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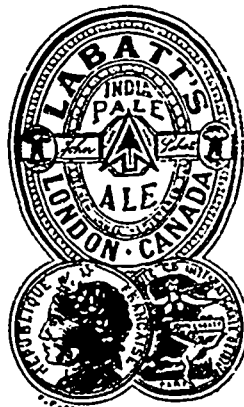
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ROD AND GUN PUBLISHING CO.,
603 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

The Influence of the Press in Game Protection.

The printed proceedings of the first meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association have reached us. In them we find an excellent resolution with an accompanying circular to the newspapers, reading as follows:—

"THE NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

"To the Press:

"Gentlemen:—

"Giving effect to the following resolution, we solicit your hearty co-operation, feeling assured that not only will your assistance materially help forward a word of real urgency and public interest and of general benefit to the community at large, in the states and provinces here represented, but redound to your credit as a public institution:

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

"Whereas it is extremely desirable to create a universal sentiment in favor of the enforcement of Game and Fish Laws, to disseminate correct informa-

tion respecting the value of Fish and Game resources as a means of attracting non-residents and consequent large disbursements of money among the people, much of it in the wilder and poorer sections where its receipt is of the greatest value, therefore, be it

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

"Chairman, Hon. S. N. Parent, Quebec, P. Q.
"1st Vice-President, G. W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
"2nd Vice-President, S. T. Bastedo, Toronto, Ont.
"3rd Vice-President, John Fottler, Jr., Boston, Mass.
"4th Vice-President, Hon. A. T. Dunn, Fredericton, N. B.
"5th Vice-President, Chas. E. Oak, Caribou, Me.
"6th Vice-President, C. H. Wilson, Gilens Falls, N. Y.
"Secretary, L. Z. Joncas, Quebec, P. Q.
"Assistant-Secretaries, D. G. Smith, Chatham, N. B., Rene Dupont, Quebec, P. Q."

The preamble correctly refers to the great influence of the daily and weekly press, which can do so much in creating a strong healthy public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of fish and game protection laws, and without which such legislation must always remain inoperative, for it is almost needless to remark that where public opinion is against or indifferent to any law that it will be difficult to enforce it. The daily and weekly press which reaches all classes can also do much to show the community generally the value in dollars and cents of provincial game assets administered in a business-like manner, and as an example of such wise administration can point to Maine, which, as we have said before, with an area of wild lands of 23,000 square miles, less than the county of

Pontiac in this province, attracts annually thousands of sportsmen who disburse millions of dollars in Maine, and surely any good means which serves to attract non-residents and their money is worth protecting and looking after. Canada is essentially the summer and autumn out-portion of North America, and every feature of its manifold attractions should receive proper attention.

But while suggesting to the press the general means whereby it may assist this excellent work, it is equally necessary for those specially interested in fish and game matters and conversant with the wrongs that need righting to persistently furnish and fully acquaint the press from time to time with the facts for publication. We feel sure that this information would in nearly every case be welcomed and used judiciously and with excellent results. Seek to make as many as possible of our editorial friends interested in fish and game protection and they will do an amount of good work for the cause that will surprise you.

◆ ◆ ◆

An excellent idea is the set of rules for members of the Cameron Island Club of Walkerville, Ont., which are as follows, viz:—

Inasmuch as the yearly hunting trip is undertaken in search of health and pleasure, and the killing of deer is not so essential as to warrant placing human lives in jeopardy, through excessive anxiety to obtain the legal complement, it seems well to formulate rules for the better protection of the members of the party.

With this end in view it has been thought wise to suggest:

1. That no rifles be loaded until the members of the party have crossed the river and are about to enter the woods.

2. That all rifles be emptied of their contents before entering the boat to be ferried to the island upon returning from the hunt.

3. That no one discharge his rifle at a moving object in the woods, or elsewhere, UNTIL HE BE CONVINCED THAT

WHAT HE SEES IS A DEER, OR OTHER GAME ANIMAL.

N. B.—This rule is above all others the most important. The great majority of hunting accidents are occasioned by criminal carelessness in this respect on the part of inexperienced hunters.

4. That after a member is placed in position to watch a certain runway he is not to leave his station, even after the dogs have passed, or have gone in another direction, until called for by the hunter.

5. That whenever parties of two or more are together in the woods, or elsewhere, it should be the earnest endeavor of each individual to see that his rifle be so carried as to preclude the possibility of danger to the other members of the party in case of its accidental discharge.

6. That the rifle be never carried at full cock at any time, whether loaded or empty.

It must be remembered that it is not an evidence of experience to disregard caution. The oldest hunters respect more than amateurs the capabilities and danger of the arm they carry. Caution is not cowardice, but the desire to guard as far as possible against the perils that necessarily surround the hunter when roaming the woods in quest of game, in common with numbers of others bent on the same mission.

It is earnestly requested that these simple rules be consistently followed. That being the case, the risk of accident will be very greatly minimized, and the comfort and pleasure of the whole party very considerably enhanced.

Nov. 1, 1900.

One of our correspondents, Mr. Frank Davison, of Bridgewater, N.S., has certainly a very interesting situation for his office, as the following incident which he relates will show:

"Our office window looks out on a good salmon pool, and last spring a seal came up and chased a salmon which an Indian had on his rod right in sight of our window. Thus, I think, was a competition rarely seen and I am very sorry a kodak was not at hand to catch the sight. Fortunately for my reputation, I had several visitors to witness the sport. It was the first time I had seen a seal up river in a six-mile current at the head of the tide."

Prof. Kolthoff, the leader of a Norwegian Arctic expedition, recently returned to Sweden, bringing with him a male and a female musk-ox. Prof. Kolthoff believes in the possibility of acclimatizing, domesticating and breeding the musk ox, and has a high idea of the value of this animal on account of its heavy coat of wool, which is said to be extremely strong and fine. It is reported to be the purpose of Prof. Kolthoff, as soon as these animals appear to be acclimatized, to set them free in the mountains of the North, where it is thought they will do well.

PIERRE JOSEPH

By Dr. W. H. Drummond

It is related of Benjamin West, the American painter, that during his first visit to Rome, he was shown a statue of the Apollo Belvidere. Running his eye over the magnificent and beautiful proportions of the statue, West at once exclaimed: "By Heavens, a Mohawk!" The great artist had been born in the Mohawk country, and was well acquainted with the aborigines, whose deeds of daring form such thrilling chapters in the history of the American continent, and I suppose never on the face of this globe has there existed a rae possessing at once such exquisite symmetry and wonderful powers of endurance as the so-called North American Indians. But these conditions only obtain when the Indian is found in his native purity, uncontaminated by European vices, and living in what may be termed his natural condition. And this reminds me of a specimen of the Tete de Boule tribe whose acquaintance I made during an exploratory trip in the St. Maurice region three or four years ago. The Tete de Boules are a comparatively unmixed people and inhabit the wilds of the upper St. Maurice, some two hundred miles north of Three Rivers. It was to these fastnesses that the shattered remnants of the once numerous Hurons fled to escape their sanguinary enemies the Iroquois, and whether the Tete de Boules are descendants of the Hurons or not it would be difficult to say, but one interesting fact is known to ethnologists, namely, that the language spoken by the Tete de Boules is exactly similar to the mother tongue of the Crees, who dwell on the western plains, and it is quite possible that during the regular Indian migrations, a few families of Cree blood remained behind and became the ancestors of the present Tete de Boules. The camp of Pierre Joseph we discovered one evening in June, just as we landed on the shores of Lake Souci, a rough canvas tent, and at the door sat Pierre, the Indian, Pierre the outlaw, Pierre the man of whom we had all heard, for was not his name continually cropping up in "Club reports" as the wilful cropper of moose and caribou in and out of season. There he sat quite unconcerned, answering in English or French any questions put to him. "Well, Pierre, have you seen any moose lately?" "Well, I see some track, but I tink dey're purty ole, mebbe, tree four day. I ket:ch some bear las' week. You want see dat?" and he exposed to our view a couple of bear skins in full coat, besides pelts of minor animals, such as mink and muskrat. About five feet nine inches

in height, and perhaps thirty-five years of age, Pierre possessed a frame indicative of "all round" physical qualities, such as I have seldom seen except in the case of the full-blooded Indian of the Canadian woods. Here, if ever, was an example of perfect acclimatization; all the heredity of countless generations co-operating together to make of this man a perfect creature of the forest. A thousand years passing down, how much knowledge had been gained by the forerunners of Pierre Joseph, until the innermost secrets of surrounding nature had culminated and become veritable instinct in the person of the red man sitting in the doorway of the canvas tent? Here he was at home, and who were we pale strangers of yesterday that we should disturb in his native sanctuary this scion of the real first families of America, this man whose race pur to shame the maple leaf which frost and rain have reddened to the hue of bronze fresh from the hands of the sculptor? Poor Pierre Joseph! In the city doubtless he would have probably yielded to the seductions of fire water, and the audience of a Recorder's court might possibly not have noticed any suggestion of evidence in his unkempt garments as he bowed his head and received with the stoicism of his race the inevitable sentence meted out to "drunks" and "disorderlies," but here where every tree became a woodland shrine, Pierre Joseph was the peer of us all. The night waned on but still we sat, a picturesque group in the glare of a fire which flashed far across the waters of Lake Souci. "Rising" fish along the shore just near enough for a cast, almost passed unnoticed, and it was interesting to note the eager attention paid by the men of the city and the street, to the merest remark uttered by the Indian Pierre Joseph.

Morning found us making an early start for Lac Fou; our destination lay many leagues away in the hills, but the tent of Pierre Joseph still remained undisturbed. Three or four hours later, walking along the dry bed of an ancient water course, and with only a bundle of fishing rods to carry, I was suddenly roused from reveries of the night before, by the patter, patter of swiftly moving feet, and to my great surprise discovered Pierre Joseph advancing under cover of his birch canoe; all his camp impediments, tent, blankets, pots, pans, traps and provisions being cleverly stowed away in the recesses of the canoe's d'ecorce, while in his right hand he carried a Winchester rifle.

My companion, a white-haired veteran of many years in the woods, turned to me and remarked "oh he's only putting on airs," but not so, for Pierre Joseph passed us at a trot which he preserved until he disappeared from our sight round a curve of the river bed fully three hundred yards distant. O, Pierre Joseph, defier of

game laws, ruthless slayer of moose and caribou, we have treasured against you in St. Maurice Club Reports many a charge which, officially, deserves heavy atonement, but as you swept by on the portage to-day, who could not help envying the strength and elasticity which nature only confers on the children who live closely to her breast, and when you finally succumb to the inevitable, may the mosses of your native woodland press lightly on the dust below.

The Fish of Lake Temiskaming.

(By C. C. Farr.)

I am often asked if there are many fish in Temiskaming Lake. I conscientiously answer this question in the affirmative; but one has to know the spots where they abound before one can have much success in catching them. There are any quantity of pike and pickerel, and bass are fairly plentiful in the vicinity of the Opineau Narrows.

Lake trout are very rarely caught in it, and to catch one is supposed to bring all manner of evil to the unfortunate fisherman who is lucky enough to catch one.

I may say that personally I have never caught one, but I have known of two being caught during a space of nearly thirty years. In both of these cases some member of the family died afterwards, so it must be unlucky.

Surgeons are plentiful and run to a large size. One can often see them in the water, throwing themselves into the air.

What they do this for is a mystery, at least to me.

A considerable number are caught in the spring at the head of the lake, where they run up into the swift water at the foot of the falls. The natives also catch them in nets made for the purpose. The largest one that I have seen weighed 67 lbs. As far as I remember, it was longer than I was. There are two or three varieties of so-called white fish, but they are soft, and none of them come up to the edible standard of the white fish of other lakes, Kipewewa Lake especially.

Herrings used to be caught in considerable numbers in the Narrows in the days when I lived at the Fort. They were caught with hook and line through the feet, a very cold and cheerless method of fishing. Moreover, they were said to be "wormy," that is, having long white worms in their flesh, which reputation, whether ill-founded or not, effectually prevented me from eating them.

Catfish of large size are caught in the tributary streams having clay banks, and eels are very numerous on the clay bottoms of the upper part of the lake.

There was a fish caught this summer off the high rocks just north of Martineau Bay that was entirely strange to me. Unfortunately I only saw the head, as the man who caught it had cleaned it and eaten it before I heard about it. Had I been in time, I would have photographed it. With the help of the head and the description of the man who caught it, I made a drawing of it, which I showed to the Indians

at the head of the lake. Not one of them recognized it as like anything they had seen before. Fortunately for my reputation as an artist, others who saw it pronounced it to be an exact representation of the original.

It was caught with a troll, and weighed 5½ lbs. It put up a fierce fight when hooked, acting after the manner of a bass.

The scales were large and silvery, and the flesh was hard and of a pinkish tinge. This I could see for myself by what was left on the head. The head was like the head of a bass, except in the coloring and the size of the scales.

The man who ate it said that it "resisted our teeth," and was more like meat than fish.

He found inside it two very heavy lead

but a fairly long line. Paddle at a good rate, and have the winding stick convenient for throwing out in case the hooks catch on the bottom. Can any reader of "Rod and Gun" tell me the real difference between a pike and a maskelung?

I hardly think that the markings will count, for my experience has tended to persuade me that the coloring of a pike depends principally upon its environment. Fish inhabiting deep, clear, well-shaded water (by "clear" I do not mean necessarily "white" limestone water) have dark markings, while those which live in shallow or muddy places are light in color, and more iridescent.

The Indian cannot help me. He calls them all "kenoofle," or "plike." "Maskenoofle" would mean to him an "attenuated pike." Can it be that English-speaking



Indian Encampment, Head of Bay Lake, Ontario.

snikers, apparently hand made, and by their weight more suitable for sea fishing, or at least for tidal water, than for an inland lake.

The principal feature about it was its shape. It had an enormous hump on its back, a most pronounced curve, unlike any fresh water fish that I have seen, far greater even than that of a bass.

I am enclosing with this the rough sketch that I made.

Can any reader of "Rod and Gun" tell me the name of this fish?

I think that I have enumerated all the various kinds of fish that are to be found in Lake Temiskaming, but of these, excepting the bass, the pike and pickerel are most likely to interest the casual fisher.

The best places for catching pike are the rocky shores, where the water is deep and comparatively clear. Troll close to shore, within six feet if possible. Use no sniker,

people have, by mistake, applied this name to overgrown pike, thinking when they heard the expression from an Indian that it was another species?

By-the-by, I wonder why it is that there always seems to be such a uniformity in size and weight of pike, at least in these lakes.

Suppose that I go fishing this summer in a spot where I fished two or three years ago. I am pretty sure to catch the same average sized fish that I caught then. Why is this? Have the fish not grown? If they have, where do they go to? Can it be that an odd one, that has arrived at full grown fish estate, eats his smaller relatives, and thus a great increase of very large pike is prevented?

I have occasionally seen large pike taken out of Temiskaming, but nothing in proportion to the numbers that there should be, if fish that have once survived their man-

nowhood are free to grow, unmolested for ever afterwards.

The pike in its early stages of growth feeds on minnows. It is probable that, as it increases in size, it finds minnows too small fry, and looks for bigger game. Nature must arrange it in some way like this, or there would soon be more predatory fish in the lakes than the food supply would support. There is another strange thing about pike. It is the different average size of the fish caught in different lakes. Take, for example, Sharp Lake and Mud Lake, close by. In the former the fish caught average about 2½ to 3 lbs. In the latter from 3½ lbs. to 4 lbs. Why is this? It is probable that the age of the fish is the same, and that the growth is more rapid in one lake than in the other, perhaps in relation to the food supply.

Two years ago I saw the head of a fish caught in Mud Lake which must have weighed fully twenty pounds. I have seen hundreds of other fish caught from this lake, but the largest would probably not go over 5 lbs. This seems to prove that each lake has its monster or monster's in proportion to its size and supply of food.

The pike is notoriously a long-lived fish, though it is a curious thing to watch the different stages of health in them. Their health seems to depend entirely upon the size of their livers. If anyone who is curious will take the trouble to open one of the very lean kind he will find a very small liver and a very full gall whereas in a very healthy fish the conditions are exactly reversed. In fact, if he grad's the fish by their appearance of thrift, he will find that the size of their livers exactly corresponds with the state of their health.

As with the pike, so with the peckrel. The peculiar conditions of the water in Temiskaming Lake seem to affect their coloring, and apparently their size, for they are very light colored and small, averaging about 1½ to 2 lbs. I never saw a really large one, and I have caught hundreds yes, thousands of them.

Though one may catch them occasionally anywhere, they are most plentiful where the water is swift.

The best place for them that I know is in the Narrows at the Old Fort, where they are caught in great numbers when the wind is blowing from the south.

All that is needed is a single hook and a short piece of line. The canoe is allowed to drift up the Narrows with the wind, while the baited hook trails behind. The best bait is a piece of the fish itself, taken from the throat. The reason why they come there is to follow up the shoals of minnows which congregate in the Narrows when the wind is south.

It is useless to attempt to fish there when the wind is north.

The gulls will let you know if the fish are there, for they hover over these shoals of minnows, and are as busy catching them as the pickerel are beneath the surface.

So surely can the whereabouts of the fish be determined by the actions of the gulls, that I have often been able to locate the shoal in other spots by the gulls, even when the wind was north.



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

Editor—E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Forestry, for the Dominion and Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont. Sub-Editor—R. H. Campbell, Treasurer and Asst. Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

The Bearing of Forest Preservation Upon Irrigation Development in Alberta.

J. S. DEWIS, Deputy Minister of Public Works for the North-West Territories.

TO interest the general reading public in a matter which is new to them it is, as a general rule, necessary to deal with the subject from its financial aspect, and it is therefore intended to endeavor to show that by preserving the present forested areas on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and in the foothills country forming the watershed of Southern Alberta, a direct monetary gain will accrue, not only to the present and future residents of that desirable portion of the North-West Territories, but to the Dominion as a whole. Southern Alberta is perhaps, best known as the great ranching or grazing district of the West, and its mild winters and "chinook" winds are now spoken of all over the Dominion. The agricultural possibilities of the district are not so generally understood, principally because it has become an accepted fact that during the majority of years the natural rainfall is insufficient to mature crops. The introduction of irrigation during the past five years has, however, changed all this, and the farmer owning an irrigated farm in Southern Alberta, and having at the same time the advantage of natural grazing during the whole year for his stock, is certain of a bountiful return for his labor.

Irrigation in Alberta is primarily dependent for success upon a bountiful supply of water flowing down through the natural channels from the great Rocky Mountain watershed during the summer months, and this bountiful supply can only be assured by earnest and intelligent effort to preserve the present forested areas on that watershed and to encourage a new forest growth on portions of it which have unfortunately been denuded in past years by forest fires.

The part which the timber and underbrush upon any area play in conserving the moisture which falls thereon in the

shape of rain and snow is not generally understood, but should be clear if we consider a few facts. Everybody knows, as a matter of elemental knowledge, that water will flow more quickly over a smooth than it does over a rough surface, and the deforesting of any area brings about the difference between these two conditions. Rain or snow falling upon a heavily timbered area is stored, as it were, because the leaves and branches of the trees exclude the sun's rays and retard evaporation, and the underbrush, roots, moss and fallen timber provide that element of roughness which prevents the water finding its way to the drainage channels which carry it off, except in a slow and more or less constant supply. If the trees, roots and moss are removed the element of roughness is also largely removed, and the rain and snow run off in a much more rapid manner. The practical result of this has no doubt been noticed by many in the older provinces, who, looking back and thinking of some stream along which, perhaps, they fished or hunted in younger days, distinctly remember that the stream always had a good flow of water during the whole summer and extreme floods along its course were rare. These same streams to-day are in many cases raging torrents in the early part of the year and dry channels by midsummer. This changed condition has in many instances which could be cited, caused, not only serious financial loss to those living along the streams but has also resulted in serious loss of human life.

When the residents along the course of any stream are dependent upon the flow of water therein, to enable them to produce their crops by diverting the water and applying it to their land through the principle of irrigation, any cause which results in reducing the flow of water in the stream at the time the water is needed for irrigation brings disaster to the irrigating farmer, and chief among such cause is the destruction of the timber upon the watershed within which the stream heads.

In all the sections of Western America where irrigation is practised, the water for the crops is required during that portion of the year extending from June to October, and in many seasons the water

is more needed during the middle and towards the end of the irrigation season than in the earlier months. If then the irrigator is prevented from getting the water when his crops need it most, it is poor satisfaction to be compelled to look back to the surplus flow which was running to waste in the earlier months of the year, possibly in the shape of a flood which damaged his irrigation ditch or canal as well as bridges, etc., along its course and caused serious inconvenience to everybody living along or having to cross the stream.

The foregoing facts will serve to indicate the particular interest which present and future residents have in the protection of the forests on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and in the forests of the country forming the watershed from which the water is brought down by the Bow River, High River, Old Man River, Belly River, St. Mary River and a large number of smaller streams for the irrigation of the fertile lands lying along the lower portions of these rivers.

Up to this date some two hundred ditches and canals, comprising a length of nearly six hundred miles, have been constructed for the diversion of water from these streams for irrigation, and the owners of these works, as well as the owner of every farm obtaining water therefrom for irrigation, has a direct financial interest in the preservation of the forests on the watershed from which the water to produce their crops by irrigation must come. To the Dominion as a whole the question, if properly dealt with, means monetary gain, because anything which tends to aid in the development and prosperity of an important portion of the Territories must result in added prosperity to the Dominion as a whole.

Unfortunately, Canadians, as a people, have been largely educated to look upon the forests as of value only for merchantable timber, and this condition is not to be wondered at when we consider the large part the lumber industry has played in our natural development. In the West, however, a new condition has arisen which makes the standing timber acting as a conservator of the moisture, of infinitely greater value than it would ever be as a marketable commodity, and there is at present no question affecting the West that is deserving of more thought and consideration than the preservation of the forested areas upon the watersheds from which the supply of water for irrigation must come.

Something has already been done towards that end by the reservation as a forest area of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the Bow River south to the international boundary, and great credit is due the present Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Mr. Sifton, for having taken up this question in the

press of multitudinal duties, resulting in the organization of a forestry branch of his Department. Much, however, remains to be done before the people of both the east and west reach a full realization of the important part which forestry must play in our future national development, and in bringing about a proper knowledge and understanding of the subject, the Forestry Association, organized as it is on such broad lines, and numbering as it does so many enthusiastic workers among its members, will play an important part.

Raising Black Walnut Forests.

By Thomas Conant, Oshawa, Ont.

In May, 1895, I planted about 5,000 black walnut trees on my lands about Oshawa. The trees are not all in one planting, but in four plantings, on as many different farms.

I bought the young black walnut trees at Rochester, N.Y. My choice would have been obviously to buy them at home but I could not because no one had that quantity to sell. In the nursery these trees had been propagated. These I preferred because the black walnut, like the oak, is sure to have a long tap root, and hence it is usually the most difficult to transplant successfully. At first they were transplanted as grown in clusters from the seed in the nursery. During this transplanting the tap root, although then incipient, had been cut and the tree for itself threw out latent roots which gave it a better chance to live on being transplanted. Hence, by all means I prefer black walnuts for planting which have been previously transplanted.

Only 10 feet apart in rows each way I set these trees, and if I were planting again I would set them closer. To cause the trees to grow high and produce trunk and not branches is the object, and this planting will accomplish that most desirable end.

The year 1895 was an ordinary one in the way of rains, and to help them I caused them to be hoed during the hot and dry weeks of midsummer. No matter how dry the weather may be, it is a recognized fact that to stir the surface of the land, never lightly, produces moisture. In this matter I produced moisture for the young trees then about four feet high, and not by mulching or costly and tedious watering. At a glance one can see that to water 5,000 trees several times in a summer, would be a herculean task, and I did not attempt it. Not over five per cent. of these trees did I lose, nor have I lost since. From this low average of loss we may conclude that the process of hoeing around the trees served all purposes of mulching or watering, and at only a trifle of the cost.

After six years' growth I must say, in exact truthfulness, that there are about

twenty-five per cent. which have not grown at all, only lived. Another twenty-five per cent. have increased in size about double from their originals, and the remaining forty-five per cent. are large trees, fully fifteen feet high and three inches in diameter.

Besides the pleasure which it constantly affords me to see these forests developing, I can already see my pay on a cash basis. Before the trees were set out the lands were worth \$100 per acre, and now to-day, after five years' growth of the trees, I would have no difficulty in disposing of these lands at \$500 per acre.

In this manufacturing town of Oshawa, any fair quality of black walnut is worth \$180 per thousand feet. And even at that price they can't get it, but use the veneer of walnut got from the mountains of Tennessee, which costs at the rate of \$400 per thousand feet.

Not for myself did I plant these trees. As for that, I may remark that we do not live for self in other matters outside of tree planting; but to-day, these black walnut forests are valuable assets, and in thirty or forty, or possibly fifty years from now they will yield a fortune. No alloy or anything in celluloid ever has taken the place of black walnut, and its value cannot depreciate.

Walnuts I do not reckon upon for profit. Probably there will be a little profit from that source, but independent of that the financial venture is sound, and besides I feel that I am doing good to our glorious and beloved country and my fellow-citizens.

In another article at some future time I will speak of my labors in planting many acres of the walnuts themselves. A record of my experience in that particular, and also of red cedar planting, will be sufficiently lengthy for a separate article.

Mr. Hiram Robinson has in his garden at Hawkesbury, three walnut trees grown from seed planted by himself six years ago. These are the only ones which came up from a considerable number of walnuts which were planted, but they are now vigorous trees of about four inches in diameter, and have attained a height of probably 12 feet. The garden is somewhat sheltered, but the trees have not required any other care, not even a special covering for the roots, which are the chief point of danger for this tree in a climate as cold as that of Hawkesbury.

Ontario Forestry Commission.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Ontario Government in 1897, to investigate and report on the subject of "restoring and preserving the growth of white pine and other timber trees upon lands in the province, which are not adapted for agricultural purposes or for settlement" have concluded their labors, and

we are in receipt of a printed copy of their final report.

This commission consisted of E. W. Rathbun and John Bertram, two of the foremost lumbermen in the province; Alexander Kirkwood, chief clerk of the Lands' Branch of the Ontario Department of Crown Lands; J. B. McWilliams, Superintendent of Forest Rangers for the Province; and Thos. Southworth, Ontario Clerk of Forestry.

Among the points brought out in the report is one to the effect that of the 142,000,000 of acres comprising the province, about 120,000,000 are still owned by the Crown, and as the most of this vast area is properly classed as timber land, it is apparent that one of the most important duties of the province is with respect to the management of her forests.

Attention is very properly called to the great destruction of timber, especially in the northern coniferous regions, by forest fires.

Reference is made to the necessity of preventing the denudation of the forest covering at the sources of rivers and streams. Another matter that is commented on is the favorable position that the province commands with respect to the areas under license to lumbermen, owing to the fact that the province has by these licenses in no way parted with the ownership of the land, and that even while the license exists, regulations may be adopted if desired to prevent the complete denudation of the timber.

A further conclusion arrived at from evidence on the ground north of the height of land between the St. Lawrence Valley and that of the Hudson's Bay was, that the northern limit of the white pine was at one time considerably north of the present boundary as generally recognized. The report says: "The Commissioners in examining the district immediately north of the watershed found isolated white pine trees still living, of a much greater age than the prevailing spruce forest. These pines showed evidences of damages from fires years ago, having undoubtedly survived the fire that destroyed the main forest about seventy years ago." The conclusion is that "white pine was indigenous" and that it would now flourish, if seeded, as well north of the height of land as to the south of it, at least as far as the rocky district extends.

The following summary of conclusions is recommended:

1. A large portion of the Central Division of the Province is more profitable from the standpoint of public revenue as forest land than under cultivation for farm crops, and as in addition to this it contains the head waters of all our principal streams, all that part of this division found upon examination to be not well adapted for farming should be added to permanent Crown Forest Reserves.

2. All licensed and unlicensed lands held by the Crown where tourists, lumbermen or prospectors are permitted should be patrolled by fire rangers, and these rangers should be controlled directly by the Government.

3. Suitable regulations should be enforced to prevent too rapid or too close cutting upon lands under license.

4. No license in arrears for ground rent should be renewed, but the territory not suitable for agriculture should be added to the Forest Reserves.

5. Fire notices in the English, French and Indian languages should be posted along the canoe routes throughout the territory north of the Height of Land.

6. License holders should not be allowed to cut any trees for logs smaller than will measure twelve inches across the stump, two feet from the ground, except

tory return to the Government, especially in view of the fact that it has not parted with the title to the land and will receive also a considerable sum in addition on account of stumpage dues and ground rent.

Railroad Forestry.

A very interesting article which appeared recently in the Railway Age is one on Railroad Forestry, by J. Hope Sutor, general manager of the Ohio and Little Kanawha Railway. He calls attention to the fact that, although the railway companies use such large quantities of wood for roadways, buildings and cars, the question of future supply has not been given the attention by railway managers that it deserves, and that practically no systematic effort has been made to ensure that the needs of the future will be met. To impress the importance of the subject he submits certain calculations as to the re-



First Falls, Menjamagosi (Trout River), Ontario.

by special permission from the Department of Crown Lands and under the supervision of the district forest ranger.

This valuable report is concluded by an excellent treatise on Forests and Rantails by M. J. Butler, C.E., who also assisted on the commission and prepared a timber map of the province which accompanies the report.

The Ontario Government has recently sold two and a half square miles of pine timber in Nipissing for \$61,278. Half a square mile is said to be worthless, having recently been burnt over. The 1,380 acres of good timber have, therefore, brought at the rate of \$14.40 per acre, which must be considered a very satisfac-

quirements of the railways in this respect.

The mileage of the railroads in the United States in 1898 was 247,532 miles and, at the low average of 2,500 ties per mile, there would be 620,000,000 cross ties in such roads. A common size for ties is six inches thick, eight inches face, eight feet long, making 32 feet board measure of timber per tie, and computing their average life at seven years, there would be 90,000,000 ties required annually for renewals or 3,000,000,000 feet board measure of timber. It is considered a conservative estimate that 200,000 acres of forest are cleared every year to supply the demand for crossties alone. The total cost for renewal in 1898 was \$24,769,634 or about \$100 per mile. In addi-

tion there is the timber required for telegraph poles, bridges, buildings, cars, etc.

Mr. Sutor continues as follows:

"Within the experience of many operating officers, the cost of rail renewals exceeded that of ties many fold; now the condition has been reversed. While the quality of rails has been improved, tie renewals exceed the cost of rails, and are increasing, yet the cause is not being noted nor any measures being instituted to remedy or improve the situation. Timber is becoming scarce and that of the best quality, so that inferior timber, which supplies inferior ties, is becoming the sole source of supply. No material has yet been found as a substitute for the wooden tie, and no satisfactory economical

could be grown for the timber required in the different railroad departments. The experiments with the Catalpa in the United States show it to be a quick grower and a durable wood and the results of experimental plantations have been very satisfactory and demonstrates the possibility of growing the trees at a profit, even with such expense as may be necessary for the care of the plantations, especially in view of the probable scarcity and increased value in the future of timber suitable for ties.

Transferring Mr Sutor's calculations to Canada, we have, according to the last report of the Department of Railways, about 18,000 miles of railway in the Dominion, which would make a total of

The trees most largely used for ties in Canada are tamarack and hemlock, though most of the other conifers and also oak, are used, where most convenient. In deed where wood of a satisfactory class is not abundant almost any kind is used, at least in the first work of construction.

There should be no great difficulty in ensuring a supply in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia, as suitable trees can be easily grown and proper foresight and care in preservation will attain this end. On the plains of the west, however, the problem is a different one. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was being built across the Continent, one problem that confronted the company was the supply of ties for the prairie section, and they had to fall back on Eastern Manitoba to furnish what was necessary, and recourse must still be had to outside sources of supply. The railway companies at that time do not appear to have realized the value of the timber supplies along their lines, and large quantities both in British Columbia and the east were swept away by fires which care might have prevented.

But can anything be done for the future supply in the west? Neither the poplars nor the Manitoba maple, which are the quickest growers, is very suitable for tie, and the development of the hardwoods is too slow. The experiments with tamarack at Brandon, show that it grows at a good rate, on almost any soil, while the wood, both in endurance and firmness, has the qualities desired. The Branksian pine also makes a good tie and the conditions in the west should be favorable to its growth. It is indeed the so-called "cypress" of the Cypress Hills. Neither variety of the Catalpa tree succeeds well in northern Ontario and there is no possibility of making a success of it in the west, so that it may be dismissed from the question. Any experiments undertaken should be with the most suitable trees indigenous to the country, as they and their offspring are the only ones that have demonstrated their ability to thrive.

The process of raising such a supply cannot but be a slow one and its practicality cannot be considered too soon. A more exact study of the present tree growth and the accumulated knowledge derived from efforts in propagation should give sufficient material on which to base some plan of experimentation with reasonable expectations of success. Co-operation between the officials of the Government and of the railway companies in the work would make the problem more easy of elucidation.

The proportion which lumber forms of the freight carried by the railways of Canada is considerable enough to make it a very important item, and in lieu of more profitable freight, particularly in districts where there are practically no other products, the conservation of our



Camping, Lake Ojibika, Ontario.

method of preserving the life of the wood or prolonging its durability has been discovered, and, excepting the minor questions of properly seasoning and piling, the use of the tieplate, suitable ballast and perfect drainage, with incidentally climatic conditions, no serious considerations of the future tie supply has been made."

The effort to produce trees for ties along the right of way of the railways has not been attended with much success, as forest conditions cannot be obtained and the trees become branchy instead of producing clear trunks suitable for ties. Along every railway however, are tracts of land not well suited to agriculture which would make desirable wood lots upon which trees

45,000,000 ties or 6,500,000 annually. This would mean an annual requirement of 208,000,000 feet or the product of 15,000 acres. While this area— but a few square miles— may seem small when compared with the vast area of forest land in Canada, the fact must not be lost sight of that this requirement is only for the roadway and does not include timber used for other purposes. Our railway mileage too is increasing steadily and the requirements grow with it. In the old settled districts and on the plains of the west, access to the supply is inconvenient enough to add materially to the cost, so that the possibility of arrangements for the future provision are worthy of attention.

forest resources may be of as much interest to the railways as the increase of the number of settlers in our agricultural districts. Of 31,211,753 tons of freight-carried by all the railways in the fiscal year 1898-99, 6,503,609 tons were made up of lumber and fire wood, the share of the Canadian Pacific Railway being 1,572,372 out of a total of 5,971,205, of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1,489,391, out of a total of 8,880,000; of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, 279,352, out of a total of 734,173.

Through the kindness of Dr. C. A. Schenck, Principal of the School of Forestry at Biltmore, (who, we may state, is a member of the Canadian Forestry Association) we have received a copy of a very interesting work which he has lately issued, entitled "Some Business Problems in American Forestry." In the preface to his brochure, Dr. Schenck states that these problems were compiled with the view of showing to American wood owners the financial character of professional forestry. The examples considered include pine, spruce and fir forests from Minnesota to Florida, and in other problems, calculations are made in regard to loss by forest fires, the effect of taxation is absolutely essential to the working out of a satisfactory forestry system. The problems which are suggested by Dr. Schenck, are only specimens of what must be given consideration in actual practice when we are forced by circumstances to recognize that the management of our forests must be carried out on some more scientific basis than that on which our present methods are founded. That a system of forestry is not necessarily irrational or unprofitable is the conclusion from a study of these problems. Only a limited edition of four hundred copies of this work has been issued. The price is \$1.00.

The good work done by Mr. W. B. Smithett, of Sault Ste. Marie, Assiniboia, to arouse an interest in forest protection in the North-West is worthy of special notice. As editor of the Assiniboian he was instrumental in having the question brought to public attention by frequent and interesting editorials. Mr. Smithett was also the chief promoter of the North-West Forest Protection League, of which he is secretary. The league pledges itself to use every means to urge all to care for the timber in the North-West Territories. The only formality required to become a member of the league is for the applicant to send a post card, stating that he endorses the objects of the league, and that he will urge upon the Government and all officials, members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and overseers, to use all means to impress the necessity for tree protection. There is now a membership of about one hundred in the league. We expect to give our readers an opportunity of hearing more from Mr. Smithett's own pen on the subject.

HUNTING AND STEEPLECHASING

By Dr. C. J. Alloway.

The hunting season which is drawing to a close has, on the whole, been a favorable one. Both the Montreal and Canadian Hunt Clubs have had remarkably good sport, and enthusiasm has characterized the season throughout. Few mishaps have occurred during its course, and the riding members have seemed to enjoy the sport as much or even more than in previous years. The autumn has been particularly favorable to the enjoyment of cut of door life, the month of October having had more the general beauty of April than the season of falling leaves and sombre skies. The membership has largely increased in both clubs. If this is an indication of increased popularity, the initial season of the incoming century will be a banner one.

That the art of horsemanship is becoming extremely fashionable there can be no doubt, a practical evidence of which is given in the augmented number of Hunt Clubs on this side of the Atlantic, the favor to which the game of polo has risen, and the large number of both sexes who indulge in park and road riding.

The ordinary equestrian can enjoy horseback riding in any form that pleases his fancy. The invalid, to whom it has been recommended for the benefit of his liver or the man of sedentary habits who requires an antidote for his mode of life, can enjoy a walk or canter along a quiet country road, and congratulate himself that he is not cutting a very bad figure as long as he remembers the laconic instructions:—

"Keep your head and your heart well up,
Your hands and your heels well down,
Your feet keep close to your horse's side,
And your elbows close to your own."

But it is only a graduate in the art of horsemanship who can, without flinching, take part in what is acknowledged to be the acme of the art—steeplechasing. He must be thoroughly versed in both its theory and practice, to negotiate, as the sporting parlance expresses it, a country with stone walls, ditches and water jumps at frequent intervals, at a killing pace.

During the early part of October the annual steeplechase meetings of both clubs were held. The Canadian Club had a one day's meeting, comprising six events, which was held on Wednesday, October 3rd, over a course marked out in the open country, immediately in rear of their Club House at St. Lambert. This meeting was the first in the history of the

club, and was an unqualified success. The day was perfect and all the events were well filled, each containing from six to eighteen entries.

In the "Hunt Cup" there were fourteen starters, all in the conventional "Pink" (red hunting coat) which, in the words of an old-time sporting member, "was a sight that would not be forgotten in a life time." It was certainly one which had not been seen in hunting circles in this district for a decade or two. The scene on that particular day, in many respects, called to mind the years in the sixties and seventies when Montreal was garrisoned by British troops. The military element, with hunting instincts inherited from generations of sportsmen, familiar from boyhood with the "meet" in English shires and Irish counties, infused fresh spirit into Canadian hunting fields and aroused an enthusiasm which is recalled with pleasure by those whose memories go back to that time. This first Hunt Cup competition of the Canadian Club was won by Mr. Trudel.

This club contemplates holding a two day's meeting about the same time in 1901, and it is their intention to have everything in connection therewith of a high order, and equal to anything of the kind that is held in the Province. The members of the club are entitled to the greatest credit for the sportsmanlike manner in which they have come to the front and patronized this their first meeting, and the interest and zeal displayed augur well for its future history in this particular line.

The older club, the Montreal Hunt, has held annual steeplechases here for the past half century or more. The meeting this year was certainly an improvement on those of '88 and '89, the attendance on the last day being large and appreciative. The winning of the Hunt Cup by Mr. Colin Campbell was a very popular one, making his fourth successful competition for this coveted trophy. Mr. Campbell also placed to his credit the Allan Cup the previous Thursday. For many years imperceptible changes and innovations have taken place, until at the present time the autumn meetings of this now flourishing organization would scarcely be recognizable as the same species of entertainment which was so popular a quarter of a century ago. The many influences responsible for these changes cannot here be discussed, but a marked benefit must accrue from the impetus given by the evident intention of the newer organization to conduct steeplechasing more on the lines of the English clubs and those carrying on this sport to such perfection in the neighboring Republic. A little honest rivalry and commendable emulation will unquestionably be productive of good, in a sport for which Montreal has in past years been the acknowledged centre.

We are in the closing months of the 19th century and in the sporting world many and marked changes have taken place, but during the last twelve months none have been more in evidence than the lessons learned in the art of horsemanship in England. For centuries the British Isles, and particularly England, have been looked upon as the radiating point of everything that was best in the art, but the past few years and especially during the racing season of 1900, had for a good deal of thought has been furnished both to riders and trainers by their American cousins. Beginning about a generation or so ago experimental ventures have been entered upon by such well known American breeders and racing men as Messrs. Ten Bræck, A. Keene, Richards, M. H. Sanford, Pierre Lorillard, James R. Keene, and many others in the matter of testing the comparative qualities of American bred horses and American taught trainers and riders. The earlier ventures of this nature could not be termed signal successes, but these undertakings were persevered in by men of brains and means, until at the present time the tables seem to have completely turned. Beginning with Irquons' great victory in the Derby and St. Leger, there is scarcely a popular event in England which has not been won by American bred horses and jockeys. During the present season this success has been simply marvellous, its not being an uncommon circumstance to see a handful of American jockeys winning from one to five events a day, at the best high-class meetings in England.

As an illustration of the increasing popularity of the American-bred horses, it may be mentioned that on the 21th of October, "King's Courier," the three-year-old colt of Col. Pepper, of Kentucky, brought the modest sum of twenty-seven thousand three hundred (\$27,300) dollars, under the hammer at Tattersall's in London.

The whale does not discharge water, but only its breath. This, however, in rushing up into the air hot from the animal's body, has the moisture condensed to form a sort of rain, and the colder the air, just as in the case of our breath, the more marked the result. When the spout is made with the blowhole clear above the surface of the water, it appears like a sudden jet of steam from a boiler. When effected, as it sometimes is, before the blowhole reaches the surface, a low fountain, as from a street fire plug is formed and when the hole is close to the surface at the moment, a little water is sent up with the tail jet of steam. The cloud blown up does not disappear at once, but hangs a little while, and is often seen to drift a short distance with the wind.—London Fishing Gazette.



With the near approach of the annual meeting the Montreal Canine Association seems to have awakened to life again. A meeting was held the end of last month to nominate officers and executive for the coming year, at which there was a fair attendance, the president, Mr. Joseph Read, being in the chair. The officers of secretary and treasurer went by acclamation, the holders of the previous year, Messrs. E. C. Short and Jos. Laurin respectively, having rendered such excellent service during their term that the members present insisted on their re-election, an action which will be endorsed by the whole of the shareholders. For the other offices there is a plethora of candidates, especially so in the case of the executive committee, whence, from the number nominated, it is unavoidable that several good men will be left out in the cold. The committee of last year, the great majority at least, worked zealously in the interests of the Association, and made an unqualified success of the show, and we question whether a strong infusion of new blood, comparatively untried in running a bench show, would produce any better results. However, it is for the shareholders to decide and stand by their decision, giving all the support they individually can to those who may be selected.

The nice young collie bitch, Wislaw May, imported last year by Messrs. Motherwell & Roy, is now in grand form. At the late Danbury show she won everything in her classes, and as a consequence her owners have received tempting offers for her from connoisseurs on the other side, all of which have been declined.

We had a peep in at the Auchincarne kennels the other day, and were rather taken by surprise at the number of well bred stock the proprietors, Messrs. Smith & Kellie, have on hand, including collies, bull and fox terriers (both wire and smooth). Among the fox terriers is the well-known winner of many prizes, Longface, which created quite a sensation at the Montreal show. The genial "Bob" Kellie is always willing to show strangers the dogs.

The Craikstone Kennels at Petite Côte are now "full up" with young and matured stock, the merits of which the owner, Mr. John Cumming, takes delight in expatiating upon to those who pay him a visit.

Being a Scotchman, of course John swears by the collie, indeed he sometimes says it is the only breed of dog fit to be on the face of the earth. He has reason to be proud of his own breeding, for there are some rare good ones amongst them.

The 18th October, which is popularly known in some parts of England as "Whip-Dog Day," is said to have received the appellation from the fact that a priest, who was about to celebrate Mass on that day, dropped the vessel containing the consecrated bread. A dog, whose appetite was larger than its sense of the fitness of things immediately snatched up and made off with the bread. History does not reveal whether or not the dog got a whipping, but as the offence was one which well merited castigation. St. Luke's Day has since borne the name of "Whipping-Dog Day."

The highest price ever known to have been paid for a dog was the sum given by J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, for the champion collie Southport Perfection, namely, \$5,500. The next highest of which there is any record was \$7,000, paid for a St. Bernard. Fox-terriers have been imported to the States from England at as high as \$5,000, and there are many instances of sums slightly below that figure having been paid for dogs of various breeds.

At the Ladies' Kennel Association show, held at the Alexandra Palace, London, Eng., £10,000 sterling was offered in prizes, besides many valuable trophies and specials. The show was a record one in regard to entries, and over 1,500 of the very best dogs in the United Kingdom were benched.

Of dogs who collect money for charities the name is legion. The king of all canine beggars is undoubtedly Gyp, a noble St. Bernard, who collects for a children's hospital in New York. This fine animal has rallied forth every day to ask for alms during the past seven years, and he has collected nearly \$25,000.

Blind men's dogs in London form a large and most intelligent part of the very few dogs which earn a living or help their masters to do so. The manner of their education must have puzzled many per-

sons who have seen them resolutely guiding their p or master to his stand, or back to his home, along crowded pavements and over the cross streets. Many of these dogs are taught by a half-blind man, who makes this part of his humble livelihood. Others are taught by the blind men themselves, especially if they are not always been blind and remember the streets and turnings.

Barry, the St. Bernard dog to whose memory a monument has been erected on Mount St. Bernard, had the splendid record of having saved within ten years the lives of forty persons who had lost themselves on the glaciers. On one occasion it found a child ten years old lying in the snow under the influence of the fatal slumber which precedes death. The dog first warmed the child with its breath and then roused it from sleep by licking it. This much accomplished, Barry, by lying down at its side, gave the child an obvious invitation to get upon its back and ride. The child did so, and was thus carried to the convent. The intelligent and useful animal was killed by some unknown person, probably in a mistake. The inscription on the monument is: "Barry the heroic saved the lives of forty persons, and was killed by the forty-first."

The following dogs owned or bred in Montreal and neighborhood have recently been registered in the Canadian Kennel Club Stud-Book:—

COLLIES.

3369. Tom, whelped August 5, 1888, sable and white, by Roger Marvel out of Perfection Queen (C. 5133); owner, George Hyslop, Lachine, P.Q.; breeder, Thomas Bradshaw, Danville, P.Q.

3371. Maple Leaf Perfection, whelped August 5, 1888, by Roger Marvel, out of Perfection Queen (C. 5133); owner, G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.; breeder, Thomas Bradshaw, Danville, P.Q.

3388. Rouglan Sandy, whelped August 5, 1888, sable and white, by Roger Marvel, out of Perfection Queen (C. 5133); owner, William Stewart, Menie, Ont.; breeder, Thomas Bradshaw, Danville, P.Q.

3399. Braehead Marcus, whelped May 9, 1897, sable and white, by Carrick Lad, out of Braehead Sweet Lassie (C. 3796); owner, A. Stuart Ewing, Montreal; breeders, Braehead Kennels, Montreal.

3455. Heather Donald, whelped February 26, 1900, sable and white, by Craikstone Day Star, out of Rose of Craikstone; owner, Charles Edward Gagnon, jr., Montreal, P.Q.; breeder, John Cummings, Craikstone, Petite Côte, P.Q.

3350. Spion Kop, whelped May 22, 1899, sable and white, by Auchearnie Gun, out of Coi's Meg; owner, P. E. Gravel, Montreal, P.Q.; breeder, R. S. Kellie, Westmount, P.Q.

3356. Glencoe Lochiel, whelped July 29, 1900, sable and white, by Knight Es-

rant II. (C. 3348), out of Glencoe Sweet May; owner, Garrett Hill, Montreal; breeders, Glencoe Kennels.

3370. Richardson's Daisy, whelped August 5, 1898, sable and white, by Roger Marvel, out of Perfection Queen (C. 5133); owner, John Richardson, South March, Ont.; breeder, Thomas Bradshaw, Danville, P.Q.

3382. Flora MacDonald, whelped April 1, 1899, by Braehead Marcus out of Lady MacDonald; owner, R. M. Kenny, East Templeton, P.Q.; breeder, same.

3416. Nellie Osbourne, whelped August 5, 1899, sable and white, by Roger Marvel, out of Perfection Queen (C. 5133);

ST. BERNARD.

3108. Prince Rudolph, whelped July 29, 1898, orange and white, by Waterloo (C. 3473), out of Queen Lil (C. 4105); owner, Bert H. Wills, Montreal; breeder, R. Colby, Toronto.

IRISH SETTER.

3504 Jessie II., whelped April 2, 1899, red, by St. Elmo (C. 1429), out of Jessie (C. 4001); owner, David Ward, Toronto; breeder, Samuel Coulson, Montreal.

COCKER SPANIEL.

3385. Willard II., whelped January 28, 1900, black, by Willard (C. 3045), out of



Camp Scene—After a Wet Night.

owner, James Baden, Tredeau-de, St. Anne's De Bellevue, P.Q.; breeder, Thomas Bradshaw, Danville, P.Q.

GREAT DANES.

3358. Bismarck II., whelped November 20, 1898, dark blue, by Brutus, out of Olga I.; owner, Arthur Eccles, Almonte, Ont.; breeder, J. A. Pleau, Montreal, P.Q.

3359. Juliette II., whelped June 29, 1897, light blue, by Brutus I., out of Dora; owner, Arthur Eccles, Almonte, Ont.; breeder, J. A. Pleau, Montreal, P.Q.

Deer Park Brawnie; owner, R. G. Watson, Montreal; breeder, L. Farewell, Toronto.

3467. Ahab I., whelped March 25, 1900, red, by Red Cloud (C. 4710), out of Zulu, owner, John Lüttig, Montreal; breeder, Dr. F. L. Haszard, Montreal.

3468. Lobo, whelped March 25, 1900, red, by Red Cloud (C. 4710), out of Zulu; owner, S. Arnold Finlay, Montreal; breeder, Dr. F. G. Haszard, Montreal.

3339. Betty T., whelped July 10, 1900, black, by Red Cloud (C. 4710), out of

Shuba; owner, J. W. Tatley, Montreal; breeder, Dr. F. L. Hazzard, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

IRISH WATER SPANIEL.

5425. Brian Boru, whelped February 15, 1900, dark liver, by Ch. Mike (C. 3935), out of Biddy C.; owner, Colin Campbell, Montreal; breeder, T. A. Carson, Kingston, Ont.

AIREDALE TERRIERS.

5420. Brian Ranger, whelped June 15, 1898, black and tan, by Briar Test, out of Briarress Model; owner, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal; breeder, C. Horsman, Lissen, England.

5376. Air dale Tease, whelped April 10, 1899, black and tan, by Tone Jerry, out of Greetland Venom; owners, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal, and D. J. Dewar, Nelson, B.C.; breeder, Capt. Geo. Swaffield, Crozet, Vt.

BULL TERRIERS.

5538. Bayview Flyer, whelped August 26, 1899, white, by Ch. Little Flyer (A. 41213), out of Newmarke. Syren (C. 3912); owner, Fred. T. Miller, Trenton, Ont.; breeder, S. Britcher, Montreal.

W. H. FOX TERRIER.

5539. Donnington Fancy, whelped May 1895, black and tan; by Grantham Rocket, out of Westbury Nettle; owner, Thos. Moore, Montreal; breeder, Mr. Walker, England.

IRISH TERRIER.

5581. Imperial Annex, whelped May 4, 1900, red, by Norfolk Ambassador, out of Imperial Lorna (C. 4905); owners, Imperial Kennels, Montreal; breeder, Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal.

The following appear among the list-ings:—

COLLIES.

Pride of Kildare, sable, three years old, by Mountain Rover, out of McGibbon's Lass; owner and breeder, A. Jones, Montreal.

Wishaw Max, seventeen months old, by Heacham Galopin, out of Shawton Lass; owners, Gila Collie Kennels, Montreal; breeder, R. Tait, Wishaw.

Colonial Beauty, three years old, by Squire, out of Beauty; owner, W. McGlashan, Montreal; breeder, H. E. Moore.

FOXHOUND.

Hawks Red Maid, five years old; owner, H. Taylor, Toronto; breeders, Montreal Hunt.

Coughs and colds should on no account be neglected, because they may give rise to lung trouble of a more serious character. The cough may precede an attack of bronchitis, or it may herald in inflammation of the lungs, or it may give rise to a sore throat, or it may ultimately turn

to asthma, which is a particularly distressing form of lung complaint. To prevent any of these more serious troubles, it is desirable that a cough should be taken in hand as soon as it begins to affect a dog. Keep the animal warm, but not in a stuffy atmosphere (where the irritation will become greater), and give him several times a day a mixture composed of two parts syrup of squills, one part of glycerine and one part of compound tincture of camphor, commonly known as paregoric. The dose of this is about 30 drops (that is half a teaspoonful) for every ten pounds the dog weighs, and it should be given at least three times a day. This treatment will soon cure an ordinary cough. As a rule dogs which have plenty of exercise in the open air, summer and winter, will escape all these ailments, unless they are brought about (as they often are in the case of sporting dogs) by exposure to very wet weather in the field, and by not being properly groomed and made comfortable afterwards. But dogs which are petted and kept in the house, where they get all sorts of dainties that do them no good, these are the animals which take cold and develop the more serious lung affections. The safest way to prevent pneumonia and other bronchial troubles, therefore, amongst house dogs is to let them have regular exercise at all seasons of the year. Of course, with the smaller pet dog varieties it will be necessary to provide suitable clothing in cold weather, but that need not prevent them from having exercise. If a dog is kept constantly in the house his whole system becomes sluggish, whereas if he goes out regularly for exercise his blood circulates more freely, and he is far less liable to contract a chill than he otherwise would be. We have very little patience with those who coddle up their dogs, because this is a method quite opposed to reason, as well as to science.

Canadian Kennel Club.

The Canadian Kennel Club, at its annual meeting, elected the following officers:—Richard Gibson, hon. president; J. G. Kent, president; Dr. J. S. Niven, London, first vice-president; T. F. Miller, Trenton, Ont.; Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal; F. R. Collier, Winnipeg; Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria, B.C.; Dr. F. W. d'Evelyn, San Francisco; James A. Little, Brookline, Mass.; George Allan Ross, Regina, N.W.T., vice-presidents; H. B. Donovan, Toronto, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee—Jas. Land-say, Dr. Wesley Mills, Montreal; H. R. Thomas, Belleville; James Bertram, Dundas; C. Y. Ford, Kingston; Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Hamilton; H. J. Elliott, Brandon, and Geo. H. Gooderham, W. P. Fraser, A. A. Macdonald, Dr. A. Boulton, F. W. Jacobi, Toronto.

Have Dogs a Soul?

In an English contemporary we find the following rational argument on the soul, and whether there is a heaven for the brute creation, which subject has been discussed in some Old Country papers lately:—

With the "dead season" has also come a discussion on the immortality of animals. The arguers who favor a heaven for the brute creation confine themselves principally to domestic animals—the horse, the dog, and the cat. Animals to have a hereafter must have souls, because the theory of earthly bodies, whether four-footed or two, in heaven, is untenable. Souls would hardly have been given to dogs and denied to elephants, bestowed on cats and not on tigers. I have never seen why an intelligent animal should not have as much "soul" as a human idiot, why the live-saving Newfoundland should not have an immortal part equally with the cannibal savage. The Christian idea is that all human beings have souls because they are human beings, and that the possession is entirely confined to the one type of life-man. But if the immortality of the soul is considered as compensation for suffering here below, these animals have a very strong claim.

A Memory.

There's a walk I shall always remember—
A stroll I once went—with a dog!
One eye when the gold of September
Was guiding each leaflet and log,
When Nature, with brightest of brushes,
Fell to sketching the sunset fast,
And the band of the larks and the thrushes
Played their best that sweet night of the past.

Well, I went—with that dog—a-walking
Where the light and the shade were at strife,
Whilst two bright eyes did all the talking,
And an hour seemed enough for a life.
I know that I vowed for the latter
I'd be constant and faithful as he,
And I said—but it doesn't much matter
What I said when we sat by the tree!

Ah! Fido, you rascal, you're winking!
Don't turn your dim eyes to the fire,
I've a notion of what you are thinking—
'Tis a subject of which we can't tire.
There's a tale you could tell of that roam-
ing,
Why it's sacred you also could tell,
For you know in that soft summer gloam-
ing—
Your mistress came walking as well.

So Fido, old friend, I still have you
To call up a smile or a sigh,
A keepsake from one who gave you
To help me remember "Good-bye!"
To recall me the joy and the sorrow
Of that night and our walk through the
mead—
To help me forget that to-morrow
Can't bring back the hours that are dead!

A.—"Have you bought that dog to keep the burglars away?"
B.—"Yes."
A.—"Then you're not troubled any more at nights, I suppose?"
B.—"Only by the dog."

obtained in the following manner: Two solid disks were turned up and their peripheries highly polished in the lathe. One of the disks was made of crucible cast steel, the other of Bessemer. Bars of metal, made by melting and re-casting hard and soft respectively, were pressed alternately by means of a lever and weight against the peripheries of the rapidly revolving disks—the pressure employed being equal to two tons per square inch of the metals in contact.

When the bar made from the hard shot was pressed against the unlubricated disk it was quickly ground away in the form of powder. The soft lead bar resisted this disintegration to a much greater extent. All the lubricants above enumerated were successfully tested upon the disks, and their anti-friction qualities proved to be in the order stated. Whether using the hard or soft steel disks, no frictional difference could be detected.

The results confirm us in the opinion, which we have so often expressed, that soft felt wadding saturated with grease should invariably be used, in preference to the hard felt that is so generally employed.

The Peters Cartridge Co. and the King Powder Co., of Cincinnati, have brought out a new edition of their rifleman's score book. This edition gives one page for recording the work of Schuetzen marksmen on either Standard target, or German ring, and the following page the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class United States arm targets for recording the shots of the military marksman. It is for free distribution and can be obtained by application, with stamp, to either of the above named companies at Cincinnati, Ohio, or to T. H. Keller, manager of the eastern department, at 80 Chambers Street, New York.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has issued a little book entitled, "A Record of Ammunition in Shooting Contests in the United States," with rules governing the different departments of shooting. It contains the great records with gun, rifle, revolver and pistol made with U. M. C. ammunition and many remarkable targets, also rules governing revolver and pistol shooting, rifle shooting rules and trap shooting rules. It is for free distribution.

Tom Donley's fourth annual handicap tournament at St. Thomas, Ont., will be held on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of this month, and promises to be a big affair. There will be target and live bird events each day, and all events will be handicapped, in target events from 14 to 24 yards, and in live bird events, 25 to 23 yards. Two big live bird events are on the programme, the Grand International Han-

dicap championship for the Gilman and Barnes gold medal now held by H. D. Bates, Ridgetown, Ont., and the Canadian handicap championship for the Donley trophy, open to Canadians only.

Quail shooting opened in Southern Ontario on the 15th October. Birds were plentiful, but with the usual large number of "squeakers," some being so young as to be hardly able to fly. These, of course, were proper marks for the pot hunter, and unfledged sportsman, whose levies being wiped out in this way.

J. A. R. Elliott last month defeated Fred Gilbert for both the cast iron medal and review cup. Each contest was at 100 pigeons. In the former the scor-

is, in all cases, the same. A forked twig is used, and the prongs of the fork are held one in each hand with the fingers uppermost. When the operator passes over any place where there is water, the twig turns downward of itself and even against pressure, to keep it level.

The use of such rods is as old as the Hindoo Vedas. It was practised by the Chaldeans and the Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans, and is still flourishing in China and other eastern lands. The Druids were accreted mad to cut their divining rods from the apple tree, but the principal woods employed were hazel, osier, and thorn, and less frequently rowan and mistletoe. According to Aryan tradition, these trees were an embodiment of lightning, of which the forked



Indian Canoes, Bay Lake, Ontario.

was Elliott, 99; Gilbert, 98; and in the latter, Elliott, 18; Gilbert, 97. Elliott killed all his birds and Gilbert all but one in both contests, the other lost birds being dead out of bounds.

The Divining Rod.

The curious persistence of the belief in the virtues of the divining rod for the discovery of underground water or minerals, has shown itself in the recent appearance in the press of accounts of a skilled manipulator of the rod who has made startling discoveries of water in England; and, not to be outdone by the Old Country, Ottawa has immediately established a home industry and produced a philosopher no less skillful in locating hidden water-courses. The method of procedure

stick was the symbol, and it was thus that they gained their magic powers.

Formerly the cutting of the rod must be done at particular seasons and with special ceremonies, as there was always something supernatural and magical connected with the use of it, but the advocates of its employment at the present time have discarded the belief that the fairies or divinities have any influence in the matter, and in accordance with the more materialistic, though not less credulous spirit of the present day, ascribe its power, when they attempt an explanation, to electricity or animal magnetism specially developed in the demonstrator.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Canoe Association took place at Gananoque October 20th.

CORRESPONDENCE.



The Ontario Game Laws.

Editor of Rod and Gun:

Sir,—I notice in the August issue of your sporting journal that you would like sportsmen's opinions of the present game laws of Ontario. This led me to believe that I am not alone in thinking that it is time we had a change.

The present Ontario game law regarding big game is the most unreasonable on record, and that is saying quite a lot, but I will give your readers my reasons for making this statement. At present we are allowed only fifteen days on red deer (open season) and our bag is limited to two deer. This simply means that we must all go in to the woods together, after our deer, amidst a hail of bullets, with big fools and little ones shooting at every sound that is heard, consequently any man that values his life will not go a second time. Now, if the game of Ontario is so scarce that we should only be allowed fifteen days of open season surely we should not be allowed to shoot does and fawns, a thing no real sportsman enjoys doing anyway. This is a mistake which can and should be corrected.

As to hunting red deer of Ontario it can't be compared with that of hunting the great monarch of the woods, the moose, and here we have been with our hands tied fast for the last ten years or so, and deprived of this great sport, which once experienced will never be forgotten. And still the moose are no more plentiful than they were ten years ago. Surely we have been experimenting long enough in this respect. The moose is game almost unknown to the majority of the sportsmen of Ontario, yet there is no doubt on earth but that there are more moose in the Province of Ontario than there are common red deer. This statement may be doubted by some who have hunted in the Muskoka district, but they must consider that that hunting ground is only a handful of earth compared with the great moose-land to the north. Clearly, the man who proposed prohibiting the shooting of moose is perfectly ignorant of the fact that moose multiply as fast if not faster than the red deer. In my experience I have found two calves with a cow moose more often than two fawns with a doe.

Now, Brother Sportsmen, you who are interested in the matter, I would like you to place yourselves with me on the north shore of Lake Superior, and look east as far as the Mattawa, and west as far as the Lake of the Woods, and consider that this country is from eight hundred to a thousand miles long, and about four hundred miles in width, at least 300,000 miles of moose country, and a perfect sportsman's paradise, lying idle. Deer are not plentiful

in this country on account of the wolves, but a man must go and see for himself before he really will believe the number of moose that there are there. Why is it the moose have not increased during the last ten years? It is not because they have been killed by sportsmen, but because the settlers and trappers that are dotted over that country are obliged to live, and they simply do as you or I would do if we were in the same position. They shoot five moose for their hides, etc., and get for them what they would realize for one, providing the sportsmen were allowed to go in there and employ them as guides. One trip to those lumber camps will convince a man of what becomes of the moose. You see them eat moose meat in the name of beef, and around the fireplace in the evening hang a waggon load of moose moccasins. This may look unreasonable to sportsmen, but it is true, for moose are simply bow-and-arrow game to these men, especially when there is four foot of snow and a nice crust, or in the summer months when they can paddle noiselessly down the river and come up within ten feet of him around the curve of the river and see him busily engaged splashing himself to keep the flies off, or eating the lily pads. One of these men during the winter does not consider that he has made wages unless he has killed from twenty to thirty moose, and so it will continue so long as this country is kept, by the laws, as they are now. What I would propose is, at least, a month of open season, say the month of November, on all kinds of deer, and that no deer be allowed to be killed unless it has horns over four inches long. The number should be limited to two, of any kind of deer. If one sees fit to shoot and kill two moose or two deer, or if he sees fit to shoot one moose and one deer, let him do so, and as long as the number is limited, let the sportsman shoot them where he sees fit. Don't say that because he is old and cannot tramp the woods as we do that he shall not sit in a canoe and take a crack at an old buck or bull as he comes to drink. Because you and I would not enjoy such a thing, that is no reason why we should deprive those who do enjoy it. They have as much right to look for their two bucks as we have. And again you compel a sportsman to look for a deer's horns before he shoots. This will have a great tendency to keep him from shooting a companion. There would be no excuse left for this mistake, and a man guilty of it should be convicted by any jury of manslaughter. If one of my party, under such a law, shot a doe or a cow, I would send him down as quick as any one, if for nothing more than protection to our party, for he would have no excuse whatever to offer, and if he shot a deer before he saw what it was he would be as apt to shoot a man.

As to the non-residence license, I have nothing particular against that, although I am not in favor of it, for this reason:—As it is now, now and then the Government receive a \$25 license fee, when the guides in the north, those who should have it and are in need of it, would receive a hundred dollars. Does it not look reasonable that this would encourage these people to protect the game, for as soon as sportsmen realize the fact that they can get moose every time they come to Ontario, they will only kill a few moose compared with what is killed now, and will leave hundreds and thousands of dollars in the country, and the settlers will thus realize the real value of this noble game and be anxious to protect them.

Why should Ontario be behind the State of Maine in this respect? The sportsmen left over \$300,000, distributed amongst the guides, etc., in Maine in the year 1899, and certainly the game of Maine are not to be compared with the game of Ontario. Again, as soon as the settlers realize the value of this game to them they will be more anxious to destroy the wolves, and then red deer will become as plentiful north of the C. P. R. as they are south of it at present.

Now, Brother Sportsmen, it seems to me that I have often read articles in sporting papers, that were written because the writer had an axe to grind in some way or shape, but such is not the case this time with me, for I am under no obligation to any man. I can build my own canoe and put my little 7 x 9 tent, stove, etc., in, and paddle my way up and down river and across lakes, pitch my tent in suitable ground, and when I return I can sell my moose head, if I see fit, for enough to buy my license, and buy others for three or four seasons. Fortunately I am not compelled to do so, but I would like to see the day when I can shoot a moose in Ontario, and two weeks is not long enough open season for it. A man can't afford to hunt moose in Ontario if he is only allowed to go every third year, as it takes one year to locate the hunting ground, and after a wait of three years he would probably have to go and hunt another one or depend entirely upon the guides.

"GORILLA CHIEF."

Editor Rod and Gun:

Sir,—My chief complaint against the game laws is the Ontario moose season, Nov. 1 to 15, once every three years. I obey the law, consequently my moose shoots are like angels' visits, few and far between. Others I know of shoot as they please, have done so last and other years, and will again. Let us have some harmonizing of laws that will give a decent season every year. There will be just as many moose left.

MATTAWA.

The Editor of Rod and Gun in Canada :

Dear Sir,—I see in the August number of Rod and Gun in Canada that you desire to get the opinions of your readers on the game laws of the province they happen to reside in.

I have for some time been dissatisfied with the Ontario laws. They seem to me to be too severe in some ways and not strict enough in others, and I believe that the open seasons for this northern part of Ontario, at any rate, are too short and might with advantage be extended, provided that the killing of game or fish in the close season is more closely looked after. In England, for example, the open season for ducks and partridges is actually longer than in Canada, though, of course, the facilities for preserving game are greater than in Canada. My idea is that with a longer open season the ordinary man will be far less likely to want to kill game out of season, and it will be easier to enforce the game laws, which is not done in some parts of Ontario at the present time.

Again in Ontario lately there has been a good deal of change in the game laws, so that it is very difficult to know exactly what are the present regulations; and, moreover, cannot something be done to simplify them so that the man who runs my read and not require to bring in the services of the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer?

Ontario's moose preservation is, I fear, very little good. For example, I know of moose being killed in the close time, and the open season, 1st to 15th November, is in this country, at least, a fraud, for that is one of the times of the year when travel in the bush is dangerous, as any night may see the small lakes frozen over. Even in the end of October I have had to break the ice in front of me to make my way through the narrows of a small lake. The Indian wld not stir from home if he can help it at that time of the year.

I think that it is expedient that the regulations should be the same, consistent with the requirements of the locality. For example, I live in Ontario, five miles off across the lake will take me into Quebec, County of Pontiac; fifty miles or less further north will take me out of the County of Pontiac into another territory, and the open seasons for the three begin on 1st November, 1st October, and 1st September respectively, and what is to hinder a man, if he wants, killing a moose to-day in Ontario and saying he killed it in the territory north of Pontiac. Having different open seasons makes it harder to enforce the law.

I do not think September 1st is too early for the moose season to begin, but I would in that case make it end by 31st that date is very disagreeable. Restrict, October, for travel in the woods after

as is done now, the killing of cow moose and limit the number of bull moose to one per permit. No reasonable sportsman can object, but give him a long enough time to hunt them, for it is not always easy for a business man to get away from his work for the misettable little fortnight that the Ontario authorities have doled out. Make the law easier to keep, and it will be all the easier to enforce the law, and then the moose and the other game will be a source of revenue to the whole country, for I believe that were the game resources of the country properly preserved and exploited there would be a steady flow of sportsmen every season bringing thousands of dollars into the country which are at present spent elsewhere.

I know this has been preached before, but it will bear repetition, as it does not seem to be recognized by those responsible for the arrangement of the close season, else they would have given us an open season which could be enjoyed without compelling the sportsman to risk his life travelling through early November ice.

I am, yours faithfully,

PAUL A. COBBOLD.

Haileybury, Ont., Sept. 7, 1900.

George Johnson, who lives four miles south of Hiseville, Ky., went coon hunting, and the dogs chased a coon up a large poplar. After daylight Mr. Johnson cut the tree, and, after killing the coon, returned to the stump to get his axe. In the hollow of the stump he found a stone jar which contained \$3,700 in gold coin and two gold watches. These were undoubtedly placed there by the famous guerrilla, Bill McGruder. One of the watches is marked "J. B. L." and has been identified by J. B. Lessenberry, of Glasgow, as his. Mr. Lessenberry was relieved of his watch in the spring of 1862 by Bill McGruder and his gang, who bound Mr. Lessenberry behind the counter in a barroom in Glasgow, and after helping themselves to all the whiskey they wanted, went through the cash drawer and took the watch. A few days later they were met by Col. Frank Wolf-fered, who killed several of them and chased the others to the mountains of East Tennessee.

* * *

The Phoenix (Ariz. Ter.) Gazette relates that "Parties out deer hunting ran across an old ruin on the top of the highest mountain, nine miles north of Phoenix. It is of stone, and some of the walls are still standing ten feet high. The old building, or buildings, covered an area of about two acres of land. The large stones around the place are covered with hieroglyphics."

Colonel B. B. Jackson, of Siskiyou County, Cal., tells this story:—"In 1849, I and eight other Oregonians ran across Kit Carson and General Fremont with a small force of men, near the sink of the Humboldt in Nevada. They had been rounded up by a lot of Indians, but we beat them off, and all went into camp together on the spot. Provisions had got pretty low, and one day Carson proposed to me that we go out and try for some deer. We started out together, and met with poor luck, and while separated from Kit I took a shot at a fat buck in the brush, but he got away from me. Just after I fired I noticed a fluttering sound coming from the direction in which I had aimed, and upon investigation I found a young goose, which had been slightly injured, but had become entangled in the thick underbrush and thus prevented from escaping. At this juncture Carson came up and I proposed that we take a rest, at the same time telling him that I was going to mark the goose and let it go. For this purpose I took a tin tag which always came around the percussion cap boxes furnished by Uncle Sam in those days, and marked the initials of my name and the date on the tag in heavy and enduring characters with a file which we carried to repair the locks of our guns. This tag was twisted around the goose's leg in such a manner as to prevent its falling off, and he was released. That was the last I ever heard of the goose until May, 1894, when a letter informed me that Jim Sturgeon, editor of the Homer Index, had the goose in his possession, alive and well. My information stated that the tag was intact and that the initials were still plainly visible."—Forest and Stream.

A curious law suit is exercising the minds of the judicial authorities of a French provincial town. Some time ago two sportsmen went scouring the country round with guns, dogs, and ferrets, when suddenly they saw a rabbit bound out of a hole, and with it, wonderful to relate, a coin of the sixteenth century. The sportsmen picked up the piece of money, and being unable to ascertain its age or origin, took it to the local curé and mayor. Being by this time enlightened as to its value, they returned the next day to the spot, and after groping about hit upon a number of other coins, accumulating a collection of about 100 specimens, almost all of Italian workmanship, and bearing effigies, among others, of Francis de Medici, Duke of Etruria, 1535; of Ferdinand de Medici, as well as of Philip the Second of Spain, Henry IV., and other high and mighty potentates—both native and foreign. The owner of the ground has taken action against the two sportsmen for the recovery of the collection.—Forest and Stream.



"These are some of the things you can do, and thereby learn how you have wasted your previous life."—Frederic Irland.

Success and Failure.

It is a funny thing that some amateurs who possess little or no artistic ability turn out photograms, which, from a technical standpoint, are first class and because they do not attempt complex subjects, their work, at least, has no glaring errors in its artistic side. And then again there are other amateurs who are artists to their finger tips as far as the taking of photograms is concerned and yet the mounted prints shown by them are miserable and sloppy to the last degree. Why is this? Sure'y there is some reason for it. Well, the reason is simple enough and easily explained; it is just because the amateurs that turn out such results are not in earnest in their work and do not apply them selves closely enough to the art or technical side of photography, if they are deficient. They seem to imagine that all that is necessary for them to do is to turn out photograms that are up to the standard they have set—not the standard of good photography. And yet, if you were to say to one of these people "You could easily improve" the chances are that you would be told "My technical knowledge of this is said to be first class" or "my artistic temperament is pronounced to be fully cultivated"; and in all probability you would find it impossible to impress it upon the photographer, that his work could be bettered in any way. Suppose you adopt different tactics. Ask him if he ever saw any technically excellent, but artistically poor, or artistically excellent but technically poor work hung in a photographic or indeed in any art salon, and you will at once make him (be he ever so stupid,) see the force of your argument.

Every amateur at some stage in his career gets a fad on doing landscape work. It's so very simple, you know, and then the results are so effective. He never stops to think that he knows rather less than nothing about the laws of balance, composition, lighting, arrangement of lines and masses and the hundred and one other little necessary bits of knowledge that come into play in the making of a perfect landscape photogram. No. He just starts out on a fine sunny day, sets up his camera, pointing at what, to his uncultured eye, (uncultured, photographically) seems beautiful, and blazes away.

Then he wonders why in blank his foregrounds lack that fine sketchy appearance of So and So's, why everything looks so still and dead in the photogram when the ground glass showed plenty of life. Where did that ugly, ill-balanced effect come from, anyhow. It was not in the landscape.

Ah, yes, my friend, it was just like that, only your eye was not sufficiently educated to see it. You must start at the beginning by learning the rules of good composition from H. P. Robinson or some other great authority, and you must keep on trying to apply those rules in every possible way, until you are able to handle your lines and masses dexterously and more by instinct than by a long course of reasoning. Then you are getting on the right track. Another thing, read the photographic journals and study the half-tone specimens of landscape work in them. You will not find them all good, by any means, but by picking out the poor ones and knowing why they are poor, you are rapidly learning to apply the knowledge you have gained and should be learning to avoid the same errors in your own photograms. You say this is all very easy to read, but is it practical? Certainly it is practical, but you must not expect to sit down and read a book on landscape photography through and then inside of a month be turning out perfect landscape photograms. No, nor even in a year. To the photographer who seriously aspires to do good landscape work, years of hard labor and constant improvement are not only, not a hardship, but a source of long drawn out pleasure, and though it is but reasonable to suppose that his best work will be far outdistanced on the morrow, that is but the natural course of events, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has made the effort and has succeeded in bettering the cause of photography.

Now for the other side of the question, namely, technical excellence, it is unnecessary to say much, only remember, no matter how much artistic ability is displayed in any photogram no salon committee would give it space if the work on it was poor and it had a botched and sloppy appearance. One cannot say much about how to rectify this. It is work that must be done by rule to be done properly and everyone knows or

should know, that when work is done by rule, the rule is made to be followed exactly. Manufacturers of plates and paper do not enclose printed slips of directions just for the fun of it. Those directions are to mix developers and toners in proportions that have been carefully studied out and that will agree best with the liged cats used in the making of the film with which the plates or paper are coat.d. If you have something better you intend using on So and So's paper, be sure that it is better before you adopt it permanently.

Now, in conclusion, remember that if you intend to take up photography seriously and as an art to your artistic instruction—if you intend ever to be more than a mere presser of the button, you must study your subject in all its phases until you have every detail of it at your finger ends, or in the note book under your hat. Then success will follow.

Figures in Landscapes.

For some reason or other the landscape seems to be the specialty of amateurs in photography, just as portrait work is left to the professional, for though the latter is often able to turn out very good work of this class, the turn out of the former class is of a considerable better style on the average.

But amateurs are responsible for a great deal of poor landscape work. Usually the beginner gets his camera and a box of plates and goes forth with the idea that all he has to do is to point his instrument and snap it, and—behold, he has a picture. By and by, if his interest in the art lies deeper than a mere desire to photograph Tom, Dick and Harry eating sandwiches, or Susan Jane with her eyes screwed up in the bright sunlight, he outgrows this infantile stage and goes in for a better class of work, and just here nineteen out of every twenty amateurs get on the landscape question. It is not proposed here to enter into a discussion on landscape photography in general, but rather to confine these few irresponsible remarks to one branch of the work in hand that appears to be a sticking point with the fraternity. That is the advisability of introducing figures into our photograms. Let us deal with the subject under the three heads:—Why, Where, and How.

Now for a start at number one. Why have a figure at all? It is possible that our picture possesses a charm apart from "human interest," so that if figures be admitted they should be of entirely secondary importance and subordinate to the principal idea. In this case the figure use may assist in intensifying the meaning of the subject as a man struggling before the storm conveys the idea of wind, or a figure or group may often give balance or point to the subject. Much can be learned on this subject by a study of engravings of paintings by Turner.

Now then, Where? In this case intuition is oftentimes looked to as a guide, but the best fact of the relative value of the figure sometimes being miscalculated and the focussing screen handicapping the artist by giving the image upside down, makes this means of determining the placing of the figure, a very uncertain one. A suggestion has been put forward that the landscape be photographed alone first and a print taken, which could then be examined at leisure and the question of where the figure should come, be thought out. The subsequently the scene could be re-photographed with the difference of the figure being introduced in the position decided upon. This plan though somewhat troublesome, should prove very efficient, and would give the artist an opportunity of proving just how much or how little art he possesses.

The best place for figures is in the space between the mid-distance and the near foreground of the landscape, though a figure in the distance, if judiciously introduced, may often be the making of a picture. For instance a man in the distance on a country road is frequently the making of an otherwise pointless photograph.

Now then for How. In posing your model, don't overdo it. In fact, don't do it at all. Learn to know the value of restrained power, simplicity and suggestion, and have something to the imagination of the spectator. Provoke inquiry and curiosity and you may depend upon it, your pictures will possess a fascination. Whatever you do avoid the commonplace. Seek for simple and unaffected positions for your figures and remember that if they are supposed to be in motion they should have more space before than behind them. Study variety in the posing of your models and rather let the models pose themselves at your instruction. In this way you will obtain much more grace than if you say "stand so," and give them some constrained position that conveys to the observer an expression of headache and indigestion, with a slight attack of gout thrown in. If the pose is easy it will be graceful. Shun the conventional and remember that a sympathetic model is alone the kind to employ.

Now in conclusion, the question "Are figures beneficial to the appearance of a photograph," has not been asked. They almost invariably are. But the reason that so many landscapes are spoiled by figures, is owing to a lack of fitness, first in the dress of the model and second in its position. These are the two prime factors to be considered, and once they are considered and thoroughly understood you have opened up a way by which it is possible to give life and feeling to what would otherwise be dead and pointless mechanical productions.—H. McBean-Johnstone in the *Young Photographer*.

The Photographic Journals for October.

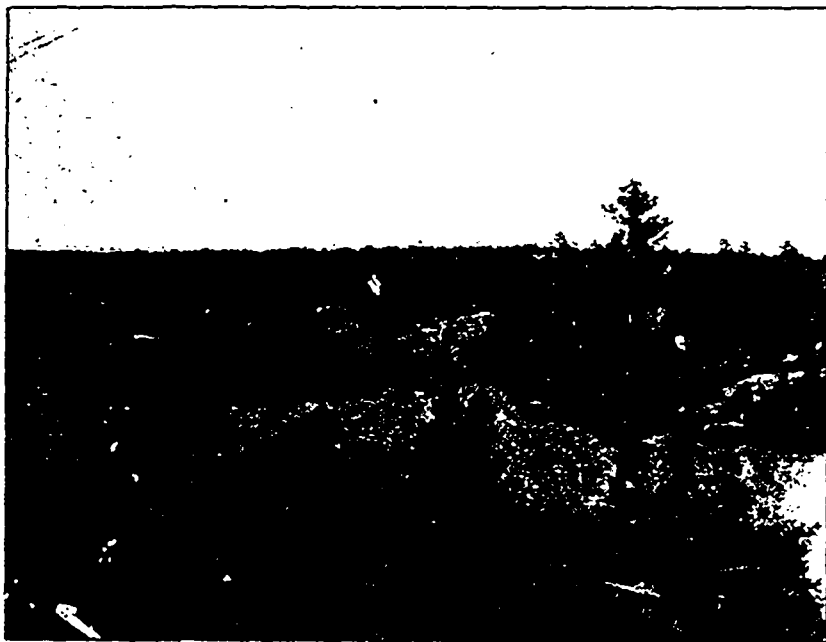
The photographic journals for last month were, as is usual at this season of the year, full of good things.

Anthony's Bulletin contained "Photography as Legal Evidence," "The New England Convention," "Photography in Surveying," by J. A. Flamer and two articles on the business side of photography, one by Edward W. Newcomb and the other by John A. Tennant, both of whom ought to know what they are talking about. An article entitled "How the Mafeking One Pound Notes Were Made," is especially interesting, and a number of translations from the German figure as usual.

The St. Louis and Canadian Photogra-

fine "October Days" by Dr. Geo. W. Norris, is a marvel of autumn beauty and is an excellent type of the work of this great American landscape photographer. "The Nubian Girl," by Geo. H. Van Norman, is also good.

The Photo-American for October, announces the re-appointment of Mr. Edward W. Newcomb to its editorship, after an absence of eight months. It contains "Preparing Solutions" by Mr. Newcomb; "The Fall and Winter Salons," "The Massing of Light," by H. McBean-Johnstone; "The Mounting of Photographs," by Harvey Webber; Mr. Newcomb's well known "Chat Here and There" and a short humorous sketch "An Incident from Life," by B. Jabers as well as much other interesting matter. "Little



View on Lady Evelyn Lake, Ontario.

pher contains "Falling Leaves," by Abraham Bogardus, "Photography and Art," by H. McBean-Johnstone, an account of the Ohio Michigan Photographers Convention at Put-in-Bay, "Camera Devices," by Robert B. Buckham, and many other articles and short notes. The illustrations are numerous.

In the Photo-Era, that most beautifully gotten-up of all photographic publications, "Baby Photography for Amateurs," by H. McBean-Johnstone, heads the list, and is followed by "The New Movement in Photography," by H. W. Taylor. Dr. R. W. Shurfieldt, contributes an excellent article on "Special Methods in Fish Photography," and F. R. Fraprie discourses on "Methods of Fixing." The illustrations are, as is usual with this journal, very

Barefoot," is probably the best illustration, and could have been better used for a frontpiece than "A Wreck in Boston Harbor."

"The Young Photographer," edited at St. Albans, Vermont, by Mr. H. G. Spaulding, begins its second volume with an anniversary number that sports an entirely new and much improved cover design. Its illustrations are rather limited but of a very high grade,—quality, not quantity. The articles in it are: "Figures in Landscapes," by H. McBean-Johnstone; "The Camera and the Home," by Grace Conant; "Precautions," by A. S. P. Haggitt; "Mezzotint Printing," by Royall Tyler Platt; and "Cloud Photography," by M. A. Scott. Taken all round the

October number is an out and out winner, and makes a new epoch in the history of this enterprising little half dollar magazine.

Mezzotint Printing.

Some time ago while sitting in the littered back room of an old photographer's establishment, a place I frequent during my spare moments, Mr. Blank asked me if I had ever "pearled" any photograms. My negative reply and evident curiosity led him to show me about the process, and later experimenting proved it to yield very interesting and artistic results.

Doubtless many amateurs have heard of mezzotint printing, but to those who have not, the following description may be of interest. The prints may be made on any toning paper. Drive a pin in the printing frame so that it will be at exact right angles with the plate. Place a plain piece of glass between the negative and the printing paper. Print in bright sunlight so that the pin casts no shadow, showing that the sun's rays fall perpendicularly on the plate. Print and tone as usual. The sun's rays are thus diffused just enough to soften the harsh lines and yet every detail will be preserved, if care is taken in printing.

Lowell says: "How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf." The word is very well chosen and gives a good idea of the effect of this process. The effect on landscapes is at once pleasing and artistic. Also in portrait work where the amateur is unequal to retouching his own negatives, this mode of printing will answer to remove that coarseness which is due to the sharpness of the lens.

This is called mezzotint printing because the finished print resembles a mezzotint engraving. This process of engraving on copper or steel, invented by Van Segen in 1643, produces a picture uniting "softness with strength and finishing with freedom."—Royall Tyler Platt.

When to Stop Development.

Nearly every writer on the subject of development gives as a guide for the beginner the rule that a plate, be it negative, lantern slide or film, is developed to the fixing point when the high lights are just showing through when examined on the back. A more absurd statement has never been formulated than this one, or been so often quoted, and I have never yet seen it contradicted, though any experienced worker must know how ridiculous it is. The fact whether the image will show from the back or not when developed, depends on the speed of the plate, thickness of the emulsion, exposure and the subject, and is in no case a guide to correct development.

Fast plates are necessarily coated with thinner emulsion, which allows the image to develop through to the back more easily than a slow plate coated with a thick emulsion. In fact it is often necessary to develop a very rapid plate through to the back to obtain density enough in the high lights, while the same effect would be got with the thicker emulsion without showing on the back at all. Then this depends greatly on the amount of contrast in the subject. A strong summer sky or a white-washed house will be sure to develop through until seen from the back before the rest of the view is developed. The same thing will happen with an undetermined plate. The high lights have probably sufficient exposure, but the shadows being under exposed, develop slowly, allowing the high lights to become overdeveloped before they show detail enough. With the overtimed plate we see just the reverse. The image flashes up and quickly blacks over the face, but an examination of the back will show it white as ever. Then again, how is the amount of contrast, detail in the shadows, printing density, etc., to be judged by seeing an indistinct outline of the strongest highlights from the back. This can only be decided in one way, and that is to hold the plate up to the light, looking through it. Then an accurate estimation can be made of the process of development.

Lantern plates especially, being coated with a very thin emulsion, will show the image on the back shortly after development has commenced, and if the usual method adopted by well known slide-makers is followed, that is long exposure and weak developer, the slide will show an image on the back and look much overdeveloped long before the requisite density is acquired.

Try examination by looking through the plate and you will soon notice a greater uniformity in the printing qualities of your negatives.

A Boon to Amateurs.

Mr. U. Nebring, of New York, has recently placed on the market, a little case containing a set of fine lenses called Convertible Amphisopes. To use them, unscrew the back lens of your camera, (it must be a focussing instrument) insert an amphisope and then screw back lens in place as before. By the use of these amphisopes an ordinary lens can be made a copying and enlarging lens, a wide angle lens, a portrait lens, and a telephoto lens. There is also an orthoeromatic ray screen in the set. This is certainly just what the amateur fraternity with small pocket books have been looking for.

New beginners in photography may console themselves with the thought that "He who never makes a mistake never makes anything."

Become a Member.

The world-wide 'photogram exchange was founded February 1, 1898, by the secretary, F. R. Archibald, Rock Creek, Ohio. The first president was F. D. Sawyer, of Otisfield Gore, Maine, who after the first year, resigned in favor of N. E. Arnold, of Grenoble, Bucks County, Pa.

The object of the society is to afford its members facilities for the collection of historical, pictorial, curious and miscellaneous photograms from all parts of the world. Such a collection is most economically acquired by direct exchange of unmounted prints between the members by mail.

The Photo-Exchange Bulletin, of which Mr. F. J. Clute, of San Francisco, is query editor, is published on the first of each month. It contains the names and addresses of those who have joined during the month previous, the names and sizes of their cameras, and full particulars as to the prints they desire and have to exchange. It also contains each month a number of first class original articles by practical photographers, notices of contests, trade advertisements, etc.

To become a member of the W.W.P.E., send the secretary twenty-five cents. You will receive an application blank by return mail. Fill this out and return to the secretary. You will then be entered on the list and given a number, and will receive the Photo-Exchange Bulletin for one year. Foreign subscriptions, save Canada and Mexico, are forty cents to cover extra postage. Stamps will be accepted.

In withdrawing the slide of your plate holder, and replacing it again be careful about sliding the end in sidewise, as it separates the felt that is placed between the slides; light struck will be the result. Sliding it in straight is the proper way; throwing a black focussing cloth over camera and slide is the best way of all.

One of the best ways of cultivating the picturesque in arrangement of furniture, etc., is to be confronted with the lack of it in the finished picture, the eye seeing the defects in the picture that it failed to notice when observing the apartment itself.

Correspondence.

Jack Lewis—You had better get a photographer to give you a practical illustration. Yes, certainly. Thanks.

Sanderson—We have already named several acid fixing baths in this column. Ether is a liquid. The Canadian Camera Co. make the Genceoe camera.

W. B. J. W.—It might be advisable to try it. Yes, I think it is worth copy-righting.

Toronto Camera Club Member—Wide angle lenses are short in focal length. About 1150. Back focus is the distance between the ground glass and back lens when in focus.

H. M. J.—Your photogram "The Fisherman" is a good illustration of how a figure may brighten up an otherwise worthless landscape. The lighting on the face is excellent. You might try metal or rodinal.

"Photogram"—We intend to use the word. Your argument about the word autograph is puerile. It ought in the case of the noun to be autogram and autograph in the verb. When you send a message by wire do you tell your friends you sent a "telegraph." Pshaw!

Alex Campbell—Dust your negatives before printing. It is hopelessly over exposed. From the description you give of the room I should judge one minute might come somewhere near the mark.

Cadet—Your question was answered last month.

A number of queries were received too late for last month's issue and were answered by mail.

The celebrated Maine guide case is settled, and probably for all time. The Snowman case, which has claimed the attention of the Maine courts for the past two or three years, has evidently been settled, and the commissioners are victorious. Elmer Snowman, one of the oldest and best known guides of the Rangeley region, a man well liked by all who have ever employed him, a good citizen and a gentleman, conceived the idea that the law requiring a guide to take out a license is oppressive and unconstitutional. He resisted in 1898, and attempted guiding without the required license. He was arrested and arraigned for guiding without a license. He stood trial by jury, which convicted him. His counsel filed exceptions, and made motion for arrest of judgment. The case subsequently went to the law court, May 19, 1899. The law court rendered its decision, overruling exceptions as to insufficiency of indictment and as to the constitutionality of the statute under which the indictment was found, but sustained exceptions as to the charge of the presiding justice to the jury. On these exceptions Snowman's counsel advised him to ask for a new trial, and in it he was also supported by brother guides and associations of guides. The new trial was granted, but somehow Snowman has weakened, and at the present term of the court at Farmington he has withdrawn his plea of not guilty and has been fined \$50.00.

The Sea's Exchange.

Down in the deeps of the wintry sea,
Far from the tossing waves;
Where the clinging weed is the only mead,
O'er the sailors' silent graves,
Down in the deeps an old crab squats,
Watching with evil eye
The trawl with its freight of the living dead
As it passes slowly by.

Above in the storm-tossed ocean trough,
In the mist of the blinding rain,
'Fore the scourging blast the creaking mast
Groans loud as a soul in pain.
The craft heels o'er, and the sea's long arms,
Like tentacles seeking prey,
Suck a man from the shell in the seething hell,
The toll of the sea to pay.

He saw Death's hand so oft before,
Its terrors he laughed to scorn;
But oh! for the widow's anguished moan
At the break of the coming dawn,
Yet the nets are heavy with scaly spoil,
The harvest exchanged for life,
And his mates must earn for his widow's need
What he would have earned for wife.

Down in the deeps 'neath the turmoil wild
The trawl sweeps slowly past,
Up from the quiet and ghostly calm
To the force of the wintry blast;
And down in its place come the form and face

Of one who but lately laughed
As he judged the weight of the scaly freight
In the hold of his tiny craft.

Whilst the old grey crab from his sandy bed
Crawled over the smackman's breast.
"More room for those who are left," he said,
"May the sea gods help the rest."

Down in the deeps the old crab watched
With active and evil eye,
As the trawl made way for the lifeless clay,
And drifted slowly by.
—Kryptos, in London Fishing Gazette.

The sable antelope, one of the largest and noblest of all African antelopes, is, from its splendid horns, high courage and the excellent sport it affords, always looked upon by all hunters with great admiration. There is not a handsomer beast of chase in the world than the splendid sable antelope bull, with its coat of glossy black, touched with chestnut, its snow-white underparts, bushy, upstanding mane and fine scimitar-shaped horns. These horns are highly valued trophies, and form striking adornments to a hall or smoking-room. The sable antelope stands about thirteen hands at the withers. When

wounded or set up at bay it will charge savagely, and with a few sweeps of its dangerous horns slay half a dozen dogs. The female is somewhat smaller than the male, and her coat chestnut colored, instead of black. First discovered by the great hunter-naturalist, Captain Cornwallis Harris, in 1837, in the western portion of the present Transvaal country, the sable antelope has since been found to range over much of South-east Africa and as far north as Nyasaland. Westward it is found in fair abundance in the Portuguese territory of Angola. It runs with plenty of speed and bottom. It is still plentiful in the eastern parts of Rhodesia; Mashonaland, where Mr. Selous discovered it in very large numbers, being still a favorite for this grand bulk. Witherto the finest known pair of horns of the sable antelope, measured by Mr. Selous in Rhodesia, and recorded in "Records of Big Game," extended to 47 7/8 in. over the curve. Mr. Rowland Ward has, however, lately received a pair of horns for setting up which measure no less than 48 3/8 in. This head was obtained by Mr. John H. Hayes, in the Loangwa River country, Central Africa. A more perfect pair of horns of the sable antelope, showing beautiful symmetry of curves with great strength, we have never set eyes upon.—London Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.

The Morning Chronicle, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, says:—"B. Frank Hall, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city yesterday from Sheet Harbor, where he had been moose hunting with Alexander McCarthy as guide. Mr. Hall brought with him the head and horns of what hunters in the vicinity of Sheet Harbor said to be the largest moose killed in that section for twenty years. The estimated weight of the animal was between fifteen hundred and sixteen hundred pounds."

Charles Emery, of Wichita, Kan., while hunting on the Cherokee Strip, forty miles west of Pond Creek Station, found a gun barrel, on which, back of the rear sight was inscribed, "Presented to Mike Jones by Kit Carson in 1849." On the side, just under the sight, was "Scalps," followed by twenty-three file marks. The barrel was badly rusted and slightly bent near the middle. Near it were found two skulls and other evidences that the bodies of two men had been left there many years ago.

J. A. Spaulding and party, of St. Louis, while out hunting the swamps near Madison, Wis., discovered a female hermit who lives in a hollow tree in the centre of the swamp. She appeared to be about thirty-five years old and to be insane. She fled from the hunters, who were unable to overtake her.

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The Angler and the Fisherman.

The pastime of fishing seems to have fallen, very generally, under the ban of popular ridicule, and, to a more limited extent, under that of condemnation. The average editor, with his keen catering to the mass of readers, does not consider his humorous column well "rounded up" without a fling at the veracity of a man who goes afishing. Again, and still more unfortunately, the acquaintances of an angler do not fail to take, cum grano, his description of a fishing excursion if it shows unusual success as to scores made. This popular opinion of the truthfulness of so large a class of trustworthy men, does not find public expression to the same extent in any other country than our own. With us it has become almost national in its character. Fortunately with less disastrous effect than that of many other popular prejudices, it has a similar origin; it was begotten in ignorance and grows in strength through the indisposition of most men to study the breadth and bearings of any subject which the consensus of popular opinion condemns or ridicules.

Again, the pastime of fishing is disapproved by many, who consider indulgence in it, by a man, as merely the brutal instinct developed from that of his boyhood habit of killing flies, in the gloaming, upon the window-pane. No one, say these sentimentalists, goes afishing except for the love of killing something.

The angler enters his protest against both of these verdicts, although he fully admits the preponderance of evidence against the class of men among whom he has been ignorantly placed by his censors. He frankly acknowledges that the quarry he pursues is often the same; that the lures he uses to entice the fish are somewhat similar; that the environment of his pastime is often identical; but—and just here he draws the line—the animus of his pursuit is widely apart from that of the man who chucks his bated hook into the water and incontinently yanks out his victim. The one is a butcher, the other a

student of nature and of her water fauna.

Doubtless on the 4th of July last, over a million of fish-hooks were cast into the waters, fluvial and lacustrine, of the United States, but not one in a hundred who handled them felt the slightest interest in the life-history of the fish attracted by the lures thrown to them. The greater number were pot-fishers, the lesser, anglers.—Field and Stream.

In Baltimore the firm of Dumont & Co. had collected a large number of parts of gulls for shipment to New York milliners, but T. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, stepped in and on behalf of the Government and the State of Maryland seized the whole stock and arrested those who are responsible. The new Lacey bill is working.

Youth (whose dog has dropped overboard)—"Captain, stop the vessel."

Captain—"I am not allowed to do that except when a man falls overboard."

Youth (as he jumps into the water)—"Now you can stop."

In recent years, Germany, France and Austria, as well as the United States, have become greatly interested in breeding the finer types of Belgian hare, and the demand thus created has drawn heavily upon the resources of English breeders and has raised the prices in England to a mark that seems extravagant. Three hundred dollars, or even more, have been paid for single specimens, to which price must be added the cost of bringing them to this country. The hare first attracted attention in America about nine years ago. A few specimens were exhibited at the World's Fair, and later, at many poultry shows. But no great interest was aroused until within four or five years. Now there are several associations throughout the country. Several large exhibitions have been held in Boston, New York, and other eastern cities, and at Los Angeles, in February, 1900, was held the largest and most successful exhibition ever held anywhere, with the highest

prizes. Los Angeles has thus become, within the past two years, the centre of the Belgian hare industry in America. And within this period of two years at least fifteen hundred rabbitries have been established in Southern California, a section having a population of only about 30,000 people.

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MANITOBA :

September 16th to November 30th.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES :

November 2nd to December 14th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA :

September 1st to December 31st.



All the moose lands are reached via the Canadian Pacific Railway. Send for copy of our Game Map, "Fishing and Shooting," and other publications, to General Passenger Department, C.P.R., Montreal, P.Q., and mention "Rod and Gun in Canada."



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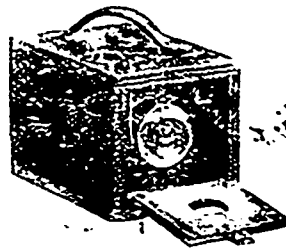
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