

popular legend that the mag-yed here made King Gustav was certainly here that the Lord, showing him all the

most characteristic features are the rapids. - Most of be found where the waters s of the "lake-plateau" force the sea. A bar to these lakes of rock, and there foaming The rapids constitute the taining the famous "white which in many places is bein the service of industry ardest rocks the rapids can. sage. This can be seen near waters of the Saima system ontrolled force. Hand in sions of Imatra's river bed , and the observant visitor ft shores undoubted traces nd wider channel of a river ant holes." Imatra is, of fall, but a cataract, whose sixty feet, but its roat can ce of seven or eight miles. bids have been "harnessed." ss factories, but fortunate ature-and let us hope this the "intelligent tourist"actories are not so promininnish towns have a more ere. They consist for the preyed wooden houses; and wide and relieved with

s, the excellent sporting faid trout fishing which atimber of visitors. Indeed. may be summed up in two sport. Certainly Finland for the fisher of modest ay or even Sweden, where to be 'obtained for good very few of the rivers are fishing can be obtained r a trifling sum. Or if a ged (from 3s to 4s a day) quite gratuitous. Perhaps ion and trout is Kajana for a bedroom (Tourist here has the advantage



PASSING COMMENT

(Richard L. Pocock) At the present time, two fatal shooting accidents at least having already been reported in the papers for the season on the coast, it may be of interest to print a few extracts from the game law of the State of Washington, just across the line, where conditions are somewhat similar to those obtaining here. These laws provide as follows: "Every person who, while hunting any game or other animals or birds. shall shoot another, shall be guilty of assault in the second degree, and be punished by im-prisonment in the State Penitentiary for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than a thousand dollars, or by both.

"Every person who shall aim any gun, pistol, revolver or other firearms, whether loaded or not, at or toward any human being, or who shall wilfully discharge any firearm, airgun or other weapon, or throw any deadly missile in a public place, or in any place where any per-

son might be endangered thereby, although no injury result, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. "No minor under the age of fourteen shall handle or have in his possession or under his control, except while accompanied by or under the immediate charge of his parent or guar-dian, any firearm of any kind for hunting or target practice or for any other purposes. Every person violating any of the foregoing provisions, or aiding or knowingly permitting any such minor to violate the same, shall be

guilty of a misdemeanor." Other wise regulations under this act, hich we might with advantage copy in this Province, make it unlawful to hunt without a license whether resident or non-resident, and create a "State Fund," which shall be used only for the protection and propagation of game animals, game birds and game fish in the state. The act further provides that "all moneys re-ceived and all fines collected under this act. shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the suit, action, or proceeding shall have been commenced , and placed by him in the game protection fund to be used for the protection and propagation of game in said county. The objection has been raised to the impotion of a bag limit in this country that it would be very difficult to enforce; even if this is truer of such a provision than of any other provision of the game laws, that is no reason why it should not go upon the statute books-merely an excuse from those who do not want to see it made law. Washington State recog-nizes no such insurmountable difficulty, and has bag limits on everything.

Ve need a bag limit here badly; most of the sportsmen of the Island are good sportsmen, but there are always a few black sheep in every community, and the selfishness and bloodlust of the few must be curtailed by law, for they have no shame. As a matter of fact, although I have been at some pains to try and hear of any outrageously large bags made by individual guns on the opening days, I have heard of very few indeed, although undoubtedly very large bags of grouse have been taken off some of the islands where shooting is over privately are now there in considerable numbers, many good fish having been killed there by visiting sex and age.

BEAR HUNTING IN RUSSIA

anglers.

Having traveled as far north in Eastern Finland as the railway could take me, I commenced to make my sledging arrangements complete. With a light heart I left the modern means of communication behind and em-barked upon a sledge ride of 300 miles through Finnish and Russian Karelia. Night and day the sledge moved on, stopping only when the horses wanted fodder or rest. One can make oneself fairly comfortable in the bottom of a sledge, protected by bear and elk skins. I wen preferred to sleep for a couple of nights in the sledge, in spite of the thermometer showng 25 degrees Centigrade of frost, rather than take refuge in the cottage on the roadside where we had pulled up.

I was lucky enough on my upward journey to secure a couple of first-rate fellows as drivers, with horses, fodder, and sledges for the whole trip, as well as a young clerk or in-terpreter. My equipment consisted of some provisions, three large demijohns with concen-trated spirit (of which more by and bye), Haa-pavesi ski, a smooth-bore double-barrelled gun, and a Mauser rifle.

On we went across the large ice-bound lakes and through the vast Finnish forests to-wards the Russian frontier. Snowstorms gave us a good deal of trouble; it was impossible to discern the narrow road, and we often had to lift the sledges through high drifts. Especially on the lakes it was a difficult task to pick one's way on dark nights with a violent snowstorm right in our faces.

We reached the first Russian village in the middle of the night, and having made a sufficiency of noise, we were let into the heated, crowded house. The samovar was at once resorted to, and, having had some tea and given an account of ourselves and the object of our journey, we laid ourselves down on the floor and slept. The whole village assembled to have a look at the strangers, and the difference between Finnish civilization and the Russian's lack of this commodity at once manifested itself in a most striking manner. Nevertheless, there is a certain picturesqueness about them the women, all remarkably ugly, dressed in red, and the men in coarse vodmel, with sheepskin coats and felt boots, the old men with long whife hair reaching to the shoulders and a beard a foot long round a ruddy face with blue blinking eyes-real Kalevala and Kantele sing-

er types. And now for the bears. The first of these had during the earlier part of the winter had its lair not far from the village, but it had been disturbed and hit by a Finnish gentleman. The bear, however, had again been "ringed" some thirty miles to the northeast of the place, we were at, and close to a larger town. The next day I proceeded to the neighborhood of the lair, finding quarters for the night in the cottage of one of the "ringers."

means of wooden spoons of various shapes, was administered to all present, irrespective of

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THE VICTORIA COLONIST

In the meantime my Finn had quietly packed the sledges and harnessed the horses, and when the fete was at its climax I shook hands with my host and bid them all good-by, the company following us some distance, running in the snow and shouting, "Kiotokse, kiotakse, byoo herra, lycko pa reise!" (Thank you, thank you, good master; a happy journey to you-the last four words are Scandinavian, which are often used in these parts) and we galloped down the hill and on to the ice of another lake.

Our cicerones, the ringers of the next bear, also officiated as drivers, and at a rattling pace we made for the next village, which we reached before dark. I had to run on my ski, and in the evening the girls danced a peculiar dance, not unlike a quadrille. The ring was some twenty miles distant. It was a female bear with some two or three half-grown youngsters —a good find, in fact. We were up before dawn, and after a breakfast of tea and boiled fish we took to our ski, and set out. It was cold, 28 degrees Centigrade of frost, a clear, high at-mosphere, and the ski run through the almost primeval forest was magnificent. Fresh tracks of lynx, of wolf, wolverine, and wild reindeer bore witness of an interesting animal life.

As we were likely to have a busy day, I decided to make straight for the bears, the lair of which was accurately known. "Now we are fifty fathoms from the lair," said one of the ringers when we at noontime reached the shore of a lake covered with a close thicket. We advanced cautiously; the ringer pointed to a small hole in the snow, which I approached, and through it I could distinctly see the coat of a bear. Owing to the warmth of the lair, an ice crust had formed round the hole, from which a slight vapor emanated. I took stock of the situation. The ringer and the Finn stood close to me, but the rest made roundabout, ready to make tracks if found advisable.

The first thing to be done was to waken up the bear. "Get thee up. Get thee up !" shouted the ringer, poking at her with his ski staff. without it having any effect. The dogs were let loose, and at once began to show that they were quite ready for the fray, sending forth the merriest music possibles. The dogs grew more and more audacious, until the bear got hold of and more audacious, until the bear got hold of one of them, and the poor dog began to yell in a most distressful manner. I was making up my mind to shoot the bear in the lair in order to save the dog, when the latter rushed out, bleeding from the nose and back, and the same moment the bear jumped out, right in front of the Finn, at only 4ft. distance. I fired at once at the ear, which made her turn towards me. Another shot in the same place; still she came rushing on. I seized my Mauser and gave her two more shots, with the result that she fell right in front of my ski. Had I not had my Mauser in reserve, things might have taken an unpleasant turn, for my ski were firmly caught and I could not possibly have got away in the close thicket. Without ski I could not have got

the two young bears and place them in a hav shed, and no sconer were they liberated than they flew at each other and had a fair fight. They were brisk enough, and I had hoped to bring them back alive to Sweden. I managed to get them as far as Finland, and they ate well enough; but they were so vicious, and bit themselves, for want of other victims, in the forepaws, so they had to be shot. In the meantime we had made a fire in the shed (which was used in the fishing and haymaking time). The fireplace was of the usual kind in these buildings, an oven made of stones, without any chimney, so the smoke has to make its escape through the door and other openings. Dur-ing the firing up one has to lie down so as not to be suffocated by the smoke, but when the fire has spent itself the door and shutters are closed and the hot stones give a pleasant, com-fortable heat. At the light from some pine sticks we roasted bear's liver and heart, which tasted exceedingly well, and of which we partook with a glorious appetite. This could hardly be wondered at, as I had not tasted food since my fish breakfast at dawn. Whilst the bears were being skinned and the coffee pot was merrily singing, we discussed the events of the day, until one after the other grew silent in that sound sleep which is the privilege of the tired hunter.—P. M. in The Field.

HOW A SALMON SULKS

It is possible to fish a shallow, rapid-running river like the Aberdeenshire Dee for a life-time, and never be troubled by a sulking salmon. To such a fisherman the present letter will be of mere academic interest ; but to others, whose lines fall on heavier and more sluggish waters, it may be interesting to know just how a salmon sulks. And I fancy that, owing to the more or less turgid nature of even our clearest streams, there are few who can, like the writer, boast of having seen the thing done. How I became acquainted with the doing of it was as follows: I was fishing a river in Iceland; and the Icelandic rivers are as clear as gin at all times-at any rate the ones I have fished. The reason of this is that there is no soil to speak of, and the rain falling on the lava carries with it into the river practically no detritus. Upon the river in question there was a pool of over a hundred yards in length and about thirty-five yards in breadth. On the one side of this pool there was a perpendicular bank some 10ft. high; on the other side the pool gradually shoaled to a gravel bank. The water under the high bank was some 10ft. or 12ft. deep, and, as I have said, absolutely clear, while the current was sluggish. Just at the head of the pool a tiny brook, about a yard across, had cut its way at right angles through the high bank, and formed the one place where a descent from that bank could be made to the river. It was here that the salmon almost invariably took. They were-at any rate all that came across-of exactly the same size, and scaled within an ounce of each other, 12lb. The moment you had hooked a fish from the mouth of the little brook in question you retired up ook a vard or so and were thence enabled to reach the top of the bank. From that moment every movement of the fish was visi-He looked in the clear water a strange, metallic blue, and you could even see the jungle cock's feather in his cheek many yards away. If lightly hooked you might see him rush to the surface and savagely shake his head; if you had a firm hold on him you would see his every motion as he took off some thirty or forty yards of line, and you could even see how he steadied himself before making another rush. I had checked such a fish as this, and had reeled him in till he was almost under my rod point, when suddenly he sulked. And this s how he did it. He dived down until his nose was on the ground, and brought his tail up perpendicularly. You may have noted a salmon. ust sheltered from the full force of the stream. ceeping his nose against it by the strong waving motion of his tail. On-end that salmon, and you have his exact action when he sulks. So plumb was he beneath me that I had to move a little back to prevent his tail striking the line, though I am confident that he had no thought of doing this, but that he took up that position because so and no otherwise could be effect absolute immovability. How I longed for my camera, so that I might have put on record his exact position! Of course, there was nothing to be done but to keep as big a strain on him as one dared and tire him out. At last he could retain his perpendicular position no longer, and, dragged from the bottom, he showed his side, and, descending to the level of the river by the little brook, I had the clip into him. And I knew for the first time in my



SEPTEMBER Best month for salmon trolling; Cohoes running. Trout-fishing. September 15-Opening of season on Vancouver Island for shooting grouse,

ducks, snipe, and deer. deal like children. Some of the things they learn today that are not right they will have forgotten by tomorrow. And, perhaps, there

will come a new bad habit that may stick for the same length of time. Punishment must be given with a great degree of care. To spoil the disposition of a puppy is very easy. To punish an old dog for an offense that was committed in the intenseness of his work for you will spoil him for life. That old saw about the dog that is old not being able to learn new tricks is all mush. Go to any professional trainer and he will tell you so.

something all the time. It is well to begin the handling of the puppy so that a stern word or gesture or scowl of the face will show him you are displeased. A dog that is naturally bold will be punished as much by this sort of punishment as one that is very timid. It is all a matter of starting the training with him.

The ideal punishment for a lapse in discipline is one that can be administered invisibly yet properly, while the dog is in the act of preaking over his rules and regulations.

But this example cannot be applied in working with the bird dog. A bird dog breaks over when you least expect it and you are gen-erally out of reach of him. And if you were within reach and lambasted him thoroughly he would be afraid of you for a month. Better take a cord along with you, say a hundred feet long, and put a choke collar on his end of it if he persists in getting from under control. Be-fore trying him on bird work at all let him point sparrows and grass birds while he is running with you, and then when he is drawing up on them command him to "Down." If you are insistent he will stop before he flushes any bird, and wait till you send him in to raise it Then make him go down again. He should drop to shot and wing every time, and this, with going down, will make him nearly a broken dog. I consider the "Down' part' of a puppie's training the most important part. If his "Down" is thoroughly drilled into him by word and an uplifting of the hand with the palm open toward him, he will stop whe downed if he tries to flush before commande to, and can thus be controlled if he breaks to shot or wing. This "Down" command is nothing but the old-fashioned "Charge," but as we no longer stop to charge a gun we change the command to the more convenient and sensible one of "Down."-Amos Burhans in Recreation.

avala, East Finland

on from the banks or with ats are not required. The n June 1 to September 15, ne Kajana fishing grounds

of the attractions of this ts cheapness. The hotels mely than luxurious, but have a liberal' table, aldistinctly "plain." Means as reasonable in price as den.-Helmer Lindell in SCONNECTED FACTS ad, the first woman memwhich is the lower house

liament, was a teacher in ides of the public schools. ected. ces eight million dollars' inually. apple product does not barrels per annum. yields fifteen gallons of and twenty-five in Ger-

ix months will eat about h in a day. to England by the treaty bruary 10, 1763. and hippopotamus teeth, r years been staple pro-Africa. The forests so are estimated at three

four hundred and sixe colleges of the United and sixty hail from hundred and fifty-eight ed and thirty from Eu-ed and fifty-four from our from Australia, and

for buildings in New of dark rooms in tene-from two hundred and undred and one thouseventeen.

shot over day in and day out throughout the season. Reports were current that a scandal-ously big bag had been made on the opening day at Cowichan Lake, but enquiries failed to produce any proof of anything but a fairly good number of grouse per gun in that dis-trict, and, from what I can hear, I doubt very much if any one man shot there more than could by the most prejudiced be called a fair sportsman's bag.

I have taken the trouble also to examine as many birds killed by sportsmen as I got opportunity to do, and have as yet only seen one bird that could by any stretch of the imagination be called too small to be ready for the gun of a sportsman

I think that if we had a bag limit, limiting the bag not only for the day, but for the week and for the season, we need have little fear for the stock of game for many years to come. A license, a bag limit, and the tag system, adopted in Maine and other places, to help ensure the lawful øbservance of the bag limit, would go a very long way indeed towards giving adequate protection not only to the game but also to the numan beings who at present venture abroad in the woods at the risk of their lives A few more salaried wardens to help see to the enorcement of the law would also be welcomed by us all, and their salaries could easily be paid out of a Provincial Fund raised from the icenses, and whatever fines might be inflicted for infractions. Amateur game wardens have been tried and found to be a failure; proessionals are what are wanted, and those appointed this year have shown in the short time they have been in office that they can do more in a month or two than the amateur "specials" have ever accomplished in many years.

Tis the "special" with the little badge of tin, Has a pull in poaching over other men: ensearched, a pheasant hen he can bring in Undetected, and he does it-now and then.

It is certainly news that was much apprethat the Attorney-General's Department had spared no pains whatever to try and solve the mystery of the Allan shooting case, although the news has come so late.

Owing to the continued dry weather and the low state of the rivers, trout fishing has not been so good lately as is usual at this time of year. Salmon fishing is good, however, at the usual resorts; the big springs are still be-ing caught in Cowichan Bay and the cohoes

The bear was said to be a vicious one which during the previous summer had killed five cows and I know not how many sheep, besides having a fight with another bear, which he killed and ate, in proof of which some fragments of skin and claws had been found in the forest.

There was only one specimen of firearms in the village, an old flint-lock musket, which must have been at least a hundred years old, and had been the death of many a bear.

The ring was about ten versts distant, and our ski soon took us there. It was quite small, and comprised a close pine thicket, where the ski every moment caught in low willows covered by the snow, or in branches from trees blown down. There was a profusion of snow, and one could only see some 20ft. or 30ft. ahead.

The track of the bear, partly covered with. fresh snow, was seen in many places, and amidst much excitement we crawled about in the close thicket and under the fallen trees. where we at any time might come upon the bear. The Russians only carried spears and axes. Suddenly one of the dogs gave tongue. I let go the other dog, and all at once the silence of the forest became the scene of noise and strife. The bear kept trying to hit the dogs with expanded paws, and viciously worked and snapped his jaws. The dogs, too, be-came more and more furious, and kept going for the bear, apparently rushing right into his open jaws, in order, however, only to beat a hasty retreat, howling from rage and pain.

Suddenly the bear gave a loud roar and imped from his lair. As the forest was much too close to allow of any pursuit on ski, I gave him at once a shot behind the ear, which did for him. The men hurrahed and shouted, "Hyoo lycko!" (Good luck)." We pulled him by united efforts to the village and were back at noon

We were soon surrounded by a large crowd, alking and gesticulating and making a noise, as only Russians can do, with Southern anima-tion, in spite of the high latitude. It was not, nowever, the dead bear that was the only atraction, but the drinking bout, without which to bear ring is sold.

"Well, sir, what about the vodka?" "Flay the bear first, and you shall have your vodka." And up came the whole village in procession, singing merrily, carrying a goodly collection of pots and pans. The brew was as simple as could be. The contents of my demijohns were much diluted with water, and they all vowed they had never tested better vodka, which, by

aist deep. The moral, therefore, is: always have an extra gun when bear hunting single-handed, or, rather, when being the only shooter.

I had hardly time to reload before one of the oungsters rushed out and disappeared in the hicket. I at once gave orders to close the lair, and hastened after the young one, and within a few minutes I had him at 30 metres distance, and killed him with a Mauser bullet.

Having returned to the larr, I heard the vicious growl of the young bear as he tried to get out. I wanted to take him alive, and with a rope brought for the purpose we made a kind of lasso, and, after many unsuccessful attempts. we at last managed to throw the lasso round his neck and one foreleg. He was hauled out and tied to a big birch tree, up which he climbed as far as the rope would let him, growling and snorting whenever anyone ap-proached him. We now took breathing time and inspected the two dead bears. The old iemale was a very good specimen, with a long, brownish black coat. The young ones had the same color, and they were evidently last years, consequently a year old. But perhaps there was another bear in the lair? The dogs did not seem anxious to go down again, but lay licking their wounds, which luckily were not very seri-ous. I took a ski staff and poked into the lair. It touched something soft, but whether an old bear or another young one of course I could not tell. In any case, he refused to be drawn, so we had to work the lair from the back with ong poles. At last we could see that it was another youngster. I laid down my gun, and with the rest of the rope we caught him in much the same way as the other. He was more life how a salmon sulks .-- J. F. shy and vicious than the first we had caught, and of a greyish, light brown color—a so-called silver bear—confirming the fact that this color variety may be found in the same litter as the ordinary brownish-black bear

The day wore on, and it was time to think of quarters for the night. All the four bears were tied by the feet and flung across young pine trees, the ends of which rested upon the shoulders of the men, and thus heavily laden we began our toilsome homeward march through the forest, the last rays of the setting sun gilding the top of the highest trees. It was slow progress as in Indian file we advanced in the twilight of the wastes, carrying the dead and living bears, the growling of the latter now and again breaking upon the silence of the cold

winter evening. It was quite dark when we reached an old shed-like building, where we were going to put up for the night. My first care was to loosen

PUNISHING THE PUPPY

Just how and where and when the puppy is nished for committing a crime of budding doghood and doing what he knows is wrong, is a matter of some import to both the owner and the puppy, if he is in training. A dog is in training at any time and any place in which he is being taught something that his master wants him to fully understand. Most bird dog puppies are never taken to the field before they are old enough to understand a few commands. "Come here," "Lie down," and "Go to the ken-nel," are all part of his training.

The amount a dog is expected to know dends upon the man who owns him. Usually the more human brains that are mixed in with his traniing the fewer will be the commands given the puppy to learn. Puppies are a great

PRESERVING FISH IN PAPER

The following method of preserving fish, originated by the Danish fisheries agent in London, England, although meant for commercial fishermen and dealers, will be none the ess interesting and valuable to sportsmen : The main point in the preservation, writes

Consul-General Wallace C. Pond, of Copennagen, appears to be to enclose the fish in some cheap and convenient material which will keep out the air and prevent the intrusion of injurious aerial bacteria.

By this method of packing the fish in paper before placing them on crushed ice, the air is excluded and the ice-water is prevented from reaching the fish. The effect of the ice through the paper prevents the development of any bacteria that might be already in the fish. In order to attain this result it is absolutely necessary that the fish be treated while alive, or at least when quite fresh, and it is therefore better to undertake the treatment on board the fishing boats.

The fish should be cut while it is yet alive, the insides removed and the gills cut away; the head, however, ought always to be left. The sound, where such is found, is cut through, lengthwise, and all the blood under it is removed. The fish must be cut so far back that all the blood accumulated at the anus can easily be removed. The fish is then creaned and scrubbed well in salt water, inside as well as out, with a stiff brush until all the blood stains are removed.

As soon as the fish has lain long enough for all the blood to run off (it must be carefully observed that no bloody water remains in the belly), the fish is packed in the paper, which must be square in order to obtain the best packing, and each side at least one and one-half times the length of the fish .- Recreation.