

HE KILLED THE GRIZZLY

But the Grizzly Didn't Die Without Getting Square-- Days of Journeying in Agony on Stewart River.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 23.—Of the many battles that have been waged between man and the grizzly none was ever more exciting or came closer to death for the man than that fought recently by James M. Christie, who has just reached Dawson from the headwaters of the Stewart River and who will come to Victoria in a few days for surgical assistance.

Christie and the bear locked in close combat for but a few seconds. Then the brute dropped dead and Christie was hurled into the bushes, crushed, maimed and blood drenched, while the moor for yards around was crimson with blood of the combatants.

Christie had tracked the bear several miles to punish him for robbing a cache of moose meat. He had just fired a shot at a wolf from his rifle and found that the animal needed adjustment. Luckily he fixed them at once, for within five minutes he heard the crackle of the brushwood and saw the bear as he crawled and lunged.

Christie fired his rifle and pull trigger with a snap aim for the heart, the brute being less than thirty yards away. The first shot caught the grizzly through the heart and lungs, but failed to stop him; a second hit the animal in the head. Christie shed his snowshoes and tried to dodge into the bushes.

Bear's Innings. Then came the bear's innings. The brush was too thick for the man, but the bear trumped it down like reds and pushed forward, roaring and grunting in characteristic grizzly fashion.

As Christie fell in an attempt to dodge the bear clapped his immense paw on the man's head and began tearing at his face and body. The bear gave a vicious snap and pulled Christie about his neck. In desperation the man threw up his right arm and fate directed that he should thrust it into the open jaws of the bear.

Christie forced back with his fighting strength. His effort was coincident with the coming of death to the bear. His jaws relaxed and Christie hauled half. Christie's hands were torn from the ears to the mouth; he had a double fracture of the skull; his cheekbones were broken, and his jaw fell against his breast. His scalp was cut through his abundant hair. His lower jawbone also was fractured and his right arm broken. Eight or ten cuts on the body counted as minor incidents.

The blood poured from Christie's wounds in streams. He swathed himself in a sack and lamely made his way home without his snowshoes, following the ice on the river, as he could not see. It was October 26th, with eight inches of snow on the ground. The journey was seven miles, and with every foot of the Journey Christie was bleeding and his strength was being drained.

He hoped on arrival at the cabin to find a partner, but there was no one there, but Christie was out on a line of traps and did not return for hours, and the desperately wounded man had to build a fire and attend to his own injuries as best he could. On Christie's return every crude means was taken to make Christie comfortable, but they had neither medicine nor antiseptics. After giving the victim such relief as could be afforded, Christie packed him on a rough toboggan and hired two Indians to haul the patient to J. E. Ferrill's trading post. Christie and Ferrill were at the time on the Stewart River, fifty miles from Dawson. They took a tent and camped at night. It was a racking trip for the injured man. Pains tormented him at every step and he was unable to walk. Christie was barely possible, but he resolutely refused from groaning.

The Indians became superstitious after twenty miles of travelling and determined to quit. Had they done so Christie must inevitably have perished in the wilderness, but Christie drove the Swashes to their work in a four days. The little party, drugged and worn, staggered into Ferrill's post in the dark of evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrill were at home and worked desperately to save the injured man. As Christie was sufficiently nourished and warmed they soaked off the matted clothes, washed all the wounds with antiseptic solution and provided in every way possible for the man's comfort. Ferrill did a lot of creditable surgical work.

The man lay a month in bed at Ferrill's. Then it developed that Christie's most serious injury was to the jaw. The fracture had healed so that the jaw would not close and mastication was impossible. Christie is now living on liquid diet and must continue to do so until the jaw is repaired. The Dawson physicians have advised him to come "outside" for special attention. The broken wrist has healed, but will have to be rebroken and set. His other wounds have healed.

Christie is a man of less than average height but of little form and muscular activity. He is a doughty Scot of middle age, and has his home at Carman, Manitoba. He went into the Yukon in 1898 and has trapped on the upper Stewart ever since with the exception of eighteen months that he spent in crossing from the Yukon to Edmonton with Geologist Keene of the Dominion Government Survey. Last spring Christie returned to Dawson by way of the coast. He is a Mason of high degree. With a record of upward of sixty black bears, and strips and five grizzlies in his possession in which he has a right to come to grief.

"MISERERE SQUAD" IS THE FEATURE OF 1910 STAGE



The "miserere squad" in action. (1) Tully Marshall, murderous dope fiend in "The City." (2) Ethel Barrymore, heroine who suicides in "Midchannel." (3) Julia Blane as the witch in "The Witch." (4) Mariette Marzari, who throws epileptic fits in "Elektra." (5) Dorothy Donnelly, who murders her lover in "Madame X."

In parts that would make your blood run cold. "Suberts started it with 'The City.' Tully Marshall, as the murderous dope fiend who takes hypodermic injections on the stage, gives you chills. Then Oscar Hammerstein chimed in with Mazarin as 'Elektra,' a goose-necked raiser. It wasn't long before Frohman followed the lead, offering Ethel Barrymore in 'Midchannel,' about as grew some a show as was ever made, ending in the suicide of the heroine. As if these three could not give New York all the honor it wanted, Henry W. Savage brought 'Madame X' onto the scene. Every night you see Dorothy Donnelly play a woman of the streets, drink ether, murder her lover to keep him from revealing her identity and disgracing her grown son, then die on the stage, after the son himself has freed her in court.

New York's cup of nerve killer was almost overflowing, but they didn't want the management of the New Theatre, for it added "The Witch," with Bertha Kalshoff playing the leading role, and Julia Blane playing the witch so truthfully that nerves can hardly endure the realism of them.

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Prof. Robert Barclay Miller, M. F., of the University of New Brunswick, also spoke. He first referred to the recent conference of forestry education in Washington, called together by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, when he had had conducted actual logging operations on a two thousand acre tract belonging to the university. In New Brunswick, where lumbering is the leading industry, forestry in the schools might observe woods operation close at hand, no such department was necessary. He proceeded to explain the four year course in forestry in the University of New Brunswick. The first two years the course is affiliated with the engineering course as forestry is a branch of engineering. In the last two years the usual forestry subjects of silviculture, dendrology, forest mensuration, topographical surveying, and forest management were given. Part of this will be given in a tract of 3,000 acres of woods just back of the university and belonging to the university and forestry in the province. The work of booming, driving, towing, and sawing the export trade, and the subsidiary industries as the making of pulp, paper, bark extracts, wood distillation, etc., were studied at first hand. Great benefit had been experienced from the meetings of the Forestry Club where experienced lumbermen gave practical talks to the students on what they might expect to meet in their life work.

Prof. Miller discussed what attention should be given to cruising and estimating in a forestry course. He entirely disagreed with the statement that it was an insult to the profession for a lumber company to employ a forester as a cruiser and estimator. He wanted to know what work there was to be done by a forester. He pointed out that some of the most successful men in the United States had done more to advance the profession than those who overstuffed with dignity, wanted to devote themselves entirely to the theoretic side for which New Brunswick will not be ready for years. Studies leading to such practical work should have precedence over some of the purely theoretical subjects. The student should be able to ride, pack, shoot and cook over an open fire. Men should be able to take care of themselves in the woods without a dry screw. What must be done was to secure a proper balance between the two so that men would not only be useful now but

would become a centre of fire fighting influence. Children in wooded districts often cause damage by starting fires either carelessly or to make berry patches. This would cease as soon as the old idea was that every tree was an enemy to be eradicated, and besides the influence on the general public and in after life would be immense. On these education lines that were much important work to be done for forestry.

Within the past few years "roosting" plants had been erected on the Miramichi for the purpose of preparing pulpwood for shipment to the United States. This resulted in a heavy drain on the forests for a very small amount of labor employed in Canada, no less than \$1,000 cords being shipped from the Miramichi last year. He believed this country should receive all the benefits of its natural resources and if it could be shown that this practice was stripping New Brunswick for the benefit of the United States, then the duty of the administration was clear. It could be shown that this practice of raw material meant disaster to the forests of the province, without the people securing an adequate share. Mr. Burchill contrasted with this the paper mill recently established by Mr. James Beveridge on the Miramichi. This was a minimum drain on the forest and, in fact, the shipping of lumber mills employed a large body of men all the year around and seemed to him to be an ideal industry from a forestry standpoint.

At the morning session Dr. Jones contrasted the educational aspects of forestry with regressive restrictions, and showed that education was essential in order to get the right kind of regulations. This was further developed by a brief review of what other countries were doing in the matter of education, notably Germany and France. He then showed how much educational work had been done in Canada by means of the Canadian Forestry Association and local associations, and now by the newly organized Commission of Conservation. What had been done in Canada in way of special departments of universities was pointed out, courses having been established in New Brunswick and Toronto. This was a decidedly progressive move and one that meant much to Canada. At the same time he held that while men should be trained in this educational work, they should still be men educated on broad lines. Passing from the university to the public school, Dr. Jones traced the connection that should exist. Arbor Day, largely neglected and ignored, should be revived and made really what its founders intended it to be. Nature study, too, suffered in the same way, even if not to the same extent. In many schools nature study practically stopped in the winter for lack of material, whereas it could be carried on all winter, if the trees were studied. That this was needed was shown by the fact that boys even in the country did not know the names and characteristics of common trees. Following this up children should be taught the uses and comparative values of the different woods. This would lead on to a consideration of the dangers which threaten these friends of man, especially the danger from fire. If this thought of the extent of the fire loss was impressed upon the children each school

It was maintained in some quarters that merchantable spruce logs could be cut off Crown lands every ten years. This might be true in some localities, but generally it was of little value. He knew of sections that would not stand cutting even in twenty years. The fire loss was touched upon and Mr. Burchill urged co-operation amongst all classes to enforce the regulations made by the Government in this respect. Regarding the pulp and pulpwood question he spoke of the areas of small spruce which for some reason do not show perceptible growth and in which special permits had been granted, allowing thinning out. This was probably an advantage but there was great danger of wholesale slaughter under the guise of thinning. Competent men should be appointed to supervise this thinning, and operators should be careful to follow the spirit of the permit.

Continued from page 2. population depending on the forest be supported? It would be a miracle if these people did not leave the province to seek work and New Brunswick would thus suffer at one stroke loss of revenue, and loss of population. Other objections might be made against a policy of prohibition of export but enough, he thought, had been said to show that it was a subject which involved the most momentous consequences.

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DE JARVIS TITLE

Duc de Tallyrand's Death Permits Husband of Titled American to Succeed to His Estates.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles William Frederick Bosc de Tallyrand-Perigord, fourth Duc de Tallyrand and father of the Prince de Sagan, who married the Countess de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, is dead.

The Duke was born in this city May 16, 1832. He received a stroke of paralysis as the result of his experience in the charity bazaar for the French courts appointed the Duchesse de Tallyrand his guardian. She died five years ago.

With the Duke's death Prince de Sagan succeeds to the titles of Duc de Tallyrand and Herzog von Sagan and becomes a Sorbonne Highness. The Duke's distinguished figure had been missing from the world of fashion, where he reigned supreme so long, for the last twelve years, falling health having forced him to live in the quiet retirement of an apartment in the Avenue Elysées Recluse, where, since the sale of the family mansion in the Rue St. Dominique, he lived with his son Bosc, the Duc de Valencay, formerly his husband's Miss Helen Morton, the daughter of Mr. Levi P. Morton of New York.

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Forestry in Nova Scotia. Mr. F. C. Whitman, Annapolis Royal, President of the Western Nova Scotia Lumbermen's Association, read a paper on Forestry in the sister province. Owing to the way nature lavished trees on Nova Scotia and the low value of wood, Mr. Whitman noted that during the early settlement of the country absolutely no thought was ever given to the conservation of the forests. He believed conservation had now come to be a commercial proposition, and that the men who owned timber and manufactured lumber, knowing the conditions, would prove to be the best foresters. The Lumbermen's Association of Western Nova Scotia and the government had been endeavoring to come together to devise plans to perpetuate forest growth on both Crown Lands and private holdings. He was of the opinion that the solution of the forestry problem was the fixing of values for timber land that could not be controverted. When this had been done, if only partly, it would establish the credit that would permit lumbermen from having to sacrifice timber. Referring to what was being done to preserve the forest he said that about six years ago by co-operation of the government and the Lumbermen's Association the act for the protection of forests against fire was put into force. The complaint now was that since forest fires had been stopped and lumber had grown so valuable the farmers were allowing their land to grow up to woods and soon there would not be sufficient pasture for the cattle.

Forestry Survey. Mr. Whitman had been detailed what had been done so far toward making a forest survey of Nova Scotia quoting from the article on the subject in the Canadian Forestry Journal for December. This was to the effect that in the western half of the province (about 8,500 square miles), was covered by a reconnaissance survey last summer by Dr. B. E. Fernow, Director of the Forestry of Toronto University and his assistants. The eastern half will be covered next season. The low cost of the survey (less than 20 cents per square mile) was particularly noteworthy. It was found that in the timber country not 10 per cent. of the area was fit for farming. Regarding reproduction Dr. Fernow writes that fires were kept out there was no difficulty in restocking by natural means the cut over areas if not too severely culled. Reproduction of conifers was prolific where not prevented by fires especially on abandoned pastures.

Mr. Whitman said that the Nova Scotia government was seriously considering the situation in Nova Scotia and would improve the laws. Changes were likely to occur by which a large area of land now only partly forested would be handed with a view to making it productive timber land in the future.

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INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE ADDRESSES MARK THE OPENING OF BIG FORESTRY CONVENTION

Continued from page 2. tion amongst all classes to enforce the regulations made by the Government in this respect. Regarding the pulp and pulpwood question he spoke of the areas of small spruce which for some reason do not show perceptible growth and in which special permits had been granted, allowing thinning out. This was probably an advantage but there was great danger of wholesale slaughter under the guise of thinning. Competent men should be appointed to supervise this thinning, and operators should be careful to follow the spirit of the permit.

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