

greyhound, the skull and nose in their upper outlines being nearly, though not quite, one straight line.

*Jaws*—Long and tapering, but not “snipy,” the teeth being properly level, or very nearly so. Nose, black at tip with open nostrils, but not widely so. No fullness of jaws below eyes, and the muscles of the jaw must be well developed.

*Ears*—Like those of the greyhound, but carried a trifle higher. Pricked ears are a defect. They are coated with fine, soft, short hair, except at the edges, which are fringed with longer hair.

*Eyes*—Fuller than in the smooth greyhound; best color, hazel or blue.

*Neck*—Long enough to allow nose to be carried low when dog is at a fast pace, but not “drake-like,” as in the greyhound. Fine and lean at setting on of head, but widening to the depth of shoulders.

*Chest*—Framed like that of the greyhound; deep rather than wide; a trifle more wide than in the greyhound. The shoulders long, oblique and muscular.

*Loin*—Of great strength; hips wide and rugged, to allow of necessary strength to hold a wounded deer. Back-ribs, seldom deep, but regarded with favor when well developed; back, sometimes straight, sometimes arched, but the arched loin preferred.

*Elbows*—Set low down, so as to give a true arm; neither turned in nor out. Stifles, set widely apart; large both in depth and width. Set on high, so as to coincide with long upper thighs.

*Quarters*—Muscular, but not heavily so; lower thighs well muscled, showing large “calf.” Legs before and behind, straight and bony; pasterns large and strong.

*Feet*—Generally rather long than cat-like, although the latter formation is referred. They should have plenty of hair on them in any case.

*Color*—Dark blue, fawn, grizzle, or brindle, especially the blue brindle, in order as named. There should be no white, but a small white star on chest, or a white toe or two are not considered defects. The fawn-colored dog with dark tips to his ears is preferred by many breeders. Body generally clothed with a rough and shaggy coat, but there is no fringe on the legs and very little on the tail. The jaws are furnished with a decided mustache, but the hair should be soft and stand out in tufts. Tail, long and tapering, slightly curved, but without an corkscrew twist.

*Scale of Points*—Head, nose and jaw—15; ears and eyes—5; neck—10; chest and shoulders—10; loin and back-ribs—10; elbow and stifles—10; quarters and legs—7½; feet—7½; color and coat—10; symmetry—5; quality—5; tail—5. Total, 100.

NOMAD.

ROD AND GUN.

THE GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*).

THIS stately bird of the marsh and stream is, in many localities, termed the “blue crane.” It is not a “crane,” nor is it “blue” the color of the upper parts being bluish slate. Its range extends from the Arctic regions southward to the West Indies and northern South America. About the marshes and waterways of the Eastern States and Canada it is a rather common, but always impressive figure. It usually makes a rough nest of sticks in a tree, in which are deposited three or more large, bluish-green eggs.

With the exceptions of the great white, or whooping crane (*Grus americana*), and the sand-hill crane (*Grus mexicana*), this bird is the most picturesque of all the large, long-legged varieties. He is a true disciple of Walton, a lone and skillful fisherman.

The family *Ardeide*, which includes herons and bitterns, has some seventy-five members, of which fourteen inhabit eastern North America. Of these, the marshes and waters of the South claim the most, as only about half a dozen species visit our Northern territory. The black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticoræ naevius*), the little green heron (*Ardea virescus*), and the American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), are best known to sportsmen, as being most frequently seen in the haunts of, duck and snipe.

The great blue heron is a bird which every ignorant gunner invariably endeavors to shoot, although useless for food. A paragraph too frequently seen in the country papers tells how so-and-so shot a “crane” which measured so much, and has passed into the hands of the



THE GREAT BLUE HERON.

local taxidermist. No sportsman will wantonly destroy this bird, which is one of the most graceful and pleasing inhabitants of our marshes.

While I am quite prepared to admit that he destroys great numbers of small fish, and that he will follow the stream to where the fish are congregated. I still think that his beauty more than repays for the harm he does. The trouble with him is that he forms a big, easy target which few green hands can resist. Hawking him might fairly be termed sport, but shooting him—never!

#### THE COMING SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Much is promised for the edification of patrons of the fifth annual Sportsmen's Show, to be held under the auspices and management of the National Sportsmen's Association at Madison Square Garden, March 2d to 11th, 1899. For some time these shows have presented too marked "trade" features to satisfy New Yorkers, but this time the powers that be promise a "Genuine Sportsmen's Show," embracing many new and attractive features.

I anticipate a treat. Those who were so fortunate as to attend the Boston affair, doubtless will agree with me that a sportsmen's show may be made a very enjoyable thing and that the gentlemen sportsmen of the "Hub" did it about right. Now we are to learn what the gentlemen sportsmen of Gotham can do, and no doubt they will agreeably surprise us. This show is to, among other things, illustrate life in the woods. Among notable features are an artificial lake, amply large enough for the holding of water polo, swimming an other contests of interest to sportsmen, and for the exhibition of launches, canoes, ducking-boats and other small craft; log cabins, presided over by professional guides; sportsmen's camps and Indian camps; a big game park and exhibits of game, birds and fish. Shooting contests, bowling alleys and kindred sporting attractions will furnish entertainment in variety. The show will be kept free from the formerly too pronounced "trade element," and the decorations will be of a suitable nature. It looks as

though the management had at last gotten upon the proper trail, and, if so, there is no good reason why Boston's great effort should not be equaled, if not surpassed.

#### SPORT IN MUSKOKA.

So far as I have been able to learn, the season just completed has been an unusually good one in the Province of Ontario, where so many Americans now make holiday. The Provincial law-makers are wise in their generation, and they not only make good game-laws, but those laws are properly enforced. According to a Toronto paper, fully six thousand sportsmen have been the past season in Muskoka and the adjacent northern country. A host of visitors like this means much to the poor residents of the backwoods, for each visitor *has* to spend some money for board, supplies, teams, guides, boats, and so on, and the people who most require the money thus get it. And in spite of this army of invasion the deer are said to be increasing in numbers, all of which goes to show that it pays to properly protect game, and that rational, carefully enforced laws will do the business.

#### FISHING.

To judge from correspondence recently received, there appears to be considerable misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding the size of that noted acrobat, the ouananiche. For the benefit of all interested, and for one esteemed correspondent in particular, let me say that I never saw a ouananiche of ten pounds weight, and I am not at all sure that I ever saw one of even half that weight. The stories of the fish's leaping powers are in the main not exaggerated, and a fish of two or three pounds' weight is a hard, fast fighter, that can keep an expert fully employed. It is not the size of the fish which furnishes the sport. For rapid sport I should prefer a trout of two pounds, or a bass of two and one-half pounds, to logy specimens twice as large. It is not all of fishing to catch fish, nor is it one-half of fishing to catch big fish.

ED. W. SANDYS.

#### GOLF.

##### SOME SPECULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

**I**F it be true, as critics assert, that "the man who wasn't there knows most about it," whether the subject be golf, or anything else, then the present writer's knowledge of his subject is complete. During practically the whole golf season, from the middle of May to the middle of September, the chronicler was watching

various Spanish harbors from the deck of a United States auxiliary cruiser. During part of that time the amateur champion, Mr. Whigham, was writing from a Spanish prison at Cabañas that the blockade off Havana was evaded frequently by Spanish vessels. If Mr. Whigham had known that a golfer was on the watch off the ports, without another golfer near to talk to, and with hundred-pound golf-balls ready to be sent away by a driver in the shape of a six-inch rapid-fire rifle, he would not have said such derogatory things. He will now take the word of a golfer that nothing came out of those ports, except sharks and dolphins, and apologize! Aside from this journalistic incident, which, by the way, came *via* London. in a newspaper four weeks old, the writer saw nothing and heard nothing of golf—for the first time in seven years—for twenty-one hundred and sixty con-

