

A. J. Dosch—40, 29, 24, 28, 27, 31, 21, 24, 25; total, 250.  
 W. Gilbert—35, 24, 26; total, 85.  
 Captain G. W. Fenimore—25, 26, 29, 45, 73, 25, 41, 27, 31, 41, 30; total, 393.  
 Robert A. Inch—25, 27, 31, 30, 24, 28, 30, 27, 26, 22, 25, 25; sheephead, 15; total, 335.  
 L. P. Streeter—23, 30, 26, 26, 32, 26, 24, 32, 28, 27; total, 300.  
 Cyrus Detre—35.  
 E. J. Hudson—22, 23; total, 45.  
 J. F. Seger—27, 31, 19, 28, 26, 43, 27, 28, 31; total, 286.  
 L. F. Douglass—23, 25; total, 48.  
 E. P. Johnson—27.  
 E. C. Rahe—19, 28, 38, 40; striped bass, 2½; total, 134.  
 E. B. Stout—35, 39; striped bass, 12; total, 86.  
 Charles F. Schukraft—47, 26, 35, 20, 20½, 19, 28, 23, 25, 25; striped bass, 8; total, 277½.  
 John L. Hoffman—26, 18½, 28, 35, 19½; total, 127.  
 Robert R. D'Bacher—16, 28½, 32, 16, 24½, 23½, 25; striped bass, 20; total, 185½.  
 Fred, Wilkie—28, 19½, 17, 24½, 24; total, 113.  
 Frank Kinbacher—26, 18, 18, 16½, 15, 14½, 13, 19½, 28, 24, 23; total, 217½.  
 Frank Conway—22, 26, 28, 26, 27, 25; striped bass, 22; total, 176.  
 All the above are in pounds, and are channel bass unless otherwise specified.

**The Striped Bass of the St. Lawrence.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the number of FOREST AND STREAM for October 15 (p. 527), is a communication from Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, in which the "bar" of the St. Lawrence is identified with the common striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*). I am not aware that that species is found, as a regular inhabitant, in the Great Lake basin, although wanderers do sometimes find their way there. The common striped bass, or bar of the lake basin and St. Lawrence, is quite a distinct species (*Roccus chrysops*), practically confined to fresh water and occurring not only in

the lake system, but also in the Mississippi basin system. It never attains the size of the striped bass, and is a deeper and more compressed fish, has a more arched back, and the teeth on the base of the tongue are in a single patch instead of two rows; the ground color is also generally lighter, and the dark stripes narrower than in the striped bass. There are other minor differences, but those enumerated will suffice to distinguish the two species. It is quite possible that the fish of 32 pounds noticed may have been an astray of the true striped bass. It would, indeed, be a giant for a true bar. More information is required.

**The Acrobatic Grilse and Others.**

*Editor Forest and Stream:* The charming story by Mr. Newberry, "Grilse on a Trout Rod," and written straight from his heart, yet shows that in his enthusiasm he makes statements that would hardly be voted correct by a jury of his brother anglers. This is rather to his credit; we have all done the same. But really, does he seriously go on record as confirming the statements in his final paragraph, as follows?  
 "Black bass? Pooh! Speckled trout? Stuff! Rainbow trout? Bosh! Grayling? Fiddle! I have caught them all over and over again, and they don't for an instant compare with the acrobatic grilse. The salmon is the king of fish, and to take grilse on a trout rod is as good sport as this world has to give."  
 Some of Mr. Newberry's fellow anglers were in Newfoundland last summer, and took grilse on a trout rod. The sport was royal! But let a fisherman take rainbow trout on the Baldwin in Michigan, small-mouth black bass at Delaware Water Gap, and especially the lordly grayling on the Au Sable River in Michigan, and it will be strange, indeed, if he does not tip his hat in entire respect for either and all of these game fish. Or let Mr. Newberry try the ouananiche at Red Indian Lake in Newfoundland; or better still, that demon of the salt water, the savage bluefish, and he will, I feel sure, not insist on saying "Pooh!" "Stuff!" "Bosh!" and "Fiddle!"

L. F. BROWN.

**The Kennel.**

**Alabama Field Trials.**

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In order to get a few notes of interest before the sportsmen of this country relative to the coming field trials to be held at this place under the auspices of the Alabama Field Trial Club, commencing December 12, I desire to call special attention to the Free-for-All stake, which has a guaranteed purse of \$300 to run for.

This is the second season a Free-for-All stake has been offered by this club, and if successful we hope to increase its value until it will attract the best talent of the country. The hunting grounds are well located, being only a few minutes' ride from the city, and promise to afford plenty of birds for trial purposes. Special arrangements will be made to provide participants with all necessary accommodations at a nominal cost.

The services of the best judges that can be obtained will be secured, and we hope to make the event successful, both socially and financially.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of sportsmen and fanciers, so "come one, come all."  
 J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary.

**Points and Flushes.**

The Southern Beagle Club have issued the programme of their third annual meeting and field trials for 1905. The trials are fixed to be held at Centreville, Miss., on February 21. The programme can be obtained of Mr. John Redhead, secretary, Centreville.

\* \* \* *The current number of Game Laws in Brief gives laws of all States and Provinces. Price 25 cents.*



**YACHTING**



**Cash System for Clubs**

BY EDWARD M. MACLELLAN, CHAIRMAN HOUSE COMMITTEE, MANHASSET BAY Y. C.

To those responsible for the business management of yacht clubs, probably the most vexing question is that of supervising the details of the book accounts, particularly as regards members' monthly house checks.

When the treasurer has the spare time, coupled with a knowledge of accountancy sufficient to enable him to work out the detail of his monthly statement and see that such details are properly shown, the work of the governing board is materially simplified. It is more often the case that this officer cannot give the time which the work properly requires, with the result that it is carried on either by the club clerks or by an accountant. In the former case, owing to the difficulty of securing competent clerical assistants, because of the short season of employment, the results reached are more or less unsatisfactory, while with the average accountant the trouble lies in failure to appreciate the necessity of having the same man carry on the work, instead of detailing a different man each month, the effect being that there is no one with a sufficient grasp of the many details involved to prepare an intelligent and concise statement.

It is a fact that clubs generally do not secure the best prices for supplies, for the reason that, rightly or wrongly, such accounts are looked upon by dealers as long time ones, so that an additional percentage is charged as an offset. No better reason can be named for this than that it is generally customary for the club to allow members a credit of from thirty to ninety days on their accounts. As the average club is not blessed with a large working capital, the dealer has to wait, and this is aggravated where the by-laws governing members' credit are not enforced, often because of a disinclination to drop men who are fully able to pay their accounts, but do not do so, either because of slack business methods, or through a lack of comprehension of the fact that club accounts should be paid when due.

It is generally agreed that in the detail of club management at least, England is many years in advance of this country, and it has long been customary there to require cash payment for supplies, the doorkeeper calling the attention of the member to this rule when overlooked. The control possible in a city club house, with but one or two entrances, is impossible in a yacht club, where also it is inadvisable to require payments in cash, owing to the necessity for employing large numbers of extra servants to care for the week-end business, who may be more or less irresponsible.

Practically the bulk of club bookkeeping consists in properly distributing, charging and collecting members' house account checks, without which the accounting work would be reduced to a minimum, while at the end of the fiscal year every club has a greater or less balance due from members for unpaid house accounts, which the use of a cash system would eliminate. The question then becomes one of how best to put such a system into operation without the promiscuous handling of money by the club servants.

Among many of the golf clubs a coupon book system has been in use, as a rule with some degree of success, although when given a trial in the Royal Canadian and Marblehead Corinthian Yacht Clubs it did not find favor. The club supply books used by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club are in many respects similar to those used in the

clubs named, except that in detail they have been arranged and carried out in such manner as to insure against objection to their introduction by the members.

The books are printed in denominations of one, five, ten, twenty dollars, each denomination having a different colored cover, the coupons being also printed on different colored stock, according to their value.

The one dollar books have manila covers and contain twenty 5-cent coupons, printed on white stock.

The five dollar books have green covers and contain ten 5-cent coupons on white stock, twenty 10-cent coupons on yellow stock, and ten 25-cent coupons on blue stock.

The ten dollar books have terra cotta covers and contain the same coupons as the five dollar books, also ten 50-cent coupons on pink stock.

The twenty dollar books have a blue cover and contain the same coupons as the ten dollar books, also ten \$1 coupons on gray stock.

This variety of books enables the member or visitor from another club to purchase supplies in any quantity. The following conditions are printed on the back of each book, and govern their use:

This book is valid only when stamped with the club stamp and the name of the purchaser written on the cover.

Where an entire book is exchanged for supplies, it is requested that the cover of same be destroyed to prevent the book being reissued.

Unused portions of club supply books will be redeemed at the club office, to amount of remaining coupons, providing same remain undetached from the cover of the book.

EXTRACT FROM BY-LAWS.

Chapter II.

Section 1.—Members and visitors, before obtaining supplies of any kind, at the club house, must purchase club supply books, which may be had at the office in the club house, of the House Committee, or of the club treasurer, which books must be paid for at the time they are delivered.

Section 2.—Coupons from a club supply book to the amount of check covering the supplies furnished, shall be exchanged for all supplies.

The supply books are in the custody of the club treasurer, who from time to time furnishes them to the clerk in charge in such quantities as the business of the club requires, this clerk turning in to the treasurer his collections for books sold, which, together with the books remaining on hand, must balance with the amount represented by those originally furnished him. As the books are numbered, and the handling of cash is thus confined to but one employe, there is practically no chance for leakage.

A daily record is kept of all coupons turned in by the various departments, the difference between the aggregate of these and the books sold to any given date representing the amount in which the club is indebted to the members. This amount during the past season has averaged \$250, while last year the average indebtedness of the members to the club was about \$3,800.

At the Manhasset Bay Club, coupons are exchanged for all supplies furnished, including restaurant and gasoline; they are also taken for stage fares and expressage, so that no money is received at the club except what is paid in for the supply books.

After a season's trial of the supply book system, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club has demonstrated that the principal objection to its adoption—i. e., that it would cut down the business done by the club—has no foundation in fact; for in spite of the present season having been the worst that yachting has experienced in many years past, the business done has been excellent, and a good profit

shown in the paying accounts. It has been found that those members whose expenditures do not require their close consideration, spend more than ever, while to the good fellow with the champagne appetite and beer income, the supply book has proved a blessing in disguise.

Beyond the question of possibly reducing the volume of business done, the only other objection brought against the supply book, was that of the inconvenience caused to members through requiring them to purchase and carry these books. It is only fair to bear in mind that in every club there are a few men who assume the responsibility and give their time and best efforts, in order that the organization which is their hobby shall become a permanent success. If through the adoption of the supply book the amount of work, supervision and expense to the club is materially reduced, the member at large, who has any interest in the advancement of his club, will not consider for a moment the slight amount of trouble which its use entails to him, and this has emphatically proved to be the case in the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, for there has not been a single complaint against its use during the past summer.

**40ft. Waterline Cruiser.**

DURING the next few weeks we will publish several of the designs that received honorable mention in the competition given last spring by this paper for a 40ft. waterline centerboard cruiser. In this issue there appears the design submitted by Mr. Morgan Barney, of New York city. This designer's work has found its way into these pages before, but we think more highly of this boat than any of Mr. Morgan's previous productions.

This boat would make a fine all-round cruising craft under either the yawl or the sloop rig. She has much room below decks. The cabin plans show the arrangement so clearly that no description is necessary. The dimensions follow:

Length—	Over all .....	61ft. 8in.
	L.W.L. ....	40ft.
Overhang—	Forward .....	9ft. 8in.
	Aft .....	12ft.
Breadth—	Extreme .....	14ft. 6in.
	L.W.L. ....	13ft. 10in.
Draft—	Without board .....	6ft.
	With board .....	13ft.
Freeboard—	Forward .....	5ft. 4in.
	Least .....	3ft. 5in.
	Aft .....	4ft.

STEAM YACHT FOR ALFRED MARSHALL.—Work has commenced at Morris Heights on a new steam yacht for Mr. Alfred Marshall, owner of Levanter. The new boat is of composite construction, and is 131ft. over all, 109ft. waterline, 17ft. breadth, and 6ft. 5in. draft. The boat will have a flush deck and two deck houses. The owner's quarters will be comfortably fitted up, as the boat will be used solely for cruising. The builders guarantee a speed of 16 miles.