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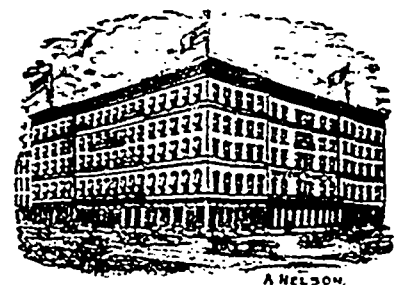
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FISH AND GAME PROTECTION.

The Convention, called by the Hon. S. N. Parent, to which were invited the chief authorities of the fish and game interests of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Vermont and Maine, as well as many other interested persons, and which took place on Feb. 2nd and 3rd in Montreal, we believe marks the dawn of a new era in fish and game protection in Canada. There have been too many people in this country who have looked on the fish and game assets with indifference: why, it is difficult to suggest, unless dense ignorance about them has been a determining factor. This convention has done much to educate thinking persons in the knowledge of their monetary importance, which, after all, is the side of most subjects which appeals the strongest to the average man. It has been plainly seen that a matter which is of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Crown Land Commissioners and their officers of three of our provinces, besides the authorities of Maine, Vermont, etc., and the many other gentlemen who attended for two days and caused several of them considerable expense, many miles travel and loss of time, must be a subject worthy the

attention of the enlightened citizen, and hereafter instead of there being a languid interest or an absolute lack of it, we believe there will be the opposite. The daily press has been of great service in reaching this result by printing full reports of the proceedings and the thanks of everyone interested in fish and game protection are due them.

The chief objects accomplished by this meeting may be said to be as follows viz:

The passage of resolutions declaring that

1. Fish and game protection must be divorced from politics, and that
2. The aid of the press must be invoked for an educational campaign of the public;
3. The formation of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association to meet annually to carry on the work;
4. The exchange of views and acquaintanceship between members.

We shall refer later on to these results, but in the meantime point out that every resolution passed, and most of them were unanimous, carries with it the moral weight of the opinion of all the experts who voted for it, which must have a good tonic effect in stiffening the backbone of those members of the association who are forced to appeal to their governments for larger grant of funds with which to carry on the work of fish and game policing of immense areas, the \$25,000 grant of the Maine Legislature being an object lesson besides.



The report for 1899, just completed, of the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries and Game for the State of Maine, is full of interesting facts. We read that the total number of registered guides is 1780; total days these guides so employed, 75,600; residents employing guides, 6012; non-residents employing guides, 9300; moose killed, 216; deer killed, 7579; bears killed, 55; sporting camp licenses, 132; guests at such camps, 12,012; pounds of fish caught, 141,412; licensed hunters and trappers, 52; licensed dealers in deer skins, 20, who purchased 1340 skins at an

average of 31c. each; licensed retail dealers in deer, 43, who sold 121 carcasses. Twenty dogs killed which were kept or used for dogging deer.

The foregoing array of figures shows the result of careful systematizing and wise laws. Maine has for some years made a business of attracting sportsmen with the set purpose of reaping the harvest of dollars that results from their influx. Those 9300 visitors mean at least \$2,000,000. spent in the state, much of it disbursed in the wilder and poorer sections where it is most needed; the 75,600 days' employment furnished to guides means, approximately, \$225,000 to 1780 guides, or \$125 per man for an average of about 43 days each. Apply these results to one of our provinces and imagine how rich one of our Indians would feel with \$120 in his pocket to keep his family in luxury (for him), and surely there is nothing absurd in the prospect of an application of the same methods by which Maine has won this result. The same business sagacity, the application and rigid enforcement without favor, political or otherwise, of suitable laws will do as much or more for each of our larger Canadian provinces. We have one and one-quarter million square miles of forest, precisely 799,281,000 acres. Our game and fish resources are incalculable, our climate superb, our lakes and streams innumerable, our canoe routes the finest in the world, our scenery unsurpassed. Repetitions of these facts and writings on this theme may grow tiresome to our regular subscribers. This we regret, but feel impelled by its importance to ring the changes on this subject unceasingly until we see the looked-for result. Anything worth having is worth working for, and Canada must have a goodly share of the dollars which our neighbors are glad to spend here if we do what we should to attract them.



In Governor Roosevelt's annual message, in speaking of the Fisheries, Forest

and Game Commission's purpose and work, he states:

"The people of the forest regions are themselves growing more and more to realize the necessity of preserving both the trees and the game. A live deer in the woods will attract to the neighborhood ten times the money that could be obtained for the deer's dead carcass.

"Hardly outdoor sports, like hunting, are in themselves of no small value to the national character and should be encouraged in every way. Men who go into the wilderness, indeed, men who take part in any field sports with horse or rifle, receive a benefit which can hardly be given by even the most vigorous athletic games.

"There is a further, and more immediate and practical end in view. A primeval forest is a great sponge which absorbs and distills the rainwater; and when it is destroyed, the result is apt to be an alternation of flood and drouth. Forest fires ultimately make the land a desert, and are a detriment to all that portion of the state tributary to the streams through the woods where they occur. Every effort should be made to minimize their destructive influence. We need to have our system of forestry gradually developed and conducted along scientific principles."

These remarks furnish themes for a considerably longer article than our space will permit. As a general rule, the monetary result to the settlers is the side of the question which appeals most in the protection of game, and in those localities where the settlers have been taught on these lines poaching has fallen into disfavor. Once a man learns that he can make more money obeying laws than by breaking them, the game warden has little trouble.

Regarding forest fires. The sportsman in general is interested in the preservation of the forests, and their co-operation is required. One careless person can do more harm than can be repaired in a generation.

The agitation against the destruction of song and insectivorous birds, which are afterwards used as decorations for hats, grows finely. We have noticed some interesting letters from women to the Montreal dailies on this subject, and we observe that Governor Roosevelt, of New York State, in his annual message, speaks on this point, as follows, viz:

"The State should not permit, within its limits, factories to make bird skins or bird feathers into articles of ornament or wearing apparel. Ordinary birds, and especially song birds, should be rigidly protected."

The trend of opinion in favor of license fees for non-resident sportsmen showed itself unmistakably at the annual meeting of the Maine Fish and Game Association, January 1st. Commissioner Carleton had placed his views on record

favoring license, and he was followed by Hon. A. M. Spear, Hon. I. K. Stetson, Governor Powers, and Colonel Farrington, secretary of the commission, who all expressed themselves in favor of charging a license fee. We have always held that it is worth \$25.00 additional to shoot in Canada.

"For many months every year the attraction of fishing brings thousands to our State, who leave sums of money, build hotels, expensive cottages, make a market for the farm products—work for thousands of our citizens—adds thousands of dollars to the taxable property, leaving joy and comfort behind them when the season is over. Not only this, but our own people find in this attraction the recreation they need, and in their cottages by the lakes and ponds they gather inspiration for a better life, enriching their bodies with mental and physical vigor to meet more successfully the demands made upon them in their business. No one can measure its value to our State from a financial point of view, or fully appreciate its value as a health-giving recreation to our citizens."

The foregoing is eloquent testimony by an expert from across the line to the truth of our often-repeated statement that the inland fisheries are valuable provincial assets and deserve to be treated from a business standpoint.

We have so long regarded the countries in Europe as too highly civilized to have wild beasts outside menageries that it seems odd to read of a "wolf hunt in France," which took place recently in the forest of L'Aigle.

Hon. John F. Lacy, member of United States Congress from Iowa, has introduced an important bill for game protection. It provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may engage in the propagation and distribution of such game birds and other wild birds as he may deem suitable for this purpose. It also authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to prohibit the shipment from one State to another of game killed in violation of the laws of any State, or which may be delivered to any common carrier for shipment out of a State having a non-export law. This bill does not, however, aim to prohibit the shipment of any bird or animal for scientific purposes.

Mr. Lacy has introduced another bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease for a term of 20 years, to the Hon. John C. Jones, better known as "Buffalo Jones," a tract of desert land in Southeast New Mexico for use in perpetuating the American bison. This lease is to be on condition that Mr. Jones shall fence a sufficient portion of the tract and place therein 100 buffaloes—50

male and 50 female—and that he shall care for same properly, giving to the government 5 pairs of the animals each year during the term of the lease, for government parks or zoological gardens elsewhere.

The third annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest of the State of New York has been published. It contains 456 pages. The table of contents is as follows: Preface, Report of commissioners, Financial statement, Forest preserve account, Miscellaneous accounts, Account of fire wardens, Fines and penalties account, Account of trespass on State lands, Rentals from State lands; Account of net fish licenses, Rentals of shell-fish lands, Miscellaneous receipts, Report of chief game protector, Report of superintendent of hatcheries, Report of shell-fish commissioner, Report of superintendent of forests, The State reservation upon and along the St. Lawrence River, Suggestions and recommendations, Distribution of fish. A synopsis of the history of fish culture, by A. Nelson Cheney; Winged enemies of fish, by J. Annin, jr.; The fisheries of Lake Ontario in 1897, by John N. Cobb; Fishways, their construction and use, by A. Nelson Cheney; A natural hatchery for trout, by A. Nelson Cheney; Fish represented in colored plates, by A. Nelson Cheney; Oyster bed leases and franchises; The woodduck, by Wilmot Townsend; The Wilson's snipe, by George Bird Grinnell, Ph.D.; Report of the superintendent of forests; Report of forest fires, Lumber manufactured in 1897, Manufacture of shingles and lath in 1897, Annual consumption of logs and pulpwood; A forest product, by William F. Fox; Forestry tracts, by William F. Fox; Why our forests should be preserved and protected, Forestry, Forest management, Forest fires, Tree planting; Natural and artificial forest reservoirs of the State of New York, by George W. Rafter, C.E.; The State's title to lands in the forest preserve. The volume is well printed and the colored illustrations are remarkably fine.

In the Ray Camera Company's contest Miss Myra Wiggins, of Salem, Oregon, was the fortunate winner of the first prize—a free trip to the Paris Exposition. Mr. Charles A. Frey, of Straight Street, Grand Rapids, won the second prize—\$100 in gold.

Sportsman's Show at Boston

PREPARATIONS for the Sportsman's Show, which is to be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, from Feb. 22 to March 10, inclusive, are now so far advanced that there is every indication that the show will far surpass that of 1898 in all its attractive features. Not only will there be complete exhibits from the Province of Quebec, Maine and the Adirondacks, but the Association, through its agents, has collected many specimens of wild game to exhibit independently. There will be, besides, interesting displays by sporting goods houses, although the area for trade exhibits has been somewhat decreased from the space allowed them two years ago. Only such exhibits in this line will be made as will prove interesting to sportsmen. The Canadian Pacific Railway will have a large Rocky Mountain scene on exhibit, occupying the entire stage, and some other Canadian railways will be represented.

The large auditorium known as Grand Hall will be devoted almost entirely to athletic exhibitions. The whole floor area in view of the galleries will be given up to a miniature lake, and a good-sized indoor gymnasium. In the lake there will be contested A.A.U. championships, in short-distance swimming, relay team racing, water polo and diving. In the gymnasium a basketball tournament, for which there has been an unusually large list of entries, will be contested, besides many other events for individuals, which are suitable for indoor competition.

Not only will there be canoeing competitions in the lake, but Indians from the Northwest of Canada will exhibit their prowess in spearing and other feats natural to their life in forest and stream. A realistic Indian camp of twenty-six bucks and squaws will be an interesting feature. It is proposed to have these Indians hold some of their tribal and ceremonial dances during the show.

The three territorial exhibits will be very large and complete representations of the attractiveness of these regions for sportsmen. There is very little doubt that more specimens of wild game will be exhibited than were ever before shown under one roof.

One of the territorial exhibits will

consist of four moose, one caribou, twelve to twenty deer, two black bears, a den of foxes, a half dozen each of woodchucks and muskrats, two wild cats, four minks, a cage of coons, a cage of owls, and a cage of crows, one of which is white and exceedingly rare, and specimens of the otter, fisher and beaver. Many splendid specimens of stuffed moose and deer will also be exhibited.

A family of Indians will live in their lean-to, in native fashion, and will make souvenirs as products of the show. There will also be a camp of guides, with a bureau of information.

A very interesting and unique feature of the exhibit will be a fish pond, which will be stocked with large trout, which will be lively and take the hook readily. Fishermen will be allowed at certain times during the show to cast unbarbed flies into the pond. They will thus have the pleasure of getting a rise from the game fish without harming it.

Though the Provincial Government of Quebec had in preparation an extensive exhibit of the game products of that region at the Paris Exhibition, it was decided also to make a big exhibit at the Boston Show, and N. E. Cormier, chief warden of the Province, has charge of the collection of the game. The exhibit will be a very large one, and he reports that he already has on hand seven moose, six deer, six bears, four beavers, ten muskrats, and one raccoon, in addition to which four caribou two or more otters and minks, and a number of hares, wild geese and wild ducks are expected.

Mr. Cormier has a raccoon which is absolutely tame, which he intends to bring to the show. This raccoon accompanies him from his home to the postoffice in Ayler and carries letters and papers in his mouth, just like a well-trained dog. He tells the story that recently, when he and the raccoon were on their way home, a dog rashly attacked his companion. The coon dropped the letters, whipped the dog conclusively, gathered the letters together again in his mouth, and followed his master as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

The fish exhibit will be most com-

plete, and one of the most pleasing features of the show. The exhibit will have a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet, and will be closed in completely. The structure in which the various tanks will be enclosed will be after the style of log cabins in its architecture. The tanks will be made of French plate glass an inch thick, and will be larger than any ever shown in Boston. The tanks will be seven feet long, and hold about five hundred and fifty gallons of water. These large tanks were selected in order to show larger fresh water fish than have previously been shown in captivity. A strong light, both in the daytime and at night, will be concentrated on these tanks, so that, aided by filtered water, the fish will be shown at the very best advantage. A complete fish hatchery, under the supervision of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, will be displayed in full operation in front of the fish tanks, but at a lower elevation. The Commission will furnish trout eggs and fry for a complete hatchery, showing process in different stages of development.

The United States Commission will also send from their Maine Station, at Bucksport, several hundred each of steelhead trout, Swiss lake trout, rainbow trout, brook trout and salmon. They will also send specimens of Albino salmon, which are very rare, and never seen in Boston before.

The New Hampshire Fish and Game Commission will furnish several large-land-locked salmon, five to ten pounds each; lake trout, ten to sixteen pounds; brook trout, five to eight pounds; golden or Sunapee trout, four to six pounds; Loch Leven, or Scotch trout, four to six pounds; rainbow trout, five to six pounds; a number of specimens of large pickerel and cusk, and a number of Dublin Pond trout, which are peculiar to the waters from which they are named. These fish from New Hampshire will be taken specially for the Sportsman's show, from Newfoundland Lake, Sunapee Lake, Lake Winnepesaukee, and other noted waters.

Extensive pans were made for a salt water exhibit, showing a large variety of strange and rare specimens of fish, but owing to the fact that these fish, during the winter months, leave the shallow water near shore and go out into deep water, it was impossible to secure specimens.

Ruby glass and orange paper is easier on the eyes than ruby light alone, and by its use the quality of the negative can be more easily determined.

Organization of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association

A LARGE and representative gathering met on the invitation of Hon. S. N. Parent, Commissioner of Lands, Forests, and Fisheries of the Prov. of Quebec, at Montreal, Feb. 2 and 3. The basis of a new organization to meet annually, to be known as the North American Fish and Game Protection Association, was laid, and officers elected.

The following gentlemen were among those who attended the meeting:—

THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT.

Hon. S. N. Parent, Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick; D. G. Smith, Fishery Commissioner of New Brunswick; L. B. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner, New Brunswick; S. T. Bastedo, Deputy Fish Commissioner for Ontario; H. S. Osler, Game Commissioner, Ontario; Dr. J. A. McCallum, President Fish and Game Commission of Ontario; W. G. Parish, Athens, Ont.; James Dickson, Feneion Falls; John Fottler, Jr., S. Hodges, Boston; John W. Tilcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N.Y.; Horace Bailey, Newburg, Vt., State Commissioner; F. G. Butterfield, Rock Island, Vt.; E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; H. A. Price, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, I.C.R., Montreal; J. E. Walsh, P. W. Resseman, Ottawa and Gatineau Railway, Ottawa; L. O. Armstrong, Colonization Agent, C.P.R.; Dr. T. A. Brisson, Montreal; John McComble, Bellevue Hotel, Temiskaming; J. H. Walsh, Gen. Pass. Agt. I.C.R., Sherbrooke, Que.; W. E. Davis, Gen. Pass. and T.A., G.T.R., Montreal; H. R. Charlton, Montreal; H. O. Stanley, Chas. E. Oak, of the Fish and Game Commission of Maine, Caribou, Me.; C. E. E. Ussher, General Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal; N. E. Cormier, Provincial Game Warden, Aylmer; W. J. Cleghorn, Secretary Fish and Game Protection Club, of Quebec; Dr. W. H. Drummond, Montreal; Commodore W. H. Parker, Lac a la Pêche; C. Rankin, Hudson's Bay Company, Mattawa; Dr. J. T. Finnie, President Fish and Game Protection Club, Montreal; A. G. Bourbonnais, M. L.A., Montreal; L. Z. Joncas, Superintendent Fish and Game; Rene Dupont,

of Q. & L. St. John Railway; T. W. Craig, Sherbrooke; T. C. Brainerd, Treasurer Fish and Game Club; F. L. Wanklyn, Richard White, J. B. Spar-



Honorable S. N. Parent,
President North American Fish and Game
Protection Association.

row, Jos. Riendeau, W. J. White, Q.C., Jean Tache, Montreal.

Hon. Mr. Parent then addressed the meeting as follows:—

HON. S. N. PARENT'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen,—You have done me the honor. In answer to my invitation, to leave your homes and your numerous occupations to meet me here, in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, which was purposely chosen as the most central point for this Convention.

"I most sincerely thank you on behalf of the Government of the Province of Quebec, as well as in my own behalf, for your courtesy in coming. For my colleagues as well as for myself, I am happy to bid you a most hearty welcome to this city and to this Province.

"We are bound together by very close ties and by what may almost be called a community of interests. Many of you are our neighbors, and we are yours. By the States and Provinces from

which you come, the Province of Quebec is surrounded on every side.

"We appreciate the neighborly feelings that you have shown in accepting our invitation and the readiness which your presence implies, to discuss with us those matters concerning the protection of game and fish in which we are all alike interested.

"To the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, of the Province of Quebec, as well as to the public departments controlling the fish and game interests of all your States and Provinces, protection is one of the burning questions of the day.

"The man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is considered a benefactor of his race.

"You, gentlemen, some of you at least, have game preserves and fish hatcheries under your control, which have already resulted in the multiplication of game and fish some thirty fold, some sixty fold, and some even one hundred fold.

"Not alone from the standpoint of benefactors of the race, but also from the standpoint of the material interests of your respective Provinces and States, your work for the propagation of fish and game is of vast importance.

"Beneficial as it is, however, it would be inadequate to even maintain the existing supply, if it were not seconded by necessary laws efficiently enforced and applied for the protection of the fish and the game whose multiplication you encourage.

"The practical extinction of the American bison or buffalo is but one illustration of the danger which threatens all our large species of game, where a proper and efficient system of protection is neglected; while the millions of dollars annually spent by sportsmen in several States of the American Union, and in almost every Province of the Dominion of Canada serve to emphasize and to impress upon us the duty of handing down to posterity, unimpaired, the wealth of fish and game which has come to us from the lavish hands of a bountiful Providence.

"We have our own system of fish and game laws, and protection in each

of the different Provinces and States here represented, but no two of them are exactly alike.

"The differences are rendered necessary by the distinction in climatic conditions and other uncontrollable circumstances.

"Yet we have all experienced the difficulty that occurs at various points of the border lines of our respective territory, when we encounter different sets of laws, varying close seasons and conflicting systems of licenses.

"It is to consider this condition of affairs, and if possible to devise and apply a remedy, that I have invited you to meet here with gentlemen of this Province of Quebec, who also take a large interest in the preservation of the game and fish of this Province.

"And let me here convey my thanks to these last mentioned gentlemen who have accepted my invitation. Their presence here to-day is a sufficient proof and indication of the interest they take and of the importance they attach to the protection of game and fish.

"Although the Legislature is now in session at Quebec, I have left behind my duties as a Minister of the Crown to meet you and welcome you here to-day. I sincerely regret that the pressure of business may call me back at the old capital before this convention is over, but I can assure you that I will share your work as long as I possibly can.

"A programme of different questions to be discussed has been drafted, and will be submitted to your consideration. Of course you can add to it as much as you think proper.

"You will be asked to express your views on the harmonizing of the fish and game laws of different States and Provinces, to devise better and more efficient methods of collecting fees, to suggest better means of enforcing the game laws, especially along the frontiers of this Province and the different states and provinces bordering on ours.

"These frontiers are clearly enough defined, but the moose, cariboo and deer which have not had the advantage of securing diplomas as land surveyors, go over them very easily, and are too often followed by poachers, who are always too glad to chase them.

"You will also be asked to discuss the question of the necessity of interesting the press, both weekly and daily, and through them of impressing upon the people the belief that the game and fish are valuable assets, and that more money can accrue to the people at large by the strict observance of the fish

and game laws than by poaching.

"Protecting laws are very good, but I am sincerely of opinion that the best means of applying them is moral suasion and the education of the people.

"Universal gun licenses.

"License guide system.

"Limit of quantity of game to be killed.

"Limit and size of the number of fish to be caught.

"Licensed coupons system.

"Hunting of deer with dogs.

"Distributing fish from Government hatcheries.

"Shooting of deer in the water.

"Licensing market men and game dealers.

"Cold storage.

"Spring shooting.

"Fish culture.

"Leasing of hunting and fishing territory.

"Encouraging the formation of fish and game protection clubs, and many other matters will be submitted to you for discussion.

"On all these questions we will be happy to have your views. And we are the more anxious to get them, because we know that all those who compose this meeting are specialists who have devoted much of their time to the study of the better means of protecting and multiplying the game and the fish.

"I now leave you, gentlemen, to the organization of your regular meetings and to the election of your officers, and I am quite confident that much good will result for this Province and for the Provinces and States which you represent, from your deliberations on the different questions which will be submitted to your consideration."

It was decided to appoint a president and one vice-president from each of the Provinces and States represented. The following officers were then chosen:—

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Chairman—Hon. S. N. Parent.

First vice-president—G. W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Commissioner of Fisheries, Vermont.

Second vice-president—S. T. Bastedo, Toronto, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, Ontario.

Third vice-president—John Fottler, Jr., Boston, Mass.

Fourth vice-president—Hon. A. T. Dunn, St. John, N.B., Surveyor-General, New Brunswick.

Fifth vice-president—Charles E. Oak, Caribou, Me., Fish and Game Commissioner, Maine.

Sixth vice-president—C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N.Y.

Joint Secretaries—L. Z. Joncas, and Rene Dupont, Quebec, and D. J. Smith, Fishery Commissioner for New Brunswick, Chatham, N.B.

It was then resolved:

HARMONIZING OF LAWS.

"That it is the sense of this meeting that in the general interests of fish and game protection it is desirable to as far as practical harmonize the game and fish laws of the Province and States represented at this meeting."

Resolved:

"That to give effect to the foregoing resolution the Chairman be requested to appoint a committee consisting of two delegates from each State and Province, with power to add to their number, to meet after this day's session at IJourns to consider this subject and report to general meeting to-morrow morning."

A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting.

PERMANENT ASSOCIATION FORMED.

It was then resolved that the association be permanently established, as the "North American Fish and Game Protection Association." The mover thought the members should try to get members from all the Provinces and all the States in the Union. Feathered game migrated to the South for the winter and on their protection there depended the sport in this country, as well so did protection here help sport in the South.

METHODS OF ENFORCING GAME LAWS.

It was the general opinion that political interference to prevent punishment of offenders paralyzed the work of Fish and Game Protection and the Convention then unanimously resolved:

"That this meeting believes that the best results in enforcing game laws cannot be gained unless their enforcement is altogether divorced from politics.

"That we believe a prosecution for infraction of fish laws should be pushed to a conclusion as soon as possible in every case.

"That we strongly object to the pernicious practice of remission or payment by Provincial or State Governments, or their officers, of fines imposed on offenders, or of suspended sentences or any other device of which the intent is to defeat the ends of justice for any reason, political or otherwise."

The case of Maine was instanced as illustrative of methods of appointing wardens. They had some years ago hundreds of wardens, most of them

useless, and many disreputable characters. Now they have ten men constantly employed.

The State allows the Commissioners \$25,000 a year, and with this commissioners pay the expenses of the Department, and the wardens. Some are employed by the year and some by the day. The salaries vary according to ability. Politics is altogether banished from the administration of the Department. An account of their licensed guides' system was also given. In Maine they had 1700 guides. Any one who wishes to act as a guide must meet certain requirements. They must be temperate, honest, capable and promise to obey the game laws. Any infraction of these laws is punished by one year's suspension. The guides must report each year the number of residents they have guided during the time they have been employed and other details. The commissioners thus collect much valuable information as to the amount of money brought to the State by the protection of fish and game and justify any demands they make on the State for money to secure adequate protection. The guides at first opposed the law, but now most of them regard it with favor, and the law is found to work well, and the class of guides is becoming better.

The location of the next meeting place was settled by a resolution as follows, viz.:

NEXT MEETING PLACE.

"That the next meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association be held in the City of Montreal in mid-winter, subject to the call of the honorable president, two weeks' notice to be given to delegates."

INTERESTING THE PRESS.

With reference to the subject of "interesting the press, both daily and weekly, in the work of protecting fish and game," the chairman remarked that the best means of attaining the end they had in view was not the passing of laws, but obtaining the moral support of the people, and this could be done only by interesting the press in the subject, and by the press, the people. The population would therefore be brought to see how the protection of fish and game meant increased revenue for the Province or State.

Thereupon the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Whereas, the daily and weekly press wield great influence and is the best means for reaching and informing the general public in matters of current interest, and

"Whereas, it is extremely desirable to create a universal sentiment in favor of the enforcement of game and fish laws, to disseminate correct information respecting the value of fish and game resources as a means of attracting non-residents, and consequent large disbursements of money among the people, much of it in the wilder and poorer sections, where its receipt is of the greatest value; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution, to be followed as soon as issued by the proceedings of this convention, be sent to every newspaper in the States and Provinces here represented, and that they be requested to give the subject of fish and game interests such editorial and other notice from time to time as its great importance warrants."

It was decided that the following circular be sent to the press:

"North American Fish and Game Protection Association,

Montreal, Can., February 3, 1900.

To the Press:

Gentlemen,—In giving effect to the following resolution, we solicit your hearty co-operation, feeling assured that not only will your assistance materially help forward a work of real urgency, a public necessity and of general benefit to the community at large, in the States and Provinces here represented, but redound to your credit as a public-spirited institution:

(The preamble and resolution would be printed here.)

To this circular would be attached the names of the President, Vice-President and Joint-Secretaries.

The question of how the press would be reached was answered by the chairman, who announced that the Government of Quebec Province would print and distribute the circulars, as well as the report of the proceedings of this meeting.

In order that suitable material should be furnished the press by experts to assist it in educating the public it was resolved:

"That a committee of this association, to be called the promotion committee, be appointed for the purpose of furnishing data to and otherwise disseminating through the press and other public channels of communication with the people, information calculated to promote particularly our protective objects."

LICENSING MARKETMEN.

The meeting then considered the question of the imposition of a license on market men and dealers. Some of

the members were in favor of prohibiting the sale of fish and game on markets altogether. This was opposed for the reason that many game fish, such as salmon, were of commercial value, and their sale could not be prohibited in this way. Besides, this would operate in favor of one class, and would exclude many unprotected animals and fish.

After further discussion the following resolution was carried:

"That in view of the large destruction of game, caused by market or pot hunters, that the convention would recommend the non-sale of game or the restriction of same as much as possible."

LEASING HUNTING AND FISHING RIGHTS.

The question of leasing hunting and fishing territories caused a great deal of discussion and was disposed of as follows:

"Whereas, the object of this convention is also to make more accessible to sportsmen, either of this country or of any other country, the numerous fishing and shooting territories of this Province, it is therefore moved by Dr. Brisson, seconded by L. O. Armstrong:

"That it would be desirable to have on sale by the Department of Lands and Fisheries, lots from one-half to ten acres at ordinary conditions excepting land clearing."

The mover explained that at present, to own property in this Province, it was necessary to settle upon it, clear a certain number of acres, and keep a domicile there six months in the year. Now, there were lands which were situated on the borders of rivers and lakes, some of these lands were rocky and unfit for cultivation. These could be sold to parties who could erect a summer residence thereupon, and have a home of their own. This would not mean they had the exclusive use of the waters of the lakes on whose borders they were established.

"Resolved, That the sense of this meeting is that the best interests of those States and Provinces which permit leases to clubs would not be served by leasing their entire wild lands, but that a considerable portion of such territory should be left open for shooting and fishing under proper restrictions."

It was pointed out that the Province of Quebec has such reserved territories. The Laurentides National Park and the Trembling Mountain Park are preserves containing thousands of acres. It was proposed to establish other parks in the Metapedia Valley

and in the Temiscouata and Kippewa districts. By paying a license parties would be allowed to go in and kill a certain amount of game or take a certain quantity of fish.

ENCOURAGING FISH AND GAME PROTECTION ASSOCIATIONS.

The next question up for consideration was the encouragement of Fish and Game Protection Clubs.

It was moved and unanimously resolved: "That we believe the formation of Fish and Game Protective Associations is a very desirable feature in the enforcement of fish and game laws and we therefore recommend to the Governments of our respective States and Provinces, that every reasonable encouragement be given to the formation of such associations."

A high tribute was paid to the Fish and Game Protection Club of Quebec Province, which rendered great assistance to the Government in the enforcement of the game laws. The law of this Province allowed such an organization to prosecute offenders, and with this club political considerations did not count, and offenders were punished regardless of their political leanings.

Justice was done to the Anglers' Association of Ontario, which was a terror to poachers, and the efficiency of the Vermont Association, which was backed by the press of the State, and did excellent work was commented on very favorably.

UNIVERSAL GUN LICENSE.

There was a wide difference of opinion on the subject of universal gun license, and after much discussion the subject was passed without action.

LICENSED GUIDES.

The sense of the meeting on the question of licensed guides was expressed by the following resolution:

"That this meeting approve of the Maine State licensed guides system, and recommend the general adoption of it or some modification of same, which shall be suited to the wants of each State or Province."

SONG AND INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

The cause of the song birds and the insectivorous birds beneficial to agriculture, was strongly championed and the importance of these birds for the benefit and pleasure of all pointed out. And it was unanimously

"Resolved, That this association is in favor of the absolute protection at all seasons of song birds and insectivorous birds, beneficial to agriculture, and recommend legislation to that end in any Province or State where it does not exist."

LIMITING THE DAY'S CATCH.

The question of limiting the number of birds that may be killed in a day and the number and size of fish taken, caused much comment.

A resolution was passed recommending that the proper authorities take steps to prevent the wholesale slaughter of young fish.

FISH CULTURE.

Fish culture was also considered and the possibilities along artificial lines in fish culture. The study was yet in its infancy. As in many other things, to gain a public sympathy the people must be educated. The lantern slides and lecturer were the agencies by which the desired object might be attained. H. O. Stanley, Maine, probably the oldest living authority in America on fish culture, regaled his auditors with an interesting relation of his many years' experience in this field. The cultivation of land-locked salmon, as perfected by the speaker, was successful beyond question. In over one hundred and fifty lakes in the State of Maine, where ten years previous, a catch was unknown, splendid robust salmon could now be got to run to fly, four to twelve pounds in weight. He explained in detail the system that had resulted so successfully. A member exemplified the Hudson River shad fisheries to show the beneficial effect of well timed fishery regulation and expert handling. In 1897, something over \$7,000 represented the revenue from this source, while in 1895 fully 4,000,000 pounds of shad had been taken from the Hudson fisheries.

BOUNTIES FOR WOLF SCALPS.

The association approved of bounties for the killing of wolves and passed a resolution to that effect. The discussion showed that New Brunswick had no wolves.

LICENSE COUPON SYSTEM.

The license coupon system, which provides for the issue of licenses with only sufficient tags attached to cover the number of deer which may be legally killed in a season, one of the tags to be attached to the carcass or portion thereof shipped, was commended, and a resolution passed recommending its adoption generally.

DOGGING DEER.

There was a spirited discussion regarding dogs chasing deer and shooting in the water. Those in favor of these practices were hopelessly in the minority, and had scarcely anything to advance in support of their preference. A resolution was passed with great ap-

plause, disapproving of dogging deer and shooting in the water.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

The association solicited the help of the transportation companies and resolved:

"That the association request transportation companies to instruct their agents to render any assistance to the enforcement of the law in regard to shipments of game and fish."

It was stated that an agent zealous for the prevention of shipments of illegally killed game or fish, can be of material help by reporting suspicious cases promptly by wire to headquarters and by investigating quietly and carefully without in any sense constituting himself a police officer or making himself obnoxious to the public. The essence of illegal killing for market is ability to sell and to transport and where obstacles are in the way of transportation one avenue of the poacher is closed. There is no doubt the transportation companies will co-operate heartily with the association, for their passenger traffic officers present at this meeting are alive to the importance of game and fish protection and stated their intention of helping the good work.

The subject of better methods of collection of Provincial license fees was not dealt with.

After further discussion the question of close seasons for fish came up and it was moved and carried that:

"As many waters have not at present the right dates for close season for angling, that it is the opinion of this convention that the authorities that have the naming of said dates should make more efforts to find out proper times for close seasons."

It was decided, in view of the extent of territory to be covered, and the magnitude of the work to be done:

"That this Association form itself into a committee of the whole to promote membership and report to the joint secretaries whenever a member signifies his intention of joining."

TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new association.

After passage of a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he had presided and the hospitality and courtesy with which he had treated all present, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

On the evening of February 2, all the delegates were entertained at dinner by the chairman, Hon. S. N. Parent.

PRESERVE THE FISHING

By R. E. Follett

EACH year increases the already large number of sportsmen who find health and enjoyment in the forests of Quebec, for they are sure of two things: plenty of good trout, salmon and bass fishing, and a delightful climate during the summer months.

The Province of Quebec contains six times the area of the State of Maine, and many of the lakes and streams have never yet been visited by sportsmen. It may be stated that the streams and lakes literally abound in speckled trout, from one end to the other, excepting, of course, in waters where pike and muskellonge are found. The same is true of the Province of Ontario.

The common speckled trout of the East, *Salvelinus Fontinalis*, needs no description, as it is familiar to the eye of every American fisherman. Its qualities as a game and food fish are of the first rank, and it has been from the very beginning of fish culture on this continent the pet of fish culturists and how many fishermen are there today who will tell you that there is but one fish which they care for and that is the brook trout. The brook trout seems to grow in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario to perfection. The reason for this is: the climate is such that it never suffers from long periods of heat or drought. The trout, like fruit, grain and poultry can be improved by culture in its natural state by introducing the best forms of natural food; and it must be borne in mind that Nature's supply in these great Provinces is not absolutely inexhaustible, while practically so. As the number of sportsmen increases each year those waters easiest of access will be fished to the point of exhaustion.

The fact that the largest trout are taken in the month of September, just before, or during the period of spawning, constantly diminishes Nature's supply—which simply can only be supplemented by artificial propagation.

I think it would be for the interest of the railroads and hotels to co-operate with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in establishing a permanent Department of Fish Culture and Fish Protection before the waters are

depleted, following the adage, "A stitch in time saves nine."

If it had not been for the efficient work of the Maine Fish Commission during the last ten years, the fishing in that State would have ceased by this time. Their work has consisted of increasing the supply of trout by artificial propagation and furnishing them their natural food, viz.: fresh water

on a work yielding such enormous returns, it is far better than nothing at all.

As I have already stated, the conditions in Quebec and Ontario are probably as perfect as can be found anywhere in the world for the brook trout, and for this reason the possibilities of its improvement by culture are greatest.

By the introduction of the best forms of natural food (of which there is a scarcity in the northern waters) such as smelt, the smaller varieties of white fish, and certain crustaceans, the trout and salmon would in a very short time become much improved.

Quoting from a letter from the Hon. H. O. Stanley, who had been a fish



Kippewa River Falls—An Autumn View.

smelt. Also in increasing the supply of salmon in the lakes where they are naturally found. Also introducing them into something like a hundred new lakes.

I am informed that up to the present time nothing has been done by the Province of Quebec in practical fish culture, yet thousands of dollars are received annually by the Department of Fisheries, for rod and line fishing alone. The Dominion Government has done nothing beyond putting out small fry of different species, while \$25,000 per annum is the appropriation voted by the Legislature of Maine, and while that amount is far too small for carrying

commissioner of Maine for twenty-five years:

"I consider it very necessary to stock lakes with fresh water smelt where you wish to introduce salmon. It is their natural food, and to bring them to perfection they must have smelt for food. I have within the last six years stocked two large lakes with smelt. It has made a great improvement in the condition of the salmon and also the trout, producing larger and fatter fish than formerly. I stocked these lakes with smelt in one year; after four years they appeared in large numbers. I think they come to maturity in two years. The trout and salmon in both

these lakes have improved very materially in size and fatness since the smelt became plentiful."

What is true of the brook trout is true of other varieties—that is, the golden trout or American Silling (*Salvelinus Alpinus Aureolus*), the lake trout (*Cristovomer Namycaush*), and the fresh water salmon or (Quananche) *Salmo Salar*.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW

(Continued from last month.)

Is it any wonder, then, that with snug homes and ample provender, they did not care to undergo the unnecessary exertion of waging war with their neighbors? Even the most inveterate villain, under such circumstances, would give up his course of crime.

Our venerable defender of the sparrow declares he "does not notice that within the corporation limits (of Strathroy) that our native birds are any less numerous," but I am afraid this is on account of his defective observation. He says the robins, martins, chipping sparrows, least flycatchers, warbling vireos, orioles, swifts and blackbirds (surely a formidable list!) still build their nests and rear their young in undiminished numbers. This we readily admit, for who, possessed of common sense, ever accused the sparrow of driving away the courageous and able-bodied robin, or the powerful crow blackbird, which could kill its puny adversary by one blow of its beak? Who ever even thought that the sparrow could force the aerial swift, which all day long spins with matchless speed through the upper air, to desert its nesting-place in the sooty recesses of the chimney? Of the other six species mentioned, three are likewise larger and stronger than the sparrow and capable of repelling its attacks, while the remaining three—the chipping sparrow, least flycatcher and warbling vireo—are birds whose manner of life does not bring them into direct competition with the sparrow in the struggle for existence. Thus we see that all, or nearly all, the birds stated to be in town are birds which, under the operation of the "law of the survival of the fittest," are likely to flourish for ages to come.

But what about the bluebird, the swallow and the wren, which Mr. Smith has so carefully excluded from his list? These we find are the birds which are suffering most from the introduction of the sparrow. The European interloper is steadily driving them away from the haunts of man, and unless some measure of protection is af-

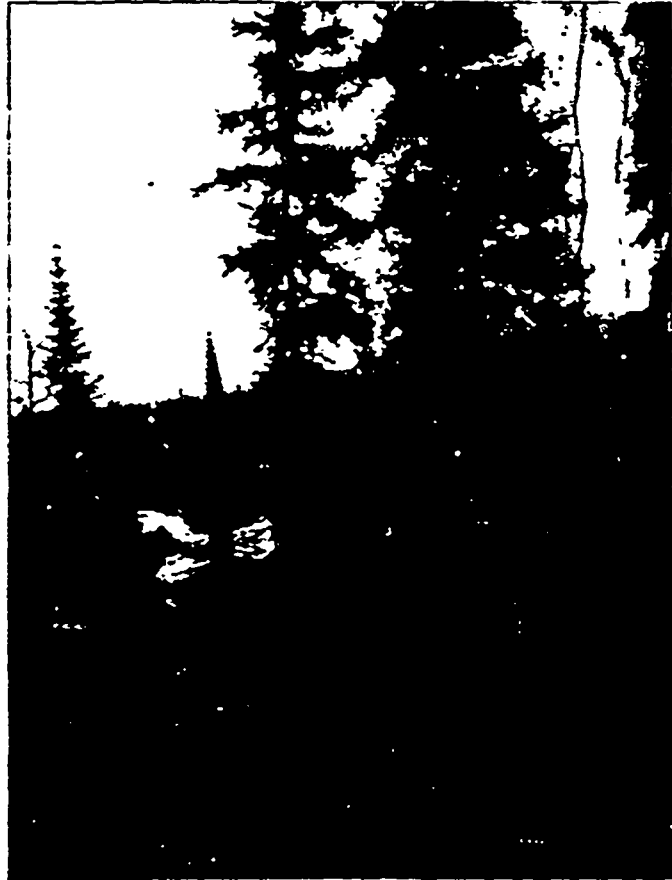
forded, it will not be long before these most desirable birds will be found only in remote districts, where they can raise their young without molestation.

The sparrow possesses many of the qualities of a typical Englishman, but, unfortunately, it is these very qualities that make him so obnoxious. He is bold, persevering, stubborn and indefatigable, and is blessed with that truly British trait of never knowing when he is beaten. He is an invader, a conqueror and a most energetic settler, and has never been known to retreat from any

The wren can whip Mr. Cock Sparrow in an open fight, for it is a little fury when angry, but it cannot endure his persistent persecution. It will bravely defend its nest for a few days, but in the end always yields to the invader. Happily it is much smaller than the sparrow and can be easily protected by making the aperture to its nest too small to admit the usurper.

Unfortunately the bluebird, being about the same size as the sparrow, cannot be afforded similar protection.

The sparrows would certainly have



Where the Balsam thrives.

country which he has once entered. He cheerfully adapts himself to any circumstances and makes the most of his environment. Accordingly, he always takes possession of any snug hole or natural cavity in which to build his nest. Usually when the sparrow first appears upon the scene, all such nesting places are already occupied by wrens and bluebirds, but this makes no difference to him. With brazen audacity he ejects the rightful tenants and takes possession.

Driven the wrens from our own orchard, if I had not taken peremptory measures to prevent them. In fact, one spring while I was away they disposed of two different pairs of their nests in the decayed, hollow branches of the apple trees, but by a judicious use of the shotgun on my return, I soon restored the balance of power.

These pugnacious immigrants long ago drove the swallows from the boxes erected for them throughout the country, and now are even forcing them

from their retreats in the gloomy depths of the barns. Several times I have seen them take possession of the swallows' nests on the beams beneath the roof. The swallows' domicile is always warmly lined with feathers, and it is only necessary for passer domesticus to erect a superstructure of straw, to make it a fit dwelling according to sparrow canons.

That Mr. Smith is sincere in his professed love for the sparrows we do not doubt, for it is a curious feature of human nature that affection does not depend upon reason. That "love is blind" has become proverbial.

One of the reasons he gives for his love for the bird is its cheerful notes. True, the sparrow's notes are cheerful, but to most people no more so than the noisy clatter of quarrelsome street urchins or the din of children beating tin pots and pans. But, *de gustibus non disputandum*. The Oriental savage revels in the brassy clanging of tomtoms and the shrill screeching of reed pipes, while there are some members of the higher Anglo-Saxon race who delight in the braying of a foreign ass, some who discern the elements of a grand orchestral symphony in the nocturnal caterwaulings of a barnyard cat, and others who consider the dismal groanings of the hand-organ of the itinerant beggar the divinest melody.

It is amusing to note the many inconsistencies into which Mr. Smith falls in his ardor to say as much good as possible of his "little feathered countryman." In one place he says of the sparrow, "I love him for his independence and self-reliance" and in the very next sentence declares, "He asks for food at my back door." Surely nobody would call a mendicant, begging at the back door, "independent and self-reliant!"

The only practical thing Mr. Smith has said in defence of the sparrow is that he has seen it destroy certain insects and the seeds of weeds. He says he has watched it by the hour carrying grasshoppers to its nestlings, but if you please, Mr. Smith, this was in the month of August, when grasshoppers are to be found in the greatest numbers. During this month, as Prof. Beal, ornithologist of the U.S. Biological Survey, tells us, grasshoppers are so numerous that most of our birds to a large extent subsist upon them. You may rest assured the sparrow is too wise (or indolent) to go hunting lively grasshoppers at any other season, when other food is more easily obtained.

That the sparrow is "an unmitigated little rascal" nobody, who has ever

studied its habits, can with truthfulness assert. In fact, far more could be said in its favor than what Mr. Smith has, but, though it does a limited amount of food, there is no doubt that it does a much greater amount of harm. A few years ago the Department of Agriculture at Washington appointed a commission to investigate the life, habits and character of the sparrow, and the various charges preferred against it. Reports were received from independent observers in all parts of the country. Hundreds of sparrows were killed at different seasons and the contents of their stomachs carefully examined by experts. The result was a most exhaustive report, showing that the sparrow did an immense amount of harm to agriculture by destroying grain, the buds of grapevines and fruit trees, etc. As secondary causes for condemning the bird, it was shown that it drove away our native species and was offensive to the aesthetic taste on account of littering public monuments and buildings with filth.

Dr. T. S. Palmer, in a recent report on "The Danger of Introducing Noxious Animals and Birds," says, in reference to the English sparrow: "The damage which it does in destroying fruit and grain, in disfiguring buildings in cities and towns and in driving away other birds, makes it one of the worst of feathered pests," and that "in Australia it is considered second only to the rabbit as a pest."

This is the practical side of the question, but for a moment let us turn again to the sentimental. The late Frank Colles, in his "From Blomidon to Smoky," has this to say:

"The English sparrow stands to me as the feathered embodiment of those instincts and passions which belong to the lowest class of foreign immigrants. The Chicago anarchist, the New York tough, the Boston publican can all be identified in his turbulent and dirty society. He is a bird of the city, rich in city vices, expedients and miseries. The farmer's son who takes to drink and the East End makes a hard character. The sparrow, who has taken to a similar form of existence, is equally despicable."

In "The Birds About Us" we find that Dr. Abbott, in referring to the presence of the swallows formerly in the towns, declares, "The imported sparrows have changed all that, and where we once had music, grace and direct benefits conferred, we now have wrangling, obscenity and injuries inflicted. The town sparrow and modern municipal politici-

ans are much alike, and the world will be bettered when both are exterminated."

That the sparrow question is a serious one to the agriculturist can no longer be denied. Already it has received the attention of the legislators of many of the States in the Union, and in some States stringent measures have been taken to have the sparrows reduced in number and their propagation prevented. The question, however, has not yet been definitely settled, and is still a subject of much discussion. But I think anyone who carefully and impartially considers the evidence advanced on both sides, will agree with Mr. Fletcher Osgood, manager of the American Society of Bird Restorers, who recently declared that "the weight of common sense and of humanity and of economics, as well as of science in overwhelming measure, is wholly with those who would reduce the sparrow."

RICHARD K. MEMMIS

FOX HUNTING—BETWEEN SEASONS.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hunt Club was held in the early part of January, in Montreal, the retiring master, Mr. Geo. Simard, in the chair. The reports of the master and secretary were read, discussed and accepted. The club is in a most prosperous condition, both financially and numerically. The good feeling and harmony existing between the members and the proprietors of the land over which the former hunt was alluded to, and the hope was expressed that this desirable state of affairs would continue during future seasons.

The remarks of the retiring master, coupled with the gratifying report of the secretary, were strong evidence of what energy, perseverance and an enthusiastic love of the sport could accomplish in so short a time, as the club is only now in its third season. Dr. Gauthier was unanimously elected master for the coming year, and the choice of this gentleman to this important position by the members of the club augurs well for excellent sport during 1900. Mr. J. B. Lamarche was re-elected secretary, an ample proof of the confidence of his friends. The large membership of the club, numbering at present considerably over a hundred, and the enthusiasm evinced, promise well for sport of a high order next autumn.

At the close of the meeting the master-elect, Dr. Gauthier, invited all the members present to a supper at his

residence, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Although midwinter, and many a month to intervene before the sound of the huntsman's horn, the cry of "Hark forward!" or the mellow "giving tongue" of the pack could be heard, yet the pleasures of retrospection were indulged in, and many a "run" of the last season lived over again.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Hunt was held in Montreal towards the end of the past month. The reports of the officers of the club were presented and found in every way satisfactory. The financial statement showed that a large sum of money had been expended in permanent improvements, which placed this club on a basis second to none on the continent.

Major George R. Hooper was re-elected master, and Mr. Frank McEighen hon. secretary. This club was established in 1826, and now for the first time owns its ground and buildings, and is perhaps in a more flourishing condition financially than it has ever been since its inception. Every thing in connection with this club points to a prosperous future. Although the autumn months are the only ones when hunting is possible in this country, still the beautiful club house is a favorite resort through the whole twelve. All through the gay winter season, when the city is given up to the enjoyment of social life, the more stately functions in the town houses are agreeably varied with many of less formality held at the Kennels. Since the beginning of the year there have been held fortnightly so-called "Sing Songs," a name suggestive of pleasant musical afternoons, as well as other delightful diversions. It is whispered that a considerable sum of money is to be expended in adding to the capacity of the building, which will increase its accommodation for still more extensive social entertainment.

The list of members now number 150, with a large "waiting list."

Calendars.

The Harrington & Richardson Arms Company's 1900 edition shows a small engraved picture of a sportsman and his dog below a picture of two dogs posed gracefully.

The Marlin Firearms Company's issue for 1900 is small and neat and the shooting scene tasteful.

The New England Sportsman is now known as the National Sportsman, the first issue under its new name appearing in January.



A LARGE number of the members of the Canine Association listened to a discourse on the fox terrier by Mr. James Lindsay, in the Natural History Society's hall, on Thursday evening last. The lecture was very interesting, from the fact that several very nice specimens were on exhibition, and their points fully exemplified. Mr. Lindsay stated that for forty years back the popularity of the fox terrier, especially in England, had been constantly on the increase, and it was hard to find an Englishman settled in any country in the world without being accompanied by one of the breed. He was proud of the fact that Canada possessed in Champion Norfolk Veracity one of the best dogs living, and the sire of champion dogs, both in this country and England. He was much in favor of the dog that could hold its own with anything it ran up against, and although opposed to all forms of cruelty, he placed his faith in the one that did not turn tail to a badger as the best companion to have. Amongst the best known breeders of the fox terrier in Canada to-day were Messrs. G. H. Goodham, A. A. Macdonald, W. P. Fraser, George Bell, R. Gibson (probably the oldest), and others. The most prominent fox terriers in the world to-day were: In England—Chs. D'Orsay, Valentin, True; in the United States—Chs. Claude Duval, Go Bang, Caution, Vibe; in Canada—Chs. Norfolk Veracity, Norfolk Victorious, English Banker, and others. Mr. Lindsay described the "character" of the fox terrier as follows: The skull should be flat and moderately narrow, gradually increasing in width to the eyes; not much "stop" should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and the top jaw than is seen in the greyhound; cheeks not full. The ears should be V-shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and drooping forward close to the cheek. The jaw (upper and under) should be strong and muscular and of fair punishing length; not much falling away below the eyes, but moderately chiselled out so as not to go down in a straight line like a wedge. The nose, towards which the muzzle must gradu-

ally taper, should be black; the eyes dark in color, small and rather deep set, full of fire, life and intelligence, as nearly as possible circular in shape; the teeth should be level, the upper on outside of the lower. Neck and shoulders should be clean and sloping, fine at the points; chest deep and not broad; back short, straight and strong. Legs must be straight and strong with no appearance of angle in front; feet round and compact, toes arched, soles hard and tough. Coat should be straight, flat, smooth, hard, dense and abundant. Color—White should predominate; brindle, red or liver markings are objectionable. A dog should scale from 15 to 20 pounds.

Messrs. J. A. Pitt and A. Smith also spoke on the subject, and several questions were asked and satisfactorily answered, after which the meeting adjourned with votes of thanks to Mr. Lindsay and the chairman.

The next meeting will be held about the same date in March and the members are invited to bring their friends along with them.

The Montreal Canine Association has finally decided to hold its first bench show the second week of May, the dates selected being 9th, 10th and 11th. The Arena has been secured on very favorable terms, and we are certain that the committee, the majority of whom have had previous experience, will devote all their energies to making the exhibition worthy of Montreal and an attraction to all lovers of the canine race. The officials are now in communication with several gentlemen relative to judging the various classes, and they expect very shortly to be able to give the names of three experts who will command alike the confidence of dog fanciers and give assurance to the public that merit along will count. Mr. Alex. Smith ("Auchcairnle") has been named as superintendent, a position to which his past experience and well-known knowledge of the dog justly entitles him, and which he will fill, we have no hesitation in saying, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In securing the Arena for the coming show the committee have wisely considered

the comfort of the spectators as well as of the exhibitors. There is ample room in the building for a much larger exhibit than the committee expect for their first venture, and the benching will be so arranged that a very large crowd can be accommodated without inconvenience. It is intended, we understand, after paying expenses, to devote a large portion of the receipts to some charitable object or to the local patriotic fund, either of which should, apart from the attraction of the exhibition itself, enlist the sympathies of the public.

Mr. C. B. McAllister, of the Laurel Collie Kennels, Peterborough, has made two purchases in the Old Country worthy of note. The rough collie bitch, Highborn Lady, arrived at the Laurel Collie Kennels on January 19, very heavy in whelp to Champ, Walsbourne Conqueror. Lady is a very excellent bitch, sired by Champ, Barwell Masterpiece, dam Portington Beatrice, by Champ, Portington Bar Non, ex Portington Beauty, by Champ, Metchley Wonder. Mr. McAllister purchased her from Mr. J. Harry Legg, of Cirencester, England. His other purchase was a beautiful gold sable and white bitch, Lulu, from Mr. H. Herbert Jones, of Wellesbourne. She is sired by Edgbaston Criterion, dam Warstock Bass. She is a litter sister of Billesley Beau Ideal, and the dam of Barwell Brilliant, an excellent pup, sold for 200 pounds recently in England. She is coming to this country in whelp to Champ, Moreton Coroner. She left London by steamship Manitou, on Thursday, January 11.

The conductor of this department has an enquiry from a gentleman for a well-bred cocker spaniel. Those having such to dispose of please communicate, or, better still, let the public know by advertising in the columns of Rod and Gun.

Under the caption of "Notes to Novices," Our Dogs (Manchester, Eng.), gives some sound advice to amateur breeders, from which we give the following extracts:

"Every fancier of the larger breeds of dogs knows how important it is that the limbs should grow strong, especially in the case of the St. Bernard, which is a heavy-bodied dog, and stands upon fairly long legs, which in consequence have considerable strain upon them. Young dogs often develop a body so rapidly that their bodily weight exceeds the power of their legs to carry it, and hence we see dogs with mis-shapen

limbs. The only thing that can be done to prevent this is to see that puppies are carefully dieted upon bone-forming food, and no harm whatever can be done by giving occasional doses of cod liver oil, with hypophosphites, because the lime and phosphorus which that contains will go at once toward the necessary deposit of solid bone. The bones of a young puppy of course are merely gristle; gradually this sets into something more solid, but the process is gradual, and so a growing puppy needs to have bone-forming food in small quantities regularly, so that the system can always assimilate just as much as it requires for Nature's purposes. When once a puppy's legs begin to bend in either direction, unless prompt measures are taken the curvature will become permanent, since every day means a little more solidity in the bones. There are instances, we think, in which the limbs can be kept straight by some such support as a splint would give. The objection to this is, of course, that it will impede the movements of the animal; but it will be found in experience probably that it is only necessary for that to be worn for short intervals at a time, the idea being to prevent the bone from becoming set in a wrong position. Another good thing for growing bone in puppies is Parrish's Chemical Food, which contains phosphates of iron, soda, lime, etc., all of which are necessary for building up the frame. Another very important thing is to see that the animals have plenty of exercise. It is a mistake to keep puppies too closely confined—in fact, confinement is one of the causes through which the body grows large and fat and outstrips the growth of the limbs. Let young dogs, therefore, have all the exercise possible, and if any of them show signs of leg weakness, treat them as we have suggested, by giving plenty of bones to gnaw and by administering, at least once a day, either a little chemical food or a capsule of cod liver oil emulsion with hypophosphites.

"Many cases of distemper which come under our notice are complicated and present several different symptoms, all of which, taken individually, would appear to need separate treatment. By way of example, we may instance the case of a dog which during distemper had a bad cough, an eruption of the skin and diarrhoea, and is known at the same time to be suffering from worms. Now, if you take any one of these four ailments you will recognize that there are special lines of treat-

ment for it if it occurs alone. How, then, will it be possible to deal with four different ailments, the symptoms of which are present in one subject? The medicines necessary for the expulsion of worms would probably aggravate diarrhoea; and the syrup usually prescribed for a cough would, if anything, still more excite and heat the blood which is already trying to get rid of its troubles through the skin. All this is very true, but if we come to look closely into it we shall see that whenever a collection of ailments appears there is more or less connection between them. In the case under consideration, the safest plan would be to treat for the worms, trusting that their removal would allay the intestinal irritation from which diarrhoea takes its origin; and to follow this by a course of tonic treatment for the blood, which would probably indirectly relieve the cough.

"A great many fanciers, possibly the majority of them, seem quite unable to realize that the best method of treating a skin complaint, such as eczema or blotch, consists in giving an internal medicine. They try all sorts of ointments and lotions to check the eruption, but they fail to see that an internal medicine, which possibly for a time intensifies the eruption, is really the more beneficial in proportion, as it expels from the blood the impurities with which it has become laden. Iron is the greatest of blood tonics, and may be given either in the form of citrate, or as carbonate, or as sulphate. If the carbonate be given we should recommend that form of it known as 'saccharated,' which is reputed to be more active in its effects. Anyway, iron is the right thing to give, and as regards a lotion or an ointment, these are very well if used to supplement a tonic; but they cannot take its place entirely, and unless some such tonic is given the tendency of external applications is to stop the eruption, thus frustrating the efforts of Nature to throw off ill-humor from the system.

"Many dogs suffer from eczema to such an extent as to render the idea of a permanent cure almost a forlorn hope. Such cases, as may be expected, are mostly of an hereditary nature, and it really is difficult to know what to do with some of them, for after being to all appearances cured, and after remaining so for some time, they break out afresh as bad as ever. When we have a dog of this kind to deal with,

we always regard the probability of a recurrence as a matter of certainty, and plan our treatment accordingly. The animal should have, whenever necessary, a dose of aperient medicine, than which nothing is better than ordinary Epsom Salt—a most useful and far too little appreciated kennel remedy. He should be protected as far as possible from sudden changes of temperature, and he should be dieted as carefully when he is well as when he is ill. Some authorities recommend a raw meat diet for dogs troubled with skin complaint. For our own part we are more inclined to recommend a brown bread diet, which is certainly far less heating to the system than the majority of the dog-cakes of commerce, and we have ourselves found it to be a most excellent food for keeping dogs in good condition."

Coming Dog Shows.

The following judges have been selected by the Westminster Kennel Club for the twenty-fourth annual dog show, to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, February 20, 21, 22 and 23: Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass., St. Bernards and Newfoundland; James A. Lawrence, Columbus, Ohio, Great Danes; R. Fosythe Little, Jr., New York, Russian wolfhounds and greyhounds; Major J. M. Taylor, Rutherford, N.J., foxhounds, pointers, setters and Chesapeake Bay dogs; Jas. Luckwell, Woodstock, Ont., Irish water spaniels, Clumber, field and cocker spaniels; Charles D. Bernheimer, New York, poodles; Buckley Wells, Boston, Mass., Boston terriers; E. D. Faulkner, New York, French bulldogs; A. J. Purinton, Watertown, Conn., beagles; L. P. C. Astley, Southampton, England, mastiffs, bloodhounds, deerhounds, retrievers, collies, old English sheepdogs, Dalmatians, all terriers except Boston terriers, dachshunds, pugs, Pomeranians, toy spaniels and miscellaneous.

The premium list shows cash prizes amounting to nearly \$3,000, and the various specialty clubs have also donated valuable special prizes. The cash prizes are \$20, \$10 and \$5 in the open classes, \$15, \$10 and \$5 in novice and limit classes, and \$10, \$5 and medal in the puppy classes, for St. Bernards, and in other breeds the prizes are very liberal. In the setter and pointer classes the prizes are practically the same as in St. Bernards, except that the novice class prizes are \$10, \$5 and medal. A field trial class is provided in pointers and for setters, the regular prizes being \$15, \$10 and \$5. Team classes are also provided, for best exhibit of four, in the principal breeds. Mr. James Mortimer is the superintendent.

The Mascoutah Kennel Club's tenth annual show will be held in Chicago March 7 to 10, inclusive. Entries close February 21. Among the judges is the great English dog authority, Mr. Theo. Marples, editor of that bright doggy paper, Our Dogs.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by Eusibus Jaxson II

SOME FLASH-LIGHT WORK.

STANDING one day at the door of a blacksmith shop, I was struck by the light and shade effects produced by the glow of the forge over the men and their surroundings, and had an idea that I might get a very good photograph with Rembrandt lighting.

The first negatives were not a success, either as negatives or pictures. I used a fairly speedy lens, large opening and Cramer crown plates.

I exposed for twenty-five seconds and then flashed a small charge of magnesium directly over my camera to obtain more detail in the foreground. The result was certainly surprising—plenty of detail in front and none behind, where I most wanted it.

Then I tried another scheme. I placed my camera so that the brick chimney of the forge fell directly between the flame and my lens, and so that the glow would still light up the faces of the men at the anvils and bellows. I used the same lens and opening, but instead of the Cramer crown plate as before I tried Cramer's medium speed orthochromatic plate, backed with lampblack, and used a charge of flash powder just twice the size recommended for an ordinary room.

After posing the figures (I had a friend, who was with me, manipulate the instrument) I went round behind the chimney, so as not to appear in the picture, and threw my charge of powder, wrapped in paper, into the blaze, hoping to get the same effect as the light streaming from the forge would give.

In the dark room I used a pyro-metal developer, as follows:

- I.
 - 57 oz. pure water.
 - 2 1-2 oz. sulphite soda crystals.
 - 1 oz. metal.
 - II.
 - 57 oz. pure water.
 - 2 1-2 oz. sulphite soda crystals.
 - 1-4 oz. pyrogallie acid.
 - III.
 - 57 oz. pure water.
 - 2 1-2 oz. carbonate potassium.
- To develop take:
- 3 oz. pure water.
 - 1 oz. No. I.
 - 1 oz. No. II.
 - 1 oz. No. III.

This developer, I find, to be admirable for snapshots and short exposure work, though I would always advise that in preference to trying it, a worker should keep to something to which he is accustomed, and the chances are that though it may not be quite so well suited to this particular kind of work, his knowledge of it will obtain for him far better results. But the negative produced by its use is little short of ideal, and in this case was really excellent. The foreground, while greatly in the shadow, abounded in detail, such as old hammers, irons, etc., and the lighting of the men's faces was excellent, but left plenty of detail in the side of them away from the blaze.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

BERTWYN HETHEREL

I have made many enquiries among professional photographers, and found that as a general rule the first step in proceeding to obtain registration of copyright, has been a formal application to the officers at Ottawa. These officers send by mail an extract of the Copyright Act with a written intimation thereon "For Application, see Form X, (page 30); Fee, \$1.50, including certificate."

This is, to say the least of it, misleading to most men, who naturally enough deem it incumbent on them to send this \$1.50 together with their application and two copies of their photograph.

This is not so; all that is really necessary is to send two prints, together with a money order for \$1.00, and a written application, as follows, addressed to "The Minister of Agriculture, Copyright Department, Ottawa." I,, domiciled in Canada, in the town of, Province of, hereby declare that I am the proprietor of the photograph called, and that the said photograph has been published in Canada by, in the town of, Province of, and hereby request the registration of the same, and for that purpose herewith forward the fee required by "The Copyright Act," together with two copies of the photograph. In testimony

thereof I have signed in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses at the place and date hereunder mentioned.

(Place and date)

Signature of Prop.....

Signature of two Wit.].....

The application must be written on one side of a sheet of foolscap paper and enclosed in a sealed envelope. It is unnecessary to pay postage on such communication. The Minister sends a formal receipt for the money, and a notice to the effect that the photogram has been duly registered together with the number of the page and book in which the entry is recorded.

The registration of copyright will be no protection unless notice be inserted upon each copy of the photogram to this effect: "Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year by, at the Department of Agriculture."

By following these simple instructions photographers may secure registration of copyright at a cost of \$1.00 instead of \$1.50; but even \$1.00 is an exorbitant charge and one that should be speedily reduced to that of 25 cents, as charged in England.—Canadian Photographic Journal.

Though the above article on Canadian copyright came out several years ago the instructions contained in it are still suitable for any photographer desiring to copyright his work. The part of it to which I particularly wish to draw attention is the paragraph beginning "The registration—," which deals with the point that on each photogram have to be printed twenty-one words, or, in other words, every work of art that is to be copyrighted must first be defaced.

Now, I think, and every right-minded photographer must agree with me, that this is a burning injustice. In the case of a painting, the signature of the artist is deemed sufficient to establish his sole right to reproduce for sale to the public, yet on a photogram—generally many times smaller must be printed twenty-one words.

Surely something might be done whereby the photographer's name would have the same effect. Regarding the cost of copyrighting, we, no doubt, all agree with Mr. Hetherel that 25 cents is enough for any photogram.

It will be noticed that in Bertwyn Hetherel's article he constantly uses the word photogram instead of photo-

graph, for the same reason that one says telegram and telegraph—one the noun, the other the verb. This has been strongly advocated for a number of years by some of the leading photographers, although they have been hotly roasted by their contemporaries. In January, '94, when Mr. Snowden Ward started his new magazine in England he made a very strong stand on this platform by naming it the "photogram." Henceforth we intend to use the word. Within the last year Mr. Ward, in partnership with

A MODERN CAMERA.

There will probably always remain with the sportsman photographer a desire to photograph his game in its native lair—if he is an angler, to prove his lies afterward—and of all the hundred and one hand cameras recently placed on the market, the best for this purpose is probably the one that goes under the name of the "Twin Lens," though why that name should apply to it any more than to a stereoscopic instrument, I fail to understand.

It is practically a double camera,



Our Mid-day Meal.

Mr. Tennant, of New York, has started another magazine called *The Photo-Miniature*, each number of which deals exclusively with one particular branch of the art. It bids fair to become a great favorite with the professional.

The photographers of Great Britain have formed a copyright union for the protection of their works from the wholesale piracy that has been going on for many past years. Members of the union agree to accept a minimum fee of half a guinea for the minimum reproduction and size of their photograms used by newspapers. Users of the copyright picture will have to pay according to the size of the reproduction, and the use of the block will be confined to the paper for illustrating purposes.

having a pair of matched lenses placed one above the other, the upper reflecting the image on a ground glass on top of the camera, the exact size it will appear in the finished picture. The lower lens, to which the shutter is fixed, makes the impression on the plate or film. The top of the camera is fitted with a side-closed, focussing hood, which enables the operator to focus very sharply. It has rack and pinion focussing device; the front may be racked out quite a distance in order to use long-focus lenses. When not in use the front racks in, making a very compact camera.

The manufacturers have greatly reduced the cost, by matching a cheaper focussing lens exactly to the high grade lens, which brings "twin lens" cameras within reach of all.

The outside dimensions of a 4 x 5, when closed, are 7 5/8 x 8 1/2 x 6 7/8.

The cameras are made by several companies, among whom are the Folmer & Schwing Manufacturing Company, of 404 Broadway, New York, and the Montauk Camera Company. The advertisement of Mr. Stark, agent for Montauk cameras, will be found in the advertising columns of Rod and Gun.

Here is the way to make magic photographs: Make a print on albumen paper in the usual way, fix and wash thoroughly, without toning; immerse the print in a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury until the image disappears; wash and dry.

To make the invisible image appear, place the picture in contact with a moistened piece of blotting paper, previously soaked in a saturated solution of hypo-soda, when the image will reappear with all its pristine vigor, as if by magic. Try it.

The kallitype process of printing is very simple and makes a beautiful print. The paper (I prefer rough-surface drawing paper) is coated with the following: Sodium ferric chloride, 6 drachms; water, 2 1/2 oz. Dry the paper quickly, but do not apply direct heat. Print until the deeper shadows of the negative show. To develop, immerse the print in a one and a half per cent. solution of nitrate of silver, slightly acidified with nitric acid. The picture will develop brilliantly and full of detail. No fixing necessary, only wash in pure water. If the print is yellow tinged, it may be washed clean with a five per cent. solution of oxalic acid.

We are recently in receipt of a neat little booklet entitled "New Pointers," issued by George E. Mellen, "expert," Times Building, Chicago. The book not only contains full instructions for beginners and several pages ruled for noting exposures, but also has a long article descriptive of Panoramic Photography, with an ordinary 4x5 camera, suitable for more advanced members of the craft. At 15 cents, it should have a tremendous sale.

Two grains of pyrogallol acid will suffice to kill a dog. Label it poison.

Correspondence.

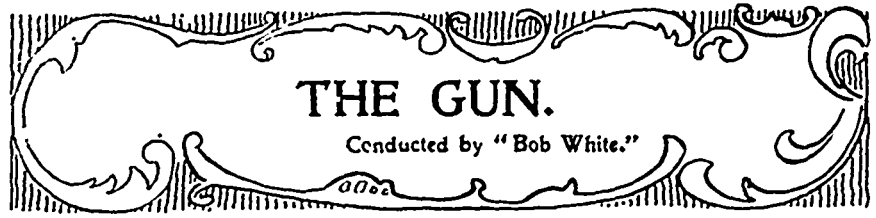
Correspondence should be addressed to Box 651, Sarnia, Ont.

R.E.W.—Cameos are photographs to which, by means of dyes and press, a slight convexity is given, of differing shades. You have probably fogged your plates by neglecting to draw out the slide of your plateholder perfectly straight or by putting it in, one corner first.

London, Ont.—Thank you for your wishes of success. Metal will allow a shorter exposure than any other developer. Any dealer can supply you.

George C.—While the single toner manufactured for aristo platino paper is all right, I think you will get more detail in white draperies by the use of the separate baths. Yes, aristo single toner is permanent.

X.Y.Z.—The print you enclose is very good. You could not have got much more detail in your shadows. You should dust your negatives better.



GRAND CANADIAN HANDICAP.

The 10th annual tournament and grand Canadian handicap of the Hamilton Gun Club was held on the club grounds, Hamilton, Ont., on January 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th, and as usual proved to be a grand success. The Hamilton shoot has for years been the most important trap shooting event in Canada. In fact, I am sorry to have to say it is, and has been the only tournament of national importance we have had in Canada. The sportsmen of other prominent clubs in Canada may be dead or only sleeping, but certain it is none of them have so far been able to give us anything equal in importance to the Hamilton shoot.

I am glad to note, therefore, that this year the efforts of the Hamilton Gun Club have been even more successful than formerly. The club did a wise thing in hiring manufacturers agents and paid experts from participation in any of the prize money except one minor live-bird event. The effort was the most desirable one, of drawing out Canadian amateur talent and these gave a good account of themselves as shown by the scores of two Canadians, J. Stroud, Hamilton, and J. E. Cantelon, Clinton, who tied with C. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio, one of the best shots in America, with a straight score in the big handicap event. I believe if the club continues its present policy that another year it will see the largest gathering of amateurs that it has ever had on its grounds.

Among the shooters present were C. A. Young, Springfield, Ohio; J. Stroud, Hamilton; J. E. Cantelon, Clinton, Ont.; W. Stroud, M. Beardon, H. Graham, Hamilton; G. W. Price, St. Thomas; W. J. Sully, Buffalo; J. E. Wilson, Hamilton; M. E. Fletcher, Hamilton; A. Peart, Burlington; F. Dilltry, Danville; S. D. Fairbairn, Minnedosa; D. Girard, Windsor; Geo. Harwood, Woodstock; H. Kirkover, Jr., Fredonia, N.Y.; W. Wheeler, Buffalo; Geo. Reid, Danville; A. King, Hamilton, D. Miller, Woodstock; H. D. Bates, Blenheim; J. Gilne, Hamilton; Thos. Donly, St. Thomas; C. Crew, Toronto; R. D. Emelle, St. Thomas; L. Norris, Buffalo.

In the big event the straight scores won \$10.65 each, the six ties at 19 pigeons each winning \$28.25 each.

THE SCORE.

Grand Canadian handicap, \$500 guaranteed, 20 pigeons—	Yards.	Score.
C. A. Young.....	150	20
J. Stroud.....	150	20
J. E. Cantelon.....	150	20
W. Stroud.....	150	19
M. Beardon.....	150	19
"Tyro," St. Thomas.....	150	19
H. Graham.....	150	19
G. W. Price.....	150	19
W. J. Sully.....	150	19
J. E. Wilson.....	150	18
M. E. Fletcher.....	150	18
"Foxie," Buffalo.....	150	18

A. Peart.....	20	18
"Blake," Chicago.....	20	18
F. Dilltry.....	26	18
"ZZZ," Buffalo.....	28	17
"Trego," Buffalo.....	28	17
S. D. Fairbairn.....	27	17
D. Girard.....	27	17
Geo. Harwood.....	25	17
H. Kirkover Jr.....	31	17
W. Wheeler.....	30	17
Geo. Reid.....	27	17
J. Crooks.....	28	16
"Silne," Buffalo.....	28	16
A. King.....	29	16
D. Miller.....	29	15
D. Bates.....	30	15
J. Gilne.....	28	14
T. Donly.....	28	14
C. Crew.....	28	14
R. D. Emelle.....	28	13
L. Norris.....	28	12

Second event, 20 singles, \$2 entrance, eye money—

Blake, 20; Fairbairn, 18; Graham, 18; Young, 17; Kirkover, 16; "Foxie," 16; Norris, 15; Rehncke, 15; C. Reid, 15; "Silne," 14; Price, 14; D. James, 14; J. Crooks, 13; Pan-American, 12; Lewis, 12; "ZZZ," 11; "Trego," 10; Jones, 7; Stuart, 6.

First extra, sweepstake, 10 birds, \$1 entrance—

Blake, 8; "Silne," 8; Fairbairn, 8; G. Reid, 8; Price, 8; "Trego," 7; Peart, 7; Knoxon, 7; Norris, 7; Andrews, 7; T. N. Lewis, 7; C. E. Lewis, 7; T. Rehncke, 6; H. Graham, 6; H. Jones, 6.

Third event, \$50 guaranteed, 20 singles, \$2 entrance—

Norris, 19; Price, 14; Wilson, 18; Graham, 17; "Pan-American," 17; "Blake," 17; Kirkover, 16; "Foxie," 16; C. A. Young, 16; J. Crooks, 16; Rehncke, 15; "Silne," 15; Crew, 15; B. Brown, 14; "ZZZ," 13; D. James Miller, 12; Thomas, 12; "Ben H.," 12; "Trego," 11; G. Reid, 11; "49," 11; Beardon, 11; H. Jones, 10; Prudhomme, 8.

Fourth event, 20 singles, \$2 entrance—

C. A. Young, 19; "Blake," 18; Kirkover, 17; Fairbairn, 17; "ZZZ," 16; "Foxie," 16; Graham, 16; "Pan-American," 15; "Trego," 15; Rehncke, 15; Norris, 14; Edwards, 14; G. Reid, 13; Cantelon, 13; "Silne," 12; Crew, 12; Wilson, 11; "Forty-nine," 10.

Fifth event, \$50 guaranteed, 20 singles, \$2 entrance—

Kirkover, 20; "Trego," 19; C. A. Young, 17; D. James, 17; "Silne," 16; Wilson, 16; Norris, 15; "ZZZ," 15; Price, 15; Crane, 15; Wheeler, 15; "Pan-American," 14; Rehncke, 13; "Foxie," 13; C. E. Lewis, 12; "Blake," 12; Crew, 12; "Fifty-five," 12; Fairbairn, 12; Knoxon, 12; G. Reid, 10; H. Jones, 10; Edwards, 8; Graham, 7; Thomas, 7; "Ben H.," 6.

Sixth event, 20 singles, \$2 entrance—

"Foxie," 19; C. A. Young, 18; Crew, 18; Kirkover, 17; Blake, 16; "Pan-American," 16; Norris, 15; "Silne," 15; D. James, 14; "Trego," 13; "ZZZ," 13; Fairbairn, 13; H. Graham, 12; Cantelon, 12.

Seventh event, \$100 guaranteed, 10 pigeons—

"Foxie," 10; Kirkover, 9; Blake, 9; Emelle, 7; Norris, 7; Reid, 7; Donly, 6; Pearl, 6; Cantelon, 6; Fairbairn, 6; Young, 6; Wilson, 5; J. Crooks, 5; Dilltry, 5; Stuart, 6; J. Stroud, 10; Graham, 9; Bates, 9; "Howler," 9; Fletcher, 9; Price, 8; "ZZZ," 8; Robins, 7; Westbrook, 7; W. Stroud, 7; "Tyro," 6; Hughes, 9; Miller, 9; Sully, 7; Crew, 6.

Eighth event, 20 singles, \$2.50 entrance—
Young 19, Blake 17, Kirkover 16, Norris 14, "Trego," 14, "Foxle," 10, "Stine," 8; Stuart, 7; Robins, 5; Bailey, 3.

Ninth event, \$50 guaranteed, 20 singles, \$2.50 entrance—

Phos. N. Lewis, 15; Norris, 14; "Trego," 14; "Stine," 14; Wheeler, 14; Kirkover, 13; Young, 13; Wilson, 12; Cline, 12; G. Reid, 11; "Tyro," 11; Price, 11; "Foxle," 11; "Treg," 11; Gen. Grant, 11; G. James, 10; Graham, 9; Cantelon, 9; Blake, 9; "Ben It," 8; C. E. Lewis, 8; "Moor," 7; "Fifty-five," 7; Emslie, 7; "Pan-American," 7; Westbrook, 7; Cutcliffe, 6; Pearl, 5; W. Smith, 5.

Tenth event, 20 singles, \$2 entrance—
Kirkover 17, Young 17, Blake 16, Norris 15, "Trego" 15, Fairbairn 15, Andrews 14, Westbrook 12, Brown 12, Robins 11, D. Hughes 11, Edwards 10, Crew 8, Stuart 6, "Stine" 5.

Miss and out, live birds, \$2 entrance—
"Foxle" 8, Dick 8, Fletcher 8, J. Stroud 8, Price 8, divided, \$4.50 each; Wheeler 7, Blake 6, Kirkover 4, "Tyro" 3, Field 3, Fairbairn 3, Reid 3, Wilson 2, "Moor" 1, Stuart 0, W. Stroud 0, "333" 0, Parker 0, Emslie 0, Young 0.

Eleventh event, \$50 guaranteed, 20 singles, entrance \$2.50—

Young 19, "Stine" 18, "Tyro" 18, Fairbairn 17, Reid 17, Robins 17, J. Crooks 17, "Foxle" 16, Kirkover 16, Westbrook 16, Lewis 16, "Trego" 15, Graham 15, Cutcliffe 14, Price 14, Wilson 13, "333" 13, "Ben It" 13, Emslie 13, Fick 12, T. Smith 9.

Twelfth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2—

Young 19, "Trego" 18, Westbrook 18, "Foxle" 18, Wilson 18, Cline 17, Kirkover 16, Cutcliffe 17, "Stine" 14, Crew 14, Bell 13, Harrison 12.

Thirteenth event, handicap, \$100 guaranteed, 10 pigeons, entrance \$5—

J. Stroud 10, C. A. Young 10, H. D. Bates 10, Fairbairn 10, Harwood 10, Reid 10, Crew 10, J. Crooks 9, Donly 9, "Foxle" 9, "Stine" 9, "Tyro" 9, W. Stroud 8, Kirkover 8, Graham 8, Roder 8, "Trego" 8, Hughes 8, "333" 8, Price 7, Miller 6.

Fourteenth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2—

Price 20, Kirkover 19, Young 19, "Trego" 19, Robins 19, Cutcliffe 19, "Stine" 18, Fairbairn 18, Crew 18, Reid 17, Wilson 17, "Foxle" 16, Westbrook 16, Bell 14, Prudhomme 12.

Fifteenth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2—

Kirkover 21, "Foxle" 19, Young 19, Cantelon 19, "Trego" 19, Crew 18, "Stine" 17, "Pan-American" 17, Reid 17, Wilson 17, Fairbairn 17, "333" 17, "Tyro" 14, Robins 13, "Ben It" 13.

Sixteenth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2.50—

Kirkover 20, Young 20, Price 20, "Trego" 19, Fairbairn 19, "333" 18, J. Crooks 17, Wilson 17, "Foxle" 16, G. Reid 16, "Stine" 15.

Seventeenth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2—

Kirkover 19, "Foxle" 18, "Trego" 15, "333" 18, "Stine" 17, Price 17, J. Crooks 17, Crew 16, Wilson 16, Young 15, Fairbairn 15, Graham 13, Cline 12.

Eighteenth event, sweepstake, 20 singles, entrance \$2—

"Foxle" 18, Kirkover 18, Young 18, "Trego" 17, Price 16, Wilson 15, "Stine" 15.

Sweepstake, 5 pigeons, entrance \$3, class shooting—

Dick 5, Wilson 5, Hughes 5, "Tyro" 5, Fairbairn 5, Parker 5, Crew 5, Parker 5, Vallance 5, Donly 4, J. Stroud 4, Cantelon 4, Wheeler 4. High guns got \$1.80 each, low guns \$2.05 each.

Miss and out, live pigeons, \$3 entrance—
J. Parker 7, McConachie 7, Cantelon 7, Wilson 7, Dick 7, Lewis 7, Fletcher 7,

Peart 7, Young 7, Price 7, W. Stroud 6, Kirkover 3, "Tyro" 3, Crew 3, "333" 3, Burton 2, "Pan-American" 2, Fairbairn 1.

Miss and out, live pigeons, \$3 entrance—
J. Stroud 8, Price 8, "Foxle" 8, Dick 8, Fletcher 8, Wheeler 7, Young 6, Peart 4, Field 3, Fairbairn 3, Reid 3, Wilson 3.

Miss and out, live pigeons, \$3 entrance—
Young 8, "Foxle" 8, T. Crooks 8, Fairbairn 8, Field 4, Kirkover 2, Fick 1, Grant 1, "333" 1, McQueen 1.

Open handicap, \$200, surplus added, 25 pigeons, \$15 entrance—

	Yards.	Score.
H. D. Kirkover, Fredonia, N.Y.	31	25
H. D. Bates, Ridgeway, N.Y.	30	24
G. W. Price, St. William's	27	24
J. E. Wilson, city	25	23
J. Parker, Detroit	32	21
W. Wheeler, Buffalo	39	21
W. Stroud, city	28	21
J. Stroud, city	30	20
S. D. Fairbairn, Manodosa	23	20
George Harwood, Woodstock	24	20
C. A. Young, Springfield, O.	32	21
"Foxle," Buffalo	24	21
J. E. Cantelon, Clinton	30	20
M. Beardon, city	29	20
C. Crew, Toronto	28	18
H. Graham, city	28	9

In this event Kirkover won \$72 Bates and Price \$54 each, and the twenty-three's \$15 each.

In the seventh event J. Stroud and "Foxle" won \$35 each with ten straight.

Canadian game laws are among the most enlightened in the world, and certainly far in advance of those in force in most States of the Union. We guard jealously our game birds and animals from the market hunter, and the violator of the close season. Migratory birds of all kinds find a summer home and secure breeding places within our Dominion: our laws as well as the true sporting instinct of our citizens giving them the best protection possible. It is, therefore, intensely disgusting to a Canadian to read of the unwarrantable slaughter of wild fowl that goes merrily on in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and along the Atlantic seaboard during the whole winter by wealthy club men and owners of preserves in southern waters. For instance, two members of a Florida club in one day killed 219 blue bills. Three days after at the same place they killed 275. Inside of twenty days they killed 1,200 ducks. And this by men who call themselves sportsmen.

The Ontario Game Commissioners met recently to consider amendments to the game laws of the Province. There are some amendments that should be made. Hundreds of shooters in the quail districts of Southern Ontario have petitioned for an open season on quail from November 1 to January 1, instead of from October 15 to December 15, as at present. There is no question that the present quail season is too early, and the law should be amended. The open season on woodcock, snipe, rail plover and all shore birds should commence on September 1, as on ducks. These birds migrate soon after that time; the birds are fit and the interests of the sportsmen would be met by making the season on these birds a little earlier. The law as to grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, squirrels and hares might remain as at present, although many advocate a later season (say, two weeks), and I think the open season might profitably be advanced to October 1. The sale of our game birds should be absolutely prohibited, and I am

sorry to see the law as at present, allowing sale of partridge (ruffed grouse) in alternate years. This fine game needs to be protected from the ruthless market hunter and should be. The pot hunter can be relied upon to thin its ranks sufficiently. A limit might very properly be put upon the number of any game bird or animal shot in any one day and during the open season. There are game laws in Ontario, as in other parts of the world, and such a restriction would prevent, or go a long way towards preventing, the unsportsmanlike slaughter of game that sometimes occurs.

To gunners who have not used "3 in" for keeping their shooting irons in condition, I can strongly recommend this oil. I have used it for some time, and I have found nothing to equal it for clearing a gun or rifle and preventing rust.

The text-books define lyddite as picric acid brought to a dense state by fusion. Picric acid is obtained on a commercial scale by the action of nitric acid on phenol or carbolic acid, a constituent of coal tar oils. It is a bright yellow crystalline body, largely used as a dye. Picric acid can be readily detonated by fulminate of mercury.

In addition to the revolver test being made at the U.S. Armory, at Springfield, Mass., the different styles of magazine pistols are being tested. This includes the Mauser, Bergmann and Mannlicher pistols. The resulting report will be looked forward to with considerable interest, as the comparative merits of the different arms will for the first time be shown.

Col. W. E. Hodgins, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada, has notified the New Jersey State Rifle Association that a team of Canadian riflemen will probably be among the contestants for the Hilton trophy at Sea Girt this year.

A New Hampshire gunner, while shooting sea fowl off Hampton Beach, met with a curious accident. He killed a large loon, and the big bird fell into the boat with such force that the planking started. The water came in faster than it could be bailed out, and, had help not been close at hand, it is probable that the sportsman would have been unable to reach the shore.

A bill will be introduced into the next session of the New York Legislature reading as follows, viz.: "Section 1—It shall be unlawful for any hunter, or other person carrying fire arms, to shoot at any object without knowing by actual sight and observation that such object is not a human being, and any such hunter or other person who, by so offending, shall kill any human being, shall be adjudged guilty of manslaughter in the second degree; and any such hunter or person who, by so offending, shall wound or injure any human being, without thereby causing death, shall be adjudged guilty of an assault in the second degree. Section 2—It shall be the duty of the forest commission to post notices reciting the provisions of this act, in the same form and manner and in like places as notices for the prevention of forest fires are now posted by said commission."

PLACE VIGER HOTEL

MONTREAL.



Facing Place Viger, a pretty open square, named after the first Mayor of Montreal, is the Place Viger Hotel, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the latest addition to

its chain of magnificent hotels which extends from Quebec to Vancouver, and includes, amongst others, those charming resorts in the mountains of British Columbia—Banff, Field and the Great

Glacier. This imposing structure occupies the site of an old fort, and is built in the quaint style of the French Renaissance, partaking of the type of the old chateaux found on the banks of the Loire.

In the heating, lighting and sanitary arrangements, which were specially designed for this hotel, the acme of perfection has been secured, and the entire building, which is modern in every respect, is as absolutely fire-proof as human ingenuity can devise.

The Place Viger Hotel is advantageously situated for those reaching the city by train or boat, being a short distance from the principal steamer docks, and combined in its erection is the Place Viger Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway (from which trains leave for and arrive from Quebec), and although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, is only a few minutes' walk from the business portion of the city, and convenient to the city's street car system.

There is accommodation for 350 guests.

The rates are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, with special arrangements for large parties or those making a prolonged stay.

For further particulars address Manager, Place Viger Hotel, Montreal.




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DEER
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BEAR
DUCK
PARTRIDGE
QUAIL
GEESE
TROUT
BLACK BASS
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SPORT !!



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Splendid shooting almost everywhere throughout the territory of the Province of Quebec, especially in the Ottawa and Pontiac Districts, in Gaspesia and Beauce, the Matapedia Valley, the Temiscamingue Region, the Eastern Townships, the North of Montreal and the Kippewa.

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