

the province where hunting is allowed.

The game refuge side of the park has been so successful that the park is in some respects overstocked with game animals, and these can now be taken in considerable numbers from year to year, without endangering the park as a source of supply and without diminishing the number below a safe point. It was first suggested that the Ontario Government would conduct a great fur farm and trap about 1,000 beavers per year, selling the skins. This is done to a considerable extent. But the growth of fur farming and the demand from zoological gardens for live animals has made it more profitable to catch the animals alive.



Taking Out a Live Beaver.

Various expedients were devised for this, and the most successful is a cage trap invented by Mr. James Bartlett, son of Mr. G. W. Bartlett, who has been Superintendent of the Park for the past seventeen years. This trap is like an old-fashioned valise or carpet bag, with sides made of chains. The animal steps on the baited spring and the trap closes around it, without hurting it, and at the same time holding it securely. In the case of beaver, and other aquatic animals, the trap is set under water, but in such shallow water that when sprung the top of the chain bag will be above water, so that the animal can get its nose out to breathe. The general plan of these traps will be seen in the

engravings shown herewith. It is interesting to know that since this trap has been used very few animals have been caught only part way in it and killed, while, on the other hand, two animals have been caught alive at one time. The beaver and other animals, after being caught, are fed in a place properly protected until ready for shipping, when they are shipped in the boxes covered with wire netting, shown in one of the engravings.

Beaver skins, when sold in quantities, average around \$10 per pelt, but the live beaver bring much more. If you think of starting a fur farm, or keeping some pet fur-bearing animals, you can be supplied by the Ontario Government from Algonquin Park at the following rates per pair: Mink, \$35; beaver, \$50; martin, \$80; fisher, \$150; otter, \$150.

#### OBITUARY.

Death has again been busy in the ranks of those who have taken an active part in forest conservation.

After a long illness, Hon. Colin H. Campbell, former Minister of Public Works and Attorney General of Manitoba, died at his residence in Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell attended the Canadian Forestry Convention at Victoria as the representative of the Province of Manitoba, and was so much impressed with the need of active measures of forest conservation that he was the inspirer of the invitation from the Government of Manitoba to hold the 1913 Forestry Convention in Winnipeg. Unfortunately, before the convention was held, Mr. Campbell suffered from a paralytic stroke, which was the beginning of the illness which caused his death. He was away in Europe when the convention was held, and was never able to again take part in public affairs.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, President and General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, who, for a number of years, had been a warm supporter of forest conservation, died after a brief illness at his residence in Toronto, on Nov. 16. Mr. Wilkie was a Canadian by birth, a native of the city of Quebec, and had spent all his business life in Canadian financial institutions. He was made general manager of the Imperial Bank upon its incorporation, and retained that post until the time of his death, which was wholly unexpected. About eight years ago he was made president as well as general manager. For the past eight or ten years Mr. Wilkie had taken a personal interest in forest conservation, believing that much of Canada's prosperity depended upon the way she dealt with her natural resources.