## SHOOTING.

DEATH OF SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER.

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SIR SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, one of the most distinguished great majority. He died at his residence, Sandford Orleigh, Newton Abbot, on Saturday last, at the age of 72 years. Sir Samuel Baker had for some years been in the habit of passione. Up to Nov. 17 he had enjoyed his usual good health, but on that day, while out with a shooting party, he complained of a pain in his cheet, and on Dec. 11 he was unable to leave his bed. From this time he gradually got worse, and on Saturday at otronoo breathed his last.

Sir Samuel Baker, the eldeer of the state of the samuel and the samuel of the profession of an engineer. At twenty-sir years or age he visited Ceylon, chiefly for the purpose of elephant hunting; he, however, also made an attempt to establish an English grienthmal settlement in the vicinity of Newera Elia, conveying emigrants thinker from England, and importing a December of the Samuel Baker, and the samuel as the samuel and the samuel as the samue ow closely he had studied the stock of re-price. As a sportsman and explorer he stood in ver-name will be handed down to posterity in compan-gstone, Gordon-Cumming, Speke, Grant, and Bu

TWO DAYS' SHOOTING ON THE SIAMESE FRONTIER.

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IN MAY, 1952, having to visit one of my Simese frontier out
posts, I made up my mind on the way back to make two days
aborting fit in. After duly inspecting the outposts, I returned te
Y, a Karen village, some fifteen miles from my outpost, reaching
there at 11 a.m. I sent for the villagers, and began inquiries into
the whereabouts of a very old and fine thinoceros that occasionally
visited these parts. The villagers told me that his tracks had not beer
seen lately, and I then inquired with other game was about; the
informed me that elephants, at some eight or ten miles oft, and
haine, or elephants, so, after a long talk, made up my mind to visit.
salt lick some three or four miles off, to which, if my friend Rhine
was in the neighbourhood, he would be certain to have paid it
visit.

Likin, or doghants, so, after a long talk, made up my mind to when a stall lick some three or four miles off, to which, if my friend Rilino was in the neighbourhood, he would be certain to have raid a visit.

Next morning we made an early start at 5 a.m., taking, as good lack would have it, plenty to eat and drink. On reaching the sail lick, we would have it, plenty to eat and drink. On reaching the sail lick, we four days old. We, however, found night tracks of a very fine a some four days old. We, however, found night tracks of a very fine a some four days old. We, however, found night tracks of a very fine a some four days old. We, however, found night tracks of a very fine a some four days old. We, however, found night tracks of a very fine a some four track in my a some four days of the work of

induced the Karens to light a fire, and, taking off coat and shirts, sat down near the fire to dry them; the rain fortunately ceasing, I was fairly comfortable, and sat by the fire meditating on our bad hock. Fortunately I had my pipe with me, or I do not know what I should have done, having nothing left to eat or drink. At the land and the same and the same and the same and the same direction aboved that I was right. I replied with my 577 Express, and made up my mind to start again. The more handled the same direction showed that I was right. I replied with my 577 Express, and made up my mind to start again. The more having sot up, we made a more affect of the more having sot up, we made a more denotable, my self in came on a fair path leading east and west. In spite of all remonstrances, the guide took this path, saying he now knew the way. After about helf a mile of this work we have a my self in the my struck work, saying it work the path ended, and the men struck work, saying it would fire, and we sat down to wait for day. A. K. and the Karens went to seep, while I sat and smoked. Directly; the earn light enough we made a start, and soon after come.

After about three or four miles of this work the path ended, and the men struck work, saying it would be best to wait for daylight. I accordingly made them light another fire, and we ast down to wash for day. A. K. and the Karens went to accp, while I ast and so a start, and so a start and start and

## THE LETTING OF GROUSE MOORS.

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This ever green, yet somewhat unsatisfactory, subject is, to judge from this number of letters we receive, of conside able interest. The matter has been frequently discussed in these columns, the last occarion being not long ago, yet the letters which have come to hand during the last week or two are nearly in the same with the very considerable that the columns of the content o

## THE DIKKOP OF THE KALAHARI.

DIKKOP are found scattered throughout South and South Contral Africa, but probably are more frequently met with in certain sparsely wooded districts on the eastern border of the Kahahari desert than in other parts. From Barkly West right up to Sochong these birds can often be seen in bodies of from five to dozen in number that a bit of following up, especially if started in one of the many thickets of camel-thorn, which they are much in the habit of frequenting during certain seasons of the year.

In general appearance and in colour the dikkop, though a more bulky bird, is very like the common curiew, save that the beak is short, and a large and black, and protrude sightly; the head is thick and broad or the top—a characteristic that has gained for the bird is most excellent eating.

The great Norfel plown, now rarely met with in the British Isles. It is paced under the same classification, Célienemus crepitals, and theread by some the "thick-kne beatard." If there be any observable difference, however, between the great Norfell plower, and the dikkop, it is that the latter is somewhat oneyer and the dikkop, it is that the latter is more what oneyer and the dikkop, it is that the latter is more what oneyer and place and posserance.

During the rainy season dikkop usually congregate in the vient we desired the starter of the confounding the one with the other, so alkle are they in general appearance.

observable difference, however, between the great Norfolk plower and the dikkop, it is that the latter is somewhat loges and thicker in the legs. The habits of both hirds are very similar, so far as can be ascertained, and the average sportsman can certainly be excessed for confounding the one with the other, so allike are they in general and an appearance.

The habits of both hirds are very similar, so far as can be ascertained, and the average sportsman can congregate in the vicinity of the temporary awamps, caused by the heavy downpour in the Kalanzi, where lost the mative teal (Pterocyanea circia), or Kaliff duck, so-called, gather together to feed on the tiny frogs and crustacea. These birds are also very fond of spawn and of young fair, in the summer, when the water is at its lowest, they may offer all the summer, when the water is at its lowest, they may offer. Molopo, and in couples dought streams. By the Cape Colony Game Amendment Act. 1886, they are classed under the heading of game.

Dikkop are comparatively large-boned, and strong on the wing. No. 5 is about the smallest shot which it is advisable to use for them; they will sometimes earry on after having been truementously hard lift. In the mouth of April, 1887, while are the summer of the work of the summer of the summe

hard on these results, the dikkop is to be commended as a success result. In the property of t

## DEER COURSING IN THE HIGHLANDS.

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Not long ago I received an invitation to visit a Soutch deer forest; the exact locality, for certain reasons. I need not mention, but it is situate in one of the most romantic and widest nutral of the central Highlands. I was keen and enthem the third of the central Highlands. I was keen and enthem out if those kings among sports men who, ago od shot him elf, derives more pleasure from the success of his guess at han from any 1 rowess of his own. I knew also that he prized himself on his special thread of fast and powerful dogs, with which he coursed and killed the red deer, wounded and us wounded—a serve become extract, chiefly, perhaps because now cach stag on the hill has his monetary value to the leadlord. It was with no ordinary and cipat ons, then, that I reached the remt chest body in glodge late on a September evening. Of my hast stak and its successful transmission in the death of seaful course after an unwounded roedeer which we found in the open, and which the dogs, after a long run, run into a distilled of a seaful course after an unwounded roedeer which we found in the open, and which the dogs, after a long run, run into a distilled of the satisfied of the performed befor—but come straight to the subject of this article, the description of a day a sport such as those who were fortunate complete to large the state of my with four dogs, my host and unwell carrying rifles. The four dogs were (1) G, a two-variod I rish wolfhound bitch, a puppy of a year old, standing 2011, and weighing 50th, with great power, and a curious inherited instinct for attacking a puppy of a year old, standing 2012, and weighing 50th, with great power, and a curious inherited instinct for attacking a puppy of a year old, standing 2013, and weighing 50th, with great power, and a curious inherited instinct for attacking a new year and revalue and reasons and the staker, we reached a power and a curious inherited instinct for attacking a new year and revalue and of reasons and the staker, we reac