5 6 4 4—22!

NEWARK, N. J., July 199th.—On Monday last the following members of the First Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., qualified for marksmen's badges: Private Geo. Weigman, Company E. 38; Private A. C. Neumann, Company E. 36; Sergeant C. Loden, Company E., 35; Corporal Wm. Deyo, Company E., 28; Lieut. W. F. Lynn, Company E., 28; Lieut. J. K. Walsh, Company E., 31; Corporal Weight (Company E., 28; Lieut. J. K. Walsh, Company E., 26; Private Geo. Kock, Company E., 26; Private Gh. S. Day, Company E., 25; Private T. Pool, Company F., 25.

E, 25; Privato T, Pool, Company F, 25.

NEW JERSEY.—General Inspector Stirling has issued an order prescribing the three special matches for prizes offered by the governor on behalf of the State at Brinton and Stockton ranges. Entries must be made with the superintendents of the ranges, who will furnish triplicate score cards. The competitions must take place on each range on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays on Briaton, and Tuesdays and Thursdays on Briaton, and Tuesdays and Thursdays on Briaton, and Tuesdays and Thursdays on Briaton, the Stockton, the scores to be kept by the Regimental Inspectors of Riffe Practice. No. 1—Lino officers' match. Open to all line officers of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; 230 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each distance; Springheld riffe; competitions unlimited. To the maker of the highest aggregate score in any three competitions will be awarded a mid-range rifle, value \$30. The maker of the second highest source as above will be awarded a trophy, value \$50. No. 3—Enlisted men's match. Open to all of the enlisted inen of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; 230 and 500 yards; 5 shots each distance; Springield Riffe. To the maker of the shots are the statemer; Springield Riffe. To the maker of the statemen of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; 230 and men of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; 230 and 500 yards; 5 shots each distance; Springfield Rifle. To the maker of the highest aggregate score in any two competitions will be awarded a military rifle, value, \$25. To the second best score a trophy, value \$15. No. 3—Field and staff match. Conditions and prizes same as No. 1.

| Same day-200 yards match for Company E badge:- |
|---|
| Geo. Weigman 4 3 5 4 4-20 C. Beach 0 0 4 0 w. |
| Hedenburg 4 4 4 4 4-20 Neuman 2 0 4 4 3-13 |
| Day 3 0 4 3 0-10 C. Loden 4 4 2 4 3-17 |
| Kcch 4 0 4 3 4-15 R. Beach 5 3 4 4 4-20 |
| Walsh |
| Zimmer 4 0 4 4 5-17 R. E. Dodd 0 0 3 2 0- 5 |
| Terhune 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 W. F. Lynn 3 4 0 w. |
| Shoot off :- |
| Hedenburg 4 4 2 0 4-11 Walsh 0 4 5 5 4-18 |
| Creedmoor rules. |
| Same day-Match at 200 yards for Frelinghuysen badge, five |
| shots, Creedmoor rules, military rifle:- |

| shots, Creedmoor rules, military | y rifle: | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|
| J. R. Denman 4 4 4 4 5-21 | C. Loden | 4305 | 4-10 |
| Wiegman 5 4 3 4 4-20 | Walsh | 4034 | 4 - 15 |
| Neuman 4 3 4 4 4-19 | R. E. Beach | 0 4 4 3 | 415 |
| Zimmer 4 0 4 5 4 -17 | Koch | 4040 | 0- 8 |
| Hedenburg 4 4 4 4 0 -16 | Dennis | | 17 |
| J. R. Denman won the badge. | | | |

| 1 | ELLIZABETH, | 74. | 9 01 | 1111 | UJ. | 14 | 20 | u. | | - 3 | Ţ, | O. | bu?. | a). | HHE | ęп, | :200 | 2.: | ura | S. | SIXTY |
|---|--|------|------|------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|----|-------|
| | entries:- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. J. Falco | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 5 | | | 5 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5-48 |
| | T. P. White. | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 5 | | 1 | 5 4 | - 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5-47 |
| | T. Fitz | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 4 | - 1 | | 1 7 | - 15 | A | 5 | 4 | 5-45 |
| | J. W. Todd | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 4 | . 1 | ١. | 1 5 | | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| | F. H. Holton. | | | | | | | | ٠. | | | | 5 5 | | 5 . | \$ 4 | . 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5-45 |
| | E. M. Squier. | | | | | | | ı. | Ċ | | | | 5 5 | | 1 | 5 4 | 4 | 4. | 5 | 1 | 5-45 |
| | D. F. Davids | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 4 | | 5 | i i | 5 | ŝ | 5 | â | 445 |
| | G. Joiner | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 4 | | 1. | ì i | 1 | 5 | 1 | í | 5-44 |
| Į | Dr. A. Stub | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 5 | | î. | î ì | ŝ | 3 | 5 | ŝ | 4-43 |
| | D. F. Davids G. Joiner Dr. A. Stub. C. E. Tayntor | | | | | | | | | | | | B | | î. | 5 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ű. | 0-39 |
| | J. L. Farley | | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | 3 3 | | ì, | 1 4 | 8 | â. | ŝ | â. | 3-35 |
| | Same day— | Char | npi | on | M | ar | k | ST | n | 31 | ı' | s | Bad | gre | M | ate | h : | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | A | | nonto |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Capt. J. R. Delman... Major A. J. Chrk.... Col. J. E. P. Howard. Lieut. J. K. Hilton...

| B. H. Babcock 200 yards 12 7 10 10 10 10 11 9 11 10 10 10 10 1 1 1 1 |
|--|
| Wm. Cox 200 yards. 9 9 10 9 0 10 11 10 6 12 95 200 yards. 31 11 10 12 12 11 12 10 11 11 10 12 95 200 100 yards. 31 11 10 12 12 11 12 10 11 11 11 11 200 200 yards. 7 11 5 12 11 11 9 8 11 9 94 205 100 yards. 11 11 10 11 11 2 12 11 11 11 11 11 205 |
| R. S. Stewart 200 yards, 7 11 5 12 11 11 9 8 11 9 911 205 |
| J. F. Shirk |
| Total |
| PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE CLUB. |
| E. O. Shakespeare 200 yards.11 12 9 9 12 11 9 9 8 12 -102 (214 1 10 10 12 11 11 11 12 12 12 -112 (214 |
| Geo. Fox |
| J. Price |
| M. Price 1200 yards II 11 12 6 10 8 11 10 10 6 10 - 94 1 200 |
| G. Wood |
| Total |
| White Oyl. |

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12th.—Thinking some of your readers in military teams might be interested in the shooting of their brothers in the South, I send you score of a match shot to-day between Germa Hussars and Palmetto Guards, Distance 200 yards, Sharps military rifles:—

| | - | | _ | _ | | | | - | | | | | | | I. | . 2 | . G. |
|-------------------|---|-----|-------|-------|-----|----|-----|------|------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----------------------|
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| J. D. Osterholz | | | | | | | | | | 4 | ** | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3-33 |
| J. H. Harkin | | | | • • • | | | | . 3 | 3 | 4 | -3 | 3 | 4 | re. | 4 | 4 | 5 - 35 |
| Rempler | | | | | | ٠. | ٠. | . 13 | | | 3 | 9. | * | -3 | 15 | 4 | 4-36 |
| H. Bulwinkie | | *** | | | | ٠. | ٠. | . 4 | | i) | 4 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 4 - 38 |
| H. Buiwinkle | | | - + + | , | | | | . 9 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | Ð | 15 | 3 | 4-39 |
| F. Windheim | | | ~ + + | | • • | | | · 12 | 4: | 9 | o) | 4 | ų, | 4 | Ð | 4 | 4-39 |
| II. Mabus | | | | | | | | . ; | 7 | 9 | - 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 4-43 5 -41 4-40 |
| C. Seel | | | | | | | • • | . 7 | á | ą. | å | Ä | -5 | 4 | 6 | * | 2-40 |
| J. Bulwinkle | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | K | 4 | a. | * | 4 | 1 10 |
| | | 0 | EE | M | A b | | 110 | 188 | ARS. | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | ٠. | | | | | | | | | | | | 325 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W. W. Whilden | | | | | | | | . 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 - 38 |
| A. M. Williams | | | | | | | | . 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4: | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5-39 |
| J. W. Winberg | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | - 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 - 40 |
| F. M. Gunby | | | | ٠., | | | | - 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5-41 |
| C. F. Ellis | | | | ٠., | | | | - 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ő | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 - 41 |
| (). Reeder | | | | | | ٠. | | . 5 | - 8 | ò | 4 | 4 | 4 | -3 | 5 | 4 | 5-41 |
| () Declary Osters | | | | | | | | | 11 | + | - 2 | 7 | - 1 | | 7 | - 7 | 4-42 |

THE HALFORD-HYDE MATCH.

By noon of Saturday last it was generally known on this side BY noon of Saturday last it was generally known on this side the water that the team of Americans whom Mr. Hyde had collected to meet a company of Britishers had met with a crushing defeat. Despite all advice to the contrary, and in direct opposition to the calmer judgment of men who were in a better position and in a better frame of mind than he to estimate the strength of the British team and the weakness of his own party, Mr. Hyde persisted in carrying out his arrangement with Sir Henry Halford for a British-American match. The match was set down for the last day of the Wimbledon meeting, and on Saturday last it was fought. The Americans had been shooting through the prize meeting, and had secured plenty of individual practice. They were busy working and struggling for the many tempting prizes to be found on the long list of the English prize meeting. The "representative American gentlemen," as they were proud to style themselves, had become a mere party of mus-hunters, There was an abundance of time between the close of the Irish match on June 20th last, and the match of Saturday last, for the American ton to have taken a season of systematic drill. The Dollymount Range was open to them. So that at Houndalow and adozen others. They did not avail themselves of these openings, and while Sir Henry Halford was displaying more than ordinary carries and caution in the selection and desophine of them and the match of an and adozen others. They did not avail themselves of these openings, and while Sir Henry Halford was displaying more than ordinary care and caution in the selection and discipline of his me care and caution in the selection and discipline of his men, Hyde was working, really if not intentionally, to six up internal dissension in the squad of shooters which he dignified with the name of team. Co. Bodine, with Bathbone and Fisher, had wisel, set sail for America, preferring to show their opinion of the scrub match by keeping severely away. To add to the discomfort of the Americans and set the alimax to the chapter of perverse blunders in which they have been blundering for a month mag. Hyde must needs get ant a wrangle over his wine, resulting in the withdrawal of Farrow from the tean and the substitution of Rockwell. This removed the last prop from the platform on

which the Americans were to stand and win. Farrow has lone when the Americans were to stand and win. Fattrow has long been accustomed to hold his own in long as well as short range work. Ho is specially an individual shot, not caring much for the help to be gained from those squadede with him. He was thrown over, and in his place was taken a man regarded as a very anotable shot, but in this particular instance to failig unprepared anstable shot, but in this particular instance totally unprepared for elevation to a place on the team. That he was so unprepared is only in keeping with the whole management of the team, and the blaine can be laid only at the door of the captain (?) of the team. There is a cabled story that Hyde and one of his men quarrieled over the possession of a cask of sherry, and that the team man, for reasons satisfactory to himself, no doubt, preferred to take Hyde's assertions and promises in writing rather than twent of muth.

to take Hyde's assertions and promises in writing rather than by word of mouth.

As finally made up, the Hyde team included Jackson, Laird, Scott, Brown, Hyde, Dudkey, Gerrish and Reciewell. The British team were divided into four Irishmen and four Englishmen squadded into two groups at targets H and I, according to the mationalities. Young, Fenton, Joynt and Milner were the Irish contingent, while the Englishmen were Bates, Evans, Godsal and

The firing opened at 9:45 with pleasant weather prevailing : by The irring opened at \$25 with pleasant weather prevaining; to the o'clock, however, the clouds began to gather, and it was evident that there was to be a downfall of rain. It came before this range had been fired over, but not till the parting shots. The Britishers, with their superior organization, had been enabled to The promptly, one after another, while the Hyde men prolonged their miserable performs ace until they were caught in the rain on target B. Scatt, Laird, Jackson and Rockwell shoth order. Scott opened with a bullseye, Laird and Jackson following with Scott opened with a bulkeye, Laird and Jackson following with the same, while Reckwell went off into a center on target C. Hyde, Gerrish, Dudley and Brown followed in order. The opening was poor, and while Gerrish and Dudley secured a bulkeye, Brown took only a center. On the other targets seven bulkeyes and a center e-were the openings shown, placing the figure for the livest round; at Halford Team 39, Hyde Team 34. On the next round the total's showed Halford Team 76, Hyde Team 74. On the next round a clean score of bulkeyes from the Hyde targets and a single c-nter on the part of the British men kept them only one polytamer. But with the fourth round, a nair of incest from the pol'at apart. But with the fourth round a pair of inners from the American targets widened the gap between the totals, and the Hyde men thereafter had a hopeless stern chase. They nover came within hailing distance of their opponents. Not a single inner was made on the British targets at this range while the Americans had no less than twelve of them, with a miss thrown in to holp the down pace. While the British average was 72 in the possible 75, the Hyde squad scored but 63 at this range, and a difference of 35 points killed anything but the most remote chance of a victory for the visitors.

With the opening at 900 yards it was evident that the Hyde men With the opening at 900 yards it was ovident that the Hyde men were utterly demoralized. While the British opening round was 37, the opposition was but 31, tookwell sending a bullet into the earth before the target. He changed his gun, taking a reserve one from Scott; but, after a few shots, of which the majority were misses, he wont back to his own weapon. The weather, during this time, was very favorable. Though the wind veered frequently and rather sharply severed times during the day, the changes were not such as should have prevented skillful ride-workers was the way from washing rands caves. The light was signily magnifications. the changes were not such as should have prevented skillful rifle-ment from making good scores. The light was sinopity magnifi-cent. During the first stuge it was a cold, leaden gray, but ob-Jects were very distinct. As the day advanced, the light became score mellow, and the targets stood clear and sharp cut against the butts. Before the second stage was finished, "gun fire" not-fled that lunch was waiting. Sir Henry flatford made a strenu-ous effort to induce the military officers in charge of the butts to continue the shooting until the scores were complete, but in vain. After an hour's interval, the shooting at 900 yards was com-pleted, the score board showing that the Americans had fallen behind 44 noints. At this range tabe fittish team was 80 points behind 41 points. At this range the British team was 80 points

behind 41 points. At this range toe British team was 80 points ahead, with victory assured.

It was evident when the 1,000 yards stage opened that the Americans had given up all hope of winning the match. Each man shot for himself, intent only on making a comparatively decent showing in the mass of inferiority which the Hyde team had become. The Britishers were a trille careless, too, with their victory so well assured, and the result shows that the American 1,000 yards total was a point ahead of that made by the Britishers. The grand total, however, came with a difference of 79 points in favor of the Bufferst team. of the Haiford team

The actual work of the teams in detail may be seen in the fol-

| | THE HALFORD TEAM, |
|---|---|
| Name. | Yards. Totals. |
| J, K. Milner | $\left. \begin{array}{l} 800, \dots 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 &$ |
| Lieut. Fenton | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 8005\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\$ |
| A. P. Humphrey | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 800\ldots5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\$ |
| Mujor Young | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 8005\ 4\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ -70 \\ 9003\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 4\ 6\ 4\ 4\ 4\ 5\ 4\ 5\ -67 \\ 1,000\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 4\ 5\ 5\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 4\ -69 \end{array}\right\} 206$ |
| Baker | $ \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 800 & 5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.23 \\ 9(0, \dots 5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.21 \\ 1,000, \dots 2.5.5.5.5.5.5.3.3.3.5.5.5.4.2.461 \end{array} \right\} 205 $ |
| J. Russell Joynt | $ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 800 \dots 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 4 \ 5 \ 5$ |
| Godsal | $\left(\begin{array}{c} 800 \dots 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 &$ |
| £vaus | $ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 860 \; . \; . \; 5 \; 5 \; 5 \; 5 \; 5 \; 5 \; 5 \; 5$ |
| | |
| | THE HYDE TEAM, |
| W. H. Jackson | THE HYDE TEAM, \$00555545455555455-72 20045545545555554469 200 1.0002553455455555564 |
| W. H. Jackson | $ \begin{array}{c} \{800,\ldots5.5.5.5.4.5.4.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.72\}\\ \{900,\ldots4.5.5.4.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.4(8)\}\\ \{800,\ldots4.5.5.4.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.4(8)\}\\ \{800,\ldots5.5.3.4.5.4.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5(3)\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.71\}\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.71\}\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.71\}\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.71\}\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.4.5.5.5.5.5.5.71\}\\ \{900,\ldots5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.$ |
| | $ \begin{cases} 800 \dots 5.5 & 5.6 & 4.5 & 4.5 & 6.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.72 \\ 900 \dots 4.5 & 5.4 & 5.4 & 6.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 6.89 \\ 1000 \dots 4.5 & 5.3 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 6.89 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 6.89 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 7.1 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 6.5 & -17 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.6 & 7.1 \\ 1000 \dots 4.3 & 4.3 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & -13 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & -13 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 3.4 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.3 & 4.4 & 7.2 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 3.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 3.4 & 4.5 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.2 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.3 & 4.4 & 4.5 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.2 & 4.4 & 5.4 & 3.4 & 5.6 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.2 & 4.4 & 5.4 & 3.4 & 5.6 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.2 & 4.4 & 5.4 & 3.4 & 5.6 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 4.3 & 4.5 & -3.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.3 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.3 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1000 \dots 5.5$ |
| C. II. Laird | $ \begin{cases} 800 \dots 5.5 & 5.6 & 4.5 & 4.5 & 6.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.72 \\ 900 \dots 4.5 & 6.4 & 5.4 & 6.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 6.8 \\ 11000 \dots 2.5 & 5.3 & 4.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 6.8 \\ 1800 \dots 5.4 & 6.3 & 4.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.6 \\ 1000 \dots 6.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 6.4 & 6.5 & 5.6 \\ 1000 \dots 6.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.6 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.6 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 4.5 \\ 1100 \dots 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 4.5 \\ 1100 \dots 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.4 & 4.5 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 4.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.6 & 4.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.7 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.7 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.7 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 & 5.5 \\ 1100 \dots 6.5 & 4.4 & 5.5 & $ |
| C. II. Laird., | $ \begin{array}{c} \{ 600 \dots 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 6.5 \ 5.5 \ 6.4 \ 6.4 \ -0.9 \ \times 209 \\ \{ 900 \dots 4.5 \ 5.4 \ 5.5 \ 6.6 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 6.4 \ -0.9 \ \times 209 \\ \{ 900 \dots 4.5 \ 6.4 \ 5.4 \ 6.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.6 \ -0.9 \ \times 209 \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 6.5 \ 5.5 \ 6.4 \ 5.4 \ 5.5 \ 6.3 \ -17 \ \times 205 \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.5 \ 6.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.5 \ -0.3 \\ \{ 1,100 \dots 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.5 \ -0.3 \\ \{ 1,100 \dots 6.5 \ 6.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.4 \ 6.5 \ 5.5 \ 6.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.4 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.4 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6$ |
| C. H. Laird., | $ \begin{cases} 800 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & -72 \\ 800 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 4 & -66 \\ 820 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 4 & -66 \\ 820 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 4 & -66 \\ 920 & 5 & 5 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 920 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 5$ |
| C. H. Laird Dr. S. I. Scott J. F. Brown Frunk Hyde | $ \begin{array}{c} \{ 601 \dots 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 6.5 \ 5.5 \ 4.6 \ 5.7 \ 2 \\ \{ 900 \dots 4.5 \ 5.4 \ 6.6 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 6.4 \ 4.69 \ 209 \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.4 \ 5.4 \ 6.6 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 6.68 \) \\ \{ 800 \dots 5.4 \ 5.4 \ 6.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 6.8 \) \\ \{ 800 \dots 5.4 \ 5.6 \ 5.4 \ 6.6 \ 5.6 \ 4.6 \ 5.5 \ 6.6 \ 4.6 \ 5.6 \) \\ \{ 800 \dots 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.5 \ 4.5 \ 5.5 \ 4.6 \ 5.6 \) \\ \{ 800 \dots 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.6 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 3.4 \ 4.5 \ 6.6 \) \\ \{ 1.000 \dots 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.4 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.6 \ 3.4 \ 6.6 \ -11 \) \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.2 \ 2.6 \ -11 \) \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 2.6 \ -10 \) \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 3.6 \ -10 \) \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \ 5.6 \) \\ \{ 900 \dots 5.5 \ 4.4 \ 5.5 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 5.5 \ 5.3 \ 5.6 \ 5.$ |

| | ORD TEAM. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|
| 800 Yds. | 900 Yds. | 1,000 Yds. | Total |
| Illner 74 | 71 | 67 | 212 |
| enton | 71 | 65 | 209 |
| lumphrey 73 | 70 | 64 | 207 |
| oung 70 | 67 | 69 | 206 |
| laker 73 | 71 | 61 | 205 |
| oynt | 72 | 61 | 204 |
| odsal 72 | 68 | 62 | 202 |
| vans 74 | 69 | 59 | 202 |
| Totals | 559 | 508 | 1,647 |
| Averages 721 | 691 | 631 | 2051 |
| HYI | DE TEAM. | | |
| nckson 72 | 69 | 68 | 200 |
| aird 67 | 71 | 87 | 205 |
| cott 73 | 67 | 63 | 203 |
| rown 71 | 71 | 60 | 202 |
| yde 69 | 63 | 66 | 198 |
| udlev 66 | 64 | 67 | 197 |
| errish 72 | 60 | 58 | 190 |
| ockwell 54 | 50 | 60 | 164 |
| Totals 544 | 515 | 509 | 1,598 |
| Averages 68 | 648 | 631 | 196 |
| alford team, grand total | 038 | 094 | 1.00 |

Without going into the scores made on this side the water in Without going into the scores made on this side the water in international matches which ran as in the second day of the British-American match of 1877, where the American team total ran up to 1670, the Burnes of the Halford team on Saturday last are the best ever made at Wimbledon in a team match. The Elcho Shield scores for the seven years during which the new round bullseye target has been in use stand as follows:—

| 800 Yd | s. 900 Yd: | s. 1,060 Yds | . Total |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| (Scotland 504 | 488 | 415 | 1,437 |
| 1874 England 483 | 462 | 460 | 1,405 |
| (Ireland 465 | 473 | 440 | 1,378 |
| (Ireland 502 | 527 | 477 | 1,596 |
| 1875 Scotland 498 | 511 | 404 | 1,503 |
| England 515 | 504 | 483 | |
| England | | | 1,502 |
| England 498 | 490 | 484 | 1,463 |
| 1876 Scotland 504 | 503 | 451 | 1,458 |
| (Ireland 479 | 449 | 454 | 1,382 |
| (Ireland 543 | 517 | 508 | 1,568 |
| 1877 England 513 | 478 | 473 | 1,454 |
| Scotland 530 | 470 | 439 | 1,439 |
| (Ireland 540 | 535 | 535 | 1.610 |
| 1878 England 534 | 521 | 505 | 1,500 |
| (Scotland 532 | 523 | 497 | 1,552 |
| Scotland 501 | 487 | 497 | 1,565 |
| 1879 Treland 500 | 509 | 476 | 1,494 |
| England 503 | 496 | 483 | 1,482 |
| Tangiana | | 526 | |
| Ireland 567 | 545 | | 1,038 |
| 1880 England 563 | 548 | 526 | 1,637 |
| (Scotland 537 | 540 | 448 | 1,523 |
| Correspond Object Tester 741 | Min alman | fourthe more | Cinta Trad |

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 7th.—The shoot for the new State Badge closed to-day with a very close run of work. On the day previous the Westerville team retired with a lead of eleven teams, and one yet to hear from—Richwood. The latter was out bright and early this morning, and faced the target with a steady nerve. They built this morning, and faced the target with a steady nerve. They built up an evenly balanced score, and between 9 and 10 'clock tinished the centest with \$30 points out of a possible \$50, being forty-two better than Westerville, the next best. The team was jubilant over the result, and came to the city with their guns spiked with brooms. They repaired to the office of the Adjutant-General, when Governor Foster made a speech and presented the \$100 yold budge to the Richwood team. He also presented Mr. G. W. Speelman with the \$50 gold badge for the best individual shot. The following is the complete team score:—

COMPANY G. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, RICHWOOD
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| Woodruff 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 2 3-35 Miller 4 4 3 3 4 3 0 4 4 2-32 Field 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 5 4 5 3-80 | |
|--|--|
| Total | |
| Co. C., Fourteenth Regiment, Westerville | |
| Co. A. Third Regiment, Covington 28 Co. K. Seventeenth Regiment, Hebron. 55 Governor's Guard, unattached. 271 | |
| Co. K, Fourteenth Regiment, Delaware. 294 Co. F, Fourteenth Regiment, Columbus 252 Co. F, Seventeenth Regiment, Coshocton 242 | |
| Co. A, Fourteenth Regiment, Columbus | |
| The individual prizes were contested for at another target, each man twenty shots, the scores standing:— | |

| 1 | Co. A, Fourteenth Regiment, Columbus. 230 Co. B, Fourteenth Regiment, Columbus. 211 |
|---|---|
| | The individual prizes were contested for at another target, each |
| | man twenty shots, the scores standing :- |
| | D. A. Martin, A.Co., Third Regiment 68 |
| | D. M. Bonland, D Co., Eleventh Regiment. 68 John Rison, D Co., Eleventh Regiment. 70 |
| | John Rison, D Co., Eleventh Regiment |
| | J. W. Jones, D Co., Eleventh Regiment |
| | R. Craig, D Co., Eleventh Regiment |
| | J. J. Foust, B Co., Eighth Regiment |
| | J. Cunningham, G Co., Fourteenth Regiment. 66 V. W. Sprait, G Co., Fourteenth Regiment. 63 |
| | C. C. Shuman, A Co., Third Regiment. 66 |
| | J. D. Rike, A Co., Third Regiment |
| | G. W. Speelman, A Co., Third Regiment |
| | H. Platt, F Co., Seventeenth Regiment |
| | George Haltsberry, K Co., Seventeenth Regiment |
| | Charles Davis, Governor's Guard |
| | E. W. Fields, G Co., Fourteenth Regiment |
| | Frank Failing, Governor's Guard |
| | Sim. Price, C'Co., Fourteenth Regiment |
| | F. S. Knox, Governor's Guard |
| | E. Price, G Co., Fourteenth Regiment |
| | - Miller, G Co., Fourteenth Regiment |
| | Lancas Spaniso C Co. Kausstoonsh Rossimont |

TWIST VERSUS VELOCITY.

Editor Forest and Stream :-

Editor Forest and Stream:—
The problem of the influence of twist on velocity, is a very inluteresting one to me, and if you will bear with me, I will helefy give an abstract of some experiments or the United States Ordanace Department, which I have not seen published, bearing on this subject. The experience of these officers, with minds trained in the investigation of these abstract questions and with the use of the finest instruments to be had; for the determination of initial pressure and initial velocity, should be taken with a great degree of authority.

In 1874, during an investigation of the system of "muzzle riflue," the attention of the Chief of Ordanace is called, by a prominent army officer, to the "apparently great and unnecessary waste of force," caused by a twist of one turn in 22 inches, adopted in the new army 45 calibor rifle. The question being referred to Col. Beatton for Investigation, that officer reports (Ordanace Notes No. 39) and estimates, after a preliminary examination, the difference in initial velocity, obtained from a smooth

(Manades Actes a Person and a Saturates a Person and a smooth hore, 45 caliber, and the same barrel, grooved with a 22 inch twist, at 49 feet per second. This estimate is based upon an approxi-

mate valuation given to K, representing the radius of gyration (0.13 inch) of the ball around its longer axis, in an equation originated by him embracing all the elements of the problem. "This loss" for reports is no preater; than is lable to occur in a series of initial velocities obtained with the same ammunition, and produces but little variation in the accuracy of fire and in the flatness of the trajectory." "In further confirmation of this," the results of a series of experiments at the Frankford Arsenal is submitted (at 300 and 500 yards), with two 45 caliber riles, one having a 23 inch and the other a 35 inch twist. The rillo with the 23 inch twist at both ranges required less elevation than the one with 35 inch twist; an indication that, in this instance increased twist certainly did not reduce the velocity. Another example is given, to the same purport, from previous experiments.

mently, by a carefully constructed and enlarged model, Subsequently, by a carefully constructed and enlarged modes, Lieut. Mcteaff fixed a correct value to K, the radius of gym-tion (equals 0.1556), which determined the difference in velocities obtained from smooth bore and the rifle of the 23 inch twist to be of feet, instead of 49 feet per second. To test the accuracy of the formula, two barrels were then grooved in exactly the same way except the grooves in one case were straight, and in the other case, with a 22 inch twist. Initial velocities obtained from these rifles, with service charges (70 grs. powder and 40 grs. of lead). rifles, with service charges (70 grs. powder and 40 grs. of lead), showed for the first, 1,442 feet, and with the second 1,382 feet per second, a difference of 60 feet per second, a result agreeing closely with that from the formula. Volocities were then taken from two "partly grooved" barrels, one with a 22 inch twist and the other with a 45 inch twist, with results of 1,351 feet and 1,371 feet per second—rose perclively, a difference of only 20 feet per second—too. small to take account of, as in the series of initial velocities, taken during these experiments, with the same service charge and same

on Nov. 20th, 1878, a series of experiments were made under the auspices of the editor of the London kield, by the well known London rifle linkers, the Messrs. Holland, to ascertain the lialitial velocities and penetration of different rifles designed for large game. No attention appears to have been paid to the twist of the grooving (as that feature is not reported); but one experiment directly bore upon that point. The velocities one experiment directly fore upon that point. The velocities on-tained from a 10 bore smooth-bore and a 10 bore rille, each using eight drachms C, & H, No. 6, and a 6891 spherical ball, are given as 1.470 and 1.460 feet per second, respectively, a difference of only 10 feet—twist of grooving not given, but supposed to be moderate. It is stated, in the discussion following, as being the rule at Woolwich Arsenal, to allow 48 feet per second for error of justru-

Woolwich Arsenal, to allow 48 feet per second for error of Justrument In testing velocities.

The results, from the above experiments, indicate that there is little or no loss in velocity in the small bore riles, between a moderate twist and a more rapid twist, whereas I am inclined to think that, even at short ranges, increased accuracy is gained by the rapid twist. Judging from the results of experiments just made by me, to obtain accurate trajectories with different charges and projectiles, by means of paper screens, at 282 yards (travers) and commander them with the trajectories and selections. charges and projectiles, by means of paper screens, at 282 yards intervals, and comparing them with the trajectories and velocities obtained at the late rifle trial by the Messes, Holland, I feet aure that with the usual service charge and using the same powder, C. & H. No. 6., an initial velocity is obtained of at least 1,850 to 1,000 feet per second, the rifle having a 29-link twist and 34-inch barrol. Barometric pressure, 24.55 inches, which of course should be allowed for, in making a comparison for points, when the pressure is about 29.56 inches.

There is one point, in the discussion of this question, usually overlooked; the necessity of a certain amount of confinement to the powder, us, with all explosives, to insure its complete combistion and develon its maximum excansive force. It is monared.

the powder, as, with all explosives, to insure its complete com-bustion and develop its maximum expansive force. It is apparent to me that there are certain condutions of powder charge, weight of ball, and depth and twist of grooving, from which no loss of velocity need occur. As an illustration, I suppose that with a 4.5-cal, 30-inch burrel, 95rs. of powder, and 550grs, of ball and smooth bore, the maximum results are obtained, the powder fully consumed and its full expansive force developed. Instead of the 550grs, ball, substitute one of half its weight (say 575grs), and other conditions remaining the same. It is evident to me the all other conditions remaining the same. It is evident to me the light ball will be forced from the muzzle before the powder is light ball will be forced from the muzzle before the powder is consumed, resulting in a loss of power; but, by grooving the same barrel, with grooves more or less deep and with twist more or less rapid, a certain amount of resistance is produced equal in amount to the resistance offered by the 256grs, which represents the difference of weight of the two balls. On firing the light ball from the grooved barrel the powder then will be fully consumed, and its maximum expansive force developed and the same "energy" (product of weight and velocity) will be imparted to each ball at moment of exit from the muzzle. Under the above conditions, it will appear that the twist, etc., would not effort the velocity. The product it shough it slaves in coroses the recoil. The in-

the above conditions, it will appear that the twist, etc., would not effect the velocity, though it always increases the recoil. The inference, also, is that the smooth bore will not burn as much powder as the grooved barrel, with same weight of ball.

Bearing upon this subject, I will briefly recapitulate the results of exhaustive experiments made by Major, J. P. Parley, of the Oriannee Department, made to determine "what length of bore of service rifles gives a maximum initial velocity to the builet." With the service charge (70, 48grs.) experiments were made with 11 different lengths of barrel, from 5 inches to 122 inches. "The Il different lengths of barrel, from 5 inches to 123 inches. "The experiments conclusively show that below 22 inch (carbino) longth of barrel" (where the velocity was 1.210 feet) "the initial velocity rapidly decreased. At rifle length (3.2.6 inch) the velocity was 1.320 feet. Then the increase was slow up to 90 inches, and from that length to 112 inches no increase of a practicable character was realized, and then the velocity retrograded. At 90 inch length, velocity 1,416 feet, at 112 inches the maximum velocity was attained, 415 feet. With service length of bore (3.2.6 inches) and service ball (465grs and varying charges of powder, from 15grs, to 146 real throughting expensively increased until at 15grs, the maximum grs.) the velocities gradually increased until, at 120grs., the maxigrs. the venorities granding) refreshed than a Logist the man mum velocities retrograled, with increased charges, to 1,494 feet. With service bore, service charge or powder and varying balls, the highest velocities was obtained with the 20grs. (pistol) ball—1,539 highest velocities was obtained with the source, preconducting the feet. With the 12 inch barret, 130;rs. powder and 330;rs. ball, it velocity of 2,632 feet per second was obtained. Substituting a doigrs, ball in the last experiment, the velocity attained was 1,730 feet per second. With same length of bore, "so long as proportional twights of powder and ball are preserved, the velocities tional weights of powder and ball are preserved, the velocities are practically the same; as Hygrs. of powder and 80px. grander are accepted a velocity varying but little from that incident to 70gxs, powder and 460 of lead. "When long barrels were fired there was little If any smoke, but instead a small quantity of black dust, as it were, issued from the muzzle." "The report of the discharge with the long barrel was light, and that of the short barrel heavy. A 3 inch bore rotated the ball perfectly, but less than 1 inch of grooves failed to do so, and the recoil with the short barrel was excessive."

The conclusions arrived at were, that having in view the ques tion of recoil, accuracy, convenience of bandling, etc., the service rifle already adopted (as also the service charge) was the proper

model. These "ordinance notes" contain a great deal of valu able information, of which the above is a short synons able information, of which the above is a short synopsis, and their full publication would be duly appreciated by sportsmen. I have never seen them in print until recently. It appears that with service charge (70, 405 grs.), increasing the length of bore from 32.6 inches to 112 inches, increases the initial velocity 216 feet per second. With 139 grs. powder, and 465 grs. lead, increasing the longth of bore similarly, increases the velocity 197 feet. In the light of these facts the question is naturally suggested, whether, if a .45 caliber, 32.6 inch barrel, is not of sufficient length to utilize fully the grass from 70 grs. powder, can it be expected that a 20 inch, 26 inch, 26 inch and 28 inch barrel will fully con-sume from 40 to 70 and 110 grs., such lengths laying heap adonated

chart as mote, as men and 23 men harrel will fully con-sume from 1070 and 110 prs., such lengths having been adopted in some cases by most of the prominent rille factories? Would it not be better to proportionately lighten the barrels and lengthen them to 30 or 32 inches, without adding to weight, thereby insuring a better balanced arm, and capable of giving greater velocity? It is understood that "musket" powder was used in the above experiments, which is understood to be a little coarser, slower burning and of a little less strength than the standard F. G. rifle powder of American manufacture, but there is not sufficient difference in strength to affect the results.

Is not summont difference in strength to affect the results.

In conclusion, I fear that friendly shoot with Mr. H. W. C. cannot soon take place, unless he joins me in a contemplated excursion during the fall among the big horn, elk, etc. I promise him royal sport, and in the meantime we may be able to unravel some of the mysteries of 'twist' and other rifle anomalies. He shall also be introduced to a few grizziles, and during the interview I will see that his flanks and rear are well protected.

P. Montone.

Dricket. FIXTURES.

July 30th, at Syracusc.—Onondagas vs. Oswego Falls. July 31sr, at Hoboken.—St. George vs. Staten Island August 3d, at Prospect Park.—Nowark vs. Manhattan. August 6th.—at Syracuse.—Utica vs. Onondagas.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS.—The tour of the team called "Canadian cloven," unsuccessful from the first, has terminated. All future fixtures have been abandoned, and Hail, Smith and Gillear sailed from Liverpool for Quebee and home two weeks ago, and the remainder of the team followed last week.

-We call the attention of all cricketers to the notice of Shaw & Shrewsbury, in another colu

-The Marion second played the Unions, of Kingston, Philadelphia, on the 24th inst. at Ardmore. Morion, first innings, 104, second, 114, five wickets. Union, first innings, 68.

—The Germantown and Girard second elevons played at Nicotown on the 24th inst. Girard, 96 and 51; Germantown, 87.

THE STATEN ISLAND CLUYS TOHE.—OR Saturday, July 17th, a Jolly party of cricketers belonging to the Staton Island Cricket Club loft this city for Detroit, Mich., where they arrived in time, on Monday, to commence their game with the Peninsulars, of that Club left this city for Detroit, Mich., where they arrived in time, on Monday, to commence their game with the Peninsulars, of that city. They were kindly received by the oricketers there, and after two days' play left a ball behind them. Smith, the new professional of the Peninsular Cricket Club, Just sent over by Alfred Shaw, from Nottlingham, England, proved a terror. He is a young man of medium stature, and like most English professionals is quict and reserved in bearing. His style is said to resemble that of the Australian' demon,' attlough not so fast. This was his firstgame with the Peninsulars. From Detroit to Toronto occupied the night of Tuesday, and upon reaching there several of the team looked as if they had been entered in a "go-as-you-please," and their play certainly proved it. The Bor received them with open arms, and treated them right royally. The grounds of the Toronto Cricket Club are famous for good wickets, and the match, although one sided, was full of merit and fine cricket. Wednesday evening saw the match brought to a close, and on Thursday a return was commenced and drawn. Friday, Hamilton was visited, and there their old foes of last year were on hand to duplicate their victory of lest season at Staten Island. A glance at the records of this match shows that the Islanders topped last year's innings, 47 and 43, by 49 and 75. Unfortunately, Mr. Wand was absent, but Mr. Simonds had come from Kansas City. After leaving another ball, No. 3, the tourists left for home, on Saturday, vin. Nigarar Falls. They reached home safe and sound, on Monday, with enough stories of their trip to keep the mouths of the junior members open for weeks to come. It is but fair to say the eleven was a weak one, both Harvev and Miley being stay-arthomes. The following are the full scores of the matches, winding up with a battling average table of the trip:—
STATEN ISLAND E. PENINSULHS.—First match. Played at the Recreation Park, Detroit, Mich., on July 19th and 20th, reculting in the defeat of the tourists by a

the defeat of the tourists by an innings and 25 runs. The condi-tion of the ground, owing to the heavy rains, was unfavorable to the Staten Islanders, as they went first to the bat. Score:— STATEN ISLAND.

| J. R. Moore, c Bamford, b | Second Innings. |
|--|--|
| Smith 5 C. W. Bance, b Smith 23 R. Hole, c Heigho, b Little | b Smith c Martin, b Smith |
| June prof), not out. 1 June prof), not out. 2 June prof), not out. 1 June prof), not out. 2 June prof), not out. 2 June prof), not out. 3 June prof), not out. 4 June p | b Littlejohn. b Smith. b Littlejohn. c Neville, b Littlejohn. b Littlejohn. b Littlejohn. b Littlejohn. c Matthn, b Smith. c Neville, b Littlejohn. run out. byes. |
| Total | Total. 1 |
| | F. Hinchman, c Lane, b J. J. Eyre J. F. Littlejohn, c Moore, b Lane A. Wiley, b Lane. |
| BOWLING | ANALYSIS. |
| PENINSULAR— Smith Martin Littlejohn | 40 1 15 1 35 1 16 1 |

STATEN ISLAND

Sprague. J. J. Eyre.

onto July 21st, and resulted in the visitors' defeat by an innings and 63 runs. The wicket upon which this match was played is probably the best in America. The eleven of the home club was the best it ever brought on the field, it being stronger than that pitted against the Young Americas a few weeks ago. Among the recruits were Browning, of Montreal, the hero of the largest score in America; E. R. Ogden, of Chicago, and Logan, of Fencion Falls, the latter probably the best bowler in the Dominion. The feature of the match was Behan's score of 71, procured by masterly defense, combined with free and vigorous hitting. It contained one 4, seven 3s, fifteen 2s, and singles. He was finally caught splendidly by Filmer at deep long off off Lanc, who bowled superbly throughout. Score:—
TOHONDO—FURST INNINGS. onto July 21st, and resulted in the visitors' defeat, by an innings

| I | TORONTO-FIBST INNINGS. | Ĵ |
|---|--|--------|
| | II. Totten, b Lane. 10 N. Pearson, b Sprague. 2 | J I |
| | P. Æ. Irving, b Sprague | i |
| | STATEN ISLAND. First Innings. Second Innings. | l t |
| | C. W. Rango, I h.w. h Logan . 0 h Logan | Y S |
| i | R. Hole, I b w, b Ogden 9 run out 8 A. F. H. Maning, b Logan 0 e Helmcken, b Ogden 2 | Is |
| | J. E. Sprague, b Ogden 0 b Ogden 3 | P |
| į | J. R. Moore, b Ogden | ΙĒ |
| i | I M. C. Evre, b Ogden 0 b Logen 5 | ŀ |
| | J. J. Eyre, c Godfrey, b Logan 1 b Ogden 4 D. A. Bingham, b Logan 0 b Ogden 0 | 10 |
| ı | A. Furber, b Ogden 0 not out 0 | I |
| ı | J. Filmer, not out 2 b Ogden 4 | I |
| ١ | | 1 |
| į | Total | |
| į | BOWLING ANALYSIS. | 2 |
| į | STATEN ISLAND-FIRST INNINGS. | 1 ~ |
| j | Balls, Maidens, Runs, Wickets, Lane | 1 |
| | Lane | 100 |
| ļ | TORONTO-FIRST INNINGS. | 1 |
| | Logan | H |
| | Ogden | 13 |
| | Second Innings. | Ľ |
| | Logan 70 4 15 2 Ogden 69 5 16 7 Wide-Logan, I. 7 7 | 1 |
| | TORONTO US. STATEN ISLAND,-Return match. Played at To- | ı |
| | ronto, July 22d. Drawn. The tourists were in much better form | |
| | for this match than they were for the one on the previous day, | |
| | having secured a good night's rest. The feature of the match was the batting of Lane and Browning. Score:— | 15 |
| | CRIPPE TO ANIL PIDOS INNINGS MODORED PROPERTY NAMED | L |
| | C. W. Bance, b Orden 21 P. Æ. Irving, e Bance, b Lane 0 | 1 |
| | S. W. Bance, b Orden | li |
| | Lane, st Blake, b Behan 25 E. R. Ogden, b Lane 1 J. J. Eyre, c Blake, b Behan 1 E. W. Godfrey, b Sprague 6 | 1: |
| | J. E. Sprague, c Godfrey, b G. B. Behan, b Sprague 0 Behan 6 W. Townsend, not out. 5 | 8 |
| | A. F. H. Maning, b Behan 0 H. Totten, to bat — M. C. Eyre, c Baines, b Ogden 6 H. D. Helmeken, to bat — | |
| | J. Filmer, c Godfrey, b Bahen 2 F. C. Blake, to bat — A. Furber, b. Behan 2 J. Vickers, to bat — D. A. Bingham, not out — 0 Bye I, wide 1 — 2 | |
| | | 1 |
| | Leg-byes 3, wide 1 4 | 1 |
| | Total | 1; |
| | DOWLING ANALYSIS | 1 : |

| eg-byes 3, wide | 1 | 4 [| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | | 88 | Potal | | 49 |
| | | | ALYSIS. | | |
| | | TORONT | 0. | | |
| lehneken rowning gden | 40 | Runs. | Maidens. 31 10 27 15 | Wickets. | Wides. |
| | | ATEN ISL | | | • |
| ane | 15 | 4 0 0 | 20 12 15 | 4 0 2 | 0 1 0 |
| HAMILTON vs. | STATEN IS | LAND,-1 | hird mate | h, played a | at 'Ham- |
| ton, July 23d, rickets. Score | | a victory | for the b | ome club, | by ten |
| First In | mings. | ATEN ISL | | d Innings. | |

| J. R. Moore, c A. H. Hope, | | | - (|
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----|
| b Kennedv | 4 | c Gillespie, sub, b Kennedy., 16 | - 1 |
| C. W. Bance, b Ferrie | 6 | c Park, b Kennedy 6 | |
| R. Hole, b Ferrie | 8 | I b w, b Ferrie 1 | |
| Lane, b Ferrie | 2 | o Cummings, sub, b Prark 29 | - 1 |
| J. J. Eyre, b Kennedy | 7 | b Ferrie 4 | Н |
| J. E Sprague, c A. H. Hope, | - | | П |
| b Ferrie | 1 | run out 0 | н |
| A. F. H. Maning, b Kennedy. | 7 | run out 9 | П |
| M. C. Eyre, run out | 4 | b Woolverton | d |
| D. A. Bingham, b Ferrie | 5 | b Woolverton 0 | . 1 |
| J. Filmer, run out | 0 | not out | : 1 |
| A. Furber, not out | 0 | b Ferrie 1 | . 1 |
| Leg-byes | 15 | Bye 1 | - } |
| | _ | _ | - 1 |
| Total | 49 | Total 75 | , [|
| 77 4 | arr | LTON. | J |
| T2* | rer r | | - 1 |
| First Innings. | | Second Innings. | - 1 |

| HAMI | LTON |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| A. Woolverton, run out 1 | not out |
| | not out. |
| C. Hyman, b Lane 2 | 100 040 |
| H. Simonds, I b w. b Lane. 16 | |
| R. K. Hope, run out 18 | |
| T. Swinyard, c. Bingham, b | |
| Lane 0 | |
| R. Kennedy, c sub, b Lane. 17 | |
| J. Park, run out 6 | |
| A. Harvey, Jr., b Sprague 11 | |
| F. Rogers, e Lane, b Sprague 1 | |
| R. Ferrie, not out 0 | |
| Byes 10, leg-byes 7 17: | |
| Total119 | 98 |
| | Total |
| | ANALYSIS. |
| HAMILTON-'E | TRET INNINGS. |
| (| Overs. Maidens. Runs. Wic |
| Kernedy | 72 0 05 |
| Ferrie. | . 17 10 19 |
| | Innings |

| BOWLING | ANAI | ASIS. | | |
|---|---------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| HAMILTON- | FIRST I | NNINGS. | | |
| Kennedy | 7.7 | Maidens. | Runs. 25 19 | Wickets. |
| | Inning | S. | | |
| Kennedy Ferrie Park Woolyerton | 12 | 0 7 1 7 | 43 24 4 3 | 2 3 0 2 |
| STATIEN ISLANI | | INNINGS. | | |
| Lane Sprague M. Eyre Maning | 13 | 10 0 0 1 | 31 41 7 23 | 5 0 0 |
| | llnning | .g. | | |
| Lane Sprague | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hamilton 23, Staten Islani ilton, July 24th. Drawn. Scor | | rn match. | Played | i at Ham- |
| | ISLANI | | | |
| J. R. Moore, not out | I Tot. | d | | |
| | | | | |

| 8 | | | HAMID | ron. | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|------------|----------|--------|------|----------|
| 8 | | | Overs. | Maide | ens, I | | Wickets. |
| S | Woolverton | | 12 | 4 | | 11 | ** |
| t | Gillespie Ferrie | | 8 | 22 | | 21 | 0 |
| e l | 101110 | | | 0 | | 11 | U |
| e | | BATT | ING AT | TERAGE | ES. | | |
| 'n | | | | Most | | | Av.runs |
| | | | | | in a | | per |
| е | Name's, Matche | es.Inn'gs. | Runs. | Inn'gs. | Match. | out. | Inn'gs. |
| ;- | G. Lan 5 | 8 | 543 7.7 | 29 30 | 30 | 4 | 11.70 |
| - 1 | J. R. Moore 5 | 8 | (3:3 | 23 | 23 | | 7.87 |
| y | C. W. Bance 5 | 8 | | | 243 | Ů. | 4.62 |
| | R. Hole 5 | 8 | 37 | 9 | 14 | U | |
| 0 | M. C. Eyre 4 | 7 | 24 | 65 | 10 | 0 | 3.42 |
| | J. J. Eyre 5 | S | 21 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| - 1 | J. J. Eyre. 5 A.F.H. Maning 4 | 7 | 20 | 53 | 16 | () | 2.85 |
| | J. Filmer 4 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2.40 |
| 2 | J. E. Sprague, 4 | Ÿ | 13 | () | 6 | 0 | 1.85- |
| õ | D. A. Bingham 4 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1. |
| ő | A. Furber 4 | Ÿ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1. |
| Õ. | | | 200 | | | | |

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING

PATERSON vs. NewARK.—Played at Haledon, N. J., July 22d, and resulted in the defeat of the Newarkers by 6 wickets on first

| И | minings scores | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | NEWARK-FIRST INNINGS. | PATERSON-FIRST INNINGS. |
| | Boote, b Bullock. 6 Wilkinson, b Brewster. 4 Fatterthwaite, b Hullock. 19 Stanford, b Brewster. 0 Williams, b Scott. 2 Poinser, b Scott. 3 Borte, b Brewster. 0 Knight, b Brewster. 2 Orton, b Brewster. 2 Orton, b Brewster. 2 | Kirk.c Boote, b Satterthwaite 0 Wardle, b Borle |
| | Owens, not out | Byes 2, leg-bye 1, wides 4 7 |
| | Total | Total |
| | MANHATTAN VS. NEW YORK | Played at Prospect Park, July |
| | | |

| 3d. Won by home club by an in | inings and 28 runs. Score :- |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NEW 3 | YORK. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Giles, Jr., c Morris, b Hooper 11 | b Hooper |
| fakin, run out 5 | potout |
| Caldwell, run out 0 | b Hosford |
| Blaney, run out 5 | e and b Hosford, |
| Freed, b Greig 0 | run out |
| Borie, 1 b w, b Hooper 5 | 1 b w, b Hooper |
| McIntosh, run out 1 | c Hosford, b Hooper |
| Bacon, run out 0 | c Byron, b Hooper |
| Allworth, c Byron, b Greig 0 | b Hosford |
| fordan, st Morris, b Greig 0 | b Hosford |
| Landrum, not out 0 | c Middleton, b Hooper |
| | Byes |
| | |
| Total 29 | Total 4 |
| MANHA | ATTAN. |
| Hosford, b Borie 13 | Greig, 1b w, b Giles 1 |
| Chippendale, b Giles 0 | Hulbert, b Giles |
| Vint, c Giles, b Allworth 0 | Morris, pot out 3 |
| Castle, b Giles 15 | |
| Middleton, c Makin, b Giles 1 | Byes 3, leg-bye 1, wides 3 |
| lackson, b Giles 4 | |
| Byron, c Freed, b Borrie 7 | Total 98 |
| ST. GEORGE VS. STATEN ISLA | ND Played at Hoboken, N. J. |
| July 24th. Won by the Dragon 8 | Slayers by an innings and 6 runs |
| Score : | |
| | |

| ST. GEORGE 18. STATEM IS | DAND Flayed at Hoboken, N. J., |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| July 24th. Won by the Drago | n Slayers by an innings and 6 runs. |
| Score:- | |
| STAT | EN ISLAND. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| Outerbridge, c Rutherfurd, b | |
| Moeran | 7 c Webster, b W. Rutherfurd. 1 |
| Haughton, run out | 4 b Moeran 0 |
| Pool, b Sadler | 3 b W. Rutherfurd 9 |
| Stevens, b Sadler | 0 b W. Rutherfurd 6 |
| Harvey, not out | 11 b W. Rutherfurd 4 |
| Tucker, run out | 1 b Moeran 2 |
| Blackburn, b Sadler | 2 run out |
| A. Rich, c Herrick, b Sadler | 2 not out |
| Carroll, b Moeran | 0 b W. Rutherfurd 3 |
| Byes 5, wides 8 | 13 Byes 4, leg-by/, 1 |
| 23 00 04 11 1000 011111111111111111111111 | |
| Total | |
| ST. | GEORGE. |
| Morean, b Harvey | 0 Richards on, 1 b w, b Haugh- |
| Herrick, b Harvey | 0 ton 26 |
| Sadler, c and b Stevens | 3 Perry, b Haughton 1 |
| Webster, b Haughton | 17 Giles, Jr., not out |
| Giles, Sr., c and b Stevens | 18 Byes' 2, wides 2 4 |
| W. Rutherfurd, b Stevens | 1 Dj C5 2, Wides 2 1 |
| ** . Italiacitata, D Stevens | T' ital 82 |
| | |
| -The Unondaga Club is one: | n to re coive challenges from clubs |

in Central New York, to play for the silver cup held by them. Communications may be sent to Mar. C. H. Millward, Secretary of the Onondaga Club. CAMBRIDGE US. OXFORD. The forty-sixth anniversary of this

match was played at Lord's, is the presence of 45,000 persons, or, Juno 28th and 29th, and, resulted in a victory for Cambridge by

| CAMBI | RIDGE. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| First Inning is, | Second Innings. | |
| Hon. Ivo Bligh, c H arrison, b | e Treyor, b Evans 1 | ű |
| Patterson 50 | | |
| H. Whitfeld, b E cans 0 | e Fowler, b Harrison 3 | Ľ |
| A. G. Steel, b Hr rison 19 | st Fowler, b Evans | ŝ |
| R. S. Jones, b F.vans 1 | e Colebrook, b Harrison | 5 |
| C. T. Studd, b 'Evans 1 | c Hirst, h M'Lachlan | |
| G. B. Studd, l b w, b Evans. 38 | b M'Lachlan 4 | ú |
| C. P. Wilson, not out 13 | cand b Greene 5 | |
| A. F. Ford, p Evans. 1 | b Evans | 1 |
| O. P. Lane'ashire, b Evans 5 | b M'Lachlan 5 | |
| P. H. Mor ton, b M'Lachlan, 13 | not out | į, |
| C. W. Fo'ley, b Thornton 0 | b Evans | |
| Byes 14, leg byes 3 | Byes II, legs byes 4 1 | S |
| | | |
| | Total27 | |
| The Oxford score and the | analysis of the bowling of thi | is |
| match were given last week, the | score of the Cambridge beain- | n |
| | | |
| inadvertently left over until to | | |
| column of page 490, bast item, will | it render the whole intelligibles | |

Young America vs. Port Hope.—The Young America Clubof

YOUNG ABERICA '8' POTE HOPE.—The YOUNG AMERICA CIVE OF Piniadelphia held the first match of their Canadian tour at Port Hope on the 5th and 6th of July. The Port Hope ground is stirted the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the property of the wicket first and were soon disposed of for 3'', They ought to have made more, but as is generally the case when a young club meets one of more celebrity, the former battem are generally nections and unable to show what they are worth. Hayden sew str wickets fall, and played a barn door innings for 10. II, Haiff got 20 in the best form shown by any of the Canadians. The bowling and indig of the visitors were both magnificent. The analysis of C. A. Newhalf's bowling will speak for fiself. Van Rensseler's combination of welcet-keeping and long-stopping was instead, the property of the prop against. The fielding was quite up to the mark, that of Jones (c boy from Trinity College school at cover point, and Wadsworth

at point, being most prominent. Port Hope, who commenced their second innings on Monday afternoon, ald better in their second authent, but failed by live runs to save the one innings defected. Hogers got 25 by very steady batting. Trousdelt, who played in good form, 12, including a 6 to square legs. Young played very nicely tor 8. The howling and fielding of the visiting was again anguideen, and worth going a long distance to see. On Wednesday occurrence have been dependent on the control of the their visitors at a garden party, which was largely attended and -Montreal casily defeated Three Rivers, at Montreal, by 134 to

78 in the first innings. Montreal's second innings totalled 182. Browning, for the winners, made 49 and 63.

Belmont (2d) vs. Girard (2d).—Played at West Philadelphia July 17th, and won by the home club by 61 runs on first innings' BILLMONT SECOND-FIRST INNINGS.

| E. Want, run out. 19 W. W. Porter, run out. 22 J. A. Scott, c Booth, b Blood, 20 P. T. Collins, c Hargrave, b Blood. 10 D. P. Stoever, c Carvin, b Blood. 0 J. Scott, Jr., c Gross, b Booth 3 J. S. Hichards, b Booth. 0 | S. B. Kniight, c Gross, b Blood 18 G. T. Morgan, not out. 13 F. Warner, b Hargrave. 0 J. F. Fahnestock, Jr., b Wilkinson 0 Bye 1, leg byes 4, wides 4, no ball 1. 10 10 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 1 |
|--|---|
| GIRARD | SECOND. |
| First Innings. | Second Innings. |
| | Dutoni minigh |
| H. Hawthorne, c Knight, b | b J. Scott 0 |
| J. Scott 6 | |
| S. Booth, b Stoever 8 | |
| J. Adams, e J. Scott, b Stoever 10 | not out 2 |
| E. Boothroyd, run out 0 | |
| J. Carvin, b J. Scott 6 | not out 5 |
| E. Wigham, c Stoever, b J. | |
| Scott 2 | c Morgan, b J Scott 1 |
| J. Blood, c Stnever, b J. Scott 6 | o Stoever, b J. Scott 3 |
| C. Hargrave, b Stoever 5 | run out 11 |
| G. Gross, c Morgan, b J. Scott 5 | |
| J. Wilkinson, b Stoever 1 | |
| T. Hawthorne, not out 0 | b J Scott 0 |
| | Dat Scoterin |
| Byes 2, leg byes 3 5 | |
| Total 54 | m |
| Total 34 | Total |
| | |

Bachting and Canoeing.

-Address all communications to "Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York."

FIXTURES.

FIXTURES.

July 31—Atlantic Y. C. Cruise Eastward.
July 31—Bunker Hill Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 31—Excitored Will Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 31—Excitored Will Y. C. Annual Regatta.
July 31—Excitored Will Y. C. Union Regatta.
July 34—Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.
Aug. 34—Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.
Aug. 36—Canoe Congress Regatta, Lake George.
Aug. 36—Gune Congress Regatta, Lake George.
Aug. 36—Sunder City Y. C. Harbor Cruise.
Aug. 11—N. Y. Y. C. Annual Cruise Eastward.
Aug. 13—Quncy Y. C. Championship Regatta manpscott.
Aug. 14—Washington Villago Y. C. Regatta.
Aug. 15—Canop May Regatta.
Aug. 17—Canop May Regatta.
Aug. 17—Canop May Regatta.
Aug. 18—Canop May Regatta.
Aug. 18—Canop May Regatta.
Aug. 36—Guncy Y. C. Regatta.
Aug. 38—Beverly Y. C. Regatta.
Aug. 38—Beverly Y. C. Championship Races, Beverly,

CHALLENGE TO THE ANTHRACITE.

Editor Forest and Stream:— In view of the claims to public recognition which the most eco-nomical method of generating and applying steam holds forth, we are willing to do our share toward softing the problems at Issue among engineers, and consequently request problems.

nomical method of generating and specific properties at less te annong eighneers, and consequently request you to publish the following: pleased to enter upon a friendly competition against the Ferkinssystem of boilers and engines on board the Anthracties with our own coil boiler and compound engines on board the steam yacht Leila, upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. We appet, therefore, that an early agreets of the steam of the steam that the steam of th

We trust that this challenge will be accepted by the Anthracitle. There is no reason why it should not, and there is every reason why it should not, and there is every reason why it should. The Lathractic ame to America to show the great economy of high stewn in general and the Perkins system in particular. She has been most extensively "written up" by the lay press, which does not understand anything about such matters. As yet not a single journal competent to deal with engineering questions has really examined the Perkins claims from a scientific standpoint; they have so far been content to give the news of her arrival and reputed performance from the lips of interested parties. The daily press having given the eue, all others have painted in the same colors. We are not among those who take much shock in the Perkins system often than the American coll system. There is not a single point in the Perkins boiler which is superior to the Herreshoff coil or to the Root holler, or to Baheock and Wilcon's bolier, or any other sectional or pipe boiler. It is simply a reproduction of a very old idea, clothed in a garb just different county to deceive the uninitiated and to warrant the assumption of a special name. In principle the boiler is absolutely identical with the Babeock and Wilcon, and inits practical structure it is much inferior. So for as the Perkins en-

and to warrant the assumption of aspecial name. In principle the boiler Isaboultely identical with the Babocok and Witex, and in its practical structure it is much inferior. So for as the Perkins engines are concerned, they are an entirely uncalled for complication and excessive weight in proportion to the power developed, the adoption of the single acting cylinders to overcome the turning away of packing being a most crude, clumsy, and expossive roundahout way of overcoming a very small diluculty. To engineers, the statement which has been going the rounds of the press "that the great difficulty of providing lands with packing which would not leak or hurn away was finally overcome by Mr. Perkins substituting a third single noting cylinder, which therefore had no gland," must have enamated from a very worthy disciple of Watt and Stephenson indeed, but it is published asgospel truth, nevertheless, all over the country, and is exceedingly complimentary to Mr. Perkins. Now, asto the truth of the matter, the idea of using steam at high pressure as a means of obtaining evenously is used as the hills, and has been worked to the fullest becent in more than one system. Mr. Ferkins has simply carried his steam to still higher pressure, not because of any virtue in his apparatus, not because others could not do the same, but simply because others who laye worked the field have gone even

further than Mr. Perkins, and after experiments have found that in practice no economy is gained by carrying steam much over 175 pounds, however seductive higher pressures may be in theory Mr. Perkins is simply the victim of a very enticing theory, but he will obtain equal results when he comes back to 200 pounds and a well designed commond of the usual style. Friction of additional machinery, extra friction of steam in its numerous transfers, increased areas for condensation and expansion in passages fers, increased areas for condensation and expansion in passages, back pressures and increased weights of boiler and engine, will probably account for this failing of practice to work up to the standard of theory. Ils present engines are good only for the scrap heap. No wonder that Englishmen are slow in adopting them, and no wonder that the S. S. Wanderer, 700 tuns, Mr. Lambert, has thrown the whole Perkins system overboard and come back to a shell boiler and three cylinder compounds. But us the Anthrietie is here to prove things, and not merely to induce the average newspanser becomes now the lawboard or the average newspanser becomes now the lawboard or the storage newspanser becomes now the lawboard or the storage newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser becomes newspanser. the average newspaper reporter or picayune nautical flysbeet, we trust that the interested parties will not hesitate to accept any trust that the interested parties will not hesitate to accept any reasonable oballongs to an actual test; otherwise, they may as well make up their minds at once that Americans will fight sby of the whole business, and view the Anthractic in the same light they do a circuis in the country—good coungh to look at as long as it is a "free show," but forgotten as soon as passed by. If the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co. will offer anything like fair terms to the Anthractic, we hope a competitive trial will be brought about, for the Herreshoff's represent the most advanced practice in America, and the outcome of the trial would do very much to want setting and the parts programment approaching a setting and the cutcome of the trial would do very much to ward settling one of the most prominent engineering questions

A GREAT STEAM YACHT RACE.

Editor to Forest and Stream :-

Editor to Forcet and Stream.—
Inserby "nathories" myself to bet twenty million dollars that one of the away and the stream of the theory of the stream of th

THE BENNETT CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE following are the conditions under which the various Challenge Cups, presented by Ex-Com. J. G. Bennett to the New York Yacht Club, can be salid for the THE CAPE MAY CHALLENGE CUP.

The course for the Cape May Challenge Cup, presented to the shib in 1872, by Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq., is establi-hed as for-

The course for the Cape May Challenge Cup, presented to the club in 1872, by Jas. Gordon Bennett, Esq., is established as following the course of the course

Cup No. 1 will be offered to the schooler which of the New York Yacht Club, to be an intended to the schooler which of the New York Yacht Club, to be an intended to the schooler which yet the usual course; which from the network off Satern Island, to and around the lightship off Sandy Hook and return. Said cup to be held by the winner for the term of 30 days after the race, without liability to challenge. Upon the expiration of said euro, the off said cub, and be prepared to sail a race over the same course, or such other course as may be designated by the annually elected Regata Committee of the New York Yacht Club, or, in the absence of the members thereof, by a committee appointed by the the usual cruising limits of the New York Yacht Club, or, in the absence of the different days next consumpt the receipt of such challenge, or forfeit the cup to the challenger. During the time in said of the the work of the said of the term of a said cub, as above required.

Should any yacht succeed in holding the cup in two consecutives.

salied upon a notice of a days, merca, or account of required.
Should any yield succeed in holding the cup in two consecutive races during one season, the winner thereof will not again be lindered by the consecutive compensation of the yachting senson of the year next ensuing the coording to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, with the time allowance.

CUP No. 2.

Cup No. 2, will be offered to the sloop yachts of the New York Yacht Ciub, to be sailed over such a course, and at such a time as may be designated by the regatta committee, or by such other as is provided for above, and to be won and held upon the same conditions as the cup for the schooler yachts.

CUP No. 3.

Cup No. 3 will be offered to the yachts of all nations, to be sailed for in an ocean mee, on a course from the lightship off Neepport to and around the lightship off Sandy Hook and outside the term of 30 days after the race, without liability to challenge. Epon the expiration of said period, the winner or the cup nust accept any challenge and be prepared to said a race over the same course within the space of litteen days next ensuing the toccipit any yacht succeed in holding the cup in two consecutive races during one season, the owner thereof will not again be liable to challenge out mill the commencement of the yachting season of the year first ensuing. For example, the control of the year that the close of a season by a foreign yacht, the owner thereof will be lable to challenge during the season of the year ensuing, for an ocean race over a course from the Needles, side of Wight, to and around a stakeboat off the barbor of Cherbourg, and return.

The ocean race, for Cup No. 3, above named, will be sailed according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club, but without always for time.
It is understood that in case any yacht holding one of the become interest to the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the programme of the provided for the schooners and sloops and for the ocean programme.

niter and form place of the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the control to the Control to the Control to the control

York Yacht Club, to be salled for again in an ocean race as above provided.

The yaching season in American waters for the before-named they achieve the provided of the properties of the third Thursday in October.

Upon each of the Challenge Cups there shall be engraved the names of those yachts and the owners thereof that have held the same, and a dis, with appropriate devices thereon, shall be encoursed of the superior of the properties o

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL CRUISE.

ANNUAL CRUISE,

In our last week's issue we left the squadron of this club riding to their second bowers in the anug harbor of Newport, over Sunday, July 18th. Next morning when the preparatory signal of the property of th

others as may weathered and clinic rock in Assuppir harbor; but obtained as any weathered and clinic rock in Assuppir harbor; but Schemer and Wars still holding the lead. Before the day was over, Wanderer's length began to-tell, and sent her up on the flagship's quarter.

A like locker and a nord run was made to Chark's Paint. Here the leaders were brought "by "to avait the fleet and the time of the great was taken by Schemer at an anchor. The latter had led all day, and had made the distance from Lime Rock to the Point and the state of the program of the program of the great was taken by Schemer at an anchor. The latter had led all day, and had made the distance from Lime Rock to the Point (15), Volknite 5.18.8, Corscii 5.13.19, Intropic 5.28.29. With the commodore leading, the fleet sailed into harbor in close order and were received with a salute from the fleet of the New Bedford Y. C., 1921 in form a crilise of several days. The next day, Tuesday, set flown for the foreupon and evening entertainment by the N. B. Y. C. failed to come off, and all hands had to slick to their exists all day and take it out in Havanus and yarns. The Entertainment of the control of the seven and the set of the seven and drowned out of the programme by Jupiter Plurius. The great of the Boston cutter. A catboat race between the members of the Scawanhalka Y. C., as well as the gir and yard races, were all drowned out of the programme by Jupiter Plurius. The Title. The most important event during the errisch however, was the critical inspection of the fleet for the purpose of assigning the annual "prize for examinability." The commodore appointed one to undertake the examinability the errisch however, was the critical inspection of the fleet for the purpose of assigning the annual "prize for examinability the critical inspection of the later to the purpose of assigning the annual "prize for examinability the critical inspection of the later to the purpose of assigning the annual "prize" and the same and holding to the sloop in refre

SALEM BAY YACHT CLUB.

Salem, Mass., July 25th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—
Our annual regarta, sailed July 21st, was a dull race, as you will see by the times made comparing it with the last regarta. In the lirst class the Vica got over about 20 miles of the course better the course better the course better third class the courtes between 19ac Crest and Peri was class, us they started within 20 seconds of each other and returned within 8 seconds, varying only fourteen seconds for the course of 7 miles and the varying only fourteen seconds for the course of 7 miles and the varying only fourteen seconds for the course of 7 miles and the varying only fourteen seconds for the course of 7 miles and the varying only fourteen seconds for the course of 7 miles and was leading by over a mile and a half when a sudden shift of wind and eath streak threw her dead to leavant and astern by over a mile, and the wind dying out soon afterward made it impossible to catch the rest. The record for the day is as for-lews:

Name, Owner and Rig.
Name, Owner and Rig.
Viva, G. W. Benson, k. sloop,
Lizzio A. Roby, J. Brown, k. schooner
SECOND CLASS. Did not finish. Recaimed.

THIRD CLASS.

| Name, Owner and Rig. | Length, Oojuette, F. A. Brown, c. b. cat. | 21.11 |
Peri, F. H. Cabot, c. b. cat. | 21.12 |
Peri, F. H. Cabot, c. b. cat. | 21.12 |
Peri, F. H. Cabot, c. b. cat. | 22.13 |
Pash, A. S. Howner, c. b. cat. | 22.14 |
Pash, d. F. Howner, c. b. cat. | 22.14 |
Pash, d. F. H. Capping, c. b. cat. | 22.14 |
Pash, d. F. H. Chapping, c. b. cat. | 23.14 |
Pash, d. F. Capping, c. b. cat. | 23.14 |
Pash, d. F. Capping, c. b. cat. | 23.14 |
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Pash, d. F. Capping, c. b. cat. | 23.1

| FOURTH | CLASS. | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|---------|
| Name and Owner. | Ft In. | H. M. S. | |
| Name and Owner. Hermes, N. Chase | 15. 6 | 3 16 18 | 3 06 48 |
| Pink, C. A. Frve | 15. 6 | | 3 49 31 |
| Gracie, W. H. Meldram | 18 | 4 50 17 | 4 42 28 |
| Comet, W. H. Rogers | 18, 6 | Not taken. | |

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Owing to illness of one of the committee the following reptaye not been published at an earlier date. In order that record may be complete, please insert them in FOREST A

STREAM.

The first special regards of the season, and the afty-fourth of the club, was salled at Carnit, July 3d. Wind northcast, moderness, moderness, the special sp

| | Line. | Time. | Time. |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Name, owner and rig. | Ft. In. | H. M. S. | H. M. S. |
| Nomad, J. S. Fav. Jr., sloop | . 28. 3 | 2 10 41 | 2 7 53 |
| Maude, H. Stocktonstall, cat. | 21. 8 | 2 42 341 | 2 30 19} |
| Waquoit, Aug. T. Perkins, slo | op 21. 6 | 2 44 55 | 3 33 12 |
| Norna, Francis C. Lowell, cat . | 19. | 2 53 324 | 2 35 45 |
| Wannoit lost some time by a | mistake in | the course. | Nomad won |
| easily, Maude taking second p. | rize. Judg | es-A. Cooli | dge, Jr., F. |

easily, Mande taking second prize. Juoges—A. Company of G. Eldridge, Jr.
The second special regatta of the senson, and the fifty-fifth regatta of the club, was salied at Cotnit, July 7th. Wind southwest light. Course: From Codman's Wharf, leaving subscotts of Savago's Point and Quahang Stond on the starboard hand to starting point, three times roughly of the starboard hand to starting the starboard point, three times roughly of the starboard point, three times roughly of the starboard point, three times roughly of the starboard sa starbuses. The commence is as follows:

| race was for small boats. Th | e summary | 18 as IC | SWOM | _ | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----|
| | Water | Act | ual | Co | rre | |
| | Line. | | ne. | | Tim | |
| Name, owner and rig. | Ft. In. | H. M | | | . M. | |
| Nina, Francis C. Lowell, cat . | | | 111 | 1 | 28 | |
| Scup, John T. Coolidge, Jr., c | at. 12, 5 | 1 53 | | 1 | 27 | |
| Louyse, J. T. Coolidge, Jr., cat | 5 12. 7 | 1 56 | | 1 | 31 | 26 |
| Scup takes first prize, Nina | second. | | CLEW | GA | RNE | T. |
| | | | | | | |

Answers to Correspondents.

TT No notice taken of Anonymous Communication

- I H. S. Boston, -- Address Thos, Sedgwick Steele, Hartford, Conn. S. E., Batchellorville.-Write to our canoe advertisers for circulars.
- M. C. K., Warm Springs, N. C.—For hirds' eggs write to J. Wallace, 17 North William street, N. Y.
- Iace, IT North William street, N. Y.
 A. A. N., City.—For lawn tennis rules consult the manual of the game, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.
 J. H. E., Arlington, Md.—We have referred your communication to the Peake's Island Club, Peake's Island, Maine, who are looking for wild pigeons.
- T. M. C.—The scores in snipe shooting have related to shots while the birds were on the wing. Your account of shooting birds on the ground would hardly be appropriate in that connec-
- W. E. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—For full information about the route and cost of Maine trip, see in our issue of Feb. 24th, 1880 "Parmachenee and the Rangeley Circuit," It covers the ground completely.
- P. H. McE., North Platte, Neb.—We do not understand that there is any difference in the present methods of manufacture from the old methods, and we fail to see how the same process can produce the different results named.
- A. P. T., Belaire, Ohio, -The lessee of the Laval is Hon. D. E A. F. T., Bearre, Onio.—Ine resect the Lavan's Holl. D. F. Price, Quebec. The open season for sea, or striped, bass (Roccus lineatus) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is Aug. 1st to April 1st, for nets; augling with hook and line allowable at all times.
- S., Menominec, Mich.—Can you furnish me the address of two or more parties from whom I can probably get specimens of Rocky Mountain lion, moose, and elk heads and horus, etc., for mounting? Ans. Write to J. Wallace, 18 North William street,
- G. E. J., New York.—One of the makers of your gun was a lerk of Spies. The gun is very likely one of cheap Birming ham

make, but the fact that the barrels are soft is nothing against if oft barrels belong to the best of gons; even laminated steel may be out with a sharp knife.

- W.O.C., Hoston, Mass.-Apply twice a day the following ointment, with plenty of friction: Powdered bicarbonate of potash, ment, with pienty of friction: Powdered mearbonnte of potash, one ounce; powdered white vitriol, one-quarter ounce; sub-sul-pbur, two ounces; lard, eight ounces. Mix and rub well into the skin. Continue the Fowler solution of arsenic, five drops twice a day with dog's food. Send your name and address in full.
- J. E. H., New York.—Paul Mead's Dash was out of a red Irish setter blich owned by Mr. A. Johnson. She was sent to Allanny, N. Y., and warded by a red Irish setter from Ireland, the owner heling on a tour to this country. Mr. Johnson paid, 25f or the services of the dog, Red Dash being on of that litter. Mr. F. H. Palmer's red Irish bitch Belle had no pupples when sent here. She came from Dublin,
- T: B.—Do black base ever become lousy? If so, do they ever bave a fungoid growth all, or nearly all, through their flesh? The growth that is the "fungoid" resembles what a miner would call a moss agate. I have a base containing just such as I have described. I will make you some microscopic slides and send them a moss agate. I have at ones containing just such as I have accorded. I will make you some microscopic sides and send them down. Ans. All fresh water fishes have fungoid growths on injured parts, and are subject to parasites.
- J. H. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—As a subscriber to your valuable J. II. A., Foughteepste, N. I.—As a subscriber to your valuable journal I would like to know how to can tisk and game. After a trip up in the mountains I would like to bring back as much as possible of what has been caught and killed. Ans. You cannot can lish or neats without expensive machinery. You may bring them back in brine or dry-salted, or, if not to be kept over a few trip up in the me days, a mixture of pepper and brown sugar is good. Clean the fish and rub this well along the backbone.

HAT, Baltimore.-1. What hat do you consider the best for proection against the sun when fishing or otherwise exposed to it: is not the own last very good? 2. Do trout take the ly in West Virginia about July 18t? 3. What is the best thing to protect you from the files? Ans. I. The cork hat is good; so is a well ventlated felt hat, with cabbage or other large leaves in the top. 2. Yes. 3. Old of pennyroyal is ussed; also preparations of tar, which are about as bad as the flies. Perhaps a fly net or "bee bonnet" is ood as any.

- E. M., New York.-Can you fell me of any retired lakes in the E. M., New York.—Can you tell me of any retired lakes in the southern part of Canada, where I can get good black bass fishing —like Charleston Lake, for instance? How can they be reached? Ans. There are lakes in York, Cardwell and Ontario counties. Go to Toronto and take rall north or northwest for these. You can hardly miss black buss in any Canadian lakes Charleston Lake is eighteen miles from Brockville, and north of that is a chain of lakes which are little frequented, and on some of which it is said, an angler never wet a line.
- S. P. G., Savannah.-Strictly, the manner of measuring should, S.F.G., Savanuan—Strictly, the manner or measuring should, be regulated by the rules you have agreed to sail under. If those rules do not cover the ease in question, the matter must be refer-red to the club or ruling authorities for decision, as the meas-urer has no right to give the rules his personal interpretation, unless authority to that effect has been specially delegated to him, units saturoity to fine elect use peer specially detegrated to him, the trust are simply in a unbisterial capacity. On broad grounds the measurement on deck should be taken without reference to the protruding of the water line at either end, as long as the water line is also measured and the mean length used, but if only over rill length is used, then the greatest length should be taken wherever found.

G. H. T.—We assume that by 30-inch level you mean the pitch of the screw. Then with 450 turns, and say 20 per cent. slip, your of the screw. Then with 450 turns, and say 20 per cent, slip, your launch should make 10.24 miles—insked, you say she makes only eight. This may be due to faulty propeller, inadequate model for higher speed, or to both. The latter is most likely the case, as your boat of 35x71 is rather short and wide for speed. You also turn up too fast; and a larger wheel and fewer turns would serve Letter. As you do not wish to increase the draft, experiments with various wheels would probably result in a gain, but cannot recommend any special wheel. The usual one for a 35t. launch would be 32x73 or thereabouts, from which we judge your wheel churns the water too much and has not effective surface enome. churns the water too much and has not effective surface enough. The Herreshoffs have a good speed wheel; apply to them.

W. S. C .- Will you inform me through your valuable paper hat you would call the following fish? Some parties claim be a brook trout and others to be a salmon trout. It was caught the other morning about 1 o'clock by a young man while fishing for buildheads at the entrance of the outlet to our lacke "Chan-tauqua." The lake was stocked some five or six years ngo with tauqua." The lake was stocked some and on any the were de-salmen frout, but from what I can understand, they were de-strayed by the miskopel, which predominate. The following are stands from the first tent moves and they were usestroyed by the pickerel, which predominate. The following are the dimensions: Weight, 11 pounds: length, 14 inches; width, 31 inches; circumference, 81 inches; tail very nearly straight; tins plink, edges of same black; dorsal fin mottled with black; plnk, edges of same black; dorsal fin mottled with black; measures across the thickest part of the back, I inches; pearl colored line through center of side from head to mil; breadth of tail, 2 inches, sume color as back fin; color of body solden; color of eyes; center black, iris yellow. Spots on side, carmine mixed with light pearl. Head shaped something like a shad, only larger mouth. Large number of teeth, Ans. Color is not to be depended upon in fish. The lake trout or "salmon trout" is not red spected. It may be a brook trout, unless its head is too much "like a brook trout, unless its head is too much "like a

shad."

Capt. Wilcox's Bluefish Story.—Capt. Wilcox, of a Mystic menhaden fishing tug, says that last week when he was off the south shore of Long Island in company with three schooners, they ran across the largest school of bluefish be or any of the crews had ever seen. On board of the tug was a bran new \$300 seine, very strong and capacions. It was let out, and the tug started with it around the school. As the folds of the seine swept steadily together, the water boiled with the violent motion of the imprisoned fish. Fifty thousand bluefish were loaded on the decks of the three schooners and the tug. The fish weighed from two to six pounds apiece and loaded down the four vessels. But the beautiful net was an utter ruin. There was not a mesh left that was not chewed into small strings. It was a dead loss, and was thrown away. The fishermen say that where one fish was caught ten or more made their escape. made their escape.

made their escape,

LITERALLY LED INTO CAPITIVITY.—The learned author of the "Descent of Man," in noticing that the animals often suffer from the diseases that afflict ourselves, might have added that in some cases they are not free from our vices also, According to a recent letter from Darfur, in Africa, the monkeys of that region are inordinately fond of a kind of beer made by the natives, who use the beverage to capture their simial poor relations. Having placed quantities of the beer where the monkeys can get at it, the natives wait until their victims are in various degrees of inebriation, and when they then mingle with them the poor creatures are too much fuddled to recognize the differences between negro and ape. When the negro takes the hand of one of them to lead him off, some other fond creature clings to the hand of the latter one, negro takes the hand of one of them to lead him out, some other fond creature clings to the hand of the latter one, another to his hand, and thus a single negro may sometimes be seen carrying off a string of stargering monkeys. When secured, the beer is administered in decreasing quantities, so that they may only gradually awaken to the sad result of their spree.—Boston Herald.

the sad result of their spree.—Boston Heraul,

Escaped Sea-Lions.—Eight sea-lions, which had been confined in a crib at the Brighton Beach Aquarium, Engenan's Pier, Coney Island, escaped into the ocean last Friday evening, and at once disappeared for parts unknown. Three manmoth snapping turtles went with them. The largest of the sea-lions was known as "Bill;" he was about 6ft. 2in. in length, and his mate, "Fanny, was almost as large. There were also, beside the four other medium sized specimens, two buby sea-lions. The proprietor estimated the loss at \$5,000. No insurance, Much trepfalation was manifested among the bathers at Coney Island when it became known that the lions were at large. The fear was, however, entirely groundless, These amphibians are formidable only in name, and would not molest a human leg, unless they mistook it for a good fat herring. Engeman, the owner of the lions, offered a reward of \$50 each for their return.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

KEEP'S Shirts, the Best.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the cheapest. KEEP'S PAT, PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily

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 KEEP'S KID GLOVES, none better.
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ed for goods not satisfactory irculars free to any address.

Keep Manufacturing Co.,

31, 633, 635, and 637 RBOADWAY, N. Y.

Ostrich Farming.

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A CTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER wanted, with \$20,000 to \$50,000, to Join a young man in the above business in San Jeaquin valley, California. Advertises has had long excheroughly understands the business in all its branches, such as mating, care of breeding and feather birds, rearing of chicks, and sorting feathers for the London and Paris markets. Large profits can be derived from the invost. Large profits can be derived from the invost and the strength of the london and Paris markets. Large profits can be derived from the invost strictly temperate; sone on the sanced apply. Best of references given and required. Address, serving full name, etc., etc., W. D., Oetdental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Spanish Silk Worm Gut.

THE GREAT REDUCTION in the quality of this article, and the increasing admixture of rough strands, has forced us to go into the manufacture of it for our own account. Our Mr. Imbrie has just returned from Murcia, Spain, where all the high quality gut is made. While there he organized the most extensive and perfect factory for making this article in the world. The grades named below will run at least 25 per cent better than those of any other manufacturers.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Corta | Padron 1st Superior 7 50 | Regular Superior, 16 i | inches, 12 00 |
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| Padron 2d " 5 00 | | | |

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ABBEY & IMBRIE, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.



Is Indorsed and Highly Recommended by Massive Thompson, Father of Archery in this country; II. Thompson, Joy, Clampion Archer of the United States, by C. Correr, Day, Clampion Archer of the United States, by C. Correr, Day, Prest to the National Archery Association, Paroacht, Day, Tradiant of the Masterna Archery Association poetal attention is called to Homeway's SAASIBI YEW-DACKEY, and fuoted peaced (Sattlewed Archer).

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THE SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY.

THE great pressure on our advertising space obliges us to withdraw the list of books which we have on sale to make room for other

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Wattrea, in perfect condition, used but;
four weeks, and cost \$125 cash, for its eq
lent in the hunting-boat (folding curva
Bond from sectional boat preferred and the
or other sportsmen's equipments. If, B. Ro
Bast Sactions, Mich.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a kennel. One who thoroughly understands the rearing and breaking of puppies. A single man preferred. Good references wanted. Inquire of C. Z. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. July29,3t.

for Sale.

FOR SALE,

An Earthly Paradisc.

PLEASURE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS,

FOR SALE—Cheap, a new Wm. Powell & Son's 10 gauge, 9:10, run. Case and implements complete. Address S., this edice.
July 29, it.

FOR SALE—One hundred and forty mounted diels of lown. They are in fine order, and most of them game birds. A good breedi-loading gran would be taken in part payment. J. G. SMITH, Algona, Kossouth County, Juwa.

lowa. July29.IL

FOR SALE.—One Steven's single barrel Shot
Gun, best quality, lot of shells, etc., enem,
F. H. PARKER, Ashburnbam, Mass, July29

The Rennel.

INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPT, 8th, 9th AND 10th, 1880. \$459 IN PRIZES AND MEDALS.

This bench show will be held in connection with Canada's great Industrial Exhitton, at Toronto, on the above dates, and will be the fluest yet ledd in the Dominion. Entries close

Amest ever held in the Dominion. Entries clos Aug. 21st. Prize list and rules free on application to H. J. HILL, Secretary, Toronto, Toronto, July 20th, 1881.

NEVERSINK LODGE KENNELS.

IN THE STUD.—Rough-coated St. Bernard, "Marco;" Nowfoundland, "Keeper;" "Declinal IN THE STUD.—Rough-coated St. Bernard, Marces, 'Newfoundland, 'Reepert' pointer, "Groxteth;' Bue Helton, 'Decimal rush; 'Irish set er, 'Rover H;' and in season pupples for sale out of st. Bernard "Braunfels," cannot be read out of st. Bernard "Braunfels," in the read of st. Bernard "Braunfels," in the read of st. Bernard "Braunfels," in the read of st. Bernard "Braunfels," 'Moya," and Hiddy, 'cocker "Flirt,' colleys 'Mab' and 'Lassle, 'Besides pupples, I have for side yard and field broken dogs. Write for full pedigree and catalog (2010 EFFRO), Guymard, Orange County, N. Y.

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The imported pure Laverack setter,

"ALDERSHOTT."

Color, lemon Belton; whelped September 11th, 1878. Thoroughly broken. For particulars, address
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FIGMAN A. HERZBERG,
1464 Pacific street,
Brooklyn, L. I.

Post office address, BOX 3010, New York City.

FOR SALE—Eight beautiful liver and white setter pups, two months old; pedigree given on application. Address J. H. D. P. O. Box 176, Madison, N. J. Price Sio. 101920, It.

FOR SALE—Foxhound pups, \$5 each.
H. M. THAYER, Winterport, Mc.
July29,1t

RNGLISH MASTIFF PUPS recently advertised are all sold. Pups from another litter will be ready for delivery in three weeks. Mr. H. LEB, Buston, Mass. July29.2t.

FOR Sale,—A good squirrel and rabbit dog Address F. C. FOWLER, Jy22-1t Moodus, Conn.

FOR SALE-The Llewellen bitch "Lady Lorne '(Livy II. Roy Bell), now nearly avoyears old. Also 'Roylet' (Livy II. Roy Boll), now nearly avoyears old. Also 'Roylet' (Livy II. Roya bonably If taken at once. For price, pedigree etc., address DR. GERHARD, Canandaigua, N. Y

FOR SALE.—A Harrington greyhound Hold Sales A Hairmann strain and don ground whee and dill fund; catches foxes on the run and has run doer. Also two dog pune, hair greybound and ball foxbound Address EMERSON MOLDER, Sherborn, Mass.

45, 20 t.

FOR SALE.—A black and tan Gordon FUIG SELECT.

setter dog sixteen months old (Doane's Tom and Bessie); yard broken, sound, handsome and very promising. Price \$25. Address A. MCDON-ALD, box \$20, Rockland, Maine.

Jy29-11

BEAGLE PUPPIES FOR SALE.—Address H. J. F., Lock Box 34, Scranton, Pa.

POR SALE.—My red Irish dog pup Mack, eight in months oid, all red with black nose. Mack in grobies of a litter; well yard broken and minds promptly; sire, Bob, Plunket-Gurre; dam, Kate, Youe-Maud; price, §25. An about to change my residence, and offer all my line dogs for sale without reserve. Parties who do not man business need not reply. CHAS. F. KEN. July29.tf.

OULEOUT KENNELS.—For pure Cocker Spanicis of all ages—also in the stud, pure cocker Skip II., liver and white, flat-conted, fine feather; will serve bitches at \$10; litters guar-anteed. Address ROBERT WALKER, Keeper Ouleout Keennels, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N. TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND, Author of the

"PRACTICAL KENNEL GUIDE," &C.

begs to inform Lades and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any de-stred breed. It for the highest competition. N. B.—A had dog never left the Doctor's Ken-neis. deels it.

FOR SALE.

When six weeks old, two dag and two bitch pointer puppies, by Mr. Edmund Orgili's Chan-pion Rush, out of my Chanpjon Dutchess-whelped duly 3d, lemon and white, all very strong and handsome. Price 559 -dug or bitch.

TWO BITCHES-",MAXIM" AND "CHARM,"

Zame stream dam, one year old, very handsome and perfect in every way; will be capital work-ers. I reserved them for my own use, but find I have more dogs than I can handle, and will part with them. Price 575 each, or \$125 for the nair, GEO, VAN WAGENEN, 213 West street, New York City,

The Rennel.



Imperial Kennel

Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Dogs handled with skill and Judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt water.

N. B.-Setter and Pointer pupples; also, broken dogs for sale; full pedi-grees, Address H. C. GLOVER. Toms River, N. J.

FOR SALE-Three handsome red Irish setter In pups, eight, weeks old, lorge, strong and healthy, out of Nora, she by champion York x Belies and one brace of handsome Llowelly, Belies and what was a been supported by Kirby and Warwies, both parents being thor-oughly broken and prize winners. Prices reason-able. For particulars and full pedigrees, in-quire of the CONSTOGA KENNEL, 52 East Coungestreet, Lancaster, Fa.

RORY O'MORE KENNEL,-Champion NORY O'MORE KENNEL.—Champion
by More in the stud. The handsomest,
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LACHINE KENNELS.

HAVE moved my kennel of cockers to the vicinity of New York. Will have no pups before October. Cora, Flirt, Madcap, all to be bred to Bijou, this week, June 21st. GEO. D. MACDOUGALL, P. O. Drawer 4342, June24-U.

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PINE LODGE KENNELS,—I am prepared to take a limited number of dogs, either setters or pointers, and train them thorough;. I give my pupples seven months work the dog has all the natural new substantial to the dog has all the natural new substantial to the dog has all the natural new substantial new su

P OR SALE—A red setter dog puppy, ten months old, by Rake, out of Belle II.
Rakeby Dr. Gautier's Dan and Laverack's Ruby, Belle II. by Dr. Strachan's Dan II., out of same owner's Belle. The puppy shows signs of being owner's belle. The puppy shows signs of being good condition. Address X. Y. Z., this office, juncify in the public of the puppy of the pupp

WANTED—One or two dogs to train for Field Trials, M. VON CULIN, Del-aware City,Del. June24tf.

K 9 KENNELS.

Pieraking, breeding, boarding. Large stream on the place, and daily access. Best feed and care. Terms easy: Inclose stamp by mail—K w Mange Cure, 59c.; K 9 Worm Powders, 50c.; K 9 Flea Powders, 50c.; K 9 Soan, 25c. Kennels one mile from Dover, Del. Address E. & C. VON CULIN,

PEDIGREES.—For samples and prices send two three cent stamps to M. VON June24tf.

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Never Failing Dog Distemper Cure and Flea Destroyer.

For sale by all Druggists at 25 Cents each.

Wholesale Agents - Charles L. Ritzman, 943, Broadway, N. Y., Bruen & Hobart, 14 Fulls Street, N. Y., Smith, Kline & Co., 39 M. Third Street, New Orleans, Lat. W. H. H. Schrift and Street, New Orleans, Lat. W. H. H. Schrift and paraiso, Ind.; Trimble & Kleibacker, Baltimore, Cure or Destroyer sent by mail on receipt of 50-e, to L. A. MICKE, Baston, Fa.

Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms!

Steadman's Flea Powder for Dogs.
A BANE TO FLEAS—A DOON TO DOGS,
THIS POWDER is guaranteed to kill
lieas on does or any other animals, or money
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Bello and effections.
Friec 50 cents by null, Postpald.

AREGA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOGS

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail.

Both the above are recommended by Rod And
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The Rennel.

Cathery's Dog Soap,



CATHERY FOR WASHING ALL KINDS OF DOGS.

l destroy Fleas, cleanse the skin and bai Scurf and Smells, making the Coat find lossy, without giving cold or doing the harm to the minal, and safely and effect cure; the Mange.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Wholesale Agents,
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, NEW YORK.

Sample Cake sent on receipt of 50 cents.

July 8-13t.

FLEAS!

THE DR. AL. WATIS FLEA SOAP, a safe and efficacious remedy and preventive for fleas and all eruptions of the skin propurties, purges it of all disagreeable odor, and possesses the most thorough disagreeable odor, and possesses the most thorough disagreeable odor, and possesses the most thorough disagreeable odor, and possesses the most thorough disagreeable odor, and possesses the most thorough disagreeding where the best of the properties. It is impossible for fleas to live where it druggists, Wholesale depoi, 161 Lincoln street Boston. Dr. Watte offers for sale the largest assortment in America of dogs of all breefls. All diseases of floags skill fully treated. Medicines assortment in America of dogs of all breefls. All diseases of floags skill fully treated. Medicines assortment the position of Special Officer of the City of Igoston to have charge of unificented dogs, is of light of the properties of the city of Igoston to have charge of unificented dogs, is uncertained and orders will receive prompt attention. Address The Dit Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, English setters: Don's splendid large orange white ticked dog, brother to Champion France, but superior every way. Soly Molla, a very beautiful bluch, orange white, black points, two first black points; Rusa II., orange white black points; Rusa II., orange white black points; Rusa II., orange white ticked control of the cont RARE CHANCE.-For sale, English

ST. BERNARDS FOR SALE,—The un-OT. BERNARDS FOR SALE.—The undersigned, wishing to reduce his kennel, offers
for sale several magnificent imported Mount St.
Bernard dogs and bitches, carefully selected from
the best European strains. To be sold for no
fault. For priocs, pedgrees, etc., address.
Lie ROY Z. COLLINS.
Sept 18-tf
Lancaster, Miss., U.S. A.

CHAMPION LIGHT WEIGHT POINTER "RUSH."

"In the Stud."

Rush is lemon and white, and winner at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Louisville Shows. He is an excellent field dog; the willow of the state o

1,000 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Fee \$25.

IRISH RED SETTER PUPS,—Capt. T. S. Trench, of Irciand, offers for sale three splendid pups six months old the 11th of June, 1880. These pups took the first prize in bublin, in May, 1880, and are considered to be second to May, 1880, and are price, pedigree, etc., apply to C. S. TRENCH, Chuin Depos.

TRAIN YOUR OWN DOGS, in the most artis-I tic manner. For information send two three cent stamps to M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del.

July8, ti

CLEN-B. and T.; by Colburn's Dash ex Mul-lin's Belle. The above dog, winner of first in brace stakes of the Eastern Field Trials; will be allowed to serve a few bitches of approved form and blood. Stud fee \$25, and \$3 for groum. Address

H. F. ATEN, M.D., 34 Hanson place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANGE. SCRATCHES.

Both the above are recommended by Rod Ard General Research of SES for the fair GEO, VAN WAGENEN, 2B West street. New York City,

TWO HEACES PLIES HIRD SETTERS.—One of dogs, worked on partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases; one of green partidge and single last cases. The second of green partidge and single last cases of green partidge and single last cases of green partidge and single last cases. The second of green partidge and single last cases of green partidge and single last cases of green partidge and single last cases. The second of green partidge and green part

The Rennel.

THE BLUE STAR KENNEL COCKER SPANIEL BREEDING KENNEL

OF

M. P. McKOON, FRANKLIN, DEL, CO., N. Y.
KEEP ONLY COCKERS of the finest strains.
I sell only young stook, I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer.
These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodeok shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circulars, testimonials etc.

DAISY-RANGER II. WHELPS.—
Datsy, out of Belle, and half sister to Donnor's Bessie, winner at L. I.; by Calhoon's Sam,
on excellent field dog; wheiped, June 10th, seven,
clear white, three with orange spois; fine field
stock. For sale; apply to JUNN WHITE,
13/22-3t Bridgeport, Coan

Sportsmen's Routes.

ULE, taking effect March 14th, 1889.—Leave HUNDER'S PT (Flatbush Ave., B'klyn, 5 min. earlier) for Bubylon, 8,35 A.M., 3,35, 4,35, 5,35 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M.

M. Jol. P't & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 5. 3.35, 4.35, 5, 5.35, 6, 6.35, 7, 7.35, 9.15, 10.45 P.M.,

Col. Pt & Whitestone, 7.35, 8.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 235, 33.54, 35.5, 6.25, 6.635, 7, 735, 0.15, 0.45 E.M. 22.55, 33.54, 35.5, 6.525, 6.635, 7, 735, 0.15, 0.45 E.M. 21.55 inght.

Sundays, 2.35, 10.35 A.M., 1.25, 5.55, 7, 10 P.M. Phushing, 6.32, 7.35, 6.45, 10, 11.35 A.M., 2.25, 3.35, 2.35, 10.35 A.M., 1.35, 6.25, 7.10 P.M. Far Hookuway, 8.35, 11.34, 1.43, 5.35, 7.35, 1.45

Patchogue, 8.35 A.M., 4.35, 5.39 F.M. SURGUS, S. A.M.
AM.
AM.
Richmond Hill, Glendale, S.35, 11.3 A.M., 3.55, 4.35
S.55, 6.7 P.M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and
Creedmoor, 8, 10 A.M., L36 P.M., Tunesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing April 3d.
HUNTER'S P.T. & WALL ST. ANNEX—Leave
Plar IT, E. H. (foot Pinest, 10 or Hunter's Pt_8.20,
10.30, 11.30 A.M., 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 4.10 P.M. For fur10.30, 11.30 A.M., 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 4.10 P.M. For furapply at 22 H Pway, cor. Barciay.
W. M. LAFFAN Gen'l Pass, Arent.

Boston and Maine

RAILROAD.

Boston and Portland. Spring Fishing

RANGELEY'S and MOOSEHEAD LAKE,

Excursion Tickets
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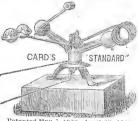
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