



THE SPORTSMAN'S VIEW-POINT

BY CASPAR WHITNEY

Football Popularity Threatened Nineteen hundred and two closed another football season of devoted pursuit of the battering ram principle; no development of note marked the year's play; no new skill was revealed in formations—nor expertness in their execution beyond that of the previous season. The game was the same as that of 1901—the premium on brute force placed still higher.

Those of us who have outlived our prejudices, and are sincere friends of college sport, feel the present situation in football to be a serious one, not because of its "brutal play," but solely, because the hammer-and-tongs style of game now in vogue is taking the fun out of it for the players; and eventually that means football will lose its popularity.

Football is a vigorous game, and as such is to be commended, but the battering ram principle of play has been carried too far in recent years; it has gone to the point where premium is placed on mere brute strength; where the chief desideratum is weight, and where advancing the ball is by a crude process of hammering the tackle, or some other man in the opposing line, into helplessness.

The Rules Committee is not in sympathy with these objections; and its Chairman publicly upholds the killing style of game permitted by existing rules; but it is hardly to be expected that men responsible for the present conditions will admit of anything to criticize except in the opinions of those who view the situation from a perspective apparently impossible to the Rules Committee in general and to its Chairmen in particular.

Something must be done to lighten the hammering to which men in the line from tackle to tackle are subjected. I would not do away entirely with the battering ram principle, but I should make it less crushing and more nearly within the capabilities of human bone and muscle to withstand; for the limit of human endurance has been just about reached. We must put a premium on skill and speed, as against mere brute strength and weight, and there are several ways of

doing it; most of them already discussed and familiar to football men. It is to be hoped the Rules Committee will view the situation frankly, for it has come to the point where the need of the game is imperative; of more importance, indeed, than even the Committee itself.

Be Each, Pray God, a Gentleman Even more seriously disturbing to the normal relation of football and of sport general to university life is the attitude of colleges one to the other, when questions arise concerning the eligibility of a player. A band of card-sharps could not view the acts of one another more suspiciously than do some college athletic authorities. Is the question of an athlete's *bona fides* raised through the newspapers by an unknown and, as likely as not, partisan and half-informed correspondent, forthwith a newspaper war of recrimination is let loose, into which faculty, alumni and undergraduates fling themselves hot haste, slanging and ruffianly. No thought is taken of the individual whose name is made the target for all manner of insinuations of wrongdoing, if not of open accusation.

And then the threats of protest! the bitterness of reproach with which the callow youth inveigh against the offending college and all its members! Talk about hysteria! Why, the French are Teutonic compared with our faculties and alumni during a football season!

But where is the gentleman in all this heart-breaking exhibition of boorishness? Does football arouse the dormant mucker who ordinarily lurks undisclosed within us? Do we withhold full reparation of the acquaintance whom, under misapprehension, we have offended—or do we open our door the second time to the one who has cheated at our card table? Then, why not the same spirit—the law of the spirit, not of the letter—in our sport? Harvard owed Yale a public statement that it had no thought of protesting Glass.

Play the game—the same spirit on the gridiron as in your house; the same for your opponents in the rush line as for your guest at dinner, or over the billiard table. I saw a Yale man throttle—literally throttle—Kernan, so that he dropped the ball; the two hands reached up in plain view of every one—and all saw them but the umpire—and choked and choked; such a man would cheat at your card-table, if he thought he could do so without detection. The dirty players in football are the thugs of society, and the disgrace of the university that tolerates their presence on the team.

If you find a player or a team or a college has cheated you, don't set up an infantile wail through the press, or bury your hands in vituperative mud-slinging—drop them. If you cannot depend on the word of a university and the honor of its athletic representatives, do as you would in private life—have nothing further to do with them.

Play like a gentleman, or do not play at all.

Give Him Another Chance There was more uncalled for rough play in two of the big Eastern games—Harvard-Yale—Yale-Princeton—than has been seen for some time. Not before in a number of years have I seen so much foul play as I saw at Princeton and New Haven; and Yale the offender. The pity of it that so good a team should individually stoop to work so contemptible! And this was due directly to incompetent umpiring.

No umpire is infallible, and Mr. Dashiell has been one of the most conscientious and thorough of the game has developed; last year there was evidence of a lessening of his quality, and this season he fell from the pedestal, and became the common or garden umpire, who sees only half he should see, because he directs his eyes to the wrong place at the right time.

There is a disposition in certain influential directions not to employ Mr. Dashiell again, but that would, in my opinion, be unfair to Mr. Dashiell. He has been too good an umpire to be not given another opportunity; and unless I am greatly mistaken, his quality for satisfactorily filling the office is undiminished.

Perhaps the polemic life required of the Chairman of the Rules Committee, outside the council chamber, has proved disquieting; but the annual meeting of the com-

mittee, with its restful etymological exercises, approaches.

Ranking of the Elevens for 1902 One of the curious results of recent football years is the distance in playing skill between the leading team of the year and the "also ran" division. In 1900 Mr. Gorden Brown's famous Yale team occupied a class by itself. Last year the same was true of Harvard's team, and this year Yale leads, and "there is no second"—to borrow the traditional legend that announced *America's* defeat of the English fleet when she captured the cup which has since become world renowned.

RANKING OF 1902 TEAMS.

1. Yale,	11. Carlisle,	21. Nebraska,
2. Harvard,	12. Annapolis,	22. Virginia,
3. West Point,	13. Lehigh,	23. Clemson,
4. Michigan,	14. Lafayette,	24. North Carolina,
5. Princeton,	15. Minnesota,	25. Georgetown,
6. Dartmouth,	16. Syracuse,	26. Sewanee,
7. Brown,	17. Columbia,	27. Vanderbilt,
8. Pennsylvania,	18. Chicago,	28. Tennessee,
9. Cornell,	19. Wisconsin,	
10. Amherst,	20. Illinois,	

Yale outclassed Harvard by as much this year as Harvard did Yale last year, although I do not think this year's Yale team so powerful as Harvard of 1901 or Yale of 1900; that, however, is purely speculative, for it is, of course, impossible to draw dependable deductions in such matters.

There was no question of Yale's superiority over Harvard this year, nor was it accounted for by greater physical strength, as, in point of fact, the difference was very slight. Both teams had weakened their first line of defense to strengthen their attack, and each was stronger on the offensive than on the defensive. Harvard's defense was much the weaker, surprisingly weak, considering the material upon which there was to build. But the most significant difference, between the two teams, and it was apparent from the very kick-off, was the superior intelligence with which Yale planned and executed its plays. Intelligence was on view in every play Yale made, and, except in the actual engine of offense, Yale excelled overwhelmingly. Yale was a team and Harvard eleven players; there were eleven men in every Yale play, and practically every man did his duty thoroughly. Yale excelled in helping the runner, in protecting the catcher of punts, in speed, and in the greater variety of attack.

The Harvard attack was really as strong as that of Yale; indeed to me it seemed stronger, *i. e.*, it was more furious, but so

unvaried as to become easier of diagnosis. Both teams used the tackle tandem, and for periods Harvard's attack appeared to have the harder drive, and the impact with the Yale line to be more crushing than the Yale attack. It was splendid intelligence and team work which enabled Yale to literally overwhelm an eleven not really much its inferior. Harvard's back field before the game was thought to be the superior, but it proved decidedly inferior to that of Yale. Altogether Harvard's showing was disappointing; its game comparatively mediocre.

West Point, this year, put forth the best team in its history. There is no question of its being entitled to third place in the year's ranking, and I am not so sure it should not have second. The team that defeated Annapolis at Philadelphia, would have made issue with the Harvard eleven which lost to Yale at New Haven, so close as to be extremely doubtful. West Point's team approximated to the intelligence and the speed and the variety of attack shown by Yale. It was fortunate in having a number of its old players, and was developed along the wise lines that have obtained recently at the large universities of training the team with only its final game in view—taking all others throughout the season in its stride, win or lose.

As Yale had overwhelmed Harvard, so West Point overwhelmed Annapolis, and but for the errors of Daly, Annapolis would scarcely have scored at all. Yet although overwhelmed, Annapolis deserves as much credit as any other team of the season; outweighed and outplayed at almost every point, the Naval cadets made one of the pluckiest battles I have ever seen on the gridiron; and they were supported by their friends in the grand stand most loyally. It was really one of the most inspiring exhibitions of the season.

Eastern and Western Football Next to West Point, the team of the season is unquestionably Michigan. Western men, and especially Michigan men, honestly believe their team would give Yale a close argument. Apropos of which, I, quote from a letter to the Michigan *Inlander*, by some Michigan man who made a trip East in mid-season. "However, it is my belief, based upon games that I saw, that Michigan could have defeated either Yale or Harvard this year, by at, least two touchdowns, and that

against Pennsylvania, West Point or Annapolis, the score would be considerably larger. None of the teams I have mentioned has team work that compares with that of Michigan, and as for speed, it would be a revelation to have them see the Michigan team play."

I quote this merely by way of showing the prevailing opinion among Western college men as to the comparative strength of Eastern and Western football teams. With no idea of questioning the sincerity of this writer, yet I must say that his conclusion is quite unwarranted.

The cause for this underestimation of Eastern teams by Western men is due first to commendable loyalty to the home product, and to the fact that Western men invariably base their conclusions on the Eastern play they see in mid-season, a period when none of the big teams of the East is within 50 per cent. of its final form.

There is no question of the great advance Western football has made, and none is quicker than I to accord credit and praise; nor is there any question of the high quality of material, with which the West is abundantly provided. Indeed, a large percentage of the best men we have on the Eastern teams are Western men. I am not so sure that a review of the last ten years of football would not result in tiding that, of the most prominent players, a majority hailed from the West. Coming to the last season, by way of example, five of Yale's team are Western men. Shevlin, the star end rusher, is from Minneapolis; Kinney, one of the best tackles of the day, is from Cleveland; Rockwell, the little general of a quarter-back, is from Portland, Ore.; Bowman, one of the most useful full-backs of the year, is from Uniontown, Pa., and Rafferty, the other end rusher, is from Pittsburgh, Pa. It has long been my opinion, indeed, that one of the reasons for Yale's athletic successes, is to be attributed to the infusion of Western blood in her teams.

The Michigan eleven of 1902, although not, I think, quite so good as that of 1901, is yet one of the best in the country, It has weight and speed, and was well grounded in the fundamentals of the game. Considering it to be the work of a single coach, its finish and power were remarkable. In these days of football no man on earth can bring an eleven up to the standard necessary to win a Yale or a Harvard game, where, it must be

acknowledged, the highest football skill is annually revealed. At Harvard and at Yale, there is a coach for every man in the line, and back of it, all under the direction of one head coach. At Michigan, Mr. Yost was the sole coaching sponsor for the eleven. That he brought his team to a point worthy of rank among the leaders of the country reflects great credit on the members of the team, and must be considered as a very notable performance on the part of the coach.

Each year I go West to see the concluding big games of the Western season; so therefore I have the opportunity, at least, of knowing both sides as well as another.

Where the West is Weaker Comparing Michigan of this year with Yale or Harvard, the Western team is inferior in interference for the runner, protection on catching punts, second line of defense, and in the general finesse of the game. Perhaps the Western weakness, which either of the Eastern teams under consideration would find soonest, and to the disaster of the Western, is the almost entire absence of a second line of defense. An attack such as that exhibited by Yale and Harvard would rip through the Michigan single line of defense almost invariably.

In respect to a second line defense, curiously enough, Michigan and Princeton were quite alike, and both deficient. Michigan stands in relation to the other Western teams, as does Yale in the East, for it is above comparison with its rivals.

In the matter of individual Western players, although there is abundant material, as I have shown, yet players of the West never get the individual coaching given members of Eastern teams, and therefore the number of Western individuals who show prominently are few in a season; and when they do shine, it is because of exceptional brilliancy.

There are many good men in the West this year as every year, but only one is good enough to secure a place on the All-America and substitute team.

Princeton's Plucky Defense Princeton's team this year was an improvement on the one developed in 1901, and the only team of the year with a defense stronger than attack. At the same time, Princeton's showing was not so good as was expected of it; partially due to its misfortunes in losing

two promising players, and partially to the devotion of the coaches to a defensive game. More was looked for from its back field, which held some excellent individual material; yet in the Yale game it proved disappointingly ineffective. The line gave a fine exhibition of pluck and defensive play, but, offensively, Princeton was the weakest of the leading college teams.

Preliminary Training Seasons of No Practical Benefit Pennsylvania's splendid finish showed a spirit that makes for good football, and I shall look for still more improvement from this university next year in its

style of play. Its season began with a series of defeats which must have tried the hopefulness of Pennsylvanians; therefore, the loyalty of the undergraduates and alumni and the spirit of the players are the more commendable. It is to be noted, also, that the season must have proved a distinct disappointment to those warm advocates of preliminary training seasons. Pennsylvania went back to the old plan long discontinued and discountenanced by the leading universities of a long preliminary season before the opening of college. It gathered its football candidates, and fed and boarded them while they prepared for the approaching season. The men had about four weeks more training than any other Eastern university. This practice, of course, is supposed to put the men earlier in good condition for the regular season; but it failed to do so in Pennsylvania's case, for the early part of its football season was disastrous.

Cornell played its habitual season of very good football, interrupted by periods of mediocrity. The team this year was really due to defeat both Princeton and Pennsylvania. They do not appear to make the most of their opportunities at Ithaca.

Good Play of Small Colleges Feature of Season But the feature of the season was the strong development and the good play of the smaller college teams, especially those in New England; Dartmouth, Brown and Amherst being the most prominent, and all represented by very good teams.

The general play in the South, too, showed improvement on that of other years; Virginia, Clemson, North Carolina, Vanderbilt and Sewanee being especially prominent. Virginia caught the Carlisle Indians on the down grade and gave them a beating.

Among the still smaller teams, St. John this year, as last, deserves mention for its plucky and clean play. Lehigh beat Lafayette for the first time since 1898.

Another team deserving favorable comment, is Syracuse, which put forth a light team, but one with speed and a well-grounded knowledge of the game. It made an excellent showing, as did the small college team, Bucknell, which, after a season of excellent work spoiled it by playing a team of professionals and thereby losing its ranking.

FINAL SCORES NOV. 16 TO NOV. 30.

See December Outing for All Previous Scores.

Yale.....	23	Pennsylvania..	12	N. Carolina...	5
Virginia.....	6	Columbia.....	6	Missouri.....	5
Lehigh.....	6	West Point....	22	N. Carolina...	12
Dartmouth....	12	Carlisle.....	17	Wisconsin....	0
Illinois.....	17	Harvard.....	0	Cornell.....	11
Illinois.....	80	Carlisle.....	5	Syracuse.....	6
Nebraska....	12	Lafayette....	0	Annapolis....	8
Michigan....	23	Brown.....	6	Georgetown..	0
Georgetown..	12	Northwestern.	0	Sewanee....	11
Kansas.....	18	Iowa.....	0	Clemson.....	11
Virginia.....	12	Northwestern.	—	Vanderbilt..	5
Chicago.....	11	Minnesota...	6	Tennessee...	0

Unfair Discrimination at Columbia Columbia's season was a trying one, indeed, for the men on the team and for loyal alumni. Columbia's task of building up a team is always a difficult one; but there appears this year to have been an unfair discrimination against athletes by the Faculty Committee, which increased the difficulty immeasurably.

For example, whereas the average Columbia student is called upon to pass a satisfactory examination in. but 60 per cent. of the work in which he was registered the preceding year or half year, the Faculty Committee demands that those taking part in sport pass at least 80 per cent. of their work. It is right and proper that the athlete should be held rigidly to the class-room standard demanded of students generally, but I can see neither reason nor fairness in exacting more of him than of other students; and it is most certain that unreasoning discrimination will hurt the general athletic spirit of the university.

Columbia has a loyal group of alumni whose attitude on questions of ethics in sport is known and unassailable. It seems desirable that the opinion and guidance of these gentlemen should be enlisted and heeded. Columbia in worthy mind cleaned from her athletics some of the unwholesomeness of a few years ago, and deserves great credit for doing so; but it is a mistake now for faculty committees to go to an unusual and unnecessary extreme in prescribing re-

strictions so severe that it is only with utmost difficulty representative men are persuaded to take part in the sport of the university.

With the proper encouragement and fair restrictions, there is no reason why Columbia should not take the rank next year to which she is entitled.

All-America Football Team for 1902 It is to be remembered that this team is chosen with a view to its all-round strength and effectiveness, and that its selection is the result of a season's observation East and West. Nor do I put upon this national team any man whose eligibility I regard as doubtful, or whose play during the season has been persistently unsportsmanly.

ALL AMERICA ELEVEN FOR 1902.

- Graydon (Harvard), full-back.
- Chadwick, captain (Yale), and Barry (Brown), half-backs.
- Rockwell (Yale), quarter.
- Bowditch (Harvard) and Shevlin (Yale), ends.
- Bunker (West Point) and Kinney (Yale), tackles.
- Glass (Yale) and Warner (Cornell), guards.
- Boyers (West Point), centre.

SUBSTITUTES.

- Bowman (Yale), full-back.
- Metcalf (Yale) and Weekes (Columbia), half-backs.
- Weeks (Michigan), quarter.
- Brown (Lafayette) and Davis (Princeton), ends.
- Farnsworth (West Point) and Torrey (Pennsylvania), tackles.
- DeWitt (Princeton) and Belknap (Annapolis), guards.
- Holt (Yale), centre.

The back field was full of good, but not exceptional material, and some of high-class quality did not fulfill expectations; thus Kernan, a back of perhaps greater natural ability than any of those under discussion, was a distinct disappointment and failed to equal his 1901 form—for which a bad knee may probably be held accountable.

So, too, Weekes, also because of physical disability, fell short of his possibilities. Nor was Graydon up to his 1901 form, although proving the most serviceable of all the season's full-backs, among whom Bowman (Yale), Torney (West Point), and Bennett (Pennsylvania), Coffin (Cornell), and Smith (Columbia) earned especial mention. The little Stillman showed was good. De Witt, who did the punting for Princeton, proved a marvel in covering distance, and his accurate drop kicking gave Princeton's only score. He has the quality for attaining great skill and distinction in the kicking department, but this year his punting was too long to be of utmost service to his team. At the same time it is perfectly true that he was Princeton's mainstay, and that without him the

team would fall several places on the season's ranking.

Among half-backs, other than those selected, Heston (Michigan) and Washburn (Amherst) deserve mention, and of quarter-backs, Brewster (Cornell), Dale (Pennsylvania), and Witham (Dartmouth) attracted attention. There were several good tackles, among the unchosen, strongest of them being Webb (Brown) and Graves (West Point); and of ends, Sweeley (Michigan), and Metzgar (Pennsylvania). Acceptable guards were many, but exceptionally good ones few; Glass was in a class of his own. Centers were of the good serviceable variety.

Clearing Pacific Coast Atmosphere The season came to an end in California with a game which fully satisfied the longings of the grand stand for the spectacular. The University of California won against Stanford with two field goals and a goal from touchdown, which last was made by half-back Sherman in a remarkable run of 100-yards—almost from goal post to goal post. In line-bucking the teams were fairly matched.

The 14,000 spectators saw an exhibition of hard, clean football, but most probably all who had been reading the newspapers anticipated a more or less gory slugging match, in consequence of the bitterness of feeling engendered by Stanford's protest of W. W. Smith, Berkeley's strongest man back of the line. Smith had received \$450 for coaching the University of Oregon in the fall of '91. He claimed that the sum was entirely used for expenses, and his claim was allowed by the Pacific Athletic Association, which issued to Smith a certificate of amateurism. Stanford refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the P. A. A. in determining amateur standing, and produced a statement from the Faculty Athletic Committee of the University of Oregon to the effect that Smith had received compensation as coach and was "professional." As the faculty committees of the two universities disagreed in the matter, the case, according to the Intercollegiate agreement, was referred to an arbitration committee of the University Club of San Francisco.

Accordingly, an arbitration committee representing Annapolis, Brown, Cornell, Hamilton, Harvard, Lehigh, University of London, Michigan, Princeton, Rochester, Toronto, Vermont and Yale tried the case

and found unanimously that, according to the intercollegiate agreement, the University of California Faculty Committee had erred in submitting cases of protested amateurism to the Pacific Athletic Association, and that under the provisions of the agreement Smith was not an amateur.

The unanimous decision of such a representative committee must have a salutary effect in clarifying the confused idea of legitimate athletic expenses existing on the Pacific Coast. And of still greater importance is the decision that the university faculties and not the P. A. A., are to decide what constitutes an amateur in intercollegiate contests.

The Pacific Athletic Association has on its roll of membership several clubs whose gymnasium equipment is limited almost entirely to punching-bags, skipping-ropes and six-ounce gloves, and whose paying members consist chiefly of the clubs' "backers." Among these organizations are the Hayes Valley Athletic Club, which promoted the championship fight between those eminent amateurs Messrs. Fitzsimmons and Jeffries, and the San Francisco Athletic Club, which has been seeking "to foster and improve amateur athletics" by bringing Messrs. Gardner and Jackson together in a 20-foot ring before a highly remunerative gathering. That a great institution like the University of California should have permitted its standard of amateurism to be set by an organization which counts these "slugger clubs" among its members, is little to the credit of the athletic authorities of the university, and the gentlemen of the University Club are to be congratulated for finally determining that the big California universities must each settle the status of its own athletes in accordance with the terms of their intercollegiate agreement.

The Reliance Athletic Club of Oakland put a somewhat inferior team in the field, which was repeatedly defeated by both universities, and the plucky little Nevada University again invaded California, but lost to both games with no show of winning. Meanwhile the big Olympic Club of San Francisco is going through the throes of reform. 'Honest' John Elliott is in the saddle—more especially the Registration Committee's chair—and is barring the club entrance to all shady amateurs and semi-professionals. Moreover the club has thrown

down the gauntlet to the P. A. A. officials, and is making a good fight for the elimination of the prize-fighting clubs and the abolition of "merchandise" prizes in amateur contests. It will be interesting to see if the better elements of the club will back Mr. Elliott until he has reformed the P. A. A. into a condition of decency.

"Doping" Among the additions to the racing rules which have been recently receiving attention from the Jockey Club, the most welcome is that one dealing with the practice of "doping" horses. Although doping cannot be said to prevail generally, yet every season develops a number of well-established cases, and last year was more fruitful, perhaps, than any previous one.

It seems to me, in cases of this kind, the Jockey Club should constitute itself the sole judge and jury, taking unto itself the power to act in suspicious cases, without the necessity of legal proof.

In all matters of sport, I am convinced that it is the spirit, more than the letter, of the law which should guide those in authority. If the faculty of a university or the committee of a club is convinced that a given individual is an offender, or if the stewards at a race meet believe a horse has been doped, they should act on their convictions, it seems to me, and not wait for the proof that would be exacted in a court of law. Almost never can proof be obtained of the doping of a horse, for those who resort to such meretricious methods, are very careful to well cover up their tracks.

Among other welcome reports that the closing year brings is the possibility of racing being re-established in Pennsylvania, and the news of a handsome and elaborately equipped new track to be built at Queens, on Long Island, by the Westchester Racing Association, and called Belmont Park. A better name could not have been chosen, for none has stood so long and so staunchly for high class racing.

There is no reason why there should not be racing in Pennsylvania, if it is carried on under correspondingly trustworthy auspices as obtain in New York; and with men like Messrs. A. J. Cassatt, B. F. Clyde, P. A. B. and Joseph E. Widener, and S. S. Brown, there is an ample nucleus for a racing association of the best class.

Cash Sloan, the jockey, recently returned to Paris from a season's riding at St. Petersburg, and it is interesting to hear what he says about the style of riding and the starting gate in the capital city of all the Russias.

Nearly all the Russian jockeys have adopted the American seat, and apprentices are getting into it gradually. The starting gate is used on all the principal courses for two and three-year-olds, but not introduced in races where aged horses have not had the earlier training to familiarize themselves with it.

Building a National Highway In seeking to raise money and secure influence to construct a national highway, the American Automobile Association is undertaking a work which merits the support of every sportsman in the country. That all may join in the effort, it is proposed by the association to reduce its dues to \$1.00, and to open its ranks to all those qualified to join, and to forthwith institute a campaign for the purpose of supporting the bill which will be introduced in Congress this session for the establishment of a trans-continental highway, starting at Boston and reaching Chicago by the Lake Cities, and San Francisco by the old overland route through Utah.

Here is an object that does not restrict or confine its value to automobilists. It appeals to practically every man, for those who do not own a horse, a bicycle or an automobile, are at least concerned with the industrial advantages that such an undertaking would bring.

There is no movement making in the United States of more value, or one more needed, than that for road improvement.

Modifying Polo Playing Rules Although there is no definite assurance of a meeting between the English and American polo players for agreement upon common playing rules, still something looking to that end has been accomplished by Mr. Hazzard. Recently he gave a dinner in London, attended by the representative English polo players, and the possibility of bringing into harmony the American and English rules, was discussed. Although a number expressed themselves strongly for a modification of the English rules the English consensus was that, beyond starting agitation, nothing could be done.

It was agreed, however, that in the forth-

coming season a number of games shall be played at Hurlingham under American rules, and a number played in America under English rules. At the conclusion of the season, the English and Americans are again to meet and re-open the discussion on modification of the rules.

Under the circumstances, nothing more definite could be done; and Mr. Hazzard is to be congratulated upon having accomplished even so much.

Speaking generally, the English rules are more desirable than the American rules, with the single exception of their off-side. This invariably results in discussions in match play, and is distinctly objectionable, not only to Americans who have played under it, but also to a very large number of Englishmen.

The off-side rule, indeed, is the only one of the entire English lot to which the Americans object; but to this they do object seriously.

"Soulless" It is a good sign of the sentiment growing for bird protection, when we see what some are pleased to call the "soulless" corporation interesting itself in the cause.

Recently, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company has gone to the pains of employing Prof. Attwater to make a study of the subject, and to prepare an argument that shall appeal to the pocket of the farmer. There is a feeling among casual people that the efforts which sportsmen are making for the protection of birds, and of game generally, are based entirely upon sentiment. Farmers, almost to a man, have been among those who viewed the game protective movement, as one farthered by and for the particular benefit of "them city sportsmen."

I do not deny that the sympathy of the sportsmen is primarily enlisted, because he seeks to perpetuate wild bird and animal life for sentimental reasons; but underlying that feeling is knowledge of the necessity to a full measure of agricultural prosperity of protective measures. Sportsmen have long realized the great value of birds as insect destroyers, and their inestimable worth as such to farmers. The farmer is only just beginning to realize this; and the Southern Pacific Company has earned the thanks of intelligent men by its wide distribution of a very interesting address made by Prof. Attwater on the practical value of birds to agriculture.

Bird in the Bush Worth Two in the Hand So many of OUTING's readers are among those that enjoy the full pleasures of country life, either permanently or for considerable portions of the year, that I wish to emphasize some of the things which Prof. Attwater's investigation have proved.

The value of the bird to the farmer is as a destroyer of the insects which ravage his crops. Experience has suggested and experiment demonstrated that, in sections where bird life decreases, depredations to crops of fruit, grain, and general garden truck increase, despite spraying and innumerable chemical devices to arrest the march of the destroying insect.

Now, insects and worms constitute practically the whole food of birds. Swallows and swifts course the upper air; fly-catchers lie in wait in the foliage; warblers explore the leaves and blossoms, and, the vireos carefully search the more secluded nooks, which perhaps the warblers overlook. The trunks and limbs of the trees are the feeding grounds of the woodpecker, nutthatch and the creeper. No inch of the tree bark is left unexamined by these industrious birds for insects' eggs and larvæ or ants, or the boring worms which may be heard within the bark. On the ground the insect hunt is continued by the thrushes, sparrows and other birds; and at the close of day, the night hawks and whip-poor-wills, according to Mr. Frank Chapman, take up the chase, catching moths and other nocturnal insects which have escaped day-flying birds. Cranes, herons and bitterns feed on craw-fish, which do great damage to the planters in the South, by making holes in the embankments of their rice fields.

Thus, we see, that the hunting is wide and thorough. How successful it is, may be appreciated from the results of Prof. Attwater's investigations. For example, the stomach of a single quail was found to contain 101 potato bugs; that of another quail, 500 cinch bugs; a cuckoo shot at six o'clock in the morning, contained 43 caterpillars; another shot at the same time, 217 web worms; a robin, 176 caterpillars. The stomachs of four chickadees, contained 1,028 eggs of canker worms; four other chickadees contained 600 eggs and 105 mature insects. Prof. Attwater, says that a single chickadee will eat 5,000 eggs of the canker worm in a single day, and that barn swallows will destroy from 5,000 to 10,000 flies and other

insects every week. The crop of one dove killed contained 7,500 weed seeds. The young of a pair of jays, observed by Dr. Brewer, wore fed half a million caterpillars in a season. A young robin, kept in captivity, required 60 earth worms a day. A mother wren made 110 visits to her little ones in four hours and thirty-seven minutes, and fed them 111 insects and spiders.

A pair of chipping sparrows, observed, fed insects to their young 200 times a day.

Dr. Fisher relates that from the nest of a pair of barn owls, he collected 676 pellets, of which he made a careful study, with the result of identifying the remains of 1,787 small mammals, of which 1,119 were common meadow mice, a most destructive enemy to young fruit trees and to the farmer's crops in general.

Few people have an adequate idea of the amount of food required by birds. It figures into a tremendous number of insects, as Prof. Attwater's figures show. He says that, allowing twenty-five insects a day as an average diet for one bird, and estimating only one bird to every acre in Texas, where his investigations were made, the calculation would give 170,000,000 birds in Texas alone. This would require, 4,250,000,000 insects for every day's ration. It has been estimated that it takes 120,000 insects to fill a bushel measure, therefore it would take 35,500 bushels of insects to feed the birds in Texas alone for a single day, and Prof. Attwater says that this estimate is very low.

Instill in the
Homes and Schools
a Sentiment for
Bird Protection

With these facts confronting him, no man possessed of his common sense will deny the value to agricultural America of protecting the birds.

I have said that, in sections where the birds have been destroyed, the loss to agriculture has increased. It is estimated on absolutely reliable authority, that a loss of \$400,000,000 is sustained annually by cultivators of the soil in North America through insect ravages. Therefore, the question becomes, not is it desirable to protect the birds, but how effectually may they be protected.

In this, as in all other similar efforts, the most difficult obstacle in the way is lack of popular sympathy. And this is withheld, I feel sure, more through ignorance than through viciousness; that is why these educational campaigns, such as the one started

by the Southern Pacific Company, through Prof. Attwater, are of such value, for they point out to the average man and woman just what bird protection signifies, not from a sentimental, but from the common-sense view of protecting material interests.

The place to begin education on this subject, is in the homes and the schools. If parents will take the trouble to explain to their boys just how valuable these little birds are to the prosperity of the country, there will be a tremendous and important cessation of the killing that now goes on in the purlieus of every country town and village.

The small boy with his new gun is among the most persistent destroyers of small birds; and, of course, the boy has no conception of what he is doing. A course of home and school instruction on bird protection is fundamental, and means a development of sentiment which will require no legal restraint to prevent killing our birds of song and birds of plumage.

The most implacable enemy of bird protection, is the milliner's agent. Women throughout the land grow maudlin over all kinds of charities, and funds for the benefit of the foreign unenlightened and unclothed; they weepfully discuss tabbie's demise, un-honored and unsung, through too persistent back fence exploration; but they continue to encourage the most pernicious trade on earth, by wearing on their hats the remains of our birds of song and of plumage which the milliner's agents have slaughtered.

Mr. William T. Hornaday, who is an authority on the subject and a devoted laborer in its cause, says, "that milliners' hunters have practically exterminated birds known as plume birds, in this country, and have stripped our Atlantic Coast, the whole of Florida and the Gulf Coasts, of egrets, terns, and hundreds of thousands of other birds acceptable to milliners for hat trimmings. The hunters are now at work along the coasts of Mexico, Central America, Lower California, and even at the head of the waters of the Orinoco and Amazon Rivers."

The Audubon Society and sportsmen have done and are doing great work in making laws to check the progress of the milliners' butcher; yet, while great good has resulted, the root of the evil never can be reached until women themselves respond to the decent sentiment spreading over the country, and decline to buy headgear which is ornamented with bird plumage.

A Standard Measurement for Big Game Sportsmen will be glad to hear that the Boone and Crockett Club has appointed a committee, composed of Archibald Rogers, James H. Kidder and the writer, for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform standard of measurement for all large game of America. At the present moment there is nothing of the kind in this country, and the idea of the Boone and Crockett Club is to provide America with a standard of measurement that shall be its own and of national significance. As this club is the leading big game club of all, the world, it is eminently fitting that it should undertake this work.

In deciding upon a standard and a proper method of measurement, it is the aim of the committee to get the advice and help of all sportsmen who have had experience with the several different kinds of large game. The committee will be thankful for any helpful suggestions sent to me.

Having determined upon a uniform standard of measurement, the committee will then undertake to gather data as to record heads. This data will be eventually published by the Boone and Crockett Club in book form, and annually revised, so that we shall have, as they have in England, an authenticated work on standard measurement and a record of trophies.

Game Protection Federal Duty Not a great deal of practical good has resulted for the protection of game in Wyoming, particularly of wapiti (elk) by the extension of Forest Reserve supervision; and my opinion is strong that little or nothing will ever be accomplished until the President is given full authority by Congress to extend these Forest Reserves as he finds necessary to the needs of the time and place; to make of them also game refuges, and to take jurisdiction over the game thereon entirely out of the hands of the state. That would be a radical step, but one which must sooner or later be taken if the wild animal life of this country is to be preserved.

As the situation now is, the Federal Government simply assists the state authorities in the enforcement of the state law; and when the state authorities happen to be as indifferent to the protection of their game as are the authorities in Wyoming—the game may go hang.

There is making an effort to bring such a bill before Congress this winter, with the

Boone and Crockett Club's backing to its full and very considerable strength; should a bill of this kind become law, the greatest stroke for the protection of American game will have been made. Nothing so desirable could happen as to have the destiny of our game and forests placed in the hands of President Roosevelt?

And is not game protection a Federal rather than a state matter in the case of a rapidly disappearing species like elk? Are the people of the United States to suffer the extinction of one of the noblest of its wild fauna—because the citizens of a state in which the remaining herds seek refuge, prefer the four dollars which the elk's ivories bring at sale, to the animal's preservation?

Speaking broadly, is not game protection a Federal duty, and is not a national game warden, like the national forester, a much needed office?

I am glad to see that the forthcoming legislative of Maine intends agitating the question of a gun license for the purpose of raising enough money to adequately protect the fauna of the State during the closed season; the present appropriation being entirely expended on the fisheries. This is a righteous cause. I am in favor of a gun license in every state where game is hunted; but let it not be a license imposed only upon non-residents. Greatest damage is committed everywhere not by the non-resident, but by the resident and his small boy with a new gun just at the tail end of the closed season. It is bad enough that this should be so, but at least let Pa pay for his share of the fun.

Cross-Country Running Attaining Its Rightful Place Despite almost invariably bad going and cheerless weather, cross-country running interest is increasing at the colleges.

It is rather a stiffish course that the Intercollegiate Association provides for the annual championship at Morris Park; and it is, therefore, decidedly pleasing to note, year by year, the added interest and improved average quality of the performers since the inaugural meeting in 1899.

The honors of individual championship this year were won by A. C. Bowen, of Pennsylvania, who covered the course of seven miles, with its forty-four jumps, in 35 minutes, after a very close race with ex-champion D. W. Franchot, of Yale, whom he beat by the small margin of one second.

Although this time does not equal the poorest since 1899. it was an exceptionally good performance, considering the weatherly conditions and the heavy going; for the turf was soggy, and a drizzle of rain added to the unhappiness of the runners. The jumps of the course are of a varied character, but mostly from a bush stride-breaker, to the double-decker and Liverpool, with its formidable ditch.

Team honors were landed by Cornell, whose seven representatives outpointed Yale, the winner of last year's honors. The remaining teams finished in order: Yale, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia. Of thirty-eight starters, thirty-six finished; it was Harvard's first entry in the event. I attach the names and time of the first two teams:

	Time, M. S.		Time, M. S.
A. C. Bowen, Penn.	35 00	J. H. Hall, Harvard.	36 37
D. W. Franchot, Yale.	35 01	I. A. Orton, Penn.	36 55
R. E. Williams, Prin'n.	35 02	C. B. Alcott, Yale.	37 00
W. B. Schutt, Cornell.	35 03	C. P. Major, Penn.	37 05
K. W. Woodward, Cor.	35 10	W. G. Clerk, Harvard.	37 08
T. Newman, Cornell.	35 11	J. K. Foster, Cornell.	37 14
W. P. Waldron, Yale.	35 16	A. A. Rutherford, Prin 37 23	
W. A. Coldwell, Har.	35 28	A. S. McDonald, Col.	37 26
C. O. White, Cornell.	35 51	A. King, Harvard.	37 27
C. S. Jacobus, Yale.	35 52	E. R. Rutchmann, Penn.	37 29
R. W. Bumstead, Yale.	35 53	J. Stanley, Cornell.	37 41
H. C. Plummer, Cor.	35 21	E. S. Van Tassel, Yale.	37 54

I am greatly pleased to see interest growing in cross-country running. It is the very department in which American athletes are distinctly inferior to the English, and aside from the quality of the sport itself, it is a most desirable up-builder of our distance performers. By all means let it be encouraged. The record of winners now stands.

INDIVIDUAL.

	Min.	Sec.
1899. John Cregan, Princeton.	34	10
1900. Alex. Grant, Pennsylvania.	34	17
1901. D. W. Franchot, Yale.	34	20
Course changed, jumps being made 1½ feet higher.		
1902. A. C. Bowen, Pennsylvania.	35	00

TEAM.

1899. Cornell.	1901. Yale.
1900. Cornell.	1902. Cornell.

If now,, we could only do something to increase interest in that other grand game, lacrosse, there would be reason enough for satisfaction.

Give the Birds a Chance in Breeding Season

The sentiment against spring duck-shooting is increasing in the land amazingly, and every autumn of the last three has shown practical results in the greater numbers of wild fowl which are, to be seen. In the present season reports from over all the country attest to increased numbers and to

better sport. In some quarters, where the ducks had all but disappeared, they have begun to come again. The practical result of giving the birds a rest during their breeding season is seen on every hand. Give ducks an unmolested breeding season, and their natural increase will repair the losses of the autumn shooting.

I have been watching, by the way, the process of baiting and of preservation which obtains on some of the club-ducking marshes in the Middle West; I cannot feel that the ducks will gain by the methods until a closer surveillance is maintained over the club punters.

It was an excellent game bird season all around, was that of the year just closed; and while in a great many of the states, especially some of those of the lower Middle West, the plentiful supply of quail, for instance, was due more to the hardy nature of the bird than to respect of game laws, still the birds were fairly plentiful very generally in the land, and there is no doubt that the game laws and the careful thought being given the subject had, and continues to have, a very great deal to do with the increased supply. The sentiment of game protection is growing wider and deeper, and the result is in evidence everywhere one may go, either in America or in Canada. The Southern States are still far behind in the observation of game laws.

National Trotting Association at the Bar

The National Trotting Association held its annual meeting in New York last month, and reviewed many scandalous cases brought to its attention. There appeared more sincerity in its action than has been observed in recent years, and reinsmen are watching the Board's course with much concern and hopefulness.

There is no recreation of more widespread popularity among Americans than driving; a speedway has become necessary to every city in the land. Yet trotting horse owners are discouraged and dismayed by repeated scandals on the trotting track, and by the indifference of the National Trotting Association, which has hitherto shown but the feeblest attempt to enforce the rules, and permitted corruption to thrive unmolested.

Thus the National Association is on trial for its very life; because trotting men have determined, in the event of no indication of reform by the present association, to organ-

ize one that will be officered by sportsmen and conducted on wholesome lines.

Com. Peary It is a popular impression that
Speaks His hardships attends Arctic travel
Mind on in the winter only, and one day,
Summer not long ago, I asked the
Arctic Travel opinion of Commander Robert

Peary, who has recently returned from a four-year search for the North Pole, and who knows more about Arctic travel, winter and summer, than any man on earth—or under it, for matter of that.

What Mr. Peary said is worth remembering, and here it is at length:

"Summer travel in the Arctic region means equally hard work, though in another direction, principally packing supplies and sledges up and across the rocky mountain slopes; and equal discomfort, though from other causes, the principal being that in summer travel one is always wet. A very irritating feature in those high northern lands is the constant necessity for making long detours. For instance, one comes to the shore of a bay or fjord where the ice is either too broken or too rotten for crossing by any of the numerous expedients which we have at our command. This means that we must follow up the shore of the fjord around its head, and back along the opposite side.

To do this entails scrambling along the débris of the winter's ice-foot, packing everything up the slopes and around occasional vertical cliffs which come to the water's edge, fording numerous rushing streams of icy water, some of which may come waist or chest deep, and when at the head of the fjord, scrambling across the torn and crevasse-riven surface of a glacier. Sometimes it is practicable to cross such a bay by ferrying upon a cake of ice from the shore out to a central field of ice, still fairly intact, though thickly sprinkled with lakes and canals of water, then across this, and again a second ferry to the opposite shore. Before starting on one of these ferry trips

an inflated sealskin float (sometimes two) is lashed to the sledge, to keep it afloat when it goes into the water, as it is certain to do more than once before the transit is accomplished. It also makes a very effective life buoy for members of the party, most of whom, as a rule, get a complete ducking before the opposite shore is reached.

"There are, however, occasional transient hours of comfort when, after one of these long, amphibious struggles across a fjord, or a toilsome march over the land from one fjord to another, with a heavy load upon one's back, and the sharp stones bruising the feet through the softened, water-soaked boot-soles, camp is made in some sheltered sunny ravine, or at the foot of southward-facing mountains, where the wind is temporarily asleep. Here the packs are thrown down; wet clothes are stripped off and spread upon the warm rocks to dry; a handful of willow twigs are placed in a quickly-constructed fireplace, where, saturated with oil, they boil the kettle, and cook the duck or hare or slices of seal, killed during the day. Then, stretched full length in the brilliant sunshine upon the warm sand or gravel, we sleep in absolute comfort and relaxation, until the awakening wind, or a spurt of snow or ram wakes us shivering, and drives us to seek the shelter of some neighboring rock. So it is, winter and summer, spring and autumn. Momentary oases of comfort, in months' wide deserts of hard labor and irritating discomfort."

A Happy Thought It was a happy thought that prompted the Amsterdam Book Company to bring forth new and popular editions of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition and of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Voyages to the Arctic; for these are books that ought to be within the reach of every one that cares for tales of courageous adventure. The new reprints are very tasteful, of a handy size, and excellently printed on good paper.