

The annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, the first in importance on this side of the Atlantic, will be held in Madison Square Gardens, on February 11 to 14 inclusive. The entries have gone on increasing year by year, and, as the number of dog fanciers is also being added to immensely, there is no reason to doubt that the show of 1903 will be a record one as far as the number of dogs benched is concerned. At the same time the quality in all breeds should be equal to anything yet shown, as amateurs and professionals alike have shown a disposition for years past to breed only from the best types, and this wise policy is now beginning to bear fruit. The prize money runs up into the thousands, besides which there is a large number of valuable specials, contributed by specialty clubs, etc. There is a strong array of judges, several as yet unknown in the judging ring, but all are specialists in the various breeds assigned to them. Among those who have been honored with an invitation to place the ribbons at this important function are two Canadians, namely, George Douglas, Woodstock, Ont., who will undertake sporting spaniels, and Mr. A. P. Fraser, Toronto, who will pass in review Scottish terriers.

The Woodman's Handbook, Part 1, by Professor H. S. Graves, Director of the Yale Forest School, is a very useful publication recently issued by the Bureau of Forestry for the United States. As stated in the introduction, the purpose of the Handbook is to give a collection of tables and rules of practical use to lumbermen, foresters and others interested in the measurement of wood and timber. Only such information as is deemed of immediate practical value to American woodsmen is included. The unit of measure most commonly used in this country for selling logs and lumber is the board foot. The amount of manufactured lumber which can be sawed from logs of different dimensions is shown in log rules. Satisfactory log rules are difficult to construct, because the sawed product of logs depends on the skill of the sawyer and on the kind of machinery used, which necessarily

vary. There are now in use in the United States and Canada over forty different log rules for board feet. The old Scribner rule used until recently in Manitoba and the North West Territories, the Scribner-Doyle rule used in Ontario and the special rules used in Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia are included more or less fully. As the cubic foot is used commercially in America to a very limited extent, only the simplest rules for its use are given.

The first volume comprises rules for finding the contents of logs and standing trees, methods of estimating timber, a brief outline of forest working plans, and a description of instruments useful in the woods.

A critical consideration of the various log rules now in use will be given in a later bulletin of the Bureau of Forestry.

It is the intention of the author to include in a second volume directions for studying the growth of American trees, tables of growth, as far as the growth of American trees has been studied, directions for the study of the future production of forests, tables showing the future yield of forests, and miscellaneous tables of value to woodsmen.

As considerable copyrighted matter is included in the Handbook it cannot be obtained by purchase either from the Bureau or otherwise, so that its area of usefulness may thus be somewhat restricted.

A contributor to a recent issue of the *London Field*, gives the following account of salmon fishing in Newfoundland :

In the first place, the best way to go there is by the Allan Line to Quebec, getting off at Rimouski, where a train meets the boat and takes you via Truro to Sydney, Cape Breton; thence a steamer takes you about eight hours to Port aux Basques, the western terminus of the Newfoundland Railway. This brings you within an hour's run of the Codroy, a fine river with plenty of pools and full of fish. From here you can move on to Crabbe's, Robinson's, Fischell's, and Harry's brooks. At the last you will find good accommodation at Messrs. Powlett and Dodd's two