

Bears seek out a hole in the rocks where they will stow themselves away for the Winter. The snow comes and seals up the entrance and they only come out with the warm suns of Spring. In certain sections of Northern Quebec, the Indians say that before hibernating, the Bear will pick up some smooth, round pebbles from the bottom of a stream. These he will swallow and during his long sleep he will keep turning these stones over and over in his insides, thus helping to keep the digestive organs in shape.

Upon coming from their holes in the Spring they are forlorn-looking creatures, thin and lanky, with cracked and bleeding feet. It is about this time that the cubs are born, and happy, sportive creatures they are too. They can have more fun than enough with a branch or old tin can. The maternal instinct is strong with the Black Bear and her care for her young is proverbial.

The price of a good Black Bear skin ranges from Twenty to Fifty dollars while the small fine cub skins, that make the better sets are worth from fifteen to twenty-five dollars apiece.

Protection for Deer

From The Ottawa Journal

IN the excellent February number of the *Canadian Forestry Magazine* Mr. Sam Harris, president of the Ontario Sportsmen's Game and Fish Protective Association, makes an earnest and sensible plea for further protection by law of the game, particularly deer, in Canadian forests. Some of his suggestions should have the support of all true sportsmen and of all people interested in wild life.

A controversy has been in progress for the last few years among deer hunters of Ontario as to the use of dogs in hunting. Mr. Harris makes a strong argument against dogs when he shows that their employment lessens reproduction of the deer by the distress which is caused to the deer by the pursuit by the dogs. The natural average of reproduction is two fawns a year for each doe, but Mr. Harris points out that this is being reduced. In districts where dogs run the deer there may be no reproduction at all. Thus the supply of game becomes steadily less.

Ontario places no restrictions on the use of dogs. And Ontario is the only province that doesn't. Neither do the laws of this province confine the hunter to bucks. He may kill buck, doe, or fawn. Mr. Harris would have the laws amended for the further conservation of deer, arguing that the hunter would quickly be advantaged through the rapid increase of the animals by reproduction.

Canada should look to the adequate protection of wild life now. If the rapid destruction is permitted to continue, attempts at preservation will soon be too late to

Dominion Forest Reserves

The total area of Dominion forest reserves, or national forests, is now 34,609.26 square miles. All these reserves are located in the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Railway Belt in British Columbia. The areas in these different provinces are as follows:—Manitoba, 3,729.18 square miles; Saskatchewan, 9,302.2 square miles; Alberta, 18,894.5 square miles; British Columbia, 2,683.38 square miles. Much has been done in the endeavour to make the various resources of these areas available to the public, and steady progress is being made in furthering this policy.

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