

the preservation of game in Ontario.

I think the doctor's diagnosis is not quite correct. In the first place, if he will look at the article in question, he will see that I did not say the quail season should be from November 1st to January 1st. I simply reported the fact as I understood it, that a large petition had been sent in asking for this open season, with the comment that the present quail season was certainly too early. I have since been reminded that the petition referred to limited the open season on quail to December 15th, so that there can be no excuse whatever for not granting petitions, as should have been done a year ago.

As to the open season in woodcock, snipe and plover and shore birds generally, I take issue with my correspondent. I do not think the vast majority of sportsmen in Ontario, or any considerable number of them, will object to the season being made earlier. These birds are migratory and leave us very early in the fall, and the present open season, even in the extreme south of Ontario, is almost prohibitive. The opportunities for indulging in this kind of shooting are so meagre in Ontario that I cannot help thinking that the argument for a late season, on the ground of game preservation, is somewhat ridiculous. The diminution in the ranks of these birds is not attributable to Canadian sportsmen. To learn the cause we have but to read of the slaughter that goes on all winter in the country to the south of us. I venture to say there are more shore birds slaughtered in one day along the sea-coast and inland waters of the States than are killed in the whole open season in Ontario. To try to overcome this evil by making blue laws regarding Ontario game would be placing an irritating restriction on Ontario sportsmen without any compensating advantages.

As to our non-migratory birds, they are not slowly and surely going out of existence by any means. Quail never were more plentiful than last fall, and ruffed grouse were more numerous than for years. These birds need careful protection, and I am surprised that the doctor and his fellow-commissioners should have allowed a law allowing market hunting of grouse each alternate year to go upon the statute book. This is an evil I hope to see the Ontario Legislature remedy during the present session.

"BOB WHITE."

The catalogue of Fred. D. Devine, of Utica, N. Y., the maker of the "Divine rods," is nicely illustrated with scenes of hunting, camping and fishing, a nice way of enlivening its pages. His 1900 calendar shows a little girl seated on a St. Bernard dog.

## Sportsmen's Show at Boston

The Boston Sportsmen's Show opened February 22 and closed March 10. It was undoubtedly superior to the excellent exhibition two years ago—more animals, birds and fish were shown, and there were more attractions. There was a nice equilibrium between too much and too little trade exhibits. Boston erred on the small side, though that appeared to be the fault of the exhibitor, not the management.

The State of Maine was much in evidence, with a large force of first-class guides to do the talking, and it appears to us exhibits in this idea another feature of that first-class business ability with which Maine's sporting resources are handled.

In the game park and in various quarters the management had many and fine specimens of live elk, deer, Rocky Mountain goat, coons, squirrels, opossum, American eagle, mountain lion, young grizzly bear, Canada lynx, wildcat, porcupine, young cinnamon bear, sable. The exhibit of wild ducks and geese and also fish was exceptionally fine.

The Province of Quebec was well represented, and its exhibit was in charge of N. E. Cormier, who is a mine of information in regard to the animals and fish of Canada. There was something about the Quebec exhibit that was particularly attractive. It was redolent of the woods, and the naturalness of the things shown made it appeal strongly to the sportsman. The exhibit included considerable wild live game. There were four beavers, fifteen muskrats, wild geese, wild ducks, five black bear, one prairie wolf, nine deer and one caribou. An attractive log cabin, outside of which hung pelts of wolves, otter, mink, etc., was the headquarters. The live beavers were especially interesting and attracted a great deal of attention. They and the muskrats were quite tame. The food for the beaver was brought from Quebec; the muskrats were fed on carrots and turnips. At this exhibit was a gigantic stuffed moose. It was mounted by M. Abbott Frazar, and is to go to Paris with the Quebec exhibit. The whole exhibit was typical of the country from which it came.

It is said that no finer body of Indians has ever been brought together in the United States than was seen at

this exhibition. They were noble specimens of the aborigines, and the men, women and children were handsome enough to inspire the poet. They all came from Canada. Among them was a son of the famous Shingwauk, about whom Schoolcraft says so much that is good. The present chief, Buhqujllene, the last hereditary chief of the Ojibbeways, and his father, Shingwauk, have held the chieftainship together for one hundred years. Buhqujllene and another Indian travelled with Schoolcraft who says of him that he loved him. The chieftain was accompanied by two other Indians. There were also the following chiefs: Simone Commandant, chief of the Nipissings, and his wife and one Indian, from Nipissing Lake; Chief Bezildon, of the Algonquins, from Biscotasing, with one Indian; Chief Sawatis Alentonni, of the Iroquois, with nine men, three squaws, one boy and one girl, and two papooses; and Chief Asslama Gaulkeyea, of the New Brunswick Micmac Indians, with Molle Sosap Gaulkeyea (his wife), Sapatis and Skegin (his two sons), and Modlun and Kalal (his two daughters). The Indians manufactured lacrosse and snowshoes (such as they use to this day), bows and arrows, beadwork, mats, etc.

A magnificent scenic reproduction of the Crows' Nest Pass in the Canadian West was erected on the stage of Grand Hall, at the base of which a living stream of water ran into the lake; this stream formed a waterfall into the lake. The Indians shot the rapids in bark canoes, and after traversing the ice scene made a portage.

Chief Buhqujllene, during the exhibition, sang the song of triumph, composed by his father, Shingwauk, after the battle of Queenston Heights. He has preserved his father's war drum, and a medal and knife given to him by King George III., which he wore during the exhibition. Sewatis Alentonni, the Iroquois chief, gave a short Indian address daily.

These Indians when not on the stage occupied the art gallery of the building, which had been converted into an Indian village. There were curiosities there enough to interest the visitor for many days. The hunting implements were numerous, the trophies of the chase many, and the examples of primeval art—such as totem and models of deer and caribou in wood and bark—made the person with artistic feelings pause and think that art does not belong wholly to the civilized ages and people. We have