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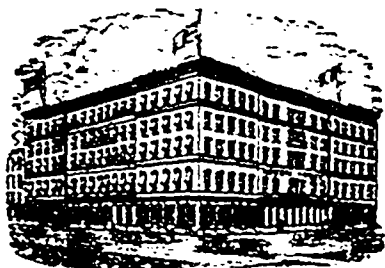
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MONTREAL, MARCH, 1900.

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All communications should be addressed to:

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

Our frontispiece this month gives an excellent representation of a member of the celebrated Northwest Mounted Police force, which a leading New York daily calls the finest body of mounted police in the world. In the performance of their multifarious duties as guardians of law and order in the great Canadian West, they are constantly policing the entire country, and the law breaker, be it of game laws or any other laws, has scant chance to escape. While we do not call them game wardens, their action and presence has a strong deterring influence on the illegal hunter, and operates to preserve the game of our western country.



PRESERVATION OF THE FORESTS

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, and the gentlemen associated with him in calling the meeting which took place at Ottawa, March 8th, for the purpose of forming a national association for Canada, are deserving of great credit in bringing to a successful commencement the movement for preserving Canada's 800,000,000 acres of forests, and, irrespective of any other important consideration which appeals to all classes alike, deserve the thanks of every sportsman. Wise game laws, well

enforced, are far reaching in their effects, but forestry is the very foundation on which the game superstructure has to be reared. Forest fires are a direct menace to a large portion of the game supply, so is an indiscriminate destruction of forest by the axe. A report of the proceedings is given in our columns.



At the first meeting of The Canadian Forestry Association, ROD AND GUN IN CANADA was designated as the official organ of the association, and will hereafter have a department devoted to forestry. We consider this a position of honor, irrespective of its mere business aspect. Forestry is not a fad—it is one of the most important sciences; its importance to Canada cannot be estimated; it is concerned with the basis of many of our most important industries. The influence of the forest on the rainfall, climate and crops is enormous. Forestry seeks not only to preserve those forests we have, but to cause forests to grow where none are now, and ameliorate some undesirable conditions to the lasting benefit of our country. The Canadian Forestry Association, under the direction of the intelligent and earnest workers who have launched it, will do most excellent work which we shall be glad to chronicle from month to month.



In these days of military fervor and patriotism, when Canadians experience a thrill of pride as they read of the doings of our brave Canadian contingents in Africa, it is not amiss to call attention to the country which breeds these men, and to reproduce from our October number part of the opinion of Frederick Irland, of Washington, D.C., a most enthusiastic lover of Canada. He says:—

“To my mind there is only one real camping country, and that is the great wilderness of the North. Wherever I go I carry in my valise a big map of Canada, and when my mind is disturbed

“I spread out the map of that earthly paradise and my heart flies away, like a wild duck in the spring, leaving every trouble behind. Land of the sunshine and the snow, how big and splendid and sweet you are, my sweetheart! Surely the God of all the earth never made any other country like you. After one has seen Canada, it's like having kissed the prettiest girl you ever saw. She spoils everybody else for you.”

“Devote ten years to the wilderness from Labrador to Lake Superior, and you will never care much for any other place on earth. You will only wish you had a thousand years to live, so you could really see the rest of that country. Nobody can tell you about it. You must see it for yourself.”



In a recent publication by Leroy T. Carleton, Chairman of the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners of Maine, entitled “Carleton's Pathfinder and Gazetteer of the Hunting and Fishing Resorts of the State of Maine,” he makes the statement on page 9 that the lands of Maine in the wilderness state are 22,800 square miles. This area is about as large as the single county of Pontiac in the Province of Quebec. All the lands of Pontiac county, excepting possibly 500 square miles, are wild lands. In the southern one-third red deer are plentiful; in two-thirds of that county moose are abundant, in the northern one-third caribou are found in herds; and yet the county of Pontiac is only a small portion of Quebec's area of 220,000 square miles.



ARE MOOSE DECREASING IN MAINE?

There were 9,300 non-residents and 6,000 residents employing licensed guides in Maine during 1899, a considerable increase over 1898, but the total moose shipped decreased from 218 in 1898 to 177 in 1899 (216 in all were killed in 1899). It will be noticed that 216 moose to 15,300 hunters is not quite enough to go once around, but the chance of being

one of the lucky 216 is sufficient to induce the 14,784 hunters to go to Maine to shoot, besides being a good quantity for the wilderness lands (22,800 square miles) to produce, and it is little wonder therefore that the prospect of an entirely closed season for moose is looming up in that State, and it is looked upon as a fair sized disaster to 2,000 guides and sporting camp proprietors, besides many hotels, dealers, etc. The February issue of the Phillips (Me.) "Phonograph" contains many letters pro and con on the subject, among them one dated Feb. 1st from the Chairman of the Fish and Game Commission, Hon. L. T. Carleton, from which we give the following extracts, viz.:

"Are moose really increasing? The guides and camp owners will say 'yes' by a good majority. Now, I have been moose hunting a good many years, and I have not even seen one; I have expended hundreds of dollars, travelled thousands of miles, hunted in what is claimed to be the best hunting grounds and employed the best guides. Last year I was in the vicinity of Spider Lake, four of us. I had three expert guides, at a time when there was six inches of new, light snow. We travelled a big territory and failed to see even a track of a bull moose. Cows and calves were seen by the guides, and I personally saw many tracks of cows and calves. I have failed, after the most assiduous efforts, with expert guides, to locate the 'increase' we have heard so much about. Look at the record. There has been each year, for four years at least, a steady falling off in the number of moose legally killed, while the record shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of sportsmen hunting them."

Maine has done so well in attracting sportsmen, and deserves so much credit for the business ability displayed in that respect, that we shall be sorry if the diminution of moose should result disastrously. Still, it is a trite saying that it is an ill wind that blows no good to anybody, and we have many hundred thousand square miles of wild lands in Canada and many, many moose, which can be hunted without any danger of the hunters jostling one another for want of room.

Secret exceedingly having to announce the death of a valued contributor, Mr. Frank H. Risteen, who died in California during February. Mr. Risteen lived his life in New Brunswick, and did more probably by his writings to attract sportsmen to that province than any other agency. He was a remarkably good shot in a country where every one is a born rifleman, and his game and target records were always phenomenal.

Personally, he was of a most engaging disposition, very companionable, and with a remarkable fund of humor, that bubbled forth irresistibly, sometimes when least expected. We had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, and as we write have before us a photograph of his fine, bright face. May we meet him again in the hunting grounds beyond.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Sportsmen's Show in Boston in 1898, wherein the first genuine effort was made to rid such exhibitions of their overwhelming trade features, marked the dawn of a new era. Thenceforth the Sportsmen's Show, instead of being an exhibit solely of guns, rifles and other paraphernalia, took its place as a means of education. The city man, and woman too, are brought face to face with living denizens of the forest and the stream; the innate love of outdoors, and most of us have it more or less, is fanned into a gentle glow; the allurements of a trip into the woods with rod and gun are placed before us attractively, and the result—we go to the woods once, and our ten days or two weeks' holiday there gives us such a health impetus, that we are charmed and foreswear any other mode thereafter of spending our brief annual leisure. Not alone to health is there a benefit, the close contact with nature is a moral stimulative, and it must be indeed a sodden, hard nature that is not softened and improved by the influence of the woods and streams.

◆ ◆ ◆

The premiums offered by ROD AND GUN for subscriptions are still open, and lists will be sent on application to any person desirous of getting up a club.

Unscientific Facts about Animals that Live in the Bush—The Lynx ㄹㄹㄹㄹ

Of all the wild beasts whose prowess and ferocity has been exaggerated by popular ignorance, the lynx heads the list. To the childish mind the name is associated with everything that is fierce and treacherous. It used to be a perfect nightmare to me in my nursery days, and even yet the expression "Take care or the lynx will get you" brings the reflection of exploded terrors.

Nursemaids either are very deficient in a proper knowledge of the fauna of the world, or, from their cussedness,

take a fiendish delight in torturing their charges with the horrible. This ignorance is not confined altogether to nursemaids, for I remember, when I was contemplating emigration to Canada, being cautioned by men who should have known better, to beware of the lynx as a dangerous animal, indeed so much did I take the advice to heart that I went through a course of rifle practice by way of preparing myself for the onslaughts of this ferocious beast of the northern wilds of Canada. Poor lynx; a well-fed, obstinate Thomas cat, driven to bay, has more terrors for me today than you poor, much maligned creature.

Even after my arrival in Canada this lynx scare haunted me. I was vaguely wandering around in the early seventies in search of a fortune. One night found me at the foot of a lake called Mary Lake. In those days there was a little log hut at that spot, and it was the only sign of civilization or the actuality of man. It was a store, and was kept by a shattered wreck of humanity, who passed his time in complaining of the 'ardness of life generally and playing the concertina. I heard the concertina wailing as I arrived, and to a lonely boy, benighted in a strange land, the sound was welcome and sweet. I begged for shelter for the night, but the wreck refused it, saying that his 'boss' would be mad with him if he harbored strangers in his store. There must have been nearly \$300 worth of goods on the shelves and nearly a dollar of cash in the till. I, in my innocence, accepted the excuse as valid and prepared to sleep outside.

After I had made my bed of balsam brush, to the best of my ability, and started a good fire, the wreck came out and unbent so far as to smoke his pipe and warm himself at my fire. Finally he turned in, with the comforting assurance that I need fear nothing except a lynx. Oh horror! my old enemy! The villain still pursued me. However, I was tired and must sleep, and I lay some time courting the drowsy god, and just when I had about succeeded, a noise, wild and weird, awoke the echoes of the bush. I know now that it was nothing more than a common night owl; but I did not know it then. My heart seemed as if it would burst. I jumped up and rushed to the little log hut.

"Do you hear that noise, Mr. Brown?" I cried.

"Yes," came the answer, "I hear it."
"What is it?"

"Lynx; there are lots of them round here."

"Let me in."

"Can't do it; the boss would be mad. All you have got to do is to keep up a good fire."

So I went back and cut wood, like a fool, until I had a fire big enough to roast an ox. I kept it up nearly all night, and in the small hours of the morning, from sheer weariness, I closed

of following the snare trail, attracted thereto by the easy walking on the snowshoe track and the possibility of getting a rabbit without the trouble of catching it.

When it is ascertained that a lynx has been doing this, a snare is set across the trail, an exaggerated rabbit snare, of heavy twine. No spring pole is used, only a bit of brush is attached to the snare. This the lynx will drag

the felinidæ, they are treacherous. There was one in an Indian's house on Lake Amenippling a short time ago, but I think they had to kill it. It became too uncertain in its temper, but then the children were constantly teasing it; grown-up children also. They would poke it up with a broom to see it strike the broom out of their hands with its paws.

The flesh of the lynx is much esteem-



Camp Scene, White Fish Lake, Northern Ontario.

off into an uneasy sleep to wake up and find, oh! the relief of it, the eastern sky brightening with the coming dawn. I jumped up and commenced cooking my breakfast, which consisted of pancakes, the principal ingredient of which was soda. The wreck crawled out and congratulated me on my escape from the lynxes, and to show that he bore no malice, he shared my pancakes with me. This has been to me a source of great satisfaction, for he ate lots of them, and if they had the same effect on him that they had on me, in proportion to our constitutions, then we are quits, for the fright of the lynx only lasted a few hours, whereas the effect of those pancakes lasted for days.

The Indian name for lynx is "peeshoo." The women usually hunt them. It is the duty of the Indian women to catch the rabbits, which is one of their staples of food. The lynx has a habit

of following the snare trail, attracted thereto by the easy walking on the snowshoe track and the possibility of getting a rabbit without the trouble of catching it. Sometimes the Indians run them down on the soft snow, following the trail as a weasel does that of a rabbit; when they catch up to it they tramp it down into the deep snow with their snowshoes and despatch it with an axe. Sometimes it takes to a high tree. I myself have shot them when thus treed, though a dog in that case did the tracking and treeing. It takes a good dog to face a lynx, but the dog that I speak of was a good dog, nearly thoroughbred mastiff. It feared nothing on four legs, and had little respect for anything on two.

The fur of the lynx, when prime, is very pretty, and I see by the quotations of prices that it is becoming deservedly popular. The Indians tame them and they become very much attached to their owners, only, like all members of

ed by the Indians. Indeed, I like it very much myself. It is white and tender, though, after all, it is straight cat. The most striking peculiarity about the look of the lynx is the length of its legs and the shortness of its tail. Indians are quick to notice a lack of proportion and laugh at it. This peculiarity of the lynx has not escaped them, and they account for it as follows: When the Gretchie Manitou started to make the lynx, he determined to make something pretty good, something on a large scale. He started well; he gave it a fierce head and long legs; he was a little skimp about the body, but when he came to the tail his material was about all used up; he only had a very small piece left, and this he stuck on just for a makeshift of a tail, intending to get some more material and finish his job, but the lynx got hungry and went off to hunt rabbits, so the Gretchie Manitou got mad, and left the tail just as it was; so the lynx still hunts rabbits with that ridiculous tail.

C. C. FARR

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by Eusibus Jaxson II

WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY ALONG THE BEACHES.

DURING July and August, when summer hotels are in full swing, is probably the season when most amateur photographs are made along the beaches. Occasionally one runs across an amateur living within reasonable distance of the water who takes pleasure in working along its banks in mid-winter, but in the great majority of cases when Jack Frost puts out his head and his icy breath has a clean sweep down the unprotected sands, Mr. Photographer prefers to spend his time on indoor portraiture or some other branch of the art, where he can keep his fingers warm.

The abundance of ice and snow effects, full of picturesque beauty, affords a splendid diversity of opportunities in winter photography. Spots, which in summer are richly verdant, take on with their white blanket an entirely new aspect and are filled with a different and weird charm. Every oak stripped of its mass of brown leaves, every gnarled and knotted vine now showing all its twists and picturesque deformities, even every wayside fence with its dazzling white background, presents a different appearance.

Strange, isn't it, that those who take pleasure in photographing the lake, topped by a mass of dark clouds that slowly unroll as though filled with a great gust of wind that bellies them out like the sails of a ship, and below all inky black, except for the white caps on the tops of the great breakers, strange that those see no beauty in that same lake when Johnny Frost makes it a desert of ice, broken here and there by a blue oasis of water and bounded by frozen banks, where some fierce storm has piled the ice up breast high, and sometimes higher.

Many photographers mistakenly believe that a snow scene is necessarily monotonous in a photograph. Winter pictures demand more thought and study than a summer view of the same scene, but in the properly finished photograph the result is a pictorial triumph.

Among the snow and ice photographs that one sees, the feeling is vaguely

present that they lack varieties of depth and drifts, and though it may not be guessed by the uninitiated, the real cause of this is that the photographer, in a probable attempt to secure some relief for the unvarying whiteness of the landscape, has chosen a bright, sunny day, hoping to secure this effect from the contrasts of the shadows on the snow. The result is that instead of the looked-for contrasts, he gets a snow, pale grey compared with the nearly white sky, or else the whole scene is so over-exposed that the near snow and that in the distance appear equally white, and the resulting photograph is flat. Had the sky been overcast with grey clouds, the snow would have seemed more spotlessly white and dazzling, and each rift and hollow more conspicuously marked, while, at the same time, the feeling of wintry gloom would be more forcibly conveyed to the mind of the observer. No matter how successful a photographer may be in the technical side of his work, he fails entirely in his mission if he does not impress those who look at his pictures with that sentiment and feeling which is present in every scene in nature, and if he can do this, no matter how badly he finishes his photographs, he can honestly claim the title of artist.

In winter photography it will be found that a small bit, such as the skeleton of a grand old oak, stripped bare, or the gnarled deformities of a twining vine, will make a far better study than an attempt to embrace a larger scene, like a stretch of beach or a broad field of ice. And, then, for marvellously beautiful foreground effects, we have such things as weeds and rushes, or a fallen but once mighty giant of the shore woods, half buried in the snow and covered with its white roof, put on in the most picturesque manner, just as it fell, flake by flake.

At every turn and bend in the shore are to be seen fresh and novel subjects for an artist's camera. The misty atmosphere produced by a small snow-storm blends the stretch of shore, with its fish shanties, upturned boats and wave-washed logs, into a deep, softening background, from which the fore-

ground, full of detail, stands out so strong and so bold, yet without any glaring harshness of outline.

What a wealth of beauty it all forms, and foolish indeed is the photographer, professional or amateur, who does not take advantage of it if he can.

• • • The Hand Camera.

One of the most fascinating phases into which the photographic art is divided is that very extensive and probably best known and most practised branch familiar as hand-camera work. It is safely said best known and most practised, because fully 90 per cent. of amateurs start work with a hand camera, and again, more than two-thirds of these, with a fixed focus instrument, under the mistaken idea that it is the simplest form in which they can get at the making of photographs. It is possible that hand-camera work is the simplest form of photography—when understood properly—but it is a noticeable fact that the best workers in this branch are those who have served their apprenticeship to photography with a field instrument securely mounted on a tripod. Many start in as "you-press-the-button-we-do-the-rest" fiends, and though it is not the right way, some of the best amateurs are recruited from their ranks. It seems to be the common idea, outside the fraternity, that to have to stop before making an exposure and put one's head under a black cloth to focus, that to have to carry a set of legs along and a lot of little boxes that only hold two plates apiece, is a serious objection to a field camera, when, for the same and even less money, one can purchase one of those little leather-covered boxes that carry film enough for a hundred pictures (?) and one only has to press a button each time to get it.

The hand-camera of ten years ago and the hand camera of to-day are as different as two bicycles of those dates, both in appearance and construction. Not only are the speed and definition qualities of the fixed focus lens (not "universal" focus, there is no such thing) much improved, but quite recently cameras have been introduced that will carry twelve plates, each of which is put in place automatically by the turning of a small handle in the top of the instrument. This is much superior to the film camera, where there is, as a rule, great difficulty experienced in developing and printing. The twin lens camera described in our last issue would also be a very valuable acquisi-

tion to an amateur attempting this class of work.

In hand-camera work no size under 4x5 should be used, and, if it is convenient, an even larger size might be more successfully operated with, in order to allow the worker sufficient latitude when photographing a rapidly-moving object. Then, also, there is plenty of room to trim prints afterward.

It would be almost impossible to mention the different kinds of work that may be done with a hand-camera. According to advertisements and the photographs shown by beginners, nothing is too great to be attempted, from the making of portraits to the photographing of botanical specimens. One enterprising amateur recently did me the favor of allowing me to look through his scrapbook. In it was a collection of photographs of prominent citizens "caught on the fly." Here was the fat man gracefully waddling along, here the leading dry goods merchant shaking hands with a customer at his own door, here a six-foot policeman walking behind a trustworthy bank manager in a most suggestive manner, and so on through the book. It really was very interesting. Of course, the taking of these views required some quickness, and necessitated a little planning when objections were raised, but the result was well worth any small trouble incurred. Some very interesting back views also showed up well and were quite recognizable.

Such work as this is often saleable to newspapers getting out souvenir numbers, and may in that way become a source of profit as well as enjoyment to the photographer.

Many other styles of photographs may be attempted, and, after all, a hand-camera is really a very desirable adjunct to any photographer's outfit.

* * *

Sodging.

The retouching of landscape negatives cannot be compared with that of portraits. We must be satisfied with stopping out judiciously the under-developed shadows by applying to the back of the negative some coloring matter. For this purpose a collodion containing 1-2 per cent. of cotton is colored with carmine or fuchsine: A concentrated solution of the dye in alcohol is made and the collodion is colored to the desired extent. The back of the negative is colored with the collodion, care being taken that none of it passes under on the film. When the collodion is

thoroughly dry, the part of it which is over the dense portions of the negative is removed by means of a pointed stick. The light is thus retarded in the shadows; that is, the most transparent part of the negative, and a most harmonious print results.

Pinholes that may be found in the gelatine film should be filled up by means of a pointed brush dipped in ivory black, making the color of the same density as the adjacent parts of the film. Sometimes these spots may be so numerous as to make it of advantage to black out the sky entirely. The best way to do this is to paste on the back of the negative a piece of black needle paper cut roughly to the shape of the sky line of the image. Then, with a brush, a coat of ivory black is applied to the film itself.

Defective skies may be considerably improved by spreading a coating of lampblack on the back of the negative. This may be done by holding the plate over the flame of a tallow candle until the black is thick to opacity. With some care the lampblack may be made to thin out towards the horizon. When the coating is satisfactory, the lampblack which encroaches on the image may be removed by means of a pointed stick covered with a piece of cloth. This coating is, of course, very delicate and should be renewed from time to time, but by this means the harshness of the former method, which destroys all perspective effect, is avoided.

* * *

Correspondence.

Lucida.—You need not apologize for asking help. That's what we are here for. You can tone prints after they are fixed, but the easiest way would be to make new ones. However, here is a very energetic bath that should do the work thoroughly in a few minutes:
 Ammonium sulphocyanide 2 1/2 gr.
 Water..... 2 oz.
 Gold chloride..... 1 gr.

—

Amateur.—The following varnish may be applied to negatives with a brush, but it takes many hours to dry:
 Pyroxiline..... 100 gr.
 Amyl acetate..... 10 oz.
 We do not advise its use.

—

Alex. Stuart.—You will find that elkenogen is the best developer for plates, lantern slides and bromide paper. It gives pure blacks and whites and does not stain the fingers. You can buy it from any local dealer, or, failing in

that, from the Canadian Camera Company, of Toronto.

—

Toronto Camera Club.—The price you propose selling your photogram at is all right. It certainly is well worth copyrighting, and you will be saved any trouble afterward. I would simply mark in one corner "copyright," the date and your name.

—

Harry H. Tom.—The very best method to store negatives is to enclose each separately in an envelope, on which can be noted the name of the subject and full details connected with the taking of it. But if it is decided that it is not worth the extra money necessary to buy envelopes, they should be placed on end, on a shelf, the first having the film side toward the wall and every other the same way. Thus, should the corner of the outer one be drawn across the one next to it, there is no danger of scratching the film.

ONTARIO GAME LAWS

To the Editor Rod and Gun

Dr. G. A. McCallum, Dunnville, Ont., who is chairman of the Ontario Board of Game Commissioners, takes exception to my remarks last month regarding proposed changes in the Ontario Game Laws. He says: "I am at a loss to understand why you should insert such an editorial as on page 178 of your last issue, on the last meeting of the Ontario Game Commission, in which you say that the quail season should be from November 1st to January 1st. No such season as this would suit the sportsmen of Western Ontario. What they want is November 1st to December 15th, the present ending of all shooting in Ontario. We do not want pot hunters to have snow to hunt quail in, as they would have if the season extended to January 1st. Neither would the open season, which you are good enough to say should exist for woodcock, snipe, rail plover and all shore birds, should begin September 1st, as on ducks. The vast majority of sportsmen wish the season left as it is, i.e., September 15th to December 15th; if any change be made, they think the general open season should be October 1st. This because all game birds are becoming scarcer, slowly but surely going out of existence. Such an editorial was evidently written for the purpose of influencing the Ontario Legislature, and I am sorry it appeared, for it is not an index of the feeling of sportsmen and others interested in

the preservation of game in Ontario.

I think the doctor's diagnosis is not quite correct. In the first place, if he will look at the article in question, he will see that I did not say the quail season should be from November 1st to January 1st. I simply reported the fact as I understood it, that a large petition had been sent in asking for this open season, with the comment that the present quail season was certainly too early. I have since been reminded that the petition referred to limited the open season on quail to December 15th, so that there can be no excuse whatever for not granting petitions, as should have been done a year ago.

As to the open season in woodcock, snipe and plover and shore birds generally, I take issue with my correspondent. I do not think the vast majority of sportsmen in Ontario, or any considerable number of them, will object to the season being made earlier. These birds are migratory and leave us very early in the fall, and the present open season, even in the extreme south of Ontario, is almost prohibitive. The opportunities for indulging in this kind of shooting are so meagre in Ontario that I cannot help thinking that the argument for a late season, on the ground of game preservation, is somewhat ridiculous. The diminution in the ranks of these birds is not attributable to Canadian sportsmen. To learn the cause we have but to read of the slaughter that goes on all winter in the country to the south of us. I venture to say there are more shore birds slaughtered in one day along the sea-coast and inland waters of the States than are killed in the whole open season in Ontario. To try to overcome this evil by making blue laws regarding Ontario game would be placing an irritating restriction on Ontario sportsmen without any compensating advantages.

As to our non-migratory birds, they are not slowly and surely going out of existence by any means. Quail never were more plentiful than last fall, and ruffed grouse were more numerous than for years. These birds need careful protection, and I am surprised that the doctor and his fellow-commissioners should have allowed a law allowing market hunting of grouse each alternate year to go upon the statute book. This is an evil I hope to see the Ontario Legislature remedy during the present session.

"BOB WHITE."

The catalogue of Fred. D. Devine, of Utica, N. Y., the maker of the "Divine rods," is nicely illustrated with scenes of hunting, camping and fishing, a nice way of enlivening its pages. His 1900 calendar shows a little girl seated on a St. Bernard dog.

Sportsmen's Show at Boston

The Boston Sportsmen's Show opened February 22 and closed March 10. It was undoubtedly superior to the excellent exhibition two years ago—more animals, birds and fish were shown, and there were more attractions. There was a nice equilibrium between too much and too little trade exhibits. Boston erred on the small side, though that appeared to be the fault of the exhibitor, not the management.

The State of Maine was much in evidence, with a large force of first-class guides to do the talking, and it appears to us exhibits in this idea another feature of that first-class business ability with which Maine's sporting resources are handled.

In the game park and in various quarters the management had many and fine specimens of live elk, deer, Rocky Mountain goat, coons, squirrels, opossum, American eagle, mountain lion, young grizzly bear, Canada lynx, wildcat, porcupine, young cinnamon bear, sable. The exhibit of wild ducks and geese and also fish was exceptionally fine.

The Province of Quebec was well represented, and its exhibit was in charge of N. E. Cormier, who is a mine of information in regard to the animals and fish of Canada. There was something about the Quebec exhibit that was particularly attractive. It was redolent of the woods, and the naturalness of the things shown made it appeal strongly to the sportsman. The exhibit included considerable wild live game. There were four beavers, fifteen muskrats, wild geese, wild ducks, five black bear, one prairie wolf, nine deer and one caribou. An attractive log cabin, outside of which hung pelts of wolves, otter, mink, etc., was the headquarters. The live beavers were especially interesting and attracted a great deal of attention. They and the muskrats were quite tame. The food for the beaver was brought from Quebec; the muskrats were fed on carrots and turnips. At this exhibit was a gigantic stuffed moose. It was mounted by M. Abbott Frazar, and is to go to Paris with the Quebec exhibit. The whole exhibit was typical of the country from which it came.

It is said that no finer body of Indians has ever been brought together in the United States than was seen at

this exhibition. They were noble specimens of the aborigines, and the men, women and children were handsome enough to inspire the poet. They all came from Canada. Among them was a son of the famous Shingwauk, about whom Schoolcraft says so much that is good. The present chief, Buhqujinnene, the last hereditary chief of the Ojibbeways, and his father, Shingwauk, have held the chieftainship together for one hundred years. Buhqujinnene and another Indian travelled with Schoolcraft who says of him that he loved him. The chieftain was accompanied by two other Indians. There were also the following chiefs: Simone Commandant, chief of the Nipissings, and his wife and one Indian, from Nipissing Lake; Chief Bezildon, of the Algonquins, from Biscotasing, with one Indian; Chief Sawatis Alentonni, of the Iroquois, with nine men, three squaws, one boy and one girl, and two papooses; and Chief Asslama Gaulkeyea, of the New Brunswick Millicete Indians, with Mollie Sosap Gaulkeyea (his wife), Sapatias and Skegin (his two sons), and Modlun and Kalal (his two daughters). The Indians manufactured lacrosses and snowshoes (such as they use to this day), bows and arrows, beadwork, mats, etc.

A magnificent scenic reproduction of the Crows' Nest Pass in the Canadian West was erected on the stage of Grand Hall, at the base of which a living stream of water ran into the lake; this stream formed a waterfall into the lake. The Indians shot the rapids in bark canoes, and after traversing the ice scene made a portage.

Chief Buhqujinnene, during the exhibition, sang the song of triumph, composed by his father, Shingwauk, after the battle of Queenston Heights. He has preserved his father's war drum, and a medal and knife given to him by King George III., which he wore during the exhibition. Sewatis Alentonni, the Iroquois chief, gave a short Indian address Jally.

These Indians when not on the stage occupied the art gallery of the building, which had been converted into an Indian village. There were curiosities there enough to interest the visitor for many days. The hunting implements were numerous, the trophies of the chase many, and the examples of primeval art—such as totem and models of deer and caribou in wood and bark—made the person with artistic feelings pause and think that art does not belong wholly to the civilized ages and people. We have

seen many Indians, but never saw a handsomer, more intelligent lot than these. Most of them were apparently full blooded Indians. The Indians represented the exhibit of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was arranged and was supervised by L. O. Armstrong.

The angler visiting the Indian village could not fail to notice the beautifully mounted specimen of the British Columbia salmon, which weighed when caught 72 pounds. Its length was 4 feet, girth 3 feet. A salmon of this weight, it is stated, was killed by Sir Richard Musgrave with rod and reel some time ago in the Cowhogan River, British Columbia.

NEW YORK SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

The sixth annual exposition of the National Sportsmen Association opened in New York March 1st. and will close March 17th.

The show this year is larger than in previous years. There are more animals, and the exhibition is arranged with good taste and judgment. The trade exhibit is larger than in previous years, and is improved. The animals, birds and fish are on the ground floor. To give it a woody appearance, spruce trees have been arranged and the floor covered with leaves and fallen spills. On the main floor are also the heavy boats and launches. The lake where aquatic contests occur afternoon and evening occupies the larger portion of the main hall. The stage is fitted with a new and beautiful scene, and at the base of the scene are live bear, chained. In the game park are bull and cow elk, red deer, American bison, black bear, etc. An exhibit of interest to Canadians is that of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which occupies considerable space and is particularly attractive. The background of the space is made up by a scenic representation of one of the Desbarats Islands in Lake Huron. It shows the island and lake. In the foreground is an Indian tepee and camp. In front of the scenery are two Indian tepees that represent the Ojibway and the Iroquois tribes. There is found at this space a very interesting Indian who is great-grandson of the old Indian chief who gave the legends of Hiawatha to Schoolcraft and Longfellow. He came from the district of Algoma in Ontario. These Indians had two names for the hero of the legend, Menambozho, the other Hiawatha. There are fine examples of wood work at this space, caribou and beaver in bark, and many excellent transparencies showing the beauties of the country through which this railway runs.



The committee of the Montreal Canine Association are making favorable progress with the arrangements for the coming show on May 9th, 10th and 11th and the prospects point to a grand success. The following well-known gentlemen have kindly consented to become patrons of the association: R. Prefontaine, Esq., Q.C., Mayor of Montreal; Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, Hon. Judge Taschereau, Hon. Judge Dorion, F. Wolferstan Thomas, Esq., H. Vincent Meredith, Esq., George H. Hooper, Esq., M.F.H.; Angus W. Hooper, Esq., Hon. L. J. Forget, R. Wilson-Smith, Esq., James Cooper, Esq., Collin Campbell, Esq., R. McK. Paterson, Esq., F. Z. Wanklyn, Esq., Charles Meredith, Esq., F. D. Monk, Esq., James B. Allan, Esq., R. A. Mainwaring, Esq. The honorary president is George H. Gooderham, Esq., of Toronto, and G. M. Carnochan, Esq., of New York, is the honorary vice-president.

The premium list is well under way and will be ready for distribution about the 1st of April. The entry fee has been placed at the nominal sum of 50 cents in each class, a figure which should induce a large number of entries from the amateur class or from those who own a dog never before exhibited, and who, without knowing it, might possess something of value. The show will be thoroughly disinfected, and as each entry is subjected to a careful veterinary inspection before being admitted, intending exhibitors need have no fear of their dogs contracting any infectious disease.

In order to make the show more interesting to the general public, and especially to children, the committee are negotiating with the proprietor of one of the best troupes of performing dogs on the continent to give two performances daily. As this entails a very large expense, it is hoped the public will extend a liberal patronage to the shows, as, part from the many fine dogs to be on exhibition, this novel feature of itself will be worth a day's journey to see. The show committee comprises: Messrs. John A. Pitt, chairman; Jos.

A. Laurin, treasurer; Jos. Reid, H. B. Hungerford, Alex. Smith, Alex. Robertson, A. H. Hersey, Jos. Quinn, J. Cummings, D. Taylor, D. Crawford, W. Henry, A. H. Sims, R. S. Kelle, W. Ormiston Roy and J. Roche. Mr. E. C. Short, 147 St. James Street, is the secretary, who will be pleased to give all necessary information to intending exhibitors and others.

There are no end of rumors afloat in Montreal dog fancier circles concerning the importation during the coming season of some superlatively fine stock, especially in the collie line. How much is gospel truth and how much fiction we are not as yet in a position to say, because the parties interested prefer to keep their intentions to themselves for the present, although admitting they have something in view in the Mother Country that will discount anything on this side the Atlantic in collies. Canadian breeders, generally, hail with pleasure the advent of new stock but at the same time they hold to the opinion that there are dogs in Canada just now that can hold their own against anything. At the coming show in May, under a competent judge, all parties interested will have an opportunity of having their individual opinions analyzed.

Mr. Chas. Thomson, St. Catherine street, has recently added a fine Scotch terrier to his kennel, which the knowing ones predict will be heard of at the forthcoming show here.

Newmarket Kennels, Montreal (Blicher & Buckingham) won second puppy and second limit over 29 lbs. in the ball terrier class at the Chicago show.

We have much pleasure in noting the success of Laurel Laddie, the handsome collie imported last fall by Messrs. McAllister & Hungerford (Mountainview Collie Kennels), Peterboro and Belleville, at the Chicago show held March 7 to 10, inclusive. Before such a capable judge as Mr. Theo. Marple, of Manchester, England, he carried everything in the rough collie classes, namely, first

novice, first limit, first open and first winners.

* * *
Thomas Robinson, of Mercer County, Ky., is the owner of a dog 27 years old. The old saying, "Thrice the age of a dog the age of a horse, and thrice the age of a horse the age of a man," does not apply in this case.

* * *
One of the dailies is authority for the statement that the foxhound has been known to demolish space at the rate of four miles in seven minutes, and run ten hours continuously before killing its prey. Divide 600 minutes by seven and multiply by four, and you have a total of about 340 miles!

* * *
The entries at the New York show numbered 2,108, the largest class being Cocker spaniels—162. Fox terriers were a close second with 156. Boston terriers, St. Bernards, English setters, bull terriers, toy spaniels, collies and pointers were all above the century mark, with bulldogs, beagles, great Danes and Irish terriers well up.

* * *
A Chesterfield (Mass.) man has a bird dog that shares his kennel every night with four small pigs, leaving the mother possession of but one of her family, the smallest pig in the lot. The dog seems to approve of the arrangement, and will not settle down to a contented night's rest until his porcine charges have found comfortable lodgings among the straw.

* * *
Charles G. Hopton, Roseville, N. J., has received from England his prize-winning bulldog L'Ambassador, valued at \$10,000. His bench winnings since August are as follows: London, two firsts and a special; Gloucester, first and cup; Cambridge, first and cup; Ealing, three firsts and cup; Essex, first and cup; Earl's Court, first and cup; South London, first and medal. L'Ambassador is an American dog bred by his owner.

* * *
Enquirer.—We should say that your bitch is a bad mother; the probability is that the puppies get starved for want of nourishment and cold for want of parental care. From what you say, we would infer they are all dead by this time. It is advisable for owners to see that puppies suck first thing. Her whelping a day or two before her time would not affect puppies; it frequently occurs. Collies are, generally, full grown at about one year. You will find the average age of dogs discussed in an article, which we reprint from

the Sportsman's Review for your benefit and for others who feel interested in the subject.

* * *
Dr. C. A. Lougest, the well-known Boston breeder and importer of mastiffs and English bloodhounds, has lately made an important addition to his kennel. He has during the past month received from England two imported bloodhounds, General Gordon and Lord Curzon. General Gordon is one of the most muscular hounds Dr. Lougest ever yet imported, and is a son of the famous champ. Alchemist, which the English Bloodhound Club of America saw fit to choose as their emblem. Like his sire, he is the winner of numerous prizes in England. Lord Curzon is but a youngster. He has, however, been successful on the English show bench; having secured several first prizes.

* * * The Chicago Show.

Among the exhibitors and prize-winners at the Mascoutah Kennel Club's Show in Chicago, March 7 to 10, inclusive, were the following Canadians:

Bangham, James, Windsor, Ont.; Bangham, R., do.; Bayview Kennels, Trenton; Bell, George, Toronto; Dale, J. B., Petrolia, Ont.; Douglas, George, Woodstock, Ont.; Dunn, George, Woodstock, Ont.; Gibbs, J., Guelph, Ont.; Kerr, Robert, Woodstock; Mack, Ed., Toronto; Marcon & Morton, Windsor; Mead, C. T., Toronto; Mountaineer Collie Kennels, Peterboro; Newmarket Kennels, Montreal; Norfolk Kennels, Toronto; Pickering, V. H. G. G., Minnedosa, Man.; Prudhomme, W. & Co., Windsor; Shaw, Fred. W., Forest, Ont.; Taylor, Harry, Toronto; Terra Cotta Kennels, Toronto; Wells, W. B., Chatham, Ont.

* * * Canadian Winners at the New York Show.

The following are the Canadian winners at the Westminster Kennel Club's show, held in New York the other week:

Russian Wolfhounds (Borzoi)—Kyula, 1st in limit, 1st in open, winners and National Greyhound Club's medal for the best Russian wolfhound bitch. Owner, Terra Cotta Kennels, Toronto.

Deerhounds—Scamp, 3rd in open dogs. J. R. G. G. Pickering, Minnedosa, Man.

Foxhounds (American)—Hank's Glimcrack, 2nd open dogs. Harry Taylor, Toronto. Legal, v.h.c. (res.), J. Gibbs, Guelph. Open bitches—2nd, Veracity,

J. Gibbs; 3rd, Hank's Merry Girl, Harry Taylor.

English Setters—Novice bitches—2nd, Lady Jane Gray, Prudhomme & Co., Windsor, Ont.; reserve, Selkirk Bretta, W. B. Wells, Chatham, Ont. Novice dogs—v.h.c., Selkirk Milo, W. B. Wells. Limit, 1st open and winners' class, W. B. Wells. Bitches—Selkirk Freda, 1st limit, 1st open and winner's class, W. B. Wells. This exhibitor also gathered in the team prize. Revelation, v.h.c. in novice and limit, Richard Bangham, Windsor, Ont.

Irish Setters—Hurricane Jack, c. in limit dogs, M. K. Cowan, Windsor, Ont.

Irish Water Spaniels—Dan McCarthy, 1st in open dogs and bitches, T. A. Carson, Kingston, Ont.

Clumber Spaniels—Royal Swell, 3rd open dogs and bitches, H. G. Charlesworth, Toronto.

Field Spaniels—Lady Dagmar, 1st in puppies, C. T. Mead, Toronto. Novice and limit dogs—1st, Napoleon, C. T. Mead. Open dogs (black)—2nd, Woolton Baron; do. (any other color), 2nd, Woolton Wonder, C. T. Mead. Open bitches (any other color)—1st and winners, T. C. Mead's Woolton Dagmar. Mr. Mead also won team prize.

Cocker Spaniels—Puppies (dogs)—1st, Roy, H. G. Charlesworth; v.h.c., Old Flag, George Dunn, Woodstock, Ont.; v.h.c., Raven Joe, Raven Kennels, Hamilton, Ont. Novice dogs (black)—2nd, Maxim II., George Douglas, Woodstock, Ont.; 3rd, Young Black Duke, H. G. Charlesworth. Novice dogs (any other color)—1st, Tommy Atkins, G. Bell, Toronto; 2nd, Duplex, George Douglas; h.c., Park Red, Victoria Park Kennels; c., Raven Bow, Raven Kennels. Limit dogs—2nd, H. G. Charlesworth; 3rd, George Douglas; c., Carlo, G. Dunn. Limit dogs (any solid color other than black)—1st, Red Willard, George Douglas; v.h.c. (res.), Prince Rupert, H. G. Charlesworth. Limit dogs (parti-colored)—3rd, Duplex; v.h.c., Payne's Mixture, George Dunn. Open dogs (black)—2nd, Havoc, George Douglas; 3rd, Black Knight of Woodstock, George Dunn. Open dogs (any other color)—v.h.c., Rubal, George Douglas. Bitches (puppies)—1st, Sweetheart, H. G. Charlesworth; 3rd, I Say II., G. Bell; v.h.c. (res.), Raven Mary, Raven Kennels; v.h.c., Maple Leaf, George Dunn; c., Ruby Hill, George Douglas. Novice (black)—2nd, Rachel II., George Douglas; v.h.c. (res.), I Say II. Novice (any other color)—1st, Waverley Queen, George Dunn; v.h.c. (res.), Carlotta, George Douglas; v.h.

c., Bay View Blush, Bay View Kennels, Trenton, Ont. Limit (black)—3rd, Roxaline, George Douglas; v.h.c., I Say II.; h.c., Meteor, G. Dunn. Limit (any solid color other than black)—v.h.c., Bay View Blush and Raven Trilby II., Raven Kennels; h.c., Carlotta, George Douglas. Limit (parti-colored)—v.h.c. (res.), Mottle, G. Douglas. Open (black) 1st and winner's (bitches), Topsy Fink, George Douglas.

Collies (puppy dogs)—res., Mountaineer Pathfinder, Mountaineer Collie Kennels, Peterboro, Ont

Bull Terriers—Puppies (dogs)—2nd, Bay View Brigadier, Bay View Kennels. Puppies (bitches)—res., Mountain Maid, Max O'Rourke, Hamilton, Ont.; v.h.c. and in novice, Bay View Beryl, Bay View Kennels. Limit (over 20 lbs.)—res., Mountain Maid. Limit (dogs and bitches not exceeding 20 lbs.)—1st, Bay View Beryl; 2nd, Winifred; 3rd, Tedy K., Max O'Rourke. Limit (over 20 and not exceeding 30 lbs.)—2nd, Bay View Brigadier, v.h.c., Wentworth Sterling, M. O'Rourke. Open (dogs and bitches not exceeding 30 lbs.)—v.h.c. Mountain Maid. Open dogs—3rd, Wentworth Brant, M. O'Rourke.

Dachshunds—Sherwood Vixen, 2nd novice, 3rd limit, Sherwood Kennels, Toronto.

Fox Terriers (smooth)—Puppy dogs—2nd, Norfolk Trueman; 3rd, Norfolk Truercraft; res., Norfolk Arbitrator, Norfolk Kennels, Toronto; v.h.c., Belgrave Beate, W. Hammill, Toronto. Novice—1st, Trueman; 2nd, Truercraft; 3rd, Arbitrator; v.h.c., Apollo, G. Bell, Toronto. Limit—3rd, Trueman; v.h.c., Norfolk Speculator and Apollo. Open dogs and winners—Norfolk Veracity, Norfolk Kennels; v.h.c., Apollo and Speculator. Bitches (puppies)—1st, Aldon Refinement, A. A. Macdonald, Deer Park, Ont; 2nd, Norfolk Ruby, Norfolk Kennels; res., Carmencita, G. Bell; v. h.c., Belgrave Speedy, W. Hammill. Novice—2nd, Norfolk Queen Dance, Norfolk Kennels; v.h.c., Carmencita. Limit—3rd, Norfolk Clorita; v.h.c., Carmencita; h.c., Cigarette, G. Bell. Open—1st and winners, Norfolk Handicraft, Norfolk Kennels; v.h.c. and h.c., Bell's Carmencita and Cigarette. Norfolk Kennels also won the team prize.

Fox Terriers (wire-haired)—Puppy dogs—2nd, Aldon Bristles, A. A. Macdonald. Novice—1st, Aldon Quotient. Bitches—1st puppy, 1st novice, Aldon Quaintness, A. A. Macdonald; 2nd novice, 2nd limit and 3rd open, Norfolk Outcast, Norfolk Kennels; res. open, Aldon Sequel, A. A. Macdonald.

Black and Tan Terriers—Headlight, 3rd novice, 2nd limit and open, Ed. Mack, Toronto. Bitches—3rd open, Julia, E. Mack.

Longevity of Dogs.

Referring to the query how long do dogs live? That is a hard question to answer. It might be said that everything depends upon the breed, or upon the breeding, or upon the dog himself, or upon the manner in which he is cared for—or any one of a dozen other influencing circumstances or factors. One of the most reliable of authorities, writing of this subject in 1840 (Blaine), says that the greater number of dogs

do not show any decisive marks of old age until they are seven or eight years old, and that some do not under ten or eleven years. He also states that he had seen a French dog which its owner had assured him was twenty-four years old, while Blaine said that he had known a brace of spaniels, mother and son, who lived to be over twenty, and that both hunted fairly well until within a year or two of their death. Naturalists tell us that the average life of a dog, even under the most favorable circumstances and conditions of abstemious diet and plenty of exercise, ranges from eleven to fourteen years.

Cuvier considers a dog old at five years, and observes that dogs very seldom live more than twenty. The experience of most persons who have kept dogs will not support the first part of this assertion, we are very confident. It will be held by possibly a majority that a dog is in his prime at five years old, and that even at seven or nine, their vitality seems hardly to have waned.

No doubt the most important factor in this question is the sort of life the dog leads. While a petted lap dog may, in some hands, be so demoralized by the improper diet which mistaken fondness may permit, that it will be permanently old at five years, yet another of the same species will remain as lively and vigorous at eight, as it was at three.

The writer has seen daily a toy Yorkshire, weighing three pounds at four years and less than five pounds at six years of age, which looked and acted as bright at the latter age as when it was a puppy. In this case, the diet, exercise, rest and general care was never for a moment lost sight of. Its mistress was as solicitous for its health and comfort as of a baby's, with the result that it has never experienced one single day of illness in its whole life. This is remarkable, when it is considered that the dog is an exceedingly dainty eater, and has been reared a prime favorite in a household where it would be most natural that it would sometimes be fed upon prohibited food.

On the contrary, it is well authenticated that cattle and sheep dogs which have a great amount of hard work to perform, are exposed to all kinds of severe weather, wear out and at six or seven years old, are prematurely

overtaken with the infirmities of old age and are of comparatively little use.

An old experienced sportsman writes, in a letter dated 1860, that he owned a pointer, which at eleven years of age was tireless in the field and was more than a match for many setters two to five years his junior. The veteran, John Davidson, whose wide experience with hunting dogs and whose observation has covered many years' study of the various breeds, said, in a recent interview with the writer:

"The life of a dog varies with his conditions. One that has been allowed to walk around, at liberty, or that has been but slightly used, often lives to the age of twelve to fourteen years; where dogs used for shooting purposes, such as pointers, setters and spaniels, have been regularly worked each season, their usefulness is gone at twelve years, although in not a few cases they may live a year or two longer than that. I think the maximum life, however, under the best conditions, is about fourteen years—of almost any breed of dogs. I once saw a bull terrier bitch when she was twenty-one years old, and at another time a little water spaniel that lived to be over twenty. The greyhound is one of the longest lived breed of dogs, naturally, but their usefulness, when used by coursers, is over by the age of six years."

I have also learned from another gentleman of experience that he had owned a Llewellyn setter seven years, worked him every season since his second year, and he was as good at the beginning of the eighth year as at the fourth. So we must conclude that we were correct at the outstart, that a good deal depends on the dog, and nearly, if not quite, as much on the way he is reared and handled.—Frank Heywood, in Sportsman's Review.

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147 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Formation of Canadian Forestry Association

The meeting was held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons and was presided over by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Minister of Inland Revenue.

Sir Henri stated that the Canadians belonging to the American Forestry Association, and others interested in matters of foresting our timber resources, had come to the conclusion that it was time to form a Canadian Forestry Association, and a meeting had been held a short time ago to see what steps could be taken in that direction. At that meeting a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted at the convention which was now in session.

The first object of such an association should be to advocate and encourage judicious methods in dealing with our forests. Those who had been connected with the American Association knew how much it had been able to accomplish in calling attention to the necessity for a proper management of the timber resources of that country, and in Canada we are in a much better position to deal with the problem, as the forests still remain almost entirely in the hands of the Crown.

A second subject: To awaken public interest to the dangers resulting from undue destruction of the timber along the sources of rivers and streams. The importance of this work may be easily seen from the reports of the American Associations, particularly those of Montana and Colorado.

We should encourage the exploration of our public domain to decide what the different portions are best fitted for, with the object of having a portion of the unappropriated land permanently reserved for the growth of timber. If there is anything of importance to be done, it is surely to discover what our own property is best fitted for and to use it for those purposes. It is a mistake to permit settlers to go upon land which is utterly unfitted for agriculture and which they must leave after they have destroyed the wood that may be upon it.

Forest tree planting should be encouraged with a view to retaining moisture, providing shelter and beautifying our public high ways and parks.

An effort should be made by this association to collect and disseminate for the benefit of the public information bearing on the forestry problem with respect both to the prairie and wooded districts of Canada, and to have instruction in regard to forestry given in the schools.

Having explained the objects which we hope to accomplish by the formation of this association, the constitution and by-laws drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose will be submitted for your approval.

A communication was read from Dr. R. L. Fernow, of Cornell University, formerly

chief forester of the United States, expressing his regret at being unable to be present, and wishing the association all success.

The constitution and by-laws were then submitted to the meeting, and, after the clauses had been considered separately and amended in some particulars, were passed as the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

At the afternoon session a paper was read by Dr. Robert Bell, Assistant Director and Geologist of the Geological Survey, on "The Northern Timber Areas of Canada."

Dr. Bell illustrated by a map of Canada, which had been prepared by himself, and which showed the northern ranges of the principal Canadian trees, the great extent of the forest wealth of Canada, covering an area of thirty times that of Great Britain, and one-thirtieth of which would be sufficient for all the needs of a population such as Canada has at present. The range of timber is to latitude 57 to 59 North at Hudson Bay, trending as far north as 68 in the Mackenzie Basin, or within the Arctic Circle. Since the disappearance of the great glaciers the tree lines have been moving northward, but the tendency is again southward, though some trees have probably not yet reached their northern limit.

On account of its importance to the pulp industry the rate of growth of the white spruce was particularly mentioned, the complete maturity of the tree being reached in 150 years, while its most rapid growth was between eight and thirty years, at which age it assumed tree-like proportions.

Sir Henri Joly stated that his experience in Quebec was that the rate of growth was about one inch in five or six years and he submitted some specimens of spruce bearing out his statement.

The discussion on this paper was taken part in by Dr. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms; Hon. W. D. Perley, Sir William Hingston, Mr. William Little and others.

Mr. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry for the Province of Ontario, read a paper upon "The History of Economic Forestry in Ontario," in which he outlined the steps which had been taken by the early government of Canada for the reservation of timber, and also the policy now being followed in regard to the setting apart of timber reserves, such as that at Lake Temagami, the means on which would be dealt with in as scientific a manner as possible, although it was hardly probable that at present they could be organized on such a complete system as those of Germany or the Continent.

Prof. John Macoun, Assistant Director and Botanist of the Geological Survey, brought before the association the question of "The Deforestation and Reforestation of the Western Prairies." He contended

that the great cause of the deforestation of the prairies, which he considered to have been at one time well wooded, was the prairie fires, as he had found in his early exploration in the West that where the timber was protected by stretches of water or moist ground, the timber was preserved. The sweeping away of the timber had left the ground open to the desiccating action of the wind and the resultant dryness of the atmosphere had resulted in perpetuating the condition. The true solution of the problem was to be found in working from the places where water could be most easily obtained, the valleys of the rivers, and gradually spreading over the plain. The natural operations could be assisted by the building of dams to catch the water in the spring and retain it. When the forest was once established the moisture drawn up from deep within the soil by the action of the sun on the trees would furnish sufficient moisture to the atmosphere and restore the natural conditions existing previous to the laying bare of the country by fire.

Papers by Mr. William Pearce, Superintendent of Mines for the Department of the Interior at Calgary, and Mr. Andrew Mitchell, formerly forester for Lord Dufferin and the Earl of Rosebery in the Old Country, now of Western Canada, on "Tree Planting on the Prairies," were read.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Southworth, it was decided to accept the offer of "Rod and Gun in Canada," made through its manager, Mr. J. F. Mackay, to act as the official organ of the association, and the secretary was instructed to enter into communication with Mr. Mackay and see what arrangements could be made for supplying the members of the association with copies of that publication.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: Honorary president, Lord Minto; president, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; vice-president, Mr. William Little; secretary, Mr. E. Stewart, Inspector of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. H. Campbell; directors, Messrs. Hiram Robinson, E. W. Stanlan, C. Jackson Borch, Thomas Southworth, Hon. G. W. Allan, Dr. Saunders and Professor Macoun.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee the following vice-presidents for the different Provinces were appointed: Assiniboia, Hon. W. D. Perley; Alberta, Mr. William Pearce; Ontario, Mr. J. B. McWilliams; British Columbia, Mr. H. Hestock, M.P.; New Brunswick, Hon. D. G. Klag; Quebec, Hon. S. N. Parent; Manitoba, Mr. Stewart Melvey; Saskatchewan, Mr. Thomas McKay; Prince Edward Island, Hon. Donald Ferguson; Nova Scotia, Dr. A. H. McKay; Keewatin, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Athabasca, Mr. Watson; Yukon, Mr. William Ogilvie.

Hon. A. T. Dunn, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, advertises in that province's official gazette the sale of fishing rights (with the rod only) on several streams, upset price from \$50 to \$250, according to the water. This sale takes place in the Crown Lands office, Fredericton, N. B., on March 23rd.

THE HORSE AND HIS USES

By C. JNO. ALLOWAY, V.S.

WE are in the age of automatic power and locomotion. The term automobile is among the latest words coined for the language, and it is predicted that all means of covering space will in the near future be of this character. We find it difficult to grow enthusiastic over a vehicle with heavy-looking wheels, filled with solemn individuals, anxiously turning a crank to the asthmatic wheezing that accompanies certain brands of the article. Does it mean, as has been asserted, that in a few short years the horse must go? That future generations will go to museums to gaze on his skeleton among other extinct mammalia of past geological periods? All lovers of the horse say emphatically that the prophecy is a false one. Through the centuries of modern history man and the horse have been too closely identified, it might almost be said, too intimately united in affection, to have the bond severed by the most cunning arrangement of cog and wheels that the ingenuity of man can produce. Can we imagine a poet addressing a machine in the impassioned language which has stirred the blood of every schoolboy in "The Arab to His Steed?"

Horses as well as men have become historic; the very names of those ridden by Alexander the Great and the Duke of Wellington have come down to us: "Bucephalus" and "Copenhagen" are as familiar as the names of their owners. Some modern regiments are furnished with bicycles, on which they look about as military as a general and his staff would appear reviewing the troops in an automobile. No one can deny that a well mounted regiment owes half its impressiveness to the fact that it is a mounted one. Take the horse out of the martial past, paint battle pictures without him, remove the equestrian statues of the world's heroes that adorn its cities, and how much of pageantry is left? Most of the romance and glamor which Scott's tales throw around the reader is the part which mailed knights on trained chargers took in the tournament or foray of chivalrous times.

The very name chevalier was derived

from the French for horse. The locomotive and its kindred machines, it is true, annihilate space, but which of them can give the magnetism which thrills the rider as he feels under him the sinewy undulations of his favorite horse, as he feels the lines or the almost human sympathy he finds in the full, intelligent eye and whinny welcoming his approach. The brave straining of every muscle when speed is required and the sound of his hoofs as mile after mile is left behind, form a bond of sympathy and comradeship between horse and rider that no insensitient apparatus can begin to approach.

In the present war we have seen an illustration of the important part the horse takes in a military campaign, when the flower of the British service in the form of line regiments suffered the most disastrous defeats at the hands of mounted Boer infantry. It was only when a large number of mounted English regiments were placed at the disposal of Generals Roberts and Buller that the tide was turned. In a word, it was practically illustrated that now, more than ever, modern warfare demands the use of large bodies of horse to enable the various columns to act with the requisite mobility.

The Strathcona Horse on its way to South Africa is an evident proof that the English Government has awakened to the fact that the equine species is an indispensable auxiliary to a successful campaign, perhaps more so than ever before in the history of the Empire, and in the more peaceful walks of life the horse is as necessary as it ever was, bringing a higher average price to-day than it has been known to do during the past century.

It is universally acknowledged that horseback exercise is surpassed by none in its beneficial results on the health and spirits, at the same time having none of the laborious characteristics which mark some other kinds of athletic development. Perhaps its most delightful feature is that it is emphatically an outdoor recreation, involving pure air and constant change, and whether in the vernal days of budding spring, the glowing summer, or au-

tumn, and even in the snowy paths of winter, it is always delightful, exhilarating and health-giving.

It is undoubtedly in the hunting field that the horse has full scope for the display of his finest qualities. A meet among the hunting shires of England or the sporting counties of Ireland, is one of the most enjoyable scenes in the whole round of amusements.

Its increasing popularity in Canada and the United States is an evidence of a growing taste along this line in America. In the autumn, especially, the "pink" of the hunter and "whimper" of the hound have become familiar among the coverts from the St. Lawrence as far south as the Carolinas, the States of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, being perhaps the most enthusiastic in the sport. The city of Montreal is considered a great hunting centre, having a Hunt Club which dates back to 1826, being the oldest park on the continent, as well as one of more recent date, the "Canadian," both of which are in a flourishing condition. Hunting is here conducted on strictly sporting principles, the wild fox being invariably the quarry, and the sport genuine. The peculiar fascinations of fox-hunting have been well described in the words of the favorite author, Rolf Boldrewood, who says: "Everything is in favor of the hunting field. The pleasant society, the regulated tone and manner, the perfection of the appointments, the training of the servants, the science of the sport itself, the sufficient admixture of danger and the high quality of the horses, all combine to produce a sport fit for kings."

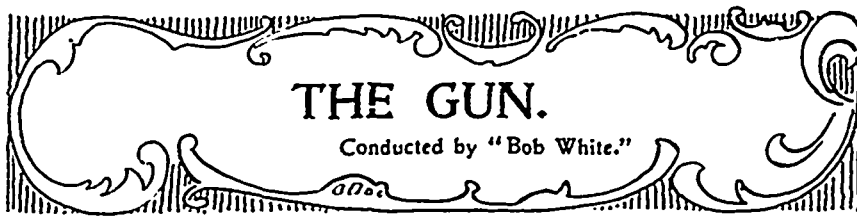
THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

In Rod and Gun for January and February my ornithological friend, Mr. Richard R. Nicholson, replies to my paper, "A Defence of the Sparrow." He makes out a terrible bill of indictment against my little feathered brother countryman, which, no doubt, is quite satisfactory to himself and all his sparrow-phobia friends.

The little feathered wretch is still here. What does my friend Nicholson propose doing with him?

L. H. SMITH.

The magnitude of the trade in anglers' supplies is shown by the fact that a single Eastern dealer imported 45 tons of fishhooks of one manufacture—12,088,254 hooks by actual count—during 1899.



LEARN TO SHOOT

The great lesson of the South African war a lesson that the Boer republics have written in letters of blood across the face of the Empire is that every Briton must know how to shoot. How best to elevate the standard of the marksmanship of the British soldier is a question that is already engaging the attention of the War Office at London, where its supreme importance is recognized. On us, in Canada, who are so vitally concerned in all that affects the Empire at large, the lesson should not be lost, and we should see to it that every possible incentive and encouragement is given to Canadians in acquiring the art of expert marksmanship. Fortunately for us, we are so situated, with game of all kinds at our very doors, that it is a rare thing to find a Canadian youth who does not know something about the shotgun or rifle. A superficial knowledge, however, is not enough, and the problem that confronts us is how to popularize shooting so that every man who might under ordinary circumstances be called upon to fight for his country may know how to handle the rifle with the most deadly results. So far as I have seen, the suggestions made in different quarters as to how this most desirable result may be accomplished, have all been along the line of promoting the practice of rifle shooting, as at present indulged in by our rifle associations among the people generally.

I believe the standard of marksmanship necessary will never be accomplished by this means. The danger area of modern smokeless rifles is so great that practice at the butts can only be indulged in with safety to the public in certain favored locations. In the next place, the expense and work of preparing a suitable range, and the high cost not only of a suitable rifle but of the ammunition required to be used, is an insurmountable obstacle in the way, except where both are furnished by the Government. Lastly, I take the responsibility of saying that even given the necessary range, rifle and ammunition, the practice of shooting at fixed targets at the butts is of

very little value in actual warfare or in shooting game. And yet the prevalent idea in many places seems to be that a rifleman who can make a bull's-eye at 800 yards has all the qualifications of an all-round shot. I do not wish to disparage rifle shooting of any kind, knowing what a fascinating sport it is, but what I do wish to make plain is that shooting at a stationary target is good so far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough.

What seems to be entirely overlooked in discussing this question is that *shot-gun shooting, either in the field or at the traps*, is one of the best means of acquiring proficiency with rifle. A man who can stop the whirring grouse as it darts through the thickly wooded timber, or can centre the quartering target and snuff it out, will, in my opinion, have no difficulty in giving a good account of himself when a rifle is placed in his hands. One of the best rifle shots I know is a man who admits his skill in rifle shooting is owing to his years of shot-gun shooting in the field and at the traps. He seldom shoots a rifle, but when he does his bullet invariably finds its intended billet. He seems to shoot such game as rabbits with a scatter gun, but instead uses a .22 Winchester repeater, a practice, by the way, Canadian sportsmen might properly follow; and yet he is a man who never shot over a rifle-range in his life, and would probably make a very inferior score at the butts.

I am convinced that there is no simpler or more effective way of making good rifle shots of the Canadian people than by giving them plenty of practice with the shotgun, and especially at clay pigeons. The very skill necessary to enable the shooter to correctly and instantaneously judge velocity of both target and projectile, angle of flight, amount of lead required, and to align and fire, is the same skill required of a rifleman in dropping a galloping horseman or a charging enemy. Then why not accomplish the object we have in view by the simplest and easiest method. Clay bird shooting is comparatively cheap, and can and should be made cheaper; it can be in-

dulged in in a ten-acre field without danger to the whole country-side, and the practice of it should be encouraged in every way. In the United States target shooting has made wonderful strides, and there is hardly a city, or even village, that has not its gun club and its regular shoot at targets. The effect of this from a national and military standpoint alone must be tremendous. In Canada we are progressing along the same lines, but not nearly as fast as we should.

One millstone around the neck of rifle and target shooting in Canada is the extremely high tariff of 30 per cent. on guns and ammunition of all kinds. The British preference is some relief, but still keeps the prices high enough, and act as serious brakes on all shooting in this country. On patriotic grounds alone the tariff on guns and ammunition should be reduced, so that our poorer citizens may indulge in shooting without a disastrous drain upon their purses. We cannot afford to be behind our neighbors in this matter, as we are apt to be with our handicap of expensive ammunition.

A New Gun Club.

A new gun club under the name of the "Mareotte" Gun Club has been organized. The officers are: Raymond Prefontaine (Mayor of Montreal), honorary president; H. W. Lareau (alderman), chairman; J. E. Barnabe, first vice-president; T. Goulet, second vice-president; Max. Groulx, treasurer; F. A. Chagnon, manager; F. Payette, J. A. Renaud, conjoint secretaries.

A shooting contest, open to all, is being organized, the date to be announced later. The programme is:

No. 1—Continuous Flobert rifle contest.

No. 2—Grand shooting competition (individual) at artificial pigeons, 20 birds for each man.

No. 3—Ladies' shooting match.

No. 4—Competition between teams of five shooters, 15 birds each man.

No. 5—Shooting on live birds.

CONDITIONS.

The "National American" rules to govern. The artificial pigeons will be the "Blue Rock," 18 yards rise; same distance for all guns.

No. 4—Teams shall be formed of men belonging to the same club or of five men of the same occupation, such as butchers, grocers, or such five shooters coming from the same city or village outside of Montreal.

Shooting at Delorimier Park.

The shoot of the Mascotte Gun Club was concluded on Saturday afternoon. The club desires to thank the Montreal and Westmount Gun Clubs, especially Mr. Kearney, of the Montreal Gun Club, for lending traps, etc. The Dominion and provincial championships will be shot on Montreal grounds on Good Friday. Following is Saturday's score:

LADIES' MATCH.

L. St. Jean	9
Hutcheson	8
Kearney	8
Candlish	8
Ladouceur	8
Dr. Richer	7
Dumont	7
Aubin	7
F. X. St. Jean	7
Renaud	7
Barnabee	7
Hellerin	7

Special.

L. St. Jean	10
Candlish	10
Dumont	9
Aubin	10
Kearney	10
Hutcheson	10
Ladouceur	9

The rifle contest was won by J. A. Renaud.

The S. S. trophy will be shot on the 16th April.

In shooting off ties of ten L. St. Jean won out.

* * *

The Grand Prix du Casino.

This great international pigeon shooting event of the world, held annually at Monte Carlo, was shot off on January 29th, and, as usual, drew together shooters from the different countries of continental Europe as well as many from England, two from the United States and one from Australia. The Australian representative did well, winning second money, £256, with seventeen out of twenty birds, the winner being Count O'Brien, a Spaniard, of Irish descent, with a score of eighteen. Herr Hans Marsch (Germany) and M. Polzat (France), after shooting off a tie with Mr. W. Blake (England) and Signor Benvenuti (Italy), divided third and fourth money, 434 pounds sterling. The following are the scores:

The Grand Prix du Monaco of 800 pounds sterling and a piece of plate, added to a sweepstake of 8 pounds each; second received 160 pounds and 25 per cent. of the entries; third, 80 pounds and 25 per cent.; fourth, 40 pounds and 15 per cent.; three pigeons at 28 metres, nine at 27 metres. Last year's winner to stand back two metres; any other winner of the prize, one

metre; three misses to put out; 98 subs.

S. Count O'Brien (Purdey), French Powder	11110110-6
S. Count of £456 and a piece of plate)	11101110-4
A. Mr. Mackintosh (Greener), S. (second of £356)	11111111111111111111-17
G. Herr Hans Marsch (Hodson), B.	10111111111111111111-14
M. Polzat (Purdey), F.	11111111111111111111-14
E. Mr. W. Blake (Greener), A.	11111111111111111111-14
L. Signor Benvenuti (Greener), W.	11111111111111111111-14
E. Mr. H. Barker	10111111111111111111-13
F. M. Journu	11111111111111111111-11
E. Mr. Rogers	11111111111111111111-10
F. Baron de Molembaix	11111111111111111111-9
I. Signor Lazzaro	10111111111111111111-9
E. Mr. Watson	10111111111111111111-9
F. M. de la Chapelle	11111111111111111111-9
I. Signor Guidicini	11111111111111111111-9
I. Signor Soldi	10111111111111111111-9
F. Baron Leonino	11111111111111111111-8
F. M. Charrier	01111111111111111111-8
F. M. Hudellet	11111111111111111111-8
E. Mr. Hill	11011111111111111111-8
I. Signor Fiachetti	11111111111111111111-7
F. M. Drevon	11111111111111111111-7
L. Count L. Gayoli	01111111111111111111-7
F. M. Roberts	11111111111111111111-7
I. Signor Querolo	01111111111111111111-7
G. Count Voss	01111111111111111111-7
F. M. Brasseur	01111111111111111111-6
A. Mr. Robinson	11111111111111111111-6
I. Signor Briasco	01111111111111111111-6
I. Signor Pergo	11011111111111111111-6
E. Mr. Vernon Barker	11111111111111111111-6

Killed five birds: Signor Della Torres, Signor Antinovi, Count Lambert, Signor Asti Cesare, Count De'fino, Mr. Hannay.

Killed four birds: Signor Ghersi, Mr. "Lyddite," Signor Borghi.

Killed three birds: Mr. Horton, Mr. Laleham, M. Ribollet, Signor E. Villani, Signor Faravelli, Mr. Southby Hewitt, Signor R. Grandi, Signor Pucclnelli, M. Sibrick, M. R. Gourgaud, Signor Lanfranchi, Mr. Wilder, Signor P. Luro.

Killed two birds: Count de Robiano, Hon. F. Erskine, Viscomte d'Hauterive, M. Barry-Herrfeldt, Count d'Havrincourt, Mr. Ker, Earl of Portarlington, M. Lonhienne, Signor J. Graessell, Signor Gregorini, M. Moncorge, M. Maurice Faure, Signor Catenacci, M. de Pape, Signor Cavaleri, Van den Bosch, Mr. Hodgson, Baron de Tavernost, Baron de Montpellier, Signor R. Gallardo, M. Doris, Mr. Hall, Signor Marconcini, Vicomte E. de Poncins, Mr. Noel Fenwick, M. Riols, Signor Sani, Signor G. Grasselli, M. d'Henripret, Signor Sorman, Signor Paganini, Count Minyady, Signor Zonda, Signor Fescari, Mr. O. Pennel.

Killed one bird: M. Paocard, Baron L. de Dorlodot, Count de Montesquiou, Signor Torrighiani, Signor Miola, Count De'fino, Mr. Harrison.

Missed three birds: Mr. L. Henry, Herr Langhendonck, Signor Anselmi, Signor Galetti.

TIES FOR THIRD AND FOURTH PRIZES.

Herr Hans Marsch (divided third and fourth of £434).....11101111-7

M. Polzat (ditto).....11101111-7

Mr. W. Blake11101110-6
Signor Benvenuti11101110-6

The previous winners of the Grand Prix have been as under:

- 1872, Mr. G. L. Lorillard (U.S.).
- 1873, Mr. J. Jee, V.C., C.B. (England).
- 1874, Sir W. Call, Bart. (England).
- 1875, Capt. A. Patton (England).
- 1876, Capt. A. Patton (England).
- 1877, Mr. W. Arundel Yeo (England).
- 1878, Mr. H. Cholmondeley Pennell (England).

- 1879, Mr. E. R. G. Hopwood (England).
- 1880, Count M. Esterhazy (Austria).
- 1881, M. Godefroy Camauer (Belgium).
- 1882, Count de St. Quentin (France).
- 1883, Mr. J. Roberts (England).
- 1884, Count di Caserta (Italy).
- 1885, M. L. de Dorlodot (Belgium).
- 1886, Signor Guidicini (Italy).
- 1887, Count Salina (Italy).
- 1888, Mr. Seaton (England).
- 1889, Mr. V. Dicks (England).
- 1890, Signor Guidicini (Italy).
- 1891, Count L. Gayoli (Italy).
- 1892, Count Trauttmansdorff (Austria).
- 1893, Signor Guidicini (Italy).
- 1894, Count C. Zichy (Austria).
- 1895, Signor Benvenuti (Italy).
- 1896, M. H. Journu (France).
- 1897, Signor G. Grasselli (Italy).
- 1898, Mr. Curling (England).
- 1899, M. R. Moncorge (France).
- 1900, Count O'Brien (Spain).

It will be seen from the above table that the Grand Prix has been won eleven times by English, eight times by Italians, three each by French and Austrians, twice by Belgians, and once each by natives of the United States and Spain, and of the twenty-nine shooters whose names are engraved on the marble tablets at the Monte Carlo stand only one has gone over to the great majority, this being Mr. J. Jee, V.C., C.B. Of the previous winners, Mr. Roberts, M. de Dorlodot, Signor Guidicini (who alone can claim the distinction of three victories), Count Gayoli, Signor Benvenuti, M. Journu, Signor G. Grasselli and M. Moncorge were among the competitors this week. M. Journu, Signor Benvenuti, Mr. Roberts and Signor Guidicini making the best show.

Stray Shots.

Fred Gilbert successfully defended the E. C. championship trophy against J. A. R. Elliott on February 19th at Hot Springs, Ark., the scores being: Gilbert 133, Elliott 124. Both contestants used Winchester Leader shells, and Elliott used a Winchester pump gun.

The Grand American Handicap will

be shot at the new Interstate Park at Queens, Borough of Queens, New York city, April 2 to 6. The money will be divided on the same system as last year, and the winner will be given a handsome trophy to commemorate his victory. Regular entries close March 24th, and will be received at the New York office. Edward Banks, secretary-treasurer, 318 Broadway, New York.

The United States Revolver Association was formed in New York early this month, with the intention of being national in character as well as in name. Its sole object is to systematize the sport of revolver shooting, adopting uniform targets and prescribed distances, defining clearly what constitutes the different types of arm, regulating the trigger pulls of the different types of revolvers, and formulating rules and regulations for conducting revolver shooting. It will not own a range.

Negotiations are on foot to bring about a revolver match between the expert shots of France and America, the results to be transmitted by cable between the competing teams. The Brooklyn Revolver Club is earnestly fostering the plan, and, if the contest is arranged, some of its members will probably find place on the American team. As the French marksmen have not generally adopted the use of the revolver, but instead rely upon the pistol in practice and competitive shooting, it is probable that there would be necessary a compromise in arranging conditions; half the match being shot under French rulings and half under the American. It is to be hoped that the plan may be carried through to success.

Howe D. Bates, Ridgetown, Ont., and John Stroud, Hamilton, Ont., have been trying lately to settle between themselves who is the better shot. Mr. Bates is the winner of the Gilman & Barnes International live bird championship trophy, recently shot for at St. Thomas, and Mr. Stroud is one of the three shooters who won first place in the Grand Canadian Handicap at Hamilton, Ont., in January last. These two have recently shot two matches at 100 live pigeons, 30 yards rise, for \$100 a side. The first, at London, Ont., was won by Mr. Stroud with a score of \$4 to \$3. The second was shot at St. Thomas and was won by Mr. Bates, the score being: Bates 91, Stroud 78. Stroud shoots a 10 gauge 11 pound Greener

gun and Bates a 12 gauge Parker, weighing 7 pounds 10 ounces.

The shooting fraternity will be glad to learn that they can now get a low-priced nitro powder loaded shell, loaded by such a reliable house as the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. The Winchester Repeater, the yellow-covered shell with the Winchester patent corrugated head and primed with the Winchester No. 6 primer—celebrated for its quickness, is the shell the Winchester people now offer loaded, in addition to their Leader, Metal Lined, and Pigeon shells. We are assured that the Repeater is cheap in price but not in quality. The Winchester people offer the Repeater in 10, 12, 16, and 20 gauges, loaded with any of the standard brands of nitro powders; the maximum loads for this shell being: 10 gauge, 3 1-2 drachms powder, 1 1-4 ounces shot; 12 gauge, 3 drachms powder, 1 1-4 ounces shot; 16 gauge, 2 1-2 drachms powder, 1 ounce shot; 20 gauge, 2 drachms powder, 7-8 ounce shot. The Repeater will be loaded by the Winchester people with the same high quality of powder and shot, and with the same care, which has made their Leader, Metal Lined and Pigeon shells so universally popular.

The English War Office recently issued an army order stating the conditions under which volunteers will be accepted for duty in South Africa. Among the requirements the volunteer must be a first-class shot under volunteer rules. The Council of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain announces that yeomanry and volunteers under orders for South Africa may use the Bisley rifle range gratis. The Council says: "The war in South Africa has proved the great value of an irregular force of skilled marksmen for purposes of national defence, and the Council considers it very important that the formation of rifle clubs should be promoted throughout the Kingdom, with the special object of making rifle practice accessible to the general population. The Council will be glad to afford every assistance in the formation of such clubs, and will welcome any suggestions in furtherance of this object. No more opportune time than the present could be chosen by the National Rifle Association for endeavoring to interest the general public in rifle shooting, for recent events have shown the value of men who can use a rifle to advantage."

Senator McArthur, of Iowa, has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to require non-resident sportsmen to take out a shooting license before being allowed to hunt with a gun any bird or wild animal in the State. The license fee is fixed at \$10 for each county, and the applicant is required to file his application with the Secretary of State, stating name, age, and place of residence of the applicant and the county in which he desires to hunt. Besides the \$10 fee, a fee of 50 cents must be paid to the Secretary of State for issuing the license. The holder of such license may take from the State not to exceed twenty-five birds of all kinds killed by himself, and his operations must be confined to the legal season. This bill is said to be approved by a majority of Iowa sportsmen.

RAW FURS.

The market is steady, and following prices are quoted:

Beaver (prohibited). Strictly prime large, \$4.50; small, \$2.35.

Bear—Black, No. 1 large, \$15; No. 1 medium, \$10; No. 1 small, \$7.50.

Fisher—No. 1 dark, \$7.50; No. 1 brown, \$6; No. 1 pale, \$5.

Fox—Red, large, No. 1, \$3.75; medium No. 1, \$3.50; small No. 1, \$3.25; cross fox, No. 1 dark, \$12; fair, \$9; pale, \$5; silver No. 1 skin, as to color, when prime, \$75 to \$20.

Lynx—No. 1 large, \$4; No. 1 medium, \$3.00.

Martin—No. 1, \$5 to \$3, according to color.

Mink—Large dark No. 1, \$3; medium, \$2.50; small, \$3.

Muskrat—Medium winter, 10c; heavy winter, 13c.

Otter—Eastern and Labrador, No. 1 large dark, \$15; western, large dark, \$10.00.

Raccoon—No. 1 large dark, \$1.25; No. 1 small, 60c.

Skunk—No. 1 black, 90c to \$1.50; short stripe, 60c to 75c.

Wolverine—Dark, \$5; brown, \$4.—Montreal Trade Review.

The next public raw fur sales in London will be as follows: Hudson's Bay Company, March 19 to 21; C. M. Lampson & Co., March 19 to 30. Latest dates for forwarding shipments from New York to March sales were: For silver, blue and cross fox, otter, beaver, fisher, lynx, wolverine, musk ox, dry fur seal and sea otter, March 2; all other articles, March 9.

ENCOURAGE SHOOTING MILITARY RIFLES.

The following article, from an exchange, is so appropriate to Canada at the present time that we take pleasure in reproducing it verbatim:

It has often been said that Americans are a nation of riflemen, and we like to speak of our proficiency with the rifle. So much of such talk has been heard of late we have found ourselves wondering if we were not rapidly drifting into a state of supreme satisfaction that cannot be founded upon facts; if we were not resting upon an insecure foundation.

One of our valued correspondents tells in the present issue of this journal of an ancient law in England which compelled every boy at a stated age to procure and keep in his house bow and arrows, changing the same from time to time as he advanced in age and strength, and he was obliged to practice with the bow and arrows at specified times. At the time that law was enacted the bow and arrow was the national weapon of England.

At the present time we have in the United States many riflemen who possess wonderful skill in rifle shooting, but who know comparatively little about our modern national arm, though the chosen one of our army and similar rifles have been long accessible. For various reasons we have drifted away from the main object of rifle practice, which is familiarity and skill with the weapon as a national defence. The aim of a majority of riflemen to-day is to excel in marksmanship and many sacrifices are made to attain that end.

Not many years ago rifles used by civilians in target shooting could be used in the field for hunting or in battle; in fact, our game was greatly reduced in quantity, and our early battles were fought with such rifles. As rifle shooting became a sport, rifles were changed to secure the greatest possible accuracy, which has resulted in the creation of different types of arms until now they are seemingly perfect for the different styles of shooting, but of little or no use for any other purpose.

It is not our purpose to decry these different types of rifles or speak disparagingly of the sport in which they are used. We would not want to see these special arms cast aside nor the style of shooting they are used for abandoned. They serve very useful purposes. They are fine instruments, demonstrating the possibilities of firearms

and ammunition as well as the skill of experts, from which can be drawn and is drawn much information of value, which is introduced into arms and ammunition for hunting and warfare.

The desire to excel in marksmanship with the rifle is not confined to civilians. The volunteer militia of the United States is to-day armed with a rifle which, though once a good military arm, is now of little use but for target practice. At the present time no advanced nation would use such a rifle as the Springfield with black powder in warfare, and if we mistake not, the United States is the only first-class power which arms its militia with the old style rifle and ammunition. Our volunteers hold annual prize shooting competitions, shooting an arm which, from a military point of view, must be regarded as obsolete. In view of the foregoing we can look upon military rifle practice in the United States among the volunteer militia as at a standstill.

The time has come when military rifle shooting should be changed. This branch of shooting should now be done with modern military rifles that shoot the modern government cartridge. The use of such rifles and ammunition should not be restricted to the militia. The civilian should be encouraged to shoot with such arms and ammunition.

There are in this country thousands of lovers of rifle shooting who would like to shoot a practical military rifle if they were encouraged to do so, but who care not for the militia service, useful though it may be. There are many more who are enrolled in the militia who do not care for rifle practice and do no more rifle shooting than they are obliged to. We cannot gauge the defensive power of our country outside of the regular army by our volunteer militia. If there were a law like the old archery law of England and it were enforced, and every male on arriving at a stated age were compelled to own his modern military rifle and shoot modern military ammunition we might claim to be a nation of riflemen and regard ourselves as invincible.

But such a law would be opposed and probably could not be enacted and enforced. There could, however, be much accomplished if most of the matches now shot with the Springfield rifle and black-powder cartridges were shot with modern small bore military rifles and the government cartridge. Aside from the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, any strictly military rifle, such as the Winchester,

Remington-Lee, and Remington, shooting the U. S. government cartridge, should be permitted. This is specially urged in all prize meetings of an interstate character. All military matches, outside of state matches, should be opened to all-comers, whether members of military organizations or not. Every civilian rifle club should encourage shooting with such arms and ammunition, making such shooting a part of its programme. Every rifleman should practice to some extent with such arms and ammunition.

Should the foregoing suggestions be carried out it is safe to say this would follow:

1. Knowledge would be gained of the capabilities of our modern national arm, about which we now know very little.
2. Skill would be acquired with a weapon with which the militiaman now is unfamiliar, but which he would use if called into active service.
3. The civilian would become familiar with a practical military arm.
4. Our national strength would be greatly increased and upon a practical basis.
5. It would make apparent merits or defects in our military arms and ammunition.
6. It would demonstrate the comparative merits of the different makes of arms for the same cartridge.—Shooting and Fishing.

The war in the Transvaal is credited with bringing threatened ruin upon the many English foxhound packs heretofore kept up by popular subscription among the gentlefolk of the Shires. The hard-riding sons of the gentry and nobility are now hunting game other than foxes, and, no matter how the war may eventually terminate, many of them will never again ride to the hounds over moorland and Lea. Only after years of continual peace can England again re-assume her careless enjoyment of the sports and pleasures of life, and in the meantime the hunting stables and kennels must suffer from neglect.

The Andrew B. Hendryx Co. of Hartford, Conn., has adopted a means of indelibly impressing its name on us, and, we presume, others. Its edition de luxe catalogue of the Hendryx reels, which are specified to be of all kinds but of only one quality, the best, sets forth, in many pages, examples of their highly finished products, which would delight the heart of any angler. This firm manufactures also very large lines of bird cages, also squirrel cages.

BASS FISHING

By Samson Agonistes

"Of all fool things," said Sammy Kelsey, "command me to a porcupine. That fellow there," pointing to a dark object half way up the rocks, "has been lying beside that log all day, and hasn't moved a foot since we came by here early this morning. One time I was—"

But Sammy's stories are apt to be long, especially after a few nips of Seagram.

"Can a fish climb a tree, Sammy?" I said, just to turn the current of his thoughts.

"He can try," said Sammy. "Over there on the East Side, by the Onion Bed—"

Here was another story coming. We had been all over the west shore of Charleston Lake on a lovely, golden October day, starting out from Cedar Park in a dense fog, which gradually lifted as the morning wore on. How Sammy knew his way through all those islands was a mystery. But he did; past old Israel Slack's and the Cairn, and up to the Crack in the Rock, where we picked up a salmon or two. Down Donaldson's Bay, with varying fortunes—here and there a lusty black bass and here and there a salmon, with many a sneaking pike, which was no welcome visitor. We had drawn our boat on shore at the carry, and while Sammy was making the fire I strolled over and had a look at the Furness waters. A small salmon was fried and a chicken broiled, for Sammy is a prince of cooks; we had thrown the bones into the river, and topped off the feast with a bottle of Bowie's Bass, put water on the fire, smoked a digestive pipe, and were on our way homeward. The point coming out of Donaldson's Bay had been rounded, Sammy had pointed out the house where little Caroline Larose lived, and the Blue Mountain, in the distance, over which she had wandered for three days with her baby sister, and we were drifting leisurely northward, close beside the towering rocks. Sammy was growing reminiscent. I had heard his stories before, and had asked the question apropos of nothing.

Just then a tug at the end of the hundred feet or so of line dragging behind, and a second or two after, a big commotion at the edge of the water, as if some one had thrown in a boulder.

"That's your fish," said Sammy, "and

he was trying to climb up to catch that porcupine. Anyway, they always pull for the shore, like the sallow in the song, when they get hooked."

Another jump, about ten feet from shore, then another, and a fight for ten minutes, as the net result of which a big Oswego bass, six pounds if an ounce, lay in the bottom of the boat.

Off again, and soon another strong tug. No bass this time, and no jumping, but another kind of a critter that went down 50 or 60 feet, and seemed determined to stay, for no persuasion or pressure could budge him till he got ready to move.

"Big fellow that, Sammy!"

"Mebbe; a salmon, anyway."

By and by he began to fight again, and finally was landed. Not so big after all—six or seven pounds—but a beautiful fish.

Just then Lev. Southworth came along, by himself, as he always was, and cursing his luck. "Trolled all day and not a salmon; could have filled a boat with bass."

"There's another tree-climber," said Sammy, as there was a big splash in the shallow water. Another splash further out, then another, just beside our boat. It was Lev's fish this time, and we could have netted it as it passed us.

"Another d—d bass," said Lev, "a mate for yours. I am going home," and he pulled off for the hotel, where we found him after awhile and swapped fish and deer stories around the big stove. Sammy finished his short yarns, and sang his favorite ditty:

Back and side go bare, go bare,
Both feet and hands go cold;
But belly, God send thee ale enough,
Let it be new or old.

If you don't believe this yarn, you can see the two bass, mounted by Currie and Crozier, on the wall, in my office.

A Monster Bass.

Fish Commissioner Cohen, of Chicago, recently discovered a black bass of extraordinary size in a shipment to one of the local commission companies from Portsmouth, Va. The fish, it is said, weighed nine and one-half pounds, and when first taken out of the water must have weighed ten pounds or more. The dimensions are 25 1-2 inches from mouth to tip of tail, 19 inches in girth, 6 1-2 inches in diameter, 5 1-2 inches high when resting on its belly. The open mouth measures 6 inches between the lips. The gлян "bronze-backer" is now in the hands of a taxidermist.

and when mounted will be sent to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

A bill will soon be brought before Congress providing for a commission to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the privilege of including their old reservation in the proposed Northern Minnesota National Park. The territory lies at the head-waters of the Mississippi River and comprises 611,529 acres of land and 218,470 acres of water—the Cass Lake, Chippewa, Leech Lake and Lake Winnebago reservations.

From the city whose location is liable to confuse the foreigner, Kansas City, which is not in Kansas but in Missouri, comes the complete catalogues of the J. F. Schmelzer & Sons' Arms Co., replete with lists of guns and ammunition, athletic and sporting goods and fishing tackle for sale. This firm has been long in the business, and issues many catalogues. Those received are numbers 699B and 774.

Raw Fur Sales, London, Eng.

Private cables contain the following information regarding the course of the market up to date, compared with last March:

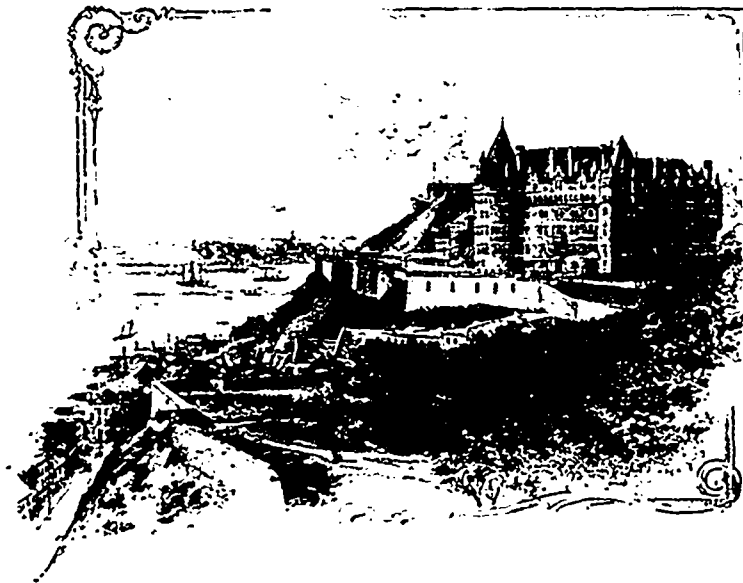
Alaska otter, 20 per cent. higher; southwestern otter, same as last March; Labrador otter, 20 per cent. lower; fox, 75 per cent. higher; silver fox, 100 per cent. higher; cross fox, 50 per cent. higher; blue fox, 20 per cent. higher; white fox, 40 per cent. higher; wolverine, 15 per cent. higher; badger, same as last March; wild cat, 125 per cent. higher; house cat, no change; mink and marten, no change; lynx, 100 per cent. higher; dark beaver, same as last June; American beaver, 20 per cent. higher than last June; wombat and wallaby, 20 per cent. higher than last October.

Later cables report black bear same as last March; northern and western raccoon, same as last March; southwestern raccoon, 10 per cent. higher; lynx, 100 per cent. up; marten and Halifax and eastern mink, unchanged; northern mink, 15 per cent. up; western and south-western mink, 25 per cent. up; Russian sable, unchanged; ermine, 50 per cent. up; skunk, 20 per cent. up; civit cat, 10 per cent. up.

It must be remembered that in many cases the advances mentioned have been fully anticipated by the June and October sales, upon which local prices are already based, so that it does not mean that prices now being paid will be greatly altered.—Trade Review.

The Chateau Frontenac, a magnificent new fire-proof hotel, erected by a number of capitalists of Montreal, stands at the eastern end of a splendid esplanade known as the Dufferin Terrace, just below the King's Bastion of the Citadel, commanding delightful views of the St. Lawrence as far as the eye can reach—down past the Ile d'Orleans, across to Lévis and beyond, up stream to Sillery, and, to the left, the country along the beautiful valley of the St. Charles River. The grandeur of the scenery is indescribable; it is matchless in diversity and charming in effect. No grander site for such a structure could be found on the continent and it would not be easy to combine the advantages it possesses in any place the world over. This elegant hotel, on which nearly \$1,000,000 has been judiciously expended, and which has been enlarged to meet the increased demands of travel, is erected on an historic spot of more than ordinary interest—the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, so famous in Canadian history and once the vice-regal residence of the Governors of Canada, both before and after the conquest.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC QUEBEC.



The rates are from \$3.50 upwards per day, with special arrangements for large parties or those making a prolonged stay. For further particulars address Manager, Chateau Frontenac: Quebec.



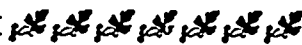
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Game abounds in the Forests and on the Beaches.

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Hunting Territories Can be leased by applying to

THE COMMISSIONER OF
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