

tell me, but I suppose that you only want to take pictures. Now for that purpose I do not think that you would find either of the Panoramic instruments referred to to be of any great value. Even in the hands of an experienced worker they are sometimes difficult to manage. But you had better send me your address.

William Harrison.—It looks to me as though you had been too sparing in the use of your developer. Don't be this way, but use a little more and have enough to cover the plate without having to resort to violent agitation to do it. Streaks, and uneven development—such as you have—will be the result if too little is used. Also, it is best to use as fresh a developer as you can, i. e., as your plate will stand, for in the end you will find that it is cheaper to do this than to spoil a plate by an old and discolored solution. The grading of a good negative is only possible by carefully and slowly coaxing up all parts of the image pretty well together.

Henry A. Rickier.—At least four or five minutes should be necessary for the proper development of a good negative.

Buffalo, N. Y.—You should not attempt to take moving subjects at short range, for if you do, blurring will be the result. Take them far enough away to get a good exposure and at the same time a quick one, and then enlarge by any simple method.

Eustus McMicken.—Send me your address,—not necessarily for publication, you know, but merely as an act of courtesy

Selfish Fish and Game Protection.

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

To the already long list of truthful maxims, we will add another, i. e.: "Nine-tenths of the so-called fish and game protectionists are so from purely selfish motives and not from any desire to be public benefactors, or for the love of fish and game in themselves." We will only touch on one of the many instances that we could give to prove the truthfulness of the above.

The writer was for several years one of a committee appointed in a nearby state to rear and import new kinds of game suitable to restock the depleted fields and forests of that country.

We imported those noble game birds, the capercaillie and black game, from Sweden. We also brought in sharp-tailed grouse and quail, and also reared Mongolian pheasants. The cock pheasant is a most beautiful bird and would be an attractive acquisition to our game birds. Nearly all of the so-called sportsmen who visited the aviaries and saw these superb birds with their brilliant plumage, showed the true state of their feelings on game protection by expressing a wish that they—the pheasants—were released so that they could have "a crack at them." No thought or interest in them beyond the fact that they and all other game were simply being propagated and protected for their personal benefit, so that they could gratify their lust for shedding blood by destroying and killing some of nature's most beautiful creatures.

During the recent session of "The North American Fish and Game Protective Association" we kept in the background and "observed." We sorrowfully noticed that this same selfish spirit was present, together with at times a lack of "common sense" among some of the members.

It was recommended that the laws regulating the open seasons for fish and game in the different provinces and states should be uniform as to dates. The open season for moose, caribou and deer to be from September 15th to November 30th,

and when Dr. Brainerd proposed a common-sense amendment, that the open season for the above named game should be allowed to range within the named dates, shortened and changed to suit different localities, the Doctor's amendment barely passed by a feeble majority.

While uniform fish and game laws should be made for adjacent woods and waters in the different provinces—say for instance Vermont, New York and the Province of Quebec should have a uniform law to protect the fish in the waters of Lake Champlain. It would be the greatest piece of folly to advocate the same law to govern deer shooting in the back woods districts of the Ottawa country, that would be suitable for the thickly inhabited state of Vermont, or on feathered game to have the same open season for the marshes of the James Bay as for the Chesapeake, or for the coasts of Labrador as for the Long Island shores, etc.

We sportsmen and game protectionists should cultivate a more liberal and thorough knowledge of the nature and habits of our fish and game before we pose as law framers for their protection and propagation.

In the thickly settled states it is a mistake to have a very short open season. When this is done it is made a novelty, and then every man who owns a gun or can beg or borrow one will be out every day during the open season, and the poor game cannot move without running against a man with a gun. Either close the season altogether or make it long enough to rob it of its novelty. Stop the marketing of game at all seasons, and fix the number that can be killed by each shooter in a day or during the season.

Game for food should be killed when in a quiet and undisturbed state, though advocates of deer hounding claim that venison is more palatable and more easily digested if killed when in a heated condition with its veins filled with hot excited blood.

The flesh and blood from a frightened and exhausted animal when used for food is little less than *rank poison*. I have touched on the above subjects very briefly. At some future time I may go into them more fully, as volumes can be written on these subjects, and even then the truth would not be half told.

STANSTEAD.

Montreal, Feb. 23, 1901.

It is understood that the government of the Province of Quebec is about to prohibit all fishing, for some time to come, in Lake St. Louis, Lake St. Francis and some of the other lakes of this Province.

The Annual Meet of the Canadian Canoe Association will be held at Brockville under the auspices of Bohemian A.A.A.C. in August. The war canoe race will be the principal event of the meet, and every effort is being made to have a large number of entries.

At the annual meeting of the Leamington Gun Club the following officers were elected for year 1901: A. Huffman, president; A. Harrington, vice-president; Jas. Watson, secretary-treasurer; John Conover, field captain; F. H. Conover, manager. The dates for the annual summer tournament will be Thursday and Friday, August 8th and 9th, 1901. There will be cash prizes and high averages for both day's events. An invitation is extended to all sportsmen.