



HUDSONS BAY COMPANY



THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

HAS HAD OVER 229 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN PROVIDING FOR HUNTERS

EVERYTHING NECESSARY CAN BE SUPPLIED. CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED ON ALL THE COMPANY'S INLAND POSTS. FURTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG.

Agents Wanted in every Town and City in America to canvass for subscriptions for **ROD AND GUN IN CANADA**. A liberal commission is allowed. For particulars write to Rod and Gun Pub. Co., 605 Craig Street, Montreal.



The 20th Century Gun Oil.

"3 in One" is the only perfect gun oil you can buy. Cleans out the barrels, especially good when smokeless powder is used. Oils the mechanisms, polishes the stock, and positively prevents rust on the metal in any climate and any kind of weather.

Use before and after shooting. FREE SAMPLE sent on request. Write to day.

G. W. Cole Co. 226 Washington Life Building NEW YORK CITY

Metz & Schloerb 104 Main Street Oshkosh, Wis.

Genuine MOOSE HIDE MOCCASINS and Slippers - Gentlemen's price, \$2.75; Ladies' and Boys', price, \$2.25. Handmade Waterproof OIL TAN PACS (Moccasins), 10 in. high, price, \$3.50

HAMILTON POWDER CO.

HAS MANUFACTURED SPORTING GUN POWDER

Since 1855, as a result you have "CARIBOU" made from best materials, perfectly put together. "DUCKING" hard pressed, slow burning, keeps well under all conditions. "SNAP SHOT" high velocity, moist residuum Cheap. The powder for every day use.

ENGLISHMEN SAY

Powder can be bought in Canada as good as ever put in a gun. It has a positive advantage over home make, the dirt is soft.—J. J. W in London Field.

AMERICANS SAY

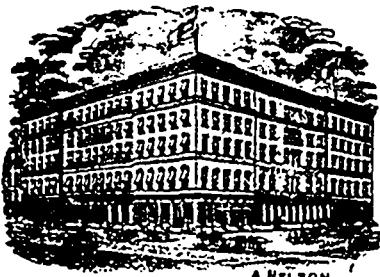
The finer English or American Powder and Canadian "Caribou," I am quite familiar with. They give so little recoil that one may shoot all day without bruised shoulder or headache—Forest and Stream.

CANADIANS ABROAD SAY

Can you send over some Trap? I don't mean to flatter but it is ahead of anything we get here.—A. W. W., Batavia, N. Y.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL WINDSOR, ONT.


LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY. SPECIAL RATES FOR TOURISTS. T. W. MCKEE, PROPRIETOR.



A. NELSON, Proprietor.

In point of cuisine and equipment, THE ROSSIN is the most complete, the most luxurious of modern Ontario hotels. The rooms, single or en suite, are the most airy and comfortable in the Dominion. The Union Depot and Wharves but two minutes' walk.

A. & A. NELSON, Toronto, Ont. Proprietors.



WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES

repeat. They don't jam, catch, or fail to extract. In a word, they are the only reliable repeaters. Winchester rifles are made in all desirable calibers, weights and styles; and are plain, partially or elaborately ornamented, suiting every purpose, every pocketbook, and every taste.

WINCHESTER AMMUNITION

made for all kinds of shooting in all kinds of guns.

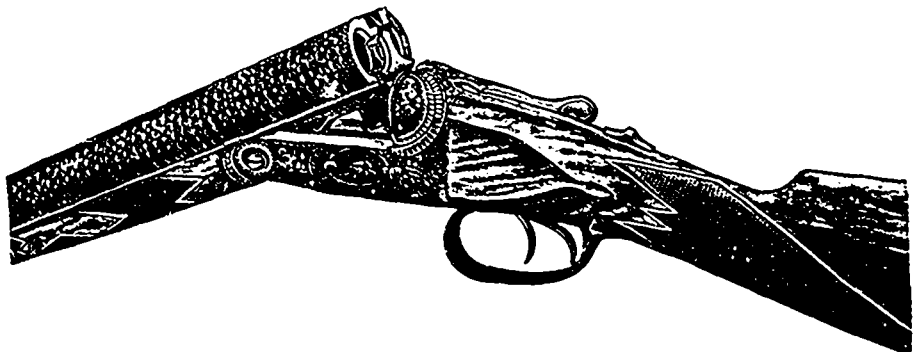
FREE—Send name and address on a Postal for our 164-page Illustrated Catalog.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Four Times a Winner of the Grand American Handicap

GUN, killed 43 straight, winning \$600.00 and the Cup. Of the 22 men who killed straight, 7 shot PARKERS, and 86 of the 201 shooters faced the trap with PARKER GUNS.

The 201 shooters in this year's event, at Queen's, L.I., N.Y., could not defeat the "OLD RELIABLE" in the hands of an AMATEUR. E. C. GRIFFITH, Pascoag, R.I., with a PARKER



PARKER BROS., MERIDEN, CONN.

N.Y. Salesroom 32 Warren St.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

DEVOTED
TO
THE
FISHING
GAME AND
FOREST
INTERESTS
OF
CANADA.

One Dollar Per Annum.

MONTREAL, MAY, 1902.

Single Copies Ten Cents.

A SUMMER IN ALGOMA.

By H. G. Tyrrell, C. E.

(Continued from the April issue.)

Our visit to the village may have been a rare occasion, for as we climbed the hill, the chief took his stand at the open door of his log-house, where we went to see him. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the village was the graveyard, a little further up the river. The bodies of their dead were placed on platforms, built high up in the trees among the branches. They were rolled up in sheets of birch bark. It was a lonesome sight to see so many of these little silent platforms through the woods. Many of them contained, besides the bodies of the departed Indians, their guns and implements for use in the Happy Hunting Ground. We left it all as we found it, unmolested. Before leaving the village, we procured a new stock of spruce gum for repairing the canoes, and as will presently be seen, it was much needed.

At the Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Post at White Fish Lake, it was necessary to make a long portage. This was over high ground, two or three hundred feet above the river, and it occupied a whole afternoon. The station contained altogether six log-houses, one of which was occupied by the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, keepers of the place. We all very much appreciated the hospitality of these kind people. I remember especially the large bowls of milk that we received, a luxury in hot weather

that we did not expect in this wild region. After being cramped in small canoes, and having our meals on the ground, it was a treat indeed to sit down again to a white spread table, in comfortable chairs. Mr. Ross expected soon to make a trip down to Little Current, so we wrote a number of letters and left with him to be posted in that village.

We arranged also with him that on this or any future trips, he would bring any letters there might be for our party up to White Fish Trading Post. Then if there was opportunity we would send an Indian down for the mail, and if not, we would get it on our return home in the autumn.

After making a long portage at the post we crossed Clear Lake, and made another portage over high ground into Vermilion River. The water of this river is highly colored, and hence its name.

An early start at four o'clock in the following morning soon brought us to the foot of a long and difficult rapids that we decided to ascend without portaging. Ropes were fastened to the canoes and these were towed up stream by men on shore, two Indians remaining in each canoe to steer it, one in the bow, and the other in the stern. Two of the canoes passed safely through the rapids, but

the third was not so fortunate, for, striking on a hidden rock, a large hole was torn in the birch bark bottom, and the canoe rapidly filled with water. The Indians used their best efforts to keep it afloat, while the writer bailed out



BRINGING HOME THE DEER.

Last season 12,000 deer were shot in Ontario, and yet they are increasing in number.

the water. The blankets and baggage sustained a serious wetting, but we managed to get ashore, and built a fire, where our goods were spread out to dry. The country was more or less well supplied with birch trees, and it was a comparatively easy matter to find a patch large enough to cover the hole in our canoe. A supply of gum was kept on hand for such occasion, and after an hour or two delay we again loaded the canoe and started on our way.

The change from college life to this laborious work in the untravelled woods, naturally made the coming of Sunday very welcome. Instead of the early start before sunrise, it was our custom to make it a day of rest. To Laird and I the experience was new, and it is natural that we should enter into it with enthusiasm. All day paddling in our bark canoes, working our way with heavy loads, against the stream, frequently climbing rapids or portaging our goods, up hill and down, through tangled woods and swamps, all this left us ready to enjoy a Sunday rest. It was necessary for those of us who passed the time in reading, to select a breezy spot, where the mosquitoes and black flies would be driven away. A point of rock out by the river, or a shady hill top were favorite retreats. The Indians were scattered about at various occupations. Some were down in the meadows berry-picking, others off in search of game, while others fished or remained in camp. If the day was fine, it was usual to take astronomical observation of the sun for solar time.

We were all amused at the efforts of Wauba-gaestic to be a tailor. He had met with some unfortunate accident, that had left him much in need of a pair of trousers. But his ingenuity rose to the occasion. Taking an ordinary flour bag, woven without a seam, he split it up the centre to within eighteen inches of the top; he then ran up two seams to form the legs. At the top he made a running string to tie about his waist, and behold, he had a pair of trousers. Surely, we thought, "Necessity is the mother of invention."

During the journey up the river, when other days were spent in travelling, it was necessary for the cook to spend part of his Sunday in baking. All through the summer, the regular camp fare consisted almost entirely of pork, beans, and crackers, commonly known as hardtacks. There were, however, a few cans of molasses, and a bag or two of dried apples, as well as several sacks of flour. The bread was made in an iron bake kettle. This was a pot, eighteen inches in diameter, and twelve inches deep, fitted with a tight iron cover. In this the dough was placed, and the whole then covered over with a layer of ashes. A fire was built over and around it, and in a short time there would be as fine a loaf of bread as would come from any bakery.

On the morning of July 21, the usual four o'clock start was made, and by noon we reached a large body of water which we knew must be Vermilion Lake. We had, therefore, passed the south boundary line of our township without seeing it, for we knew that it intersected the Vermilion River several miles below the Lake. It was therefore necessary to retrace our course, keeping all the while a careful watch for the boundary where it crossed the river. On the shore of Vermilion Lake we found the tracks of deer and bears, though the animals were not seen.

As this Lake lay largely in Fairbank Township, it was decided to lighten up our load, by making a cache of the greater part of our food supply. Then, as more would be required from time to time at camp, it would be an easy matter to dispatch an Indian to the cache for a new supply. This

place was chosen for a cache, for it was easier reached from many points by canoe. To place our goods away from the reach of bears, a platform was built up in the trees twenty feet or more above the ground. On this the goods were placed, and covered over with a rubber sheet, securely fastened down with rope. One canoe was left behind, and with the other two, and lightened loads, we retraced our course southward in search of our boundary line.

Both the wind and current were in our favor, and to increase our speed, holes were cut for masts, and blankets used for sails. The first rapid was easily passed, but the next one, where we had damaged a canoe before, must be run with care.

Landing above the rapids, Wauba-gaestic made a careful survey of the course. For a while he stood on some high rock overlooking the river, and then returned to us, his face beaming with delight. Taking with him one other boatman, he pushed out from shore, giving orders for the other canoe to follow him. Each canoe was manned by two Indians. In a moment they were in the rapids, dashing past protruding rocks, through the foaming water. Sometimes it seemed that they were lost, but the careful boatmen knew their trade. We had trusted them before, and had confidence in their skill and judgment. Eagerly the rest of us watched our canoes from shore. At times they almost disappeared from sight, but in a few minutes they shot out, safely on the smooth water below.

Wauba-gaestic was a faithful guide, and I never questioned his judgment either in the woods or on the river. Nothing brought more pleasure to him than such an experience as this. And while he delighted in excitement, still he was cautious, and never undertook to run a rapids that proved disastrous to him.

Eight miles below the lake we saw some blazing on the trees, which proved to be the long sought-for survey line. A mile or so in from shore was the starting point of our township survey. Bags and baggage were brought ashore, and preparations made for packing through the woods.

A bundle as large as one man could carry was securely bound up with a leather strap called a tote line, the end of which was passed in a loop over the packer's forehead, leaving his arms entirely free. Loaded in this way, with his head bent forward, and balancing the load upon his back, the packer is obliged to travel through the woods, jumping from stone to stone, and log to log, climbing over fallen trees and through tangled bushes, up hill and down, through marshes and swamps, often exposed to the heat of a blazing sun, and more often tormented, in the low land, by myriads of mosquitoes. One of his greatest trials is the frequent absence of drinking water. He was often obliged to go entirely without water, and when on the rocks, exposed to the blazing sun, this is a severe hardship. It was often necessary for the men to leave their packs, and go down in search of water into the swamps and valleys. And while the work is very tiresome, yet the experienced packer frequently enjoys himself. A great variety of amusing incidents are liable to happen, such, for instance, as one entering hornets, falling from slippery logs with load on one side and packer on the other, sinking perhaps to the waist while wading through swamps and assisting each other out of difficult places. The Indians, however, keep good-natured through it all, and it was seldom that they were provoked to anger.

The greater part of a day was spent in preparing for a start. Bush hooks and axes must be ground, and an astronomical observation made of the north star, to establish the

meridian. The duties of the men were now allotted out to them. Mr. Bolger and myself were each to have the service of five Indians to chop our lines through the wood. Laird also had the assistance of an Indian to drag the survey chain, and Sam was to have the charge of camp and be the cook.

The two survey parties now started out to run the south and east boundaries of the township, Mr. Laird taking turns in chaining, one day following up the work that I had done and the next day chaining after the other party.

The Indians are experts in the woods, and soon learn to run a straight line without much assistance. It was necessary to establish mile posts, and others intermediate at the quarter points. These were carefully set with the transit, and on them were cut the lot and concession numbers. Wherever possible I would set my transit on high ground, to secure long sights, and avoid frequent moving. In hilly country sights of half mile or more could usually be made. These long sights hastened the work greatly, not by saving time in resetting the instrument, but by requiring much less chopping. The Government required not only that posts be planted at the corners of all sections, but also that blazed lines be made marking the boundaries.

Where the growth of timber was heavy, it was necessary to cut down all the trees and bushes, leaving a clear path through the woods, three to four feet in width. This was necessary, not only to mark the line but also to give the transit man the opportunity of sighting to his pickets through the woods. Open or hilly country meant then rapid progress and easy work, but at the same time exposure to the sun and frequently the absence of water.

Wooded country meant heavy chopping and slower progress, but at the same time, shelter from the sun and plenty of water.

Camp was established in a convenient position, and all the lines in that vicinity run before moving forward. Then a day was spent in moving to a new position, which would be headquarters till all the lines in that vicinity were surveyed. In this way it was seldom necessary to walk more than three to four miles in the morning to our work, or back again to camp at night. When the line was to be continued on the following day, the instrument and axes were left on the line over night, the transit being covered with a rubber hood to keep it from the rain and weather.

To know and understand a people you must see them at their play. Sunday was the Indians' play day. Often at early morning they would go off in search of beavers. These little animals built their houses along the water courses, or in the beaver meadows along the hills. These meadows are low lands, where the water collects in ponds or marshes, and they are frequently grown thickly over with moss or filled with reeds and long grass. On the larger rivers the beaver houses stand along the bank beside the water, or sometimes they are found on floating logs or driftwood clinging to the shore. Where the supply of water is small these intelligent little animals build what are known as beaver dams, and thus form ponds of water, around which they build their houses. To form these dams small trees along the river bank are gnawed off and felled in to the stream. The beaver understands his trade, for he makes the deepest cut in the tree trunk on the side next the stream, so the tree will fall that way. Trees as large as twelve to fifteen inches in diameter are frequently cut. The chips taken out in a single bite are often three to four inches in length. Gnawing is done by the four front

teeth, two upper and two lower, which are sharpened on the outside edge. These cutting teeth are about one half-inch thick and three inches in length, curved nearly to a semi-circle.

Beaver houses are circular in form, and from six to twelve feet in diameter. The entrance is always from beneath the water. This is a safeguard to exclude land animals or other enemies. The houses are made by piling up sticks and other rubbish, and filling the openings with mud. Houses have been found completely and neatly plastered both inside and out.

The beaver has many uses for his broad, flat tail. It is his mud shovel, and plastering trowel as well. When swimming in the water it is his rudder. It is indeed an unique little animal, and well selected as an emblem of Canada. The Indians hunt the beaver, not simply for the sport of hunting, but also for the furs, which bring good prices, especially if killed in the winter season. The country contains also plenty of otters and other fur bearing animals. On this expedition, however, the Indians were not permitted to bring any fire arms, so whatever shooting was done was by the principals of the parties.

On the evening of July 28th, after finishing a hard day's work, Laird and I, thinking to make our five miles back to camp somewhat shorter, left the survey line and cut across lots. The country was hilly, and had lately been burned over by a forest fire. From the summit of a hill-top, as far as the eye could see, was a blackened wilderness. On the high ground, where the wood was dry, the fire had made a clean sweep, but the swamps and meadows between the hills were still green. Down in the bottoms, berries were found in great abundance. Fine large raspberries that would delight many a city home were rotting in the sun. In the rich swamp soil they grow to an unusually large size, and at the lowest estimate there must be many hundred tons of delicious berries annually wasted. Blueberries grow principally on the hills and open ground. Everywhere, acre by acre, and mile by mile, the country was covered with small fruit. A pity it seems that this should all be wasted, when it would be so much enjoyed by our people, especially in the hot summer season.

The journey home to camp lay over a succession of hills and valleys. One ridge would be ascended only to descend again into another valley. The heat was intense, and on the blackened hills there was no relief from the blazing sun.

For an hour or more we trudged on, trusting to our compasses to bring us safely to our camp. We descended once more in a beaver meadow, thickly covered with grass and moss. At every step our feet would sink through the moss and water. Perspiration was rolling from our faces, and it seemed as if we could go no further. Poor Laird seemed even more exhausted than I was myself. We wondered if our compasses had taken us astray. But as we rested for a few minutes to discuss the prospect I espied a light across the valley and knew that it was our camp. We were not long in reaching it, and with some refreshing food we soon revived. But the effects remained for several days.

On the way home we had seen a number of partridges, some of which we killed with sticks, they were so tame. An old bear with three young cubs also crossed our path, but we were in no mood for hunting. Once more there was occasion to appreciate our faithful Indian, Wauba-gaestic. Swamp water and fatigue had left us very sick, so sick that we were unable to stir from the ground. But the Indian knew a remedy. He found some roots and ground them up, so that we could drink

them in a cup of water. We submitted to his treatment, and under the Indian doctor's care we soon recovered. While Laird and I were sick the Indians employed their time in moving camp forward three miles along the line. This took us through a cedar windfall. It was a continuation of climbing over and under fallen cedars, and progress was very slow. The cedar branches are so sharp and numerous that much care is necessary to keep from being torn or injured. Bags of pork and flour, tents and instruments, together with a bark canoe, had all to be carried through the woods, and it took all day to make the move.

Where lakes or rivers were encountered, that must be crossed, it was our practice, if a canoe was not available, to build a raft. For this purpose each party carried a small lot of rope to bind the logs together. It was a matter of only half an hour or so to make a raft substantial enough to take us across any of the large ponds or streams. A rough-hewn paddle or a pole was sufficient to propel it. After crossing, the raft would be fastened to the other shore, and used again when coming home at night. On one occasion, when impatient to get home at night, too many of the men crowded on at one load, and, as a result, they gave themselves a free dip and scramble in the water. This incident delayed Laird and his Indians so late that it was six o'clock before they started home for camp.

They had four miles to come. A heavy rain came on, and it was very dark. They had no food with them, and as it had been raining now for several hours we knew they must be soaking wet. We hoped they might have matches to light a fire, but this was doubtful, for the rain was very heavy, and without matches it would be impossible to see the compass after dark. The hope for their home-coming lay in the fact that there was an Indian along with them. To add to our alarm the rain brought on a change of temperature, so that the night was growing cold. I was very anxious that my friend should not be exposed to the danger of sleeping out overnight in a cold rain with neither food nor shelter. I called as loud as I could call but there was no reply. I built a fire to attract him in the dark, but the rain was pouring in such torrents it was difficult to keep the fire burning. At frequent intervals I fired off my

largest gun, hoping to attract him by the sound. He had only four miles to come and as he had now been out four hours it seemed as if he must be lost. We resolved, however, that he would not suffer if we could at all assist him. I therefore kept up calling and firing. At ten o'clock I caught a sound and then again another, which I quickly answered. It was Laird's welcome voice. He had, he said, been guided through the woods wholly by my gun shots. He had not heard our call neither had he seen our fire. But the gun shots reached his ears and he groped on in the direction of the sound. The last mile or two of the journey home through the black, dark woods had occupied a space of two hours. We had hot food ready and he was soon refreshed.

Up till now I had experienced no trouble with the Indians. They had been willing to work hard and long. But now one of them that I called Joe seemed to be dissatisfied, and he said

he would not work. He appeared to be tired of his job, and was anxious to get back again to the lazy life of the village. I could hear him muttering threats at the Shoganos (white men). We said but little to him, but did our talking with Wauba-gaestic, our Indian chief. Here, again, he was successful, for on the second day Joe went off again to work.

The time had now come for us to leave the green bush camp beside a lake of clear water and move



A MANITOBA MOOSE.

This noble bull was shot by a Winnipeg sportsman in Northern Manitoba. It fell to a bullet from a 300 Winchester.

to the north shore of Vermilion Lake, to camp in the open country. The country here had all been burned, and it is known as Brule. While in camp here we had a visit from an old Indian and his daughter, a child of five years old. They told us they were starving, and begged for food. They lived in a wigwam across on the south shore and depended for their food on fishing. Whether they were really starving or not we could not tell, but they appeared to be. The cook was ordered to give them what they needed. Salt pork and beans were heaped upon their plates, and were eagerly devoured. The capacity even of the child was wonderful. It was necessary to serve them several times before we could get rid of them. They were given food to take along with them, and told to come again if they needed more. Of course they came, and they were again given all that

they could eat. The Indian was an old man, and this little girl was his only companion.

North of the lake, when running a line across the brûlé, I suddenly came upon three bears. The meeting was so unexpected, it was difficult to say which of us was most surprised. It was an old bear with two cubs. When I met them they were all sitting on their haunches eating raspberries. The old bear was seated beside the berry bush, and had its arms or front paws, around a lot of branches, drawing them in to get the berries. Its nose was thrust in to the leaves, and this may account for its not seeing me. They were not ten feet distant from me, and the old bear paused for a moment before all three of them bounded off across the rocks and down into the ravine. The black bear's hind legs are so much longer than the front ones, that their gait when running is very peculiar. Our tame bears, and those in the parks or circuses, are so confined in small quarters that it is seldom if ever that we have a chance of seeing one on the run. Whoever sees their gait will long remember it.

To the north-west of Vermilion Lake I discovered a fine bush of sugar maples, and still further north, a lot of heavy hard pine timber. Many of the pine trees were four feet in diameter. The growth elsewhere has been mostly birch, tamarack, spruce, balsam, and cedar.

It had been an unusual summer for thunderstorms. It was our custom to observe the weather indications before starting out to work, but notwithstanding this, we were often caught in heavy storms. Rubber coats were too hot and burdensome to carry, and when it rained, we could only let it rain. The transit would be covered with a rubber hood, while the men would seek the shelter of trees or rocks. After the storm had passed a fire would be built to dry ourselves, and the work then proceed. Or if the day were very hot, the men would enjoy a wetting as a means of keeping cool.

On the evening of September 1st I located the last survey post at the north-east corner of the township, thus completing the summer's contract. Early on the following morning camp was struck and the homeward journey begun. The men were eager to get back to their native village and worked enthusiastically. The remaining provisions from the cache were taken, and with light loads and the current in our favor we made good progress. As we journeyed homeward there were mingled feelings of pleasure and regret. We certainly had passed a period of laborious work. We had endured hardships and had worked late and early, and yet for all the whole party was in excellent health.

*

THE HORSE SHOW.

By Dr C. J. Alloway.

The word *fad*, is supposed to be the initial letters of something which for-a-day strikes the fancy, but which being ephemeral, passes away as suddenly as it came. If such is the history of the term, then it can in no sense be applied to the modern horse show.

In by-gone years the exhibition of horses in the prize ring, displaying their qualities and mettle in competition was entirely associated with the country fair, and naturally the horses exhibited were mainly the property of those immediately interested in agriculture, and the animals shown bore the marks of having been bred for farming purposes alone, the grand Cleveland Bays, the magnificent Norman Percherons and Clydes showing to what perfection draught animals could be brought. It was a healthy emulation and aroused a laudable desire for

the best and a willingness to spend money on obtaining the choicest imported strains. This ambition has resulted in raising the standard over all our farming districts, and made the proudest day in the husbandman's life, that in which his prize animal with tail and mane woven into strands and gaily bedecked, pranced out of the ring with the blue ribbon floating on the breeze.

It is, however, no disparagement to the attainments of the rural communities to assert that, to bring the display of horse flesh to a fine art it was necessary to come to the populous centers, and there to find what wise choosing, intelligent training, and perfect care can do in bringing the native or acquired qualities of the horse to the acme of equine development. Nor should the farmer be unwilling that such is the case, for although horse shows now yearly held in all the great cities of America are exponents of urban life and conditions, yet it is on the meadow lands and pastures far away from the fashionable centres that are raised the materials for these charming exhibitions. One of the most delightful features of these cosmopolitan gatherings is the fact that for the moment the innate love of the horse, which from time immemorial has found a place in the heart of man, makes all meet on equal terms. It is true that the owners of the high-stepping pairs and graceful saddle hacks look on from the exclusiveness of comfortable boxes, but their pleasure is no more keen in the grand jumping and magnificent action of the favorites than is the more boisterous enjoyment of their grooms grouped together in fraternal good fellowship at the end of the tan bark. Certainly the owners of the prize winners in the carriage pairs have no more elation over their success than has the well-appointed man in livery on the box, whose deft and skilful handling of the ribbons has in no slight measure contributed to the result.

Another feature which has been instrumental in instituting the popularity of the horse show on a firm and permanent basis is that its patrons and exhibitors are not men alone, ladies entering into it with the spirit and enthusiasm which ever mark anything which they delight to honor. For it they don their most bewildering millinery, their daintiest costumes, and give their unwearied attendance, until the whole amphitheatre is a delight to look upon, and indirectly those who are called upon to furnish these triumphs of the needle woman's craft feel the beneficial influence of the horse show in stimulating trade. Not only does the fashionable gown-maker share in the business interest aroused, but a wide circle of buyers and sellers are affected; beginning at the remote breeding farms, the stimulus ramifies in all directions to the personal gratification of all concerned. The wagon-maker, harness-maker, dealer in up-to-date supplies, the landlord, and a great variety of mechanics find a demand for their best. As prizes are offered for such unpoetical yet eminently useful turnouts as even the baker and butcher carts, a marked improvement in their style and general appearance has followed.

Unlike many other popular amusements there seems in the horse show to be an utter absence of objectionable adjuncts. All is honest, fair and healthy. In it an opportunity is given to the general public to witness a competition between individual animals of the several classes, which merits the warmest support. It proves that an American population will sustain with enthusiasm and interest an entertainment without any of the brutalizing tendencies which degrade other forms of so-called sport.

Another benefit which is arising from these competitive exhibits is the increasing popularity of horseback riding as a

recreation and health builder. The sedentary habits of the ordinary man or woman, and especially of those whose means render compulsory work unnecessary, are the greatest enemy to sound health. The many outdoor games in which the young indulge are somewhat unsuited to the dignity and physique of middle life, but there is no "dead line" in the use of the saddle, and the most casual observer must see that it is steadily increasing in favor year by year, while in many an attic the erstwhile delightful wheel is quietly rusting in dust and oblivion, while the horse that it endeavored to supersede, still holds his throne as the comfort and delight of the human race as a means of locomotion.

There are those who are doing their utmost to cultivate his natural powers and qualities to bring him as near perfection as possible. The present attainment is the result of unwearied experiment, the high culture of years and the survival of the fittest, which make possible the great diversity of breeds and classes containing specimens of such grace of contour and refinement of muscular development. The quality of bone, deep chest, fine head and perfect lines of the hunter are the result of years of selection and the heritage of generations of hunting sires bred in the blue grass of Kentucky, or on the pastures of English and Irish shires, and in cobs, carriage horses and other classes the prize winners are undoubtedly the result of similar care and attention.

If the Canadian people show a proper interest in this laudable emulation among horse lovers and horse owners they are doing something to lift the national taste. This can be done by heartily supporting the coming horse show, which is to take place in this city from the 6th of May to the 10th at the Arena. There is every indication of its surpassing in every way its predecessors. The management have fairly exhausted every resource both by alterations and additions to make the programme and prize list entirely satisfactory and attractive.

The entries, which closed on the 19th of April are considerably in excess of the show of last year, and as the executive have engaged a professional manager from New York, there can be no doubt that the entire entertainment will meet with an amount of appreciation commensurate with its merits and the energies the directors of the Arena have spent upon its preparation.

*

GAME IN WESTERN QUEBEC.

The reports made by the fire rangers of the Province of Quebec contain a good deal of information that is valuable to sportsmen. We have recently been furnished with a copy of the reports covering the period intervening between May 1 and September 1, 1901, and select the following extracts as being most to the point:

Mr. W. Snoddy, whose beat is the Upper Gatineau, East, says: "There are a lot of red deer on my territory but very few moose. There are a few wolves but not any great number. The Indians and their dogs do more harm than the wolves, at least in the months of March and April when the crust is on the snow. They destroy a lot of them for the pelts and leave the venison in the woods. Fish in this country are abundant. Some large lakes in my territory, Baskatong, Baskatochin, George, Silver and Pikwakonagog Lakes are good fishing waters. There are lots of grey trout, black bass, doré, pike and sturgeon. The small lakes and creeks are full of brook trout. There is no disease among the game, and last spring the snows were not very deep. Indians and dogs do all the damage. Partridges hatched out well this year. Not a day passes but I

see deer, and I consider this a fine territory for sportsmen in the fall. I take good care that the Indians do not set nets."

Mr. J. A. Campbell, who looks after the Blanche and Nation Rivers, reports: "My territory is so large that I cannot even estimate the amount of game. Deer are as abundant as ever, and the same may be said of the fish, but the fur bearing animals and partridges seem scarce."

Mr. John Kelly, sr., one of the joint guardians of the Lower St. Maurice, says: "We have abundance of caribou and moose, also quite a few red deer, and any quantity of partridge and fish."

Mr. W. D. Richer, who watches over the Upper Lièvre River, sends in an interesting report, in French, which we translate in part: "The fish which are the most numerous in the Lièvre, and its tributary the Kiamika, are the pike, the doré the brook trout, the grey trout and the whitefish. I have given their names in the order of their abundance. The pike are numerous and run to a large size, sometimes being taken of a weight of 25 lb. The doré is also found in company with the pike in the larger lakes. Some very fine ones are found in Lake Kiamika, Lac de la Carne, and Burnt Lake. The grey trout is especially abundant in Island Lake, behind the Wabassee Farm, in Green Lake, which is near the larger Bark Lake, Lake Kiamika, and, occasionally, in Tapanee. There is some poaching in Island Lake and Green Lake, where nets are used to take the grey trout on the spawning beds. The brook trout is not as abundant as some people think. Very few waters in the settled portion of my district hold these fish. They are more abundant in the Tapanee River, and in the little lakes near the forks of the Lièvre than in any other waters. Lake Busby, at the head of Busby Creek, which flows into the Tapanee, holds the largest trout. Whitefish are scarce and rapidly diminishing in number as the settlers net them on their spawning beds.

"The best parts of my district for hunting are those surrounding Lake Kiamika, the smaller Bark Lake and the Kiamika River. I cannot imagine a better ground for deer and duck. One or other is always in sight, and very often ten or a dozen deer may be seen from the canoe. One day last August we counted over a hundred in passing from Lake Kiamika to Little Bark Lake. On the preceding day we had caught a glimpse of a large moose. The shooting on the Lièvre is not so good. There are plenty of deer about the Wabassee and at L'Original, but they disappear as one goes up stream, and above the forks there are very few. On the lower parts of the river the deer are continually increasing, and it is evident they prefer to face the bullet rather than the hungry wolf. The moose has little to fear from the wolf, and a few are found along the Lièvre down to the Tapanee Farm, and along the banks of the Tapanee River, but in a few years the Indians will have killed the last one, just as they did the last beaver, unless the Government can find some means of making them submit to the same laws as the white man."

*

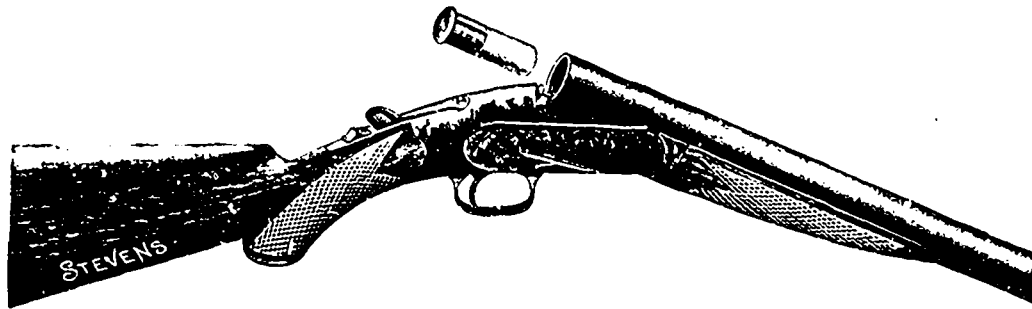
The poacher has been having a bad time in Quebec lately. A resident of St. Adolphe, county of Chambly, was fined \$100 for killing a moose, and two brothers from Point Blue, county Roberval, had to pay \$113 for the destruction of four beavers. Let the good work proceed.

*

"Tain't de fellow wid de longes' line dat catch de mos' fish," said Charcoal Eph, in another of his ruminating moods; "hit's de man wid de longes' 'magination."—Atlanta Constitution.

A NEW HAMMERLESS GUN.

One of the most useful weapons a man can take into the Canadian forest is a light shotgun. Partridge, rabbit and duck are found almost everywhere. Anticipating a great demand for this class of firearm, now that the tide of sporting travel is setting so strongly to Canada, the Stevens Arms Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass. has put a new gun on the market, to which the following description applies: Top snap, special "Pyro-Electro" steel barrel, choke bored for nitro powder, walnut stock, rubber butt plate, case-hardened frame. Has pistol grip, checked and capped, with a patent forearm, checked. This gun has a new cocking device, by which it



A New "STEVENS."

cannot be opened to insert a shell until the gun is at full cock. Also has automatic safety, making it impossible to discharge a gun before it is pushed forward. Has an automatic shell ejector with a special device by which operator can at will change the gun from an ejector to an extractor by two turns of the screw. The simplest mechanism of any hammerless gun and by removing one screw that holds the trigger guard in place, the mechanism can be removed for inspection or repair.

12-gauge 28-30-32-inch barrel.	Weight about 6½ pounds.
Price.....	\$12.00
16-gauge 28-30-inch barrel.	Weight about 6½ pounds.
Price.....	\$12.00
20-gauge 26-28-inch barrel.	Weight about 6½ pounds.
Price.....	\$12.00

CORRESPONDENCE.**

The Ontario Game Laws.

To THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

Sir,—A few days ago a copy of the Ontario Game Laws, or rather an abstract of them, came into my possession, and as this is a subject in which I am vitally interested I have given it considerable study. It appears to me that all the amendments which have been made during the last session of the Ontario Legislature are moves in the right direction, and if I have any fault to find with them it is that they show a certain timidity, which seems to me uncalled for. Perhaps, however, Mr. Editor, you will allow me sufficient space to touch upon the provisions of this abstract at some little length, and if so I beg to offer the following criticisms:

In the first place it appears to me that the wording is, in almost every case, clumsy—instead of saying that a person may not hunt or kill without having procured a non-resident license, or that only one moose may be taken in one season by one person, or that no cow or young moose can be killed, would it not be better to have said "It shall not be legal, etc." It is no use telling an old woodsman that no cow moose can be

killed, because he has probably seen cow moose killed in those parts of the province where the heavens are high and the law far off, and knows that a bullet behind the shoulder will kill a moose no matter what its sex or age.

Then it would appear as if the person who wrote the paragraph dealing with the restrictions on the killing of moose was not very well up in that sort of work. No moose or caribou are to be killed in that part of Ontario lying to the south of the main line of the C. P. R., from Mattawa to Port Arthur, except etc. Is not this provision intended to apply also to the district south of the line between Mattawa and the boundary line of the Province of Quebec? If so, why not say so? Then, again, we are told, throughout all that part of Ontario lying north and west of the main line of the C.P.R., from Mattawa to Port Arthur, moose and caribou are legal game from October 16th to November 15th, both days inclusive. Now this description is a very unfortunate one, because it is ambiguous. I cannot conceive of a district

which should lie west of an infinite east and west line. What I think is intended, is that moose may be killed north of the C.P.R. main line from Mattawa to Port Arthur, and on either side of it from Port Arthur to the Manitoban boundary.

Also, why is it necessary that the alternative for caribou, which is reindeer, should be inserted in the act while the synonym for moose, which is elk, is omitted? Perhaps the correct English word for the moose has been left out in order not to create confusion with the incorrect name for the wapiti, which is inserted, but in that case would it not have been better to have dispensed with "reindeer" as well?

By the bye, the law relating to muskrats is a gem of legislative eccentricity. We are told that the open season is from January 1st to May 1st, both days inclusive, but no muskrat may be shot during the month of April. So it would seem that we may shoot merrily until the evening of the 31st of March, when we must give Bre'r Muskrat a rest until the first morning in May, when we may slaughter him again until the going down of the sun, after which the little fellow is safe until January 1st of the succeeding year.

F. M.

Desbarats Islands.**

To THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

Many of your readers have doubtless heard of the Desbarats Islands, and as some of them may think of visiting this charming region during the coming summer I have ventured to trouble you with the following notes relating to them:

There is good fishing and canoeing here, pike and doré being abundant in Georgian Bay, and many of the smaller lakes a few miles back in the forests hold black bass and lake trout. There is fair hotel accommodation both at the station and the Indian Playgrounds, where Hiawatha is given every summer.

A good many summer residents live on the islands surrounding Desbarats, finding it easy to obtain all the luxuries of civilization owing to the excellent railway and steamship

service. A large number of these islands are for sale within four miles of the station, the Government asking about \$5 an acre.

A novel attraction at Desbarats will be a number of Indian wigwams or tepees, that have been erected at various desirable spots and which may be hired at a merely nominal rental. Those who have never lived in an Indian wigwam have a fresh and delightful experience in store.

Desbarats is at all times easy of access by way of the Sault Ste. Marie and the C. P. R. There is also steamer service from several of the American cities. Guides cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, but they are not indispensable.

Desbarats, Ont.

STRAW HAT.

P. S.—I notice that the open season for moose and caribou in Ontario will be one month north of the main line and a fortnight south thereof. Those who are afraid that the season will be a little late north of the main line might take with much pleasure the following trip: Go to Biscotasing, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and hunt north of that point for a fortnight, then during the open season south travel from Biscotasing down to Dayton or Dean Lake, on the Soo Branch, where the altitude is considerably less and the climate about the same as that to the north of New York State. There would not then be the slightest danger of ice for bark canoes, and the trip down the Missis-saga River between the points above mentioned is a very delightful one.

*

ONTARIO'S GAME AND GAME LAWS.

James Dickson, O. L. S.

Although for probably half a century or upwards before Confederation there were laws for the preservation of game, and a close season during which none might be either hunted, taken or killed, on the statutes of Canada, and an occasional transgressor brought to the bar of justice for having shot a deer or trapped a beaver during the prohibited period, it was not until near the close of the year 1890 that any serious or effectual attempt was made to protect, or put a stop to, the indiscriminate slaughter of either the denizens of our woods or waters. The wanton destruction at all seasons of the year of our moose, deer, fur-bearing animals and game birds, had gone on to such an extent that even the most callous had come to realize the fact that, unless some trenchant steps were immediately taken to put a stop to such practices, the game fields of Ontario would soon be as completely cleaned out as were the plains of the Northwest of the buffalo. In the month of November of that year the government of Ontario realized that the time had arrived when some measures for its protection must be promptly adopted, and also felt that probably the best method they could adopt to enlist public sympathy in any steps they might take for the preservation of our game was to take that public into their confidence, and endeavor to find out in what localities the various kinds of game was most abundant, the best methods to be adopted for its preservation, and ensure at the same time a fair chance of success in the chase to all, without infringing on the rights of any, or affording to any one class of the community any undue advantage over the other.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Ontario appointed a commission to visit all parts of the province where there were any settlements, and any variety of game, hold public meetings, invite any and all persons to attend and freely express their opinions as to what kind of legislation would prove the most effective and so commend

itself to public favor as to stand a chance of being reasonably well enforced.

All the evidence taken was reduced to writing, a careful compilation of it made and a valuable report submitted to the government. The result of which was the passing of the Game Act of 1892.

By this Act the Fish and Game Commission was established, consisting of five members selected from various parts of the province, and composed of gentlemen who were known to be ardent sportsmen either with rod or gun, but who would not countenance the taking of any variety of game during the close season. They were to hold office for a term of three years. With the exception of the chairman they were to act without salary. Their duty was to give all necessary directions and take all reasonable measures for the enforcement of the law, to collect statistics, and basing their recommendations upon such information as was available, submit an annual report to the government, making such recommendations as to changes in the law as they deemed advisable.

There was also appointed a chief game and fish warden, and four deputy wardens. These were permanent salaried officials. The chief warden located in the parliament buildings, Toronto, the others at different points, each having a certain district under his supervision; each to look after the enforcement of the laws in his district. It is no more than justice to those gentlemen to say that, taking into consideration the opposing elements they met, and difficulties they had to contend with, they have performed their duties remarkably well.

There was also a large staff of unsalaried deputy wardens appointed, scattered all over the province. Their remuneration consisted of a moiety of penalties imposed and collected.

By this Act the hunting or killing of deer was only permissible during the first two weeks of November in each year. Each hunter was restricted to two only, and no fawns were allowed to be hunted, taken or killed. Also no moose, elk or caribou was to be taken before the month of November, 1895. Game birds and fur-bearing animals were also protected during the breeding season. Settlers and Indians in unorganized districts were exempt from the provisions of the game laws in so far as they might take game for the use of themselves and families, but were not allowed to sell any. And no person but a resident of the province was allowed to hunt without paying an annual fee of \$25.

All peace officers, wood rangers, fire wardens, crown lands and timber agents were also vested with the powers of deputy wardens, and it was made a part of their duty to assist in enforcing the game laws.

Previous to the passing of this Act there was no bounty for killing wolves except where there was municipal organization. It was then enacted that a bounty should be paid for wolves destroyed in any part of the province, and the amount increased from \$6 to \$10.

Although so much care had been taken to ascertain the trend of public opinion before the passing of this Act, it was found when it came to be enforced that there were many loopholes that required closing, and additions and alterations desirable, consequently the Act was recast the following year, 1893, when several additions and a few alterations were made. The powers of the wardens were somewhat extended and a license fee of \$2 exacted from residents of the province, and no insectivorous birds were allowed to be killed at any time. The only birds that were allowed to be killed at all were crows, hawks, black birds, English sparrows, and game birds during the open season.

The destruction of the eggs of game birds was also prohibited, and additional restrictions placed on the exportation of any variety of game.

In order that residents might be put to as little trouble as possible in procuring their license, parties were appointed to grant them in every town, township and village. A great wail went forth over the length and breadth of the land that a hardship was loaded on to the "poor backwoods settler," because he had to pay a fee of two dollars for the privilege of killing two deer, and as a consequence the fee to be paid by the poor settler was reduced to the nominal sum of 25 cents.

At nearly every session of the legislature some additions were added to or alterations made in the game laws, until the session of 1900, when the whole Act was revised and remodelled, additional restrictions placed on the sale and exportation of game, the close season for beaver extended until November, 1905, and permission given to kill one bull moose or caribou during the first two weeks of November in every third year, on payment of a special license of \$5.

Power was also given to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to vary the close season as they might deem necessary in certain outlying districts, and also to extend further protection to migratory or other birds in danger of extinction. A section was also added forbidding the hiring of hunters to shoot game animals, thereby making it clear that the holder of a license, and no other, should have the right to either hunt, take or kill any variety of game.

Power was also bestowed upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to exempt Indians or white settlers in certain outlying sparsely settled districts, whether organized or not, from any of the provisions of the Act which was deemed necessary. Thus it will be seen that the interests of the "poor settler" were always carefully guarded.

When such an amount of time and money had been expended by the Government and their subordinates to ascertain the wants and desires of all classes interested in the preservation of game, and such care taken so to mould the law as to conform with the views of the greatest number, it was not too much to expect every law-abiding citizen to put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in its enforcement. But instead of this being the case what have the game wardens found? Opposition on every hand, not only by the man who has speared a trout, trapped a muskrat or shot a deer out of season, but by nearly every inhabitant of the community in which the offence occurred; clearly showing that public sympathy was on the side of the law-breaker. It is always a difficult matter to enforce a law with which the public is not in sympathy. If smuggling was held in as much abhorrence as burglary, there would be little use for preventive officers. And if fish spearing or deer hunting at unlawful seasons were looked upon with as much detestation as robbing a hen-roost or hog-pen, no man's conscience would prick him, nor would he dread getting the cold shoulder for playing the role of informer. But because wild game is not the private property of any particular individual or class, but belongs to the State, and that which belongs to the State is the property of everyone, share and share alike, some people (and, unfortunately, they are in the majority), think it is their individual right to take all they can at all seasons and at all times, no matter what effect their actions may have on the rights of others. Oblivious of the fact that in order to obtain a slight temporary advantage, they are leading towards the extermination of an element which if

reasonably well protected would be a source of healthful recreation, and also a source from which many a delicacy and comfort could be extracted for all time, to say nothing of the actual cash value of the game so mercilessly slaughtered.

The professional burglar has generally a confederate to whom he can go with his spoil and be sure of a certain percentage of what the goods are worth, the dealer retaining the lion's share to offset the risk he runs. And when the gentlemen fall into the toils it is generally found that neither of them occupy a very high position in the social scale, and when the reward of their labors is meted out to them neither of them gets much the start of the other. In like manner the professional hunter and trapper knows where he can at any time dispose of a beaver or otter pelt, a saddle of venison or set of moose antlers, without any questions being asked as to how or when the animals were taken. Were this not the case they would be permitted to live.

It is a notorious fact that the dealers are almost invariably men of standing in their community. Many of them can even tag J.P. or even a higher title after their name. Box up the goods and hurry them to the station just before the train is due to leave, and with a smirk and a smite call that business tact.

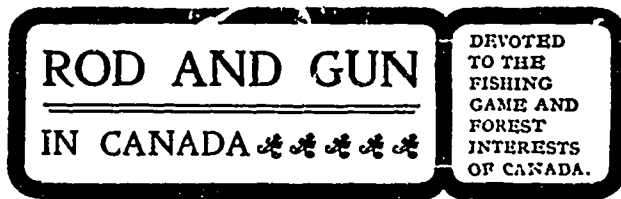
If they are occasionally caught and a trifling penalty imposed, large although it may sometimes appear in proportion to the value of the goods in their possession at the particular time, yet a bagatelle in comparison with the value of contraband goods disposed of in a season; for like the burglars' "fence," they also get the articles very much below their value.

Judging from the tone of most of the articles which so frequently appear from the pen of so-called sportsmen, one would infer that the writers have not perused the game laws so much for the purpose of finding out their good points and using their influence in assisting to enforce them as to finding out what, from their standpoint, is a flaw. And reading between the lines, it is readily seen that the man who violates any section which does not merit their individual approval has their sympathy. These gentlemen ought to bear in mind that there is a wide diversity of opinion, and a wide diversity of interests to be taken into consideration by the framers of the law, and that, from the highest to the lowest, the opinion of each is entitled to due consideration.

One class of writers strenuously oppose the killing of deer in the water, others as vigorously maintain that this is the only and proper method by which they should be taken; each arguing, no doubt, from the standpoint of his own experience. For my own part, I fail to see that it makes much difference whether the animal is slain in the water or on dry land, so long as the number allowed to be taken is not exceeded, and that others are disturbed as little as possible.

One class maintain that hounding is the only proper way to hunt deer, and that the still hunter is simply a pot hunter; while the still hunter maintains that the reverse is the case. My whole life and professional practice has been spent in the heart of the deer districts, and in any section where there was any reasonable percentage of the country unfit for agriculture I cannot recall an instance of them becoming scarce so long as hunting was indulged in by the still hunters only. Nor have I ever met an individual whose experience teaches otherwise. Surely this is the most conclusive evidence that hounding, and not still hunting, is the most likely to lead to the rapid extermination of the game.

TO BE CONTINUED.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 ONE YEAR, ONE DOLLAR.
 SIX MONTHS, FIFTY CENTS.
 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES:
 TWO DOLLARS PER INCH PER ISSUE.
 A discount of 15 per cent. on annual contracts.

Communications on all topics pertaining to fishing, shooting, canoeing, the kennel and amateur photography, will be welcomed and published, if satisfactory. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, however.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA does not assume any responsibility for, or necessarily endorse, any views expressed by contributors in these columns. All communications should be addressed to:

ROD AND GUN PUBLISHING CO., 603 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

We have been favored with a copy of the following report made by the non-commissioned officer stationed at Fort Chipewyan, to the officer commanding Northwest Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan:—

"I notified the Hudson's Bay Company's officer at Forts Smith and Resolution re the extension of the close season for buffalo, and requested them to warn all Indians and Half Breeds in their districts of the same.

"The buffalo this winter have been seen by the Indians within two days' travel of Fort Smith. The Indians say the herds seem to be getting smaller. They put it down to the destruction of the calves by wolves. Wolves are very numerous in this part of the district and are constantly seen following the herds around. I enquired from several of the Indians who hunt in that part of the country, and frequently see the buffalo, if they could give an estimate of the number of animals in the herds. They say it is impossible to give a correct estimate of the number, as they range over a large area of the country, from Peace Point, on the Peace River, down to the shores of Great Slave Lake."

In a recent issue a New York weekly gave a sketch of the work accomplished by Mr. Andrew J. Stone in the extreme north of the Dominion and in Alaska. It is no humiliating that Canadians should stand aside and allow others to investigate and explore the great little known regions of the north. We have men whose early training has fitted them most perfectly for the work of the explorer, but they are handicapped by lack of means and there seems to be in this great Dominion of ours no wealthy men sufficiently interested in geographical and scientific discoveries to volunteer the necessary funds.

But though we may envy Mr. Stone his opportunities, we cannot certainly begrudge him a full meed of praise for his magnificent work. He has been a pioneer in so many distant parts of the Dominion that he is entitled to rank with Richardson, Fraser, Hearn, Back and Franklin; in fact, although his geographical discoveries may not be so important as were theirs, his zoological work has been far more valuable.

Among the new species that Mr. Stone has introduced to science are *Ovis stonci*, the black sheep of the Northern Rockies; *R. montanus*, a new caribou from Cassiar, and another species of caribou from the western part of the Alaskan peninsula, *R. granti*. We are also led to expect that when the specimens Mr.

Stone has just brought back from the north shall have been examined and classified, it will be found that he has added considerably to the existing number of species, as he is said to have deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, some 350 specimens of northern mammals and 300 birds.

Mr. Stone commenced his explorations in 1896, having prepared himself in his Missouri home by five years of close study. Like every other man who has tasted the delights of the wilderness, Mr. Stone is anxious to return to the north, and is now planning another trip.

The following order-in-council, recently passed in Ottawa will explain itself:

Whereas, there has been reported a decrease in the supply of fish in the Eastern Townships, due to improvident fishing,—

The Governor-General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the revised statutes of Canada, is pleased to make and does hereby make the following fishery regulation for the counties, in the Province of Quebec, hereinafter mentioned:—

"Fishing with nets of any kind in the lakes and tributary streams of Missisquoi, Shefford, Bromé, Drummond, Richmond, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Compton, Megantic and Beauce, in the Province of Quebec, is prohibited.

"And no night lines used in the above prohibited districts "to have more than 100 hooks each."

[This order would, in our opinion, be a good one if the last clause allowing night lines with not over 100 hooks each were cancelled. A pot-hunter could use as many of these lines as he chose, provided the number of hooks on each did not exceed 100. Such night lines are most destructive in land-locked lakes.—Ed.]

The subject of our frontispiece this month is one of those charming bays which are so common in the neighborhood of Desbarats. It is essentially a region of pine and rock, and the visitor is sure to conclude that Hiawatha had a pretty eye for a country when he "located" in this part of the world.

The following Order in Council has been issued: The Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 16 of The Fisheries Act, is pleased to order that the Order of the Governor in Council dated 26th March, 1902, providing a close season for speckled trout in the Province of Quebec, between 1st of October and the 30th of April, both days inclusive, shall be and is hereby amended so as to permit during the season of 1902 only, the fishing for speckled trout in Maxwell's Lake until 1st November, and in Lake St. Germain until 15th October, and the same is ordered accordingly.

CONTENTS

	Page
Frontispiece—Kensington Point, Desbarats Island, Ont.	
A Summer in Algoma	5
The Horse Show	5-6
Game in Western Quebec	6
A New Hammerless Gun	7
Correspondence	7-8
Ontario's Game and Game Laws	8-9
Editorial	10
Kennel Department	11-14
Amateur Photography	15-16
Forestry	17-20

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by D. Taylor

MONTREAL SHOW.

As the time approaches for the close of entries for the annual event of the Montreal Canine Association the committee are becoming more and more convinced of the ultimate success of the experiment in holding their show under American Kennel Club rules. Up to the time of writing (April 23) the encouragement received in the way of entries from the other side of line 45 has been very gratifying, while at the same date, compared with former years, there has been no apparent falling off in local entries, neither is there any diminution in the number from other parts of Canada. At previous shows held under the auspices of the Canine Association American dogs were conspicuous by their absence, now the dog-loving public of Montreal will have the opportunity of seeing some of the most prominent dogs of different breeds there are on the continent of America to-day, and this in itself should justify the committee in their action. The superintendent Mr. H. M. Walters (who, by the way, seems to the manor born, and is pushing things along with an energy and vigor that deserves success), reports

that some local exhibitors felt a little shy at entering in the opening classes with the chance, perhaps, of having to compete against trans-atlantic cracks, but after a little heart to heart talk they came to see things in another light. The true dog-lover does not enter his dog solely for the purpose of winning; he desires to see him alongside some acknowledged specimen of merit, compare the two together and find out for himself where his own is lacking. The experience is an object lesson which will serve him in years to come.

Besides cash prizes in the open classes for each breed there is a great array of very valuable specials offered, comprising cups, medals, articles of utility and cash.

Among specials the Collie Club of America offers, open to members only: Collie Club Trophy, value \$300, for best American bred collie, with a medal to best of opposite sex to win-

ner; the Van Schaick Cup, value \$300, for the best collie, and a medal to best of opposite sex to winner.

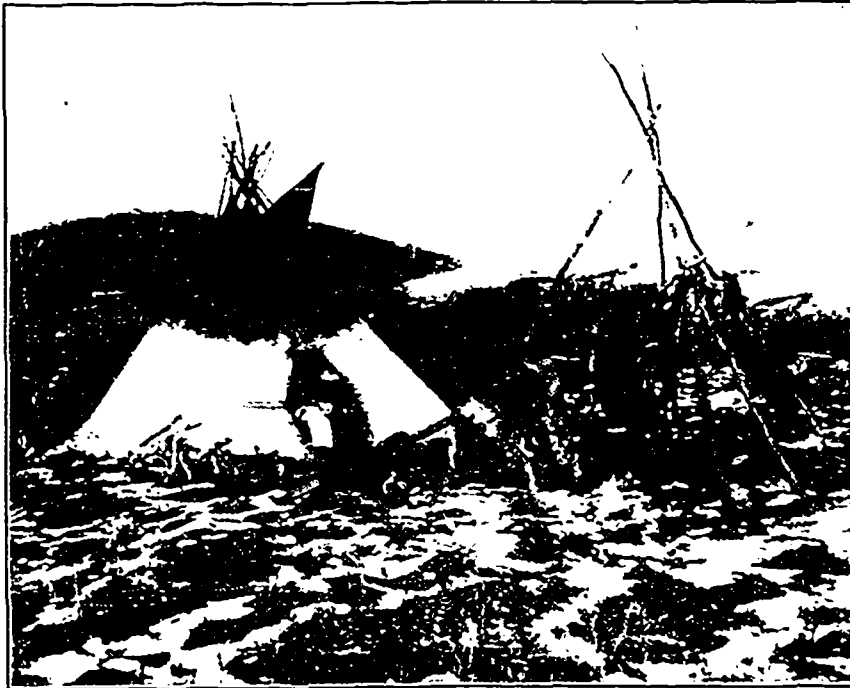
J. Cromwell Cox, Esq., and A. Percy Mutchmor, of Ottawa, offer a silver challenge cup, value \$100, to the best specimen of any breed in show.

The Ladies' Kennel Association of America offers a silver medal for the best Blenheim spaniel, owned and shown by a lady; a silver medal for the best fox terrier owned and shown by a lady; the Meadowbrooke Challenge Cup for best dachshund owned and bred by a member of the L. K. A.; the Hickory Valley Challenge Cup for the best cocker spaniel owned and bred by a member of the L. K. A.

St. Bernards, Russian wolfhounds, Irish setters, cocker spaniels, collies, bulldogs, fox terriers, and Irish terriers are exceptionally well provided for with specials, but indeed none of the breeds have been overlooked. The Association also offers \$20 for the largest exhibit of dogs entered and owned by one

kennel or exhibitor, and \$20 to the handler in charge of the largest string of dogs.

It is quite safe to say that every local dog with any pretensions to quality will be entered, and to encourage local competition as much as possible, confined classes have been provided for all the standard breeds, with cash prizes and specials. The superintendent has received a great many assurances of entries from American kennels and among these who have already sent them in are G. M. Carnochan, Riverdale-on-Hudson, who will show his celebrated string of



A CREE TEEPE.

This scene was taken in Alberta. *N. YAW* While not a thing of beauty, this style of habitation has its many advantages.

fox terriers; Mr. W. P. Earle, New York, bulldogs; Mr. E. P. Woodbury, Burlington, Vt., Boston terriers, and others.

The following are the officials of the show. They have worked with well-directed energy and zeal in the preliminary work, and it is believed their efforts will result in the best dog show ever held in Montreal:

Superintendent—H. M. Walters, Room 21, Stock Exchange Building.

Dog Show Committee—A. F. Brittain, S. Britcher, S. Coulson, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Arthur F. Gault, W. Henry, Jos. A. Laurin, D. W. Ogilvie (Chairman), N. C. Ogilvie, J. A. Pitt, Jos. Reid, D. Robertson, W. O. Roy, F. Stuart, D. Taylor, H. L. Thomas, H. M. Walters.

Veterinarians—Drs. O. Bruneau, V.S., A. L'esperance, V.S. Secretary—J. R. Innes, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

The Ottawa Show.

During the past few months there has been quite a revival of interest in canine matters in the Capital City of the Dominion, a state of affairs brought about through the reorganization of the erstwhile defunct Kennel Club by a few enthusiastic fanciers, at the head of whom is Mr. J. Cromwell Cox. This gentleman had an able and willing lieutenant in Mr. A. Percy Mutchmor, and between them, and with the assistance of the committee, they made a pronounced success of their initial show. The result of these gentlemen's efforts shows what can be accomplished by energy, when backed up by enthusiasm, and also confirms the truth of the statement frequently made that the true fancier will sacrifice a good deal financially to obtain the coveted blue ribbon for his dog, and that it needs not the putting up of big cash prizes to induce him to show. We trust that the present success will induce the Kennel Club to make it an annual event, and the only suggestion we would offer is that it be fixed on dates around Montreal's show, and under different judges. If this were done we are certain the change would benefit both.

As far as entries were concerned it was quite up to, if not beyond, expectations. There were 287 dogs benched, making a total of 521 entries. The place was not very suitable for a show, being in two flats of a store, and some inconvenience was felt in the larger classes owing to the circumscribed ring area. But the judge (Mr. James Watson, of collie fame) got through his work with remarkable celerity, looking to the difficulties he had to encounter, and on the whole there was an unusually small percentage of grumblers. Montreal dogs were quite a feature in the show, and the majority of them came home with blue or red ribbons. Mr. Geo. Caverhill's Skye terrier, Queen, was awarded the special for the best specimen of any breed in the show, and Mr. T. S. McGee's collie bitch, St. Louis Violet, obtained all the honors she was looking for. Mr. H. T. Thomas' recently imported bulldog was also singled out for special honors, while Messrs. F. and A. Stuart's St. Bernards were a prominent feature.

Quite a contingent of Montreal fanciers went to Ottawa and report receiving the heartiest of welcomes and the best of treatment from the president and others of the committee. The following were the officials:

President—J. Cromwell Cox.

Vice-President—R. H. Elliott.

Executive Committee—Dr. R. E. Webster, Dr. H. S. Kirby, W. G. Young, T. A. Armstrong, W. J. E. Newton, J. E. Montgomery, F. McLean, J. W. Graham.

Veterinary Surgeons—W. G. E. Austin, V. S.; Wm. G. Gilpin, V. S.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. Percy Mutchmor.

Superintendent of Show—A. P. Mutchmor.

Judge—James Watson, all classes.

Of the dogs quite a large number were only of mediocre quality, with one or two in several breeds standing out prominently in front. St. Bernards were a very fair show, the cream of the lot being from the St. Louis du Mile End Kennels, and they had no difficulty in winning. American foxhounds were quite numerous, but of a very mixed description. The other sporting classes were not filled as they ought to have been, while the entries in fox terriers was a distinct disappointment, and to add to this several western dogs entered did not put in appearance. Collies were the great feature of the show, the acknowledged reputation of Mr. Watson as a collie expert no doubt contributing largely to swell the number. Of course

there was a lot of just fair, every-day dogs, but also quite a number fit to be seen in any company. We have been favored with the following criticism on the collie classes by one who knows all about them:

"The collie classes were wonderfully well filled, the total entry being one hundred and seventeen in nine classes. There were of course a good many duplicates, and each novice class held the key to the situation. Of the ten puppies, first was the good bodied Guy Long. He is not quite so long or clear in head as Coila Brankstone who, after having his ears weighted until led into the ring held them well, but the next day they pointed to the zenith. Cawning Hero, third, is a big fellow with plenty of body coat, but he is clumsy and wide in front. Pilot's Bob, too small, has a good texture of coat for a black and tan. In novice dogs Brandane Abbot, a very true built collie, excellent legs and feet, good coat, nice expression, could be improved with more length of head, won well from the first two in puppy class, and for reserve a good choice was made in Sir Humphrey II. With nearly forty dogs in the class the ring was packed, but the judge starting in the right way, sent out all the prick-eared and worthless ones and winnowed them down, gave C. or H. C. where there was any merit, by way of encouragement, and finally reached the best eight. Of those not mentioned before there were Fullerton, Edgeworth Tim and Don in the V. H. C., all showing character but short of quality in head. The limit dogs included King Edward VII., and the judge was some time deciding between him and Brandane Abbot. The Montreal dog has come on in coat of late, but there Abbott beats him, his skull is also flatter, but the former has a cleaner head which looks, if it is not longer, and his make and shape suggest going faster and travelling farther. The other than sable and white class had Brandane Abbot and Guy Long for first and second, and in the open class it was a repetition of previous placing.

"The bitches were fewer but showed more quality than the dogs. First in every class came St. Louis Violet followed by Coila Kelpie, and in novice, limit and open, Dominion Patti was third. The winner is a beautiful bitch, her head, ears, expression, outline, stern and carriage being all of the best. She has yet time to put on a bit of substance as she is a June puppy, but she will never be a heavy bitch. She eventually got the breed specials, of which there were three, and the owner of King Edward VII. consoled himself with the fact that the bitch was by Logan's Earl. Coila Kelpie is a very neat, evenly turned bitch, a little better in head than Dominion Patti, and looks good enough to show in any company."

A correspondent also sends us the following: "Mr. Watson being a specialist on collies, brought out a big entry there being no less than 36 in novice dogs. In puppy dogs Guy Long was first, a tricolor shown in fine condition; has nice expression, head, ears and coat, but carried his tail over his back. Coila Brankstone, second, had he not shown his ears had been weighted, would have won. He is very near what the collie fanciers are looking for and, with age, will be heard of again. Cawning Hero and Pilot's Bob are both on the skully side. In novice dogs Brandane Abbot won. He is a big tricolor and was shown in tip-top condition. He has a nice head and ears, grand coat, but his gaily carried tail spoils him. Guy Long, second, and Coila Brankstone, third, reserve going to Sir Humphrey II., a sable and white, with grand head and ears, good coat, legs and feet, and with lots of collie character, but shown very thin. A hardly used dog in only getting H. C. was Joe Perfection. True he is six years old and shows age, but for size, length of head, small ears well carried, and quality of coat there was

nothing in the class to equal him. Several others getting commended tickets were good useful collies. Limit class dogs were much the same, excepting King Edward, which won over Brandane Abbot. King Edward was shown in better coat and condition than in New York, but still lacks undercoat and is getting cheezy in head, and therefore might have given way to Brandane Abbot. Open dogs were a repetition of the same. Bitch puppies: St. Louis Violet won right through her classes, and at the finish discounted King Edward for the best in show. She is keeping herself well and, as she stands to-day, can win in the very best company. The second went to Coila Kelpie, a sweet bitch with fine head and good coat. Her ears, carried too low, spoil her. Novice class: St. Louis Violet, first; Coila Kelpie, second; Dominion Patti, third, is showing age, but a big useful dog, and is showing herself to be a grand brood bitch, being dam of St. Louis Violet and the new States winner, Coila Victor; reserve went to Lassie, a big sable and white, good head, ears and expression, and only wants a little more undercoat to make her a nice one. The others behind reserve were hardly worth mentioning. Limit and open classes a repetition of former class."

The following are the Montreal winners:

SR. BERNARDS.—Novice, dogs—1, Uncle Homer, F. & A. Stuart and E. Starr; limit and open—1, Uncle Homer. Bitch puppies—1, Alpine Peggy, F. & A. Stuart; novice—1, Alpine Peggy. Limit and open—1, Rosie O'Grady, F. & A. Stuart. **RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND.**—Limit and open, dogs—1, Sir Roswald, Terra Cotta Kennels, Montreal and Toronto. **COLLIES.**—Puppies, dogs—2, Roy, W. Ormiston Roy. Novice, dogs—3, Coila Brankstone, W. O. Roy; H. C.—Joe Perfection, P. J. McManus. Limit—1, Logan's King Edward VII., Joseph Reid; 3, Coila Brankstone, W. O. Roy; H. C.—Joe Perfection. Open, dogs—King Edward VII.; reserve—Coila Brankstone; H. C.—Joe Perfection. Puppies, bitches—1, St. Louis Violet, Thos. S. McGee; 2, Coila Kelpie, W. O. Roy. Limit and open—same order. Winners class—St. Louis Violet; reserve—King Edward VII. **BULLDOGS.**—Novice dogs and bitches—1, Rose of Kent, H. L. Thomas. Bitches, open and winners class—Rose of Kent. **BULL TERRIERS.**—Puppies, bitches—1, Newmarket Pride, Newmarket Kennels. Novice—1, Newmarket Pride. **AREDALE TERRIERS.**—Novice, limit and open, dogs—Colne Master Nut, Jos. A. Laurin. Bitches, novice, limit, open and winners class—Colne Walton Flyaway. **FOX TERRIERS (smooth).**—Bitches, limit and open—2, Elmwood Electra, Mrs. C. Thomson. **FOX TERRIERS (wirehaired).**—Bitches, novice—1, Norfolk Peerless, D. W. Ogilvie. Open—1, Flashlight, D. W. Ogilvie. Winners—Flashlight. **SCOTTISH TERRIERS.**—Open, dogs—1, Balmoral Toughie, Miss Isabel M. Lindsay; 2, York, Miss Eadie; 3, McGregor, Miss Eadie; reserve, Wishaw General, W. O. Roy. Bitches, open—Snapshot, Miss Eadie. **SKYE TERRIERS.**—Open, dogs—Moorland Lad, George Caverhill. Bitches, open and winners—1, Queen, Geo. Caverhill. **WELSH TERRIERS.**—Open, dogs and bitches—1, Teddy, W. O. Roy. **PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.**—Open, dogs—Lord Bobs, E. Bradford; 2, Baden Powell, E. Bradford. Bitches, open—Minnie Warren, E. Bradford.

At a recent meeting of the Brandon (Man.) Kennel Club the following officers were elected: Patron, Capt. P. H. B. Ramsay; president, J. P. Brisbin; vice-presidents, Vere H. G. G. Pickering and C. Arthur Rea; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. James Elliott; executive committee, R. Fortune, E. H. White, W. J. Currie, W. McChesney; auditors, C. Arthur Rea and R. Fortune.

Manitoba Field Trial Club.

The annual meeting of this club was held on March 27 at Winnipeg, Mr. John Wootten, the president, in the chair. The secretary-treasurer's report for the past year was the most favorable ever presented, and consequently gave great satisfaction. The purses in the Derby and All-Age stakes were increased by \$100 each, making a purse of \$325 for each event, divided as follows: \$150 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third, \$25 to fourth. The date fixed for this year's trials, September 4, is a little earlier than last year. The conditions of the championship stakes have been changed and is now open only "to dogs that have won a place in competition in field trials." The entrance fees and a gold medal will be given to the winner. The club was instrumental in securing an amendment to the game laws of the province which will permit of the training of setters and pointers during the close season. Prof. Eric Hamber, Winnipeg, is the secretary, and all communications regarding the entries of dogs to the field trials should be made to him.

*

Victoria, B.C., Bench Show.

The newly organized Kennel Club of Victoria, B.C., held its initial show April 3-5, and were favored with a very generous measure of public support as far as entries and the attendance of sightseers were concerned. From the abundance of both wing and ground game in the almost immediate vicinity of the city, dogs which can be used for sporting purposes were largely in the majority, and nowhere else in Canada do we find such a number of well trained setters. The number of dogs benched was 226, totalling about 300 entries, and of these nearly one quarter, or fifty to be exact, were English setters. In point of numbers cockers came next, thirty-nine being actually shown. The judging ring was outside the exhibition building, in the open air, and the glorious sunshine made it very pleasant for visitors. Mr. E. Davis judged all classes and placed the ribbons to the apparent satisfaction of the majority. The following officials deserve every credit for the success they worked so hard to obtain: President, Hon. D. M. Eberts; vice-president, J. W. Creighton; secretary, T. P. McConnell; treasurer, T. H. Plimley; superintendent, Frank T. Turner; show committee, W. F. Hall, T. Astle, E. Pierdner, C. A. Goodwin and J. McSweeney.

*

Mr. J. Cromwell Cox, the popular president of the Ottawa Kennel Club, is, we understand, importing a new collie from the Old Country which he hopes to do a lot of winning with. The dog is now on the water and, if he arrives in anything like condition, will make his first appearance on this side at Montreal show. A gentleman who has an intimate acquaintance with the breeder and knows the stock from which the dog is bred, informs us that he is more than likely to prove a cracker-jack. Mr. Cox is a keen fancier and does not allow a dollar or two to stand in the way of getting the best. We understand he pays a high price for his last purchase.

*

Mr. Eric Hamber, secretary of the Manitoba Field Trials Club, writes that Mr. N. Wallace, of Farmington, Conn., has consented to act as one of the judges at the trials to be held early next September at Carmen, Man. Mr. Wallace's abilities are so well known to field trial men that his selection as judge ought to prove a large factor in ensuring a successful meet. The second judge will be announced later.

On 7th April Alex Smith's ("Auchairnie") Kincardine Maple Leaf (Champion Laurel Laddie ex Logan's Apple Blossom) whelped fourteen pups—eleven dogs, three bitches—to Mr. H. Jarret's dog Coila Victor, which took a good place at New York. Coila Victor is by Knight Errant II. ex Dominion Pattie. "Auchairnie" has kept seven and thinks he should have some prize winners in the bunch.

*

The collie bitch Broadlin' Mayflower (Champion Laurel Laddie ex Logan's Apple Blossom) has given birth to seven puppies—five dogs, two bitches—to the owner's (Mr. P. J. McManus) stud dog, Joe Perfection. They are all beautifully marked sable and white.

*

Mr W. Ormiston Roy's collie bitch, Logan's Whim Blossom (Woodmansterne Conrad ex Logan's Apple Blossom), has whelped ten perfectly marked puppies to Mr. P. McManus' stud dog, Joe Perfection (Shrewsbury Perfection ex Fanny).

*

Distemper in Dogs.

From a timely article on "Distemper in Dogs" by a correspondent of a contemporary, we extract the following:

"Primarily, distemper, at its inception, shows a disturbed and inflamed condition of the membranous tissue of the alimentary canal. It is likely a condition corresponding to typhoid, as some maintain. Its germ certainly finds ready cultivation in the unhealthy conditions which result from worms. Its first usual symptom is a hard bronchial cough, with some retching, irritated by excitement or nervousness, all no doubt caused by the stomach's disturbed membranous condition. Whether at two or three months, or at six to ten months, or any age, the first thing to do when this cough appears is to chain the dog up in some inside quarters where air is good and floor dry.

"Distemper develops much slower than generally thought for. A dog is first noticed to be "off his food;" soon the cough is noticed in the morning and towards night, and in a week or ten days it is more than likely that the eyes show a sticky discharge and the nose sooner or later begins perhaps to discharge likewise thick purulent yellow mucus.

"Of great importance is the isolation of the patient, chained up free from activity and excitement from other dogs. If your puppy is young, and you have an old bitch (that has had the distemper), no harm can follow shutting her in with the patient. She will aid the puppy in keeping clean and be very helpful in quieting him. Your chances are that if this first move is made promptly, and faithfully adhered to, your dog will have but a "mild case."

"In treatment, the writer does not believe in the speedy use of any medicine; the less used the better you are off, and the dog, generally. If at first your dog is suddenly prostrated, as is common, one good large dose of rochelle salts or castor oil is a good beginning. If indications of worms are present, treat for their removal. If the patient refuses food for a couple of days, it will do no harm to let him go without, but rather good. The first stage is no time to force food, but, on the contrary, does injury. Should much mucous discharge develop at the eyes and nose, and a general fevered condition exist, with quick breathing and much loss of energy, quinine in moderate doses, or any tried "grippe" tablet that has been found good in family use will prove beneficial. The condition of the stomach is the most important factor to keep in mind, for on getting the dog back to a good appetite depends his recovery.

"Right here, begin at once, something that will, if followed up regularly, allay the development of the worst tendencies of the disease. After the general cleansing, begin to give, three or four times a day for several days, and continually as long as its helpfulness is indicated, a tablet that can be purchased from any druggist, being a compound of pepsin (one or two grains, according to age), bismuth and charcoal. These tablets are inexpensive and should be given after each meal, if the patient takes food, and, if not, four times a day. They are easily taken or given, and their beneficial effect will soon be observed.

"These simple and harmless tablets will first digest the food and enable the dog to assimilate it. They soothe and tone up the inflamed intestinal conditions and gradually make a dog's appetite good again and slowly but surely bring about the conditions which permit healthy, well formed feces. When this is accomplished more than half the battle is fought.

"Should the patient show general debility and indications of the disease rather generally poisoning the system, in fact, if the nasal form develops, lose no time in arranging to put in a seton. Any veterinary can do it, but you can do it yourself fully as well, as follows: Clip the hair on neck back of skull close to skin for three or four inches square. Secure a piece of ordinary (tarred) tarpaulin or common hemp cord, which should be soaked in a solution of carbolic acid and water. Cut cord at length of eight or ten inches. Catch one end of it in the joint of a pair of small curved sharp-pointed nail scissors or sail-cloth needle; hold skin just below occiput of skull bone, well up away from inner tissues and puncture point through from one side of neck to the other, drawing cord through so that holes will be about two inches apart; tie good large knots in each end of cord, dressing at first with antiseptic vaseline, and leave it in from five to ten days, dependent upon profuseness of discharge. Draw cord from knot to knot each day often, in order to keep outlet free.

"In almost all cases where the seton is used soon enough its aid is largely responsible for safe recovery. The writer has seen most wonderful cures by its assistance in the last stages of the disease. Its use is of English origin, and one theory advanced to explain its benefit in dogs is that a dog perspires only through the glands of nose and mouth, and never through the outer skin and coat, this outlet affords an immediate drain much needed to carry off the poisonous accumulations about the inner body tissues. When the system is generally much poisoned with the effects of distemper, this drain is very beneficial and never harmful.

"Many dog owners have special food theories for distemper, a popular delusion being that meat fed to young dogs produces distemper. All young dogs should have meat in moderation, and don't forget that dogs need salt in their food, as well as the human race and animals. The frequent continual diet absolutely without salt, is sufficient to cause most any ailment. The writer's observation has been that a dog in distemper gets along best when given limited quantities of what it craves, three to five times daily, always bearing in mind the aim to make the stomach's work easy. Raw (fresh) beef cut fine on bread, fed three or four times daily is most excellent. If milk is relied upon, sterilize it (rather than boil) and give in moderate quantities. Raw eggs with milk is generally very good and strengthening.

"The most important safeguards to bear in mind are: (1) Absolute quiet on chain in dry quarters. (2) Tablets regularly given and constant care. (3) The seton promptly put in before the case has advanced to the fatal or acute form of the disease."

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by Hubert McBean Johnstone

The Scrap Bag.

A HIST ORY FIXING.—The first action of a solution of hypo on the unaltered silver bromide emulsion of a plate, is to form an insoluble compound that is invisible because it is transparent. This change begins at the surface and is immediately followed by another action which changes the first chemical into a soluble salt easily removable by water. It is evident that if the plate is removed and washed at the exact moment the last trace of white disappears from the back, there will be spots, where the white last appeared, containing this insoluble compound that cannot be removed by any amount of washing. This is what turns yellow or brown after a time. It is another case of an ounce of prevention saving a pound of cure, for I have never yet seen any sure method for getting rid of them completely.

AN INEXPENSIVE BACKGROUND FOR PORTRAITS.—Get some muslin at the dry goods store that is at least two yards wide. It will cost perhaps twenty cents a yard. Get enough to make several backgrounds and, leaving one white, color the rest with Diamond Dyes. Slate color, brown and black are most desirable. Nail one edge of each on

one strip of wood and put a screw eye in each end of the stick. Nails or brass hooks placed at different parts of the room will allow the ground to be hung in any desired position by running a stout cord through the two eyes from one point to another. This will allow of the ground being swung from side to side, and by changing one end of the cord to a different hook, the angle of the ground may be altered. Vibrating the cord a trifle during exposure will prevent the texture of the material from showing.

BLUE PRINTS.—At this time of year, the month for cloud pictures, blue prints will be found to express very adequately the feeling of spring, and are worth using. If you have not been using them all winter get some paper and have a change. "It's time for a change." Print your negative in the centre of a large sheet of paper by marking off the edges; then cover the

print and a narrow strip of the print all around (say a quarter of an inch) with a card a little larger than the matt you have just used, and print the margin of the paper. By shading it diagonally so as to let one corner print stronger than the rest and keeping the shade in motion, you can produce that same effect as is shown in the popular Rembrandt mounts.

GARDENING WITH A CAMERA.—In *Country Life in America* a few months ago, Mr. L. M. Bailey gives us a lesson in gardening, in which he tells us that the camera is one of the most important aids and also shows us some of the beautiful photographs which he says have helped him. He says: "The best preparation for gardening is to go afield and see the things that grow there. Take photographs in order to focus your attention on specific objects, to concentrate your observation, to train your artistic sense. An ardent admirer of nature once told me that he never knew nature till he purchased a camera. If you have a camera, stop taking pictures of your friends and the making of mere souvenirs and try the photographing of plants

and animals and small landscapes. Notice that the ground-glass of your camera limits your landscape. The border pieces frame it. Always see how your picture looks on your ground-glass before you make your exposure. Move your camera until you have an artistic composition—one that will have a pictorial or picturesque character. Avoid snap-shots for such work as this. Take your time. At the end of a year, tell me if you are not a nature lover. If to-day you care only for pinks and roses and other prim flowers, next



ON THE RANGE.

A Canadian cowboy breaking in a pony for the British troops to use in South Africa.

year you will admire also the weedy tangles, the spray of wild convolvulus on the old fence, the winter walks of the sun-flower, the dripping water trough by the roadside, the abandoned bird's nest, the pose of the grass-hopper." In some ways Mr. Bailey seems to have gotten off his subject, but at the same time there is much in what he says. Try it and see!

LANTERN SLIDE WORK.—Lantern slides in two colors by development only are very effective, especially in the case of sunset scenes. To make such, make an ordinary lantern slide of suitable depth and tint from the desirable negative. Then instead of binding it with the plain cover glass, expose one of the lantern plates for red tones in contact with the slide already made. The denser part of the slide will shield the plate which is to take the place of the usual cover glass, but the thin part of

the slide representing sky, etc., will allow considerable light to pass through. When this plate is developed to a warm red tone, and eventually bound up in exact registrar with the original slide, we have, instead of a sunset slide in monotone, a composite one in which the sky, water, reflections, etc., are suffused in a warm sunset glow, intense or otherwise, according to the depth to which the plate used as a cover-glass has been developed.

BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.—One must bear in mind that bromide of potassium used in the developer will have the effect of spoiling the gradation. A negative that is to be used for any special purpose and shows signs of being under-exposed might just as well be thrown away and taken over again as wasting time over it with a restrainer. Gradation is essential to pictorial excellence.

A PLATINUM TONING FORMULA.—Here is a new formula for toning platinum prints. It is being largely used by all the wholesale makers of platinum prints for the art stores:

A				
Uranium nitrate	..	..	..	48 gr.
Glacial acetic acid	..	..	..	48 gr.
Water	..	..	..	1 oz.
B				
Potassium ferricyanide	..	..	..	48 gr.
Water	..	..	..	1 oz.
C				
Ammonium sulphocyanide	..	..	..	280 gr.
Water	..	..	..	1 oz.

Use ten parts of each of the three solutions to 1,000 parts of water. Wash all prints thoroughly, as the slightest trace of iron will be fatal.

A WORD ON TRIMMING.—There is nothing that will detract more from the finished appearance of a print than poor trimming. A straggling, wavering edge that looks as though a cyclone had struck it just as its maker was slicing off its sides, will effectually take the charm off any photogram, no matter how excellent it may be in composition or technical workmanship. It does not cost much for a trimming board with a square and rule at the top, (about 90 cents, I think, for a 4x5,) but if you feel that you can't afford one, get a common square. But don't have 'em crooked.

MAKING CARBON TRANSPARENCIES.—Take an unused dry-plate, fix it, and then wash well. Immerse the plate for a few minutes or hours (it does not matter) in a strong solution of chrome alum, well wash again and dry. The plate is now ready for carbon tissue in the ordinary way. In this manner, stale plates or light struck ones may be made useful to the carbon transparency worker.

VELOX.—Velox develops too rapidly to suit some workers. If therefore a teaspoonful of sugar be dissolved in four ounces of the developer, it about doubles the time required for development. Two teaspoonfuls quadruple it. This superficial method of retarding development will be found useful, since potassium bromide alters the color of the print, while sugar, if it has any effect on the color of the blacks, only makes them richer.

RENOVATING LEATHER.—When the leather in a hand camera becomes worn and brown in some parts, apply a good dead black varnish and when thoroughly dry polish with furniture cream polish. Or it may be given a coat of shellac, 3 grains; alcohol, 8 drams; nig-rosin, 4 grains. Either of these will make it look almost as good as new.

REMOVING VARNISH FROM A NEGATIVE.—Place the negative in a flat dish and pour methylated spirits on it which has previously been made distinctly alkaline by the addition of a few drops of strong ammonium solution. Let the plate soak one or two minutes and then remove by gentle friction with a tuft of soft cotton wool, the remainder of the gum, after which the plate may be well washed by two or three changes of fresh spirit and well washed by soaking in three changes of fresh water, face downward, and then dried. This will effectually clean the negative.

The sixth report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of British Columbia is certainly a credit to that department and to its compiler, Mr. J. R. Anderson, the Deputy Minister. It is a very full compendium of information in regard to the agricultural and forest resources of the Pacific Province. The feature that attracts special attention at a first glance is the splendid illustrations of the lumbering and agricultural industries, which are evidently reproduced from good photographs, and with a clearness and definiteness almost equal to the original. In this respect this report is the superior of any we have seen issued by any other Government Department in the Dominion. Considerable information in detail is given of the different districts by the agents resident therein, and under the heading of forest fires the almost unanimous statement is that such fires as have occurred are caused by carelessness. An agent on Vancouver Island is divided against himself in attempting to harmonize the agricultural interests and forest preservation. He says: "To destroy such fine timber as we have up here for farming is not only a waste but a sin; but how to get it taken off soon is a question. It will be taken some day, but surely the pioneers are entitled to some present benefits as we do all we can to preserve the timber."

*

The fifth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests for the State of New York, being for the year ending 30th September, 1899, has been received. This annual report, one of the most elaborate issued by any State authority, is splendidly illustrated with colored plates of fish and game, and with numerous monochrome pictures of forest and other scenes. The leading articles of interest to foresters are: "Timber Product of the Adirondacks" and "Forest Fires in 1899," by Wm. F. Fox; "Insects Injurious to Elm Trees," by E. P. Felt; "Some European Forest Scenes," by Dr. John Gifford; "Forest Taxation," by Dr. C. A. Schenck; "Beginnings of Professional Forestry in the Adirondacks," by Dr. B. E. Fernow.

*

We have received from the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., a very useful little treatise on shotgun ammunition. We notice that the well-known "Smokeless" shells have been changed into "Arrow," and that, for the first time, the company has listed special tournament loads with heavy charges of powder, special wadding, and chilled shot. This publication will be sent gratis upon application.

*

The Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario will shortly resume the work, so successfully prosecuted during the past two seasons, of restocking the inland waters of the Province with bass and other game fish. It is intended to expend some \$2,000 in this way this year, which will accomplish more than has been done previously.

FORESTRY

"Rod and Gun" is the official organ of the Canadian Forestry Association. The Editors will welcome contributions on topics relating to Forestry.

Edited by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

PINUS BANKSIANA.

Among the ten characteristic trees of the northern forests is *Pinus Banksiana*, commonly known as Jack, Scrub or Grey Pine, and by the French Canadians as Cypré. A casual observer, not well acquainted with trees, might perhaps be pardoned for deciding that a young tree of this species is a spruce, for the leaves, instead of being clustered toward the ends of the branches, as in the Red and the White Pines, are scattered along them more after the manner of a spruce, but the characteristics which distinguish the species are quite clear and easily recognizable. The leaves, which are arranged in pairs in a sheath, are about one inch in length, flat on the interior and rounded on the exterior sides. The cones are commonly in twos or more, and are pointing in the same direction as the branches. They are curved a little to one side, and are very hard and thorny. Their grey color is supposed to be the reason for the name Grey Pine, which Michaux reports as the name most generally used in Canada.

Michaux's description of the distribution of this tree is interesting, though the facts since gathered have shown its incompleteness in some respects. It is as follows.

"In the environs of Hudson's Bay and of the great Misstassini Lakes the trees which compose the forests a few degrees farther south disappear almost, entirely in consequence of the severity of the winter and the sterility of the soil. The face of the country is almost everywhere broken by innumerable

lakes, and covered by large rocks piled upon each other and usually overgrown with large black lichens, which deepen the gloomy aspect of these desolate and almost uninhabitable regions. Here and there in the intervals of the rocks are seen a few individuals of this species of pine, which fructify and even exhibit the appearance of decrepitude at a height of three feet. One hundred and fifty miles further south its vegetation is more vigorous, but it is still not more than eight or ten feet high and in Nova Scotia, where it is confined to the summit of the rocks, it rarely exceeds this stature."

Professor Macoun finds that this tree extends from Halifax in Nova Scotia, north-westerly to the Athabasca River, near old Fort Assiniboine, and northerly down the Mackenzie River to the arctic circle. In the East it scarcely forms a tree, but going west it increases in size until north of Lake Superior it forms groves of tall trees, and westward of Lake Winnipeg and north of the Saskatchewan River it equals the Red Pine of the East in height and diameter. The Banksian Pine, whether

small or grown to the stature of a tree in the forest, has an irregularity in branching which is an easily distinguishable feature. Its favourite habitat is rocky or sandy soils, and the presence of a grove of these trees may usually be taken as an indication of light soil. This is a characteristic which makes this tree, comparatively of little value, one which may render otherwise useless land productive.

The wood is not of much value, the main use to which it has been put being for railway ties, though as "any tree may be used for pulp" it might be made of some use for this purpose. Michaux states that the Canadians find a speedy cure for obstinate colds in a drink made by boiling the cones in water.

A curious controversy has arisen over the method of opening of the cones, and the fact that such a controversy is possible is a striking commentary on the ordeal of fire through which our forests have had to pass. The cones are very hard and are slow in opening, taking at least two or three years, and it is asserted that this tree has so adapted itself



PINUS BANKSIANA.

These trees grew up surrounded by numerous companions, and in their efforts to reach the light produced long, straight stems, branchless until near the top.

to its environment that usually the cones will not open at all, and the seed will not be scattered until fire has assisted in the operation. It is quite true that the cones gape open and allow the seed to escape after they have been scorched by fire, but there are so many instances of the freeing of the seed by the natural development of the cone that the evidence to establish the necessity for the intervention of fire can hardly be considered as sufficient.

Dr. W. H. Muldrew, of Gravenhurst, writes us referring to the statement of Dr. Bell, that fire is the chief, if not the sole, cause for the opening of the cones of *Pinus Banksiana*, and forwards cones from a young tree which are now opening naturally, and are apparently neither diseased or immature. This tree is on a little island in Muskoka Lake, and Dr. Muldrew states that as sufficient seeds have been liberated to grow seedlings of all sizes, it would be necessary, adopting the theory of opening by fire, to conclude that young white pines, as well as the parent scrub pines, must have successfully withstood a series of severe fires, which is clearly an untenable position.

*

Arbor Day.

The schools have so established themselves in the minds of the public as the proper medium for training the youth of the country, that no person who has any new movement to launch which affects the general interest of the people, but feels that he must secure the assistance of the schools. And the view which dictates such a policy is well based, for those things which are emphasized in the schools of the present will most easily be impressed upon and understood by the public of the future. But while this tribute is paid to the influence of the school teacher, there is a danger, partly from over enthusiasm in special directions and possibly sometimes from a desire to shirk responsibility, of placing upon both himself and the scholars burdens greater than they can bear. No new demand, however, is being made in urging the general observance of so well-established a custom as the celebration of Arbor Day and the making of efforts to render its results more permanent, both educationally and practically.

The day was first observed in Nebraska in 1872, and its celebration has become more and more widespread. While its observation was not primarily a school function, and is not necessarily still so, it has been generally connected with the public schools. The ceremonies by which the day has been observed have been usually more poetical than practical. Trees are planted in commemoration of noted persons or events, and the ceremonies are made as impressive as possible by songs, recitations, addresses, etc. The tree planting has not always been done judiciously or understandingly, while the esthetic effect, which has been mainly kept in view, has often been lost by neglect to follow up perseveringly the beginning which had been made. Until, however, through the kindness of Sir Wm. Macdonald, or in some other way, school gardens are established, Arbor Day has an important function to fill.

In most of the provinces of the Dominion the day is observed in the schools, British Columbia being apparently the only exception.

In Prince Edward Island a day to be observed as Arbor Day in the schools was set apart in 1886, but the observance has not been at all general or persevering.

In New Brunswick Arbor Day is observed on a day appointed by the Inspectors each year, but the observation is not obligatory. During 1900, 462 school districts celebrated the

day, about 2,000 trees and shrubs were planted, and 500 flower beds made. This is about the annual average, but the Chief Superintendent of Education states that little attention is paid to the trees and shrubs after they have been planted, and consequently many of them die or are destroyed before the next Arbor Day!

In Nova Scotia the Superintendent of Education is also Vice-President of the Canadian Forestry Association, so that it will not be surprising to know that Arbor Day has had his hearty support. Dr. McKay has gone further than this and has had established in the schools a system of nature study, in which the teacher and scholars unite to record their observations of the natural phenomena in their particular districts, with the result that much permanently interesting material is gathered and the children are trained to observe natural processes and their effects.

In Quebec Arbor Day was established by general act of the Legislature in 1887, but it appears to have largely dropped out of notice, as no mention is made of it in recent school reports.

In Ontario the first Friday in May is Arbor Day, and the occasion is generally observed in rural schools. The former Minister of Education issued a small volume giving suggestive programmes for such celebrations, with suitable poems and selections, which has been very helpful.

Manitoba has given the day special prominence. The trees planted since 1892 number 32,321, and last year a circular was sent to the trustees and teachers directing attention to the importance of observing Arbor Day in a fitting manner, and with the circulars were distributed 10,000 copies of "William Silver's Surrender," a little work prepared by Rev. Dr. Bryce, which gives much useful information in regard to forestry and tree planting.

In the North-West Territories, where the need of trees is most felt, considerable attention has been given to the subject. Public school children in the higher classes are given instruction on the cultivation of trees for shade, ornament and protection. These subjects are continued in the High Schools and form part of the papers set for non-professional teachers' certificates. In the Normal School the planting, care and uses of trees are discussed and instruction given on the objects of Arbor Day, modes of conducting Arbor Day exercises and ways of interesting the people in tree culture. The influence of examples is mentioned by the Superintendent of Education in order to urge the advisability of having plots planted with trees in each district.

The outline thus given will suggest some ways in which action may be taken to make the celebration of Arbor Day more effective. The practical work should be carried out on a proper plan and under competent supervision, and should not be confined to one day's celebration.

We quote the following from a pamphlet on "Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds," by Wm. L. Hall, Assistant Superintendent of Tree Planting of the United States Bureau of Forestry:

"The need of the school grounds is for plantations of hardy trees, cared for by such methods as will keep them constantly thrifty. The trees should be selected and planted in the most careful manner. They should be properly placed and in sufficient numbers. To plant in this way requires a great deal of attention to details. It may be the work of several days. The perishable nature of trees also makes it extremely important to plant them when the weather conditions are just right. Dry, windy weather may cause several days' delay in planting. It

is therefore impracticable to depend wholly on a specified day for the work. Let the trees be planted at the right time; then, if public exercises are planned, they may be held on an appointed day after the planting is completed."

The theoretical work might include studies of particular trees, their development and their uses, the beneficial effects of sheltering trees on crops and the added beauty and comfort which they bring to the home, the effects of forests on climate, water supply and sanitation, their great value as revenue producers, the varied ways in which they minister to the needs of modern civilization and industry, the great dangers to which they are subject from fire and the loss which has been occasioned in this way, the results of the methods of forest management adopted on the Continent of Europe. Information on these subjects should be made available for the use of teachers, as it would make the work of Arbor Day much more effective and permanent in its results.

The wider basis on which the celebration of the day was at first established has been largely lost sight of, but the utter carelessness with which the beauties of nature are often destroyed by the advent of human habitation, the clear running streams turned into stagnating pools choked with rubbish, and bareness and ugliness replacing nature's charm, gives reason for urging that the wider significance of the celebration should be kept in view. The Canadian people are not making any advance if they permit an ugly utilitarianism or an animal blindness to so dull their intellect and their imagination that the thousand appeals which the unmarred work of nature makes to the higher nature are unseen and unheeded.

Pulpwood Forests in Quebec.

Hon. Thomas Duffy, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, in submitting his annual statement to the Legislature, called attention to the regulations for the cutting of woods used for pulp, which limit the diameter of spruce allowed to be cut to eleven inches, and trees of other descriptions to nine inches, but

allow black spruce, poplar, balsam and hemlock and other small timber intended for the manufacture of paper pulp to be cut at a diameter of seven inches at the stump, and went on to say:

"This is a system of forestry which for this province is far superior to that of planting new trees, adopted in some of the countries of Europe. Under our system it is only the old and large trees that are cut down, and the young trees of the size above indicated are preserved to renew by their natural growth the forests for all time. Lumbermen say that spruce limits under these regulations are renewed in fifteen years. It is a

great mistake to suppose that our forests comprised in the Crown domain are being depleted of timber. Under the present regulations they constitute an asset that will endure for all time if they escape the ravages of fire. The holders of the limits themselves are equally interested with the Government in not destroying their limits by cutting the small trees and, as a matter of fact, some of the limit holders have adopted a higher stumpage than that provided by the regulations."

Everyone must agree with Hon. Mr. Duffy's statement that it would not be a statesmanlike act for the Government to leave its great forest areas unproductive if they can be made to produce a revenue and at the same time be not reduced in value as an asset of the province, and also with the statement that the intensive forms of forest management



PINUS BANKSIANA.

A young "scrub pine" growing on rocky land that has been swept by fire.

practised in Europe are impossible of adoption in Canada at the present time, but the question still remains as to whether the policy laid down in the regulations is the best and most complete that can be adopted, and whether it is actually accomplishing the purpose for which it is intended.

This question was under discussion at the annual meeting of the Forestry Association and much information was brought out that will be of use in the determination of the best policy, an outline of which will be opportune at the present time.

To have the holders of pulpwood forests fully in sympathy with the policy sought by the regulations is, as suggested, a

desirable aim, and if it can be brought about in all cases, a great step forward has been made. To do this the holder must have some assurance of permanency in his tenure and must feel the necessity for providing a permanent supply of material. The first proposition hardly need be discussed at length, but its bearing on the main question should not be overlooked or misunderstood. Permanence of tenure, of course, does not mean perpetual tenure or unchangeable conditions, and a serious error will be made if they are confounded. In order to supply the second condition, there can be no more compelling motive than the investment of a large capital which is only made revenue-producing by a supply of wood material, and which will be practically a dead loss if the supply should fail. This is exactly the position in which the Canadian pulp mill owner finds himself. He invests millions in obtaining the necessary plant for his business, and would be utterly lacking in common sense if he did not take precautions to see that a permanent and convenient supply of raw material was assured. The exporter or foreign importer of pulpwood has no such responsibility upon him, and it may be a question as to whether or not the Canadian forests are exploited at times to save the forests abroad. When the wood is manufactured into pulp, the difference in the contribution to the wealth of Canada is about the difference between \$3.50 a cord for pulpwood and \$40.00 per cord for the finished product. The objections to the adoption of a policy requiring manufacture in Canada, are interference with the farmer's market for such pulpwood as may be upon his land and the necessities of revenue. There seems to be no valid reason, however, for considering that a Canadian manufacturer would not be as willing to buy the settler's pulpwood as the exporter, and, unless the necessities of revenue are very pressing, indeed, it would certainly not be a statesmanlike policy to sacrifice the future for the present, while the great reduction in Quebec of the dues on pulpwood for export seems to be largely a sacrifice of both.

Another question is as to the reproduction of the crop. It may be doubted whether the regulations are always strictly adhered to, but that may be left out of consideration for the present. The Government has not taken steps for an adequate investigation of the rate of growth and conditions of reproduction, and recourse must be had to estimates which are largely guesswork, to calculations made by private persons which are on too small a scale to give results of sufficiently general application, or to investigations elsewhere which cannot with safety be adopted as an absolute criterion for Canada. The investigations made by foresters of the United States with the Adirondack spruce (*Abies rubra*) show an average growth of one inch in nine years in the original forest, and the same in seven years on cut-over lands. The average number per acre of spruce trees over ten inches in diameter, breast high, was 31.40—yielding 3,703 feet, board measure—out of a total of 73.44, made up in addition of birch, beech, hard maple, hemlock, balsam, soft maple, white pine, ash, cedar and cherry in descending ratio. The number of spruce trees six inches in diameter and over was 68; two to six inches, 75; two inches and over, 143; under two inches, 158. The conditions for white spruce (*Abies alba*) are probably somewhat similar in Quebec, as Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbinière found an average growth of one inch in eight years in one hundred specimens examined by him. Of course, individual trees will show faster growth, but, on the other hand, some will show a slower growth. In New Brunswick the claim is made that spruce has grown from the bud to a merchantable log in thirty years, and a growth of half an inch in a year has

been known, but this certainly is not an average, and while Mr. Joly records one instance of a growth of one inch in four years, there is over against it a growth as slow as one inch in thirteen years. While there would seem to be no special reason, so far as the present diameter regulations are concerned, why a continued crop might not be secured, it does not necessarily follow that the best return is secured by cutting to the diameter fixed, and Mr. Joly shows that if the trees were allowed to grow to thirteen inches, the increase in diameter and height would mean an increase from 52 feet board measure, to 84 feet board measure; thus, the time required to add only two inches in diameter, would mean an increase of more than one-third in volume.

The diameter regulation is not the only consideration, though it has a place of importance and may be effective as far as it goes. Is it at all certain that in taking out the mature timber, proper care is taken that the young trees should not be destroyed? Even if such care is exercised, is there any assurance that the less valuable species which are left uncut will not have gained the ground to the exclusion, or, at least, the suppression of the spruce? Another result of the trimming out of a forest frequently is that the trees left are unable to stand unsheltered against the wind, and so have to be removed or left to destruction.

On this subject a quotation may be made from the remarks of Dr. Fernow:

"When a lumberman says that the reproduction is such that in twenty years he can go back, he means that in twenty years some of the trees which he did not cut, have grown up, but the young crop that starts without a diameter may not be there. When you are in the woods you can see that the new crop is beyond your control to a very large extent. You find that the very kind of crop that you do not want to produce is the one that seeds. And it is generally so. Nature seems to take a delight in reproducing weed trees rather than the good trees. Whenever you begin to apply a particular diameter, it is useless to put it on paper merely. It must be looked to in the woods, or else there will not be any obedience to your rule, and there will be mischief otherwise. As Mr. Cary has pointed out, there are conditions in your spruce wood that when you cut only to the twelve-inch diameter, you do more mischief than if you had cut down to a seven-inch diameter. My very first experience in the college tract was in that line. We, too, were struck by a gale, and the nice trees that we allowed to stand for the future generation and for reproducing themselves—that is, for throwing seed over the area—were blown down by those winds, and we had to go to the extra expense of going to the same ground again and taking away the less valuable material. There are many cases in which there would not be any satisfaction in the diameter limitation, which points out the necessity of having educated foresters direct the work of cutting the trees."

The last word has not, however, been said upon the question, and an expression of views or records of any observations bearing on this subject, will be welcomed from our readers. The Canadian forestry problem is distinct from that of any other country, and must be considered from its own standpoint. Information from those who have seen the conditions and know whereof they speak, is a necessity for any rational conclusion, and we therefore urge that this subject, so important to the future of the Province of Quebec and of Canada, be taken hold of and fully discussed.

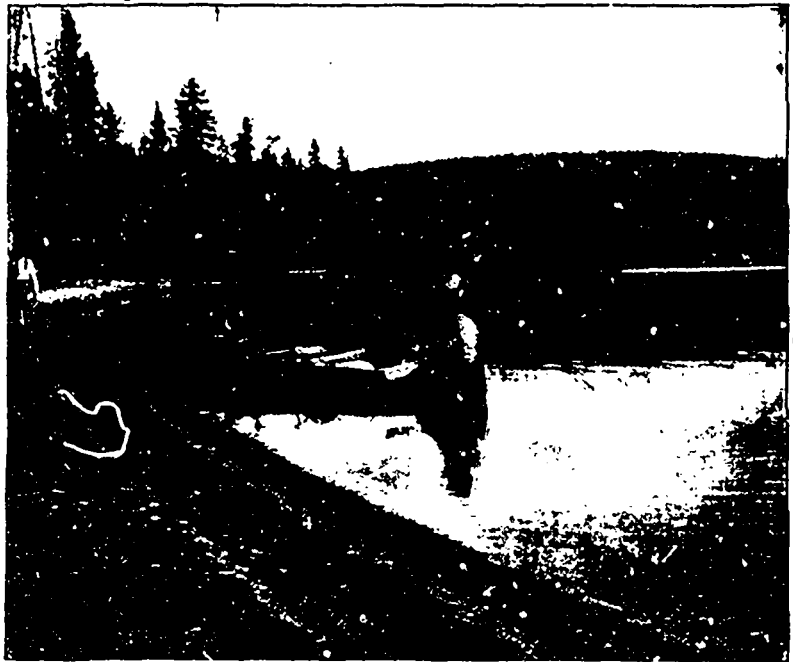
CANADIAN SHOOTING AND FISHING

ARE UNRIVALLED

THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

ALONE GIVES EASY
ACCESS TO THE BEST



AN UNNAMED LAKE

The General Passenger Department,
Montreal, P.Q., will answer enquiries,
and send copies of Game Map, Fishing
and Shooting and other useful publi-
cations, on application.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE BEST SHOOTING AND FISHING IN NORTH AMERICA ARE TO BE HAD ALONG
THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. THERE IS A CHOICE OF MOOSE,

CARIBOU,

BIGHORN,

GOAT,

DUCK,

PARTRIDGE,

SNIPE,

SALMON,

RAINBOW

PIKE,

and



BRINGING OUT A KIPPEWA HEAD.

DEER,

BEAR,

ANTELOPE,

QUAIL,

GEESE,

WOODCOCK,

BROOK TROUT,

TROUT,

MASCALONGE,

DORÉ.

Send for copy of our Game Map, our Fishing and Shooting and other
useful publications, to General Passenger Dept., Montreal, P.Q.

STEVENS



YOU are probably looking forward to your annual outing, and it is none too early to decide what make of FIRE-ARMS to buy. Of course you want one that is RELIABLE, otherwise your trip would not be a success. We have since 1864 manufactured a large and varied line of

RIFLES, PISTOLS SHOT GUNS

and they are acknowledged the world over as STANDARD. In Rifles our "FAVORITE" and "IDEAL" are very popular. For younger shooters our "STEVENS-MAYNARD, Jr." and "CRACK SHOT" are recommended. We have several styles of Pistols. Our Single-Barrel Shot Guns, in both hammer and hammerless patterns, are the most popular ones made.

Our Arms are carried by nearly all Dealers in Sporting Goods.

Send for our Catalog, it will interest you.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY
365 MAIN STREET
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR RIFLE



SUPERIOR IN QUALITY
FOR
SERVICE, HUNTING
AND
TARGET PRACTICE

AMMUNITION

REVOLVER



ITS MARK

U.S.

AND GUN



MANUFACTURED BY

UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE Co.

AGENCIES { 121 Worth Street, New York.
114-116 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

THE HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL, P.Q.