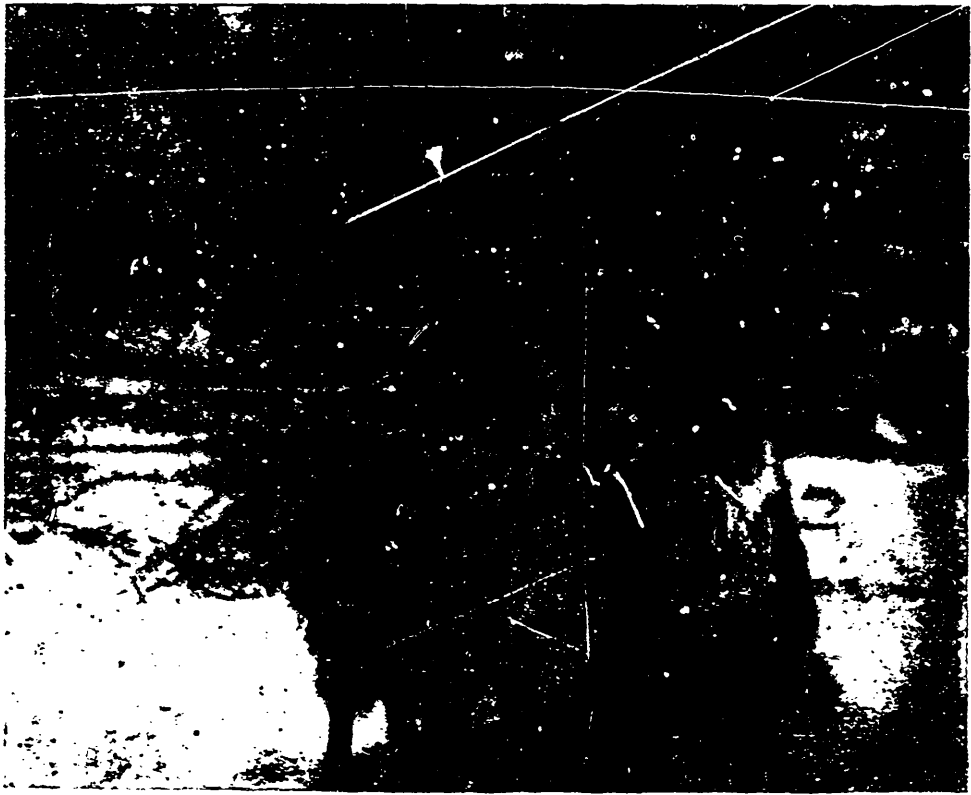


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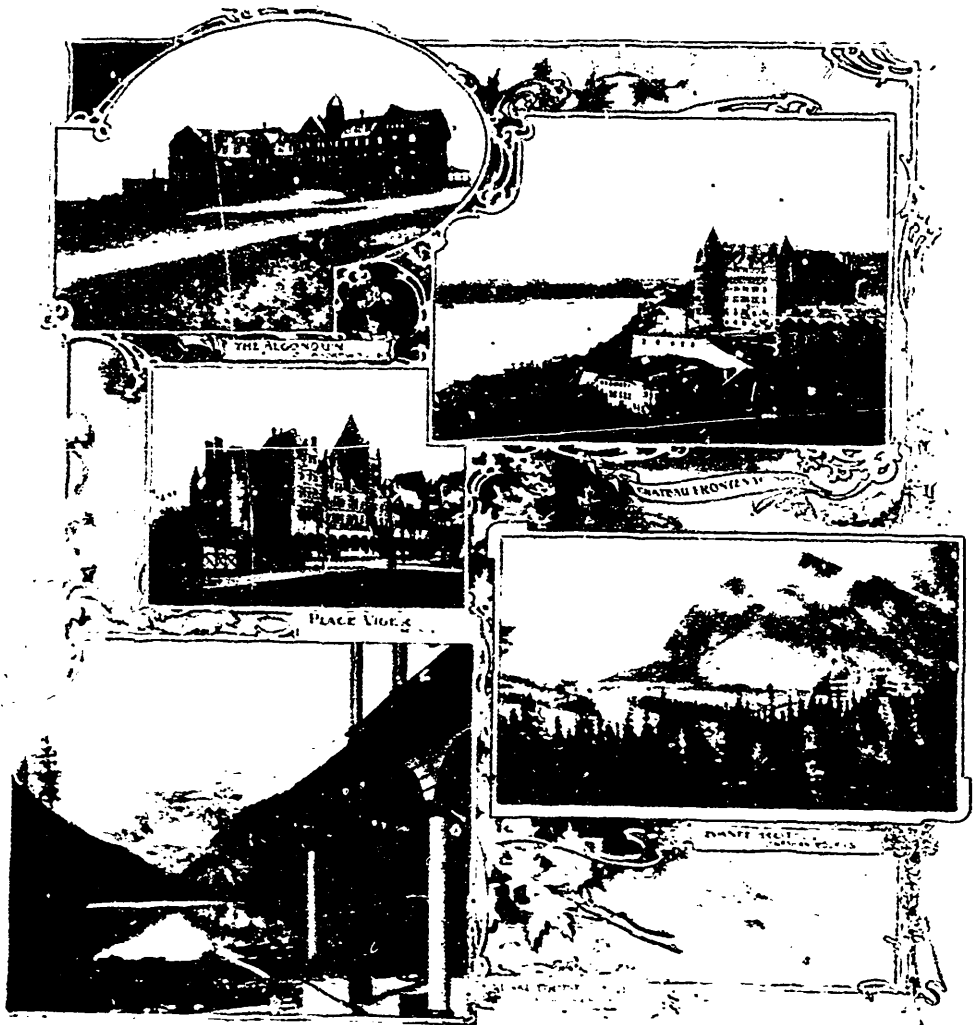


“Bear Dogs”

A MAGAZINE
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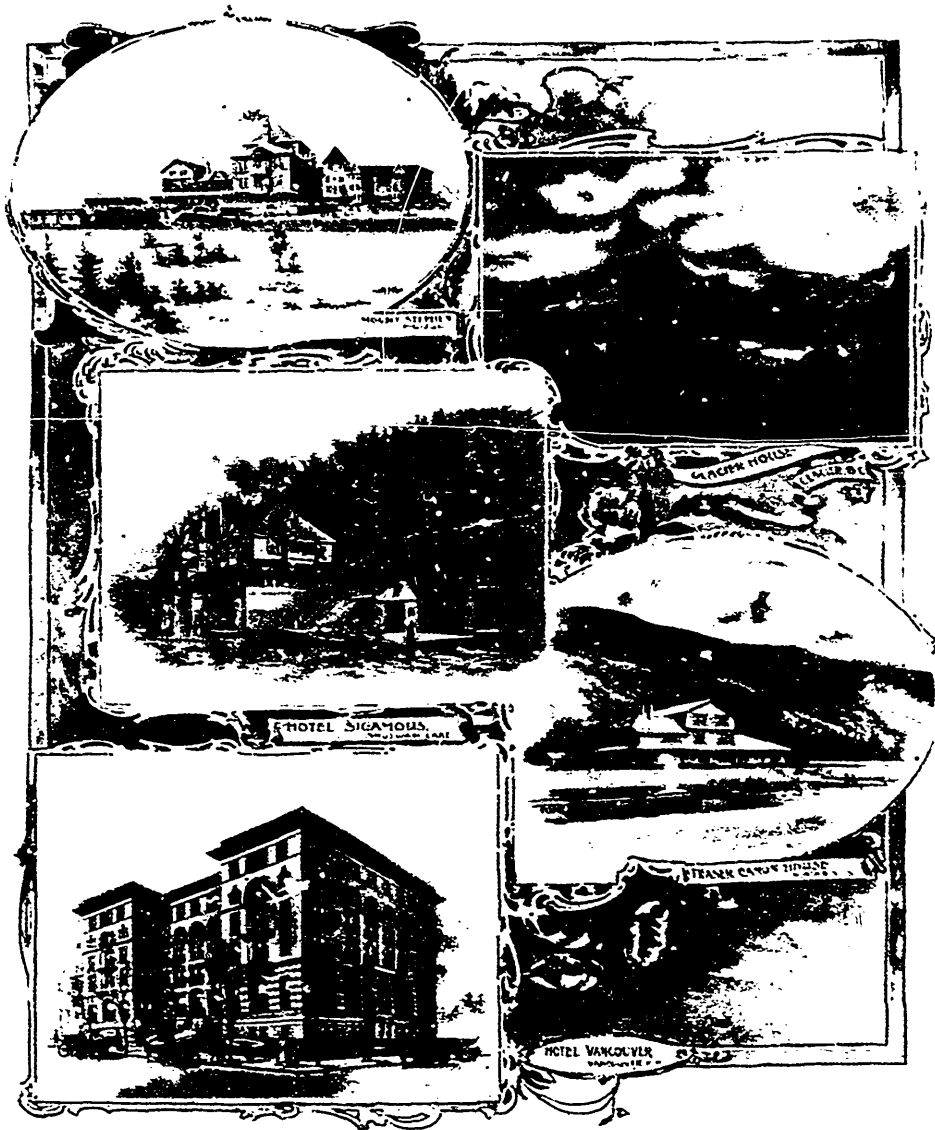


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A DAY'S SPORT.
Mr. John Fannin and party at Burrard Inlet, B.C.

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

VOL. V.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, JUNE, 1903

No. 1

New Waters.

BY L. O. A.

Dame Juliana Berners, Prioress of Sopswell Nunnery, wrote "A Treatysee of Fysshinge wyth an angle." It was published in England, A. D. 1496. In it she gives the names of "All flies wyth wyche ye shall angle to ye trought and grayllying."

Modern fly makers and fly anglers say that if Dame Juliana Berners were alive to-day she would be the most accomplished of our sportswomen. We offer in the following pages information that will afford ladies of our day an opportunity to rival the fair Prioress of Sopswell. We hope that in this, as in tennis and golf, they will show their superiority to men, and if their husbands have not learned the delights of angling they will exercise their divine right of discontent so successfully as to shame these unaccomplished men into acquiring some knowledge of the ancient art.

The hour and the opportunity are here. The day of the canoe and the camp, of the lake and the woods, of the fishing rod and the trolling spoon has come.

The place is in a country which has fortunately been overlooked, and yet there are four hundred square miles of it in one block. The fishing and shooting have improved here in the latter days. There is surface fishing, mid-water fishing and deep-water fishing. All these are protected by good laws pretty well carried out, and the fishing five years hence will be better than it is

to-day. Its inhabitants can truly say of this pretty hill country :

" Now the roads is good and hard
For our narrow buggy tires,
And the fish is swimmin' lazy
Waitin' for the liars,
And the cows is comin' home,
And the frogs sing in the pools,
And the prettiest girls is sittin'
On their three legged milkin' stools."

This description of Frank L. Stanton's is literally correct of very many places in the territory whereof we now speak ; for instance, about Peterboro, at Burketon, Havelock, Blairton, Tweed, Kaladar, Ardenale, Mountain Grove, Sharbot Lake and about Smith's Falls.

The Angler-Saxons and Angler-Americans who come here, and all anglers indeed, would need to be provided with tackle for bass and salmon trout, and for brook trout and land-locked salmon ; for I verily believe that all these will be found in this territory. My belief amounts to conviction about all but the last, and my faith even in the Ouananiche is good to strong. Before our next circular is published we will have certain and full information about this and other matters not fully dealt with now.

Let us suppose ourselves leaving Toronto, Ont., in quest of fishing grounds. On enquiry we would likely be told that there was brook-trout north-west of the city at the Forks of the Credit and at Dundalk, Flesherton.

Markdale and Chatsworth towards Owen Sound. We are glad to hear it, and we some day hope to visit these streams, but we have heard of a much larger district where we can get, as well as the speckled beauties, many other varieties of game fish.

There is fair trout fishing at Burketon, forty-six miles from Toronto, and we noticed a nice old mill-pond and a trout stream running from it close to the track all the way from Manvers to Cavanville. We were told that there was a very fair quantity of brook trout in this pond and that any one could fish in it. This would suit the average Toronto man.

We take the morning express at Toronto at 9.15 a.m. and reach Peterboro, seventy-six miles, at 11.35 a.m. This enables us to dine comfortably in Peterboro. From here we can go north by train to Lakefield, or fish up the Otonabee River to Lakefield, and there take a small boat or steamer for Clear Lake, Stoney Lake, Chenong and a string of lakes one hundred miles long. The Strickland Canoe Company's Manager at Lakefield, ten miles north of Peterboro, and others have boats. He has also a long experience in fishing and shooting north of Lakefield, of which he cheerfully gives the visitor the benefit. Peterboro, Lakefield and Rice Lake are points to which families can be brought for the entire summer with satisfaction to all concerned. There is quite an abundance of accommodation here. The Peterboro region is not however to my knowledge a good point for brook trout; bass, salmon-trout and maskinonge can be caught there in satisfactory quantities. It is headquarters for good canoe building concerns, of which there are three in Peterboro and two in Lakefield.

Havelock, 100 miles from Toronto, brings us to a much less fished section. Lakes Kosh (contraction for abogamog), Oak Lake and a long-looped chain of well-stocked sheets of water, now affording good fishing, will, under the new laws, remain good for all time. Here are summer homes for thousands, needing only the inexpensive summer camp or the Indian tepee, with the slight improvements needed by the white man. At present there are odd farm-houses that

will accommodate the sportsman for the night, but it is well to bring a tent and a canoe with one. It is likely altogether that the fisherman or sportsman coming in here will select a summer house. There are two good skiffs on Oak Lake. Bass, maskinonge, salmon trout are to be had in the larger lakes on the lower levels and brook trout on the generally smaller higher level lakes and their outlets. There are pretty good roads to drive to these lakes. The county of Hastings is famous for its roads, and Peterboro comes next. Havelock, all things considered, is an excellent jumping off place for the fisherman and deer hunter. There are a few moose as well in the back country.

Tweed is the junction point with the Bay of Quinte Ry., and is a good centre for fishing. The livery stables and horses are good and the roads excellent. Mr. Wm. Bushby, the shoemaker of Tweed, is an enthusiastic fisherman, and anyone securing him as guide, counsellor and friend will get fishing and entertainment together. If he cannot be secured himself, he will put any bona fide fisherman in the way of getting good guides and good fishing. Messrs. Wm. and John Keller, of Bridgewater, a village on the way to the back lakes, are great sportsmen, better hunters than fishermen perhaps, but they know of good speckled trout lakes and bass and salmon lakes.

I was told to see Mr. Clarke, jeweller at Tweed, who has done much fishing in the north country. I called on Mr. Clarke, whom I found to be very conservative in his fish stories. In fact, "his word is his bond" in Tweed, even about matters pertaining to fishing. I described to him the landlocked salmon, or Ouananiche, and asked him if he had come across any. "If I have not," he answered, "then I have come across something better." And when he described in detail the gamy nature of the salmon trout in some few of these northern lakes, I made up my mind that these fish were so like the landlocked salmon that I would make a fishing trip up there in the near future to ascertain.

"We have the gamiest salmon," he said, "that I have tackled in a long fisherman's life. Fish that will jump eight feet in the air and land right over

your canoe before they will let you land them." Take the time to see Mr. Clarke at Tweed.

Kaladar will soon be better known than it is. North of it are some of nature's masterpieces in the way of fishing lakes, hunting-grounds and scenic beauty. Here is Dr. Price's hotel on lovely Massenonga Lake. Near it are some excellent speckled trout lakes and not far from the hotel is Loon Lake, a grand lake, large and with water clear as crystal, in which local fishermen declare there are plenty of Ouananiche. We shall know of it ere this summer has joined the great majority.

There is no hotel at Kaladar. Take a day train to get there and wire the agent in advance and he will get you a team to take you to Dr. Price's hotel, or to any of the mountain lakes. The roads are good for a backwoods country.

Upon arrival at Sharbot Lake I found it to be infinitely the most picturesque of all the stations between Toronto and Montreal. Sharbot is the name of an Ojibway Indian who settled there years ago and who gave his name to the lake. Here the Kingston & Pembroke Ry. crosses the Canadian Pacific, giving splendid connections with Kingston and the Thousand Islands, Toronto, Brockville and Montreal. The clear, cold water in the lake is inhabited by growing colonies of black bass and salmon trout, with a few maskinonge and pike. There is a pretty good hotel, boats and guides. The writer saw fishing rods and reels and a good sprinkling of likely-looking fishermen upon his arrival at the hotel, and his heart warmed to the place and to them. It was in April—only salmon trout were in season—but he was quickly the happy possessor of a six-pounder.

"A small one for Sharbot," said my guide; but it made a good dinner for four. I had a clean bed, a clean, plain breakfast, a good cigar and a drink of good whisky—one only—three times a day. I am temperate and conservative in the use of whisky and want it good. The hotel charges are \$1.00 per day, but you can order extras and you pay a very reasonable figure for them.

How much we lose through ignorance. I have travelled one thousand miles

from Montreal to fish; I have sent friends past Sharbot Lake hundreds of miles for bass; I have been to Lake St. John for Ouananiche: I have been to Maine looking for rainbow trout, when there was as good a country as any of them within four hours of my front door. When the writer wants bass fishing, speckled trout, salmon trout and land-locked salmon, he will go to Sharbot Lake, Kaladar or Havelock. If he were a Torontonian, he should be satisfied with the Burketon or Peterboro country. Bostonians, New Yorkers, Buffalonians, Torontonians and Montrealers, the residents of the Thousand Islands and the summer inhabitants of the shores of Lake Ontario have herein a distinct call to Sharbot Lake, and its many companion lakes northward. The genial landlord of the Sharbot Lake Hotel will supply boats and horses, and good guides are to be had. All fruits and vegetables are to be obtained.

The writer thinks that the only tent to live in is the Indian tepee; with that to sleep in and the hotel to go to for a change of diet as often as one feels inclined, the locally unhappy would deserve no sympathy. In a tepee one so much enjoys sitting round the small fire in the middle of the lodge at night that an odd rainy day is no great punishment.

For leisure moments there are some enjoyable studies in human nature at Sharbot Lake. One genial old gentleman of seventy-nine years of age is always the first camper at Sharbot Lake. He lives with his wife on a small island in a comfortable camp. He has poultry and a good garden, and, of course, fish galore. He also has a little brown jug which is brought out for visitors. He is a splendid example of the good effects of temperance. He says he drank nothing until he was about forty, and has used good whisky ever since. He has been Alderman of one of the Canadian cities for thirty-eight years. Mayor twice, and member of Parliament once, at least. His many summers on his little island have, he says, added ten years to his life. "Go ye and do likewise." I am proud to know so sensible a man and brother fisherman, and hope to exchange many visits with him in the

future. The old moral is learned again from a visit to him: "A man is a fool if he drink before forty, and he is a fool if he does not drink temperately after."

Via Smith Falls one reaches the

Rideau waters. There we have very good bass fishing and conveniences of all kinds. From here we can reach the Gatineau fishing district and the Ottawa Valley.



New Brunswick Rivers.

BY G. U. HAY, D.SC., ST. JOHN, N.B.

The rivers of Northern New Brunswick present a most inviting field for the angler, and I can imagine no place more congenial for the canoeman and general lover of the woods than the Restigouche, the Nepisiguit and the Tobique. The very names arouse eager longings and are suggestive of a woodsman's paradise. The weary dweller in far-off cities, as he hears these potent names, sniffs the breath of the forest and has day dreams of the exciting chase of the antlered moose and caribou, through woodland stretches of lordly pine and spruce, or the struggles with gamy salmon and trout in deep pools at the foot of cataracts and rapids. He may spend days lazily paddling with the current, at intervals rushing down the incline of strong waters or alternately climbing up the foaming waves of rapids, or making weary portages round cataracts or through the forests that separate the source of one river from another. At night he may be gently lulled to refreshing slumber by the sough of the winds through the trees or the distant murmur of rushing waters, music ever dear to the woodsman's ears. As his canoe glides over the swift pebbly stretches of the Restigouche, or through the rock strewn rapids of the Nepisiguit, or among the many devious windings of the Tobique and Serpentine, he will say:—"Were there ever woodland rivers like these!"

No country of the world, perhaps, presents a greater variety and beauty of river scenery than New Brunswick. From the tidal streams of Westmoreland and Albert rushing in from the Bay of

Fundy with impetuous haste to cover up muddy flats, on past the stretches of the Lower St. John and the Kennebecasis, winding smoothly among green fields and meadows we come farther north to the Miramichi, Nepisiguit, Tobique, Restigouche, leaping down from their mountain homes and running races with each other to the sea. Every river and stream has numberless tributaries, cradled among forests of pine and spruce and maple, rushing down the mountain sides, resting occasionally in quiet lakes, and gathering strength and volume from other tributaries as they sweep onward to the sea. These streams form a network over the whole province,—the delight of the sportsman now as they were in the long ago of his brother the dusky savage.

Let me describe a canoe trip made recently with my friend, Dr. W. F. Ganong, up the Nepisiguit and down the Tobique—across the northern part of the province from the Bay Chaleur to the River St. John. The course of a canoe trip on these waters is usually the reverse of the one we took, that is, up the Tobique from Andover, and down the Nepisiguit to Bathurst. There is a good reason for this. The Nepisiguit is the more difficult river to ascend, having a rise of one thousand feet from Bathurst harbor to Big Nepisiguit Lake at its source, a length of about eighty miles; while the Tobique, from the St. John River to Lake Victor, the source of the Little Tobique, rises a little over six hundred feet in a course of ninety-five miles.

We started from Bathurst the second week in August, with a birch canoe, camping outfit and a four weeks' supply of provisions, and were carried by team to Grand Falls, twenty-one miles up the river. A few miles beyond Bathurst we left the last settlement and soon the last house. Our course stretched through a wilderness, which for over one hundred miles contained no sign of a human habitation except a fishing lodge at Grand Falls. The lower Nepisiguit is very rough, and well deserves its name (*win-peg-y-a-zwik*, angry waters). Everywhere the scenery is strikingly wild and picturesque, and the river tossed into foam by numerous rapids and small cataracts or whirling round huge granite boulders which lie scattered everywhere in the bed of the stream. The occasional glimpses obtained of the river as we lumbered along over the rough wagon road gave it a great fascination compared with the dreary stretches of burnt lands that lay at intervals along the road.

The Pabineau Falls, about twelve miles from Bathurst, is a wild and beautiful spot, the river tumbling and breaking over a granite ledge into a deep chasm beneath—a choice spot for salmon fishers. The Grand Falls, eight miles further on, is a series of three pitches, the first being a descent of about fifty feet. After these plunges the dark waters pour swiftly through a narrow gorge, three-fourths of a mile in length, with perpendicular walls of rock on each side. So narrow is the space between these opposing walls of rock that in times of freshet the falls are obliterated and the gorge becomes one long rapid of seething, tumultuous waters. In the deep recesses of this gorge the salmon may be seen at times, tier on tier, in the waters, being unable to get above the cataract.

From Grand Falls to Indian Falls, thirty miles farther up, the river is very rough, and we had hired two guides to take us over this part. We began the ascent in a large dug-out, in which we stowed ourselves and our baggage, with the bark canoe towed alongside. A horse was attached to the dug-out, with the driver on his back. The other guide stood in the bow of this uncouth-looking barge, with a long pole in his hand to

fend off the vessels from the rocks. By such conveyance as this it is possible to carry a large party and their baggage up stream. As many as five or six dug-outs, with canoes in tow, may be placed side by side, and one horse with skilful guiding to avoid shoals and rocks may pull the whole fleet up stream except where rapids and cataracts intervene. But it is a very slow and prosaic—ever miserable way to get up a stream.

The monotony of our voyage by the novel (to us) "horse and dug-out team" was destined to be rudely interrupted, and the interruption came about in this wise. After we had gone about four or five miles we came to the "Narrows," a gorge with walls of nearly precipitous rock and dangerous water. Most of the baggage had to be portaged, and the remainder was entrusted to the guides who undertook to pole the dug-out up through the rapids, resulting in an upset and total wreck of the vessel. Our supplies went to the bottom or floated down stream. Hurrying to the spot in our bark canoe we recued ham, butter, pork, fishing tackle, etc. But there were some things dear to our hearts that the greedy waters would not yield up, and these were baked beans and our aluminum outfit, containing cooking utensils and dishes.

Guides are a necessity. They are also an encumbrance if not of the right kind. We decided to dispense with ours. The generous sportsman (Mr. D. Honeywell, of Boston) at the fishing lodge below Grand Falls, on being appealed to, improvised for us cooking utensils, supplementing them with various luxuries. Meantime our aluminum outfit had been recovered from a pool in the river. Left to our own resources, we pictured the delights of making our way unaided through the wilderness ahead of us, taking our own time and examining whatever we chose,—a free life, indeed, with a prospect of abundant ingenuity and exercise in overcoming the obstacles that lay strewn in our pathway.

Three days after we pitched our tent at Indian Falls, fifty miles from Bathurst, having poled our own canoe through twenty miles of very bad water. But we rejoiced in the prospect

of a Sunday's rest in one of the wildest and most picturesque spots on the river, and the opportunity to review the events of the past week, estimate our resources of strength and provisions, and form plans to reach the second haven of rest—the Nepisiguit lakes, thirty miles beyond Indian Falls. We had devoted ourselves almost exclusively during the past three days to the task of getting our canoe up through the rapids and over rocks that strewed our pathway, "thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa." The hills on each side of the river became higher and gradually drew nearer the banks as we ascended, occasionally forming overhanging precipices. Cool springs and rivulets of ice-cold water were always refreshingly near us. Everywhere along the banks thickets of shrubbery, among which were clematis and Joe Pye-Weed, formed a tangle of vegetation delightful to look upon.

What a charm there was about that camping ground at Indian Falls, with the pale light of the full moon coming to us over the dark hills of spruce and pine beyond our tent! There was no sound except the rushing of waters, which was continually in our ears. A spirit of contentment was in the air. We had paid off our guides three days before in good Canadian currency, and then transferred our wallets to the *Ultima Thule* of our baggage, the scrap-bag, that contained pain-killer, ointments, lint-bags, sticking-plaster, and the thousand nameless articles provided for our comfort and safety by those who rule our destinies and our households. But just think of being in a world where you don't need a pocket-book for at least three weeks! Where no newspapers are within fifty miles, where you are not engaged, in spare moments, in reading the thoughts and views of other men, but where some original thoughts—if you happen to have any—may come out and air themselves; where the native animals of the forest, the flowers, and the stars by night come out to teach us as they taught men in the infancy of the world.

It is good to break off this habit of being always busy,—to forget the worries and annoyances of life once in a while, to

nestle closer up to Mother Nature and learn of her how to work slowly and contentedly, and yet more effectively. The world can wag along tolerably well without any of us for a few weeks every year, and will not go entirely astray if we sever complete connection for a while with telegraph and daily newspaper. At the end of four weeks we found the Boer war was not any nearer an end, and the Chinese question which had threatened to set the world in an uproar was as much muddled as ever; and further—which comforts us not a little—the financial world had not suffered any serious embarrassment from the amounts that lay in our pocketbooks withdrawn from circulation.

On the twelfth day of our journey we reached the first Nepisiguit lake, seventy-seven miles from Bathurst, and pitched camp Number Ten on a piece of low ground at the source of the river. Since leaving our guides we had made an average of six and a-half miles each day. Next morning we started bright and early to explore the Nepisiguit lakes, four in number, and connected by short thoroughfares. Nature smiled on us, for never was there a clearer or brighter morning. We enjoyed to the full the rare luxury of sitting down and paddling our canoe. That was a red letter day in our calendar. Moose were frequently in sight, three plants new to the province were found, and we discovered a stream flowing into Big Nepisiguit Lake not laid down on the maps. In a harbour at the west end of this beautiful lake we found a well-worn camping-ground. Here we pitched our tent, and that night and the next day (Sunday) we called up in imagination, and made them pass before us, that motley host of warriors, hunters and guides that for generations had ascended the Tobique crossed the portage, and passed down the Nepisiguit.

On Monday we "carried" across the portage, nearly three miles, to the Tobique lakes, and on Tuesday climbed Sagamook Mountain, which rises more than two thousand feet on the south side of Victor Lake. From the top of this a fine view can be obtained of the whole of Northern New Brunswick, while far off to the west rises Mt. Katahdin in Maine. The scenery of this part of the province

is strikingly wild and picturesque. The two lakes which give rise to the Little Tobique are irregular in outline, with rounded points and deep coves and with virgin forests on all sides, the abode of moose, deer and caribou. This is the place which the New Brunswick government has in view to lay off a great natural park and game preserve, and no

more suitable place could be chosen for that purpose.

We reached Andover a week later, after a pleasant and safe run of nearly one hundred miles down the Tobique, through rapids and quiet stretches of river, rendered the more enjoyable from our toilsome ascent of the Népisiguit.



Kootenay.*

BY E. K. BEESTON.

How little is known of this beautiful country, with its magnificent mountain ranges, its peaceful valleys, rapid rivers and placid lakes, with its variety of sport, its unrivalled accommodation for travellers and hunters, its vast mineral resources, and its wealth of beautiful scenery and invigorating climate!

Lying in the centre of the "Sea of Mountains" of British Columbia, Kootenay may be briefly described as the district watered by the streams that fall into the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. Rising in the western foothills of the Rocky Mountains these rivers pass one another in the north-eastern part of the district—the Columbia on its journey northward and the Kootenay southward bound, only after their long wanderings to meet again in the south-western part of the district, where, joining together at the foot of Arrow Lake, their mingled waters flow onward for a thousand miles, until at last they fall into the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia having gone some 200 miles to the north, has cleft its way through the mountains and changed to a southern course, while the Kootenay, which passed by it has flowed through the States of Montana and Idaho, diverting again northward to join its sister stream. These important rivers with their tributaries almost encircle the district of Kootenay.

But a few short years ago this vast

region was almost unknown, except to the hunter, the trapper and the Indian. Exploration was difficult and though the excitement of placer mining in British Columbia attracted some passing attention in the early sixties, it was not until the completion of the great highways of travel, the transcontinental railroads, that its wealth and beauty began even partially to be known and easily accessible.

Nelson, its chief city, little more than a decade ago was to be reached from the Canadian Pacific Railway only from Revelstoke, on the Columbia River. A wearisome journey by small steamer along the Arrow Lakes, which may be more fully described as the widened Columbia River, brought one to the mouth of the Kootenay River, whence on foot, or, if he were fortunate enough, on the back of a cayuse, he travelled over the thirty miles along its rough bank. That rushing stream, with foam-covered torrents dashing over precipitous rocks, its whirlpools and clouds of spray, its pools suggestive of trout, was grand and beautiful then, as for millions of ages it has been; but to the wearied traveller it offered few attractions, and he was only to reach his goal and start in the race for wealth, that as everywhere induces men to go into a new and unexplored country.

His plank bed, his coarse food, his

* From the advance sheets of a guide, issued by the Kootenay Association.

hotel accommodation, often the "wide canopy of heaven," had not given him the desire to linger and enjoy the scenery, nor was he tempted to stop, even for the sake of sport, except as a chance to obtain a delicious change from the limited bill of fare of bacon and beans.

From the south the only way formerly to reach the Nelson country was from Spokane to Northport or Bonner's Ferry. There was a small steamer plying on Kootenay Lake, which brought one again to the mouth of the Kootenay River, whence one travelled as already described on horseback or on foot, as means or opportunity afforded.

The traveller from the East comes to Dunmore Junction, near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River, and then journeys over the Crow's Nest Branch as far as Kootenay Landing. From this point a line of magnificently equipped steamers run along Kootenay Lake and down the Kootenay River to Nelson—a charming and delightful break in the monotony of a long railway journey.

Coming from the long stretches of the "illimitable boundless prairie" the tourist finds relief in the contemplation of the varied scenery of the foothills of the Rockies, and the grand but easy passes through the mountains. Glimpses of mountain streams and forest glades give to the sportsman enjoyable contemplation of sport with Fin and Fur and Feather.

Revelstoke is the point of departure from the main line for the traveller from the West, who intends to visit the Kootenays. Here the steamers of the railroad company are joined for the trip down the Columbia River to Robson. What can be imagined as wanting in wonder and in beauty and in personal comfort on this romantic journey through the Swiss-like scenery of the Arrow Lakes. On either side of the lake are snow-capped mountains with forests of pine and fir and spruce reaching down to the water's edge, with here and there a cascade flashing amidst the dark green surroundings, grey precipices and shores of silver sands. What a marvellous picture of sweet serenity!

The hunter, if he wanders back amongst these same forests and hills,

may find reward for his toil in the deer and mountain goat and bear that are here to be found.

Throughout the whole of this large district, the paradise of the fisherman, the sportsman, the hunter of big game, the artist and the tourist in search of beautiful scenery and refreshing climate, will be found hospitality and comfort. It is a wild and rugged region, and little hunted except near the towns and mining camps. The man who has time and muscle at his command can find large game of every kind in season. The enthusiastic fisherman can get in every brook and mountain-hemmed lake, sport that can nowhere be surpassed. The artist and lover of scenery can see amidst the mighty upheavals of Nature that have formed the mountain ranges, charms of beauty, form and color that will entrance and mystify. The mountain climber looking for new peaks to conquer, may here find them innumerable and of difficulty more than sufficient to satisfy the most adventurous.

Boating and fishing are the most pleasant of Nelson's many advantages, and many are the gas and steam launches, boats and canoes, owned by the citizens and for hire.

It is almost impossible to say too much in favor of the fishing near Nelson, which extends for 20 miles east and west on the Kootenay River, and into the numerous smaller streams falling into it. The rainbow trout in the Kootenay River are said not to be surpassed in game qualities, and fishing with delicate tackle and small flies gives the sportsman all the excitement he requires.

A few hours by boat or rail from Nelson brings the hunter to the game he is wanting, whether big game, fur or feather.

At Procter, about 20 miles east of Nelson, at the outlet of Kootenay Lake into the west arm, or Kootenay River, is a good hotel, where excellent accommodation is afforded for sportsmen. Some of the best fishing of the district is to be found here, and there is good shooting within easy reach, and house boats, launches, row-boats and guides can be obtained.

Excellent trout fishing can be obtained in the immediate neighborhood o



CANONING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

This scene represents a reach on a famous salmon river.



WHERE THE WATERS ROAR.
Grand Falls of the Nepisiguit—a New Brunswick Salmon River.



A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.
Mouth of the Tulaish River, Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island.

Sandon, and the adjacent mountains abound with grouse, while larger game is also to be found, bear being plentiful within a few miles of the town.

Ymir is a young and thriving mining camp, charmingly situated on the banks of the Salmon River, at the foot of the great mineral mountain from which it takes its name. He who would enjoy attractions, other than those to be found in the well beaten track of ordinary travel, will find in this district much of interest. The lovers of the rod and gun will here find ample opportunity to test their prowess. Among big game, bear, caribou and deer are always in evidence at the proper season, within a reasonable distance from the ordinary haunts of civilization. Short and pleasant trips from Ymir afford splendid trout fishing, a couple of hundred speckled trout being no exceptional catch for a single day's sport. The kodak will be found useful, as many are the enticing views that can be taken.

And what shall we say with regard to New Denver, that beauty spot on the most beautiful lake in North America, Slocan Lake, 28 miles long, two to three miles wide, and from 900 to 2000 ft. deep.

Switzerland has its Lucerne, to which thousands flock, but its scenery is mild, so travellers say, compared with that of New Denver. Here majestic mountains lift their snow capped peaks thousands of feet heavenward, rising in some in-

stances abruptly from the water's edge and in others being lapped by rolling hills, in the heavy timber on which can be found wild game of every description. From here can be viewed the grandest sunsets that can be conceived of, and the lake and mountain scenery form one grand panorama.

In a few hours one can be taken to mountain streams alive with speckled beauties, and steam and naphtha launches will convey one to the most charming grounds that can be imagined. Pack horses will convey your camp outfit to the mountain fastnesses, where deer, caribou, black and grizzly bear are found, and a half-day's climb will take you to the summit of Glacier Mountain, where you can examine the great glacier field of ice and enjoy on the lake the most exciting of troll fishing.

The Slocan River runs through a valley, averaging two miles wide, for about 30 miles before joining the Kootenay. It is a typical trout stream, and with the lake and numerous mountain streams, gives all the sport the fisherman can require. The valley is well stocked with willow grouse, and the first range of hills is the home of the blue grouse. Here, too, deer, both black and white tail, range thickly. In the lower mountains are numbers of black bear, and in the higher ranges the grizzly. Mountain goat are still common within a few miles of the town.



The Census statistics for Manitoba show that in 1901 there were 8,843,347 acres occupied as farm lands out of a total land area of 41,169,098 acres. Of the area so occupied 258,729 acres are in forest and 4,848,042 acres are unimproved. There were 1808 forest plantations and 2,413,012 trees had been planted. Of these 68,668 were on holdings under five acres in area.

In the North-West Territories, i. e., the Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, out of a total land area of 187,932,617 acres only 6,569,064 acres

are occupied as farm lands. Of the latter mentioned area 119,350 acres are forest, there were 270 forest plantations and there were 478,427 trees planted. Of these 20,249 were on holdings under five acres in extent.

In British Columbia, with an area of 236,922,177 acres, 1,497,382 acres are occupied as farm lands, 391,096 of which are in forest. There were 471 forest plantations and 42,832 trees were planted, 18,038 being on holdings of less than five acres in extent.

The Rifle.

BY J. F. BOWEN.

(Concluded from the April issue)

The Hon. T. F. Freemantle gives some very pertinent advice upon the subject of smokeless powders, and I consider the following extracts from his writings are well worth the attention of every rifleman :

"But the days of black powder are surely numbered. Slowly, but with a relentless certainty, the so-called 'smokeless' powders are invading the ground in which for so many years it held undisputed supremacy. Schultze, and E. C., and their newer rivals, all sharing the great advantage of substituting for a heavy cloud of smoke a thin vapour, and giving less kick and less dirt and fouling, now almost monopolize both game and trap shooting with the shot gun. For the new type of small-calibre military and sporting rifle, of which the Lee-Metford is in this country the best known example, black powder is for several reasons distinctly unsuitable. There has now been produced quite a crop of powders for arms of this class, of which it may be said that most have some good points, although none of them can be pronounced perfect in every respect. A successful invader very rarely fails to push his advantages to the uttermost, and there is good reason to think that the new explosives will eventually monopolize the pistol and the sporting rifle, as well as the shot gun, the military rifle, and the cannon. It may, however, be some time yet before black powder is entirely beaten out of these departments at home, while it certainly has advantages or simplicity—as in its capacity for ignition by the spark of a flint—which will long ensure its use in remote and uncivilized countries.

"All powders, and not least those due to the inventiveness of the last few years, are susceptible, as regards the violence of their explosive force, to the variations of the temperature at which they are when fired. The force developed by a given weight of explosive is greater with

a high than with a low thermometer. But it would only be in very exceptional circumstances that this effect would be great enough to be material at sporting distances.

"We may conclude the present chapter with a word of advice as to the preservation of small-arms. The interior surface of a rifle barrel when it comes from the maker should be—and usually is—in perfect order, the grooving smooth, and yet not brutally scrubbed away with emery to give it a polish, a process which leaves the surface uneven and wavy, instead of 'true.' If the shooting qualities of the weapon are to remain unimpaired, the perfection of the surface must never be allowed to deteriorate. Scrupulous care in cleaning it and in never leaving it dirty a moment longer than necessary, is essential. If the grooving be deep and have sharp edges, the difficulty of thoroughly cleansing every atom of the bore from the fouling, which loves to lurk in any corner it can find, is much increased. This anyone can testify to who has had to clean both a Martini-Henry and a Metford rifle of similar bore ; the latter needs infinitely the less labour of the two. Nothing but fine, soft tow, flannel, or swansdown calico should be used. The cleaning rod should be, where the size of the bore allows it, of wood, and in any case it should be straight, so as not to rub against the sides of the bore. It should also be wiped before being used, to make sure that there is no grit upon it. The barrel should be cleaned from the breech end, as a comparatively small amount of wear from the friction of the rod at the muzzle end will seriously impair its accuracy. Special attention should be given to cleaning the chamber. The writer prefers generally, and more especially with black powder, to wash out the fouling by passing two or three times through the barrel a wad of tow, or a small square of some soft fabric,

soaked in water or a strong solution of soda in water, and then wrung out. The barrel is then dried out thoroughly with fresh tow or flannel, which must be scrupulously dry, and next, when all traces of damp are entirely gone, oiled with vaseline or good Rangoon oil, the former for preference if it is to remain for some time unused. Cheap vegetable oils, such as salad oil and the cotton oil commonly sold as olive oil, usually contain a proportion of water, and have a fatal tendency to become rancid. In keeping either guns or rifles, as in other things, prevention is better than cure. It is not difficult to preserve the polish of the barrel if the owner is blessed with anything of a conscience in such matters; but if its surface be once dimmed by the slightest deposit of rust, the plague grows and grows, and unless prompt and drastic measures are taken by competent hands, the dreaded incurable "honeycombing" soon appears unmistakably, and all real accuracy is gone. A single cleaning, especially after a wetting, cannot be relied on for more than a temporary effect, and too often that cleaning is delayed, and the weapon laid by dirty in the gunroom till the morning; also some keepers make a point of slurring over the cleaning, and doing it with as little trouble as possible. The rifle, then—and indeed these remarks apply equally to shot guns—should be cleaned at once after use; and, if not to be used again the next day, should be wiped out and oiled afresh before twenty-four hours have elapsed. If it is to be put away for any time it is well to repeat this process after about a week. If kept in a dry cupboard little attention will now be required beyond an occasional wiping-out every few weeks *ex abundanti cautela*. There is nothing to be gained by plugging the muzzle and breech, as some do, to keep the air out; but it should be remembered that both damp and a free circulation of air carrying dust are great promoters of rust. With proper care there should be no difficulty in keeping a barrel as good as new for many years. It has been the writer's experience that the tendency to rust, which is thought to depend partly upon the residuum from the fulminate of the cap, is much greater with black powder

than with some of the smokeless powders, like Schultze; used in the 'scatter-gun,' which apparently leave a neutral deposit. On the other hand, the fouling of some of the smokeless powders now used in rifles, while it is in some cases very difficult indeed to remove it thoroughly, also seems to attack the metal rapidly, and to have a very deplorable tendency to set up rust. With these, accordingly, very special care is required, and very prompt attention. The writer has known a considerable number of cases in which small-bore barrels of the modern military type have been rendered quite useless from rust after an amount of cleaning which would with black powder have been very sufficient.

"There is one undeniable benefit attending upon the use of new powders. Their weight and bulk being smaller than that of black powder, gives an important advantage (for example) in the storage and handling of cannon charges. And this advantage extends in its degree to smaller weapons. Whatever allows of a reduction in the weight and bulk of the ammunition carried by the soldier or the sportsmen is to be welcomed. It is well known that there are only 31 grs. of cordite in the .303 cartridges, while that of the Martini-Henry contains 85 grs. of black powder. Yet the propulsive power of the latter is no greater than that of the former. True, the whole amount of the weight of the powder is small; but the same cannot be said in comparing the bulk of the cartridges.

"We seem here to have clear indication of a change which appears as if it were inevitable in the near future. Why should we carry about ammunition unnecessarily bulky for sporting purposes? By the use of concentrated powders, of which ballistite and cannonite are an example, we can diminish considerably the length of the cartridge for either the rifle or the shot gun, without in any way diminishing the efficiency of the charge. It would certainly be an advantage to reduce the length of a 12-bore cartridge by half an inch; loading and extraction would be easier, and a material saving effected in the space occupied by ammunition. Why should we have to fill up (as is now done for such powders) the

superfluous room in the base of the cartridge, when we might simply abolish it? And why should we have long and bulky bottle-shaped express cartridges, if we can shorten their length considerably and have no thicker a body to the cartridge than the size of the bullet makes necessary? Then there have been a number of accidents to guns and rifles in the last few years from the charge of concentrated powder being loaded by measure as if it had been black powder. Any change which would make this impossible, by reducing the capacity of the cartridge, would make a great addition to the sportsman's safety.

"The smokeless explosives of the present day (they will probably always continue to be called powders, although for many of them this name, in its liberal meaning, is entirely out of place) may be divided into two classes, in accordance with their composition. First, we will put the class containing both nitrated cotton or other fibre, and nitro-glycerine, of which cordite is, in this country, the best known example; and second, those whose basis is nitro-cotton or fibre, but which contain no nitro-glycerine. Both explosives just mentioned are among the most violent known. Glycerine, when treated with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids (and it may very easily explode in the process), becomes nitro-glycerine, a substance liable to explode on concussion, or, if frozen, almost at a touch. It has been a favourite compound of Fenian extremists, Nihilists and Anarchists, and is the basis of blasting gelatine and dynamite. Gun-cotton is finely-shredded cotton fibre treated on the same principle with nitric and sulphuric acids, and is the explosive used by the Royal Engineers. It would hardly have been supposed that an intimate mixture of nitro-glycerine with very finely divided gun-cotton would have produced anything but a very violent explosive. Yet quite the contrary was found to be the case by Nobel, and by Maxim, and the Service explosive—cordite—is merely an adaptation of this discovery. It consists of 58 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, 37 per cent. of gun-cotton, and 5 per cent. of a mineral jelly, vaseline. This explosive, while it is said to have great stability, and to be proof against

changes of temperature and the lapse of time, certainly is of a very mild nature when not ignited by fulminate. The form in which it is made is that of cords, of diameters to suit the weapons for which it is intended, varying from large ropes of perhaps three inches in diameter for the biggest guns, to fine strings like thin catgut for the Lee-Metford. There are sixty strings of cordite, each about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, lying lengthwise in every Lee-Metford cartridge, and if one of these be taken in the fingers, and a light applied to its end, it will burn quite gradually, and may even be blown out. In 1890 experiments were officially made to determine the liability of cordite to explode when in bulk. The account of the trials, given in the report of 1890 of H. M. Inspectors of Explosives, is curious and instructive. Four separate times was the experiment made of letting off 100 lbs. of cordite fastened in a large and strong wooden box. 'Coarse' cordite, 3 inches in diameter, was first tried, and it was found that a tube and small priming charge of gun-cotton would not ignite it. When lit by means of a small priming charge of fine cordite (.05 inch in diameter), the whole mass burst immediately into flame, and burned with great rapidity and brilliancy for about three seconds. On a repetition of the experiment it burned similarly for about seven and a-half seconds. But the box was in neither case broken up; only the lid was forced off. Then was tried a similar experiment with 100 lbs., first of coarse, and then of fine cordite, ignited by the box in which it was placed being surrounded by wood and shavings, which were set on fire. The coarse cordite ignited in fifteen minutes, and the fine in half that time; the former blazed for four or five seconds, and the latter went off with a sort of mild explosion, but only forced off one side of the box. Then six boxes, containing 100 lbs. of coarse cordite each, were placed together, five on end, and one on the top. The cordite in the centre box of the lower ones was set fire to, and burned for about five seconds; but it did not throw off the top box, and no other box caught fire.

"Next, the five uninjured boxes were put in a heap and a bonfire lit around them; after a quarter of an hour one

caught fire and blazed, and the others followed suit at intervals of a few seconds. A very similar result attended a final experiment on the same lines with six boxes of 75 lbs. each. The cordite in each box ignited quite independently, and merely burned without explosion.

"These results are interesting as showing the sluggish nature of the compound formed by the union of two very violent explosives. It is perfectly well known to ammunition makers that the ordinary cap used for black powder is too quick to ignite cordite at all; and, indeed, some of the other smokeless powders seem to be equally slow. It is obvious, then, that cordite is not nearly so dangerous an explosive to deal with in bulk as ordinary gunpowder, although it is beyond doubt that in the factories its constituents, nitro-glycerine and gun-cotton, may, before they have been combined, continue to be occasionally a source of dangerous and deplorable explosions. There are other nitro-powders of very similar composition to cordite; Nobel's ballastite, used by Italy for small-arm ammunition, is almost identical with it, while Mr. Maxim's powder, and the Leonard and Peyton powders made in America, also contain nitro-glycerine.

"The power of endurance shown by any explosive is a most important point when any question arises of its adoption for the British naval or military service, and equally so from the point of view of the British sportsmen. The most rigorous cold of Canada, and long hours of exposure to an Indian sun, must leave it practically unaffected, while the presence or absence of moisture must be almost immaterial to its behaviour. For cordite it is claimed that it has emerged triumphant from exhaustive official trials under many conditions, and that its stability is entirely to be relied on. How far it may be superior in these respects to other powders, and especially to those containing no nitro-glycerine, we have no official information. The American

trials would seem to point to a slight superiority in the stability of the nitro-glycerine powders. It is, however, noteworthy, that the majority of the European nations seem to be quite satisfied with the nitro-cotton powders which they have adopted, although it must be allowed that their requirements are, from the nature of the case, by no means so difficult to satisfy as those of the Empire on which the sun never sets.

"There remains one defect of the powders containing nitro-glycerine which it is most desirable to avoid. Erosion of the surface of the bore seems to be, in a greater or less degree, the inevitable concomitant of all smokeless powder in the small-calibre rifles; but cordite, and no doubt also the other powders which contain nitro-glycerine, are many times more destructive in this respect than the nitro-cellulose powders. It would seem that the heat which they develop in combustion is so enormous as positively to melt the surface of the steel, and to vaporize a minute portion of it at every shot. Certain it is that a very few score rounds of cordite leave unmistakable signs of damage in the .303 Metford barrel, and that a few hundreds will so injure it that it can no longer be depended on when real accuracy is required. This is a serious drawback, and one which seems extremely difficult to overcome. It can hardly fail, too, to have one lamentable effect—that of tending to put a limit upon the number of rounds which the soldier or volunteer can be allowed to fire in practice in the course of the year, and so to reduce both the interest taken in marksmanship and the standard of skill—a deplorable prospect, and one which it is hoped will never be realized."

I regret that lack of space prevents my giving additional extracts from Mr. Freemantle's book, but no doubt those sufficiently interested will procure a copy of his "Notes on the Rifle," from the publishers, Vinton & Co., Ltd., 9 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.



Kensington Point.

BY HELEN M. MERRILL.

With the Lake of the Woods at the western extremity, the Lake of the Thousand Islands in the east, the islands of Lake Nipissing, French River, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and Lake Superior along the frontier, and those of Lakes Timiskaming and Timagaming inland, the Province of Ontario offers no limited choice in the line of island summer resorts. Among those now attracting a goodly number of tourists from all points on the continent are the Desbarats islands, which are situated off the north shore of Lake Huron, twenty-eight miles east of Sault Ste. Marie.

It was late on a summer afternoon when we arrived by train at the little station of Desbarats, and collected our baggage barely in time to hail the mail-carrier whose river-boat was the only immediate means of transportation to our destination: Kensington Point, the head-quarters of tourists visiting these now far-famed islands.

The Desbarats River, down which our course lay, is a narrow stream, broadly bordered with beaver meadows and reed-belts, and it was delightful to be afloat in the open sunshine, and pure, balmy air on its gently flowing waters, winding by pine-clad heights and uncultivated fields of sweet beaver hay. The river and environment seemed lonely enough with but one habitation in the field of vision, and that apparently a summer house. And here the mail-carrier, a young man, plied to and fro daily between Richard's Landing and Desbarats to meet the train at the latter place. The incidents which he related to us pertaining to his seeking a livelihood in this new country were interesting. As a farmer he has succeeded beyond expectations, and was soon in a position to obtain the responsible office of mail-carrier. Despite the loneliness of the route, he traversed it unarmed. At first he had carried revolvers, but finding it difficult to keep the rust off, he finally gave up carrying any. Even as he spoke I, however, knew well where I might lay my

hand on a trusty one, but as I did not wish to run up against the Crown at so early a stage in our travels, the mail was distributed as usual that night at Richard's Landing.

Now, how shall be described that which awaited us at Kensington Point, the novelty, the unusual beauty of the place? Being in a light craft, we landed almost at the threshold of "The Camp," a summer hotel, having to climb but an easy flight of stairs to the broad veranda which encircles the artistic structure, built verily on a point where there are several little landings as well as a steamer pier. One might toss a stone into the lake from the veranda on either side, or in front; which may give some idea of the novelty of location. The building itself is of uncommon workmanship; hemlock slabs with the bark on, and hemlock lumber, a prettily grained wood, stained brown, being generally employed outside and in; with ceilings of burlap, and floors of oak, the sitting-room being quite a museum with its decorations of valuable Indian curios. This house accommodates some sixty persons, there being no room from which a glimmer of blue waves and green islands may not be obtained.

Outside, a few steps to the right of the building, with the vast sky for a dome, and the steep shores of islands, and sunlit waters for stage-setting, "Hiawatha," the musical Indian play, is performed on summer afternoons by Ojibway Indians. Imagine a spacious amphitheatre walled round with granite, on which pines and blueberries grow, and ferns and other decorative foliage — an artistic bit of nature's handicraft designed countless ages ago, apparently for none other than the present purpose. Edging the half-circle, at the foot of the sloping walls, dispose a dozen or more tepees, and a group of happy Indian children, and camp-fires, the soft, blue, curling smoke of which lends an essentially aboriginal atmosphere to the quaint scene. That is the usual spectacle. In the tepees,

and in other habitations in the vicinity, live the Indian actors and their families. In this little encampment are Indians of all ages, from papooses to very old men and women, and one is impressed particularly with the fact that they all seem happy, and regrets that more red men do not fall into such good hands. It is a pleasure to go about among them, to watch them perform their daily duties, such as preparing their meals at their little camp-fires, sewing perhaps, or constructing a new tepee; and to hear them speak or sing, for the voice of the Indian is musical with minor tones, hinting of the unhappy history of his people. The children, too, are interesting, their hearty laughter sounding on all least occasions in their play. They are comely children, one little, dusky boy being more beautiful than any white child I have ever seen. They were shy at first, but soon made friends with us, and together we picked blueberries on the hills.

The summer of 1900 marked the first season of the play, which has proved a success, attracting tourists from all parts of America. One happy result has been the revival, by aid of designs preserved at the Smithsonian Institute, of original Ojibway costumes and bead work, which had been almost forgotten among these Indians.

From under the broad, white awnings in the amphitheatre, let us now view the play. The stage is ingeniously constructed in the lake, a stone's throw from shore. For setting, there are breadths of sapphire waters, wind-rippled, and full of gleams; majestic islands with precipitous shores faced with granite; and wonderful crystalline skies of that far-shining blue of northern climates; and as we wait expectantly for the play to begin, from a wooded cliff on the mainland the signal smoke presently rises, curling grey on the light wind, and the song of the Great Spirit is heard, accompanied by the music of the waves. At this the assembled warriors throw down their weapons and wash the war paint from their faces, after which the peace pipe is smoked. This is an old treaty pipe, a valuable relic, and is lit with flint and touchwood by an Indian Chief who is 86 years old. Then follows

Nokomis's lullaby at the door of her tepee; the procession of Indians, in canoes round and round the stage, singing weird Indian songs; the departure of Hiawatha, and his home-coming; the several dances round the campfire in the centre of the stage, a most impressive feature of the play, and ceremony, each dance being a prayer, for in his dances the Indian is serious, the caribou dance, for instance, being a prayer for plenty. It may here be related that on an island in the vicinity of Kensington Point, Indians used to stop over long enough to smoke a pipe to the Manitou for wind; those sailing from the east, for favoring gales going west, and *vice versa*. To skeptical minds a meeting here of Indians offering the two prayers in the same hour, peradventure, is suggested, certainly not injuring their skepticism. To any sort of a sailor, however, a way out of the difficulty would be at once apparent. With either a southern or northern wind, the one might go on a long tack west, the other east. Where the white man kneels in prayer, the red man dances or smokes, it being a matter of form, in either case tending toward concentrating the mind on one's desire.

To return to the play. As it proceeds—the voices of the Indians mingling with that of the summer wind on the water, the white gulls dipping and veering in the sunlight, bright paddles flashing, and canoes moving silently—little by little a spell is woven, and through the spirit's purple mists of necromancy one drifts back to a day in which the Ojibways came and went as they listed over these northern lands and waters, enacting in daily life similar dramas handed down to us, as was this one, only in legends. The moment seems indeed as one deep set in the past, all is so realistic, even to the departure of Hiawatha at the close, when, standing with outstretched arms he drifts in his canoe over the water toward the setting sun, and is lost to view among the islands.

Apart from the play, there are various other attractions at Kensington Point. The fishing is excellent among the islands, while inland there are trout and bass lakes, and in the forests deer, moose, caribou, foxes and bears. Indian

guides and canoes may be engaged at "The Camp." Protected as are these waters from the flow of Lake Huron in high winds, canoeing and sailing are safe pastimes. This section of the Desbarats River was held until recently as a British naval reserve. The islands are among the most beautiful in Lake Huron, rising to a height of over two hundred feet. On several, in the vicinity of Kensington Point, summer residences, artis-

tic in design, have already been erected.

At one period or another in life, one has dreamed night and day dreams of little sapphire seas where no waves beat roughly; of gull-haunted islands with green and grey walls; of white sails and Favonian winds, and golden and purple sunsets. On sojourning, then, among these lovely northern islands, one may say, as did Robert Louis Stevenson, at Apia: "For me it has come true."



Our Park.

BY R. J. BURDE.

The many improvements to the National park, undertaken by the Dominion government, have reached a stage that promises an early completion, and when all the work is finished there will be much greater accommodation at the cave and basin sulphur baths, and many more attractions for the visitors.

There will be two sulphur basins, the new one being larger than the old. The parlors and dressing rooms are being enlarged accordingly and additional comforts and conveniences are being put in.

At the upper hot springs, two and one-quarter miles from the village, a new building, with a system of baths up to date in every particular, is to be constructed. The system includes a hot plunge, a large swimming basin, tubs, sweat rooms, showers and cooling rooms. The grounds around the structure will be improved, and a rustic cottage built

for the caretaker and attendants who will be always on the premises.

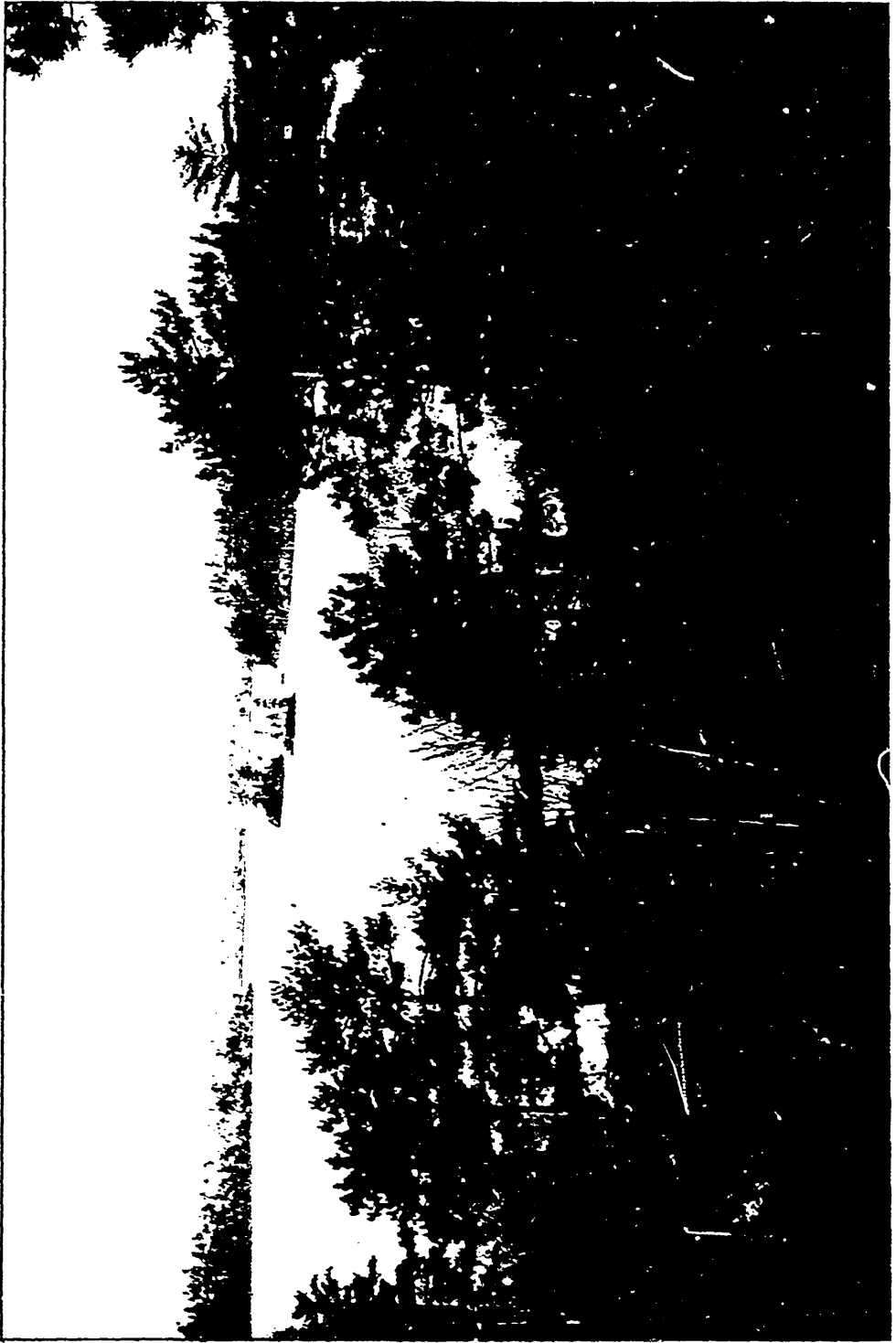
The new museum is now ready for the placing of the exhibits. It is a large architectural attraction with a rustic finish outside and a fine showing of handiwork inside. The exhibits will include selected specimens of every variety of wild animal inhabiting the Rocky mountains. A number of Indian and other curios will also be shown.

In the Buffalo paddock there are some new live attractions and more are to be added. The stock now consists of thirty-six buffaloes of all ages from two months up, twenty Angora goats and kids, nine elk, eight deer, three moose, one golden eagle and other birds. A large collection of pheasants and quail, a dozen different varieties, have been purchased and will arrive soon. It is intended to breed these birds, and as they multiply to let them free to make their homes in the surrounding woods.





PRAIRIE DUCK SHOOTING.
Scene taken at Senator Kirschner's Manitoba preserve, during the Royal visit.



IN THE LAND OF HAWAIIA.
Pohaiats Islands, from Keolu Point.

A Voice from the Bush.*

BY W. S. C.

I will hear below drope you a few Remarks. I have your ROD AND GUN over one year and I have not seen scarsely a word about Nova Scotia. I have had a quite a large Experience booth of the Forrest and the game of the Province in 1874 our Government Passest a Stringent Game Law Giving our moose 3 years Close Season this at first Seemed very hard as a first Stepp. Before this our noble Game had no Shelter from being Hunted and Torne Down by Large Bull Dogs when the Snow was Harde and Deep in the Winter and Spring of 1856. I was in a position to know the No. of Moose that was Killed and brought over the first Lake on the Liverpool River this No. was 74 all killed by the means of Dogs We now thank our Game Law for the Great No. of Moose in N S. Our Forrest is Completely Stokked with this Noble Animals it is True our Province is not very Large but it is a Beautifull Park Compleatly Fenced by the Briney Ocean Away North and west of me is a better Moose Country than can be found. I think I can Saftley say Eather in New Brunswick or Maine. We have the Great Blue Mountain Rainge Ware all of our Rivers West of me take ther Rise We have the Most Delightfull Waters good Roads to Carry our Connes and Lugges to the Lake Rosignale and from that to A No. of fine Streerns finding ther way to the Allantic Ocean I have had the Pleasure of bringing a No of fine Moose from thease waters, if Gentleman coming hear on a hunting Ture they can have there choise a Splendeid Forrest without much conning in fact none or otherwise Just as they wish hear is over 500 Squar Miles in this one Localetey a Land compleatly Adapted for the

Moose Carrebois Dear And a few Black Bears fur Barring Animaes is not Verry Plenty Partridge and the blue wing Duck Quite Plentey this Localetey West of me is Dotted all over With Lakes and Bays. No Farnes no Settlements to truble our game.

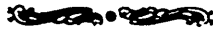
Now hear below: I will just give you one of my little moose hunts to Show your Readers that we can get at our Moose Easy and Quick

in the fall of 1897 A Young Man Living in Liverpool by the name of Freem, this being his first name in Short he being one of my Friends wished me to take him out with me calling moose. I told him I Would Send him A Card When I Was Redey to go. I Sent the Card Oct the 6 he came to my Piece that Night I Was all Ready to Start at one adlock P.M. took with me A Single ox and Waggon also My Boy Archie the ox Drawing all matters and we Could Ride as we wished. We went out on a Road Knoone as the Nictaux Koad to the County Line cooked Brakfast And then took a Woods Road that Lad to the Kanlbrok Meadow, this being two miles, hear we find Plentey of Moose Tracks And one Verry Large track hear we Pitch our tent cut wood for night having a good time weather fine and all well, after supper we soon went to Sleepe. I Waked up Earley about an hour before Daylight. I Said to the Boyes we will go out to the Rock ware Solected to call the Boys being Sleepy concluded that they Would have a nother nap I took my big coat also my Moose Call and my .45-70 winchester went to the Rock by the Side of a Small Brook About 300 yds from the tent I Waited untill near Day brake then called. Waiting about 20 minutes called again Waiting about the saime time called again. I now hear A Large Bull Moose Speaking at Every Sup he coms on and on. And he comes in site at the Distance of 80 yds. I Shot and then Rune quick for about 4 Rodds Clearing the Smoak of my Rifle, I then See my moose had gone back a Short

* The bright young schoolmarm who reads the proof of all our moose stories has struck, out of sympathy with the 'longshoremen, so we are compelled to print this contribution as received. It will possibly prove a welcome change from the Addisonian English of our staff correspondents. We are half inclined to the belief that W. S. C. has been filling in the time between hunts by reading GEORGE ADF.

Distance but Stood Broad Side to I at once Shot again. Down dropped My Moose, I then Called for my Boys they just come in time to See the Last Struggle we then got Brakfast and Dressed our Moose he was a fine one we took our ox and waggon to the moose Putting the Large Quarters on the team. Braking our tent and arrived home before Dark that night We all Was Verry much the

better. on the way home the Boys Bagged a No of Partridges and two Blue Wing Ducks this was a Easy Luckey Hunt I can tell you a No of such Hunts also some very harde and Dangreas hunts I have killed a quite a Large No. of Bears as well as moose if you think best to give your Reeaders the advantage of thes few Remarks you can use your own Judgment.



Reforestation.*

The reforestation work which is being carried on by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission of the State of New York,¹ has a definite bearing on the question of reforestation in general as it affects at least the northern half of the continent of North America. In the Adirondacks the conditions are similar in the most vital respects to those of the great forest areas of Canada, and the knowledge gained by the experiences of the Commission will serve as a guide in any project, whether small or extensive, which may be undertaken in the same direction in Canada.

In the Adirondack Park, there is an area of 50,592 acres of land classed as waste, burned or denuded. Some replanting had been done in the Catskills in 1900 and 1901, and at such a comparatively small expense that it was decided to undertake a more extensive experiment in the Adirondacks. The tract in which the work was done is described generally as follows:—

"In Franklin Country, near Lake Clear Junction, there is a large area of State land that had been closely lumbered, after which it became denuded by repeated fires. The ground, which originally sustained a growth of large white pine, was covered with ferns and huckleberry bushes, with here and there small areas of swampy land or thickets of young evergreens and poplars. It was mostly an open plain extending several miles in either direction, its level expanse being broken in places by low hills or

long, rolling ridges. The soil is sandy, covered with a thin deposit of ashes left from forest fires. The latter conditions, however, were not unfavourable; for a sandy soil forms the natural habitat of the White Pine, and the small admixture of ashes has some value as a fertilizer."

A careful examination of the territory was made in the spring, and the first question that arose was as to the danger from fire. This is always the crucial point in considering any forward step in forest management. Will the investment be a safe one? No expenditure could be justified unless provision was made to ensure this as far as possible, and there is little use of talking of any outlay for reforestation in Canada or elsewhere until we can have some assurance that the forest fires will be kept in check. In the tract referred to, the chief danger was from the close proximity of a branch of the New York Central Railway, but to offset this there was a fire warden living close by and a number of other people in the vicinity who could always be called on for assistance. Even while the planting was in progress, this danger was emphasized, for a fire, started by a spark from a locomotive and driven by a high wind, became threatening, and the forester in charge found it necessary to set a number of his men to fight it, and it was finally extinguished without having done any serious damage.

The replanting of an area of 700 acres was undertaken, but owing to frequent obstruction, swampy places, and

* Contributed by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

thickets of sapling trees, the land on which the trees were actually set out amounted to only 414 acres. The white pine, as the natural forest growth of that district and most adapted to a sandy soil, was selected as the best species for reforesting this tract. As, however, a sufficient supply of white pine seedlings could not be obtained, spruce was chosen for second place, and it was necessary to resort to the Norway spruce, as plants of the native spruce could not be obtained in nurseries either at home or abroad. European larch was also purchased for the wet places, and other species for experimental purposes, as shown in the following statement :

50,000	White Pine transplants,		
	4 years old, at \$6.25	\$312.50	
10,000	" " seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 5.00	50.00	
40,000	Scotch Pine transplants,		
	3 years old, at 4.00	160.00	
10,000	" " seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 3.00	30.00	
50,000	Norway Spruce transplants,		
	3 years old, at 4.00	200.00	
200,000	" " seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 1.50	300.00	
25,000	Douglas Fir seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 5.00	125.00	
30,000	European Larch seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 2.00	60.00	
5,000	Black Locust seedlings,		
	2 years old, at 1.00	5.00	
			\$1,242.50

Planting was commenced on April 22nd and was completed May 13th, half a million trees having been set out in rows six feet apart each way, or 1,210 plants to the acre. The placing of the trees at this distance will facilitate the shedding of the lower limbs and height growth, and will permit of thinning for pulpwood or fuel in 15 to 18 years. Pure stands were set out, but a mixture of Norway spruce with white pine or larch was given the preference.

The men were divided into two gangs, one provided with mattocks which preceded the other and made the holes to receive the plants. The planters followed with the seedlings in pails, one of which was placed in each hole, the earth being gathered about it with the hand and pressed down by the foot. Under favorable circumstances two men could set out about 1,600 plants in eight hours or one day's work, but the average was 669

plants per day for each man and boy on the job. The laborers received \$1.50 for a day of eight hours, and the foremen, of whom there were three, \$2.00; and the total expense of the plantation, including all items, was \$2,496.22, or less than half a cent per plant. It can readily be calculated that this would make the average cost slightly over \$6.00 for each acre actually planted. Possibly, however, it might be fair to consider that this 700 acres is an average tract of denuded land, and that to provide for getting it all in fair forest condition the planting of only a portion is required. In this view of the case the average might be stated at a considerably lower figure. Against this, however, is set the fact that the seedlings were obtained from the nursery of the New York College of Forestry at a low price, and the usual market rate would be considerably higher.

The ground on which the plantation was made was covered with a thick growth of ferns, which could not be removed without too great expense, and it was feared that they might interfere with the growth of the young trees. This fear was unfounded, however, and on the contrary, the ferns gave valuable protection against the heat of the sun in July and August, and the trees are growing well. The Superintendent considers the condition of the plantation in the fall as very encouraging. Of the half million of plants set out, the percentage of loss was very small and far below the usual percentage given in authoritative tables. It was only after long and careful search that a dead plant could be found. Most of the seedlings showed a rapid growth, the leaders on the white pine attaining a length of from four to ten inches during the summer following the planting.

The difficulty in obtaining nursery stock for the plantation has induced the Commission to undertake the establishment of a nursery of their own in the Catskills and the Adirondacks. In the Adirondacks a field of seven acres, sheltered by standing forest and with a soil of the sandy loam best suited to the propagation of coniferous trees, has been selected. This nursery will have a capacity of 3,000,000 seedlings and transplants, and is expected in time to

furnish all the material required for seedlings and transplants. The ground has been cultivated and will be laid out in beds, four feet by twenty, in which will be planted seeds of white pine and the native Adirondack spruce, together with other species for experimental purposes. The expense will be met by a small annual appropriation of about \$450, although a little additional may be required at first for the erection of a few small buildings for the storage of seed, etc.

Further, it is proposed that the seed for this nursery should be collected by the foresters employed by the Commission, thus ensuring a cheap supply of good fresh seed. Last year was not a seed year for white pine, and it was

impossible to get a supply either in the United States or Canada. The Adirondack spruce produced, however, a good supply of seed, which will be used in the nursery and also in a broadcast sowing of some denuded lands. The market price of red spruce seed is \$2.00 per lb. The total cost for picking two hundred and one-half bushels of cones was \$157.25, an average of seventy-eight cents per bushel. 375 lbs. of seed were obtained from the 200 bushels of cones, and of this quantity 205 lbs. were seeds of the first quality. The total cost was \$355.72, making the cost per lb. 95 cents. This could be made less when the men gain experience and understand what is required of them.



The Bitternut Hickory.*

Toughness and strength and hardness are the qualities that are associated in popular thought with the word hickory. When the settler wished an axe handle that could be relied on, he chose the hickory tree. From it he bent the yoke for his oxen, and formed the teeth of the primitive harrow with which he broke the clods of his new-tilled fields, and its sturdy branches supplied material for the flail which, swung strongly in the hands of its owner, did the work of the threshing mill of the present day. And from those early days its traditional reputation has been carried down to the present.

The Bitternut or Swamp Hickory (*Carya amara* or *Hicoria minima*), although not the typical tree of this genus in Canada, is perhaps the one that occurs most frequently. Its range is from Montreal westward through Southern Ontario and north as far as the Ottawa and Muskoka districts. In young trees the bark is grey and smooth. As age increases and the pressure from the expanding wood beneath makes itself felt, cracks, yellow in their depth, appear irregularly and finally develop the hard corrugated bark of the mature

tree. The leaflets are seven to eleven, sharply serrate and are placed opposite to one another, with the exception of one terminal leaflet. When looked at against the light they are marked with many small, pellucid dots. The fruit is globular and narrowly six-ridged, and the nut is white, short-pointed and thin-walled. At first sweet tasted, it soon becomes very bitter, so that even the squirrels will not take it. Although known as the Swamp Hickory and usually found in such locations in its more southern range, as it reaches its northern limit in Canada it is found on higher lands, as shown in the illustration. The wood of this species, though partaking largely of the nature of the hickory, is probably the least valuable of all, and some other tree of the genus *Carya* might have been chosen as an introduction to it if our special illustrators had not failed as yet to supply the necessary photograph. However, when this deficiency is supplied we hope to give our readers a little closer acquaintance with a hickory nut which, unlike our friend of the present article, will leave a good taste in the mouth.

* Contributed by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

The Stocking of Inland Waters with Black Bass.*

BY S. T. B.

This is a subject which I must treat chiefly by the aid of such light as I have obtained in the discharge of my official duties, rather than as the result of special observation and investigation otherwise; and my paper will therefore of necessity be more of a relation of the work as it has been conducted in this province, than a treatment of the question from a technical or scientific standpoint.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters of Ontario with black bass on an extensive scale is but of recent origin. It is recorded that bass were transplanted by the Dominion Government as long ago as 1873, and have been transplanted at irregular intervals since; but the instances are few, and the work does not seem to have been prosecuted to any considerable extent or with any special vigor, for only incidental references are made to it in the official reports. It appears to have been treated merely as an incident to what presumably was considered more important, or at least more necessary, work, the propagation of the greater food fishes—the trout and whitefish. The Provincial Government, while the dispute with the Dominion Government as to the ownership of the fisheries remained unsettled, probably felt a difficulty in doing more than grant pecuniary aid to localities which were undertaking a little stocking on their own account. But, be this as it may be, no systematized or organized plan was inaugurated or carried into execution by the province until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England had decided that the fisheries were the property of the province, and the province had assumed the duties which the committee determined belonged to it, and had organized a department. The fact was at once appreciated by the Ontario Government that our inland waters could be made a fruitful and lasting source of profit and pleasure to our people if good fishing

could be established and maintained therein, and that it was manifestly a public duty to put forth every effort for the accomplishment of that great end, and as speedily as possible. Most, if not all, of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario are well adapted to the black bass. It is well known that, given a fair chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed, their fecundity being great, and their habit of protecting their young ensuring them immunity, to a great extent, from the depredations of other fish; consequently, a relatively large number reach maturity; they will thrive under conditions where the brook trout could not exist, and in water of a much higher temperature; and they can be successfully introduced into waters in which they are not indigenous. These, and other reasons, seemed to indicate the black bass to be the ideal fish with which to re-stock our waters; and the most practical, successful and speedy means of accomplishing this, having regard to the success which had signaled the work already referred to, to transplant the parent fish. Many lakes in the sparsely settled districts are already naturally well stocked, and it was suggested that these waters might be drawn upon for stocking waters which had become more or less depleted in the older and settled portions. But such a policy was open to objection, because these lakes would in turn, it might reasonably be expected, soon themselves become popular as a resort for anglers and tourists. Besides, they were so difficult of access, and so far from railway communication, that the primitive means of transportation which would have to be adopted would be tedious and expensive, and accompanied by so much loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively and as economically as would be desirable and necessary to meet

* From the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario.

the demand which was known to exist. The department therefore felt that such a plan could not be entertained; that the fish would have to be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal, where they could be obtained in large numbers, and convenient to railway points. Such points having been located upon one or more of our great lakes, the next matter to be considered was that of rapid transportation. The province was not yet prepared to build a car for the purpose, and therefore the Government approached the railways, which it was thought would be interested in the work, with a view to obtaining their active co-operation to the extent of fitting up and placing at the disposal of the department a car for the purpose of carrying fish, bearing in mind that in some of the States the railways had co-operated in that way. A well-known passenger agent has observed: "What would the interior travel amount to if no effort was made to keep up the supply of fish and game. It is not to be supposed for an instant that persons are going to our interior just to see what the rivers and lakes look like. It is, of course, for the pleasure derived in the way of sport incident to the catching of fish and the hunting of game." It was not suggested that a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as some of the United States fish cars should be provided, but merely that a superannuated passenger or express coach should be adapted to the purpose. Ultimately it was found that a greater part of the work, or that which, in the opinion of the department should first be done, was at points to be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, and therefore the matter of the construction of the car was thoroughly gone into with representatives of that road. Their willingness to co-operate was graciously and readily expressed, a plan was prepared, and the car was equipped. Originally a first-class passenger coach, it is divided into sections, with a passageway down the middle. A double door in the centre on either side is provided for convenience in loading

and unloading, taking on ice, etc. There are ten tanks, besides two compartments for ice. The tanks are lined with heavy galvanized iron, and are so constructed that the water may freely circulate from one tank to the other. The car is charged from a railway hydrant or tank en route. At one end of the car is a double lower and upper berth, a lavatory and a compartment for storing the various utensils in use. The fish are taken by seines and in pound nets under contract, which provides that they be delivered on the car. The Government pay for the catching and the loading of the fish, the railway company furnish the car and practically free transportation, and the fish are distributed at the point of destination by interested parties under the supervision of the Government overseers. During the first season (1901), in a few weeks' time, nearly 10,000 adult bass, ranging from 12 to 20 inches in length, were deposited in some 18 different lakes and rivers, a greater number than had theretofore been introduced in the province's whole history. The bulk of these fish were deposited before they had spawned that year.

The main essentials to successful transportation are, (1) healthy and vigorous stock, and (2) unceasing attention while in transit. The water should be changed as often as possible, kept at a proper temperature, and frequently oxygenated. The latter is done by means of a hand pump. Our attendant in charge of the car has been much interested in and most devoted to the work. The success of our operations so far may be characterized as almost phenomenal. The fish have been transported in some cases nearly 400 miles; 850 was the largest number carried at any one time, with a loss of only ten per cent.; 720 were carried 225 miles with a loss of not more than two per cent. Of course, without the car, we should have been unable to pursue the work with anything like the success that has attended it. Where the car has been hauled over other systems than the G.T.R., this has been done gratuitously, and at times special service furnished.

(To be continued.)

The Nepigon.

BY THE PROVINCIAL OVERSEERS.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fishery in the Province of Ontario, has been issued. Some interesting facts are published in it regarding Nepigon.

A Duluth, Minnesota, paper published an item to the effect that trout fishing in the Nepigon River was likely to be impaired, owing to a mysterious disease which, it was alleged, had been prevalent among the trout; that the disease was gaining in virulence, and that hundreds of the fish were to be found dead on the shore daily. The attention of our agent at Nepigon was directed to the report, which he pronounced utterly false. The story must have been manufactured out of whole cloth, as there was not the slightest foundation for it; and its object cannot be even conjectured. The fishing has not been so good for years as it has been this year.

Reference was made in the report of last year to the increase of pike in the River Nepigon, and the extermination of the speckled trout was predicted unless vigorous steps were early taken to eradicate the pest. During the summer the work of destruction of the coarse fish was entered upon, and 1800 pike, 389 pickerel, and 803 suckers were taken and destroyed. The good work should be continued during the coming season, and no doubt a ready market may then be found for the fish taken, as it is expected the Canadian Fish Co., to which Lake Nepigon has been leased, will have by that time begun fishing operations.

Application was received from the Board of Trade of Rat Portage for trout to be placed in waters in the vicinity of that town. Overseer McKirdy was instructed to arrange for taking 100 trout, provided free transportation for the fish was furnished by the C. P. R. Owing to some delay in obtaining the requisite tanks for carrying the fish and in perfecting the details, a number died while in captivity. The remainder were safely deposited in good condition. Their average weight was about two pounds.

Overseer McKirdy has suggested the advisability of erecting one or two ice houses along the river, where ice may be obtained by tourists who come from long distances, and who are anxious to take home with them trophies of the rod. He thinks that it will be possible to obtain lumber on the spot, as the Nepigon Pulp Co. expect next year to have a portable sawmill there cutting material for their prospective works. The cost would be inconsiderable, and with a little assistance the structures could be put up by the overseer before the season opens. No doubt many would visit the river who do not now do so, if they could take away with them a few noble specimens.

The matter will be considered in good time.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that there has been an increase of visitors to Nepigon. The number of permits issued were 64 foreign, netting \$990.00; 21 Canadian, netting \$105.00; total \$1,095.00, an increase of eleven permits and \$145 over last year. The fish taken has been fully better than the average weight of other years, being slightly over 2½ lbs. each. As usual, those who visit the stream during June and early in July had the best fishing. They had a few more flies to contend with, but were better satisfied, as there were not the number of visitors then as there were during August. The river has been patrolled by Overseer Charles de Laronde, and the camping grounds were never in better condition. A gentleman who revisited the river after a number of years expressed himself as delighted with the change in the sanitary condition of the camps. He is pleased to report that the war waged against the pike (which we fast taking control of certain portions of the river) has been a decided success. Some thousands of pike which would average 10 lbs. each have been destroyed, as well as large numbers of pickerel (equally destructive to the trout) and suckers. He thinks it would be advisable to continue the net-

ting of these destructive fish during the coming season, as there are still large quantities left, and the more that are taken out the better will be the fishing. As usual, during August the river was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the visitors, frequently three or four parties

having to camp at one place, which is undesirable. He would suggest that Overseer Charles de Laronde be instructed to commence his duties earlier and be supplied with a man to help him lay out three or four new camping grounds in favorable locations.

Our Medicine Bag.

April has been a very dry month. Practically no rain has fallen throughout the month, the few showers that came being so light as hardly to wet the ground. As a result the country has been in the worst condition for the starting of forest fires, and the occasion being provided, the active cause has not been wanting. A day of high wind following this dry spell fanned the fire from burning brush and other causes into violent conflagrations, which caused serious loss to many.

In Ontario a serious fire, started from where farmers were clearing land by burning underbrush, swept over the Township of Clarendon in the northern part of the County of Frontenac. Many of the farmers lost everything they possessed, buildings and stock; there was considerable loss to lumbermen. The village of Vennochar in Addington County, adjoining, was destroyed; two long and important bridges were burned, and a large tract of good timber land was laid waste. The fire travelled swiftly and fiercely, and many people were suddenly surrounded and had very narrow escapes. The Provincial Forest Reserve in the vicinity was not touched by the fire. The village of Casselman, near Ottawa, which suffered severely from this cause in 1897, also was threatened by fire started in the same way. The loss in this vicinity is stated at \$10,000. Fires also occurred in Renfrew County and other northern districts along the Parry Sound and Canadian Pacific Railways. A fire which threatened to be serious occurred north of Lake Nipissing near North Bay, and, as it was in the vicinity of valuable timber, a force

was sent to cope with it. Latest reports are that the fire was got under control without having done a great deal of damage.

In the Province of Quebec the farmers along the Gatineau and Lievre Rivers suffered severely. Probably thirty or more lost everything in the La Salette district and at Kazabazua and Quyon, many more suffered. Appeals for aid for these people have been made by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, to which most of the sufferers belonged. The village of Morrison was wiped out, and there were also fires at Shawinigan Falls and Napierville.

There was not much snow in Manitoba last winter, and the dryness of the season has made great vigilance necessary. Numerous fires occurred in the vicinity of the Turtle Mountain Reserve, and it was impossible to entirely keep them out of the reserve. No green timber of any size was, however, destroyed. The village of Edrans, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, suffered severely from a fire in that district. Near Moose Mountain Reserve in Assiniboia several prairie fires were started by sparks from locomotives.

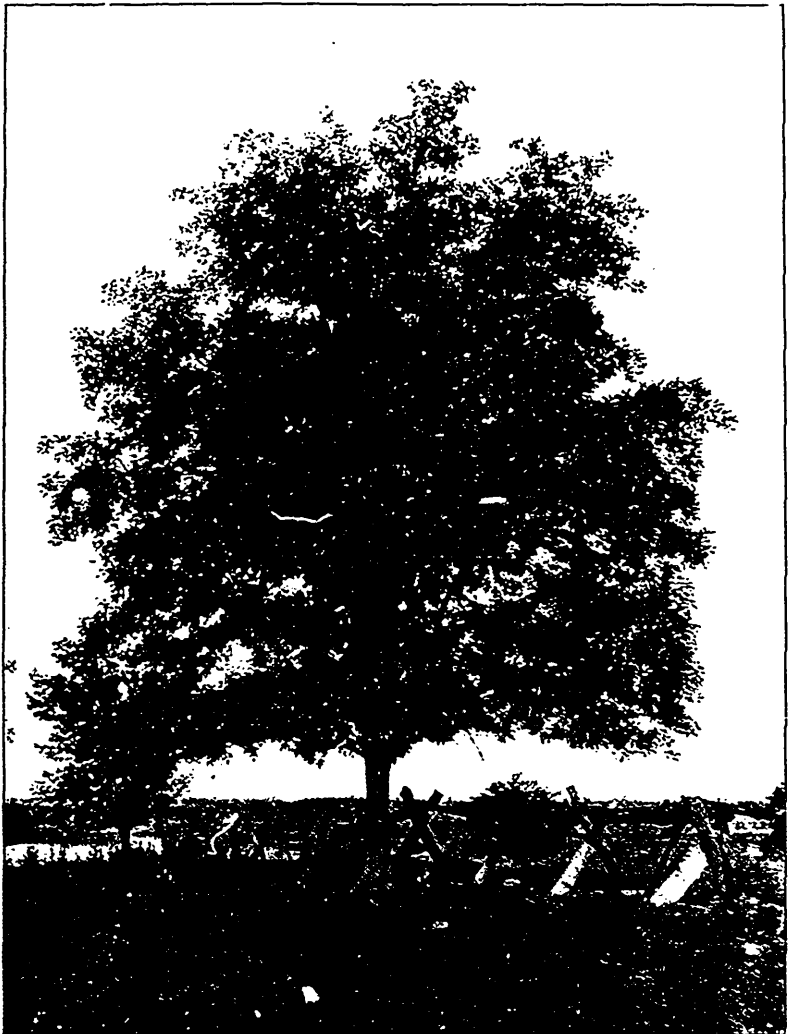
The Macmillan Company has just made arrangements with Mr. Caspar Whitney for ten additional volumes in The American Sportsman's Library. These books have proven exceedingly popular—not only the one on The Deer Family, a large portion of which President Roosevelt wrote, but also the succeeding volumes on Salmon and Trout and Upland Game Birds. The next



SHARP-TAILED GROUSE.
Shot at Hallebury, on Lake Timiskaming, in January, 1943.



IRON SWISS RIVER.
Site taken in October near Quesnelle, B.C.



BUTTERNUT HICKORY.

One of the most useful trees of Southern Ontario.

volume to appear will be that on 'The Water Fowl Family, to be followed shortly by others on Big Game Fishes; The Bison; Musk Ox, Sheep and Goat Family; Guns, Ammunition and Tackle; Bass, Pike, Perch and Pickerel; The Bear Family; and The Cougar, Wild Cat, Wolf and Fox.

The first of the additional volumes will deal with the very important theme of Photography for the Sportsman Naturalist. More and more sportsmen every day are bringing down their game with the camera instead of the rifle. The volumes to follow are concerned with these themes: The Sporting Dog; The American Race Horse and Running Horse; Trotting and Pacing; Riding and Driving; Yachting, Small Boat Sailing and Canoeing; Baseball and Football; Rowing, Track Athletics and Swimming; Lacrosse, Lawn-Tennis, Wrestling, Racquets, Squash, Court-Tennis; Skating, Hockey, Ice-Yachting, Coasting and Skate Sailing.

These beautifully made and exceptionally well edited books are in every case written by experts. Each of these has furnished for the Library, practically speaking, a monograph on the portion of the whole field of sport on which he is best fitted to speak. For instance, the volume on The Bison; Musk-Ox, Sheep and Goat Family is the joint work of George Bird Grinnell, Owen Wister and Caspar Whitney. No one knows the sad but picturesque story of the Bison so well as Mr. Grinnell; while Mr. Wister is specially well informed about the Sheep and Goat Family, which supplies the trophies best loved by sportsmen. Mr. Whitney is almost the only white man capable of writing with authority about the Musk-Ox. This library is the most important publication or series of publications in the world of sport for a decade; and the additions for which arrangements have just been made render it inclusive, when completed, of every branch of manly sport.

Baily's Magazine for May contains some excellent articles that would interest a sportsman, no matter where his lines were cast; but it is rather galling to find so little in this excellent magazine bear-

ing upon Canadian sport. Canada is the brightest jewel in England's Colonial crown, and, moreover, we have, without exception, the grandest sporting country in the world; and one would naturally expect to find more written in the English magazines respecting such sports than is the case. However, the present number atones in some measure for the neglect, for there is an article entitled "Alone on the Prairie," which deals with Manitoba and life therein. The following sentences are pregnant with truth: "There is a great deal of work in Manitoba, and a great deal of happiness, if people have it within themselves. Anyone going out to the prairie should try, somehow, to have some knowledge of horses, cows and all farm animals, and above all, rough carpentering, and how to make use of their hands and brains. Settlers must have money to start, as horses, farm implements and other farm necessities must be paid for, as beginning on credit is a ruinous system. A growing up family has a better chance than the individuals running their own farms with outside aid." In "Our Van," an article on miniature rifles at the Crystal Palace, states that there are already 24,000 members of miniature rifle clubs in England, so that it has become a British national sport without any great fuss being made over its advent. The Boer war taught us a lot, and we should be thankful that we had the grace to see our failings, and to turn over a new leaf.

"Miniature Rifle Shooting" is the name of a little work by Mr. L. R. Tippins, which will interest all who use the grooved barrel. It is published by Messrs. Samson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Mr. Tippins is the author of "Modern Rifle Shooting," "The Service Rifle," and other works that have had a large sale. A careful study of this little manual shows that although it was written for the benefit of English, it cannot fail to interest Canadian and American readers. Methods and first principles are discussed, then gallery and miniature cartridges are considered, after which rifle sights, ranges, targets and other kindred subjects are very thoroughly explained. The price of this most useful hand-book is two shillings.

We have received so many applications for information as to the British Columbia Express Company's service from Ashcroft, as it is a means of reaching some of the best big game districts of the continent, that we have had a map compiled showing the stage routes.

Mr. John A. Bremner, secretary-treasurer of the British Columbia Express Company, Ashcroft, B.C., informs us that he endeavors to run his long stage route on schedule time, but, owing to various interfering causes, arrivals, departures and connections are not guaranteed.

Special conveyances are supplied by arrangement, and trustworthy drivers having a thorough knowledge of the country always accompany conveyances. Relays are provided every few miles to ensure despatch.

The stage leaves Ashcroft at 4 a.m. on Mondays and Fridays, and arrives at Barkerville at 3 p.m. on Thursdays and Mondays. The distance is about 300 miles. The Lillooet line branches off from the main Barkerville Road at Hat Creek, and the stage which leaves Ashcroft at 4 a.m. arrives at Lillooet at 5.30 p.m. This is a semi-weekly service.

The Nechaco Valley is one of the subjects discussed in Bulletin No. 9, issued

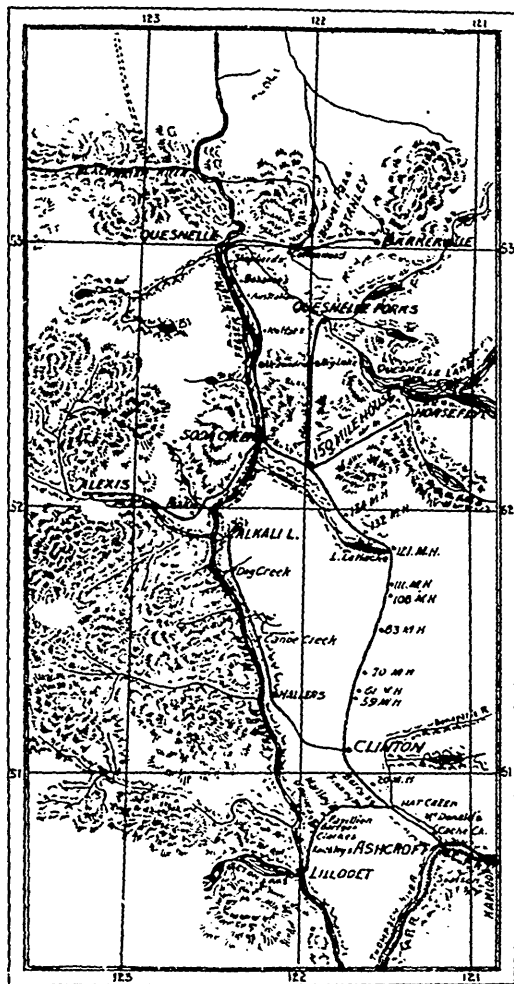
by the Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B.C.,—"The Undeveloped Areas of the Great Interior of British Columbia." Speaking of the fish and game found in the Nechaco Valley, Mr. D. T. Thomson, Provincial Land Surveyor, writes:

"During the latter part of August and the month of September, the Nechaco

abounds with salmon, which make their way from the sea to their spawning grounds, and are at this time taken in thousands by the Indians, who dry them for their winter supply of food. Trout and sturgeon are also numerous, and a small fish that the Indians call whitefish, though it has no resemblance to the whitefish of the North-West Territories. Deer are not numerous in the summer season, although numbers of tracks were seen. Bears are very plentiful, and are caught by the Indians with snares set in the same manner as a rabbit snare. Coyotes are plentiful, and, as a rule, make the night hideous with their howlings until one gets used to them. Rabbits are there

in abundance, and with fish make up the chief article of food the Indian has to depend on.

"The fur-bearing animals, though not so plentiful now as in the past, are still numerous, and are composed of beaver, otter, fisher lynx, marten, wolverine, fox and muskrat. During the



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fall and until late in the season the lakes and rivers teem with ducks and geese of all kinds, and are easily got at, as one finds plenty of cover all along the shore line."

There is an optical effect caused by certain contrasts of white and black, which might possibly have considerable interest for sportsmen if their attention were called to it. Paint two bullseyes, one black on a white background, the other white on a black background, make these bullseyes similar in size—and to the eye the white bullseye will appear considerably larger than the other. The explanation of this is found in what is technically called irradiation. When the rays of light are reflected from a white object into the eye, they spread out or irradiate, and this irradiating causes a white object to look larger than a black object of the same size.

This being the case, would it not be advantageous to paint our bullseye white on a black background, instead of the reverse?

The report of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States for the year 1902, shows the varied and useful character of the work done by the Bureau. It includes the making of working plans for private lands and also for the National Forest Reserves. The field work necessary for detailed working plans was completed during the year for seven

tracts with a total area of 421,000 acres in Maine, New York, Michigan, South Carolina and Tennessee. The data obtained by these and other investigations are being worked up in a systematic way by the division of forest management. Studies of special trees and of the forests in different districts are being made. A special report of the result of the investigations of forest fires is also soon to be issued. Grazing in the forest reserves, an important question in the West, is also being given special attention. Dendro-chemical researches of special interest to the pulp industry are also being carried on with the object of ascertaining the fitness of different woods for paper making. The work of the Bureau is of a very varied character and the value of its investigations and publications cannot be over-estimated. Much of the forestry practice in Canada will be based on the foundation laid by the activity of the Forest Bureau of the United States, and it is therefore a matter of much interest to Canada that the work is being done on a thorough and practical basis.

Mr. Hiram Robinson, President of the Canadian Forestry Association, while in Washington recently, attended a forestry meeting of a series which are held regularly by the members of the American Forestry Association resident there. He found the proceedings very interesting and carried away many pleasant impressions of the visit.

Now that the season of summer travel has begun, those who intend to pay a visit to Canada will find of great service a recent publication of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, entitled "Montreal, The Canadian Metropolis." The booklet is printed in dainty form with numerous views of the different points of interest in the city and neighborhood, and contains an excellent map of the city. There are in Canada few more attractive cities than Montreal,

both from its natural situation and from the historic associations connected with it. It is a city of contrasts, where the picturesque quaintness of a vanished age is found mingled with modern luxury and enterprise; where the old French Canadian customs exist harmoniously side by side with the latest fashions from Europe. In short, the city and vicinity present to tourists countless and varied features of interest.



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

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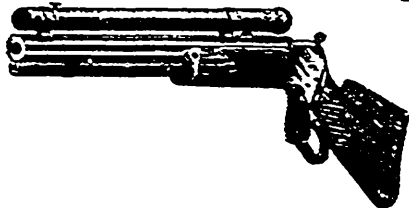


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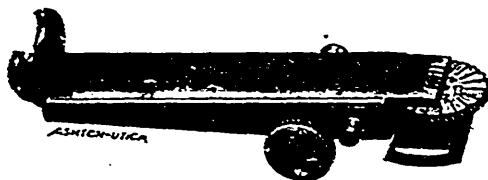
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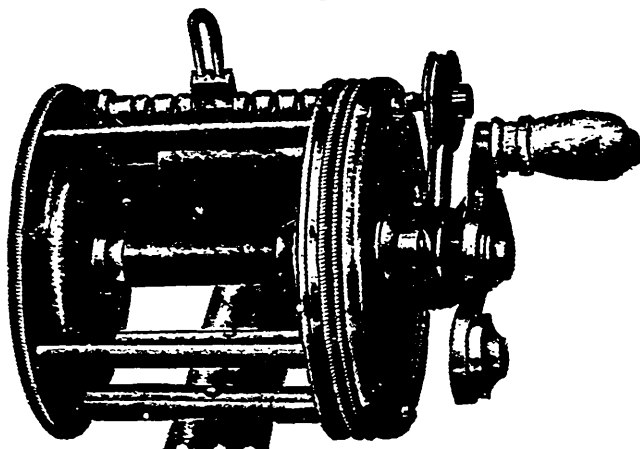
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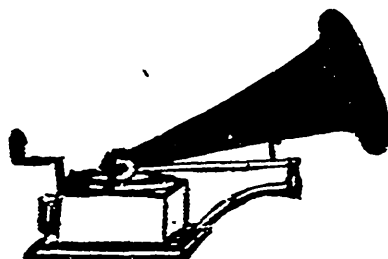
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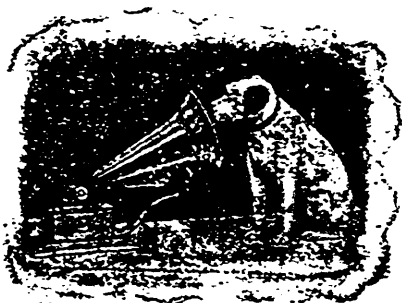
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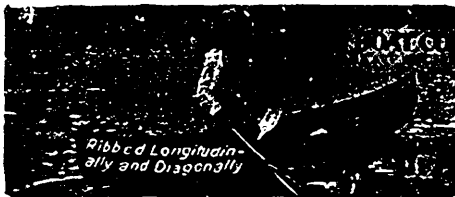
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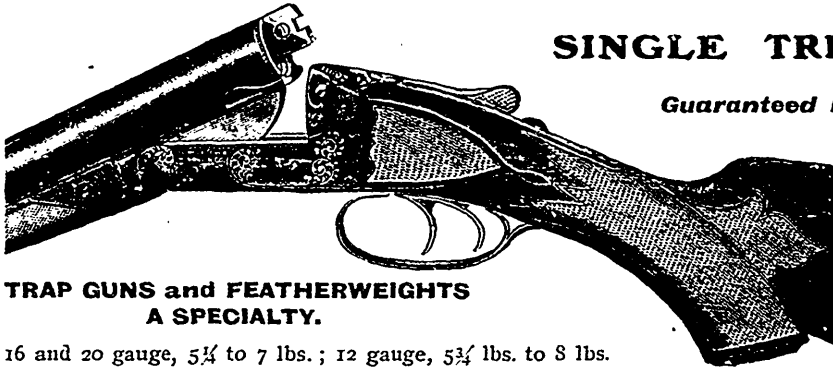
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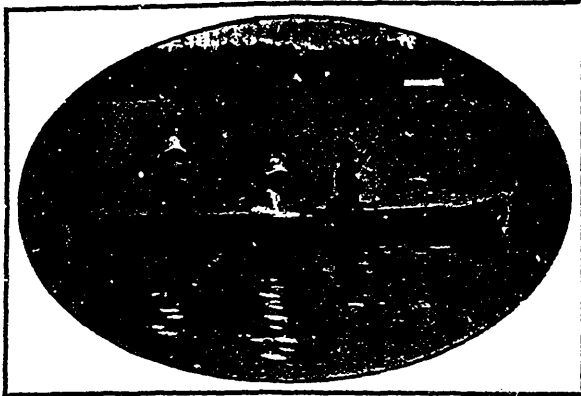
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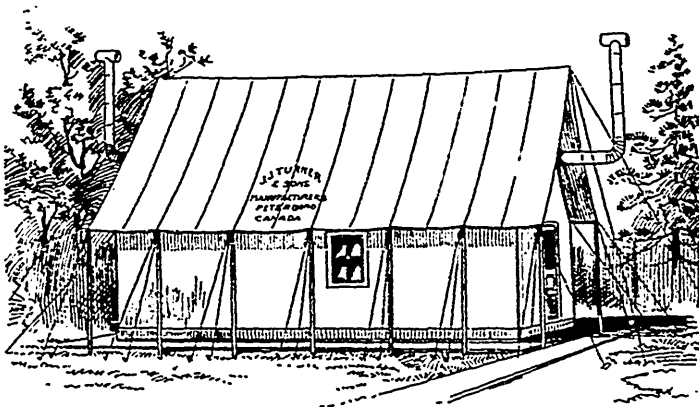
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