

other period of three minutes should be played, and before time was up Howard, of the New Yorks, had scored the winning goal.

On December 30th the Canadian Collegians met an "All-New York" team, composed of players from the New York A. C., St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Hockey Club of New York; again the visitors suffered defeat by a score of ten goals to six. Neither team scored for the first ten minutes, but the score at

the end of the first half stood four to two in favor of the New Yorkers. The Canadians scored early in the second half, and the game looked like a close finish, when the New Yorkers rushed five goals through in very short time. Toward the close of the game the visitors picked up and added three more goals to their score. The New Yorkers' team work was good, and their goal-keeper stood off several excellent shots. VIGILANT.

**CURLING.**

**N**OT in many years have climatic conditions been so favorable for the opening of the season for the venerable and exhilarating game of curling, Ice, clear as crystal, specially set apart for the fraternity on the lake of Van Cortland Park, and a day as bright as July, enticed every Scot within reach to see or participate in the contest for the Dalrymple Medal on the 9th of January, between representatives of the North against the South of Scotland. Keen rivals, though "Brothers a'."

The Dalrymple Medal is the first contest in the "Grand National" series, and the conditions under which it was competed for this year were, in the words of the Highlander, "gran" and decidedly in favor of a "roarin' game," and a "roarin' game they had, for the "bottle ice," which had never had snow fall on it since it froze, was almost a foot thick and as keen as any curler could wish, The Northerners this year turned the tables on their rivals, and when the last head of the five rinks was played, the South were beaten by twenty-nine. The Northerners played a fine game on nearly all the rinks, and the "guard stanes," laid by the veteran Highlanders, were frequently a source

of trouble to the borderers, who were just a wee bit behind their brothers in skill.

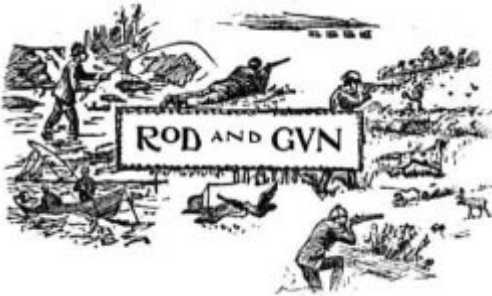
In addition to the Dalrymple Medal, the Hoogland Flag and Kirkpatrick Medal are also competed for, the former going to the skip whose team beats its opponents by the highest score, and the latter to the skip whose team makes the next best showing against its opponents.

Robert Kelloch, of Rink No. 3, won the time-honored flag, and James Thaw, of Rink No. 5, the medal. David Fonlis, as senior officer of the Northern Division, received the Dalrymple Medal.

The score by rinks follows:

<i>Rink.</i>	<i>North.</i>	<i>South.</i>
1.....	22	9
2.....	10	18
3.....	26	11
4.....	11	16
5.....	19	5
Grand total.....	88	59

The remaining contests of the Grand National are for Champion Rink Gordon Medal, Inter-State Hamilton Medal, McLintoch Medal, Mitchell Medal, Dewar Challenge Cup and Medals, and International Tow Rink Match for Gordon Medal. T. C. TURNER.



**MASSACHUSETTS SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.**

**T**HE 1900 show of the Massachusetts Sportsmen's Association will open on Washington's Birthday, February 22d, in the Mechanics' Building, Boston. The scope of the exhibition, in its interest to sportsmen, to lovers of all kinds of field sports, and to the general public, which seeks to be entertained as well as instructed, has been greatly extended. More varieties of game, more strange and rare specimens of fish, seen only in the more notable aquariums, and better exemplifications of Indian customs will be some of the new features of the exhibition. Water polo and other sports, and class drills and exhi-

bitions in the gymnasium will form part of the show.

**THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW, NEW YORK.**

Preparations for the Sixth Annual Sportsmen's Show, to open March 1st to 17th, at Madison Square Garden, New York, have been going ahead quietly, but to such good purpose that the foundations and framework of the enterprise are now practically complete, and within the next few weeks the details of the prettiest and most realistic picture ever presented to sportsmen within the limits of New York City will be under way.

**FOREIGN GAME BIRDS' EGGS.**

Our sportsmen readers can help the cause of the gun by influencing the representatives of their districts in Congress to support the effort of Senator Lodge to obtain the repeal of the clause in the tariff prohibiting the importation of the eggs of foreign game birds. It was inserted under a misapprehension, and its removal will open the door for, amongst other good game birds for stocking purposes, the European partridge. It would have been bad enough to impose a heavy duty, but to prohibit altogether this avenue for restocking our depleted shooting grounds is positively unjust.

**GAME WARDENS MUST BE GAME WARDENS.**

Governor Roosevelt is something more than

a Governor; he is an ardent, practical sportsman, and we commend his intentions to other Governors of other States and all whom it may concern.

He will have all game wardens pass an examination on his own hook and be sent into the woods for a day and a night as a test of their woodcraft, and he will be satisfied that the warden is able to handle a rifle, an axe and a canoe, and to use snow-shoes when necessary. This is practical statesmanship applied to sport, and may its practice extend.

#### A LOOPHOLE IN THE LAW.

A serious loophole in the laws which regulate hunting in Minnesota has been established by a recent decision of the Supreme Court there. It was held, two judges out of five dissenting, that while the State authorities have a very extensive jurisdiction over the reservation, the tribal Indians on the reservation have, under their treaties with the United States, a license to hunt on the reservation in order to procure food, notwithstanding that the State laws prohibit such fishing and hunting. The trouble will be to prevent the disposal to persons other than the tribal Indians and shipment off the reservation. There are causes enough to deplete the game and aid the pot-hunter without opening another avenue. If he may kill game for food, he may barter it for other food, venison for coffee or whiskey, and still keep within the law.

#### THE TARPON.

It was in 1884 when William H. Wood of New York, caught the first tarpon ever captured in Florida waters on hook and line. Before that period they had been occasionally killed with the grains, and one only is on record as being taken accidentally on a large trolling spoon. Mr. Wood, previous to 1884, annually visited the Gulf coast and was a keen observer of the habits of the tarpon, and determined to essay their capture by practical and scientific methods.

He observed that the tarpon when hooked seldom failed to throw the hook from its jaw at the moment it leaped from the water, and from this knowledge came the inspiration that insured success in his future outings for these fish. His method was a simple one. Casting about one hundred feet from the boat, he allowed the mullet bait to sink to the bottom, and at once coiled twenty to thirty feet of slack line on the gunnel or seat of the boat. The tarpon bites at a bottom bait rather gingerly, and the first intimation that it is doing so is more of a gentle "draw" than the "pluck" of most salt-water fishes. As the tarpon drew slowly away, Mr. Wood paid out the slack line to its full extent and then struck the hook into the fish. A mad rush, a furious leap, the powerful convulsions of the body and the violent and continued shaking of the head and shoulders: which always follow the strike, were of no avail. The bait had been swallowed and the steel was buried in the gullet of the fish,

From 1884 until a few years ago all tarpon anglers in Florida followed Wood's methods, and but few tarpon escaped after being hooked. In 1895 reports came from Aransas Pass, Texas, of the great numbers of tarpon being seen and captured in the rapid waters of the inlet. The

method used was the reverse of that introduced by Mr. Wood. It was surface fishing with a hundred feet of line tightened on the strong tide, which flows on the ebb at a speed of eight to ten miles an hour in the Pass. The boat was either anchored or slowly rowed against the tide. Under such conditions it was seldom that more than one fish out of ten was killed. The tarpon dashed at the floating line, and the hook failed to be embedded except in the outer jaw, and at the first mad leap of the fish was thrown from the mouth. During the last few years the anglers of Florida have discarded Mr. Wood's method, and now, as a rule, fish in swift waters of the inlets with the same results as obtains in Texan waters. It cannot be disputed that still-fishing for tarpon, as introduced by Mr. Wood, is the most scientific and enjoyable from an angling standpoint.

#### THE SPRING HUNGER OF FISH.

It is a current, belief among many anglers, that an open winter foretells a poor fishing spring. They reason in this way:

An ice-bound winter is apt to kill the larvæ of water insects, crustacea and the ova of small fish which hatch in the early spring, all of which constitute the food of fresh-water hook-and-line fish during the early days of the season. This being the case, the large fish, hungry and eager, take the bait of the fisherman with greater avidity, being deprived of their natural supply of food. Hence a heavy winter, with waters frozen deeply, indicates a good fishing spring, and a mild open winter has a reverse result.

Now, be this as it may, and the premises seem to be well taken, there can be no question as to the hungry condition of black bass and trout in the early spring. We have had the former rise viciously at our turkey fly when the pool was rimmed with ice in the early days of March, and the latter do likewise, albeít both fish when grassed were frozen stiff before the hook could be taken from the jaw. The capture of the black bass was, of course, incidental, not being fished for, and the trout was taken under the old law that permitted fishing for them in March. How different it is with the black bass during the latter months of the season. The first heavy hoar frost in the mountain region sends them to deep water, and in some waters near the Atlantic coast a sudden lowering of the temperature over night to the freezing point will bring them floating on the surface in a numbed condition.

#### MUNICIPAL WATERS.

The very fair estimate that has placed a million or more baited fish-hooks daily in the waters of the country during each season—June to October inclusive—is a forcible indication to municipal authorities in all the States that fishing as a pastime should not be ignored in the regulations they have made or will make respecting the city waters under their control. In many places, particularly in the city of New York, the rules now existing forbid the placing of a line of any kind in these waters, and the only exception known to us as existing is in some of the New England States, where the fisherman is permitted to enjoy his pastime in the reservoirs supplying the municipalities.