

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IS A GREAT SPORTSMAN. Nearly Eighteen Thousand Head of Game Slaughtered by Him Since His Accession to the Throne Sixteen Years Ago, Though Handicapped by his Crippled Arm - An Interesting Article by a German Writer.

(By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph. D.) According to the statement issued in Berlin, based on the returns of the Royal Forestry Office, Emperor William II. since his accession to the throne on June 18, 1888, has shot the following game:

Table listing game species and counts: Big game (2 Aurochs, 17 Hares, 3 Wolves, 12 Beavers, 1,038 Wild Boars, 200 Wild Geese, 150 Wild Ducks, 19 Capercaillies, 65 Mountain Sheep, 54 Chamois, 12 Seals), Small game (33 Hares, 25 Rabbits, 173 Squirrels, 200 Hares, 173 Squirrels, 4,223 Partridges, 13,290 total head of small game).

The bears the Kaiser has shot in Norway, in the Carpathian Mountains with Emperor Francis Joseph, and a few in his preserves at Romania, Eastern Prussia. The chamois and marmots he shot in Austrian soil, up in the Alps, in company with his "colleague" of Austria. The aurochs he killed in Russia, the mountain sheep and ibex in Italy, and the lynx in Hungary.

It is astonishing that a good shot the Kaiser is, with his crippled left arm, for it must be remembered that he usually holds his gun, rifle or pistol in only one hand when aiming and shooting. This, doubtless, is due to constant practice from youth up.

Official count is kept of his achievements as a sportsman, and these reports are published annually in the Berlin press. According to the latest data, the Kaiser has shot 4,827 and 13,290 small game. The latter category includes birds, hares, squirrels, etc., while among the "big game" are to be found such animals as a whale, three walrus, seventeen bears (Norwegian, Carpathian, Altai, etc.), two aurochs (the Buckle), seven variety of wild buffalo, shot with the present Ocar in the latter's immense Crown Forest, of Byalistska, while tiger and lion shooting am pleasures still in store for William II.

Ons Two Great Parks. Most of his shooting, though, is done on his own domains. The annual hunt in his great preserves of Grunwald, near Berlin, and Wusterhausen (some twenty miles from the capital) are the rendezvous for his whole court. In these two preserves it is especially deer and wild boar which are hunted, while on the East Prus an estate of Rominten there are magnificent elks, on the heath of Goehrd and Springs, in Westphalia, fine fox-hunting is indulged in, near Wilhelmshohe (the prison of Napoleon III. in 1870) deer and grouse are plentiful, and in Thuringia (where he is the annual guest of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar) the Kaiser stalks the wary aurochs a bird which can be shot only in the dead of night.

However, of all the sports the imperial huntsman indulges in, the most exciting, and also the most dangerous for him, is held unsparingly. Like to waste any lead on these fierce beasts—fellows often weighing 150 to 200 pounds, and with tusks fit to rip open something stronger than Santos Dumont's airship. These boars are usually "stuck," i.e., killed with a peculiar kind of spear, the so-called "Saufeder." It is risky sport for the Kaiser, for these spears, in order to insure a good aim and a partial stab, must be handled with both arms, the left arm steadying the blow. Several years ago the Kaiser came near getting into trouble. An infuriated boar, which the Kaiser had speared, but not in a vital part, ran over him, and, while still struggling on the ground, he was saved from severe injury or possible death by the quickness of a nearby game warden, Feuerstein by name, who quickly despatched the brute with his "Saufeder." This incident is not by any means the only one in which the Kaiser's life has hung by a thread, although he always enjoys strict secrecy regarding such things.

A Cripple. The world has become accustomed to regard the Kaiser as a man in robust health, with the full use of his limbs, physically (as well as mentally) extraordinarily alert, skilled and active. And this all the more readily, as we know him to be an expert in a number of manly sports—an excellent fencer, an admirable horseman, yachtsman and oarsman, one of the best shots in Europe and a great Nimrod, a swimmer, skater, tennis player, bowler and billiardist. Holding, to use a vernacular expression, the centre of the stage for number of years past, we, reading his speeches, all strongly punctuated with optimism and full of vitality, as a cripple. And yet this is what he really is. The fact is not new, it has been set forth before now. Only in the rush and whirl of crowding more novel feats, we have forgotten it. And the Kaiser himself, sensitive as he is on this point, has done his best to help on oblivion of an unpalatable circumstance. Today, the left arm of the Kaiser

THE EFFECT OF EATING. Experiments Which Show that Overeating is Not Common as is Alleged.

It is generally believed that the ordinary individual eats more than is necessary—in fact, that the amount of food consumed is, as a rule, calculated to do more harm than good. While this belief is to some extent warranted, it has been by no means clearly proved that the majority of mankind eat to excess, indeed, it is quite as likely that the reverse is the case. A series of experiments has recently been concluded under the auspices of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, to determine the point as to whether the average human being does not eat too much. Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, the director of the school, who conducted the experiments, read a paper on the subject partially owing to their regular physical Science at Washington, on April 20, in which he stated that, as a result of the investigations, the conclusion had been reached that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical health and vigor. The experiments were made on three classes of men, several professors of the school, some students, and a squad of United States soldiers. In nearly all the tests, most of which were made with the aid of a special apparatus, the amount of food was gradually reduced, with little, if any, increase in starch and other foods. No fixed regimen was required in any case, the endeavor being to satisfy the appetite of each subject. The experiments, which lasted a period of from six months to nearly a year, ended a short time ago, when, according to Prof. Chittenden, all his subjects were in the best of health. Their weight in some cases was almost exactly the same as when the experiments were begun. In some slightly lower, but their strength was much greater, and they were decidedly more energetic. The daily consumption of food at the close of the experiments was found to be a good deal less than at the beginning, and from a third to a half as much as the average man skilled.

HOPELESS. A well known Baltimore society man was recently spending a few days with his wife in Atlantic City, and in the dining room on the evening of the 14th he was seated at a table with a number of his friends. When he asked himself to read the menu, as he had let his glasses be filled with wine, he found to his surprise that it was the same as the menu of the day before. He read it to me and I will give you a dollar as a cash water repaid. "Because my wife, but I ain't had much enjoyment lately."

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