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The finer English or American Powder and Canadian "Caribou," I am quite familiar with. They give so little recoil that one may shoot all day with out bruised shoulder or headache—Forst and Stream.

CANADIANS ABROAD SAY

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

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ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

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MONTREAL, APRIL, 1900.

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

We are pleased to notice continued reference in sportsmen's papers to the beneficial results likely to follow the formation of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association, which occurred February 2nd. The fact that this organization has the Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of Quebec as its President, the Surveyor-General of New Brunswick among its Vice-Presidents, besides a liberal percentage of other government officials of the fish and game interests in Canada and contiguous states, as officers and members, gives it a more than ordinarily solid character, and assisted as they will be by other earnest workers there is a great future before it.

All sportsmen in Canada should be in sympathy with and encourage by every means they possess our United States cousins in making laws prohibiting the sale of game and game fish. Not only does such legislation protect the States resources, but it closes effectually a wide open door for disposing of the illegally killed Canadian bird, beast or fish, which are shipped from Canada under various aliases. Many a pound of Canadian speckled trout has been disposed of in New York or Boston.

The Province of Quebec Game and Protection Club enjoys new and earned

dignity under its recently changed name. It has done much good work in the past, and as "The Fish and Game Protection Association for the Province of Quebec," its future will be as useful. The Superintendent of Fisheries and Game of Quebec, Mr. L. Z. Jones, in his last annual report, says of its work: "It renders great service to the province. Its members are very active and zealous; the men they employ are well chosen and displayed much activity and energy. It would be very desirable to have similar clubs in the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers," and we may add, throughout Canada.

Quebec has recently appointed three new wardens for special game protection service in Ottawa and Pontiac counties. There is ample room without any danger of them becoming tired walking over the same ground too often. Those counties are many thousand square miles in extent.

Ontario will have a new game law shortly, into which are presumed to be all the old enactments. At time of writing it is before the House in its initial stages. One important change is an open season for moose and caribou, which the bill states is to be from November 1st to 15th inclusive, once every three years.

The Dominion Government is stocking the National Park at Banff and Commissioner McCreary has secured five elk which he purchased from Valentine Winkler, of Morden, Man. There are three bulls of 10, 5 and 3 years and one cow of 7 years and female calf of 9 months. It is expected that two more females will be added this year. The bucks when shipped had very fine antlers.

An English paper states that the Boers are utilizing field glasses generally to assist in shooting accurately. One man watches with a glass where his fellows' shots strike and acts as coach, thereby aiding them in correcting their aim at

distances too long to see clearly at with unaided eyes.

Hereafter, our amateur photographic department will be conducted by Mr. H. McBean Johnstone in his own name, instead of under the nom de plume of Eusibus Jaxson II.

Those of our readers who follow the gentle and useful art of Amateur Photography and who intend to visit the Paris Exposition will not be pleased with the regulations under which photographs may be taken. For example: Exhibits may not be photographed without permission of the owners. A hand camera may be used at all hours, but the fee is 25 francs, (\$5.00). The unfortunate who attempts to use a tripod must pay 1000 francs, (\$200), can only photograph before 1 p.m., and the user must have in his possession a card bearing his own photograph. Whether this card is to be used to identify himself with in case he gets lost, or is a passport to show that he is the person entitled to use that particular instrument, we are not able to say at present.

The cases wherein utility, in the shape of pulp mills, is to absolutely override every other consideration are beginning to occur. It is a moot point apparently with the legislators whether anglers should be considered at all where pulp mill concessionaires are concerned. No reasonable man objects to as many pulp mills as there ought to be, but there are cases where the super-excellence of the fishing waters as a means of attracting numbers of non-residents should not be lost sight of, and there are several cases on record where the visiting angler, induced to come by the excellent fishing, has made investments in Canada amounting now into the millions. Fortunately there are many thousand streams and lakes where the pulp mill cannot come with profit.

OUR DUCKING TRIP

By F. H. CONOVER.

The "Erie Eau," Kent Co., Ont., is known far and wide and has become famous for its duck shooting, boating and fishing, and natural advantages to those seeking a few days or weeks of rest. The summer months can be spent in cottages or beneath tents adjacent to the borders of its waters, where a gravelly beach gives room and comfort to boaters and bathers, during the weeks of the summer months. Its waters are dotted with numerous row-boats and graced with the wide-spreading wings of speedy yachts and sailboats. In the distance, on either side of the lake, gradually widening, are the marsh lands stretching back to the timber with numerous ponds, channels and flat nearly the entire length of the Eau, and woe to the belated sportsman who is so unfortunate as to become lost at nightfall in its vast expanse. At the end or as commonly called the foot, is the Provincial Park, where is the fine commodious dwelling of the Park Ranger. The Park enclosure contains about three or four acres, with an eight foot wire fence surrounding it. The enclosure contains moose, deer, wild turkeys English and Mongolian pheasants. The land about the Park and dwellings, and for many miles to the south, is of a sandy nature, connecting with loam soil as it nears the marsh. The timber is chiefly pine, scrubby oak, and occasionally a few ash with swamp willow. The formation of the land at this point is remarkable, having the appearance of gradings or as if large trenches had been made for breast works and the hand of Time had somewhat levelled it. The north side of the Eau joins the mainland, a rich and fertile farming country, the homes of many wealthy farmers and retired gentry. The entrance to this veritable Paradise is at the south, where it flows and ebbs into the treacherous Lake Erie, having an entrance of three hundred (300) feet wide, on the east side is the historic "Pond Eau" lighthouse and its keeper's dwelling, so strongly fortified by the massive crib work on the sides of the channel. The light is red and white flash, to distinguish it from the other lighthouses, and its popular and well known keeper, Mr. W. R. Fellers, is

always on hand to welcome visitors and friends. Across from the lighthouse is the terminus of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway, where is constructed an immense dock and slip entrance for receiving the Lake ferry car coal boat "Shenango."

It was at this terminus we landed on the 18th October, after we had first bid adieu to the flourishing town of Leamington, the Gas City of the Garden of Ontario. Our merry party of duck shooters who were to make world's records on this event were as follows: Bert G. Westcott, John Conover, Louis D. Johnstone, the "Chef" and the writer, not omitting his distinguished and well trained pointer dog, "Budd Lansdowne." Our outfit was a paraphernalia of perfection pertaining to a ducking outfit, two large heavy weather tents under which our comforts of the outing were to be stored. The boats were already at the grounds as well as the decoys and other articles that were not perishable goods. The men occupied something over one hour, about 50 miles, and soon we were in sight of the spot that would afford us many days' sport and pleasure. Well, you pesky duck shooters, you had better get a move on, came from the good natured baggageman, and after greasing up, we fell to and soon had our traps piled off and ready for ferrying across to the prospective point of camping. We were fortunate in obtaining a large flat boat for transportation, in which we packed our valuables, keeping the perishable goods always handy for manipulating in case of wet feet, which is not uncommon among duckshooters. We were soon under way and with a favorable run, made our landing. All hands jumped out, and gave the old familiar spot a warm greeting. After the tents had been set and well staked and the house arranged to accommodate the outfit, the "Chef," Jim, began his end of the campaign and in a few moments the odor of steak, (not moose) foretold that a three o'clock dinner would soon be awaiting us.

Our house is made of canvas and staked well to the ground. The "Chef" announces dinner. Oh! what a welcome sound, for steak, potatoes, peas and

corn is on the bill of fare. After the cravings of the inner biped had been satisfied we enjoyed the fragrance of cigars. After finishing the storing of the boxes and chests, it was suggested a trip be made to the ponds for prospecting. The marsh boats, especially designed for that class of shooting, were got ready and in which were stored a good amount of wild grass and high-rice stalks for screening the boats, if needed, from the sight of any suspicious birds. The channel connecting the head of the chain of ponds lay close at hand and easy of access, where our boats lay and soon we were off to our prospective grounds. J. C., the writer, and L.G., in order named, pushed off while B. G. W. made a shore trip down the Eau, and across to the ponds below. John allowed as the weather was somewhat mild that our prospects would not be very inviting for a full bag that evening. As we pushed through the first pond occasional coots would offer long shots, which were deferred on account of the chances of jumping rice ducks. As we rounded the first point a teal on cross flight came a little too close to John and his pumper answered with one to its credit. Each one pushed on to their choice of location, securing as good a cover as could be obtained, and pitching out a few mallard decoys we were soon ready for all comers. In the meantime "Burt" had reached his destination, a pass between two large ponds that formerly had yielded profitable returns to his game boat. Glancing about I saw that my companions were lying low, which indicated birds in sight. In the distance were a pair of mallards working toward our locality and well up, and would about cross Bert's position. Suddenly they quickly ascend, two shots broke the stillness, and the two ducks collapsed to grace the interior of the shooter's hunting coat. A small flock of gadwells came near giving me a shot, they veered away and passed close to Lewis, apparently, he securing one with his second shot, a drake. We had no more shooting until about sundown. I was thinking over the past labors of the day and musing on the enjoyment that the future two weeks would afford us, when I was suddenly disturbed by the swish and rustle of wings; above me and too high for a shot, was a flock of black mallards making a general survey of the feeding grounds, quickly working eastward. Soon they circle and retrace the track made, each circuit lower and lower; now they have seen my decoys and with a sharp swing

make another stretch and with eyes alert for danger, carefully surveying their surroundings, are making straight for my blind of rice. Suddenly the greater portion of the flock turn off to the left while two come on cutting across the outside portion of the decoys. In an instant my Smith hammerless spoke out, and at the crack, crack, of the nitro, the two birds were gracing the air with the antics that indicated a clean score. As the darkness was fast approaching, and upon the agreed signals being given to pull up we returned again to camp, having bagged six ducks and several coots, a sufficient guarantee of the larder for the next day. Upon landing we agreed to wait for Burt, who by the way, had made a fine kill on a mallard who came a little too close for his own safety.

During the night the weather had changed and the morning came with a cloudy sky and heavy winds, making more favorable prospects, and with pockets well filled with shells, a trip was again made to the marshes. By this time it was light enough to see plainly and several flocks of birds could be seen hovering and circling over the flats and sloughs. Here and there were single birds dropping down, and others going out. The wind steadily freshening to almost a gale, made it somewhat unpleasant in handling the boats. Once across the ponds and into the grass we could walk from slough to slough. Here and there an occasional duck was jumped and paid tribute to our presence. After we had crossed we divided, Burt and John taking one course, Louis and the writer another. I will not record the several kills made and as many misses also during the day which, however, did not lessen our enjoyment. About twelve o'clock the flight fell off and we made our way back to camp. John and Burt were already there with a good showing for the morning, and after a count up we found that twenty-seven ducks had been bagged, chiefly grey and black mallards and pintails. The unusually mild season and the absence of frost was against good butter ball shooting (ruddy duck) and not very large numbers were killed. One afternoon was pleasantly and successfully spent by John and Burt in the bay by bagging numerous ruddy ducks and one canvas back. Day after day was spent with more or less success, and with the pleasant visits of neighboring sportsmen the time passed by quickly and we realized that the time was drawing near for our return home. On Saturday, Nov. 4th, the pack-

ing and moving commenced, which was no small task, and by eleven o'clock the outfit was landed for transportation at the station. We bid farewell to the remaining sportsmen and when the "all aboard" signal was given by the conductor, our party standing on the platform of the rear car waved a farewell to the spot in which we had spent many days so pleasantly.

P.S.—I omitted to mention the use of "Dupont Smokeless" in all our loads, which were prepared and loaded by Mr. Wm. Nichol, Chatham, Ont., in Ely and U.M. C. smokeless cases, that gave perfect results. Guns used, L. C. Smith and Winchester Repeaters.

F. H. C.

The annual banquet of the St. Maurice Fish and Game Club took place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, March 30th, and was largely attended.

The club was organized nearly ten years ago through the efforts of Dr. Drummond, Mr. W. H. Parker and others, and its territory, which embraces over 100 lakes, and ground, embracing many square miles, is situated up the St. Maurice River, about 100 miles from Three Rivers. The membership of the club is approximately 100. Two new steamers will ply on the waters this year, and they will have cabin and berth accommodation for members and their families and guests. A farm is cultivated and guides employed, while the tract is under the guardianship of John Allan, a Montreal sportsman, who now makes his home there.

The banquet brought out, among other things, the fact that the Province of Quebec to-day stands as the premier sporting district of the continent, and that such was now recognized in Canada, as well as in the United States and abroad. Mention of the great benefits resulting from the efforts of fish and game clubs to protect the Province from reckless hunters and fishermen who prey, in and out of season, upon fish and animal life, was made by a number of the members and guests. Not the least important was the somewhat extended reference to the able manner in which Quebec had been advertised, and much applause went around the banquet board when the work accomplished in this direction was referred to by one of the speakers. It was recalled that hundreds of thousands of able and truthfully written and beautifully engraved pamphlets had been sent all over the continent.

These were all descriptive of the scenic, sporting and industrial advantages of the Province.

Thus it was, said one of the members, that so many rich Americans were attracted to Quebec, and as a direct result he pointed to the pulp industry, which has sprung up, wealthy men having joined game and gun clubs, and, finding an outlet for capital, brought it here for development.

THE FUR SALES

The Hudson Bay Company's fur sales commenced on Monday and will conclude on Thursday. An important further advance has taken place in prices, but in some cases this was partly due to a reduced supply.

Silver fox advanced 131 per cent. on a rise last year of 85 per cent.

Cross fox advanced 56 per cent. on a rise last year of 30 per cent.

Blue fox fell 19 per cent. on a rise last year of 65 per cent.

Otter advanced 20 per cent., but last year was without change.

Fisher fell 3 per cent. on a fall last year of 10 per cent.

Marten advanced 21 per cent. on a rise of 60 per cent. last year.

Red fox advanced 92 per cent. on a rise last year of 65 per cent.

White fox advanced 53 per cent. on a rise last year of 75 per cent.

Kitt fox advanced 30 per cent.—London Canadian Gazette, March 22.

THE LATEST TRIBUTE

G. W. Cole and Co., New York:

Altoona, Pa., March 16th, 1900.

Gentlemen:—

I wish to say I am an enthusiastic gunner, golfer and wheelman. I have used "3 in One" as the directions say and found this the best Lubricant I ever used. But I have found this oil to be the very greatest thing for shoes I have ever used or heard of. I have used everything ever made or heard of but after getting my gunning or walking shoes damp a few times they would get hard as ever. I gave my shoes a good oiling with "3 in One" two weeks ago and have had them soaked in water, snow and mud every day since and find them as soft as a glove in the morning. I may say this also, it's the only oil I ever used that the leather would absorb quickly.

I write this in the hope that you may put this use on your bottles and thus help fellow sportsmen.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) EDWARD BALL.

Constitution of Canadian Forestry Association

"Rod and Gun" is the Official Organ of the Canadian Forestry Association. The Editor will welcome contributions on topics relating to Forestry.

I. The name of the Association shall be The Canadian Forestry Association.

II. Its primary objects shall be:

(1) To advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests and woodlands.

(2) To awaken public interest to the sad results attending the wholesale destruction of forests (as shown by the experience of older countries) in the deterioration of the climate, diminution of fertility, drying up of rivers and streams, etc., etc.

(3) To consider and recommend the exploration as far as practicable of our public domain and its division into agricultural, timber and mineral lands, with a view of directing immigration and the pursuits of our pioneers into channels best suited to advance their interests and the public welfare. With this accomplished a portion of the unappropriated lands of the country would be permanently reserved for the growth of timber.

(4) To encourage afforestation wherever advisable, and to promote forest tree planting, especially in the treeless areas of our Northwestern prairies, upon farm lands where the proportion of woodland is too low, and upon highways and in the parks of our villages, towns and cities.

(5) To collect and disseminate, for the benefit of the public, reports and information bearing on the forestry problem in general, and especially with respect both to the wooded and prairie districts of Canada, and to teach the rising generation the value of the forest with the view of enlisting their efforts in its preservation.

MEMBERSHIP.

III. Its membership shall include all who pay an annual fee of \$1.00, or a life membership fee of \$10.00.

OFFICERS.

IV. The officers shall include an honorary president, a president, a vice-president, a secretary, an assistant secretary, a treasurer and seven directors.

V. These officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall serve one year

or until their successors are elected. Vacancies occurring during the year may be filled by the executive committee.

VI. The officers shall constitute an executive committee, and five of the same shall be a quorum, and they will appoint a vice-president for each Province and each provisional district of the Northwest Territories, and also for Keewatin.

VII. The annual meeting of the Association shall be on the first Thursday in March, at the city of Ottawa, or at such other place and time as the previous annual meeting shall decide, a notice of one month of which shall be given to each member by the secretary.

VIII. Special meetings shall be held at such time and places as the executive may decide, a sufficient notice of which shall be sent to each member by the secretary.

IX. Amendments of the Constitution can only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and entitled to vote, and at the annual meeting of the Association, and a notice of such intended amendment shall be given with the notice calling the meeting.

BY-LAWS PRESIDENT.

I. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

II. In the absence of the President a Vice-President shall preside at all the meetings of the Association; and in the absence of all of them a President pro tem shall be elected by the meeting.

SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

III. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Executive Committee, and shall be custodian of all documents, books and collections ordered to be preserved.

He shall conduct the correspondence of the Association, and shall keep a list of members, with their residences, and shall notify members of the time

and place of meeting of the Association, and in his absence his duties will be discharged by the assistant secretary.

TREASURER.

IV. The Treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys received, and shall deposit or invest the same in such manner as the Executive Committee shall direct, and shall not expend any money except under direction or approval of the Executive Committee. The financial year of the Association shall close on December 31st of each year.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

V. At the regular meeting of the Association the order of business shall be that proposed by the Executive Committee and announced by the presiding officer. In the absence of such prepared order of business the following shall be observed:—

- (1) Calling to order.
 - (2) Reading of minutes.
 - (3) Reading and referring or disposing of letters, accounts, etc.
 - (4) Reports of committees.
 - (5) Enquiries and notices of motion.
 - (6) President's address.
 - (7) Papers, addresses and discussion by members and others invited by the meeting.
 - (8) Nomination and election of officers.
 - (9) Unfinished and miscellaneous business.
 - (10) Adjournment.
- Adopted as a whole.

THE WEALTH OF THE FOREST.

Instructive Address by the Governor-General

Interesting Meeting at Ottawa, March 24.

His Excellency the Governor-General, who takes a keen interest in forestry, occupied the chair, and on the platform with him were: Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere, Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia; Senator Allan and Mr. Elias Stewart, Chief Forest Inspector of the Dominion. Among those in the audience were Senator Perley, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Bell and a number of ladies and gentlemen, interested in the aims of the association.

The meeting was opened with an announcement by Sir Henry Joly to the effect that His Excellency had kindly consented to accept the presidency of the association. Being asked by Sir Henry to address the meeting, His Excellency said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me

great pleasure to be here to-night at the first meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association. I was asked to come to the meeting by Sir Henry Joly, and, though he has not said it himself, we all know that the association owes its existence to the great interest he takes in forestry as a practical forestry man. The idea of the association is a most excellent one, for I cannot help thinking that you in Canada have an enormous mine of wealth in the possession of the huge forests that extend over the country, and I must say that I am afraid the tendency so far has been that the gold mine you have in those forests you think is impossible to get at the bottom of, and that you can go on reaping the products of it forever.

The study of forestry, as far as I know, is rather in its infancy. It ought not to be so because the forests have been watched for many years; but, as it happens I have taken considerable interest in the subject myself, and I have found a marked diversity of opinion amongst even the best known experts, as well as in standard books on forestry. As a result, it is almost impossible to get a sound idea upon the best means or the best manner of managing either local woods or the forest of a very large country. I therefore think it of more than ordinary importance for you in Canada to recognize the value of a perfect knowledge of the science of forestry, not only with a view of reaping as much as you can from the products of existing forests, but with a view of encouraging a second growth off the virgin forest and perpetuating the timber which is of such value to the country.

In Canada, as I have already said, the forests are enormous, and while no doubt the earlier sections in the country regarded them as their enemy rather than their friend, it cannot be disputed now that they are an immense resource such as deserves the keen consideration of statesmen and others who take an interest in their country's welfare. The settler cleared his property and his homestead, but he probably forgot that a great deal of his existence depended upon what he reaped from the forest around. He built his house and had his fuel without any thought of a diminished supply so far as timber was concerned, and I am inclined to think that the same idea handed down by him exists to a great extent to-day. The impression certainly exists that you can go into the woods and hew and hack away without any regard for future supply, as long as you get what you

want for the time being to satisfy your needs. So in a country like this you should realize that this wealthy resource may come to an end, and it is very important that the people should find out the best way of reproducing the forest, which must otherwise eventually succumb to the axe in the very near future.

Of course my own experience does not extend through huge tracts of country, but instead through old wooded places where one gets very much attached to every tree. But the treatment of wooded places I speak of and of unlimited forests such as you have in this country have been very different.

There has been a great difference of opinion in the matter of forestry and I understand the object of the association is to encourage the science of attending to that one of nature's gifts and to encourage the public to take an interest in the subject with a view of improving the possibility in this direction in Canada. It cannot be ignored that the enormous tracts of timber and wood we possess in Canada must some day come to an end, and one of the great problems of the association will be how best to arrange for the following crop, and what trees follow each other best; and also the great question of what trees are best for agricultural purposes. The subject is an exceedingly interesting one, and there are experts present who can explain matters upon it better than I can. But, as I understand our object is to encourage forestry, as I have already said, and to make a scientific study of it for the benefit of future generation. It is not only for the preservation of the immense tracts of forests, but also to encourage ornamental forestry, as we might call it, such as might embellish our highways and also to instill an appreciation of local forest trees. There is nothing so awful as to ruin the forest growth which ought to be the pride of any country, and I assure you my experience here, the few times I have been up in the distant parts of the bush is to see the magnificent specimens of trees become scarcer and scarcer every day, and I really think it will be a great benefit if many of those magnificent specimens of trees are allowed to exist. I am quite sure that Sir Henri Joly will do his utmost in this direction.

And then there is the pruning and planting, and the preparation of land for forest purposes, all of which are of intense interest. These are points which the association intends to take up, and with that object in view I can-

not help expressing the opinion that the association will be of immense value to the nation. I will not say any more as my experience is limited, and there are several gentlemen ready to express their views upon the subject before the meeting.

PROF. MACOUN.

Prof. Macoun gave a most instructive address dealing chiefly with the possibility of reforesting the great prairies of the Northwest. In days long gone by those immense territories were covered with trees, and the day would soon come with the application of proper methods, when they would be clothed again in the same way. It was said that trees would not grow there because of the climate, and the soil being unfavorable, but that was a myth. They had nothing to do in the matter of the growth of forests. The chief thing was moisture. If settlers would make ponds on the prairies with bottoms impervious to water, a moisture would be caused in the immediate neighborhood, and it would not be long before willows and shrubs would be seen sprouting up around the edges. They would create a shade and thus retain the moisture of the ground and give rise to the growth of other trees, until it would not be long before the growth would extend amazingly. All that was wanted was for the settlers to start the ball rolling and nature would do the rest. He had experimented with success in this way.

THE VALUE OF FOREST PRODUCTS.

Mr. Butler, of the Kathon Company, followed with an excellent essay on the importance of forestry to the country. The annual value of the products of the forests of Canada was \$80,000,000, the amount exported being \$25,000,000. The aggregate consumption of the country was two billion feet board measure, which if spread out, would be more than sufficient to house in Ottawa and Hull and many of the suburbs. Alluding to the means of conservation of the forests, Mr. Butler stated that experience had proved that in many cases where the pine was cut from a limit, a fire going through it proved beneficial as there would be a new growth of pine sooner than otherwise. The fire burned the branches and twigs which prevented the seed of pine reaching the ground and taking root, and consequently with these out of the way there was a better chance for a new growth of pine.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE FARMS.

Dr. Saunders then gave some valuable

information on the result of the experiments in forestry carried on at the Experimental farms. They carried out the theory advanced by Prof. Macoun, that moisture was an essential to the growth of trees. In twelve years they had twenty thousand trees on the farm, with observations noted on their growth and the existing conditions. Most valuable information had been obtained, and such an association as that just formed would no doubt encourage people to make use of this information to the best advantage.

Dr. Bell spoke at some length on the spruce resources of the country and was followed by Mr. Elias Stewart, Forest Inspector, who read a carefully prepared paper on forestry, pointing out that the time had come for practical steps to be taken towards the preservation of the forests.

An interesting discussion followed in which His Excellency took a prominent part, after which the meeting closed.

THE FOREST TREES.

By Ella Walton.

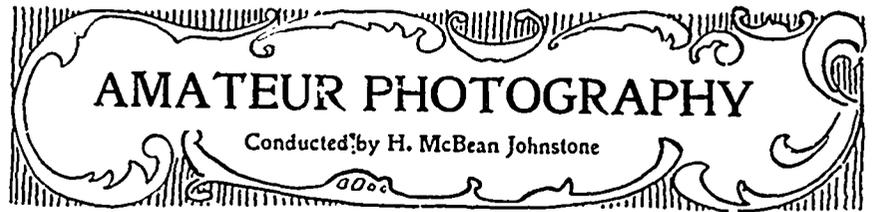
Spread o'er the vast and lovely earth
There lives a band,
With firm feet planted in the soil,
The product of their ceaseless toil,
Their mother nature gives them birth,
All o'er the land.

And noiseless, working as they grow
So tall and grand,
They silent watch the flowing tide
Of man's unrest, his sins and pride,
While rich blood through their hearts
will flow,
At God's command.

They clothe the plains, they crown the hills,
From strand to strand,
In whispers low they breathe of life,
In wailing sobs they tell of strife,
By rivers broad, and tiny rills,
Look how they stand!

They regal rule where tropic heat
Glow on the sand,
Their singing leaves to soul a calm,
Their tinted green to eyes a balm;
Mid winter's snow they crack and beat—
A hardy band.

With relics of a by-gone race
Who once did stand,
Where generations toil and rest;
In flinty rocks all firmly pressed,
The shadowy imprint we trace
Of Mighty Hand.



BABY PHOTOGRAPHY

SINCE the beginning of art, the nude or semi-clothed figure of a child has been for wielders of the brush a subject of admiration, so much so in fact, that the portraying of childhood has become a study in itself. For centuries baby figures, such as cherubs and nude cupids, have played a prominent part in both painting and sculpture, as well as in the artistic architecture that controls half the public buildings of the world. But apparently all this bears no practical relation to photography. It certainly is a long jump from the cherubs and cupids of celebrated artists to little naked polly-poly babies in bath tubs or cotches baskets by photographers of doubtful skill, but that same subject properly treated, cannot fail to bring wonderful results in the way of studies.

One sees hosts of child photographs. For instance, in the advertising columns of our magazines there are probably a couple of dozen that are so well known as to be at once recognized, as Pears' Soap Babies or Wool Soap, or some other kind of babies. And then you commence to wonder who takes them or where they all come from, and in connection with this the query suggests itself "what will those babies think of it at twenty years from now if they are living?"

In half the Christmas numbers and supplements of papers and magazines that are published, the idea seems to be to fill up every vacant space with half tones of five and six-year-old "dullings" in huge armchairs, and dressed in Sunday best pinions that starch has put in a position to stand alone, and in their arms glassy-eyed dolls, or big uffy wool lambs held in the most strained and unnatural positions, while they screw their faces up with a camera smile. (There is such a thing as a camera smile, you know, same as a bicycle face.)

Such effects should be carefully guarded against. Shun woolly lambs and flaxen-haired dolls or anything that tends to give a "photograph look" and rather try for the simplest positions possible.

How much better the child looks sitting on the floor or ground, with as few

clothes on as possible and solemnly putting on a huge hat or shoe, and his eyes wide open in childish wonder.

There is a proper age for taking photographs of children, and while the limit is not very sharply defined, three years will, on the average, be found far ahead of three months.

At three months there is too great a lack of form and too much suggestion of a feather bed or a fine pork sausage, and though at that age the purity and delicacy of the pink tinted skin is far more in evidence than it is a couple of years later, it is beyond the power of the camera, even with the assistance of orthochromatic plates and color screens, to reproduce it properly and the best plan is to give way to circumstances until about the age when baby commences to creep. Then before clothing has had a chance to get in its deadly work and cause deformities, the delicately graded shadows on the arms and legs can be made to suggest that freshness of color that the camera is unable to portray.

Some artists prefer to photograph baby against a rich dark background while others believe that the delicate bas-relief effect obtained by the use of lighter colors is preferable. Properly speaking the background may be classed among the unnecessary accessories, for in seventy-five out of a hundred cases the best results are from photographs taken when the child is sitting on the grass or a rug engaged in some habitual occupation.

The law does not allow the exhibition, or indeed the photographing, of nude figures and to those of us accustomed to move in the broad minded society of art and literature, this no doubt appears to be narrowness of idea on the part of Puritan fanatics, to whom nudity is able to suggest impurity instead of art. Painters are allowed more license than photographers in this respect. But this is and always has been a much debated subject and it is not proposed here to enter into a discussion on the rights and wrongs of the case. Undoubtedly this law is broken every day and undoubtedly photographers will continue to break it while it is permitted to remain in force, for though unwilling to exhibit their photographs and read the

chance of being sued there are members of the fraternity who take pleasure in such work as a means of studying artistic effect.

As before stated, child photography forms a study in itself. The use of different models adds to your experience and secures you an excellent chance of studying human nature in an undeveloped stage. The similarity to "grown ups" is noticeable and the effect that a little humoring has in either case is wonderful.

The novelty of the situation soon wears off the child and then let the photographer beware, unless he is looking for "Cry Baby" results.

A stolid child has the advantage of keeping the same attitude longer, but though a vivacious youngster is harder to manage, better results usually follow. Of course a snap shot is the only satisfactory method.

Beware of the precocious one or else hang on tight to your tripod legs. If possible, have with you a third person to look after the amusement of the child. As a rule the poor operator has enough to think of without showing off the "pretty birdie," and incidentally himself, for the amusement of the baby—and others.

Child photography will probably give the operator a lesson in self-control as well as art, but looking at it either way it is a delightful study.

In conclusion it might be worth quoting Gleason White on the subject. "In the new art of photography, it is not raising its standard, to hang on the wall with landscapes that almost rival a Corot, sea pieces like Henry Moore's, figure studies not unworthy of great artists, and architectural and topographical scenes in perfect relation of tone and value, and then put by their side, pictures of babies that belong to quite another level of art." Nevertheless, baby photography is art.

THE SKY HALF

Although the printing of clouds, into a blank sky photograph is not pursued on this side of the Atlantic to a half of the extent it is in England, indeed is not as much done there as it was some years ago, there is no reason whatever why every photographer,—be he amateur or professional—should not be able to secure in ninety per cent. of his negatives, the clouds that are in the sky when the exposure is made.

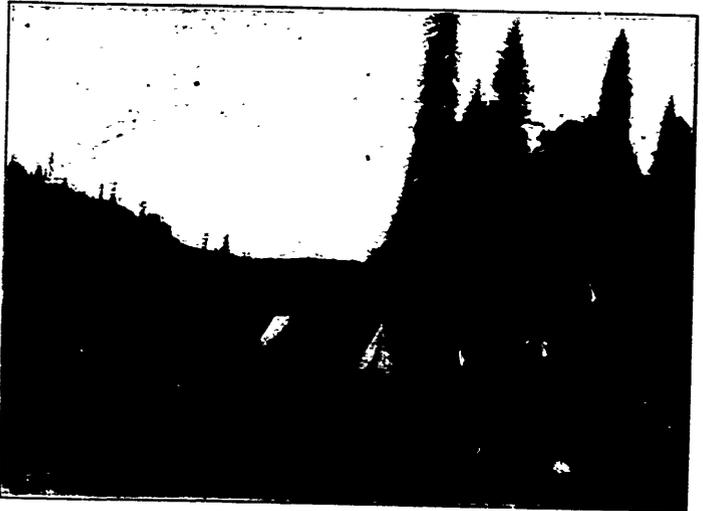
It is entirely unnecessary to deal at any length on the desirability of clouds in a picture. The best proof that they

are wanted is to be found in the fact that some photographers make a specialty of cloud negatives for sale to amateurs, and they sell too. But the process of printing in is so heavily laden with disadvantages, as to make it a positive bugbear to those who have risen above it and are able to make their own clouds with the picture. Not only is there the extra time to be considered but there is always the chance of making the absurd error of printing the clouds upside down or some other foolish mistake, as well as the danger of their being recognized. Another thing, professionals who provide these nega-

we know, even approximately, the exposure and conditions essential to success we should have no difficulty in securing the desired result.

If there is much wind—and when there is a fine cloud effect, there usually is—it will be found advisable to lash a cord from the tripod head to a stake in the ground, so that the hands are left free to fight with the elements for the possession of the focussing cloth.

The proper equipment are an orthochromatic slow plate, a medium stop, and a rapid shutter. There are several varieties of shutter made for this work that allow a longer exposure on the



Camp at head of High Falls, Michipicoton, Northern Ontario.

tives frequently elevate their lenses so much as to make the shape and illumination of the clouds appear false when printed into a landscape a few degrees above the horizon.

The heavy massed or light fleecy clouds, particularly to be seen during the months of March and April, fixed on a photographic plate above an interesting land or seascape enhances its beauty almost beyond conception.

To those who possess but a dim idea of the requisites of a good cloud negative, it may be stated that the principal characteristics should be an image devoid of fog and showing a range of half tone in which the high lights are fairly intense. That portion of the negative representing blue sky should have hardly any density at all, and once

landscape than on the sky, but they are not by any means absolutely necessary. Where it is desired to photograph the light fleecy clouds commonly known as "Mackerel's backs" and "Mare's tail," which usually appear against a brilliant blue background, a pale lemon color screen and larger stop should be used, and of necessity the exposure be increased. Some workers advise the use of a color screen altogether, but if an orthochromatic plate be used it may safely be dispensed with.

In the dark room see that the developer is rich in pyro, or metal or whatever agent is used, and weak in accelerator, with the aim of bringing out the high lights first and securing in them good printing power by restrained (no)

weak) developer. As a rule, as soon as the high lights are dense enough the rest of the negative is just what is wanted, though sometimes to secure this end a large amount of restrainer must be used. A few experiments will soon settle the matter according to each person's method of working.

There is one phase of cloud photography that does not receive sufficient attention at the hands of the average beginner and apparently is but little better understood even by more experienced workers. This is the perspective of clouds, and it is probable that the source of many errors in this line comes from neglect of persistent observation of the heavens.

Now note in the first place that what

is detected by its neighbors nearer to us, until near the horizon, only narrow segments can be seen. This is approximately what may be observed on a cloudy day.

Over a flat land or seascape then how much more suggestive will be such clouds of far-reaching distance, than a heavy black mass whose form gives no evidence of perspective near the horizon.

The appearance of the sky at sunset when long narrow bars of white, yellow and other colors are interspersed with heavy streaks of black, is largely due to the relative position of the sun and the perspective of the cloud mass. In the west the cloud layer is seen edgewise, with the nearest side in com-

self lies deeply hidden in the southwest. But it is well to have mastered Nature in her simple moods before the photographing of such complex subjects is attempted.

Photographers, however, will do well to rivet their attention when photographing clouds, on the fact, that like terrestrial objects, they possess form and perspective.

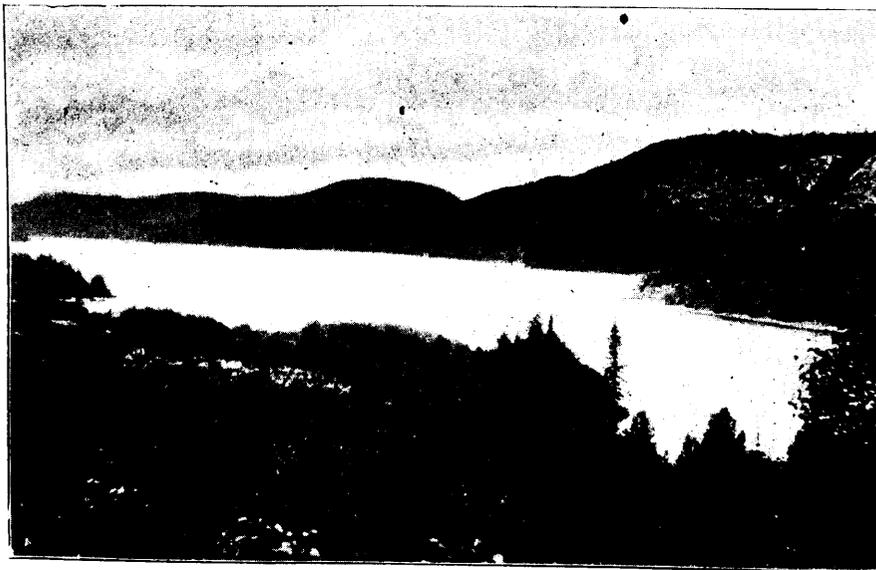
Some Notes on Pinhole Photographs.

Among the many fascinating phases of the photographic art, the oldest is probably pinhole photography, since pictures could be made by the use of this process before the discovery of the lens. But it is noticeable that until the last few years the statement that photographs could be obtained by such a method proved a cause of surprise to a large number of photographers, and does yet. The method was not employed to any considerable extent for practical picture making until 1888, on account of its quality of definition, and although since then a certain number of the fraternity have taken it up, it would be well nigh impossible to state just what percentage, owing to the fact that workers are not prone to give us the details connected with the making of their pictures.

Among landscape and portrait photographers it is generally held that the absolute and unvarying minuteness of F-64 throughout a photograph is too sharp and commonplace in its tendency, though in some compositions the artist may find sharp focus desirable for his purpose.

The opinion has been expressed that pinhole diffusion cannot be art, because the unaided eye cannot receive the same impression, but the author of that statement forgets, in all probability, that it is the sum total of many scenes from which we derive our impression of any particular spot.

It is for every craftsman to decide for himself what means he will call to his assistance to gain any desired end. Perhaps he wants razor-edge definition, perhaps a general effect, or it may be that he aims to produce a technique that expresses the rapid movement of the eye over the whole scene and gathers in the general effect of the lights and shades, leaving the detail to take care of itself. No one treatment can meet all the needs, and to secure the last-mentioned there is nothing that will give the satisfaction of the pinhole. For instance, in the photographing of a building where one is looking for an



Upper end Wawa Lake, Northern Ontario.

is commonly called a blue sky is not pure blue at all. Purest and most intense at the zenith it gradually assumes a warmer or more red and yellow tint as it approaches the horizon, and as a consequence will photograph darker, a fault which, when conscious of its presence, we may use our discretion to prevent or correct. This is a matter of aerial perspective; clouds being about the phenomena of linear perspective, something the unthinking would hardly look for in such a place.

If the whole sky were covered with clouds in one continuous layer we should behold the whole surface that was turned toward us. But the heavens we regard as dome shaped, and as a consequence the farther each cloud is from our point of sight the more it is pro-

plete shadow projected against the bright heavens, while overhead we see the cloud threadbare and partly illuminated on its under surface and consequently lighter in contrast with the others.

When the huge cloud masses stretch far away in great continuous volumes as though surrounding the whole earth as with the plain blue sky, distance makes them lighter in tone, and their deepest tints are when our oblique line of vision encounters the thickest stratum while some protruding mass low down reflects light from the lightest part of the heavens, though that part be in quite a different corner from the sun itself. The sky in this case may show distinct illumination from the clear sky of the north while the sun it-

outline with the perspective accurately rendered and a softening down of such obnoxious details as the harsh lines around doors and windows, the pinhole will be found very applicable. Not that it will entirely do away with any presence of doors and other detail, but it will soften the lines to such an extent that only the shadows, as it were, will be shown. Again, in photographing trees swayed by the motion of the wind, swirling waters or drifting smoke, a pinhole exposure of fifteen minutes will show the average position during that time, thus grasping what might be expressed as the general effect of movement. In connection with these instances it may be remarked that the softness is possibly more pleasing when it results from using a hole smaller than one that is larger than that which gives the softest definition. In this case it is diffraction which causes the extra blur as the hole is made smaller. When the hole is larger than the best definition size, it is the geometrical conditions that govern the result, the size of the hole and the consequent overlapping of the pencils of light let through. It is doubtful if the use of the yellow screen to obtain athocromatic effects has any practical result in this particular branch of the art.

Regarding the actual working of the pinhole not much can be said, because of the extreme simplicity of the subject. Take off your lens and substitute in its place a piece of ferrotype plate with a pinhole punched in the centre. Draw the bellows out to about eight inches. Difficulty will be experienced in the operator's inability to compose his picture on the ground glass. The best way to overcome this is to remove both pinhole and focussing screen, swing the instrument round half way on the tripod, and then by applying the eye to the lens opening the picture may be seen about as it will appear in the photograph, bounded by the back of the camera. Exposure notes are not of much use, except to the man that made them, but you will be fairly safe in following the rule to allow a pinhole photograph an exposure of twice as many minutes as you would allow an ordinary lens photograph seconds under like conditions. It has been said that pinhole negatives develop similar to over-exposed plates, and in some cases this is undoubtedly true; but have the developer rich in pyro and this phenomena will not make itself manifest.

The use of the pinhole leads to steadiness and careful observation, and in this respect is at the extreme opposite

pole from the hand camera, where the tendency (not the necessity) is toward quick estimation, and, as a result, a flitting from subject to subject. Enlargements from pinhole photographs show much more relief than enlargements from hand camera work, which is usually flat. The perspective is absolutely true, and in the rendering of atmosphere the pinhole leaves nothing to be desired. Nor in pinhole is there any halation.

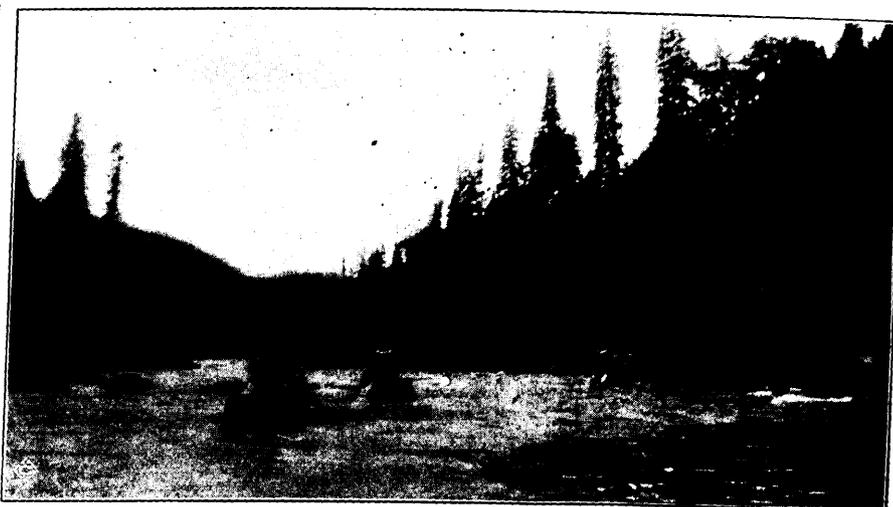
Pinhole imitations may be very easily made by printing from an ordinary negative with the film side turned toward the sun, taking care that the frame is kept in the same position all the time. Such imitations, however, are easily detected on enlargement. Pinhole photography, with a view to mak-

in sixty-four parts of water and add one part of hydrochloric acid. Brush the zinc with this mixture, which will give it a deep black color, and after drying for a day, any oil paint will adhere to it permanently.

Novice—The plan usually adopted for photographing waterfalls is to use a rapid plate and instantaneous shutter, though an exposure of more than 1-10 of a second is hardly necessary.

F.A.F., Toronto—The precipitate on prints was probably due to insufficient washing before toning. The prints should be well washed to rid them of free silver, otherwise it is difficult to secure brilliancy.

Harry R.—You must send me a print from the negative. Your explanation is hardly lucid enough.



Running a Current (light) on Michipicoton River, above High Falls, Northern Ontario.

ing photographs with an unvarying sharpness of F-64 throughout, is worthless, but pinhole photography used to make pictures is well worthy of a high place in the consideration of artistic photographers.

* * *

Correspondence.

Correspondence should be addressed to Box 651, Sarnia.

F.E.—The powder you send is as useless for flash light work as pulverized china. Procure the powdered metallic aluminum.

Home—If you first give the zinc a preparatory coating you will not be troubled by having the paint chip off it. The best treatment is as follows: Dissolve one part of chloride of copper, nitrate of copper and sal ammoniac,

H. M. Dean—You should print such a thin negative under several thicknesses of tissue paper. If you had left it yellow instead of clearing it, the chances are that it would have printed all right without tissue paper.

The other one is overdeveloped and must be reduced.

Scratch—Use a softer brush to dust your plates. You should have bought it from a photo dealer's instead of a paint store.

W.A.C.—Double printing is printing one position from two or more negatives. Ghost pictures can be made this way

Henry J.A.—Yes, films are sometimes made of isinglass. They are also made of celluloid, gelatine or collodion.

Hydrometer—Hydrometers are sometimes known as actinometers and

were formerly much used to test the strength of silver baths. They are seldom accurate.

Nancy A.—I have never had an opportunity of using ortol. It is a yellowish, white powder, very soluble in water, and, in its developing action, is similar to rodinal.

Several replies are unavoidably held over until next month.

Questions usually asked of an amateur photographer:

Is it all over?

Can we see them now?

Do you sell them?

Does it take time?

How much does it cost?

Do you do it all yourself?

Is it hard to learn?

Where did you get your camera?

How much did you pay?

Will you take us again?

When will you finish them?

Is that all?

Amateur tries to lookasant.

Photo. American.

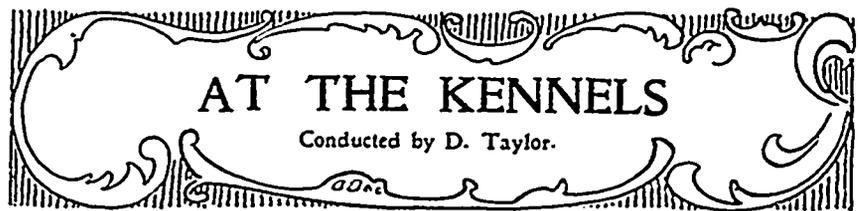
SLAUGHTER OF THE BIRDS

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

Despatches from Milford, Del., say that 20,000 birds or thereabouts are to be slaughtered within the next sixty days. Contracts have been awarded by a New York feather dealer, and the work of destruction has already begun. Eight cents each will be paid for ordinary and red-winged blackbirds, crows, sea gulls, and young owls. The contract in form is strictly within the laws of Delaware which do not protect the birds named. But the hunters have been given to understand that still higher prices will be paid for certain other birds whose slaughter the law forbids.

This is notice to the public that the slaughter of birds at the behests of fashion is to continue. It was believed that the appeals of the Agricultural Department, the arguments of investigators and, the efforts of the bird protective associations had created a public sentiment that would prevent a continuance of the practice that has stripped parks, forests, and lawns of song birds, and that has taken from the farmer and fruit grower his most valuable allies. But fashion, it seems, is more potent than sentiment, or argument, or law.

The catalogue of the T. H. Chubb Rod Company, of Post Mills, Vt., contains a full list of the birds they advertise, as "built on honor," beside all necessary sanities.



THE premium list of the Montreal Canine Association's Show has been issued, and reflects great credit on the committee responsible for its "get up," which is far above the ordinary run of such productions. It is both neat and attractive in appearance, and the printer is also to be congratulated on the manner in which he has performed his share of the work. The committee,

ST. BERNARDS.

For best specimen in the show.... 2.00

For best local specimen in the show 1.00

Messrs. F. and A. Stuart offer a silver medal for the best dog in the show. Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., of Canada, offer a one gallon can of their disinfectant for best bitch in show.

Mr. H. M. Dinning offers 10 lbs. coffee for best dog in novice class.



Rosie O'Grady

very wisely we think at this season of the year, confined their efforts to a "glory" show, but, thanks to many patrons and friends, they have been enabled to issue a long list of specials which covers all breeds, while several of the more prominent have been handsomely provided for. The following is the list:—

The president offers a medal for the most representative specimen of any breed in the show.

MASTIFFS.

For best specimen in the show....\$1.00

The Monsoon Tea Co. offer 10 lbs. tea for best bitch in novice class.

Mr. A. S. Bain offers silk umbrella for best pup, dog or bitch.

NEWFOUNDLANDS.

For best specimen in show.....\$1.00

BLOODHOUNDS.

For best specimen in show.....2.00

GREAT DANES.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

RUSSIAN WOLFDONDS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

For best local dog in show..... 2.00

For best local bitch in show..... 1.00

Rod and Gun in Canada offers yearly subscription for best local wolfhound in show.

DEERHOUNDS.

For best dog in show\$2.00
For best bitch in show 1.00

ENGLISH FOXHOUNDS.

For best dog in show \$1.00
For best bitch in show..... 3.00

AMERICAN FOXHOUNDS.

For best dog in show 2.00
For best bitch in show..... 1.00

Rod and Gun in Canada offers one yearly subscription for best local foxhound (English or American) in show.

POINTERS.

For best specimen in show.....\$1.00
The Breeders' Advocate offers one

FIELD SPANIELS.

For best dog in show \$2.00
For best bitch in show..... 1.00

American Spaniel Club offers the following:

Novice Class Dogs: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special; 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

Novice Class Bitches: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special; 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

COCKER SPANIELS.

Mr. Geo. Coverhill offers \$10 for best specimen in show, owned in Canada.

The Dog Fancier offers one yearly subscription for the best Red Cocker in the show.

silver medal for the best dog, bred and owned by a member, not necessarily the same member.

The Canadian Collie Club offers a silver medal for the best bitch, bred and owned by a member, not necessarily the same member.

The Dog Fancier offers one yearly subscription for best Canadian-bred in show.

The St. Elmo House offers one box cigars for best Black, Tan and White Collie.

Carlton House offers one box cigars for best Stud Dog, Collie, to be judged by two or more of his get.

Mr. W. Campbell offers \$1.00 for best Stud Dog, to be judged by two or more of his get.

Mr. Alex. Julien offers one box cigars for best Black, Tan and White Collie Dog.

James McGee offers half dozen dress shirts for best Tri-colored Bitch in show.

A. N. Whitman and Son offer medal for best Stud Dog, to be judged by two or more of his get. Not necessary for dog to be in show.

For best Collie Dog belonging to a farmer\$5.00

For the best Collie Bitch belonging to a farmer 5.00

For best dog or bitch in show belonging to a member 5.00

The Breeders' Advocate offers one year's subscription for best bitch pup in show.

COLLIES (SMOOTH).

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

OLD ENG. SHEEP DOGS.

For best specimen in show.....\$1.00

POODLES.

For best specimen in show.....\$1.00

BULL DOGS.

For best dog in show\$2.00

For best bitch in show 1.00

The Montreal Daily Herald offers a silver medal for the best Local Terrier in show.

BULL TERRIERS.

For best dog in show.....\$2.00

For best bitch in show..... 2.00

For best local specimen in show.. 1.00

The Canadian Kennel Club offers one bronze medal for best bull terrier in show.

Rod and Gun in Canada offers one yearly subscription for specimen best local bitch in show.

BOSTON TERRIERS.

For best specimen in show... .. 1.00

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

For best dog in show\$2.00

For best bitch in show 1.00

The Canadian Kennel Club offers one



Duke of Alderbrook

yearly subscription for best bitch pup in show.

ENGLISH SETTERS.

For best dog in show\$3.00
For best bitch in show..... 2.00

The Breeders' Advocate offers one yearly subscription for best bitch pup in show.

IRISH SETTERS.

For best dog in show\$2.00
For best bitch in show..... 2.00

Mr. Samuel Coulson offers silver medal for the best Irish setter in the show, bred in Canada.

GORDON SETTERS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

IRISH WATER SPANIELS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

CLUMBER SPANIELS.

For best specimen in show.....\$1.00

The American Spaniel Club offers the following:

Novice Class, Black Dogs: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special; 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

Novice Class, Black Bitches: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special; 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

Novice Class, Dogs any other color: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special, 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

Novice Class, Bitches any other color: 1st prize, Spaniel Club Special; 2nd prize, Spaniel Club Special.

COLLIES.

Montreal Licensed Victuallers' Challenge Trophy for the best collie in the show, to be won three times by the same exhibitor.

The Canadian Collie Club offers a

bronze medal for best pair of Alredales in show.

The Breeder's Advocate offers one yearly subscription for best bitch pup in show.

DASCHUNDS.

For best dog in show\$2.00
For best bitch in show..... 1.00

BEAGLES.

For best dog in show\$2.00
For best bitch in show..... 1.00

FOX TERRIERS (SMOOTH).

For best dog in show\$5.00
For best bitch in show..... 3.00

FOX TERRIERS (WIRE HAISED).

For best dog in show\$5.00
For best bitch in show..... 3.00

The Norfolk Kennels offer two handsome cups, one for best dog and one for best bitch sired by any of their stud dogs, outside of their own kennels, during the year 1899.

The Canadian Fox Terrier Club offers one bronze medal for best dog in show belonging to a member C.F.T.C.

The Canadian Fox Terrier Club offers one bronze medal for best bitch in show belonging to a member of the C.F.T.C.

FOX TERRIERS, LOCALS (SMOOTH AND WIRE).

For best dog in show\$3.00
For best bitch in show 2.00

The Canadian Kennel Club offers one bronze medal for best local Fox Terrier (dog or bitch) in show.

Mr. Stanford offers \$5 for best local Fox Terrier in show.

IRISH TERRIERS.

For best dog in show\$3.00
For best bitch in show 2.00
For best local dog in show..... 3.00
For best local bitch in show..... 2.00

The Canadian Kennel Club offers one bronze medal for best local bitch in show.

The Breeders' Advocate offers one yearly subscription for best pup in show.

SKYE TERRIERS.

Mr. Allison H. Sims offers \$10 for best Blue Skye in show owned in Canada.

DANDIE DINMONTE.

Best specimen in show\$1.00

BEDLINGTONS.

Best specimen in show\$1.00

SCOTCH TERRIERS.

Best dog in show\$3.00
Best bitch in show 2.00

WELSH TERRIERS.

For best specimen in show.... ..\$1.00

BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS.

For best dog in show\$3.00
For best bitch in show\$2.00

PUGS.

For best dog in show.....\$2.00
For best bitch in show.....\$1.00

KING CHARLES SPANIELS.

For best dog in show.....\$1.00
For best bitch in show.....\$1.00

BLLENHEIMS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

The Montreal Arena Co. offers a silver trophy for the best Blenheim Spaniel, dog or bitch, exhibited by a lady.

PRINCE CHARLES SPANIELS.

For best dog in show\$2.00
RUBY OR JAPANESE.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00
YORKSHIRE TERRIERS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00

For best bitch in show 1.00

TOY TERRIERS, UNDER 7 LBS.

(Other than Yorkshires).

For best dog in show\$2.00
For best bitch in show 1.00

The Canadian Kennel Club offers one bronze medal for the best dog or bitch entered in toy classes.

POMERANIANS.

For best specimen in show.....\$2.00
MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

For best dog in show\$2.00

For best bitch in show 1.00

For the number of dogs sent to the Toronto show, Montreal didn't do so very bad after all, especially in collies. Fanciers of this breed here have always held that they are more numerous and generally of better breeding than anywhere else in Canada, and certainly in this instance the result would seem to justify the opinion. In the bitch classes Montreal came first and second with dogs from the same kennel, besides taking specials for best American and Canadian bred, and for best collie in the show. Heather Blossom, which carried off the principal honors, came into competition with her sire, Woodmansterne Conrad, for the place of honor as the best collie in the show, and was awarded the blue ribbon by Mr. Lacy, who had previously placed this dog over Laurel Liddle, the winner at Chicago.

Here is a list of the winners:—

Puppy bitches—Afton Collie Kennels (Reid and Roy, proprietors)—1, Colla Kirsty.

Novice bitches—1, Logan's Heather Blossom, Afton Collie Kennels; Colla Kirsty.

Limit bitches—1, Heather Blossom; 2, Colla Kirsty.

Open bitches—1, Heather Blossom; 2, Colla Kirsty.

Winners (bitches)—1, Heather Blossom.

Best collie in show—Heather Blossom, Sweepstakes (bitches)—Heather Blossom.

Deerhounds, novice class—1, Athol, owned by Mr. Wm. McGlashan.

Airedale terriers, novice, limit and open dogs—1, Rustic Rush, Airedale Kennels (also winners novice bitches); 2, Tille Slowboy, Airedale Kennels.

St. Bernards, puppy bitches—Alpine Abess, 1st and special (F. & A. Stuart, owners), also 3rd novice.

Canada is the gainer by the importation of a rough-coated St. Bernard bitch, Rosie O'Grady, which was landed in Montreal last week ex SS. Parisian, via Portland, from England. She has been brought to this country by Mr. Frank Stuart, 15 Hospital Street, who has a predilection for the saintly breed, and who has already done his share in introducing pure-bred stock. Rosie O'Grady can boast of brilliant ancestry, her sire being Ch. Sir Hereward, litter brother to Ch. Young Bute—a strain much sought after in the United States; her dam being Frandly Erica. Sir Hereward is one of the most notable stud dogs in England, an assertion which can be proved by a glance at some of his progeny which have attained celebrity on the show bench. Among the more prominent are: Ch. Duke of Surrey, 7 championships and 39 firsts; Ch. Kenilworth II, 5 championships and 40 firsts; Ch. Leofric, 4 championships and 32 firsts; Ch. Chantrell Prince, 2 championships and 8 firsts; Ch. Norbury Squire, 1 championship and 20 firsts; Ch. Lady Gondola, 2 championships and 13 firsts; Ch. Earl de Grey, 2 championships and 30 firsts; Ch. Lord Douglas, 1 championship and 12 firsts; Ch. Apache, 1 championship and 10 firsts; Ch. Lady Mignon, 5 championships and 56 firsts; Councilor Joe, 23 firsts; La Fleche, 24 firsts; Gillskye Magic, 22 firsts; Duke of Portland, 18 firsts, besides others "too numerous to mention." Of the above Frandley Erica is the dam of Lady Mignon, Councilor Joe, Lord Douglas, Gillskye Magic, Earl de Grey, Norbury Squire and many other winners. Before leaving for Canada Rosie O'Grady was bred to Duke Alderbrook, said to be the tallest dog on the English show bench, and winner of the cup at the St. Bernard Club's show in 1897, then under eighteen months old. He is also the winner of four firsts, eight seconds and two specials (only times shown). As may be judged by his photograph, he is a noble looking specimen of the

breed, and his "get" always commands high prices. Out of the last litter sired by him one (the pick) was sold for \$200, three for \$300 and one for \$50, making a total for five puppies of \$550. As may also be seen from the photograph of Rosie O'Grady, she is a handsome, evenly-marked bitch, deep orange and white in color; is of very fair height, being 23 inches, and is very powerful and well-made, possessing great bone, with a fine muzzle and wrinkle. She is kind and gentle in disposition. As she is due about the end of this month she will not be shown at the coming show, but will probably be heard of later in the year. Mr. Stuart is to be congratulated on this latest acquisition to his kennel, and we trust that his efforts to improve his favorite breed in Canada will be rewarded with success.

Champion Veracity still maintains supremacy as the most representative fox-terrier on the American continent, if not in the world, by being awarded first place in Toronto. Coming after his recent United States successes under different judges (English and American), he must be held as being without a peer on this side of the Atlantic at all events. Not only that, but the extraordinary success of his progeny ranks him as the finest stud dog in existence. We hope that Veracity and a lot more of his kennel mates will be seen at the Montreal show.

Mr. Joseph Reid is the happy owner of ten healthy pups whelped by Apple Blossom on the 7th inst. They were sired by Laurel Laddie, the dog which got first in its classes at the Chicago show under the English judge, Mr. Thos. Marples.

Mr. Robert Macdougall, one of the meteorologists at Ben Nevis Observatory, Scotland, had a most exciting experience when climbing that mountain the other week. His only companion in the ascent was a collie dog, to whom he says he owes his life. When manoeuvring on a snow slide about 1,000 feet above the half-way station, Mr. Macdougall lost his footing, and as the surface of the snow was glazed and hard, he was soon being whirled down a gully at an alarming pace, sometimes head foremost, at others the reverse. It was at this juncture that the dog's sagacity came in. As soon as Mr. Macdougall began to slide it caught his coat with its teeth and greatly impeded the downward progress. The dog ul-

timately gulped him to a place of safety after the twain had slid down on the snow for nearly 1,000 feet. Strange to say, neither observer nor dog were much hurt, and the former, breaking open the door of the half-way hut, lit a fire. Here he was found by a search party half asleep, with the dog watching over him.

Anti-Mad Dog Proverbs

Give not that to the dogs which is unfit for thine own stomach; but let the food with which to satisfy his hunger be sufficient and good, and the water pure to quench his thirst.

Thou nor thy children shalt not withdraw just cause kick thy neighbor's dog, nor the dog that is not thy neighbors; it maketh him mad, as thou wouldst be wert thou kicked.

Thou nor thy children shalt not thrust sticks through the fence and into the face of thy neighbor's dog; neither shalt thou spit in his eyes, nor throw sticks and stones at his dog, nor any other dog. These things maketh him mad, as thou wouldst be wert thou so abused.

Thou nor thy children shalt not show thy smartness by stepping on the feet of any dog in a tantalizing manner. It maketh him mad, as thou wouldst be wert thy feet trod upon.

Thou and thy children must remember that kindness is a universal law of good behavior, and that to bestow a little thoughtful care upon the brute we call the dog will more than repay the effort. For when thou sleepest thy dog watcheth over thee, so that no harm may befall thy possessions, that thy life may not be taken.

Thou must remember that when danger is nigh he calleth to thee, not with the bark that is expressive of joy, with which he greeteth thee upon thy return home, but with a bark that is short, raspy and full of fearful mean-

ing, which implies: "Come, master; there's something wrong."

Thou shouldst provide good and sufficient shelter for thy dog, that his health may be preserved and his life of usefulness prolonged.

Thou shalt not, as thou drivest along the highway, strike with thy whip any dog. This maketh him mad, and he followeth and barketh and smarteth his protest, or if chance occurs, he biteth thee, because thou hast insulted and wronged him. He is only in his way protecting himself as thou wouldst in thy way protect thyself if thou wert so treated.

Thou shouldst bear in mind this fact, that were there no dogs no man's life would be safe, for doth not thy dog watch over thee, at all times, more than thou knowest, and keepeth the robber and assassin from thy home?

Thou shouldst also bear in mind this fact, that the dog's behavior, either good or bad, is but the reflex of his human associates or those with whom he comes in contact, for is it not the mean actions of people toward the dog that maketh the dog mean?

Say not to the dog: "Bad dog," lest thy neighbors say: "Mad dog," for the people will then pursue and kill him.—"Don," in The Sportsman's Review.

Status of the Dog

A Cincinnati reporter has this to say in relation to the dog's right to the life

COLLIE KENNELS
Logan's Old Homestead
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Montreal Canine Association

ENTRIES CLOSE INITIAL
MAY 1st **DOG SHOW**

Montreal
May 9, 10, 11

ARENA RINK
FOR PREMIUM LIST AND ALL INFORMATION ADDRESS
E. C. SHORT Secretary
147 St. James St., MONTREAL.

which was accorded him in the original plan of the universe :

"The prejudice against dogs is greater than that against any living thing of use. A man either loves a dog as his best friend or he persecutes him as a vicious outcast of the animal kingdom. There seems to be no medium between these two positions. The fact is, we have inherited a part of the Oriental prejudice against dogs, and even those who love animals and the dog as the most intelligent of them all, until recently have not had the courage to defend him in public. During the past two years, however, the dog has won notable triumphs before the law, and the State of Ohio was the first to give him unqualified rights as property. In New York recent decisions of the Court of Appeals have been in the same direction.

"But these things, however, have not discouraged in the least the dog's enemies. Before the New York Legislature is a bill that threatens to deprive all dogs of life and the pursuit of happiness. Barking is made an offence punishable by death. If the dog barks anybody can go to a magistrate, pay a dollar, and if the magistrate agree with him another dollar will see that the dog is killed. The effect of such a ridiculous relic of barbarism can readily be imagined. There are thousands of men who hesitate to take legal steps for the dog, who will defend their family friend with their lives if necessary. Such a bill would mean the creation of countless feuds and the breaking up of many a family, for dogs will bark, and men, women and children will love them whether they bark or not.

"A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to force assessors to collect the tax on dogs at the time of making an appraisal of personal property, and if this fine is not paid on the spot they are to take poor Tray on the front lawn and cut his throat. If this bill is hard on the dog, it is still harder on the assessor, for it must be remembered that there are dogs that are a match for the most courageous of assessors. Moreover, the bill has no provision for the repairs to personal property and clothes which will often follow the execution of the assessor's duty.

"But the dogs can take comfort in the fact that while the cranks may introduce murderous bills and Legislatures may possibly pass them, none of them can hold water in the courts. Every dog will continue to have his day, but it will not be quickened by the bloodthirsty assessor or a magistrate who objects to barks."

Mattawa Fish and Game Club.

The Mattawa Fish and Game Club held their fourth annual meeting on March 15th. The financial condition of the club is satisfactory; there are no liabilities. The following were elected officers: Patron, Hon. J. E. Robidoux; honorary president, C. E. Chenevert, M.P.P.; president, J. A. Thompson; vice-president, Hon. T. Berthiaume;

ing scenery, especially when crossing the Laurentian Mountains.

Lake Charpentier is a paradise to the angler. Speckled trout of large size, some turning the scale at five pounds, are caught there. A portage of about two miles from Lake Charpentier crosses Lake Beule, Little Lake, etc., to Lake Rocheleau, where there is a camp, and all around are lakes of different sizes all filled with trout. Among these latter are Lake Grosse Truite, or Lake Beaudoin, where it is said one party caught 67 trout, from one to three and a half pounds each, in one afternoon. On the north of Rocheleau



Charpentier's Camp, Arriving from "Lac Brulé."

secretary, W. J. Proulx, M.P.; treasurer, J. B. Letendre, assistant treasurer, J. N. Arsenault, directors, Dr. F. P. Casgrain, H. Panneton, Jos. Nordmandin, Alexander Menard, L. O. Brisette and J. R. Savignac.

The Mattawa Club holds a lease from the Quebec Government of territory north of the Laurentian Mountains, in Berthier and Joliette Counties, of about twenty-six square miles, interspersed with magnificent lakes, which abound with speckled trout from one to five pounds in weight, and maskinonge of enormous size. Deer, cariboo, moose, bears, partridge, wild duck and hare are very abundant. The drive from St. Felix de Valois station to St. Michel des Saints, the last village before reaching camp, is through charm-

Camp, about three hours' walk, is Lake a L'Isle, or Grand Lake, formed of bays and islands, with a coast line of about sixty miles. The scenery is beautiful, and there are maskinonge and speckled trout of large dimensions. Going north again are Lakes Grand Collins, Petit Collins and Middle Collins, which abound with large speckled trout.

The Mattawa Club has spent over \$1,500 in building comfortable camps, etc., containing all necessary camping equipment.

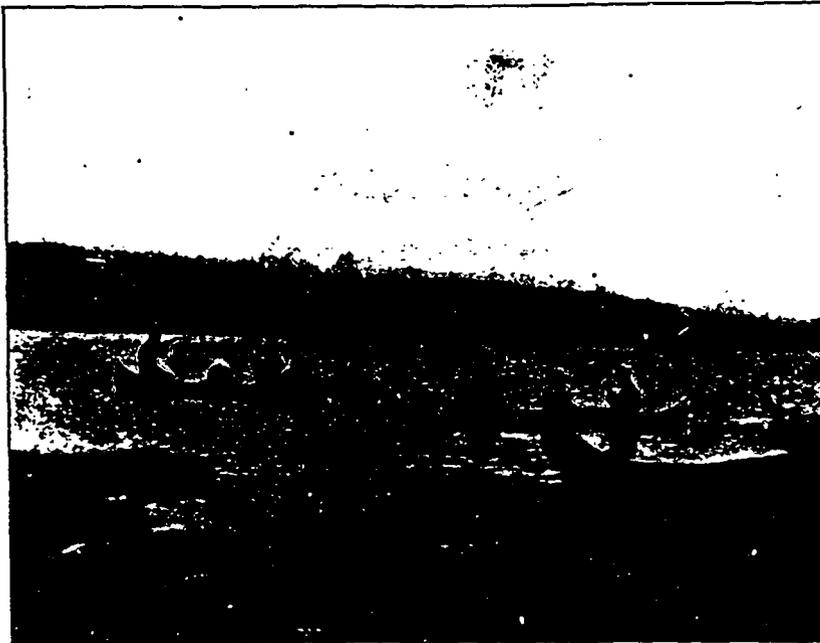
The limit of members is fifty, and the cost per share is \$25 and \$5 annual fee. Anyone desirous of joining the club should apply to J. B. Letendre, 1493 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, or to J. A. Thompson, Quebec.

Prairie Chickens in Manitoba

By Will Greiner

PROSPECTING a portion of Manitoba last fall in search of a business location, one with environments that would afford an occasional day of recreation with either gun or rod, I took the advice of a prominent business man regarding a proposition which he extolled

upon its wild and unbroken surface but a few years gone. Now again the unbroken prairie, with its shades of autumnal brown, denoting the ebbing of summer life and touched here and there by a keener enemy, the forerunner of winter. Sheltered by some



Arrival of the "Lac Brulé" Excursion—View taken at "Lac Charpentier."

as a veritable Klondike for business and also a hunter's paradise, and was soon ensconced in a comfortable railroad coach, hurrying forward some one hundred miles or more west to investigate this ideal combination. Lying back in the comfortable cushions of my seat, I was soon regaling my mind with the brilliant prospects that such a place would afford for both business and sport. I diversified this by observing the passing country. Stretching out on either hand lay the vast prairie, with its level and at times undulating surface, now dotted here and there with comfortable homes of settlers, prosperity looking out upon myriads of shocks and stacks of golden grain, the latter silhouetting against the bright blue sky, assumed the shape of wigwam homes of the nomads that dwell

friendly grasses, a flower or plant remained untouched by the hurried flight of early frost, their bowed faces betokening sorrow for their dead companions and a fear of succumbing to a more ruthless foe, as the black patches visible indicated that the prairie fire was completing the work of destruction in a more deadly manner. Close beside the road there suddenly arose a covey of about fifteen or twenty prairie chickens, and as I watched them flutter and sail away, I was transferred to that particular spot with gun and dog, and soon had a protruding game pocket as the result of my imaginations. As the train sped along, these scenes were often repeated, and as often interspersed by the sight of many small lakes and ponds, ideal spots, where wild ducks and geese re-

posed upon their friendly bosoms, or fed upon the delicacies that their surroundings offered them; seemingly undisturbed by the swiftly passing train, later, no doubt, to become the victims of some silent Nimrod, who had observed with a hunter's enthusiasm the scene from his car window. Between the pleasure of the passing scenes and ruminating upon the possible outcome of the prospective business ahead of me, I soon reached my journey's end. Stepping off the train on the platform of a small station, I eagerly scanned the surroundings for a glimpse of the village, but as the train obstructed the view, I was spared the shock of a sudden view—a kindly interposition, no doubt. The train soon pulled out, and I was given a sliding view of the place. Had I observed the whole at a single glance, I might have been a willing passenger on a return train, due a few minutes later. While the country adjoining showed signs of thrift and industry, the village failed to. It was but a step from the station to the main business street of the place, and I soon found myself in the presence of the gentleman who owned the so-called lucrative business that was the object of my visit. A few minutes later found me deep in the details of his business, which to my disgust failed to show up well. After reaching my hotel and eating a slight supper, I donned a light overcoat and was soon out upon the prairie, enjoying the keen air, my own thoughts and the surrounding solitude. Returning after my jaunt of a couple of hours, I retired early and was soon fast asleep. Next morning found me in a better mood, helped no doubt by an invitation to accompany two of the sons (of the gentleman I came to see) to a drive across the prairie to view the country and in search of chickens. As it was the first day of the open season I accepted their kind invitation gladly.

After breakfast I made the rounds of the stores in the village that had guns to rent, and was rather disappointed to find that they were all out with the exception of a ten-gauge ten-pound hammer breechloader, which I tried to console myself with, but with little consolation, compared with my seven and a half pound hammerless Lefever. I lugged this piece of artillery down to the hotel, and after stowing it away in our rig, we were soon all aboard and away. We were soon rolling along a fine prairie road, with thousands of acres of grain stubble, in-

terspersed by virgin lands on either side. As game had been reported plentiful, particularly chickens, I was enjoined to keep my eyes open, as this was to be a hunt without dogs, and depended on our organs of vision to locate our game. About two miles out we were descending a long, low hill, where, at the bottom, the road skirted for some one hundred yards, the head of a small creek. At this juncture the creek was fringed with heavy bunches of water willows and tall marsh grass, leaving here and there small openings, showing portions of the still ponds within. As my eye caught one of these, I espied a single duck, possibly enjoying the quiet repose of an old-time retreat, as I was informed that this place was seldom hunted for ducks. My friends were soon out making their way to the pond towards a place of vantage. Wishing to be in it too, I limbered up my old ten-pounder, but arrived just in time to see the duck fall a victim to a shot from one of them. It proved to be a lone red-head, and as I watched it in its dying struggles, I noticed a movement in the grass to my left, and in a moment a teal came into view. Stepping aside to secure a clearer position for my gun, a report sounded out to my left, and I was permitted to see duck number two a corpse not far from the first. Thinking that this was a retreat for lone ducks, and that we had secured the whole, I was just backing out of my position, when a familiar quacking sound to my right reached me. Turning as quickly as the nature of the ground would permit, I had the satisfaction of seeing a pair of beautiful mallards rising about thirty-five yards from where I stood, quacking as they flew. Quickly raising my gun, I let go both barrels in quick succession, but failed to put a period in their flight. As I watched them swiftly putting space between us, I brought down all sorts of maledictions upon the piece I held in my hands, and wondered if it were possible that this could have happened if I had my own reliable with me. Lamenting the double misfortune of not having my own gun and the loss of the ducks, I stood watching the rapidly disappearing pair, when my attention was attracted by a counter movement in the air off to the right of them, and I soon discerned it to be a small bunch of teal, coming swiftly towards the spot which the mallards had just vacated. Dropping quickly into the high thick grass—my friends doing

likewise, as they had also caught their coming—they apparently did not perceive us, for on they came. When within about thirty yards I rose from my position and pulled on the leader. By the time he struck his death-bed in the wild grass my old ten-pounder reached out again and the rear guard paid the same penalty.

In my exuberance in making this double, and, on teal, too, I humbly apologized to my old gun, and attributed the misses on the mallards as due to myself. As no more made their appearance, after waiting for a short time one of my friends returned to our rig, and, drawing on a pair of wading pants soon secured our ducks, and a few moments after found us ascending the hill on the opposite side. It was now nearing ten o'clock, and this time of day being unfavorable for chickens on the open, and the next mile or so being of this nature, we therefore relaxed our vigilance. This stretch was, however, soon covered, and we again struck the unbroken prairie. To the west about two and a half miles we discerned several thickets, in close proximity to a large tract of grain land. The longer we gazed at this the more seductive it became. After a somewhat jolting ride we arrived at the thickets. Leaving one in the rig to go up on the outside, the balance of us distributed ourselves about fifty yards apart and commenced a hunt through, emerging at the other end, one by one, in about three-quarters of an hour, none of us having been fortunate enough to have seen even a single feather. We soon reached the barnyard of a friendly rancher, somewhat disappointed in our morning's chicken hunt, but appetites none the less affected. While one of the party looked after the welfare of the horses, the rest sought out the sunny side of a near-by straw stack, and we were soon washing down the contents of a well-filled basket with several bottles of home brewed ale, a very necessary accessory, as the water of these parts presented an odor of having originated in the lower regions. The scene that lay before us was truly one befitting the surroundings of a hunter's lunch. To the west about a quarter of a mile lay a long stretch of wild hay lands, the numerous stacks evincing the industry of the near-by rancher. Receding from this as far as the eye could reach lay the rolling prairie. On the wild hay stubble nearest to us came hundreds of sand hill cranes or prairie turkeys, settling in squads of

various numbers, with a pair or two posted some little distance off, their long necks craned to the utmost, giving them the appearance of sentinels, the whole filling the air with their discordant voices, as though they were in convention discussing a mutual protection against their enemies. And fertile would be the tactics that would bring the hunter within gun shot of these wary birds in their present position.

Away at the upper end of this low stretch of land were several irregular ponds of water, from which quarter an occasional report of a gun was wafted. Mingling with the cries of the near-by cranes came the hawking of hundreds of wild geese, making their way to some friendly stretch of water or stubble that was difficult of approach by the hunter, filling us with admiration at their cunning and the important part they played in making more interesting the scenery surrounding us. All things have an end, and as our return route was to be a rather circuitous one, we were soon off again, driving past many haunts of wild water fowl and many inviting places for the speckled beauties of the prairies, but which failed to be at home this particular day.

My wishes were, however, to be realized beyond my expectations. We had just turned off the road to shorten the distance between us and the village when we drove almost squarely into a covey of about twenty-five, with as many more feeding on some neighboring stacks of grain. We were soon alight, and as the birds had scattered somewhat in their first flight, we did likewise, and after making as many misses as hits, our rig picked us up one by one some distance apart, satisfied with the results, being eight chickens and one pinnated grouse, making it a pleasant sequence to a disappointed business trip and my initial ride and hunt upon the prairies.

Before retiring that night I forgave my adviser, who I think is a more capable judge of good shooting grounds than of a business proposition.

Annie Oakley, whose shooting record is well known, has issued a booklet giving a brief sketch of her career and notes on shooting. It contains a lot of good practical advice in small compass.

The Caledon Mountain Trout Company, of Ontario, is being incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$300.



THE tournament under the auspices of the Montreal Gun Club, April 13, was a decided success. Shooting began shortly after 8 a.m., and, excepting the lunch interval, was continuous until after 5 p.m. The weather was not what the trap shooter would like. It was only fair to middling shooting weather in the morning, but in the afternoon it was very bad, and some recognizedly good shots made some pretty poor scores. The birds were difficult on account of the wet and the traps being slippery. One trap threw a very low left quarter, very hard to get, and few there were who got it. There were about sixty guns on the field, and all expressed themselves as delighted, more especially the visitors. Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Swanton, Lacolle, Montpelier, Rock Island and Aubury were well represented.

The Interprovincial match, emblematic of Ontario and Quebec championships, for the Montreal Challenge Cup, was the principal event of the day; it was at fifteen birds, unknown traps; one-man-up system. The St. Huberts captured the challenge cup, with four birds to spare, in the somewhat small score of 40 to 36.

In the team shoot for the Provincial League trophy, Montreal defeated Westmount by four targets, the conditions being twenty birds, known traps and angles.

The sweepstake events were more closely contested, and the ladies' match seemed to be filled up with almost unfinishable ties; but everything was completed just about the time when it was getting too dark to shoot. The choice of prizes by the winners in the Merchandise was an amusing feature and a fitting windup to the day's sport.

In the Interprovincial match, Mr. C. O. Barrett, of Montpelier, Vt., acted as referee, and Mr. J. G. Walton, of Sherbrooke, officiated.

Following is a summary of the scores, the lower scores omitted.

Event No. 1: ten birds; entrance, \$1.—

Goodhue.....	8
Craig.....	7
Throop.....	7
Hutchison.....	7

Event No. 2—Interprovincial challenge

cup. Teams of five. Fifteen birds each at unknown traps—

St. Hubert Gun Club—

D. White	8
J. DeJorimier	9
C. Panet	9
Geo. Winter	7
A. W. Throop	7
Total	40

Montreal Gun Club—

D. Kearney	7
H. H. Woolton	7
D. Candlish	4
E. C. Eaton	7
C. Aubin	11
Total	30

Event No. 3: ten birds; entrance, \$1—

Craig	10
E. White	10
C. Aubin	9
Goodhue	9
Walton	9
Parent	9
Cameron	9

Event No. 4—Provincial League trophy. Twenty birds, known traps and angles.

Rapid firing system—
Montreal Gun Club—

D. Kearney	14
H. H. Woolton	12
W. L. Cameron	15
E. C. Eaton	13
C. Aubin	17
Total	71

Westmount Gun Club—

R. B. Hutchison	16
J. K. Kennedy	15
E. Oulhet	13
C. Strangman	9
R. Lewis	14
Total	67

Event No. 5—Fifteen birds, known angles. Entrance, \$2.—

Cameron	13
E. White	13
Throop	13
St. Jean	13
L. White	13
Panet	13
Walton	13
Hutchison	12
Craig	12
Barrett	12
Brathwalte	12
Eaton	12

Event No. 6—Fifteen birds, unknown angles. Entrance, \$2.00—

E. White	13
Westover	13
Hutchison	13
Barrett	13
Craig	12
Panet	12
Bray	12

Event No. 7—Twenty birds. Ten known and ten unknown. Entrance, \$2.00.—

Barrett	19
Westover	18
Throop	18
Walton	17

The Merchandise shoot was apart from the regular programme, and was

governed by the following conditions: First entry, 50 cents, following 25 cents each, birds inclusive.

Each match at twelve birds, unlimited number of entries for each man. Shooters may enter in any event for targets only.

Fifteen prizes in kind were given in the Merchandise event, the first ten of which shall not be of less than \$5 in value each.

Following is the summary:—

Merchandise prize—Twelve birds—

1. Westover, Sutton	12
2. Aubin, Montreal	12
3. D. Candlish, Montreal	11
4. Brathwalte, Lacolle	11
5. Throop, Ottawa	11
6. White, Ottawa	11
7. Dumont, Montreal	11
8. Bray, Sherbrooke	11
9. Craig, Sherbrooke	11

Dominion Offhand Rifle Association.

Members shot their first match for the year 1900 on Feb. 28 on the Greenwood avenue range, Toronto, Ontario, in a blinding snowstorm; twenty shots, 200 yards, on the Standard target, 8-inch bullseye:

D. W. Hughes.....	8	7	10	10	6	10	4	6	10	6
	9	6	7	6	9	5	4	10	4	—147
D. F. Macdonald	9	5	6	7	10	9	8	5	6	6
	3	7	6	9	6	7	9	9	7	—143
W. Lathier.....	6	4	7	5	9	7	5	8	6	6
	1	9	5	8	7	8	6	10	8	10—128
D. Nelly	8	5	6	5	0	10	7	8	8	9
	8	8	7	9	5	5	7	7	8	—137
J. E. Brayley	7	19	6	5	6	9	4	7	7	8
	4	9	7	4	9	6	8	5	7	9—137
T. S. Bayles	6	8	10	6	7	7	5	5	5	6
	6	9	5	6	7	7	10	8	9	0—132
H. M. Asling.....	6	10	4	6	10	4	6	6	8	8
	5	7	7	5	4	5	9	10	6	8—132
A. W. Yager.....	6	8	7	10	6	4	5	9	7	10
	3	3	3	3	10	9	8	6	5	4—129
T. Wisker.....	6	3	6	8	10	3	6	8	4	8
	0	8	5	6	10	8	4	7	4—123	
J. W. Crossley	7	5	8	6	6	6	7	3	7	4
	7	9	3	6	8	5	8	6	10	10—131
J. Simpson.....	9	4	5	5	7	5	10	4	4	6
	10	0	4	4	8	8	5	6	8	7—119
W. Burney.....	3	0	4	4	6	9	6	4	6	0
	6	9	5	5	10	0	6	0	6	7—96

D. W. Hughes, of the Toronto Rifle Club, won the silver badge and the championship. The next match will be shot on the Parry Sound rifle range May 24.

At the recent trap shooting contest on the roof of Madison Square Garden, New York, Mr. Jack Fanning, using the Winchester Leader factory loaded ammunition, scored 175 straight, and W. R. Crosby, using the same shell, but a different powder, was second best man with 97 straight. The Winchester Repeating Arms Company claim that the above records only go to prove that their factory loaded ammunition is par excellence, and can be relied upon to do good work even under the most unfavorable conditions.

At this tournament the ten best runs were as follows: J. S. Fanning, 175; W. R. Crosby, 97; C. W. Budd, 70; E. C. Griffith, 64; E. D. Fulford, 38; R. O. Herkes, 35; B. LeRoy, 33; C. G. Blandford, 28; J. G. Knowlton, 26; R. C. Kershner, 26; H. B. Kirkover, 26.

The scores for the Sportsmen's Association championship, 100 targets, in sections of 25 each, were as follows: W. R. Crosby, 95; Isaac Tallman, 94; J. S. Fanning, 93; G. S. McAlpin, 93; E. C. Griffith, 93; B. LeRoy, 91; R. O. Herkes, 90; C. W. Budd, 90; J. R. Hall, 89; P. Daly, jr., 86; F. Mack, 85; Edward Banks, 82; F. M. Eastman, 82; J. J. Hallowell, 82; E. D. Fulford, 81; J. G. Knowlton, 80; S. M. VanAllen, 80; H. Landis, 79; F. B. Tracy, 78; T. H. Keller, 74; Capt. Monly, 71.

The weather during the whole week of the shooting was very bad.

GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP

Won by a Canadian.

H. D. Bates, Ridgetown, Ont., the Lucky Man.

The Grand American Handicap, the greatest pigeon tournament of this continent, and said by some to outmark the great international affair at Monte Carlo, was held during the first week of this month at the Interstate Park, Long Island, and was brilliantly won by a hitherto comparatively unknown Canadian shooter, Mr. Howe D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont. Not only did Mr. Bates carry away the handsome and valuable silver trophy of the Interstate Association offered to the winner from the best wing shots of the American continent, but he did it with the unprecedented score of fifty-nine straight kills.

There were 224 entries this year, a decrease from last year, and of these all but thirteen faced the traps for the big event. The contest was at 25 birds, \$25 entrance, handicaps from 25 to 31 yards. Mr. Bates was placed at 28 yards, while such cracks as Marshall, Crosby and Elliott were put at 31 yards.

By the close of the first day there were only 19 men who had scored the entire 16 birds shot at, these being Jack Parker, LeRoy, Willey, Morrison, Fox, Hood, Budd, Barker, Bates, Sinoock, Greer, "Arno," Malone, Neal, Hathaway, Courtney, Casey, Marshall and Nauman.

Stray Shots

The members of the Toronto and Ottawa Hunt Club have presented

Captain James Dixon with a handsome Savage rifle.

Kingsville Gun Club have ordered a Magan trap for this season.

W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallon, Ill., defeated J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, in a 100-bird match at Inter-State Park, March 31st, by a score of 97 to 93. The match was for the Review medal and \$100 a side.

The Victoria, B.C., Gun Club is arranging for a tournament, to be held in June next. At a recent meeting the club elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Porter; vice-president, Capt. Sears; treasurer, W. H. Adams; captain, E. J. Wall.

The live pigeon match between John Stroud, of Hamilton, and H. D. Bates, of Ridgetown, 100 birds each, for \$100 a side, took place March 21st at Hamilton. Bates won by a score of 83 to 75. As reported in our last issue each had been victorious in two previous contests. Bates thus won the "rubber."

The prospects for the coming season of the Guelph (Ont.) Trap and Game Club are very flattering. The club has a good cash balance in its treasury, and about fifty members to assist in making matters interesting, therefore they are looking forward to some pretty lively times. At the recent annual meeting of the club the following were elected officers: Honorary president, Judge Chadwick; president, R. Cunningham; first vice-president, C. Quinn; second vice-president, W. L. Walker; secretary, E. C. O'Brien; treasurer, R. S. Cull; field captain, L. Singular; auditors, J. Johnston and H. Cull, jr.; executive committee, W. G. Mitchell, A. R. Woodyatt and J. Thatcher.

Fred. Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., defeated J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, in a 100-bird match for the Dupont trophy on March 20th at the Dexter Park traps, New York, by a score of 99 to 96. The birds were an uneven lot, and Elliott had rather the worst of the luck in drawing the hardest birds. Gilbert's only miss was a lowering drive that twisted to the right and managed to keep clear of both loads. Elliott failed to stop four of the birds, one of which just managed to carry the charge of shot outside the 50-yard boundary. There was a big crowd of spectators, among whom were many of the western shooters who had journeyed east

to take part in the Grand American handicap.

A novel exhibition at pigeon shooting was given at Columbia, S.C., the other day in a private contest, H. Y. Dolan offering the coup. The conditions were that 300 birds were to be liberated simultaneously, and the gunners would each endeavor to kill as many as possible.

George T. Smith, of New York, took the prize with twenty-two killed. The shooting was furious, fifteen contestants working their guns with great expertness, and pigeons rained on the ground. Being in such large numbers many of the birds crossed the range of the guns more than once, giving opportunities for filling magazines and reloading guns. The exhibition is hardly one that a person with the instinct of a true sportsman would care to see repeated.

J. A. R. Elliott, of Kansas City, lost the "Cast Iron" medal for live pigeon shooting to Rolla O. Helkes, of Dayton, Ohio, at Yardville, N.J., on March 24th. The match was a particularly exciting one, the men being tied at the end of 100 birds, with 91 killed. Elliott was in the lead up to the one hundredth bird, which he missed. Helkes, however, brought down the last one, which tied him with Elliott. It was decided to settle the match by a twenty-five bird race, which was a nip-and-tuck contest. The two were tied on the eighteenth bird, but Elliott missed the nineteenth bird, and never regained the lost ground. Helkes won the match by killing 22 to Elliott's 21. Many prominent shooters were present, including Jack Fanning, W. R. Crosby, Capt. Brewer, Miss Hunsecker and Chas. W. Budd.

A movement is on foot in Waterloo County, Ontario, for the importation of quail from Kansas. Enough money has been subscribed to purchase nineteen dozen birds, which will be put out in breeding cages on farms in this neighborhood, where the surroundings are favorable for the propagation of the fowl. The sportsmen interested in the venture are H. B. McConochie, R. B. MacGregor, A. L. Thompson, Robert Patrick, A. G. Gourlay, Rev. R. E. Knowles, C. J. Logan, Hon. James Young, F. G. Allenby, A. B. Smith, R. K. Mearns, F. D. Palmer, Peter Hay, Sd. Sheldon, W. D. Sheldon, Frank Barnhardt, A. J. Colvin, C. Dietrich, John Hogg, Alex. Ames, H. Henderson.

and R. T. Randell, of Galt; Josh Wayper, Elijah Bowman, and R. R. Tremain, of Hespeler; and S. Cherry, of Preston. A number of the above gentlemen are experts at trap-shooting, and if the birds thrive, expect to enjoy some rare sport later on at quail.

We hope the commendable enterprise of these sportsmen will be crowned with success. In this connection we would suggest that the gentlemen named would adopt the plan followed by a prominent Essex County sportsman, Mr. J. T. Miner. Each fall he and his shooting companions carefully preserve all wing-tipped birds retrieved. These are placed in a commodious cage and kept there over winter, and are liberated in the spring after all danger from cold and storm weather is past. In this way a fresh crop is assured each year, and preserves the birds from the consequence of an unusually severe winter. In Waterloo County the necessity for doing something of this kind will be greater than in Essex County, where the winters as a rule are very mild, and where in consequence quails are very plentiful and furnish splendid sport.

La Mascotte Club.

"La Mascotte" Gun Club met in Montreal March 15, and elected the following officers: Raymond Prefontaine, patron; H. W. Lareau, hon. president; F. A. Chagnon, hon. vice-president; L. St. Jean, president; Gus. Dumont, vice-president; J. E. Barnabe, treasurer; H. A. Pellerin, secretary; J. A. Renaud, manager. Advisory committee—Messrs. Kearney, Cameron, Aubin, Lorton, Limoges and Max. Groulx.

It was decided to change the club's name to La Mascotte Shooting and Fishing Club.

Winchester Rifle. Model 1900

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., announces its 1900 model single shot rifle now ready for the market. Of this arm the company says:—

The Winchester model 1900 single shot rifle is a serviceable, low-priced gun, designed to handle .22 short or .22 long rim-fire cartridges. Bullet breech caps may also be used in it if desired. It is a take-down and can be taken apart easily and quickly, the operation consisting simply of unscrewing the thumb-screw located underneath the forearm, which releases the barrel and action from the stock.

The action used on this gun is of the bolt type, and is exceedingly simple,

consisting of very few parts. When the gun is cocked, the action is locked against opening until the firing pin falls. This permits carrying the gun cocked without liability of the action jarring open. The gun is cocked by pulling rearward on the firing-pin, which is made with a knurled head, to afford a good grip.

The barrel of this rifle is round, 18 inches long, bored and rifled with the same care and exactness that have made Winchester rifles famous the world over for their accurate shooting. It has a straight grip stock, the length of pull being 12 3-4 inches; drop at comb, 1 1-2 inches; drop at heel, 2 3-4 inches. Model 1900 rifles are fitted with open front and rear sights, the sights of every gun being lined up by shooting. The length of the model 1900, from muzzle to butt, is 33 1-4 inches. The model 1900 can be furnished only as described above. We cannot fill orders for this gun calling for any variation whatsoever from the standard.

To get continued accurate shooting with a rifle having as small a bore as .22, it is essential that the interior of the bore should be carefully cleaned and oiled after using. The gun should never be out away dirty. The easiest way to clean the model 1900 rifle is to take it down and remove the breech block. This permits unobstructed access to the barrel, either from the muzzle or breech.

To dismount the gun unscrew thumb-screw underneath forearm and remove barrel by lifting a little forward. Then remove bolt from barrel by pulling bolt clear back, pressing upon sear and extractor, and pull bolt clear of barrel. Next remove sear and extractor by lifting out of barrel and pulling to the rear. To remove firing-pin from bolt, first drive out firing-pin guide pin, which is in the rear of the bolt, and remove firing-pin. To remove mainspring drive out firing-pin head pin, which allows firing-pin head to be removed, and then remove mainspring. The list price of the arm is \$5.

Long Range Shot.

It is stated by the English press that the German army is soon to have new rifles, and a similar report comes from France regarding her army. The new French rifle is said to be an improved Lebel, while the German rifle is the new model 1898 Mauser. Both are said to show great improvement over the rifles in present use by the military of both powers. The new

Lebel, it is claimed, is expected to surpass the English, the United States and the present German service rifles.

At the Boston Sportsmen's Show rifle tournament a number of the contestants used telescopic sights on their rifles. The telescopic sight is mainly a vision aid, and as such is a great help to those whose vision has dimmed, and has been found to be particularly advantageous for indoor shooting.

If you are going to procure a rifle telescope for offhand shooting, don't make the common mistake of selecting a glass of too high power. Remember that a telescope magnifies not only the object you desire to hit, but your errors in holding, consequently a very high power glass is extremely confusing. It is not so much the magnifying power that is wanted as the clear discernment of the object enough to place the sight where it is desired the bullet to hit. About four power is regarded now as the best glass for offhand shooting.

The 100-shot pistol record, at fifty yards, on the Standard American target, was broken by J. E. Gonman at the range of the Golden Gate Rifle and Pistol Club, at San Francisco, Cal., on February 25.

The Volunteer Service Gazette, of London, Eng., says the English War Office has issued orders for a supply of a large number of Colt's revolvers, and practically the whole of the officers in the following regiments have equipped themselves with this weapon: viz., the Scots Guards, the Coldstreams, the Northampton Regiment and a large number of the Imperial Yeomanry.

A New Departure.

Editor Rod and Gun:—

Mr. H. Milkins, the owner and proprietor of the Leamington Pointer Kennels, is taking up another business in the manufacture of "Cereal Coffee." Sportsmen in general throughout Canada and the States will regret to learn of Mr. Milkins leaving the kennel business, where he has won so many laurels by his well-known strain of pointers, among whom can be classed the famous Graphia stock of particular note. As a brother sportsman Mr. Milkins deserves the hearty wishes and support of all Canadian sportsmen in his new enterprise. He hopes after a few seasons to again take up the kennel business.

F. H. CONOVER.

Leamington, March, 1900.

WANDERER'S CORNER

PARTRIDGE.

While on my way down from the North on the Labelle train not long ago I noticed at St. Marguerite Station one of the section men enter the train and hand something done up in a newspaper to the superintendent of the division. It proved to be a very fine partridge. On enquiry, I found that on the way up in the morning the superintendent had noticed the partridge on the track, and had seen it struck by the train, and had asked the section man to get it and have it for him when he came down in the afternoon. The bird had one wing cut off, and a cut on the back of its neck, presumably done by the car wheel. It is said the Labelle country is called "the hunter's paradise."

FISH.

While in Lachute a short while ago one of my friends, who had just returned from a fishing expedition, told me the following story, which is vouched for by two of his companions: The three of them were fishing at the end of an island in the lake, where they were camping, when they noticed a short distance away a fish jump from the water two or three times, as if in trouble. One man said, "Boys, I'm going to take the canoe and get that fish." Getting into the canoe, he paddled in the direction of where they had seen the fish jump. On nearing the spot he noticed quite a good-sized fish swimming near the surface, and acting as if choking. Having forgotten his landing net, he paddled hastily back and got it, returned to where the fish was and succeeded in getting it into the canoe. It proved to be a fine speckled trout, weighing 13-4 lbs., and the cause of its trouble was a fresh water crab, that dropped out of its mouth into the bottom of the canoe. The crab was minus one claw, but it is very evident the fish had a larger mouthful than he could swallow.

CLAM.

A short time ago one of my friends was with a party cruising up the Ottawa River in a small steam yacht, and by way of amusement had a trolling line out behind. He had been holding it for nearly half an hour, when think he had a maskinonge. On hauling in the line he found, much to his disgust, only a fresh water clam, of large size, on the hook.

"WANDERER."

DEER SHOOTING IN ONTARIO

Chief Game Warden Tinsley, of Ontario, has now nearly complete returns of deer shooting last season. There were settlers' permits to the number of 2,615. Figures obtained from the express companies show that they carried 2,032 cases. Of course this is no criterion of the number of deer actually shot, but only of those taken by hunters who go a distance for their sport. Besides this there must have been large numbers killed by settlers and sportsmen living adjacent to the woods. Returns show that there were more than 6,500 deer hunters in the woods during the late open season, and it is safe to assume that an average of one deer for each man was killed, while many parties and hunting clubs got their full quota of two each. So that an estimate of 6,500 taken would be conservative and quite within the mark.

Game protection over an area so wide as the Province of Ontario must certainly be a very difficult matter, and much credit is due the excellent enforcement of the law by the chief and his deputy game wardens for the increasing number of deer in the woods, in spite of the encroachments of settlement. The nominal charge of \$2 to Ontario citizens for a hunter's license and 25 cents for a settler's permit is not felt by anyone, while it enables the game department to be practically self-supporting. The efforts of the department deserve the hearty support not only of those sportsmen who leave the cities for a couple of weeks' hunting each fall, but also of the settlers in the newer parts of the Province. An abundance of sport means lots of sportsmen, and a great deal of the money annually disbursed by hunters for guides, transport, etc., finds its way into the pockets of the settler.

W.A.F.

FOX HUNTING AS A PASTIME

One of the remarkable things about the world of sport is the manner in which it fluctuates in popular favor. In our Canadian sports this is peculiarly evident, those in vogue twenty years ago having apparently lost, in a great measure, their fascinations and been superseded by others then scarcely known. This is especially true of what are known as winter sports. But there is one pastime of which this cannot be said, and that is fox-hunting. In the early decades of the century it found a footing on this continent and has since then been steadily growing in

favor until what is generally looked upon as a purely English sport, has spread into the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and even to the Carolinas, to such a marked degree that there are a large number of excellent and well-managed packs in many of the States named. Many kinds of exercise coming under the head of athletics have a leaning to one-sided development, and are frequently evil in their results, as well as characterized by more or less brutality, but none of these things can be charged to fox-hunting and horsemanship, as its healthfulness cannot be overestimated, and its peculiar tendency for an all-round physical development unchallenged.

There are now 221 packs of fox hounds in the United Kingdom—180 in England, 26 in Scotland, and 15 in Ireland—and these packs consist of 8,000 couples of hounds, and they necessitate the employment of 100,000 horses of the value of \$35,000,000, involving an outlay of \$25,000,000 per annum for their maintenance.

W. L. Marble, Gladstone, Mich., has brought out a waterproof matchbox that is said to be really waterproof.

The box is a drawn brass shell 13-16 inch in diameter. The bottom of the box is double threaded to receive threaded collar, which is attached to the downwardly extending arms of the cover. The cover has a rubber gasket firmly held in place by a brass washer with projecting tooth, which prevents the cover being swung too far to one side.

Mr. Marble has also brought out a new gaff hook. This automatic gaff hook is one of the novelties introduced to the trade at the recent Sportsmen's Show. It is made from fine quality steel in a strong and substantial manner, and is capable of handling a large maskinonge or salmon. This gaff can be set with one hand, and requires but a slight touch on the fish to spring it.

Another useful device conceived by Mr. Marble is an attachment for holding a compass in a level position on the front of a coat or jacket, thus keeping the compass constantly in sight and leaving the hands free at all times.

Syracuse, N.Y., which has probably more sportsmen per square mile than any other town, is the home of the Malcolm Telescope Manufacturing Co., whose catalogue tells all about the many rifle scopes they manufacture.

PLACE VIGER HOTEL

MONTREAL.



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

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

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

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

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

There is accommodation for 350 guests.

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

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



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

Game abounds in the Forests and on the beaches.

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Canadian goose, duck, woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover, etc., are in great number in almost every part of the province.

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Can be obtained from the Department of Lands, Forests and Fisheries and from the Game-wardens all over the province.

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