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

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GAME  
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OF  
CANADA.

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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1901.

Single Copies Ten Cents.

## PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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

The North American Fish and Game Protective Association met at Montreal, Jan. 30 and 31, and adopted a constitution and by-laws and considered the report of the committee on harmonizing the laws, inadvertently omitted from our last issue, in addition to other business. A report of the meeting is to be found on another page.

A digest of the laws regulating the transportation and sale of game, issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey, as Bulletin 14, is an interesting feature of the working out of the Lacey Act. This publication contains nearly 100 pages of extracts from the various state laws, besides nine maps and diagrams which show states which prohibit the export of game, the open seasons for various kinds of game, where market hunting and sale is not allowed and those states which prohibit non-residents hunting without a license.

Twenty-five of the United States prohibit the sale of game, partially or wholly, and there appears to be a strong tendency to make such prohibition universal, all of which assists in preserving the game of Canada, by preventing the successful disposal of game birds and animals illegally exported from the Dominion under various aliases.

As an illustration of the trend of restriction with relation to game, twenty-one of the United States limit the amount of game which may be killed in a day or season; twenty-eight states prohibit trade in certain game, fifteen states require non-residents to procure licenses costing from \$5.00 to \$40.00 each, if they desire to hunt; and six states require license fees of 25c. to \$1.00 from residents.

The Ontario Government has set aside 1,400,000 acres of forest as a reserve, the final arrangements regarding the withdrawal of the Lakes Temagaming and Lady Evelyn region having been completed. These lakes are probably the most beautiful in Canada and with their finely wooded surroundings will form a beautiful Provincial Park.

In their 1899 report the Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners speak as follows respecting insectivorous birds:

"We regret that year after year we have in the strongest terms warned your government that in extravagantly granting as many as fifty or sixty licenses to men to destroy all the most beautiful and useful birds, they wanting to make large collections of skins, is simply sanctioning officially one of the most detrimental acts possible for the agriculturist. In saying this your commissioners merely assert what is admitted by everyone interested except perhaps the professional bird skinner and egg collector. These men would, and do no doubt, kill thousands of birds and destroy thousands of eggs of the farmer's best friend. We trust that the members of the Legislature representing rural constituencies will demand that something be done to stop this wholesale slaughter of one of the most useful forms of living creatures. It is their duty to do so."

Why not cease granting any licenses to kill insectivorous birds? Why should the fifty men be benefitted at the expense of hundreds whose farms and orchards suffer from the depredations of insect pests, which these slaughtered birds would have dealt with? We need a good number of Audubon societies in Canada, who will do for us the excellent work accomplished by those organizations in the United States in protecting insectivorous birds. It is time that the traffic in their skins should cease.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN.

I have read a lot in your paper lately about the woes of the Ontario people about moose season, and if half that has been told is true, and sportsmen reserve their "yarns" for hunting stories but talk truth about laws, it seems to me some commissioners will feel uncomfortable, but you Ontario fellows must not think you have the only pebble on the beach, there are others. Here in Quebec we pride ourselves on making laws, good ones—we have laws to burn and open seasons long enough for any reasonable man, but we get in our fine work on game wardens. There are one or two honorable exceptions, but the remainder can be figured up in this way: nearly 200 wardens multiplied by \$25.00 and \$50.00 a year equals about \$6,000.00 a year pitched away for no result, and the honorable exceptions find some of the M. P. P's stacked up against them. Jean Baptiste Trudeau gets caught and run in and fined, and Mr. M. P. P. goes to see or writes the Honorable Commissioner on his behalf and J. B. T. chalks on the ice a suspended sentence against him, or some other scheme which does not hurt him and the voter is—

We can't blame any of the parties too much, because the system is all wrong and has been a legacy from one government to the other, and is now an heirloom, but we want the present Honorable Commissioner and Premier to knock out the \$25.00 man—he is N.G. Give us some good, well paid wardens, and take the game and fish out of politics. The present government is strong enough to walk alone.

JASON EDWARDS.

MR. N. E. CROMIER,

Provincial Game Warden, Aylmer East, Que.

My Dear Sir,—I drop you a line from home to thank you most heartily for all your kindness to me in regard to my late moose hunt in the Province of Quebec.

Coming to you an entire stranger, you literally took me in and fed and clothed me with all the requisites necessary to bring my trip to a most successful conclusion.

As you may have already learned from some other source, I shot an unusually large moose. The horns have been measured by many interested sportsmen, not all agreeing by any means.

The smallest measurement made was 61 inches, the largest 63 and a half inches. Our local taxidermist gives them 63 inches.

Certainly they have both the widest and deepest spread of horns hereabouts. I had a mighty pleasant sojourn in your country, and if that nice "leetle Canadien" continues to prove as faithful as it has been in the past it may place me on its lists as a most devoted and constant lover. I reach out my hand to you in the spirit as from one sportsman to another, who considers himself most deeply indebted to you for administering to one of the most enjoyable hunting trips of a life time.

Sincerely yours,

Worcester, Mass.

J. C. BATES DANA.

One peculiar method of fighting the fire is recorded by the Scientific American. The fire had surrounded and was threatening a wine manufactory, and in the middle of the fight

which then was being waged against it, the water supply suddenly gave out. The owner promptly gave the order to attach the hose to the great vats of wine, and in a few moments it was being thrown on the flames. The effect was remarkable. Wherever it struck the flames were smothered at once, peculiar clouds of smoke arising, showing that the chemical combination was a success. Four thousand gallons of wine, valued at \$8,000, were thus used, but



A Bear Hunter's Camp on the Mattawin.

the property saved was of far greater value. The Forester gives an account of a fire in the Sierra Madres just above Pasadena and within the boundaries of the San Gabriel Reserve, which started on the 22nd of July. The fire started quite near a pumping engine and was probably originated by a spark from it. This fire burnt for two weeks and swept away an immense area of forest, and in most places the soil was swept clean of every vestige of vegetation. This too was on the mountains and the watersheds, and the far-reaching consequences may therefore be understood, particularly in a state like California which depends so much on irrigation for its fertility. Fortunately no lives were lost, but many had narrow escapes. The fire was only checked by the most strenuous efforts of as many as three hundred men, and then only when it had reached a place where it had to burn down hill and could more easily be fought. The cost to the government of fighting it will be about ten thousand dollars.

## A TRIP TO GLEN RDON.

By J. S.

We started Thursday morning for Point-au-Chene at 8.30. It proved to be a trip of disappointments. Our first was in the failure of Mr. Mount to send his partridge dog as promised. On arrival at Point-au-Chene we found that the carter's waggon was broken, and we were compelled to wait three hours until it was repaired. When we arrived at Lake Commandant we had another wait of an hour for the boatman, and did not get started until five o'clock, and reached the portage at the head of the lake at seven o'clock. It was rapidly getting dark, and we had to cross the portage of a mile to Cross Lake. The boatman left us here as our friends were to meet us at the other end of the walk with a boat to take us to camp. We left our provisions at the landing and struggled along over the mountain with our grips and guns, thinking that our troubles were nearly over. But we found that they had only commenced, as there was no sign of a boat waiting for us. We fired several shots, and shouted until we were hoarse, but received no response. After a while it dawned on us that we were in a bad hole, and would have to spend the night on the trail. Fortunately we had our blankets with us, and after building a fire to keep up our spirits, for we had nothing else, we hung our hammock, and prepared to go supperless to bed, as the grub was at the other end of the portage. We got through the night without much sleep, and at the first break of day made a break for the provisions, and brought them across, after reducing the weight somewhat. As there was no sign of our friends we started to build a raft. We had collected several logs when we were rejoiced to receive an answering call from the boys in camp. As we knew they could not reach us for some time, we laid down on the rock and were soon fast asleep. We slept for two hours, and on awakening found that there was no sign of the rescuing party. Matters were now looking serious, and we came to the conclusion that we were on the wrong lake, and we decided to circle the one that we were on in order to find another portage. This was no easy task as anyone who has visited the Laurentians can testify. But it seemed the only way out of our difficulty. We had to cut and force our way through the thick underbrush and swamps for about three miles, when I left Mac on the edge of the lake and started to climb over a high mountain. On reaching the top I was overjoyed on receiving an answer to my calls. I also heard the sound of a couple of horns, and was convinced that our friends were looking for us. As soon as I could get Mac, we again ascended the mountain, and on going down the other side a short distance we discovered the lake, and two canoes in the distance coming to our rescue. But we had reached the lake where the shore was nothing but a perfectly straight cliff of two hundred feet or more. It took us half an hour more before we found a place where we could descend. In a short time we were safe in camp, somewhat tired, but still in the ring. We had been a night and two days on the road.

Saturday morning all of the boys except three had to return to town. This left us a party of five, which was plenty for comfort. As I was very tired from the tramp of the day before, I remained quiet and did nothing but fish all day. We caught a number of fine red and gray trout. In the evening we made a call on Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and were persuaded to remain to a first-class dinner, the first real meal that I had eaten since leaving home.

Sunday morning we visited the camp on our lake and found everything in good shape. The lake was full of wild rice, and there were lots of ducks. Sunday night we slept at Clark's, as we were returning home in the morning by way of Montebello.

Monday morning we started for the front, an all day drive. The weather was fine, and we promised ourselves that we would have lots of sport with the partridge on the way down. We had bagged several, when, to our dismay, we saw that a storm was gathering. We only had time to put on our waterproof garments, when the storm broke. It proved to be a regular hurricane. We were in a narrow road in the forest, and could not retreat or advance. The trees were crashing down onto the road in every direction, and we thought our time had come. We had several narrow escapes, but after a half hour the wind went down, and it settled into a steady down-pour, which lasted until we were out of the woods. The rain settled our chance of sport on the way down. We finally arrived at Montebello, and after having trouble with the hotel-keeper for a windup of our troubles, we boarded our train and reached home at twelve o'clock, "sadder but wiser men." All the same we will go again when the first opportunity arrives.

## HINTS FROM A DOG.

By Fido, per C. A. B.

"He's only a little yeller, yeller dorg,  
The ugliest in all the land;  
But I'd rather have a wag from my little dorg's tail,  
Than the touch of a false friend's hand."

My young master often hums this snatch from a once popular song, and being merely a little "yeller dorg" myself, (though I would'nt change places with any blue-blood I have ever met), I think them simply beautiful. In fact they run in my head so continually that the other night, when I was shut out in the back yard, I tried to sing them to myself, but Abigail, the foolish young maid-servant, soon stopped that by shutting me up in the cellar, as a punishment for having, as she thought, barked at the old Tom cat that lives next door. I am sick of being misunderstood by menials.

Englishmen say "It's a poor 'ousehold that cawn't support a terrier," (at least that's what my friend the bull dog at the mews says, and he ought to know, for he was brought up in the family of the head coachman of a British duke), and I think there's a lot of sound sense in the remark. The expense of keeping a terrier, or for the matter of that any dog, is utterly insignificant compared with the pleasure to be derived from his society, to say nothing of the invaluable effect of his example upon the children, which would alone be worth more than the price of the license. Where there are youngsters a dog will, I believe, be found a never-ending source of amusement for the little folk; in fact children that live in the country and own a puppy and a pony should be as happy as the day is long, and need envy neither prince or potentate.

But as dogs cannot yet talk, although we try to very hard, boys and girls that are fortunate enough to be given one should learn something of our habits, and study our likes and dislikes, or they may be very cruel and inflict much suffering on their little four-footed friends while meaning to be kind and considerate. Of course I am not writing in the hope of reforming those little barbarians that tie tin cans to our tails, or stick pins in our noses, (such things have been done), because

children that would intentionally inflict suffering are not worthy to own even a guinea-pig, much less such a loving, faithful animal as a dog, but I think a few words of advice from an experienced dog may help many a young owner to make life pleasanter for Rags or Romp, or whatever he calls his canine playmate.

There are many varieties of dog, some rarely seen outside a kennel club bench show, and others, and they are vastly in the majority, never seen in one, but it is a great mistake to suppose only dogs with a pedigree, and of a recognized breed, have any monopoly of intelligence, affection or devotion. Not a bit of it. Look at my own case; I am a very small creature, bearing a faint resemblance to a black and tan terrier, only that I have a long beautiful coat (though I say it, who shouldn't), which I ought not to have, and I don't believe the president of the American Kennel Club, whoever he may be, would give fifty cents in lawful money for me, and yet I can walk on my hind legs, waltz, say my prayers, and in fact am most highly educated—for a dog. Why, would you believe it, when I was but a pup, barely six months old, I frightened away a burglar one night, and ever since they call me McKinley, because I'm a famous protectionist. I must confess I was horribly scared when I saw that terrible man crawl in through the sitting room window, and merely barked because I was so desperately frightened, but my people don't know that, so I get credit for being tremendously brave, and wear a handsome collar with my name on it in raised letters as a reward for my service on that eventful night.

Of course a pedigree is a good thing to have, and neither boy or dog is any the worse for it, but there are some things that are better even than a pedigree, for instance, truth, loyalty and obedience to one's parents, or owners, as the case may be and I can assure you many a little so-called cur shines in all these virtues. I once heard my master tell a good story at the dinner table about pedigrees and such, that will, I think, bear repeating. It seems that "honest" John Davidson, a very famous judge of sporting dogs, such as setters and pointers, was once judging at the Boston bench show, and a lady had entered a very inferior animal, according to dog show standards, in one of the classes he had to make the awards in. As it stood no chance of a ribbon he ordered it out of the ring at once, the space being crowded. "Why, sir! my dog's got a pedigree," cried the lady. "Well, madam," retorted Davidson, "another time joust bring th' pedigree, and leave th' lawg at home," which proves that even at a show a pedigree is not everything.

During the first six weeks of our lives we are very delicate, and should be left alone, as our mothers can look after us better than anyone else. When we get older we are generally quite ready for a romp, and our parents are then proud if people that they know are to be trusted take notice of us, but too much handling and mauling at an early age spoils our shapes and our tempers. I have often been pained at the way some children take up a puppy; they grasp it with both hands under the ribs and give a yank, so that the poor little creature looks as though it would burst. Now the right way is to lift it by the loose skin of the back of the neck, taking a good big handful; it looks cruel but it does not hurt us at all if we are not held in that position too long.

Up to three months of age our brains are too undeveloped to learn much, but about that time our education may begin. There is no excuse for a dog having unpleasant habits. Kind-

ness, firmness and a wise system of rewards and punishments will always effect a cure. I consider that dogs that won't eat this and won't eat that are very much to be pitied, as they have fallen into the hands of people that don't understand us. Professional kennelmen are never troubled by a dog's fastidiousness. They offer the animal his food, and if he refuses to eat it within a reasonable time they take it away, nor do they let him see it again for twelve hours or so. Should he be so foolish as to decline it a second time, they repeat the performance. The dog is then usually cured.

Until we are six months old we should have three light meals every day; and for the succeeding half year we ought to be fed twice a day, but when fully grown once every twenty-four hours is enough. Good plain food is all that we need; sweetmeats and cookies make us fat and short-winded, and cut short our lives. Caramels and peanut candy have, I am sure, sent thousands of pampered pets to an untimely grave. Oatmeal pudding, a little milk, a very little well-cooked meat, plenty of vegetables, such as the outer leaves of cabbage boiled with the oatmeal, Spratt's dog biscuits *fed dry*, and every day or two a big bone to gnaw, so large that the pup could not swallow it, would make a bill of fare any small dog should thrive upon. Of course a big St. Bernard or mastiff may want other things, such for instance as a sheep's head or paunch boiled, twice a week, but a terrier or spaniel requires very little food to keep in rude health. House dogs are almost invariably over fed.

Some folk seem to think any place is good enough for a dog to sleep in, consequently animals that are allowed to live in the sitting room by day are exiled to a damp, musty cellar or outbuilding by night. No wonder they bark and raise Cain generally; I would do the same if my master knew no better than to treat me that way. I always sleep in a nice cool place in summer, and a fairly warm place in winter, and I have a bed of pine shavings during the former season, and clean wheat straw during the latter, and that's even better than the proverbial lying in clover.

Many of my dearest friends have died of distemper, including some of my brothers and sisters. Veterinary surgeons now say, so I am told, that it is akin to typhoid fever in human beings; at any rate it kills thousands of dogs every year and is very much to be dreaded. My master called in a doctor when I took it, and they kept me warm, gave me very nourishing broth to drink, but no solid food, and when first my nose and eyes began to run a dose of syrup of buck-thorn, and I believe they saved my life. After two years of age we are generally safe.

I have written a much longer letter to my young friends than I intended, and yet I have not said half that I want to, but the rest must wait until some other occasion. Of course being only a dog I have had to get my master to do the actual writing, but nevertheless, as I have talked to him for hours in my own way, and he thoroughly understands what I wish to say, this letter may be considered as my own.

One word more and I am done. Don't trust those Pomeranians; I have had fights with them and I know they are not to be trusted with children, as their tempers are snappish and their teeth long and sharp, as sundry scars on my little body could prove, but terriers, spaniels, St. Bernards and Newfoundlands, as well as many little "yeller dogs" of the common or one-dollar variety, are thoroughly to be trusted. Even my English friend the bulldog down at the meadows, notwithstanding his terrible appearance, wouldn't hurt a hair of a child's head to save his own life.

## JOHNNIE'S FIRST MOOSE.

De cloud is hide de moon, but dere's plaintee light above  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Move de paddle leetle quicker, an' de ole canoe we'll shove  
   T'roo de water nice an' quiet  
   For de place we're goin' try it  
   Is beyon' de silver birch dere  
   You can see it lak a church dere  
 W'en we're passin' on de corner w'ere de lily flower grow.  
 Wasn't dat corree' w'at I'm tolin' you jus' now?  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Never min', I'll watch behin'—me—an' you can watch de bow  
   An' you'll see a leetle clearer  
   W'en canoe is comin' nearer  
   Dere she is—now easy, easy  
   For de win' is gettin' breezy,  
 An' we don't want no'ing smell us, till de horn begin to blow.  
 I remember long ago w'en ma fader tak' me out,  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Jus' de way I'm takin' you, sir—hello? was dat a shout?  
   Seems to me I t'ink I'm hearin'  
   Somet'ing stirrin' on de clearin'  
   W'ere it stan' de lumber shaintee  
   If it's true, den you'll have plaintee  
 Work to do in half a minute, if de moose don't start to go!  
 An' now we're on de shore, let us hide de ole canoe,  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 An' lie among de rushes, dat's bes' t'ing we can do  
   For de ole boy may be closer  
   Dan anybody know, sir,  
   An' look out you don't be shakin'  
   Or de bad shot you'll be makin'  
 But I'm feelin' sam' way too, me, w'en I was young also.  
 You ready for de call? Here goes for number wan,  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Did you hear how nice I do it, an' how it travel on  
   Till it reach across de reever?  
   Dat'll geev' some moose de fever!  
   Wait now, Johnnie, don't you worry  
   No use bein' on de hurry  
 But lissen for de answer; it'll come before you know.  
 For w'y you jump lak dat? Wat's matter wit' your ear?  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Tak' your finger off de trigger; dat was only bird you hear  
   Can't you tell de pine tree crickin'  
   Or de boule frog w'en he's spikin'?  
   Don't you know de grey owl singin'  
   From de beeg moose w'en he's ringin'  
 Out hees challenge on de message your ole gran'fader blow?  
 You're lucky boy to-night, wit' hunter man lak me!  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 Can tole you all about it! H-s-s-h! dat's somet'ing now, I see,  
   Dere he's comin' t'roo de bushes  
   So get down among de rushes  
   Hear heem walk! I t'ink by tonder  
   He mus' go near fourteen honder!  
 Dat's de feller I been watchin' all de evening, I dunno.  
 I'll geev' anoder call! jus' a leetle wan or two  
 Steady, Johnnie, steady—kip your head down low,  
 W'en he see dere's no wan waitin', I wonner w'at he'll do!

But look out for here he's comin'  
 Sa-pris-ti! ma heart is drummin'!  
 You can never get heem nearer,  
 An' de moon is shinin' clearer,  
 W'at a fine shot you'll be havin'! Now, Johnnie, let her go!  
 Bang! Bang! You got heem, sure! an' he'll never run away  
 Nor feed among de lily on de shore of Wessonneau!  
 So dat's your first moose, Johnnie! Wall! remember all I say  
   Doesn't matter w'at you're chasin'  
   Doesn't matter w'at you're facin'  
   Only watch de t'ing you're doin'  
   If you don't, Ba Gosh! you're ruin!  
 An' steady, Johnnie, steady, kip your head down low.  
 —William Henry Drummond, in Montreal Gazette.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## The White Flag.

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

In an article under the heading "The 1900 Deer Hunt," by J. S., in your January issue, the statement is made that when a deer raises its white flag after being shot at it always indicates a perfect miss. This, although generally the case, is not invariably so.

I recollect once standing by a runway as the dog, a common collie, was driving a deer. It was just after a November snow storm, and every tree and bush had a heavy coating of white. It was prior to the era of the breach loader. My weapon was a single barrel, percussion cap, fowling piece. The deer, a fine doe, came bounding gracefully forward, passing within some twenty paces of where I stood. I gave a shout, and, as is invariably the case unless very hard pressed by the dogs, when a deer hears a shout and cannot see its apparent source, it stopped short. I raised my piece, aimed behind the shoulder and pulled the trigger. The gun snapped. I hastily pulled back the dog-head again (there was not time to fit another cap) took hasty aim, pulled the trigger, and the old thing went off. I never saw a flag more deliberately and gracefully raised, or a deer start off with more graceful and easy lope—and I saw her make several before she was out of sight—than that doe did. I said nothing but thought words which you would not care to put in type, to say nothing of the blessings bestowed upon that old gun. I proceeded to load up again before moving, and while doing so the dog passed, and, greatly to my surprise, immediately stopped giving tongue. As soon as I had loaded up I started along the track. The second or third bound my doe had made carried her between two clumps of hazel. I found each of them splashed with blood, as if it had been squirted on with a sprinkler, indicating that the lungs were perforated, and that the bullet (eighteen to the lb.) had passed completely through the body. I took back every unkind thought that had passed through my mind about the old gun.

I found my doe lying stone dead in less than one hundred yards, and when she was being drawn it was discovered that the lead had passed through the lungs, and had also completely parted the jugular vein.

I have never killed many deer, nor done much hunting, and this is the only instance of the kind that has come under my personal notice, but I have been told several similar cases by old hunters.

JAMES DICKSON.

Fenelon Falls, 19th January, 1901.

## NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of this association was held at Montreal, January 30th to 31st, 1901, with the following in attendance:—

N. O. Tiffany, Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. David Millar, Lockport, N. Y., C. H. Wilson, Glens Falls, N. Y., J. Warren Pond, Chief Game Warden, Albany, N. Y., Gen. F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vermont, Chas. F. Burhans, Warrensburg, N. Y., Dr. J. D. Deacon, Pembroke, Ont., E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ont., J. McCombie, Temiskaming, Que., Edward Tinsley, Chief Game Warden, Toronto, Ont., W. J. Cleghorn, Secretary of the Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Montreal, Que., Dr. Brainerd, Treasurer of the Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, Montreal, Que., F. K. Sweet, Lockport, N. Y., L. Z. Joncas, Supt. of Fish and Game, Quebec, Que., J. W. Titcomb, Fish and Game Commissioner, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Chas. E. Oak, Fish and Game Commissioner, Augusta, Maine, Dr. John T. Finnie, Montreal, Que., D. G. Smith, Chatham, N. B., I. B. Knight, Chief Game Warden, St. John, N. B., N. E. Cormier, Chief Game Warden, Aylmer East, Que., C. Rankin, Mattawa, Ont., F. S. Hodges, Boston, Mass., A. Irving, Gouverneur, N. Y., C. H. Anthony, Gouverneur, N. Y., E. F. Bradley, Vermont, N. P. Leach, Swanton, N. Y., E. A. Davis, Fish and Game Commissioner, Bethel, Vt., C. E. E. Usher, G. P. A., C. P. R., Montreal, Que., L. O. Armstrong, Montreal, Que., R. E. Plumb, Detroit, Mich., Philip H. Roy, Montreal, Que., G. A. Farmer, Montreal, Que., S. T. Bastedo, Deputy Fish Commissioner, Toronto, Ont., H. R. Charlton, Adv. Agt., G. T. R., Montreal, Que., Hon. Nat. Wentworth, New Hampshire, Hon. F. B. Litchford, Commissioner Fish and Game, Toronto, Ont., Henry Russell, Detroit, Mich., Hon. Mr. Shurtliff, Lancaster, N. H., E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec, Gen. Wm. H. Henry, United States Consul, Quebec, Dr. Wm. H. Drummond, Montreal, Que., Hon. S. H. Parent, Premier of the Province and President, Quebec, Que., E. N. Cusson, Montreal, Que., Joseph Brunet, Notre Dame des Neiges, L. V. Laporte, Montreal, Que., Dr. T. A. Brisson, Montreal, Que., Achille Bergoin, M.P.P., Montreal, Que., John E. Bentley, Central Vermont, Rd., St. Albans, Vt., Andrew C. Cornwall, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., W. H. Thompson, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., R. P. Grant, Clayton, N. Y., Chas. Bramble, Montreal, Que., Joseph Riendeau, Fishery Inspector, Montreal, Que., L. E. Carufel, Colonization Dept., Montreal, Que., H. G. Kearney, Papineauville, Que., Isaac H. Barnes, Montreal, Que., C. E. Britton, Gananoque, Ont., Jas. Rochefort, Valleyfield, Que., René Dupont, Quebec, Que., A. H. Harris, Quebec Southern and Rutland Railways, Montreal, Que., J. W. McGeary, Burlington, Vt., Martin F. Allen, Vermont.

Two States and one province have joined since the first meeting and the association now consists of the following, viz., Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, New York, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec and Vermont.

The principal business was the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the consideration of the report of the committee on harmonizing the laws as amended and adopted, both of which are printed on another page.

It is a high testimony to the wisdom and thoroughness of the committees on constitution and by-laws, and on harmoniz-

ing the laws, that their reports were adopted with only two or three small changes—the latter committee, especially, had a very difficult task to perform.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, John W. Titcomb, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Vice-Presidents, Maine, H. O. Stanley; Mass., John Fottler, jr.; Michigan, R. E. Plumb; New Brunswick, Hon. A. T. Dunn; New York, C. H. Wilson; Nova Scotia, J. W. Longley; Ontario, Hon. F. R. Litchford; Quebec, Dr. T. C. Brainerd; Vermont, Gen. F. C. Butterfield. Executive Committee: Hon. I. T. Carleton, Maine; F. S. Hodges, Boston, Massachusetts; Henry Russell, Detroit, Michigan; D. G. Smith, Chatham, New Brunswick; Hon. W. Shortliff, New Hampshire; David Miller, Lockport, New York; S. T. Bastedo, Toronto, Ontario; C. E. E. Usher, Montreal, Quebec; E. A. Davis, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Membership Committee: E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec; Dr. W. H. Drummond, Montreal; Gen. W. H. Henry, Quebec. Auditing Committee: L. O. Armstrong, Montreal; W. J. Cleghorn, Montreal.

President Parent having resigned was unanimously re-elected, but not being able to serve, owing to the heavy demands on his time since his assumption of the duties of Premier of Quebec, he was elected an honorary life member with the title of Honorary President.

The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, the results so far, show that the federation of the fish and game interests of the eastern border states and provinces which at present constitute the North American Fish & Game Protective Association has accomplished and will do excellent work in the directions set forth in the Constitution of this Association, and

Whereas, although we desire to further the objects of this Association by the accession of *all* of the western border states and provinces, we believe the long distances separating them and necessitating many miles of travel to attend meetings will prevent the practical operation of an association embracing *all* the border states and provinces from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and

Whereas, it is our belief that the objects for which this association was formed can be furthered by the formation, as soon as it can be arranged conveniently, of such other groups or federations of the fish and game interests of the border states or provinces, as may be suitable, with an extension of the same idea, at such later date as it may be feasible, to cover all North America with such federations, and

Whereas, it is desirable, if such federations be formed, that those which are contiguous should keep in touch to the extent at least of sending one or more delegates to each other's annual meetings, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Secretary of this Association be hereby instructed to send, as soon as printed, a copy of this preamble and resolution, together with a copy of the printed proceedings of this meeting and the Constitution and By-Laws to the chief game and fish authorities of Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Washington, and the Northwest Territories of Alberta, Assiniboia and Sas-



katchewan, as a respectful suggestion from this Association for their earnest consideration.

That this Association draw the attention of the Department of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada to the fact that large numbers of moose, and caribou, are being destroyed in the Yukon Territory, and recommends in the general interest of game that some protective measures be adopted and put in force in that region.

That this Association favors the amendment of the Act of Congress, passed May 25th, 1900, known as "The Lacey Act," in such form as to prohibit, under penalty of forfeiture of goods, and the imprisonment of the offender, the bringing into the United States of any fish or game, furs or fur-bearing animals that shall have been killed, or had in possession, in violation of the laws of the State or country in which the same shall be killed, or in which any such fish or game, or furs, or fur-bearing animals unlawfully be in possession, or which it should be unlawful to have in possession under or by the laws of the State in which any such fish or game, or furs or fur-bearing animals, shall be brought into the United States.

That the President of this Association be and is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Hon. Mr. Lacey, Member of Congress, with the request that he make such efforts as he can to carry the resolution into effect.

That it is the sense of this Association that the members from the provinces of Canada shall urge their several governments to enact laws similar in scope to the Lacey Act of Congress, together with the above proposed amendment.

That it is the sense of this Association that it should in no respect serve as an advertising medium for any sportsman's resort, sporting goods, railway or steamboat lines, or anything else in the way of merchandise or transportation.

Whereas, the general laws of adjoining states of the American Union (excepting New York) and the Provinces of Canada (excepting Quebec) prohibit the spring shooting of wild fowl, and in the opinion of this Association it is desirable that such shooting shall be prohibited by laws of all adjoining states, therefore, it is

Resolved, that this Association respectfully petition the legislatures of the State of New York, and the Province of Quebec, to enact laws that will prohibit the spring shooting of wild fowl in that state and province. Also

That Dr. Finnie's resolution, pages 8 and 9 of printed proceedings of last annual meeting be re-affirmed. The resolution reads as follows:

Moved by Dr. Finnie, seconded by Dr. Drummond:

Resolved, that this meeting believes that the best results in enforcing game laws cannot be gained unless their enforcement is altogether divorced from politics;

Resolved, that we believe a persecution for infraction of game or fish laws should be pushed to a conclusion as soon as possible in every case;

Resolved, that we strongly object to the pernicious practice of remission of payment by Provincial or State Governments, or their officers of fines imposed on offenders, or of suspended sentences, or any other device of which the intent is to defeat the ends of justice, for any reason, political or otherwise.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Vermont, the place to be named by the president.

On the evening of January 20th, President Titcomb gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on fish culture, which was well illustrated by aid of the stereopticon. The lecture

was highly appreciated by the many members who attended. Mr. Chas. A. Bramble concluded the evening's entertainment by reading an excellent paper on moose, which we reproduce elsewhere.

The following is the report of the Committee of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association, appointed on 2nd February, 1900, on the "Possibilities of Harmonizing the Fish and Game Laws of the Provinces and States" together with the two amendments put and carried at this meeting:

*To the President and Members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association:*

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on the "possibilities of harmonizing the Fish and Game Laws of the Provinces and States," appointed on the 2nd of February, 1900, has the honor to report:

That it was convened to meet in the city of Montreal on the 13th December, 1900, where it remained in session during the greater part of two days; the members of the Committee present having been Messrs. C. H. Wilson and J. H. Seymour, of New York, Hon. Mr. Dunn and Dr. G. Smith, of New Brunswick, General F. G. Butterfield, of Vermont, Dr. G. A. MacCallum, of Ontario, and L. Z. Jocas and N. E. Cormier, of Quebec, besides the following members of the Association, who being in attendance, were duly invited by resolution to assist the Committee: namely, Lieut.-Governor Fiske, Vermont, and Messrs. John W. Titcomb, Vermont, Chas. F. Burhans, New York, C. E. E. Ussher, Chas. A. Bramble, Dr. Drummond and P. Finnie, of Montreal, and E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec.

That the Hon. Mr. Dunn, New Brunswick, was called to the chair and E. T. D. Chambers acted as secretary.

That in accordance with a mode of procedure adopted by your Committee at the commencement of its first sitting, the gist of all legislation recommended was submitted for discussion and vote by written resolutions, and that with the slight exceptions noted in detail in another part of this report, the findings of the Committee were unanimous upon all the proposals submitted to it.

That in accordance with such conclusions, your Committee has the honor to recommend the desirability of certain changes in and additions to the existing Fish and Game Laws of the border States and Provinces, both with a view of harmonizing the same and also to give practical effect to the belief of the members of your Committee, expressed and fully recorded in a unanimous resolution of the General Meeting, Feb. 2nd and 3rd, 1900, "that the fish and game of each Province and State is a valuable asset which in each case should be administered so as to produce the greatest possible revenue to the States and Provinces, and that it is a necessary feature of such administration that the visits of non-resident sportsmen, which result in disbursing large sums of money among the people, much of it in the wilder and poorer sections, where it is of the greatest value to the inhabitants, should be encouraged in every way, and suitable open seasons arranged for that purpose."

Wherefore your Committee respectfully recommends:—

That the open season for moose, caribou and red deer in all the border States and Provinces should generally be from September 15th to November 30th, inclusive, but that for certain sections of a Province or State, where moose are decreasing, it may be desirable to make partial or entirely close seasons;—that it is recognized that in northern districts a longer season for caribou is desirable, though great care should be ob-

served in extending it beyond that for moose;—and that in districts where red deer are few in number, it is desirable that the open season be further restricted.

Where, however, in the opinion of State or Provincial officials having charge of the preservation of moose, caribou or deer, a still shorter season is desirable, the Association approves of such restrictions but within the limits.

That the numbers of moose, caribou and deer killed by one hunter during a single season be limited to one bull moose, one caribou and two deer, and that hunters do all in their power to protect calves and females of such game, and that the pursuing of moose, caribou and deer with dogs be prohibited.

That spring shooting or killing of game birds be abolished.

That the close season for beaver should be extended until 1905 in all the States and border Provinces.

That the open season be from September 15th to December 15th for all species of grouse with the exception of ptarmigan, for woodcock, snipe and duck of all kinds, including swans and geese, rail, plover, and other birds known as shore birds or waders.

That every State and Province should adopt laws limiting the number of game birds that may be killed by each hunter per day, and the number, weight and size of fish game which may be caught by each angler.

That a permanent protective law be urged against the destruction of insectivorous birds and other birds useful to agriculture.

That the exportation of speckled or brook trout be totally prohibited, save with the exception of fish caught by any tourist or summer visitor, the total weight of such fish not to exceed thirty pounds net, and limited to the lawful catch of two days' angling.

That in all the waters dividing the states and provinces, the open season for black bass shall be from from July 1st to January 1st.

That all net fishing be prohibited in Lake Champlain, in the spring of the year, in New York, Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

That in the publication of the game and fish laws of the different States and Provinces by the departments or officers in charge of the enforcement thereof, the open season, as well as the close season, should be stated.

That the pursuing, shooting at or killing any of the animals or birds specified in the foregoing recommendations, should be entirely prohibited at all other times than those specified in such recommendations.

That the tag and coupon system in use in Ontario and Michigan be adopted by all the provinces and states, and that market men, game dealers, buyers, sellers and tanners of deer, moose and caribou skins, and proprietors of hunting camps be duly licensed,—if such a system can be legally arranged.—By the chief game authorities of the States and Provinces, to whom they shall periodically report.

That the possession, sale and exportation of all game, birds and animals should be prohibited after the expiry of fifteen days after the close of the open season for the birds or animals, as the case may be, in each State or province in which taken or killed, each article to be accompanied by a coupon from a license authorizing the killing or capture of the same in such State or Province.

That a bounty sufficient to ensure the trapping of wolves should be offered in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick,

where these pests are sufficiently numerous to be a detriment to the game supply, and that the minimum amount of such bounty should be fifteen dollars.

Your committee would further report that Dr. McCallum, of Ontario, voted "nay, until further consideration," upon the resolution of the Committee to recommend the proposed changes in the laws relating to the close season for moose, caribou and deer, and that with these exceptions, all the recommendations embodied in this report received the approval of every member of the Committee attending its sittings.

Wherefore, also, your Committee has the honor to recommend that it be an instruction from the Association to its incoming officers, and a request to its membership to urge upon the governments of the various border States and Provinces the adoption of such legislation as will meet the suggested amendments to existing laws recommended in the present report.

### Constitution of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

#### ARTICLE I.

Section 1.—This organization shall be known as the North American Fish and Game Association.

Section 2.—Its objects shall be :

(a) The harmonizing of the laws of the different Provinces of Canada and the contiguous States of the American Union.

(b) The preservation, propagation and protection of Fish, Game and Bird life, and the maintenance and improvement of laws relating thereto, and mutual assistance in enforcing Game and Fish laws on the borders of the various States and Provinces.

(c) The preservation of forests.

(d) The promotion of Fish culture, the introduction of new species and varieties of Fish, Game and useful birds and the dissemination of information relating thereto.

#### ARTICLE II.

Section 1.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President for each State and Province represented in its membership, a Secretary-Treasurer, an Executive Committee of one member for each State and Province represented in the Association; in addition to the aforementioned officers, a Committee of three on Membership and an Auditing Committee.

Section 2.—The officers shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting and shall hold their respective offices for one year, or until others are chosen in their stead. The President may fill any vacancy occurring during the year. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of President, the Vice-President representing the State or Province in which the next annual meeting is to be held, shall succeed to the vacant office until next annual meeting.

Section 3.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and the Executive Committee, where it shall be his duty to enforce the by-laws and his privilege to give the casting vote in case of a tie. He shall have the power to call or request the Secretary-Treasurer to call a general Committee meeting whenever it may seem to him expedient in the interests of the Association so to do, and he may at any time appoint special local Committees.

Section 4.—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a record of the meetings of the Association and perform such other duties as ordinarily appertain to the office of Secretary-Treasurer. He shall receive and disburse all moneys of the Association, under the direction of the President, and shall present a detailed financial statement showing the receipts and expenditures of the Association during the year. He shall furnish guarantee bonds from some incorporated guarantee company to the satisfaction of the President. Expense of said bond to be defrayed by the Association.

Section 5.—The Auditing Committee shall audit the Secretary-Treasurer's accounts and certify in writing as to the correctness of the same, and to that end shall examine the vouchers and receipts.

Section 6.—The Executive Committee shall have all the power of a Board of Directors and shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for.

#### ARTICLE III.

Section 1.—Any person may become a member of this Association who has been vouched for by a member in good standing and has been approved by the Committee on Membership. He shall sign the Constitution and by-laws. Provided that persons who have been accepted as members are permitted to forward their names on slips of paper to the Secretary, requesting their signature to be placed on the book of membership. Proposition for membership shall not be acted upon until the admission fee has been paid to the Treasurer, or its payment has been vouched for by the member making said proposition.

Any Fish or Game Association in Canada may be represented in this Association by as many of their members as they duly accredit thereto, but the regular annual assessments must be paid for each such representative.

Section 2.—Any member of this Association who has been convicted of any wilful violation of any Fish or Game Law, shall be expelled, and be deprived from membership for at least five years, if five or more members at any regular meeting shall so vote. For any other offence any member may be expelled by a vote of three-fourths of the members present, provided the aforesaid member shall have been notified of such intended action at least four weeks before the vote of expulsion is dealt with.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.—Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum at meetings of this Association for the transaction of all business, except for the expulsion of a member or the amendment of the Constitution and by-laws, for which thirty members of the Association shall constitute a quorum.

Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum at its meetings.

#### ARTICLE V.

Section 1.—No alteration or amendment of the constitution shall be made unless thirty days' notice in writing shall have been given to each member, stating fully and clearly the changes proposed to be presented at the next annual meeting of the Association.

#### BY-LAWS.

1. The admission fee shall be five dollars, the payment of which will exempt the member from assessment for the current fiscal year, and any person proposed within three months before the annual meeting in each year shall be exempt from the assessment of the succeeding fiscal year. Three dollars shall be the annual assessment.

2. The payment of fifty dollars shall constitute a life membership, and shall exempt from all future assessment.

3. Persons distinguished for their scientific knowledge in matters of interest to this Association, or who have contributed greatly to further its objects, may be elected honorary members at any meeting on recommendation by the Executive Committee, but no name shall be presented for honorary membership until it has been voted upon at a regularly called meeting of the said Executive Committee and

received a majority of votes recommending the same, and any one admitted under this article shall be exempt from the payment of the admission fee and all assessments, but shall have no vote in the proceedings of the Association, unless said honorary member shall have been previously a member of the Association, in which case he shall have all the rights and privileges of other members.

4. The fiscal year shall commence on the first of January in each year, and all annual assessments shall be due and payable at or before the annual meeting.

5. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association as soon as practicable after January 1st of each year, and such



*President North American Fish and Game Protective Association*

other meetings as the Association or Executive Committee may direct. Annual meetings may be called by the President, and special meetings may be called by the President or Executive Committee, or on the written application of six members stating the object of said meeting. Four weeks' notice shall be given of all meetings.

6. (a) Reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
- (b) Reading of communications.
- (c) Reading the report of the Secretary-Treasurer and of the Auditing Committee.
- (d) Reports of Committees.
- (e) Election of officers.
- (f) Unfinished and new business.

7. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held when directed by the President, or on the written request of five members of said Committee to the President. At least fourteen days' notice shall be given. The time and place of said meeting to be fixed by the President.

The following paper was read by C. A. Bramble before the members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association :

### THE MOOSE.

The animal we know as the moose is probably identical with the elk of Northern Europe. I have had opportunities of studying each, and have failed to notice any greater difference than is found among animals from the various provinces of the Dominion. For instance, antlers from Quebec and Northern Ontario are finer than those from Manitoba, although the animals themselves are no bigger. It is possible that the giant moose of Western Alaska may not be identical with the typical species, but this remains to be demonstrated, as increase or decrease in size of antlers seems to be a mere local characteristic, and one having little significance.

The animal is found in more or less abundance throughout a forest-belt 4000 miles in length and having on average breadth of 600 miles. In this enormous area—2,400,000 square miles—the conditions are in general suitable to the habits and necessities of the moose, and the population is so scanty that it amounts to but a fraction of a man to the square mile. In many parts of this gigantic territory there are actually now fewer hunters than was the case an hundred years ago, owing to the decrease of many Indian tribes, and the partial or complete civilization of the remainder.

Here in Montreal, with all the luxuries of civilization within reach, it must be difficult for many to realize how closely the wilderness hems us in to the northward. Within 100 miles of Montreal there are tracts of wilderness unruined and unmapped, where the bark of the tree shows never a spot or a hack, and where you might live your life out without ever being visited by a fellow man. Game in such places is as abundant as ever, and there is not the slightest danger of it becoming extinct through human agency. Sometimes game grows scarce even in the wilderness. Moose, caribou, beaver, lynx and rabbits are abundant or the reverse in cycles, and no doubt Nature steps in and does the necessary thinning whenever a ground threatens to be over-stocked. Moose increase very quickly, as they have few enemies, are fairly long lived and prolific. If left alone they, sooner or later, appear to suffer from an outbreak of disease, which practically exterminates them throughout the region in which they were most numerous.

Such an outbreak occurred in Norway in 1896, and was determined to be anthrax, a contagious disease to which cattle are also liable. In all probability our Canadian moose suffer at intervals from the same disease.

Notwithstanding that Canada has been occupied by two of the most enterprising exploring races of the world for more than 300 years, much yet remains to be done. Wilderness travel, though fascinating and delightful to those who have learned to cut down weight of equipment, is arduous, and especially so when the recognized canoe routes are departed from. Thus it is that immense areas yet remain to be examined, and in many of them game in all probability is most abundant. In this connection a short extract from the Ontario Bureau of Mines Report for 1900 will bear me out. It reads:

"During the present season ten exploration parties have been organized to make a careful examination and report on the northern regions of the Province. This territory extends from the Quebec boundary on the east to the Manitoba boundary on the west, a length of about 700 miles, and its area is about 90,000 square miles, or about 40 per cent. of the whole Province. It is one and a half times larger than the State of Wisconsin, but excepting along the line of its canoeable waters it is as little known as the Congo Free State in the heart of Africa."

Quebec is even less known than Ontario, in fact, with the exception of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, there is no Canadian province or territory which does not hold tracts of land awaiting exploration.

I have touched upon this matter because of the frequent reference to vanishing game in the newspapers. It is true that in the Great Republic to the south of us, game, except in the enlightened New England States, is decreasing very rapidly. If we had a population of 70 millions, no doubt our game would be in great danger too, but as it is, with one of less than six millions, Canada is a vast game preserve to-day.

Contrary to the general belief, moose are seldom phenomenally numerous in an area of heavy, upland, spruce or pine forest. I have in my mind's eye a country beloved of the moose and pre-eminently suited to its wants. It is the valley of a great northern river. The water is turbulent or sluggish by turn; sometimes dammed by glacial debris, and above such points of obstruction expanded into lakes and swamps, dead waters and bogans, choked with a rank growth of willow and alder, and knee deep in coarse marsh grass. Above the level of the highest spring flood a stretch of second growth forest extends back to the different hills, made up largely of young spruce, balsam, white maple, birch, poplar, rowan and moose-wood, affording most abundant feed for the animal. Among the shallow valleys of the low bordering hills are patches of hardwood, or mixed bush, and in the oozy back channels of the great river water-lilies grow thickly. There are many such valleys in the northland, and in some of them the sound of a white man's voice hardly ever breaks the stillness. When you run across the big, black bull, feeding greedily upon the floating lily leaves, he is in no hurry to go. He gazes upon the advancing canoe full of curiosity, but not of fear, unless some treacherous flaw has carried your scent to him, in which case he will not tarry upon the order of his going, and those long shanks of his will be used to some purpose.

In such a valley as this moose will be found throughout the year, changing their quarters with the seasons, but never roaming very far. At the risk of respinning old yarn, I will just touch upon the way the seasons are passed. So soon as the river is open the cow, now almost ready to calve, leaves the society of the bull and retires to an island, there in solitude and

safety to give birth to two calves. The island selected is usually separated from the main land by a swift stream, one across which no beast of prey is likely to venture. Moreover, such waters open earlier than more sluggish ones, and in the far north the cow is due before the lakes are clear of ice. The young very soon learn to take care of themselves, and if you would capture a moose calf your chance is to secure it during the first two days of its life, otherwise it is more than likely it will manage to give you the slip. While the calves are very small the cows keep away from the bulls, and at this season—late spring and early summer—the bulls travel a good deal together, sometimes as many as five being in one band. Their horns are already well started, but they themselves are in poor condition, and feed greedily upon the tender shoots of willow, maple, birch, rowan and such tender browse. Just as soon as the lily leaves begin to struggle toward the surface, and the flies make their appearance, the moose haunts the lake and backwaters, and until September may always be found in such situations. By the end of August in some parts of their range, and by the close of September in the remainder, the bulls are on the rut. They are then in the most perfect physical condition. Fat, lusty, and with antlers clear of velvet, and ready for use as weapons in the inevitable struggles for the possession of the cow. The horns are cleaned of the last vestiges of

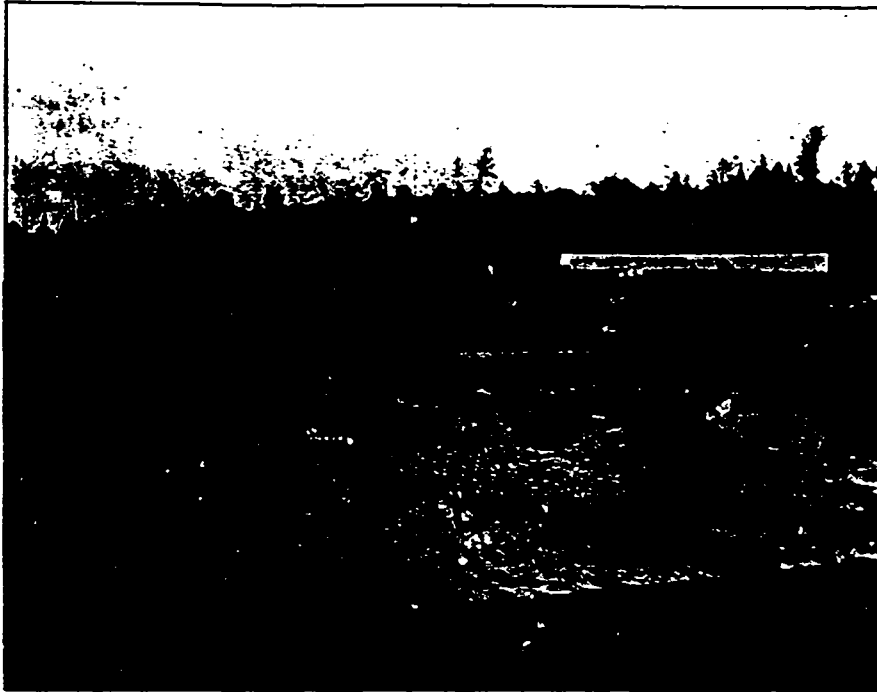
velvet by rubbing against bushes and small trees. Many settlers imagine the bulls select the hemlock and alder on account of the dye contained in the bark, so that the horn may assume a pleasing color—but this is giving the moose credit for rather too much artistic perception, and, moreover, I know of places where the moose use the young tamarac trees for that purpose, there being no hemlock and few willows, and yet the horns of these bulls are fully as dark as those cleaned by rubbing against willow or hemlock. The brown color is caused by the blood stains remaining on the horns, when the growth of the burr has cut off the blood supply of the velvet.

Contrary to what might be expected, it is not the biggest bulls which succeed in getting the pick of the cows; the two and three year old bulls, with their sharp and less unwieldy antlers are more than a match for the old fellows. The spike of a two-year-old inflicts a terrible wound, whereas, the heavy, broad antler of the old bull does not so easily penetrate the

ribs of a young, active rival. Indians say a fight generally ends in the victory of the younger animal.

While a rut is going on you may meet a moose anywhere; the bulls are constantly on the go looking for a cow, calling at intervals, eating little, and losing weight and condition very fast. The rut seems to be governed by the temperature of the air, just as the spawning of trout and salmon is determined by that of the water. So long as the weather is warm the bulls do not come into season, but a few cold nights set them travelling, and occasionally the rut does not end until the lakes are frozen and snow is on the ground. In the lower provinces the rut begins and ends earlier than in Ontario and western Quebec. The bulls do not all come on simultaneously, hence the season may extend to two months, but I do not think any individual remains in season more than a month or so.

At the close of the rut the bull is a dejected, spiritless animal, poor in condition and as rank in flesh as a fox. His horns drop off, being no longer needed—indeed they are now very much in the way, and bulls, cows and calves look out winter quarters in some sheltered nook, where there is both water and browse. There is no deep design in a moose yard, in fact it is only in regions where the snow fall is heavy that moose yard at all; in Manitoba and the Territories the animals rove at large through the winter. The yard at first covers many



*Falls of the Riviere Rouge, at Huberdeau*

acres, but with each additional fall of snow it becomes smaller, as the difficulty in keeping the paths broken increases. By March it is a very small affair and as the animal cannot leave it owing to the great depth of snow, they are sometimes hard pressed for food. When the balsam trees are stripped of their bark, as is sometimes the case, you may be sure the moose were on short rations. By the bye, there must be considerable nourishment in this same balsam bark, as the Indians in northern British Columbia, in times of scarcity, live upon it. The squaws make it into a kind of porridge.

Sometimes the moose will shift their quarters early in the winter should their favorite browse give out, but they are reluctant to do so in February and March, and never, to my knowledge, leave the yard unless alarmed by the near approach of danger. On such occasions they make for the nearest ice, and if successful in reaching it, unless the snow is very deep,

soon leave danger behind. They will travel many miles before yarding again.

Calves remain with the mother until the spring succeeding their birth. After that they are independent. The horns of a bull moose are poor trophies until his third year, then continue to improve until a certain age is reached, possibly 7 or 8 years, but each season after having reached their prime deteriorate, becoming thick and nobby, neither having the weight nor the spread they once had.

Without the moose the great part of the Canadian wilderness would have been uninhabitable by the Indians. Moose hide for moccasins, leggings, shirts and mitts, babcie for snow-shoe filling, and a thousand and one other things, together with several hundred weight of meat are assured whenever the old Hudson's Bay piece does its duty, and goes off on time. Give a good Indian hunter a gun, ammunition, axe, crooked knife, tea and matches, and the moose and the white birch will supply most of his remaining needs.

#### THE AFTERMATH.

The North American Fish & Game Protective Association is already a very vigorous and thrifty young organization, though its friends hope and believe its growth and influence is destined to increase still more rapidly than has been the case since the first convention in February, 1900. There is enough enthusiasm in the Association to accomplish almost anything, and the outlook for more efficient game protection in the border States and Canada is very bright. So much of the limited space left available just on the eve of going to press, must necessarily be devoted to a report of the proceedings of the second convention of the Association, held in this city on Jan. 30 and 31, that there is little room left for comment, but we hope to discuss several of the more important questions brought up during the meeting in our next issue.

One of the most valuable hints dropped by any speaker was the Hon. F. R. Latchford's dictum that public opinion must first be educated. This is essential. The Association is primarily a suggestive body; its conclusions may only become law through the action of the legislative bodies of the states and provinces interested, and the pressure which moves legislation is public opinion—the will of the sovereign people. It will avail little that a few thoughtful men be convinced as to the advisability of such and such enactment, unless the man on the street shall be made to see things in the same light. Now, the man on the street (as well as the man on the farm) is a very reasonable and level-headed person, as a rule. Once you have enlisted his attention, and gained his sympathy, you may be tolerably certain of his loyal co-operation. As the Association is disinterestedly working in favor of preserving and increasing the wealth of game and fish, nature has given with so generous a hand, it should, and no doubt will receive the support of all right-thinking, sensible men. All that the Association has to do is to take good care that the objects its members have in view are brought before the public, together with the reasons justifying the ends sought to be attained. This must be done repeatedly. There can be no let up until everyone understands his duty. Keeping everlastingly at it brings success.

Mr. Drummond had an inspiration when he asked the Association to re-affirm Mr. Finnie's motion, made at the first convention. The enforcement of the game laws must be divorced from politics. But this will not obtain until public

opinion demands it, therefore, as was said before, first attend to the education of the public.

Another happy thought was that prompting Mr. Ussher's resolutions regarding the sphere of action of the Association. Pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty spirit before destruction. Having done so much, and done it so well, during the year of its infancy, the Association is possibly in danger of overating its own powers. Mr. Ussher would limit its territory to the bordering states and provinces from Nova Scotia to Manitoba. He suggested, and his suggestion met with the immediate and unanimous support of all present, that the good work of game protection west of the great lakes should be assumed by other associations. As we all know the west is extremely impatient of anything approaching dictation by the east, and, moreover, western men are far more likely to understand the niceties of the requirements of their game than could those having their homes thousands of miles further east. Mr. Ussher, in his speech introducing this resolution, proposed the formation, if possible, of at least two such protective bodies; the one having control of the prairie region, the other taking charge from the Rockies down to the coast. It is to be hoped steps will be taken at once to put these ideas into execution, in which event there would be eastern, central and western associations, each having its one particular field, but helping by every legitimate means its sister organizations.

That the work of the committee on harmonization of the game laws of bordering states and provinces was well done, is proved by the few and unimportant amendments put and carried at this last meeting. The conclusions of the committee were only arrived at after a very careful weighing of the evidence of many disinterested and competent men, and these conclusions having now been indorsed by the Association, it becomes the evident duty of each member to accept them as his guide, and so set his standard thereby.

For such an organization to prosper there must exist a very real willingness to sacrifice personal inclinations for the general good. It is to be regretted that even an insignificant minority were to be found willing to stand up in defence of hounding, June bass fishing, and summer woodcock shooting, but, happily, in nearly every case the members who attempted to defend these inexcusable practices, at least partially vindicated themselves by supporting all the other resolutions. No doubt in time they will become just as staunch supporters of anti-hounding and too lax fishing laws as the remainder of the Association. As a matter of fact the Canadians are giving up much for the good of the cause, when they ask that a stop may be put to spring and summer shooting. There are vast areas in which wildfowl hardly tarry on their way south, yet where they remain for weeks in spring. The big bags of the past have been made in April and early May—not in all parts of the Dominion, but in a great many which might be named. Moreover, with us the woodcock is largely a summer visitor. When we say there shall not be a trigger pressed before September 15, it means that we are willing to efface ourselves, and allow our cousins to kill the birds, rather than give men a chance to murder young grouse under the guise of cock shooting.

No doubt the most remarkable speech delivered during the meeting was one in favor of hounding by a French gentleman. After dwelling upon the horrible cruelties of still-hunting, the speaker did his best to dispel the gloom and horror stamped on every countenance by assuring the Association that

a strong effort will be made in the Quebec Legislature this session to prohibit still-hunting! Should this gentleman and his friends succeed in rendering still-hunting illegal, they might next petition the legislature to give every voter a deer hound pup. But after all is it not rather too late in the day for such childish proposals to be made seriously? It was chilly outside, but absolutely torrid as compared with the frost the gentleman in question found himself wrapped in ere his little talk had ended.

The Lake of Cazeaux in France is surrounded by marshes, where snipe, ducks and water fowl are always to be found. There high rubber boots are a necessity, for in these marshes there are some places where the inexperienced sportsman may get a very unpleasant mud bath. Let him beware of spots where green grass seems to invite him to place his feet. They

are very deceitful, for that grass is only a crust of earth 6 inches thick, under which is black mud. If unfortunately you sink in such a place do not move, yell for help, keep still, for the more efforts you make to get out of it the deeper you will sink. The guide used to such accidents will help you out. Speaking of this reminds me of a very funny event. Four of us were at Cazeaux snipe shooting; one of our friends had invited a young Parisian sportsman, who was a regular

dude, to join us. The first morning we went out he was dressed in a beautiful white flannel suit, better for tennis playing than snipe shooting. His friend told him he had better put on an old shooting suit, and advised him to take a guide. He laughed, saying that he knew all about shooting dresses, marshes, meadows and snipe shooting. We started, and instead of keeping company with us he went by himself. At first we did not pay attention to it, but after a while, not seeing him and not hearing any gun report, we began to feel uneasy about him, knowing that some places were, if not exactly dangerous, bad enough for an inexperienced man. So we hunted for him, and finally found him in a mud hole, trying to extricate himself, but unable to do so, and too proud to call for help. We came just in time, for he was quite exhausted. Our men took him out of his bad situation. But what a sight! Black from foot to head, he looked as if he had been cleaning stovepipes.—London Field.

We give herewith a few notes by Mr. D. Hysop, chief gurlener for the western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of the results of his experience with the planting of trees in the West:—

"I have experimented on a great many varieties during the last fifteen years in different places, between Brandon and Field in the mountains. In that distance I find several climatic changes. The trees that I find most successful are the Russian poplar, the ash leaf maple, the white ash, the cotton wood, the elm, the mountain ash, the high-land spruce and the Balm of Gilead. Birch, poplar and oak come next. Due care must be taken in all cases to have the ground properly prepared for the different kinds of trees. Failing in this causes a great many failures. The digging and planting must also be done with great care as also the pruning and watering. Some trees require more water than others. The Russian

poplar, I find, does best when never pruned. All the others require pruning carefully. Some people cut the top clean off before planting. I do not approve of that custom. I prefer leaving a top the shape I want it to grow. Some, and a great many, dig up the young trees in the fall and bank them. In my experience, that does not have anything like as good results in this western country as the spring digging. The fall digging does better in the east where more rains fall. For hedges I like the



Near Sharprock Portage, Lake Temagaming

Caragana and the Maple—I mean the Ash-Leaf—properly pruned. I never saw anything better—close, compact and handsome. If trees are put in, as I see many are, without observing the above rules, it is no wonder there are so many failures. I do not approve of bringing trees a great distance. I prefer raising my own, as I have been doing. The shock is not so great removing them from one spot to another.

The Canadian Kennel Gazette looks well in its new shape. It is full of good things of interest to every dog fancier. A fine photo of the popular C. K. C. president adorns its pages.

It is reported that an effort will be made to amend the game laws of Illinois, at the coming session of the legislature, in such a way as to prohibit the killing of prairie chickens and quail for five years. It is probable that the clause in regard to prairie chickens will receive a hearty support, but some opposition is expected to the change relating to quail.

# FORESTRY

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

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held at Ottawa on the 7th of March next, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the members, and that all will co-operate to make this conference a complete success so that the resultant stimulus may lead to a great advance in the important objects for which the Association is working. An effort will be made to deal with the forestry problem from as many points of view as possible, so that the interests of every section of the Dominion may receive consideration, and arrangements are under way with that end in view. They are not far enough advanced to make a definite announcement at the time of going to press, and fuller information will be given to members of the Association at a later date by circular.

We are, however, able to announce that the railway companies have been good enough to repeat the concession which they so kindly granted last year, and to agree to allow the members of the Association attending this meeting a single fare rate, with the usual arrangements as to certificates, which will have to be obtained when the ticket to Ottawa is purchased and be signed by the Secretary of the Association there, but with the important additional privilege that this concession will be allowed without regard to the number attending the meeting. This kind action of the railway companies deserves the very best thanks of the Canadian Forestry Association, and it is hoped that the members will show their appreciation by taking advantage of it in large numbers.

The Secretary should be advised of any important resolutions, papers, or other matters requiring discussion, which any of the members may wish to bring before the meeting, so that arrangements may be made to give them proper attention. It is desirable also that the Association should have information of experiments or investigations in forestry or tree planting that have been undertaken, and the Secretary will be pleased to have notes of any such work that has been done by members of the Association or others.

In connection with the official organ the editors have to announce that they will be prepared to answer as far as possible any question relating to trees or forestry, which any of the readers of *ROD AND GUN* may wish to ask, the replies to be given through this department. They will be assisted in this work by Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, on questions relating to tree planting; by Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, on questions relating to forest insects; by Professor John Macoun on questions relating to forest botany, and by Dr. Wm. Pearce on questions relating to Southern Alberta. With the assistance of these

gentlemen and other specialists with whom arrangements may be made later, we hope to be able to aid those of our members who may wish to avail themselves of the knowledge which has already been gained.

Arrangements have been made for reviews of European and other systems of forestry, and also for other special articles. The largest share of attention will, however, be devoted to Canadian subjects and the department will be made as comprehensive as the space and means at our disposal will permit. With this number the Forestry Department in *ROD AND GUN* completes its first year's existence, and with the March number a new year will have commenced. We trust that it may be a year of progress and that its close may see many of the initial difficulties which have hampered the work so far fully overcome.

## Lake Temagami Reserve.

A very important step, and one which illustrates well the progressive spirit which animates the Government of the Province of Ontario, is the passage of an Order-in-Council by that Government on the 8th of January last, setting apart an area of about 2,000 square miles, or 1,400,000 acres surrounding Lake Temagami as a forest reserve. This tract is situated in the Nipissing District, some twenty or thirty miles north of Lake Temiscamingue. The soil is of a very poor character, being mostly rocky, and is best suited for tree growing. It is now covered by a forest largely of white pine, which every effort will be made to protect.

One of the important objects to be served by this reservation is the preservation of the water supply, as this district is the feeder of a number of streams such as the Sturgeon, flowing into Lake Nipissing, and the Montreal and Metabichouan, flowing into the Ottawa River. The great prominence given to the water power at Sturgeon Falls through the operations of the Pulp and Paper Company at that place, and the differences of opinion as to the effect of damming back the waters of the river have made evident that a regular supply of water to these streams is a very important consideration.

Another object is that this may be a beautiful and healthful resort for our people for all time. And one of the chief attractions of this region are the lakes, the principal of which are Temagami and Lady Evelyn, and which are described as of the greatest natural beauty. These and other smaller lakes connecting them occupy a large area and form a favorite canoe route. Any raising of the level of these lakes which would destroy the trees along their edges and thus render them not only unsightly but exceedingly repellant to any person who had to effect a landing on their shores, should be strongly opposed. And the Government are fully alive to the importance of that question. The nearest railway at present is the Canadian Pacific, but the James Bay Railway, for which a charter has been granted, will pass through this district, and it is probable that construction of this line may commence before a very long period.

But the most important point in connection with this reservation is the fact that no portion of it is under license, and the Government has therefore here an opportunity of dealing with the timber as may seem to it wise without being hampered by any vested or other interests. And here lies the crucial point. Two thousand square miles is a large area to be set apart from the most profitable domain of Ontario. The



district is even now, and will become more so in the future, easily accessible. Considerable expenditure will be required for protection from fire. A large revenue may be obtained by placing the timber under license in the ordinary way. What alternative is there to offer to such a course? The timber cannot be allowed to remain useless and be left to die of old age. Such a policy of masterly inactivity would be more utterly unprogressive than any system of license could be. Some use must be made of the forest crop, and the only other method of dealing with it would be to have a thorough study made of the forests in the reservation and to have a system of cutting carried out under the supervision of competent forest officials in such a way as to provide for the regular reproduction of the trees. But this means the expenditure of money in the employment of a trained staff to carry out the necessary investigations and superintend the cutting, and when this stage is reached it will be necessary to have public opinion sufficiently educated to be willing to support the Government in undertaking this work. The Canadian Forestry Association should not lose sight of the fact that a field has here been provided for the making of an experiment, the success of which would have an important bearing on the whole future of forest administration in Canada, and every effort should be made to see that such an intelligent public opinion is created as will warrant the Government in taking further progressive steps.

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#### Tree Planting in the West.

In Manitoba and the northern part of the Northwest Territories the problem of tree growing is not such a difficult one as in Assiniboia and Southern Alberta. The discoveries and investigations of Professor Hinds' expedition in 1849, show that trees were growing on all the elevations and in the river valleys as far west as the Little Souris, from that north-west to Qu'Appelle and the South Saskatchewan about 52° north. He describes the country south and west of that line as a level or slightly undulating, treeless plain with a light and sometimes drifting soil, occasionally blown up into dunes and not, in its then condition, fitted for the permanent habitation of civilized man. He, however, registered his opinion that, if the annual fires which devastated these plains were to cease, trees would cover them rapidly in most places.

Mr. Dickinson of that expedition reported as follows:

"The annual extension of the prairie from this cause (fire) is very remarkable. The limit of the wooded country is becoming year by year less, and it appears from the almost universal prevalence of small aspen woods that in former times the wooded country extended beyond the Qu'Appelle, or five or six degrees of latitude south of the present limit, it being always borne in mind that the term wooded country is applied to a region in which prairie or grassy areas predominate over the parts occupied by young aspen woods. A fire lit on the south branch of the Saskatchewan may extend in a few weeks, or even days, to Red River, according to the season and the direction and force of the wind."

The portion of the Territories lying within the arid region may be described as follows:—Bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the west and north by a line commencing at the intersection of the 102nd parallel and running from thence north-westerly to latitude 51° 30' and thence west to the Rocky Mountains, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains. This district contains about 80,000 square miles, or upwards of 50,000,000 acres. The principal elevations

are the Wood Mountains and Cypress Hills, the ravines in which are more or less timbered in places. The mean precipitation for this region, as calculated in the Irrigation Report of the Department of the Interior for 1894 from the data then available, including snow reduced to rain, is 10.91 inches.

Some experiments in tree planting in this district have been made, and we give this month an illustration of the results of the work done by Mr. Pearce, vice-president of the Forestry Association for Alberta, at his residence near Calgary, which has an elevation of about 3,400 feet above sea level. Mr. Pearce planted a few trees in 1888, but his efforts on any extensive scale date only from 1890, so that the age of the trees shown surrounding his house is ten years. The trees selected were the spruce and poplar found already growing in the country, and these particular specimens were brought from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. No special preparation of the soil was made in this case, except by removal of the sod, but a thorough cultivation and rotting of the sod would have been an assistance to the starting of the trees. A top dressing of stable manure was, however, applied a few times in the earlier years. Water was supplied from time to time by means, first of a windmill, and afterwards from an irrigation ditch, but the trees have now reached such a size that watering is really no longer necessary, although Mr. Pearce still occasionally turns the water upon them in order to give a more vigorous growth. Before Mr. Pearce commenced his efforts, the place where his home is was a bare plain, and his success has demonstrated that the native species at least may be grown where proper care is taken.

Mr. Pearce's experience with the Manitoba Maple or Box Elder, leads to the conclusion that this tree cannot be depended upon for satisfactory growth in the semi-arid district, although it grows vigorously in other parts of the Territories and Manitoba and is found in the valleys as far west as Maple Creek. The influence of the Chinooks appear to be unfavorable to the development of this tree.

The efforts which the Dominion Government may put forth to assist the settlers in the semi-arid district may well be confined, for the present at least, to our native trees, and as the shorter distance trees are transplanted, the more likely they are to succeed, if some of the land, which hold a fair degree of moisture were set apart for the purpose of forming supply nurseries, trees for setting out could be obtained at but little cost, with all the added advantages of acclimatation and proved adaptability.

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#### Forestry Meeting in Toronto.

Through the kindness of the Canadian Institute a joint meeting of that Society and the Canadian Forestry Association was held in the building of the Institute in Toronto, on the 12th of January last.

Mr. James Bain, President of the Institute, was in the chair, and the first paper was one by Mr. E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion.

Mr. Stewart pointed out the vast extent of the ungranted lands controlled by the Federal Administration, it being an area estimated at 2,456,500 square miles, or three times the total area of the public lands controlled by the five eastern Provinces and by British Columbia. The general impression of those whose only information is derived from a trip across the continent on the Canadian Pacific Railway will be that most of the North West consists of prairie land, and that after leaving

Ontario on the east till we reach British Columbia on the west there is no timber worthy of notice. Now, this is not incorrect so far as the country through which the railway runs is concerned, but we must remember that this railway traverses the full length of the prairie section of the country. If however, the traveller, instead of continuing straight on along that line, would at almost any point within this prairie section turn at right angles and go north, he would not be able to proceed more than 200 or 300 miles from the United States boundary, before he would have left the prairie behind and entered what is known as our great northern or sub-arctic forest belt, which extends from there far north to the limit of tree growth.

The prairie section may be roughly estimated at 250,000 square miles, and the treeless land of the far north at 1,000,000 square miles, and this, taken from the total of 2,456,500 square miles will leave 1,186,000 square miles as the area of the timbered lands, or over 300,000 square miles more than the total area, both cleared and timbered, in these Provinces.

In the northern districts much of the timber is spruce, which is of so much importance to the pulp industry.

Referring to the statement that the value of the pine trees destroyed by fire to that of those destroyed by the lumbermen is as ten to one, Mr. Stewart went on to say that during the past year a system of forest fire guarding has been undertaken by the Dominion Government, differing in some respects from that adopted by the Province, but it is believed that it is one well adapted for the purpose, and so far seems to work well. The plan is as follows: Forest fire rangers are selected from men residing in or near the district where they are employed. They are notified that they will be under the direction usually of the Crown Timber Agent, regular forest ranger, or homestead inspector for the land agency in which they are employed. When this supervising officer considers their services are required he notifies them to commence work, furnishes them with a copy of the first act, a copy of general instructions defining their duties, and also with notices for posting up and distributing, warning the public against the careless use of fire. Where horses can be used they are to supply themselves with them. Their remuneration in such case is \$3 per diem, which includes expenses for both man and horse. When the supervising officer considers it unnecessary for the ranger to continue the work he recalls him and instructs him to make out his account, which the former certifies to be correct, and on forwarding the account to the department with a diary detailing how he was employed each day it is paid. By this system the ranger is employed only when his services are considered necessary, and in case the season be very wet he may not be employed during the whole season. Where there are timber limits under license within the area guarded the holders pay a proportionate amount of the cost, but the greater part of the country is still held by the crown, and consequently the Government bears the larger part of the cost of guarding it.

The exploration of the country in advance of settlement was also urged, and the setting apart of the land best adapted for timber for forest growth; the protection of the forests on the watersheds, and a system of cutting which would give recognition to the ascertained facts as to tree growth and the requirements for forest reproduction.

Mr. Stewart alluded to the value of windbreaks and shelter belts of trees to the prairie settler, and urged the co-operation of the Government with the farmers in planting trees, adding that it is expected that during the coming season a regular

system of afforestation will be commenced by which the Government will endeavor to do its part, in co-operation with the settlers, to bring about the desired results. One feature of this will be the instruction of the people regarding tree planting.

In conclusion Mr. Stewart urged his hearers as citizens who were deeply interested in this enormous asset of their country to take an interest in the subject and urge their representatives in Parliament to help in establishing a proper system. He added a few words in commendation of the Canadian Forestry Association.

Professor Macoun followed with a very interesting paper, a portion of which is as follows:

"Sixteen years ago I had the honor of dining with Lord Lansdowne, our Governor-General, at Rideau Hall, and he asked me what was the chief occupation of Canadians. I answered without much thought: 'Their chief occupation is the destruction of our forests.' When I said destruction, I meant that no thought of protection had entered into the minds of the general public, and the Government had too much to think about to trouble itself with the subject. A man cannot teach what he does not know. A man coming to teach the public must know of what he speaks. Let me ask the question, how does nature reforest? If you observe the first trees growing along the fences and along the edges of swamps over burned land, you will see how the process commences. Have you asked the question, when the forests have been taken off this section of Ontario, will they be replaced again? Unobservant people have said to me that after the forest had been burnt over the same species of trees do not grow again. Why do they not grow? If so, it is because the fire has burned the seed. Tyndall told us some thirty years ago that every germ had a parent. You cannot have spontaneous growth throughout the burned lands in Ontario. Go back to the old homestead where there is a piece of forest land with the trees just as they were left after taking out firewood. If it was a maple and beech forest, it is covered with small trees of the same species, but the owner says: 'If I burn this over the next growth is not maple and beech, but briar bushes, weeds, poplar, cherry, etc.,' and he says it is because the land will not bear the same trees. Why do they not come? If maple seeds fall and become dry, they cannot vegetate, but if they fall and get covered early in the year, they remain moist and will germinate. What applies to hardwood will apply to pine, and I say without fear of successful contradiction that every forest will reproduce itself again, unless the seeds are destroyed. It is far harder to replace beech and maple after the ground has been burned over than it is to reproduce pine. It is much easier to burn maple seeds and beech nuts than pine seeds. Why? Go into a pine forest in the latter part of July or August and you will find that the squirrels are over the trees getting the cones. The nice and ground squirrels carry the seeds of the pine into logs and stumps. When the forest is burned over, however, the seeds remain undestroyed, as only the outer portion of the old logs and stumps is burned. Next year the whole land is covered with fireweed, berry bushes, poplar and bird cherry. You do not see any signs of pine trees at all, and the unobservant man says there is no pine trees. Let him go to the old logs and he will find the tiny pine trees coming up. If he comes back in five years, they are four feet high, but a man standing on the outside and looking in sees nothing but poplar, birch and cherry. After twenty

years from the time that it was burnt over he will find the pine trees showing above the others. I am not giving an ideal sketch. This is what I saw last year in Algonquin Park. The forest near Cattfish Lake was burnt over about fifty years ago, and the pine trees are now fifty to one hundred feet high. If you wish to protect the forest you must keep out the fires.

"When you go north of the height of land you find eight species of trees—black and white spruce, balsam, tamarack, aspen poplar, balsam poplar, white birch and Banksian pine. The absence of Banksian pine over a large portion of that country shows that the district is loam and clay. Therefore, the time will come when the fact that that section of country is arable land will be so perfectly established that the growlers in central Ontario will be dead and buried.

"In connection with the reforesting of the Western plains the three great features to be given consideration are heat, moisture and altitude. As you go north all the country is covered more or less with maple, but when it begins to get a precarious living it ceases to grow on the lower ground and keeps working up the hillside until finally it gets so far north that the conditions of growth are overcome by the hydrometric conditions. Trees leave their usual positions as conditions change."

Professor Macoun enumerated the elm, the red or green ash, the oak and basswood, as trees

that were found growing vigorously in Manitoba, and stated that the reforesting of Manitoba was a mere matter of detail. On the second prairie steppe the trees are the same as those found in Manitoba, with the exception of basswood. On the third prairie steppe in the centre of Western Assiniboia are the Cyprus Hills. Professor Macoun examined these hills for the Government twenty years ago last summer and found that all along the slopes fine streams were coming out of the ground near the summit of the hills, and there was a continuous forest around the whole elevation of aspen poplar, white birch, fine large spruce and balsam poplar. Five years ago when he again examined the country the remains were still there. The country is a fine, rolling, broken prairie, without a twig. The reason is that the trees were burnt off. The speaker showed the importance of belts of trees to hold the snow by quoting the statement made to him by a settler in the Pincher Creek district, who showed

him a field of grain growing upon a slope where it was hardly thought possible that it could be grown with success, but the explanation was that three feet of snow had lain upon the land in the winter, and Professor Macoun made the statement that where there was three feet of snow upon the land, the next year grain could be grown without irrigation.

Mr. R. F. Stupart, Superintendent of the Canadian Meteorological Service, then exhibited a number of views of the North West Territories, which showed the relative positions of the areas of high and low pressure which cause the Chinook winds over Southern Alberta. The median line of the Chinook winds is about the International Boundary and Mr. Stupart is of the opinion that the greater width of the treeless area near the boundary is largely owing to the fact, as in proceeding north in Alberta the prairie country becomes very much narrower and in that portion of the district the

Chinooks have very much less effect. The injurious effect of these winds upon the growth of trees is generally ascribed to the warmth inducing a flow of sap in the trees, which are consequently frequently injured by following cold weather, but Mr. Stupart considers that the effect is more due to the fact that the Chinooks thaw the snow during the winter, instead of permitting it to lie upon the ground till the spring when it would have an opportunity of soaking into the



First Falls Menjmagasipi (Red Trout River)

ground in place of flowing away on the surface. In the Alps the Chinooks are given the name of "snow-eater."

Mr. John Bertram then addressed the meeting, and while expressing his concurrence with the tenor of Professor Macoun's remarks, said he considered that hardly credit enough was given to lumbermen who had already been making an effort to adopt conservative methods of lumbering. He also stated that his observation would lead him to the conclusion that pine seeds which germinated after the fire had passed over land were probably distributed from trees which had not been destroyed at the time of the fire, but which might subsequently have disappeared. Mr. Bertram went on to say that as to the necessity of growing forests, we have a large area in Ontario which is unfit to grow anything but trees, and the desirability of looking into the question is shown by the experience of other countries. In the state of Michigan about 4,000,000 acres, or ten per cent. of the area of that State, has

been disposed of and, unlike the system adopted in our own country, the land has been disposed of in fee simple. They are now setting to work to find by what means they can cover that land again with forest. They have many sand flats and ridges, and after cutting the wood from them there is nothing left, and the land is unfit for agricultural purposes. If we had the same proportionate area to reforest, it would be 14,000,000 acres, or one half the size of the State of New York. Mr. Bertram also pointed out the very great necessity there was to have arrangements made for a supply of seed. After an area is burned over it is altogether likely that there are some trees left. The pine tree usually grows on higher soil, and, as the cone opens in the fall, when the wind storms occur, they help to scatter the seeds. The pine tree does not seed oftener than every third or fourth year at the lowest estimate. It is the trees with far-flying seeds like the poplar or white birch that come up most quickly. The poplar will make a growth of six and a half feet in one year.

In conclusion, Mr. Bertram praised very highly the work done by the Ontario Government in setting apart forest reserves.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Harvey and Professor Doherty of Guelph, the last of whom showed a specimen of a portion of a tree which had been affected by a timber disease which he is now investigating.

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We have added another life member to the Canadian Forestry Association in the person of Mr. F. C. Todd, Landscape Architect, Montreal.

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Mr. E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion, has left for the West with the intention of holding a number of meetings at different points in order to place before the settlers the plans in regard to tree planting which will be undertaken by the Government. The Government proposes to assist as far as possible in making tree planting in the West a success, and will enter into arrangements with such of the settlers as may desire to do so, for assisting them in setting out trees for shelter belts or wood lots.

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A very interesting conference in the interests of Forestry was that held at Queen's University, Kingston, on the 21st and 22nd January last. It was opened by a public lecture by Dr. Fernone, Dean of the New York State College of Forestry, on the evening of the 21st, followed the next day by a meeting for general discussion. Lack of space prevents our giving an extended report of the proceedings in this month's issue. We would only hint that the outcome may be the appointment of a Lecturer on Forestry in connection with the University, if not the establishment of a School of Forestry.

Another prominent sportsman and writer of the old school—Mr. George A. Boardman, of Calais, Me.—has gone to join the silent majority. Mr. Boardman died January 11th, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was an ardent naturalist, a friend and collaborator of Audubon, Prof. Baird, Dr. Cones, Dr. Brewer, and other men eminent in science and literature. He was a man of charming personality and varied attainments.

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At the annual meeting of the U. S. Revolver Association a motion to join forces with the National Rifle Association was negatived.

## THE GUN

Conducted by "Bob White"

### GRAND CANADIAN HANDICAP.

The Hamilton Gun Club held their 11th annual live bird and target tournament Jan. 15, 16, 17 and 18, and this year as in former years it certainly sustained its right to be called the biggest shooting event in Canada.

The attendance this year was very large, as was anticipated from the very attractive programme prepared by the Club officials.

The chief event was the Grand Canadian Handicap, open to all, at 20 live birds. Entrance \$15.00, \$600.00 guaranteed. This was won by a Canadian from Scotland, Oxford Co., Ont., Mr. A. C. Eddy, who was the only shooter to make a straight score. Mr. A. C. Courtney, Syracuse, N. Y., the well-known representative of the Remington Arms Co., promised to be a warm competitor for first place, making a straight score of ten the first day, but he fell to pieces on the second ten, killing but half his birds. Mr. Courtney was one of the eight straight men at the Grand American Handicap last year. Among other well-known experts Mr. Eddy had the satisfaction of beating were R. O. Heikes, J. S. Fanning and Jack Parker.

Among the other experts who attended the shoot were W. L. Colville (Swiveller), Wilmington, Del., and F. H. Conover, Leamington, Ont., American and Canadian representatives, respectively, of Dupont smokeless.

The scores in the different events are as follows:

| GRAND CANADIAN HANDICAP.              |           |        |         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Name and Address.                     | Handicap. | Score. | W'on.   |
| A. C. Eddy, Scotland, Ont.,           | (27)      | 20     | \$80 00 |
| J. R. Hull, Meriden, Conn.,           | (29)      | 19     | 53 00   |
| R. O. Heikes, Dayton, O.,             | (32)      | 18     | 40 00   |
| J. Quirk, Brantford,                  | (26)      | 18     | 40 00   |
| F. R. Dealtry, Dunnville,             | (26)      | 18     | 40 00   |
| H. D. Bates, Ridgeway,                | (32)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| J. S. Fanning, New York,              | (32)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| H. T. Westbrook, Brantford,           | (28)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| C. A. Montgomery, Brantford,          | (30)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| H. Graham, Hamilton,                  | (28)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| C. Burgess, Hamilton                  | (27)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| Wm. Noxon, Pr. Edward Co.,            | (27)      | 17     | 26 50   |
| F. T. Westbrook, Brantford,           | (29)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| C. J. Mitchell, Brantford,            | (28)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| Dr. Wilson, Hamilton,                 | (28)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| Geo. Bent, Shetland, Ont.,            | (27)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| Geo. Robbins, Dunnville,              | (28)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| H. D. McConkey, Galt,                 | (28)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| J. E. Cantelon, Clinton,              | (30)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| J. Wayper, Hespeler,                  | (30)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| Thos. Donly, St. Thomas,              | (28)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| John Stroud, Hamilton,                | (30)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| John Parker, Detroit,                 | (32)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| M. Reardon, Hamilton,                 | (29)      | 16     | 13 25   |
| A. J. Courtney, Syracuse,             | (30)      | 15     |         |
| M. Virtue, Jr., Woodstock,            | (28)      | 15     |         |
| H. D. Kirkover, Jr., Fredonia, N. Y., | (31)      | 14     |         |
| J. L. McLaren, Highgate,              | (27)      | 14     |         |

GRAND CANADIAN HANDICAP.—Cont.

| Name and Address.        | Handicap. | Score. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| M. J. Miller, Brantford, | (27)      | 14     |
| T. Upton, Hamilton,      | (27)      | 14     |
| T. Birdeall, Hamilton,   | (27)      | 14     |
| L. Morris, Buffalo,      | (28)      | 13     |
| E. McCarney, Buffalo,    | (27)      | 12     |
| D. Bates, Ridgetown,     | (28)      | 12     |
| J. Cline, Hamilton,      | (29)      | 12     |
| A. King, Hamilton,       | (29)      | 11     |
| A. A. Bixel, Brantford,  | (27)      | 10     |

FIRST DAY

First extra event, 15 birds—

Bell (17 yards), 14; Montgomery (19 yards), 14; Hull (19 yards), 13; Heikes (22 yards), 12; Fanning (22 yards), 12; M. J. Miller (16 yards), 12; Morris (18 yards), 11; Graham (18 yards), 11; Kirkover (20 yards), 10; Courtney (10 yards), 10; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 10; Conover (10 yards), 10; Cline (17 yards), 9; Mitchell (17 yards), 9; McLaren (17 yards), 9; Bent (18 yards), 8; Eddy (16 yards), 7; Biel (19 yards), 5; Noxon (16 yards), 5; Wallace (16 yards), 3.

Event No. 2, 20 artificial birds, \$2 entrance—

Kirkover (20 yards), 19; Fanning (22 yards), 18; Graham (18 yards), 17; Miller (16 yards), 17; Mitchell (17 yards), 17; Burgess (17 yards), 17; Mahler (17 yards), 17; Heikes (22 yards), 16; Norris (18 yards), 16; Conover (19 yards), 16; Montgomery (18 yards), 16; Bent (18 yards), 16; Sherrick (17 yards), 16; Cline (17 yards), 15; Cantelon (18 yards), 15; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 14; Dr. Wilson (19 yards), 14; Deniker (17 yards), 13; McCarney (17 yards), 13; Courtney (19 yards), 12; Hull (19 yards), 11; H. D. Westbrook (17 yards), 11; Snelgrove (17 yards), 11.

Event No. 3, 20 artificial birds, \$2 entrance—

Heikes (22 yards), 19; Dr. Wilson (18 yards), 18; Mahler (17 yards), 18; C. J. Mitchell (17 yards), 18; H. Graham (17 yards), 18; Norris (18 yards), 17; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 17; Bent (18 yards), 17; Fanning (22 yards), 16; Conover (19 yards), 16; Miller (16 yards), 16; H. Cull (17 yards), 16; Deniker (17 yards), 16; C. A. Montgomery (19 yards), 16; Patrick (18 yards), 16; Hull (19 yards), 15; C. Edwards (17 yards), 15; Sherrick (17 yards), 15; Kirkover (20 yards), 13; McCarney (17 yards), 12; H. Dynes (17 yards), 12; C. Burgess (17 yards), 11; Courtney (19 yards), 10; H. D. Westbrook (17 yards), 10; Bennett (16 yards), 8.

Event No. 4, 20 artificial birds, \$2 entrance—

Dr. Wilson (18 yards), 18; C. J. Mitchell (17 yards), 18; Bent (18 yards), 18; Kirkover (20 yards), 17; Heikes (22 yards), 17; A. M. Mahler (17 yards), 17; Sherrick (17 yards), 17; C. Burgess (17 yards), 16; Courtney (18 yards), 15; Fanning (22 yards), 15; Hull (18 yards), 15; Conover (19 yards), 15; C. Edwards (17 yards), 15; H. Graham (18 yards), 15; G. Robins (18 yards), 15; Miller (16 yards), 14; Fisher (16 yards), 14; Deniker (17 yards), 14; Cantelon (18 yards), 14; Patrick (18 yards), 14; H. Cull (17 yards), 14; C. A. Montgomery (19 yards), 14; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 13; Norris (18 yards), 12; I. Upton (16 yards), 12.

Event No. 5, 20 artificial birds; \$2 entrance—

Heikes (22 yards), 17; Fanning (22 yards), 16; Kirkover (20 yards), 16; Hull (18 yards), 16; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 16; Dr. Grant (16 yards), 16; Cantelon (18 yards), 15; Conover (19 yards), 15; Deniker (17 yards), 15; Dr. Wilson (18 yards), 15; C. J. Mitchell (17 yards), 14; G. Bent (18 yards),

14; Courtney (18 yards), 12; Mahler (17 yards), 12; Upton (16 yards), 9.

SECOND DAY.

Event No. 6, 20 targets; \$2 entrance—Fanning (22 yards), 17; Norris (18 yards), 16; Graham (18 yards), 16; Wayper (19 yards), 15; Heikes (22 yards), 14; Kirkover (20 yards), 14; Wilson (18 yards), 14; Conover (18 yards), 14; Mohler (17 yards), 14; A. Smith (16 yards), 14; Cantelon (17 yards), 14; Sherrick (17 yards), 13; Mitchell (18 yards), 13; Cull (17 yards), 12; Bent (18 yards), 12; Courtney (18 yards), 12; Deniker (17 yards), 12; Patrick (18 yards), 11; Westbrook (18 yards), 11; Bent (16 yards), 11; Lang (16 yards), 9; Montgomery (18 yards), 9; Hall (18 yards), 7; Price (18 yards), 6.

Event No. 8, 20 targets; \$2 entrance—Heikes (22 yards), 18; Stevens (16 yards), 17; Westbrook (16 yards), 16; Norris (18 yards), 16; Deniker (17 yards), 16; Bent (18 yards), 16; Mitchell (18 yards), 16; Courtney (18 yards), 15; Kirkover (20 yards), 15; Bowron (18 yards), 15; Hull (18 yards), 14; Montgomery (19 yards), 14; Graham (18 yards), 14; Fanning (22 yards), 13; Wilson (18 yards), 13; Mohler (17 yards), 12; Smith (16 yards), 12; Cantelon (17 yards), 12; Westbrook (18 yards), 11; Swiveller (16 yards), 11; Sherrick (17 yards), 11; Conover (18 yards), 11; Parker (22 yards), 9.

Event No. 9, 20 singles; \$2 entrance—Mohler (17 yards), 18; Heikes (22 yards), 16; Wilson (18 yards), 16; Mitchell (18 yards), 16; Deniker (17 yards), 16; Norris (18 yards), 15; H. Westbrook (16 yards), 15; Conover (18 yards), 15; Bent (18 yards), 15; Hull (18 yards), 14; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 14; Wayper (19 yards), 14; Kirkover (20 yards), 13; Fanning (22 yards), 13; Dr. Grant (16 yards), 13; Patrick (18 yards), 13; Courtney (18 yards), 12; Miller (16 yards), 11; "49" (17 yards), 11; Montgomery (19 yards), 11; Graham (18 yards), 11; Cull (17 yards), 10; Cline (17 yards), 9.

Event No. 10, 20 targets; \$2 entrance—Fanning (22 yards), 18; Kirkover (20 yards), 17; Wilson (18 yards), 15; Swiveller (16 yards), 16; Stevens (16 yards), 16; Norris (18 yards), 16; Thomas (17 yards), 15; Mitchell (18 yards), 15; Bowron (18 yards), 15; Courtney (18 yards), 14; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 14; Clifford (16 yards), 14; Price (18 yards), 14; Heikes (22 yards), 13; Cull (17 yards), 13; Bent (18 yards), 13; Green (17 yards), 12; Mohler (17 yards), 12; Reid (17 yards), 12; Snelgrove (16 yards), 10; Conover (18 yards), 10; Upton (16 yards), 9; McGill (18 yards), 8; Hull (19 yards), 8; Fisher (16 yards), 7.

Event No. 11, 20 targets; \$2 entrance—Heikes (22 yards), 16; Mitchell (18 yards), 16; Saltmarsh (16 yards), 15; Courtney (18 yards), 14; Kirkover (20 yards), 14; Fanning (22 yards), 14; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 14; Swiveller (16 yards), 14; Norris (18 yards), 14; H. Westbrook (26 yards), 14; Price (18 yards), 14; Wilson (18 yards), 12; Green (17 yards), 12; Cull (17 yards), 12; Stevens (16 yards), 12; Conover (18 yards), 10; Clifford (16 yards), 10; Sherrick (17 yards), 10; H. Dynes (16 yards), 10; Mohler (17 yards), 8; Deniker (17 yards), 8; Bent (16 yards), 7.

Event No. 12, 20 targets; \$2 entrance—Hull (18 yards), 18; Fanning (22 yards), 16; Heikes (22 yards), 16; F. Westbrook (18 yards), 16; Kirkover (20 yards), 15; Conover (18 yards), 15; Price (18 yards), 15; Swiveller (16 yards), 15; Courtney (18 yards), 13; Mitchell (18 yards), 13; Graham (18 yards), 12; Deniker (18 yards), 12; Wilson (18 yards), 10.

THIRD DAY.

Ten pigeons, \$100 guarantee; entrance \$7—Fanning 10, J. Stroud 9, A. D. Eddy 9, H. T. Westbrook 9, G. W. Price 9.



**London Traps.**

The Cavite Gun Club held a shoot on the McArthur farm, South London, New Year's day when some excellent sport was enjoyed. The scores were:—

|                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Webb.....         | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | —7 |
| Crow.....         | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | —6 |
| Burns.....        | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | —6 |
| Graydon.....      | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —7 |
| Smith.....        | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |   |   | —3 |
| Ovens.....        | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —6 |
| Brock.....        | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | —6 |
| Hughes.....       | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —5 |
| Hyman.....        | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —5 |
| Buchan.....       | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |   |   |   |   | —2 |
| Carpenter.....    | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | —7 |
| Major.....        | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |   |   | —5 |
| Uniacque.....     | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | —7 |
| E. Whittaker..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —7 |
| Whittaker.....    | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |   |   | —2 |
| Brecon.....       | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |   |   | —5 |
| Holmes.....       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | —4 |

**Essex Pigeon Shoot.**

Mr. Frank Stenlake, proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at Essex, Ont., held a pigeon shoot, Dec. 28th, under the auspices of the Essex Gun Club, which was very successful. There were about 50 shooters on the grounds, including such well-known experts as H. D. Bates and F. H. Conover, the genial representative of Dupont Smokeless. It must have been a great satisfaction to the latter to know that his powder was generally used by the best shots and never failed to do good work.

The shooting was hard owing to a recent fall of snow and the fact that the birds were a particularly lively lot.

The following is the score:—

First event—miss and out.—Donaldson, 3; Perdue, 2; Stenlake, 0; T. Rogers, 2; Youngblood, 4; Wear, 3; Smith, 3; T. Pastorius, 1; H. D. Bates, 4; Agnew, 0; J. Pastorius, 2.

Second event—5 birds.—Donaldson, Windsor, 3; Wood, Detroit, 4; Clark, Walkerville, 5; Rogers, Cottam, 2; J. Wigle, Windsor, 3; T. Reid, Walkerville, 5; M. Burke, Ridgels, 3; Perdue, Knoxville, 3; Prudhomme, Detroit, 2; Agnew, Windsor, 4; J. Pastorius, Knoxville, 5; Johnson, 4; McIntosh, Walkerville, 4; J. Trasher, Amherstburg, 1; Taylor, 2; Smith, Kingsville, 3; Youngblood, Sandwich, 5; Girard, Sandwich, 4; Wear, Windsor, 3; F. Stotts, Pontiac, Mich., 3; T. Pastorius, Kingsville, 4; Miner, Kingsville, 3; Bates, Ridgels, 5; Conover, Learnington, 4; Hugel, Staples, 3.

Third event—5 birds.—F. Stotts, 4; J. Wigle, 3; W. Stotts, Essex, 2; Perdue, 2; Clark, 2; Thrasher, 2; Youngblood, 4; Wear, 4; H. D. Bates, 4; Prudhomme, 2; Girard, 4; T. Pastorius, 1; Rogers, 0; T. Reid, 2; Donaldson, 4; Taylor, 1; Agnew, 3; Smith, 3; Wood, 2; "Injun," 2; McIntosh, 3; L. D. Stotts, Essex, 5; Thorfin Wigle, Kingsville, 3; Hugel, 2; J. Pastorius, 2; J. Miner, 4; Burke, 2; Johnson, 4; Stenlake, 2.

Fourth event—miss and out.—Perdue, 2; T. Pastorius, 0; J. Pastorius, 2; Clark, 7; Wigle, 3; Thrasher, 2; F. Stotts, 0; Bates, 7; McIntosh, 4; W. Stotts, 0; Girard, 1; Agnew, 8; Smith, 2.

At the annual meeting of the Interstate Association, held at Oakland, Bergen County, N.J., it was decided to hold one of the Association's target tournaments this year at Sherbrooke, P.Q. This will be a big thing for Eastern shooters.

**Sarnia Tournament.**

The Sarnia (Ont.) Gun Club held a very successful live bird tournament Dec. 27th and 28th. The attendance was very large and the weather perfect. The birds were a lot of exceedingly strong, hard flyers and the scores, consequently, were not as high as they might otherwise have been. The following is the score:

Event one—10 live birds.—E. P. Westell, 5; Geo. Broughton, 3; Hubert Yard, 3; H. Randolph, 4; John Scagel, 4; Robert Lee, 6; Chas. Roche, 5; Geo. Scagel, 1; F. Mitchell, 1; R. Simpson, 4; Chas. Hewitt, 4; Robt. Judge, 7; W. P. Boynton, 3; H. Halls, 5; J. Ellison, 0; J. J. Harkness, 4.

Event two—10 live birds.—E. P. Westell, 17; Geo. Broughton, 4; Hubert Yard, 5; H. Randolph, 4; John Scagel, 5; Robert Lee, 5; F. C. Smart, 3; Chas. Roche, 3; Geo. Scagel, 1; F. Mitchell, 3; R. Simpson, 2; C. Reynolds, 3; Robert Judge, 6; A. E. Baker, 7; W. P. Boynton, 9; H. Halls, 3; J. Ellison, 6; J. J. Harkness, 5; R. Shaw, 5; Alf. Simpson, 6; B. J. Kavar, jr., 5; J. E. Vancamp, 6; W. E. McCann, 7; W. F. Wagenseil, 6; H. Mains, 9; B. J. Kavar, 4; F. Haynes, 6; J. Wanmer, 5; H. Unger, 6.

Event three—5 live birds.—E. P. Westell, 2; C. Reynolds, 2; H. Yard, 2; C. Roche, 5; R. Judge, 4; B. G. Shaw, 4; H. Randolph, 2; H. Mains, 2; F. Mitchell, 3; M. McCann, 3; F. Haynes, 3; A. F. McVicar, 1; A. Murdock, 0; J. Scagel, 1; Geo. Broughton, 4; H. Halls, 0; A. Simpson, 4; F. Pettit, 3; W. McGuirk, 0.

Event four—10 live birds.—R. G. Shaw, 4; Geo. Broughton, 6; J. J. Harkness, 2; C. Roche, 3; F. Mitchell, 7; Alf. Simpson, 6; F. R. Haynes, 7; H. Yard, 5; H. Randolph, 3; B. J. Kavar, 8; H. Gain, 2; J. Ellison, 3; J. Scagel, 7; M. McCann, 9; R. Judge, 6; H. Mains, 8.

Event five—7 live birds.—R. G. Shaw, 6; Geo. Broughton, 3; J. J. Harkness, 4; C. Roche, 3; F. Mitchell, 6; Alf. Simpson, 3; F. R. Haynes, 1; H. Randolph, 2; B. J. Kavar, 4; H. Gain, 2; H. Halls, 2; J. Scagel, 6; M. McCann, 4; R. Judge, 5; H. Mains, 5.

**Toronto Junction Shoot**

The Toronto Junction Gun Club held a shoot at the Humber on New Year's day, with this result:—

At five pigeons and ten sparrows—D. Eyc, 3 and 9; Wakefield, 3 and 6; Shaw, 2 and 6; Richardson, 3 and 4; Simpson, 2 and 7; Blea, 4 and 8; Stevens, 2 and 4; Stell, 3 and 6; Burgess, 1 and 6; Casey, 3 and 10; T. Townson, 3 and 3; Pearsall, 3 and 8; B. Sheppard, 4 and 4; Day, 1 and 6; J. Townson, 2 and 4; Briggs, 3 and 7; Douglas, 4 and 4; Green, 5 and 7; Plunkett, 3 and 8; Williamson, 2 and 8; Friend, 5 and 8.

Sweep at five pigeons—Blea, 5; Stell, 5; Williamson, 5; Green, 4; Morshead, 4; Wakefield, 3; Briggs, 2; Davidson, 2; Townson, 2; Vint, 2; Anderson, 2; Giles, 2.

**Ansley H. Fox's Big Score.**

Ansley H. Fox, of Baltimore, treated trap shooters to a surprise at Interstate Park, New York, recently, by killing 129 birds out of 130. The ninety-second was crippled, and fell within the boundary, but recovered momentarily, jumped over the line and died. This is the most remarkable shooting ever done in the East and New Yorkers think it beats all records. Mr. Fox shot from the 30 yard mark. He is the holder of the world's record on doubles, having shot 98 out of 100 targets. He is a professional trap shot.



## AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by H. McBean Johnstone

### THE LANDSCAPE—THE ARRANGEMENT OF MASS.

The angle included by the human eye in normal vision is about fifty degrees, while our photographic lenses usually include half as much again, or in some cases twice as much. Wander around at an exhibition and you will find scores of prints, which in many cases embrace a whole panorama, whilst embedded in the wide expanse of detail-crowded paper is a small cameo; a gem, had it but been seen by the operator. Unfortunately, this is a fault just as common to the professional as to the amateur, and in either case can only be accounted for by a lack of knowledge of those few simple and general rules that govern the composition of the landscape and the arrangement of its masses. The idea seems to be current that to make a photographic masterpiece it is essential that the scene be either grand or rugged in outline, or should at least look so, and in judging this our old enemy, gorgeous coloring, is apt to creep in and put us at sea. It is not at all necessary to ascend the highest hill to get a view. Select first the commonplace daisies at your feet and stay at them until they are thoroughly mastered and a result secured in which you can pick no fault.

One ever-present weakness of photography is its liability to select or isolate the parts of the view that are wanted from its undesirable features, or in the alternative devoting itself exclusively to one feature and giving us an uninviting and unsightly representation. Irreproachably correct as a recorder of fact, it may yet record too much and so fail to make as strong and lasting an appeal to the mind as if it could select this or that objectionable feature and leave it out. It has been said by a well-known photographer: "We want nothing but the truth, but we do not want too much of that."

If you will examine any of the paintings of great artists produced during the last two hundred and fifty years you will find that their arrangement is all based on a few very simple forms and that these same forms, which partake of the leading idea of the triangle or pyramid, the diagonal line and its contrasts (which is a variation of the same thing) and the circle with its modifications, may be traced through all kinds of pictures from the simplest landscape up to the grandest historical subjects.

In his "Picture-Making by Photography" (a book that should be in the hands of every ambitious amateur), Mr. H. P. Robinson quotes from Howard's Sketchers' Manual, a curious chapter on the strong and weak points of a picture, and as it is full of instructive and interesting points and should be useful to the student in the arrangement of his compositions, I have taken the liberty of repeating it here:

"The feeble points are those which are at equal distances from any two of the boundary lines or of the corners of the picture.

"The strong points are those which are at unequal distances from all the boundary lines and the corners.

"Any point that appears to be at an equal distance from one corner or boundary line, whether top, bottom, or side, and

from any other boundary line, or corner, is feeble, or an improper situation for the subject or points of effect. The most feeble are those situations which are equidistant from the top and base lines, or from the two sides.

"The central point is the most feeble of all, and, to a certain extent, they increase in strength or value as they diverge from the centre.

"But it is not every boundary that may be at unequal distances from the boundary lines and corners, which is a strong point. The inequalities in distance must bear a mathematical ratio to each other, as one and two-thirds, or two and three-fifths.

"Those points will be strongest or best adapted for the reception of the subject which are distant from the four boundary lines, and the four corners in degrees the most varied, yet bearing a mathematical ratio to each other, as one-third from the base, two-fifths from one side, three-sevenths from one corner, four-ninths from another, and so on in every possible relation that it can bear between the opposite corners, the two upper corners, or the two lower, or the upper and lower, or the upper and lower of the same side, the two sides, or the top and base."

The latter part of this is rather abstruse and confusing, but there is something in it. The object is to avoid uniformity and to get variety of composition. The late Norman Macbeth—an authority on art, who took an active interest in photography—in an excellent paper read before the Edinburgh Photographic Society, gave illustrations based on the above divisions, which will be in the recollection of the readers of the photographic journals, and I cannot do better than adopt his remarks on the divisions:

"After deciding on the breadth of the picture—whatever it be—find the square of it. A diagonal line from one corner to the other metes out the size of length of the picture. This proportion of breadth to the length suits almost every subject requiring either a vertical or horizontal form. It so happens that the 'half-plate' size used in the camera is as near as possible to the relative proportions.

"Now as diversity in unity is one of the essential elements in good composition, the method of producing this lies in certain sub-divisions of the field being made both vertically and horizontally; every intersection or crossing of the lines constitute points, which if anything were constructed on them would prove expressive.

"To divide the field into two equal parts both ways, the intersection would be in the centre; such a point, although some might think it to be conspicuous, is nevertheless not expressive, inasmuch as it is too finely balanced on either side. To subdivide, again, the two sides would not produce good or expressive intersections, for it would tend to a too equal balancing of parts.

"Now in order to find expressive parts in a field, instead of dividing it into equal numbers, such as two, four, six or eight, divide it into unequal or odd numbers, such as three, five, or seven, and you produce points at each intersection which are easily composed and always expressive.

"Bear in mind that the centre of the field is the weakest point in it. To put an object there, especially in a landscape, divides the subject, and raises a conflict of interest on both sides, so much so that if there be an object of interest on either side the eye is tortured and distracted. In order to avoid this and make important parts of a scene or figure expressive, I



view them through a piece of glass—the half-plate size—divided into three parts each way, placing the intersections as much as possible over those parts in nature which are important. The same lines may be drawn on the focussing screen when it is of the proportions I have described. This would enable the photographer to place the intersections on special parts of a scene—such as a ruin, a tree, a river, a boat, a group of cattle, figures, important parts of architecture and interiors generally."

The two corresponding strong points should not be used in the same picture.

This method of division, for the purpose of finding the strong and weak points of a picture, becomes fanciful when carried out to its extreme limits, but if the broad principle is borne in mind, it will save the student from admitting the formality into his composition and help him to get variety.

In the arranging of the masses of a landscape an important element of success is the power of selection, both of the view and the standpoint from which it is to be taken, for it is upon this last-mentioned point that the composition of our foregrounds is almost wholly dependent. Those people are indeed fortunate who are naturally gifted with that kind of taste which at once enables them to perceive those combinations and effects in Mother Nature's grouping of objects, which will make the most agreeable and at the same time the most effective pictures, but it is indeed few who are so favored, and in most cases of the kind the innate good taste of the operator is after all but a poor substitute for a practical knowledge of the laws of composition.

Those who are not naturally blessed with a full share of the artistic feeling may take courage in the saying of Sir Joshua Reynolds: "Nothing is denied to well-directed labor; nothing is to be obtained without it;" and if they give their earnest attention to their work, need have no fear of not attaining at least a certain amount of excellence.

Far too often in looking at a photogram the feeling is present that the artist might have given us a little less fact and a few more pictorial qualities; that he did not keep before him the idea that all photography is divided into two classes, photography where microscopic definition of every blade of grass, every door and window, every brick or board, is looked for, and photography where high pictorial merit for decorative purposes is desired. Every day we are bored by being shown landscapes that are of no account whatever unless it be that they possess interesting associations to those who take them, and even so, in ninety out of a hundred cases, a little judgment coupled with some knowledge of the rules of composition, would have resulted in a very perceptible improvement in the pictorial qualities and still show every necessary detail. If we do not keep this constantly before us and endeavor to do our best in our every-day work, when the object becomes the making of a picture, which from its intrinsic qualities will rank it as a work of art more or less, how can we hope to do better?

It will hardly do then in deciding to photograph some familiar spot, to walk from it about forty or fifty paces, set up the camera, focus and snap it, and be only certain that our dry plate has had the correct exposure and as a consequence must bear an impression of the scene that is at least recognizable if not artistic in its arrangement. We must move around the scene from point to point until we can find a spot from whence the landscape is seen at its very best angle, "where Nature spreads before us her unfettered charms." After all the fore-

ground has perhaps more influence on the appearance of our photogram than any other part of the landscape and our first aim must be to make it compose in the best possible manner, without sacrificing any part of the main object of the view. Suppose that we desire to secure a negative of a farmhouse that possesses some interest connected with our personal history, or possibly for other reasons. We may be told by the critic, who prates of art with a big "A," that the offensive lines of the building will set at defiance all our attempts at the picturesque, but at the same time he most likely forgets that nothing can be more characteristic of the life of different parts of the country than the homes in which the people live. What is more rich in history than a tid-bit of its architecture? At first glance, no doubt, the lines are somewhat crude and offensive, but a little search will generally reveal a point whence they may be made to compose well with a roadway, a hillside, a clump of trees, or something else, and usually if sufficient care is taken in the exact placing of the camera and the proper light used, all the effective points of the foreground may be saved. What is wanted is self-education of the eye, the power to see the picture in the material before you, the arm, the shape, the limitations of the subject, until by intuition one seizes the vantage point.

Having arrived at a point when we have found some elements of a good picture, let us start to compose them by moving from point to point, so that we get our distance open and our main groups on either side about one-third from the side boundary of the plate, but let the group on one side be more important than on the other. No more picturesque contrast can be secured than a full, rich mass of foliage balancing a mass of gnarled and twisted vines. For variety in our foreground we can use bare earth, patches of vegetation, rocks, stumps, old logs, in fact, almost anything but flat, unbroken stretches of grass or earth. Then here, too, should be some important feature of interest, either suitable figures or cattle, or something of striking form, or light and shadow, not precisely in the centre, but a little either to one side or the other. It is seldom that such points can be placed down in the corners without carrying the eye too far from the centre of the work and in a large measure spoiling the picture.

Frequently it is desirable to take a view with the camera close to the ground in order to foreshorten the foreground. Imagine yourself looking at a river—an eyot with tall trees is on your left, the farther bank slopes gently to the water. In the fields beyond, toward the middle distance and near the right of the view, are one or two cottages. The faint line of distant hills bounds the prospect. At our feet the grass is broken into irregular patches and a tall clump of bullrushes are on the extreme right. Focus the view with the camera at the usual height. If you include the foreground you cut off the sky and the subject is divided into two by the broad stretch of uninteresting river; cut off the foreground and you have a narrow strip of picture sandwiched between the white sky and the white river. In neither case is the view worth taking. Now retire a step or two, lower the camera within a foot or two of the ground, raise the sliding front to cut off the immediate superfluous foreground and mark the difference. The water is reduced to a mere strip, broken by the taller tufts of grass and dock leaves. The clump of rushes gives strength to the right-hand side and the distance is thrown still farther back by the bold foreground. Water, meadow, fenland and the foreshore of tidal estuaries may be dealt with in the same manner to advantage.

How fortunate we are if for a background we can have our extreme distance show a range of hills where the outlines will fall harmoniously but without monotony, and in our middle distance dark shadowing trees that will give to the hills the effect of being far away. In such a picture as this interest could be given to the foreground by the introduction of a flock of sheep, not photographed by the impetuous, purely because being sheep or cattle they are regarded as essentially picturesque, but because the grouping of the white spots which they form would have a pleasing effect, even if they were grave-stones. It is under these circumstances only that animals should receive our attention, and certainly not because they are animals, for if they are photographed merely because of their being animals all the glory must belong to the machine; whereas if they are photographed because of their pleasing effect and the relief they afford to the landscape, the credit of having the requisite judgment and taste is yours.

Nothing but a knowledge of the laws of composition, coupled with a capacity for originating occasional ideas and a more or less finely developed artistic temperament, can secure for us uniformly good work, for though the snap-shooter who takes everything just as he finds it, may be able to show some good results, his work taken as a whole cannot compare with that of the more careful worker, even though the best productions of the latter are not as good as the best of the former. Ill-balanced photographs are sufficiently numerous, and however faultless in technique such may be, they fail to exact the unqualified praise that is accorded to their more symmetrical—that is, more artistic—prototypes. For absence of this symmetry suggests nothing less than a dimness of artistic perception in the photographer—a lack of intuition of what and where to photograph, and where this deficiency stares one in the face perfect technique avails the work but little.—H. McBean Johnstone in the *Photo-American*.

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#### The Scrap Bag.

An elaborate setting has something of the annoying effect of a chatter of conversation while we are trying to listen to music. It will not help us to render our subject as a song; let the background be a silence.

The tone of the mount should be settled by considering, first, the tone and subject of the print; and, second, *the size of the print*. The latter point is too often neglected. A small print requires a mount of a size that is relatively much larger than is desirable with a large print. When the mount forms merely a border around a large print, a dark tone may be desirable; but when the visible area of the mount is four times the area of the print, as is often the case with small prints, a lighter tone is usually best.

It is a fact worth knowing that ordinary printing frames can be made into beautiful little picture frames by simply staining them to a color appropriate to the print with which they are to be used. A handsome Dekko print mounted on a gray card and inserted in a printing frame of the proper size that has been painted a dull black makes a very striking effect. Where the photographs are the full size of the frame, no matter need be used. Amateurs who are looking for pleasing little novelties will find that printing frames can be readily made into artistic and inexpensive picture frames—and at any time they can be temporarily or permanently returned to their original use.

O! what a chance we have to study landscape composition in the twilight, when all the hard masses of superfluous detail have been swallowed up in the enshrouding gloom of approaching night. Think of the glorious summer evenings. Even the most practical of us are stirred to something like poetry in the soft balmy air. As Eleanor S. Insee puts it:

"Peace, so dear to all worldly ken—  
Peace, from the tender God above  
Brooded over the hearts of men,  
Whispering the calm of perfect love.  
Still and silent the green hills lay;  
Stirred neither leaf, nor twig nor flower;  
Rosy yet from the sun's last ray;  
Lulled to rest by the twilight hour.  
Then a bird's song rose, true and clear,  
Thrilling the thought it fain would tell  
Hush, ye children of men and hear,  
'God's in his world and all is well.'"

Mr. John Bartlett, formerly editor of the "*American Journal of Photography*," is now associate editor of the "*Camera*," of Philadelphia. The "*Camera*" is to be congratulated upon securing him.

In the carbon process warmth and damp both cause the sensitized tissue to become unworkable. In a climate where there are rapid changes the tissues should be printed as soon as possible after sensitizing.

Because a photographer seems to crawl backward in focussing, shall we jar him by calling him a lobster?

If a negative is too dense it can be improved by reducing it in the following solution: Hyposulphite of soda, 1 ounce, water 16 ounces, add a few drops of a 10 per cent. solution of red prussiate of potash. The energy of the solution will depend on the quantity of prussiate added. After the reduction has been carried far enough, wash well, to remove the hypo.

It is the hardest kind of a task to make a successful picture from a poor negative by the use of a sentimental title. The following little item appeared some time ago in the *Photo-American* and deals with the subject straight to the point. "The vapid landscape, sugared with such a title as 'Now sadly fades the dying day,' the portrait of an able-bodied, elderly laborer reading, with palpable indifference, what is obviously not a Bible, labelled, 'Light at Evening Time,' these are errors in taste analogous to that of the young person who thinks to make good all personal shortcomings by the simple expedient of a scented pocket-handkerchief." Now, that is straight from the shoulder, and practically covers the whole ground thoroughly. Think it over and you'll find a little sermon in it.

Do not, after focussing, swing open the camera back whilst the dark slide is being sought for, as the wind will get into the camera and disturb the dust that is almost sure to be present in the folds of the bellows. Or the wind itself might be charged with dust, which is liable to settle on the film when the shutter is drawn. Again, by opening the camera back the full glare of light will enter, and the bellows will often retain some portion of it—quite sufficient to fog a rapid plate. Moral—slip your dark slide in as quickly as possible after opening the back of the camera.

To find the square-root of photography, multiply the sunshine by rainy days; divide by snow-storms; subtract your landlord calls and stock bills, and there you have it.

Always use a backed plate for an enlarged negative especially if there are strong high lights. You will find a big improvement in your results.

*A good thing at small cost may be made by getting a sponge and stuffing about half of it in a large bottle, half the sponge sticking out. Any chemicals accidentally spilt can be mopped up easily with it. It is also excellent for spreading mountant, as there are no bristles to lose, and when full of paste it can be stood upon its handle. It is easily cleaned by pulling sponge and bottle apart.*

In a recent issue of one of the photographic journals, a well-known writer comments on a fact we ourselves have often noted, by saying: "In many of the prints I am asked to criticize, little feeling is displayed in rendition of tone. I do not mean the *color* of the print (tone, as photography has it, means the color of the print, but it's a misnomer), but the values of the various planes. This is simply a matter of correct exposure and correct development with good judgment used in the printing. Tones mean the making or breaking of a picture, and even if well composed the tonality must exist, else the whole work is a failure." This is a fact to which more attention should be paid, and we will endeavor to give an article upon it very shortly.

The simplicity of the hand camera enables the operator to devote himself to the *picture side* of his work; his attention is not distracted by annoying mechanical details, nor his artistic perception, dulled by the weariness which lugging his apparatus has brought upon him. To-day the sportsman brings the largest game to earth with a tiny bullet, sped with smokeless powder of the highest velocity. And so, in a twinkling, the kodaker captures the earth on his film: and when he gets an exceptional bit—something in which there is more than the usual merit, the enlarging process—now made so easy—comes to his aid and he is able to reproduce the photograph.

It would be well for amateurs to know that the Eastman Kodak Company are now withdrawing from the market the 2 exposure cartridge films and substitute a 4 exposure, one which is so wound that two exposures can be made and then removed. The scheme is this: There is a long strip of black paper with two sections of film on it, which are far enough apart so that after making the exposures one and two, the key may be given a few revolutions and these exposures removed from the kodak in daylight, the black paper being marked at the proper point for cutting. The remaining black paper is then threaded upon a new empty spool which must be inserted and exposures three and four may be made at the convenience of the operator.

The January number of the "Photographic Times" contained a striking set of half-tone illustrations, being reproductions of the work of Mr. E. R. Jackson, of Oakland, Cal., in illustrating the book, "The Gentleman from Indiana." The set consists of seven photographs, and so well are they all taken that one finds it hard to believe that they are not the work of some experienced book illustrator with the crayon and pencil. Here we have the thin end of a wedge inserted, that bids fair to open up a vast new field for the world's army of camera enthusiasts.

Before you dry your negatives, always hold them for a few seconds under the tap and rub them lightly with a very wet sponge to remove the surface deposit, always more or less present.

To make soft negatives with plenty of definition from brightly and unevenly lighted subjects, blow a cloud of cigarette smoke in front of the lens, and expose just as it is opening out.

There are a great many so-called critics, who never do anything good themselves, but who spend all their time in finding fault with the work of others. Rev. Dr. Deems once wrote to a friend of his:

"The world is wide  
In time and tide  
And *God is quick*  
Then do not hurry.  
That man is blest  
Who does his best  
And *leaves the rest*,  
Then do not worry."

In using the background care should be taken, especially with material that has a grain, to be sure and have it out of focus, and to ensure this, the object that is being photographed should be rather at a distance than near. This means that good-sized backgrounds are necessary, and if it is desirable to join up, arrange your camera so that the join does not interfere with the result.

Some years ago Rudyard Kipling made our country famous as "the Lady of the Snows," much, it might be said, to the disgust of many Canadians. However, argue as they will, the fact remains that we do have winter here some times, what the Americans call "real Canadian winter." Now, why can't we make some real photographs of our winter; photographs that will show the very life and sparkle and vigor of the air, so to speak. I've seen lots of Canadian photographs, but I have never yet saw one of Canadian winter that I could call satisfactory. Here's an open field for someone.

*To unmount prints* put them face down upon a clean board or upon glass. Wring out a cloth that has been soaked in water (preferably warm), so that it will not drip, and place it three or four folds thick upon the prints. It should be so folded that its size is just sufficient to cover them. Put another piece of glass on the top, and then a weight. Leave the whole arrangement for several hours, until the mount is damped right through, when the print will come off nicely, without being in the slightest degree damaged.

Of all the joys vouchsafed to undeserving man, the most delightful are good health, good legs and a good camera; and the individual in whom are combined all three, can consider himself on a level with the gods. He who is so blessed may tread the whole world jauntily snapping up the pretty bits along the roadside, and securing grand and striking effects among the hills, and generally appreciate all the careless freedom of the unwashed vagabond without being tainted with his unwholesome idea of loafing lawlessness, for whoever heard of a man with a camera, no matter how disreputable an appearance he may present, being suspected of evil intentions? The camera in the country, like knee-breeches and a bundle of golf sticks, encircles the head of its owner with a halo of chaste respectability.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence should be addressed to Hubert McBean Johnston, P. O. Box 651, Sarnia, Ont.

Geo. R. Harrison, Galt.—Thank you very much for the prints you so kindly sent me. But you have fallen into the old error of trying to include too much in one picture. I could cut at least two pictures out of one of that you sent me, both of which would surpass in excellence the one original. I say to you as I have said before, "Don't be afraid to use the knife liberally." Am glad you take an interest in "Rod and Gun in Canada's" Amateur Photographic Department. We are trying to make it as interesting and as complete as is possible in such a confined space.

A Rod and Gun Amateur.—No you do not need a ruby light for intensification and reduction. An ordinary lamp or gas light will be all right.

C. Farmer, Butterfield.—Backing does not make plates any slower. You can easily make a test by backing one half of a plate and then making an exposure. On development you will find no difference in the two halves of the plate.

Pyro-Hydrochinone.—Following is a formula combining the two developers you mention. I have only seen it published once before. The "Camera" published it:

|                       |       |         |
|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| A. Water              | - - - | 16 oz.  |
| Oxalic Acid           | - - - | 18 gr.  |
| Sulphite Soda (crys.) | -     | 2 oz.   |
| Pyro                  | - - - | 120 gr. |
| Hydrochinone          | - - - | 30 gr.  |
| Bromide Potassium     | -     | 12 gr.  |

(Mix in order named.)

|                     |       |        |
|---------------------|-------|--------|
| B. Water            | - - - | 16 oz. |
| Carbonate of Potash | -     | 2 oz.  |

To develop take 2 oz. of A, 1 oz. of B, and 1 oz. of water; for double coated plates, 4 to 5 oz. of water. I do not advise using it a second time. You can avoid stained fingers by rinsing your hands frequently, though it will not stain the negative.

Charlie Adams.—To avoid a brown tone in Aristo Platino prints in using single toner, you must have them in the bath longer. You can hardly overdo it in this bath, which is one reason why it is so suitable for amateurs.

Chelsea Cat.—Choose a dull day in preference to a bright one in making snow scenes. Your sky then coming out darker makes the snow look lighter by contrast, and causes every rift and hollow to show up more plainly. A snow scene usually looks best when printed in black and white.

A. C. M.—In using a wide-angle lens you must remember that the smaller your stop is, the sharper your focus will be. Use the stop which brings out the very things you want, sharp and in focus, and don't go beyond that point.

Alex. Sharp.—We would prefer not to make any comparison of plates here, or advise the use of any particular brand. Remember though that the effectiveness of your results is going to depend more upon yourself than upon the brand of plates you use. Any of the standard brands will make negatives more or less good, and when you get to know a little more about what you are doing, some experimenting will show you which plate is most suitable for the class of work you are attempting.

Cyclist—Carry your camera on your back if possible. If it is strapped on the front of your wheel the constant jarring is apt to disarrange the shutter. Am glad to learn you are interested in landscape work. Send me some of your photographs. I feel sure they will interest me.

Peter McDonald—You have a lot to learn yet about photography. However, keep on trying and you will succeed—at least in a measure. Also read more photographic literature. It will help you.

Willie Tate—Get some E. W. W. spotting medium and spot your negatives and prints. This will do away with the blotchy, speckled appearance that those that you sent me had.

Red Spots—You say your aristo platino prints have red spots. It is probably due to finger marks in trimming. Put a piece of glass on top of them and hold it down tight so they won't slip when you are trimming. You may be able to remove the spots in the platinum bath by dabbing them with a camel's hair brush soaked in undiluted platinum solution.

P. C. Roycroft—(1) I said some time ago in this column that a dark room was too damp to keep plates in, if you are going to expect good results. (2) Put a little carbonate of soda in your first washing water in washing aristo platino prints. It will make the free silver come out quicker. (3) Sorry, but we are unable to comply with your request. (4) There is some talk of an American salon (painters) being held in New York in the near future, but it has not advanced much beyond the "talk" stage, yet.

St. Mary's, Ontario—Mr. A. Ballantyne is secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Camera Club. They hold their annual meeting on the second Thursday of October each year. They were established in 1894. No apology is necessary for bothering us. This column is here to answer questions, and we're glad to do it. If you have any more to ask, go right ahead and ask 'em.

Chambers V. Franklin—Why bother trying to turn blue prints brown? Get a package of Eastman's sepia paper and I am quite sure you will be charmed with the effective results you can get. It is very simple to work.

Fast Plate—You apparently have no object in using so fast a plate, and moreover, it is not only unnecessary but a positive drawback. If you would only realize how much greater your latitude is for over or under exposure in a slower plate, I feel sure you would adopt it permanently. Try one of medium speed.

In the report of the Executive Committee of the New Brunswick Tourist Association for 1900 appears the following:

Sportsmen.—Our Province is every year becoming more popular with the hunters of big game, and we have no class of visitors who leave as much money in the Province as the sportsman. The following figures, giving a comparison of the revenue received by the Crown Lands Department from sportsmen's licenses, have been furnished the Secretary by the Hon. the Surveyor-General:

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1897..... | \$1,993 00 |
| 1898..... | 4,711 82   |
| 1899..... | 5,340 66   |
| 1900..... | 8,266 95   |

## KENNEL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by D. Taylor

*Correspondence is invited on all matters pertaining to the kennel, and items of interest concerning man's best friend, will be welcomed. An effort will be made to furnish correspondents reliable advice as to the care and treatment of dogs in any case submitted. All communications for this department should be addressed to D. TAYLOR, ROD AND GUN IN CANADA, 603 Craig Street, Montreal.*

The adjourned general meeting of the Montreal Canine Association was held in the Natural History Society's rooms on January 10th. There was a large attendance of shareholders, accounted for no doubt by the fact that the election of officers and executive committee was the principal business of the meeting, and the unusually large number of aspirants for the various offices.

Mr. Joseph Reid, president, occupied the chair and announced the first business as the reading of the treasurer's and secretary's reports. These having been submitted were found to be entirely satisfactory. There is a substantial balance in bank, besides other assets in the shape of benching, etc., to the credit of the association and no outstanding liabilities.

The secretary, Mr. E. C. Short, submitted a statement in connection with the last show which detailed the numerous incidentals connected therewith. Both reports were received and referred to the auditors.

The election of officers and executive was the next business and, contrary to previous rumors, everything passed off very quietly. It was evident from this fact that the leaders of the two "tickets" had come to an understanding, that the terrier men, who were supposed to be opposed to the collie men, had agreed to live in the same kennel, and the result is that a good set of officers has been secured and an efficient working committee, fairly representative of all breeds.

Messrs. Elliott, F. C. Saunders and A. Stuart acted as scrutineers and reported the result of the voting as follows:

President—Mr. Joseph Reid, (acclamation).

First Vice-President—Mr. D. Crawford.

Second Vice-President—Mr. A. H. Hersey.

Treasurer—Mr. Jos. A. Laurin, (acclamation).

Secretary—Mr. E. C. Short, (acclamation).

Executive Committee—Messrs. John A. Pitt, Alex. Smith, W. O. Roy, W. Henry, Jas. Lindsay, S. P. Howard, John Cumming, D. Taylor, Jos. Quinn, D. W. Ogilvie, G. H. Webber.

Auditors—Messrs. S. P. Howard and J. A. Brosseau.

The committee were authorized to go ahead with arrangements for holding a spring show, and they have already taken the matter up.

After passing votes of thanks to the chairman, the retiring officers and scrutineers the meeting adjourned.

A general meeting of the Canadian Collie Club was held in the Natural History Society's rooms on 22nd January, the president, Mr. Alex. Smith, in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. W. O. Roy, A. Gault, Jos. Reid, D. Alexander, D. Coull, R. S. Kellie, W. Elliott, A. E. Coleman, J. Cummings,

Jas. Reid, Isaac Stewart and others. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. S. Kellie, reported that the club had over \$60 to its credit with some outstanding subscriptions to come in. It was arranged to hold a collie puppy show, for which over nine classes were provided. A big entry is expected from the members themselves and classes will also be provided for non-members. It was hoped by those present that Dr. Wesley Mills will be prevailed upon to assume the ermine, and Mr. Jos. Reid was appointed to wait upon the doctor and obtain his consent. The following were appointed a dog show committee, viz., the president, secretary, Jos. Reid and J. Cumming.

By the way it is rumored that there is to be a rival club started in the interests of the collie, to be called the Montreal Collie Club, and that a prominent gentleman, a great admirer of the breed, has been approached and has actually accepted the presidentship. It is also said that some of the promoters of the new club are at present members of the Canadian club which, although its headquarters are in Montreal, is national in scope as to membership. We don't think there is room for two specialty clubs for the same breed in Montreal. Even conceding the fact that there are a large number of collie fanciers here, many of them as yet unattached, we believe that the creation of another club would only result in jealousy and bad feeling amongst the members without any correspondingly good results in the interests of the breed. If there is any dissatisfaction with the way the old club is run, why those who are in should stay in and help mend matters, but it looks a little on the childish side to run away simply because everything don't go just as they desire. There is one thing about it, when holding shows, the Club should not make the competition so exclusive as they have hitherto done. A class or two should be reserved for outsiders who would thereby be encouraged to show and ultimately to become members.

Mr. Alex. Smith's good collie bitch by Laurel Laddie ex Apple Blossom, Jos. Reid's noted prize winner, has been bred to Woodmansterne Conrad at Mr. Reeve's kennels, Toronto. "Auchcairnie" believes the cross will produce the very best results.

For endeavoring to sample several of the citizens of Westmount, and having succeeded in the case of a police constable, a magistrate, a week or two ago, sentenced a dog to limbo for forty days, that is he has to be tied up for that period. The dog not having the wherewithal, his owner was condemned to pay the costs of the case.

Through a similarity in the names, Kernochan and Carnochan, we were last month led into a slight error in saying that the former, instead of the latter, was sending a dog to England. An esteemed correspondent sends the correction and adds: "J. L. Kernochan is the beagle breeder at Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y., husband of Mrs. Kernochan, the Irish terrier breeder. G. M. Carnochan is the fox terrier breeder, owner of Go Bang, etc."

From all we can learn there will be a good representation of Montreal dogs at the New York show this month. With anything like fair play some of them ought to be well up in the money.

## A Modern Daniel.

To the Editor Kennel Department:

DEAR SIR,—You ask me to write a few lines in your paper about "Prince" and the St. Bernards who were placed over him at the Philadelphia dog show. I will give you Mr. Mason's own description in "Man's Best Friend" of the dogs which were entered in competition with Prince, and many of your readers who have seen Prince will draw their own conclusions at the injustice shown to the Canadian dog.

Mr. Mason begins his report by saying there were thirty new entries, quite above the average, with not a bad one in the lot. He then describes them as follows: Novice class, four entries. Harbor, "first," in light condition and could easily carry an additional 25 pounds of flesh and be all the better for it.

Prince Rudolph, "second;" a low-set dog with badly placed ears, moderate expression and faulty front, he is small and not of the right type, and was rather lucky in not finding himself in better company.

Prince, "third," got all he was entitled to by merit, although his owner thought him a much abused dog, but that is easily accounted for, for Mrs. Belasco loves Prince, and love is blind; he is a small light-boned dog, with a weak face and a poor stern, in truth, a toy in bone and size alike.

Leonello, "H. C.," small and plain.

Limit dogs:—Le Royal, "first;" rather short in body, inclined to be leggy, straight behind with light thighs, and was lacking in condition. Harbor, "second." Kingstonian Golf, "third;" loses more in front of the withers than he was able to recover back of them. Prince, "Reserve." Leeds Barry Jr., "H. C.," much too light in flesh and not in the best of coat. Open dogs:—Rollo B., "first;" short in middle, rather sour in expression and lacking in color and markings. Kingstonian Golf, "second." Heart, "third;" lost to the winner in head, in limbs and in substance, but was ahead of Prince that was again reserve. Winners:—Rollo B., "first." Le Royal, "second."

So, as you see, Mr. Mason says of the winner: "He is short in the middle, sour in expression and lacking in color and markings."

Le Royal, short in body, inclined to be leggy, straight behind with light thighs and lacking in color, and yet they were made the winners of cups, specials, etc. Is it any wonder that the public crowded round Prince's kennel and wondered why he had not the blue and white cards over him?

A cup was given by Mr. Jay Lippincott to a lady entering and exhibiting a dog herself, open to all, Mr. Mason would not have me enter with Prince to compete.

Mr. Mason in his issue of "Man's Best Friend" of 15th November, before the Philadelphia show, says of Prince, to whom he gave all the firsts in Montreal. "He is on the small side, with a truly formed body, excellent quarters and a front very much above the average; he has a fine disposition and a pleasing expression." This description of Prince, as many in Montreal can tell, is a *true one*. So, according to Judge Mason, Prince has a truly formed body and excellent quarters and a poor stern, and he has a pleasing expression, truly formed body and a front very much above the average, and he is a toy in bone and size with a weak face.

The editor of Turf, Field and Farm wrote me that he would advise me to write and ask Mr. Mason to explain to me why such a discrepancy in the two reports of the same dog, but I am very sure Judge Mason would find himself in a dilemma and

swear at his stupidity in not reading in the 15th November issue his description of Prince, and not have them clash so outrageously. In the issue of American Field, dated 19th January, there is a very good article headed "Bench Shows, Whither are we Drifting." After speaking of several breeds, the writer says of St. Bernards: "The St. Bernard has suffered also, first it was size that was demanded, and calf-like specimens with stifles and quarters that should only go with a prance could win, then head and color came in vogue, to be followed by what was called type, to be seen in the expression and a bloodhound inclination, and finally at Philadelphia the climate seemed to have something to do with it for agility coloring and intelligence were not considered equal to a crippled condition in one case, and if Rollo B. placed first with a sour expression, mastiff type, a savage, undomesticated disposition and poor color and markings, then breeders will ask 'Whither are we drifting,' and why is it that sixty dollars would now be offered for specimens that only a few years ago brought six thousand. This is what is doing the mischief, this is what is playing ducks and drakes with vested interests and disgusting ardent admirers of the breed, and yet despite the warning, nothing has been done." Prince is still in Philadelphia and will be entered in the New York show, but will justice be done him remains to be seen. Two weeks ago he was the sire of nine lovely pups, five males and four females. They will be exhibited in the next Montreal show, but will be too young for competition in the puppy class, they are all perfectly marked.

MIRIAM H. BELASCO.

[Probably by this time Mr. Mason is sorry that he did not consult his files before writing the last criticism. Of course a dog is supposed to be judged according to condition and appearance at the time and not upon his record, or what he was some time previously; but, in the case brought to our notice above, it is hardly within the bounds of reason to suppose that the dog could have altered in conformation so much within the period as to justify the publication of a criticism so diametrically opposed to the first. It is true that love is sometimes blind, but it is equally true that there are other influences which can be brought to bear upon people which render them blind for the time being, and our lady correspondent may well be excused under the circumstances for harboring the suspicion that somebody has been practising hypnotism and that the criticism of 15th December is not an honest expression of the views of one who, on two previous occasions, had given an entirely different opinion.]

Mr. G. M. Carnochan has deposited with the English Stock, Keeper, a deposit of £10 to bind a match between himself and Mr. George Raper under the following conditions:—"George Raper and G. M. Carnochan agree to show for a stake of £25 at one of the leading shows in 1901, not later than the Fox Terrier Club Show in November of that year, a wire-haired Fox Terrier, either dog or bitch, out of a litter to be whelped during the year 1900, said Fox Terrier to have been bred by the exhibitor. The competition to take place at one of the three large shows to be held after the arrival of Mr. G. M. Carnochan in England in 1901. The Fox Terrier to be entered in the regular classes when shown. The exhibitor must be the owner of the dam at the time she is bred."

Mr. George Raper, of England has been selected as one of the judges at the Moscow (Russia) dog show.

### The Standard of the Great Dane.

The judging of the Great Dane class at the last Philadelphia dog show by Wm. Mason, has clearly demonstrated the fact that this breed is misunderstood by the average bench show judge who lays claim to master every breed from a St. Bernard to a terrier.

As long as the idea prevails that a long, thin head and fat back constitute the ideal Great Dane, breeders who advocate the pure type, will be disappointed. What is then the standard of the Great Dane?

Before going into details I wish to draw attention to the origin of the dog. These dogs have been bred for over five centuries in the mountainous country of Southern Germany. Being of immense strength and intelligence, they were used by the peasants as carriers in their walks and climbs up their home mountains.

This mountain climbing developed the immense broad chest and slow majestic gait, commonly called "lions' tread." These two points have been lost sight of in this country, most Great Danes being narrow chested in their proportions and walk like a terrier.

A fat man makes a poor showing going up hills, so will a fat dog. Therefore, the original pure type were kept in lean, natural condition, without a pound of surplus flesh, which added lung development, consequently good wind and endurance, suitable for the purpose intended for.

It amuses me to see a ring judge feel a Dane's back, the same as you would a pig before sticking.

Now, as we have brought out the points of the pure type, viz., muscular, straight limbed frame, heavy bones, broad chest, grand carriage and majestic walk, resembling the knee action of a lion, lean condition (slightly showing ribs), we will close with a few words regarding the head. In the first place, the head of a dog must be the same as in a human being, correct from the anatomical point of view, and in symmetric accordance with the rest of the body. The common demand for a long head leads to inbreeding of thin-headed weak animals to powerful frames, thus creating freak forms, where the circumference measurements of the head at the cheek bones will fall at least half an inch, if not more, short of anything like anatomical true lines, making a painful impression upon the experienced observer. Such a dog with long, narrow head, pasted unnaturally upon powerful shoulders may win before the average judge, but I would consider the breeder as sinning against the beautiful symmetrical lines of true nature. It is immaterial if a 33 inch Dane has a 14 inch or 13 inch head. The length alone don't amount to anything. The points in the head are: the head, in the first place, must be symmetrical with neck and shoulder. A powerful chested animal with a grand neck can have a head much thicker at the cheek bones than a thin necked dog, and is never the true type as is the thin headed competitor. Great stress should be laid on the facial expression. A beautiful eye expressing an amiable, gentle disposition should, under even conditions be placed above a vicious looking animal, as it is in line with the peculiarity of the breed, affection and gentleness.—By L. de Fabry in *The Fanciers' World*.

The St. Louis Collie Club show was held on January 1st, Mr. Henry Jarrett, judge. There were 194 entries and there were quite a number of good new ones amongst them, especially in bitches. Old Hall Admiral was first in open dogs and best in show.

The Airedale terrier is fast coming into popular favor on account of his many good qualities—loyalty, gameness and sociability. Not a better dog, say his friends, as a companion on a constitutional. Canadians are indebted to Mr. Joseph A. Laurin, of the Colne Kennels, this city, for many fine importations of the breed, and he has just given another evidence of his enterprise by purchasing the celebrated champion Dumbarton Lass, winner of innumerable firsts, cups and specials. She has an unequalled record and is considered by the foremost judges to be the best specimen living. Last time out she won first, championship and special for best in show at Shrewsbury, defeating amongst others of note Champions Tone Jerry, Master Briar (recently sold for \$875), Arthington Timmer (who has changed hands often, but at not less than \$500), Chippenham Daisy and the sensational Clonmel Monarch, who had cleared out all dogs at Otley, defeating Champion Rock Salt. Shrewsbury was admittedly the very best Airedale collection ever benched. She could have won many more championships, but her owner, Mr. Noble, had little time for showing his dogs and thought very much of Lass, who was a dear "pal" to him, and let her take life as easy as possible. However, she is dam to many well-known winners, including the famous litter which contained Dumbarton Briar, Rooley Toff, Odsal Crack, etc. In Willow Nut (recently imported) and Dumbarton Lass, Jr. Laurin will have a great team. The former is the sire of over 70 winners, and one of his sons, Newbold Bondsman, 11 months old, won all before him, including special for best in show, at Huddersfield, Dec. 29th. Among his recent sales are: Colne Biter to Cincinnati, Ohio; Colne Tillie Slowboy to Dedham, Mass.; Colne Kitty to Milwaukee; Colne Vixen to Dover, Delaware. This would indicate that puppies by Willow Nut and his other grand young stud dog, Briar Ranger, are at a premium. Mr. Laurin has an order for Colne Miracle, by Champion Clonmel Marvel, ex-Champion Clonmel Sensation and a winner of four firsts at St. Pancras the first time out. Colne Princess, the grand young bitch which defeated Champion Tone Crack before coming out to Canada, is in the hands of Geo. Thomas, of Hamilton, Mass. She is being conditioned for the spring circuit. Briar Ranger will join her shortly.

The Westminster Kennel Club's annual show, which is regarded almost as much of a society event as the horse show, will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, on February 19, 20, 21 and 22, and in regard to prizes, regular and special, will be the greatest ever held since its incorporation. The first show given by the club was held in Gilmore's Garden on May 8th, 1877, when the entries numbered 874, and the receipts from all sources was about \$18,000. The show netted the club \$10,000. In the forthcoming show the classes number 335, which include nearly all breeds, the regular cash prizes for the popular breeds being \$15, \$10 and \$5, and all the specialty clubs offer a great array of specials. A new departure in the selection of judges is that the whole of them are amateurs, not one professional "all-round" judge being on the list. They are all well-known fanciers, and most of them are noted breeders of the varieties to which they have been assigned. The following is the slate: Arthur Trickett, Kansas City, Mo., St. Bernards, mastiffs, bloodhounds and deerhounds; J. Blackburn Miller, Newburg, N. Y., Great Danes; Edward L. Kraus, Slattington, Pa., Russian wolfhounds; T. S. Bellin, Minneapolis, Minn., Greyhounds, Dalmatians, bull terriers, Airedale, Skye and Bedlington terriers; Henry Jarrett, Chestnut Hill, Pa., Foxhounds, sporting spaniels and collies; George Jarvis, New



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Cruft's great international show takes place in Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, on February 13-15 inclusive.

Newcastle-on-Tyne was the scene of the first dog show ever held, therefore, following the order of things, it was quite fitting that the first show of the new century should fall to be held there also. The entries at the first show were principally sporting dogs, while at the latest they only formed a very small part of the seven hundred and forty-eight entered.

The Rhode Island Kennel Club's show is on Feb. 13th and 14th. The judges are: Mrs. E. O. Giles, beagles and foxhounds; Mr. J. Gibbs, whippets; Mr. Brickley, Boston terriers; Mr. George Lovell, pointers and setters; W. C. Codman, black and tans and Pomeranians; Mr. Harry Lacy, all other breeds.

## THE BLACK BEAR.

(F. S. Palmer, in Harper's.)

At rustle of leaf the red fawn leaps—  
Its mother trembles while she sleeps—  
A whisper breaks the forest hush,  
And both are off through the underbrush.

But not a fawn in wild wood born  
So timid as he of the coat unshorn,  
This mighty one who shuffles along  
And never dreams that he is strong:  
A cowardly bully, put to flight  
By hares that romp in the still twilight,  
Barked at by squirrel, by bird-ery stung,  
Belaboured by every forest tongue:

Gone—a black flash—ere you can make out  
What all in the woods are scolding about.

Ontario issued 88 non-resident licenses in 1900, 105 moose licenses and 4,200 permits to shoot deer. It is estimated that 5,000 deer were killed. These figures should give a revenue to the game department of over \$10,000.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has issued an interesting pamphlet entitled "U. M. C. Ammunition, its Record," which relates its triumphs in shooting contests in the U. S., besides giving the rules governing revolver shooting, rifle competitions and trap shooting.

Ansley H. Fox, of Baltimore, recently killed 129 birds out of 130 at Interstate Park, New York. The ninety-second was crippled and fell within the boundary, but recovering momentarily jumped over the line and died.

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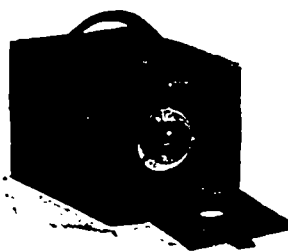
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