



Red & Gun  
IN CANADA

The title is rendered in a highly decorative, calligraphic font. The word 'Red' is written in a large, flowing script, while '&' is smaller and 'Gun' is in a bold, blocky serif font. Below 'Gun' are the words 'IN CANADA' in a smaller, simpler font. The entire title is superimposed on a detailed illustration of a canoe on a river. The canoe has two figures inside, and the riverbank is lined with trees and a fence. The background of the illustration shows a landscape with more trees and a building in the distance.



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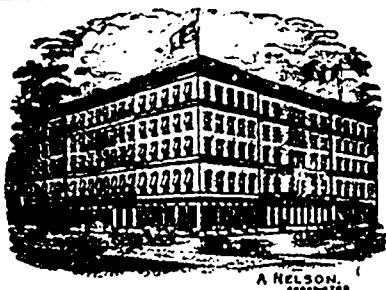
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MONTREAL, JUNE, 1901.

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## FISHING IN A GREAT LONE LAND.

By L. H. Smith.

Illustrations by the Author.

(CONTINUED)

The fish in the river are of a much darker color than those in the lake. Instead of the silversheen which those of the lake show, the river fish are of a dark golden yellow, and some of a purplish cast. As fighters, I have not been able to detect any difference between the fish of the lake (Superior) and those of the rivers. The good fight of one large trout is so much like that of another that to name every one would be simply a constant repetition of fish stories. I will give a short account of one, and this must do for many very similar ones.

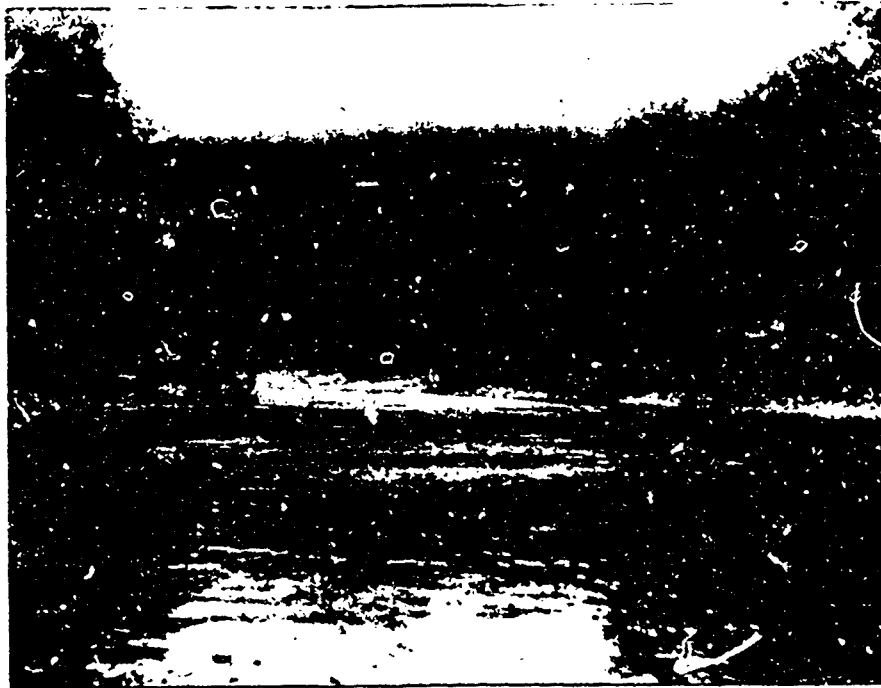
Fishing in a small side pool near my camp on the river one evening, I was standing on a smooth rock, shaped like a turtle's back, when a fish rushed at and took one of my flies. Tom was so near the fish that he saw him plainly; "Holy Kit," he said, "did you see him? he's a whopper." I did not; the shade of light was not favorable to my seeing him. As soon as I struck him, he went to the bottom and sulked, and stayed there for several minutes, after a little urging he made a bolt out into the stream, which here was very swift and deep. I could not follow and he ran out about thirty yards of line, when, luckily for me, he sulked again. I now had to cross the river, and in order to do so had to back up, and let out still

more line, until I reached a ford shallow enough to wade. As it was I had to cross where it was deep and swift, and Tom and I fastened on to each other till we got across. I don't think I had more than a dozen turns of line left on my reel. The fish still sulking I reeled in quickly; he soon started off again, but now I had him in good water. How he fought! He leaped clean out of the water time and again; ran up-stream and down-stream, and to make matters more interesting, it commenced to rain; however, I had a firm hold of him, and my tackle held. I played him completely out. When he turned on his

side, done, Tom scooped him out. He was a grand fish, but I was a bit disappointed in his weight; in the water I had guessed him at 5 lb.; put on the balance he weighed 4½ lb. I hurried and changed my wet clothes for dry ones, while Tom hurried up a cup of black tea (our substitute in camp for whisky). No man can do as much wading or stand as much exposure on whisky as he can on black tea.

On one of my trips up Steel River I camped

on Mountain Lake just where it empties into the river. After supper, Tom and I were chatting over our camp-fire, when we saw a birch-bark, with two men, heading for the shore, just where we were camped; they were two prospectors, Duncan McIntyre and Scotty Parker; they pitched their camp close by ours. These men had for years hunted for hidden wealth in the rocks in this great waste country; Duncan has made two what are called



Steel River, Telford Pool—looking down

strikes, but I fear has not been permanently benefited by the few thousand he received for his claims. For one or two reasons I hired Duncan to go with me, help pack my camping outfit, and do the work about the camp. Many pleasant hours have I spent with him in front of our camp-fire; of his early life I could learn but little. A Scotchman, well educated at one of the colleges in Glasgow, his intelligent looking face bespeaks a better and more regular life than he has led. His native "mountain-dew" possibly is responsible for his not occupying a more prominent position in the world than he does. He could rattle off lines from Burns and Longfellow in a style that made me feel my own ignorance. His manner and whole demeanor was that of a refined and educated man, and one that made it a pleasure to be in his company.

One day, wanting Duncan, I went on a little exploring expedition to find his cabin. Though not more than a mile back from the railroad track, it was in a lonesome spot, not a soul near him. A shanty built of spruce poles and carked with moss was his mansion. The dreadful lack of order and cleanliness, and the complete absence of all comfort inside, made one chill with pity to think that a human being would eat, drink and sleep in such a miserable shack. No one could more completely isolate himself from the "madding crowd" than by taking up his residence in such a place. I took his picture, with that of the shanty, and named him "The North Shore Hermit."

Black River, twelve miles west of Jackfish, is a beautiful stream. Between the railroad bridge and the lake, some two miles, are some magnificent falls. The first one from the bridge is a dark and mighty chasm, which makes one shudder, a fearful abyss, wild and awe-producing in its terrible fierceness. Those below it, and nearer the lake, are extremely beautiful; it is too bad that the R. R. bridge did not cross the stream just below one of these, so that the passengers on passing trains could view the grandeur of a waterfall on this wild river. The water is dark and still for a mile or more up from the bridge, after that it is wild and rapid. I made a trip up its banks once only. My take was not a large one. Last August I fished it down with but little success. I know it is a good trout stream, but to fish it one needs a canoe (and camping outfit) and to ascend it up to beyond where it has been fished. It is a larger river than the Steel, and I know no reason why it should not be as good a trout stream. I believe it is a better one, as it is much larger and longer, and I have reliable information of large fish having been taken in it.

Pino River, at Mazokama Station, is a pretty stream; I camped on it several days on one of my fishing trips. I had for a companion a locomotive engineer, whom I picked up at Schreiber; he was a splendid fellow in camp, and we had a pleasant time. About three miles up the river we came to an almost solid barrier of rock, broken, tumbled and jammed into the river's course, the water percolating through clefts and crevices. We climbed this almost perpendicular dam of rock, and found that above it was a stretch of still water: as we had no canoe with us, we could not go further, so I do not know what there may be beyond.

The next station west from the Mazokama is the world renowned Nepigon—safe to say the greatest trout stream in the world. Thousands of newspaper columns have been filled, and books been written, extolling its great wild beauty, and fishing resources, so it is needless for me to give more than a passing description of it. It is the largest river of all those I have named as running into Lake Superior. To Lake Nepigon it is thirty miles long, but in this course it passes four or five

smaller lakes. The scenery along the river is of the grandest description, and is well worth going to see, even though one never catches a fish. Lake Nepigon is a magnificent sheet of water, seventy miles long and fifty wide, studded with a thousand islands; it is a picture that would make the eyes of a Ruskin sparkle with joy. The Nepigon Lake is perhaps the source from whence the river draws its endless supply of trout; and while many tourists go every season and fish it, to all appearances the numbers are as great to-day as when the first white man wetted a line in it. The fish may be, and very possibly are, more whimsical, at times preferring certain flies to others, and, as in all rivers I have fished, may have their off times, when they will not take anything you may offer them; but the great Nepigon River fished as it is to-day, will afford good sport to the skilful angler long after all the disciples of Walton now living will be dead and gone.

The Nepigon, besides being the largest and best trout river flowing into Lake Superior, is the easiest fished, as Indians, with their canoes and camping outfits can be hired there; while doing the smaller rivers it is only by chance that one can get a guide or companion to go along to help over the portages and do the work around camp.

Of all the travelling on foot I ever did the going up the trout streams I have named is the most laborious. Sometimes in the river, sometimes along a shore so thick with alders and willows as to make it impassable; again, climbing over and by steep rocks, in places the path is so narrow and dangerous that only the long thick moss, which gives you a hold for your hands and feet, makes negotiation possible. It is the hardest of hard work, and if it be a strange river you are going up you never know what may be in store for you a hundred yards ahead. It may be a sheer rock that completely bars your progress and makes you take to the river again and wade, or, should the water be too deep and rapid, then there is no way for it but to back up on your trail and strike a new line. Though the labor be of the severest kind, the compensation is, that you are exploring, and never know what pool or fine trout stretch may open out to you in the river at any moment. All the disappointments, all the excitement, all the enchanting anticipation of new discoveries, are a part of your programme, and for years afterwards you have in your mind's eye photographs of those wild rugged scenes you have encountered along the rivers of the great "Lone Land."

I named all the pools on Steel River, from Lake Superior to Mountain Lake. The first pool from the lake is "The Lower Pool." It is on the east side of the river, and is dark and deep; formed by an outlet from Steel Lake, and a rush of water as it leaves the gravelly rapids in the river and sweeps along the rocks by the shore. Many are the big fish that have been taken out of that pool, although I have not had my early luck there during the last few seasons I have fished it. Perhaps it is too conveniently fishable.

The first turn above the bridge is "Owl's Corner," so named because one season when I fished the river, four or five young owls had their home there, and, when passing, we almost always saw them sitting side by side on a spruce or balsam limb. The first good pool up the river is the "Rock Pool." Some one has since honored me by calling it "Smith's Pool." It is on the west bank of the river, and is about a mile up from the R.R. bridge. It is a beautiful stretch, and when the fish are taking well, large ones are had here.

About a mile above the Rock Pool is "The Basin," the best pool on the river. I named it "The Basin" because of its peculiar formation. The river narrows and runs through

a smooth formation of rocks for a hundred yards or more, which on one side particularly has the appearance of having been chiselled out, so smoothly has it worn. The whole stretch is like a ship's basin. What ages must it have taken for the passing ice and gliding water to have worn the rock and left it in the shape it now is! I would be almost afraid to tell of the creels I used to take out of the basin the first few seasons I fished it. Some distance above the basin you come to the foot of the rapids, they are about two miles long, and hard and terrible miles to travel. I have hauled my canoe up them, and I have portaged them; either is labor of the hardest kind, but it is one way to get to the upper pools of the river; the other, and perhaps the easier way, is to have a canoe on Clear Water Lake, cross it and portage to Mountain Lake, and then to the mouth of Steel River, where the lake empties into it. To take this route you must have with you one who knows the way.

(Continued next month)

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### INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON ANIMALS.

By the late Frank H. Risteen.

The climate of a country has a very great influence not only upon the habits of animals but upon their appearance. Take the case, for instance, of the black or silver-grey fox. This is without doubt the progeny of the common red fox, yet while it occurs so frequently in Labrador and the North-West as to be a regular feature of the fur trade, it is many years since one was found in New Brunswick. The same rule holds good in regard to the pine marten or "sable." In Labrador there is a variety of marten which is perfectly black, and hence to which the word "sable" is properly applied. Our pine marten is also found there, but the fur is darker, heavier and richer.

The sable is more numerous in New Brunswick than any other fur animal, and he is about the poorest specimen of a sable to be found anywhere. His color is a light brown inclining to yellow. The animal is about half the size of an ordinary domestic cat. Its fur at present is worth from \$1.50 to \$2. Professional trappers use only the deadfall trap to catch these animals. It is a shame to set steel traps for sable, as when the animal is caught he thrashes around so as to greatly injure his fur, and at last dies a lingering death. The spring pole, though it will remove your sable from the chance of being snowed over or mutilated by the lynx or fisher, is so cruel a contrivance that I have never cared to use it.

The old method of setting the deadfall on a stump about three or four feet in height is the best. This keeps your sable, if you catch him, from being snowed up and saves the bait in large measure from being carried away by the wood mice. I used to think there were about a dozen different varieties of wood mouse in this country, but it looks to me now as if, at the least calculation, two new breeds of mice appear in our woods every year.

I have noticed that the sable seems to prefer a mixed growth of woods, such as spruce and hardwood on the sides of ridges. In very cold winters they will be found chiefly in cedar swamps. It is likely they go in there for rabbits. I have never found a sable's nest or den in all my experience. The females are very cunning about the place they select to have their young, in order to preserve them from destruction by the males. In the case not only of the marten, but the fisher, the mink, and, I think, the weasel, the males would destroy the kittens if it were not for the earnest effort made by the mother to preserve them. The kittens are born about the latter part of April or the first of May, I think, because long before the

fur begins to play out I have caught female sables with milk in them.

The sable is a regular scavenger of the woods, devouring anything and everything he can find that has, or had, life. Mice and small birds are among their favorite dishes. They will also feed on wild berries of all kinds, as well as mountain ash and beechnuts to a considerable extent. They are remarkably rapid runners, will easily outrun a fox for a short distance, and catch a squirrel in a tree in fair, square running. When discovered by a man in a tree they will jump from tree to tree or else hide in the top. If the tree is isolated, however, I have known them to come down the trunk and jump to the ground even if four or five men were surrounding the tree.

\*

### A Moose Hunt in New Brunswick.

On Sept. 15th, 1900, I started on a moose hunt to the Kisunek Lakes in company with my friend Mr. H. Hanson, of Stone Ridge, N.B. We left the settlement early on the morning of that day, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon we had arrived on the ground and were busily engaged in getting the tent up and the camp in order. As soon as the necessary chores had been attended to, Hanson said to me, "Rainsford, you had better call to-night and try if you cannot get a moose, as the weather is all right." So a little later we launched my canoe and started up the lake.

It was a perfect night for calling, still and calm. After paddling about a half mile I got out the birch bark horn and gave one call, but heard no reply. Twenty minutes later I called again, and then a bull answered me from the side of a hill, a mile away, as we judged.

We thought he would come up to shot, so I put my canoe about 20 yards from the shore, at a point where we thought he would break covert.

Well, sure enough the old fellow came along, grunting all the time, but when he came to within about 80 yards of the edge of the wood he stopped and seemed suspicious. By this time it was getting very dark, so I wanted to get him in the open as quickly as possible and in order to draw him on gave a very low call almost a grunt, and out he came like a flash.

"Give it to him now," whispered I to Hanson, and on that he fired, hitting the moose, as I could see, somewhere in the shoulder. The moose thrashed through the water for about 15 feet, when Hanson fired again and knocked him over once more, but the bull was game and scrambled to his feet and tried to make off, a third bullet however soon reached him, and he went down for good and all.

We were well pleased with the result of our hunt as the bull had a big and well shaped head of horns. As there has been some discussion as to the best rifle to use for moose, I may add that this shooting was done with a 30-40 Winchester. This model will stop a moose quicker than any other gun I ever saw, and sportsmen need not be afraid to put their trust in it.

We have lots of hunting and fishing here; in summer trout fishing in the lakes and streams is excellent, and in the fall New Brunswick is a paradise to the man who wants moose, caribou, deer or bear.

RAINSFORD ALLEN.

Stone Ridge, York County, N.B.

\*

In her grand head of game, the Dominion has a valuable asset, as our hunting grounds attract annually hundreds of rich men who spend their money freely, especially among the settlers who sell them provisions and act as guides.

### Amendments to Quebec Game Laws.

During the recent session of the Quebec Legislature several important amendments were passed. It was enacted that:

"No person shall, in one season's hunting, kill or take alive more than one moose, two deer and two caribou.

"Widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind except shel-drake, loons and gulls are protected between the first of March and the fifteenth of September of any year, but buffle-heads (known as pied-ducks or divers) may be hunted, killed or taken during the whole year.

"No birch partridge may be sold, or exposed for sale, or held for the purpose of sale until October 1, 1903.

"No dog accustomed to hunt and pursue deer shall be allowed to run at large, hunt or course in any place inhabited by deer between the first of November and Oct. 20th of the following year. Any one may, without incurring any responsibility, kill any such dog found running at large, hunting or coursing in such localities between the above mentioned dates."

"An addition to article 1417 defines the rights conferred by a hunting lease granted by the Quebec Government, and another provides that persons trespassing and killing game illegally may have any game they may have taken or killed confiscated and become liable to a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100, and in default of payment imprisonment of at least one month and of not more than six months.

A license may be granted by the Commissioner to any person, company or corporation keeping cold storage warehouses, or to any hotel or restaurant keeper or to any club, an annual license permitting of the keeping in such cold storage warehouses or in refrigerators during the close seasons, game to be used as food, and in addition, if it concerns a hotel, restaurant or club to serve for consumption therein, during the close season, all game of which the sale is not prohibited, provided that in all such cases the game has been lawfully taken or killed during the time when hunting is permitted.

All persons, companies, corporations or clubs so licensed are prohibited from receiving game when the fifteen days following the beginning of the close season has elapsed.

Warehouses or refrigerators are subject to inspection by the Commissioner or his deputies at reasonable hours, and the onus of proof of the lawful killing or storing of game rests with the licensee. Contravention of this provision may be punished by a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

A clause added to article 1420 of the Revised Statutes enacts that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, whenever he deems it expedient, prohibit for a term not exceeding three years the sale or possession for the purpose of sale of any game prohibited by the Act, or prolong for a similar time such sale or possession.

The foregoing enactments were assented to March 28th, 1901.

\*

### The Ontario Fishery Report.

The second annual report of the Department of Fisheries of the Province of Ontario, covering the year 1900, has appeared. Much useful information is being gathered by the department, of which Mr. Francis R. Litchford is commissioner, and in the course of time the statistics and observations so accumulated will add greatly to our knowledge of the important fisheries belonging to Ontario.

During the year covered by this report no fewer than 98,625,000 fry were deposited in provincial waters, but it is said that these gains are probably offset by a tremendous loss of

spawn of lake trout and whitefish which matures at a period not covered by the present close season. In Lake Superior the trout spawn from September 28th to October 10th, so that the spawn of all fish taken during that time is a total loss, and it would seem worth the while to imitate the example of the State of Wisconsin which obliges its fishermen during the spawning season to "take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan, immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken." The expense of keeping a watcher on each tug for a fortnight or so would not be heavy, and the experiment is one worth trying.

Of the black bass the report has nothing but good to say. It is claimed that "everything therefore points to the black bass as being at present the ideal fish with which to stock our waters." The following should afford subject for discussion: "It is erroneously believed that the large-mouthed variety (species?) is less gamey than his small-mouthed cousin, but this, perhaps, is only experienced when the former is taken in ponds or sluggish waters, for a two-pound large-mouthed in our cold or running waters will prove inch for inch every bit as good a fighter as the small-mouthed, and is in every sense adapted for transportation in any part of the province."

No doubt this statement will not meet with universal support, but, nevertheless, there is really very little difference (in the cool waters of the Dominion) between the game qualities of the two species, at even weights. But all heavy bass are comparatively sluggish, and as the large-mouths grow to a greater size than the others they usually are somewhat inferior as game fish, though superior on the platter.

Ontario has not been successful in obtaining the ova of the land-locked salmon from Quebec, so it is proposed to introduce the steel-head salmon instead. It is to be hoped that the claims of the Rainbow trout will not be overlooked, as there is little doubt it would make a most valuable addition to Ontario's salmonide. The rainbow will thrive in water too warm for the fontinalis, and as it grows to a large size and yields superb sport no better species could be introduced.

The total value of the Ontario fisheries for 1900 was \$1,333,293, of which the salmonide amounted to rather more than half.

\*

### English Pheasants Succeed.

I am pleased to report to Rod and Gun that the English pheasants sent to me by Mr. Herbert Gardiner, of Rond Eau Provincial Park, were liberated on 5th April, on grounds near Leamington, adapted to their habits and requirements. They are doing nicely, and will eventually, without a doubt, stock a good portion of this neighborhood. They lay, on an average, from forty to sixty eggs during the nesting season, and are well suited for our climate.

Leamington, Ont.

\*

FOREST H. CONOVER.

Mr. John D. Pratt, Secretary of the Winnipeg Rowing Club, has received from Lord Strathcona a donation of \$100 as a contribution for the prize fund. Lord Strathcona was elected patron of the club at the annual meeting, an honor which has been annually conferred upon him since 1882, and in sending the cheque he makes a most gracious acknowledgement of the compliment, and closed with a hope for the club's continued and increasing success.

The Winnipeg Club have under discussion a proposition to send crews to the International regatta, which is to be held in Philadelphia during the coming summer.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

I see by an interview with Captain Jones, Commodore of the Lumsden Line, when he visited Montreal a few days ago, that he made the statement that in every lumber camp on the Montreal River, Ont., and the lakes of the Kippewa Chain, Que., moose meat is served regularly under the guise of beef.

Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot speak for the Montreal River but I can for Kippewa Lake and some of the adjoining lakes, as our firm have had three camps on Kippewa and adjoining lakes both last year and this; and as agent for the company I can tell him that the statement he makes so far as our camps are concerned is without a particle of truth. I can tell him that this season we got two quarters of moose meat from a party of American sportsmen hunting under license and in the hunting season, and last year we got the meat of one moose under the same circumstances, and with these two exceptions we have had no moose meat at our depôt or in our camps during the last two years we have operated on Kippewa.

And the only other camps on Kippewa Lake that I knew of last year were two of Mr. Lumsden's. And does Mr. Jones charge the foremen of those camps with violating the game laws of the province, for that is what it amounted to, for it cannot be used in the camps without the knowledge of the foremen, and if they allow it they are breaking the laws of the province and are liable to a fine or imprisonment?

But, Mr. Editor, I know these foremen and visited their camps last season very often, and I venture to say that the statement as to their camps is just as reliable as it is to ours. And I would advise Capt. Jones, if he is anxious to preserve the game, as he pretends to be, that instead of making wholesale charges against agents and foremen in the lumber camps he would give information to the proper authorities in individual cases that he knows of. He would be doing more for the preservation of the game both in Ontario and Quebec than by making statements that are without foundation.

Trusting you will give this space in your valuable paper, I remain,

Yours truly,

D. B. ROCHESTER,

Agent for the Hull Lumber Co.

Sunnyside, Que., April 5th, 1901.

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EDITOR ROD AND GUN:

In your issue of May, 1901, you ask your readers to give their experience with the "Colt Automatic Pistol." I am a fortunate possessor of one, numbered 75 and I would like to say that I believe the fellow that told you that he could not hit a barn door at ten yards distance with the pistol is not worthy of belief.

My experience has been that while it is not as good an arm for target work, as a specially prepared pistol would be, bad marksmanship, to my mind, is due entirely to the user's inexperience with the weapon. You know a person cannot change from a type of arm that they have been used to for a long while to another, and do as good work as with the former.

I myself consider it a very effective weapon and have had very good results with it as a game weapon, last fall shooting a good buck at about 40 yards, second show. On the water, owing to the number and rapidity of the shots, it is very easy work to hit a mark. The simplicity of the weapon makes it very valuable, as it is almost impossible for it to get out of order.

I would also like to answer your C. R. Steele in support of C. A. B. I have had a wide experience in camping out, from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, both in winter and summer. I am a strong believer in the use of blankets, rather than in the felts that C. R. Steele advocates. I have found out by experience that several thin layers of blanket are much warmer than one great thickness of the same weight, and I construct a sleeping bag, the Johnson, made up on this idea, using four blankets that weigh two and one-half pounds each, laced together on the foot and side and covered with a waterproof canvas cover, the whole sleeping bag weighing but fourteen pounds. I may say that last winter in January, I slept out of doors at 35° below zero with comfort, in the Province of Quebec. Another great advantage of having thin blankets is, the ease with which they can be aired and dried when they happen to get wet.

New York City.

DAVID T. ABERCROMBIE.

\*

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

C. R. Steele asks why I recommend blankets instead of a sleeping bag. Weight for weight they are warmer. Blankets may be tacked in more closely, and are decidedly preferable to a heavy sheepskin sleeping bag. The Indian rabbit skin blanket to be bought at most Hudson Bay ports is, however, the best winter covering. These are very light and almost too warm. Mr. Caspar Whitney, if I remember correctly, found the blue four-point blankets of the Company more serviceable than a sleeping bag in the extremely low temperatures experienced at Great Slave Lake in winter. A very light bag of some waterproof material to go over the blankets and keep out wind might be a good addition—only it should not weigh more than two or three lbs.

C.A.B.

In reply to John Gird: Cut the blanket six inches longer than the foot. The foot is placed on a diagonal line joining two opposite corners, and the toe and instep covered by one corner turned back. The opposite corner is twined up along the heel tendon, and the remaining corners are folded over the instep and first fold. The moccasin holds all in place. In very cold weather two squares for each foot should be used. C.A.B.

#### FINE GUNS ANNUALLY RUINED.

Repeated use of Dry, Harsh Cleaners will Damage Your Shooting Piece.

Every season thousands of fine shooting pieces are ruined by the wrong kind of cleaner. Especially do sportsmen who use smokeless powder find that many cleaners do more damage than they do good. Cleaners that have acid are certain to have a corrosive action on the boring of the tubes. "3 in 1" oil is a cleaner that is all oil, and nothing else. It is the best gun cleaner on the market. It is really the only gun cleaner on the market, and does not contain a particle of acid or nit. Gun clubs all over the country use it and find it to be the very best they have ever used. Charles F. Stickle, of Springfield, Illinois, is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, and has the following to say about "3 in 1":—"I invariably use "3 in 1" for cleaning out my fire arms after shooting to remove the residue of powder. I take a fine mesh Thompson cleaner, and coat the surface with "3 in 1," and find that it not only cuts out the residue, but prevents the cleaner from wearing the choke. The use of "3 in 1" I find not only cleans quickly, but protects the boring of the tubes."



# FORESTRY

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

*Editor*—E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Forestry for the Dominion and Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

*Sub-Editor*—R. H. Campbell, Treasurer and Asst. Secretary Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, Ont.

## THE GOVERNMENT PLAN FOR TREE PLANTING IN THE WEST.

For anyone who takes time to stop and consider the question there must be but one conclusion, that a wood lot is a very useful adjunct to a farm, both for its direct returns in supplying wood for fuel and other farm purposes, and for its indirect advantages as a protection from the winds and a conservator of moisture. This has been specially evident in the West, where there are such large extents of level land almost or entirely bare of trees. The land regulations which were adopted by the Dominion Government from the beginning of its administration showed a recognition of the importance of this question, as provision was made for dividing up wooded lands into wood lots for sale to homesteaders who had not sufficient wood on their own lands.

The forest tree culture claim regulation was also adopted to encourage planting on the prairie lands, but this provision did not remain long in force, and out of some 253 claims taken up under it only six were carried to completion. This plan did not work out with much greater success in the United States, from which Canada had adopted it. The fact is that the conditions to success were not understood even by the experts, as may be very well illustrated by the provision of the regulation referred to, which required that the trees should be planted not less than twelve feet apart.

The success which has rewarded the efforts of a few persevering individuals, and the work which has been accomplished by the experimental farms, has added much to the knowledge of the subject, and has given a sufficient basis on which a choice of species may be made and plans of management adopted with reasonable certainty of success, and, without repeating the somewhat extravagant estimates and prophecies of some of the earlier advocates of tree planting, it may be safely asserted that an intelligent and systematic effort to have the planting of trees carried out generally will result in very decided benefits to the individual and the country at large.

The forestry branch of the Dominion is making such an effort, and the plan upon which they propose to work is outlined in a circular which has recently been issued by the superintendent, Mr. E. Stewart. Applications from settlers in the West desiring to avail themselves of the co-operation of the Government in the planting and cultivation of a forest plantation, windbreak or shelter belt will be received at Ottawa. The local tree planting overseer will visit the property of the applicant and prepare a sketch and description thereof, with full particulars and suggestions as to the plantation to be set out. A working plan will be prepared from this information, a copy of which will be sent to the applicant together with an agreement to be signed by him. The department will, as far as possible, furnish seed and plant material, and it reserves the

right to take from any plantation set out under its direction any seed, seedlings or cuttings that should be removed and may not be required on the property. The department will render all services specified free of charge, but the owner must prepare the soil, set out the plantation, and properly care for it afterward. A minimum of half an acre of 1,500 trees and a maximum of five acres of 15,000 trees has been fixed. The agreement to be signed by the applicant contains the main provisions above cited.

In addition to this special work the forestry branch will issue circulars from time to time giving general information. In the first of these, which has recently been issued, are given general suggestions for the preparation of the soil for tree planting. The object is to reproduce natural forest conditions, particularly the loose, porous soil which characterizes it, and we quote a few paragraphs from the circular giving directions as to how this may be attained:

"A piece of land which it is intended to plant up should in every case be thoroughly worked up and cultivated some time before the time for planting arrives. Land which has already been under cultivation for some years will prove the best for tree planting. If planting is expected to take place in the fall the soil must be ploughed as deeply as possible during the summer, if possible using a subsoil plough as well as the ordinary plough. After ploughing, the surface must not be allowed to get hard, but should be frequently harrowed in order to preserve the moisture in the ground which would otherwise be lost by evaporation. The chief advantage in fall planting lies in the fact that at that season farm work is not usually so pressing as in early spring, but outside of this, spring planting should always be resorted to if possible, as the soil is moist then and the young plant has a whole season in which its roots may become well established before the winter sets in.

"Preparation of the soil for spring planting should be commenced in the previous fall by as deep cultivation as possible. The surface of the ground should, however, be left rough in order to catch as much snow as possible and also to expose a larger surface to the weathering action of the frost. Immediately before planting the ground should again be ploughed deeply and the surface harrowed down. In cases where it is wished to plant seeds instead of young plants the soil must necessarily be brought into a finer condition. In cases where seedling trees are available for planting it is recommended, as a general rule, that planting operations should be carried on in the spring rather than in the fall of the year. In the case of certain seeds it is often advisable and cheaper to plant in the fall.

"The site for a proposed plantation should be carefully selected with a view to the requirements of the species which it is intended to plant. As a general rule it may be taken that slopes facing towards the north are best adapted to tree growth, as they are usually moister, for the reason that they do not receive the direct rays of the sun, and are less liable to sudden changes of temperature than are southern slopes. Certain trees, as willow, ash, and balm of Gilead, thrive best on moist soil in the neighbourhood of streams and ponds and will often prove a failure if planted on high land where the supply of moisture is somewhat scanty. Many species, however, as box elder, or Manitoba maple, are adapted to growth on higher ground, although the same varieties would probably attain larger proportions in low land where they could obtain more moisture. Such natural considerations as these must be carefully taken into account in connection with tree planting in order to attain to any degree of success."



The cultivation of hoed crops, such as roots and potatoes, between the rows of trees is suggested as a method of decreasing the cost of the work necessary in the early years. The system adopted in Germany is to place the seedlings in rows about three and one-third feet apart and grow potatoes between them.

The plan outlined above is thoroughly practical and it has received the very cordial endorsement of the people of the West to whom it has been presented, and, if it is carried out perseveringly and continuously, the results should be of the greatest advantage.

It must be impressed that this work is not the work of a day. Trees will not reach maturity in a year, or two years, or three years. One cause of failure in the past has been that the efforts made were spasmodic and lacked continuity. The work can be done at comparatively small cost, but there should be no hesitation at placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the Forestry Branch to insure that it be done well. A good beginning has been made and the foundation of the system has been laid in such a careful and practical manner as to give the assurance that it will be carried out wisely and economically. The development of the West is of the greatest importance to the future of Canada, and anything that tends to that end should be of interest to every Canadian. We trust that the influence of the Canadian Forestry Association will be exerted to ensure that the scheme be given such generous support that it will have the fullest opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness.

The plan adopted is largely based on that followed by the Division of Forestry for the United States, but in that country the field of operations is not confined to any particular section. Whether it would be advisable for the Dominion Forestry Office to extend its work in the same way or whether, in the older provinces, the matter should be left in the hands of the local authorities is a question worthy of consideration. The need may not be so pressing in these provinces, but expert advice would be very useful to anyone desiring to have a forest plantation, and we trust that some means may be adopted for the encouragement of such efforts throughout the whole Dominion.

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#### British Columbia Forests.

By T. C. Whyte, Crown Timber Office, New Westminster.

The preservation and perpetuity of the forests of the Province of British Columbia is a question which has become one of vital importance of late years. If something be not done towards this end we may have in time to face the possibility of a timber famine even in this forest province. The enemy that we have to fight against more than any other is fire. The appointment of Fire Wardens by the Federal Government to protect the timber limits from the danger of fire is a step in the right direction, and we are certain that beneficial results will follow this move on the part of our Dominion authorities. The greater portion of our vast areas of timber limits has been partially or completely destroyed by fire. In the majority of cases this has been the result of gross neglect and carelessness, which could easily have been prevented by the exercise of a little care and judgment. However, it will be the duty of the Fire Wardens who have been appointed to do all in their power to prevent the devastation of our timber by the fire fiend. The Government has recently published notices respecting the protection of forests against fires, in which is embodied a general warning to the public, and a heavy fine is imposed on any person who wilfully infringes

the requirements of the Act. These notices have been widely distributed throughout the province, and numerous copies sent to licensees of timber limits or "berths," as they are called in official nomenclature. Those who have received the notices have expressed their determination to carry out the requirements thereof to the best of their ability.

Now, a word or two with respect to reforestation. In Germany, when a tree is cut down, the laws of the country demand that another be replanted, so that, in that country, there is a continual supply of timber. The conditions which prevail in this province, however, are entirely different. An enormous quantity of our best timber has been cut down, and it may be several years before a second growth appears. However, we think that some experiments should be made in the way of replanting or reforestation. Of course there are numerous large timber limits on which, as yet, not a stick has been cut. The timber on the latter will therefore be preserved to us for future utilization, but as the demand will in time undoubtedly exceed the supply unless we adopt some system of reforestation the timber wealth of our province will suffer materially.

The sooner our mill owners and lumber men realize the danger and take steps to apply a remedy or use their influence with the Government to that end the earlier will the preservation and perpetuity of our forests be attained.

\*

Two solid oak logs, in a state of excellent preservation, were recently found by the men excavating in the water course leading to the former McKay mill at the Chaudiere Falls in Ottawa. The logs were thirteen feet under a deposit of earth, stones and other debris, and likely lay in that position since 1858, when the Chaudiere district was commencing to be opened up. Over forty years ago oak trees grew around the rocks at the Chaudiere.

The preservative effect of water on wood that is continuously immersed is remarkable. There is in Ottawa—or rather, in Ottawa East—one man who makes a very fair living from the disposal of oak logs which have been sunk for years in the Rideau River. The specific gravity of oak is very near that of water and a very little soaking will cause it to sink. A great deal of this timber was taken out from the Rideau district, and as it was transported by water many of the logs went to the bottom. In one place there is a deposit of hundreds of logs which had been piled on the ice, but broke through with their own weight. These logs have been lying in the slime underneath the water for from fifty to sixty years, and when raised at the present day are perfectly sound and of good color with the exception of a small portion on the outside.

That the fisherman sometimes gives justification for the reputation which he holds in general opinion as a retailer of large stories was exemplified by a tale which we had from a fisherman on the Rideau, of a famous oak tree fully fourteen feet in diameter, a portion of the trunk of which was still visible, and upon which a team of horses and sleigh had been able to turn. This was the story under the glamor of evening. In the sober light of next morning the sleigh was detached, and further enquiries from a more reliable source established the fact that the tree was a very famous one indeed, so that our informant, now over seventy years of age, had walked miles in his youth to see it; but the diameter was cut down to seven or eight feet. He stated that the largest piece of oak timber he had taken out, which was in the days before the canal was built, squared twenty inches and was forty feet in length.

Copies of the circulars issued by the Dominion Forestry Bureau may be obtained on application to Mr. E. Stewart the Superintendent.

\*

A local circle of the Canadian Forestry Association has been formed at Crystal City, Manitoba, with a membership of fifteen. The officers are:—President, J. J. King; Vice-President, Jas. Laidlaw, Secretary-Treasurer, U. S. Jory. Directors, Jas. Colter, D. Potter, W. J. Parr, James Stewart, Thos. Baird, John Greenway, F. McKwan. This circle are taking active steps to have the members and others interested supplied with material for tree planting. They intend to send out teams to get young trees, mostly evergreens and elm, where they can be obtained in the neighborhood and will supply them to those requiring them at cost price, which will probably be about five cents apiece.

A circle has also been formed at Virden, Manitoba, with a membership of eleven. The officers are:—President, C. J. Thomson; Vice-President, John Caldwell; Secretary-Treasurer, James Rothme; Executive Committee, C. E. Ivans, H. C. Simpson, Dr. Stevenson.

\*

The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has issued the first circular on tree planting in the west. Special stress is laid on the necessity for proper preparation of the prairie soil in order to ensure success. Any member of the Forestry Association who has not already received a copy may do so on applying to Mr. E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa.

### MONTREAL HORSE SHOW.

By C. J. Alloway

On Saturday evening, May 11th, the second annual Horse Show, held in the Arena, was brought to a close, and the final act in which the bay mare Pearl jumped six feet six inches, will long be remembered by those who remained to witness this remarkable feat. From the opening event to the last, at almost midnight on Saturday evening, the interest was unflagging and the attendance excellent. The fashionable world was well represented, the boxes being filled every evening with a brilliant array of Montreal's best gowned women and men in evening dress. The patronage of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto, added relata to the proceedings, and the Governor's well-known love for horses of a high class, and a prize personally offered by him gave zest and impetus to the enterprise.

Good music was furnished during the intervals of the performances, which, with the interior decorations of hunting and the Arena colors, made pleasant adjuncts and surroundings.

In the main the Show was a success, the number of entries being much in excess of what had been anticipated.

From a financial standpoint the undertaking has come out in a most satisfactory manner, the receipts being largely in advance of those of last year. The original intention of the management was to have the Show of three days' duration, with two performances (afternoon and evening) each day. It was found, however, that owing to the unlooked for number of entries an extra entertainment would have to be provided, and consequently the catalogue was arranged for seven performances instead of six. The Show opened on Wednesday evening, May 8th, and continued Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings without interruption. The weather was fine throughout and just cool enough to be

pleasant. Occasionally it threatened rain, but only once did it even sprinkle, and then not enough to cause discomfort.

There were a few much needed alterations and improvements made in the interior of the building, the chief of which was the construction of a promenade around the ring in front of the boxes. This change added very materially to its appearance and to the comfort of the spectators.

The ring proper in which the judging took place was in excellent condition, and was equal to, if not better, than those of New York or Toronto. With one or two exceptions the performances on each occasion were brought on promptly as per catalogue, but owing to the large number of entries in some of the classes, it was on one or two evenings quite late when the last number was called. This seemed to be unavoidable, and the good-natured spectators did not seem to resent the prolonging of the entertainment.

Of the individual prize winners those from Toronto and London were by far the largest, George Pepper of the former being credited with \$830, Mr. and Mrs. Beck of London won \$570, and Mr. Geo. H. Gooderham carried off prizes amounting to \$410. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie was the largest Montreal winner, taking the sum of \$245.

There were a few errors committed by the management, and what was considered by some a miscarriage of judgment in some of the decisions of the judges, but such things cannot always be avoided, and no doubt as experience is gained these little irregularities will disappear. One of the most apparent shortcomings of the Show was the height of the jumps and the number in each circuit. Two hurdles in the round is not sufficient to test the best qualities of the average hunter, and three feet six inches of timber cannot be called anything above the ordinary. In contests where the best characteristics of our finest horses are to be tried, no jump should be lower than four feet of timber or wall. Anything of less dimensions is not calculated to excite admiration in those who are posted as to what the capabilities of the horses are. To test the powers of well trained hunters a greater variety of jumps should be used—not all the same height nor the same distance apart. No competitor should have anything whatever to do with the drawing up of the prize list, the framing of the conditions, or be placed in a position to dictate the lines upon which our Horse Show should be run, and no one competing should be allowed to enter the ring when his entry is being judged. These rules should be strictly adhered to, as nothing engenders dissatisfaction more quickly than their violation. There were very good exhibits made from the West, but no feature of the show was more remarkable than the large number of really first class animals which the exhibition was instrumental in bringing forward from Montreal.

The Horse Show which has just closed has aroused a desire among our best citizens to obtain, in future, a better class of horses than they would otherwise have dreamed of. One most noticeable characteristic of the Show was that it was what its name indicated, *all horse*, and not as the one recently held in Toronto, where the horse took second place to other attractions that seemed to be demanded in that part of the Dominion.

The Horse Show is no longer an experiment, but is unquestionably here to stay as an annual and permanent institution, and with a shade more effort on the part of Montreal owners, there can be little doubt that our friends from Ontario will, in the future, have to be content with only a fair and reasonable proportion of the prize money, and not the disproportionately large percentage which, up to the present they have secured.

## FISH AND FISHING

Professor E. E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa, read a paper on Fish Culture in Canada, before the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society recently. The professor disputes the claim made by the late Samuel Wilmot to have initiated fish culture in Canada, and thinks it is proved that Mr. Richard Nettle, now a resident of Ottawa, began the incubation of salmon and trout eggs in the City of Quebec in 1856-57. This was but three years later than Dr. Theodatus Garlick, of Ohio, attempted for the first time on this continent the artificial hatching of fish. By 1868 the Dominion Government had awakened to the value of this means of restocking depleted waters.

Samuel Wilmot made a most zealous and indefatigable Superintendent of Fish Culture, and though in the first instance Canadian fish culture was conducted by rough and ready methods by self-taught men, and many blunders committed, yet so favorable were the conditions, so pure, abundant and cold the water supply, and so robust and healthy the parent stock, that ever from start a gratifying measure of success was obtained. By far the most important requisite is pure water, and in this respect there are few countries the equal of our Dominion.

During the last 30 years the Canadian hatcheries have distributed 2,650,468,000 fry, the average during 20 years being 128,000,000. Out of this yearly total \$5 millions of fry have been of the salmon, great lake trout and whitefish—all of great economic value.

\*

### Sea Trout.

The other day, in making certain changes in the game and fish laws at Ottawa, the question of whether "sea trout" should be added to the provision respecting the exportation of trout was brought up. In the end it was decided to insert these words, although the gentleman who did so knew perfectly well that we have no such fish in Canada.

In Europe the sea trout, *Salmo trutta*, may or may not be a good species—I do not propose to discuss that here—but our Canadian sea trout, so called, is nothing but our old friend fontinalis, who has taken a trip down to salt or brackish water and thereby acquired a silvery dress which, for the time being, hides his rich coloring.

Once upon a time I was a believer in the sea trout as a species. I had caught bright, silvery trout off the mouth of Bathurst harbor which differed externally from the brook trout I had caught up the Nipisiquit and other New Brunswick rivers, so that I found no difficulty in believing they were a separate and distinct species. But my enlightenment followed quickly. There are two rivers in New Brunswick which have acquired a more than local fame for their sea trout,—I refer to the Tracadie and the Tabusintac rivers,—as I found for myself, one July, upon the extreme head waters of the former stream. In order to get there I had taken a small bark canoe twenty miles over a bad road and then eleven miles through the bush. My reward was great. There was a big run of sea trout in the river. Every pool was full of them. In one half day's fishing I had sufficient fish to fill a half barrel, when they had been

split open and salted. The smallest that I kept weighed three quarters of a pound and the largest four and one quarter, and I was smashed once by a far heavier fish (the big one that got away). Having no further excuse for fishing, I ran down the river to its mouth, and noticed that it discharges into a large lagoon known as Tracadie Gully. Later in the year I made other trips to the river, and as the season wore on found the trout rapidly changed their appearance, until, as I saw when caribou hunting during the spawning season, the sea trout of the early summer had become the ordinary speckled trout we know so well, the males red as blood underneath, the females almost inky black.

I had seen enough to cause me to want to know more, so I was at some pains to trace the life history of the Tracadie trout—and this is what I found. After spawning, the river being very small and shallow, the trout drop down stream and pass the winter and spring in the salt waters of Tracadie Gully. Here they grow lusty and bright, owing to the sea water and the unlimited food they are able to obtain. As soon as the spring floods have subsided the trout begin to make their way up the Tracadie. They are then most beautiful to behold, with small heads half buried in their massive shoulders, and with plump sides which gleam like frosted silver when they are struggling against the cruel hook. So the summer wears on, each pool swarms with trout which do not seem to change their quarters at all,—the truth being that one pool is as well tenanted as another,—until, when the leaves are falling and the hardwoods are glorious in their autumn liveries of brown and crimson, each gravelly bar is a spawning bed, but the sea trout have disappeared.

In the hundreds of rivers discharging into the St. Lawrence, on either shore, the same thing happens. The inhabitants know the sea trout well. In many a humble homestead the salted fish, together with the small, sweet potatoes, yielded grudgingly by the sandy soil, form the staple food of the fisherman-farmer folk.

Hence there was much wisdom in incorporating in the game law the name of a fish which does not exist.

ST. JOHN.

\*

Fishing in the Laurentians is unusually good this spring. The season is fully two weeks in advance of that of last year. Several hundred fishermen left the city of Montreal on the evening of May 23rd and were absent until the Monday following. The sight presented by these crowds on their arrival in the city was quite remarkable; each man had a limited proportion of trout and all agreed that never during recent years had fly fishing been so good.

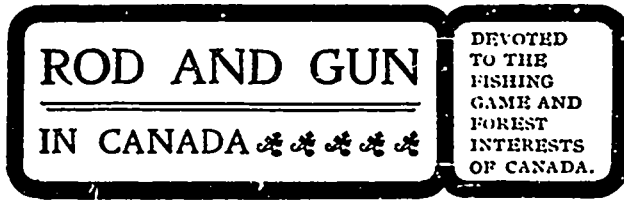
The lakes adjacent to St. Faustin on the Labelle branch, yielded particularly well. Some very large trout were taken. One from Lake Superior weighed three pounds and there were many others taken in that neighborhood nearly as large. While a three pound trout is nothing unusual, at least in print, when caught fairly on the fly, such fish yield uncommonly good sport and test the strength of the seven ounce bamboo rather severely.

\*

Trout fishing at Square Lake, St. Faustin, has been very good ever since the season opened.

\*

A magnificent *Salmo purpuratus* from Okanagan Lake is now in the possession of Mr. John Fannin, curator of the provincial museum at Victoria, B.C. It measured 34 inches, and was said to weigh 15½ lbs. when captured. Mr. Fannin is now making a gelatine cast of the fish to place in the museum.



# ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

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ROD AND GUN IN CANADA does not assume any responsibility for, or necessarily endorse, any views expressed by contributors in these columns.

All communications should be addressed to:

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

## Merit Appreciated.

Under date of April 16th, Mr. George Carnegie, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes:

"Please send me ROD AND GUN IN CANADA. Your paper is very pleasing."

Mr. Carnegie sent with the foregoing his cheque for \$5.00, the amount of a ten year subscription to ROD AND GUN.

Spring fishing all through eastern Canada was unusually early, and large catches are being reported. One well-known Montreal sportsman returned on the 13th from a short trip to the preserve of the Laurentian Club with a creelfull. All his trout were taken on the fly and the average was 2 lbs. The fish were in superb condition. It is almost inconceivable that men of means and leisure should continue to fish in the depleted streams of the United States, when a few hours' run will carry them to the streams and lakes of the great Dominion.

Game is migratory. Within the memory of men now living game has changed its habitat enormously. We do not refer to the extermination of certain species, nor to the forced movement caused by the advance of civilization, but merely to the rhythmic ebb and flow whereby certain species change their quarters, becoming scarce where they were previously abundant, and numerous where they were before almost unknown.

The Virginia deer is steadily extending its range to the northward. Recently extraordinary numbers have appeared north of the Georgian Bay in Algoma, and they are fairly abundant up to Temagaming. They have followed the courses of the various tributaries joining the Ottawa from the northward. They are particularly abundant on the heads of the Rouge, Lièvre, Gatineau and other streams. It was not always so. In the region about Trembling Lake, where hundreds of deer are shot annually, moose and caribou were the common species 25 years ago. The laws of nature are sometimes mysterious. We do not always know what prompts the wild creatures to change their abodes, but we do know that it is very easy for persons who have paid but slight attention to the matter to deceive themselves grossly. Very much of the game which has been declared exterminated has simply moved on.

In last month's issue, in the fishing department, attention was called to the value of using small flies for trout. It is yet very early in the season and for some weeks, at least, the value of fine tackle will, perhaps, not be very apparent, but so soon as the water shall have become warm and the appetite of the fish less voracious, in order to make a good catch it will be desirable to fish fine and far off with small flies and light casts.

Glancing through the columns of the London Fishing Gazette a few weeks ago we became interested in an account of an English sportsman's fishing in the Kootenay River, southern British Columbia. He said: "The cast I had put together and used the night before consisted of large, roughly tied flies, of a pattern which I had found useful in the early season, the cast being of coarse gut." This combination did not work, and he says: "I changed the cast itself to one of gut tapered from medium to fine undrawn, and also my reel to one containing about forty yards of tapered line, putting on two flies and using as tail fly, a fly with dark grey wing, brown hackle, Palmat wise, and yellow body, the hook being a 6", and as dropper a '90' hook, the dressing of which I forget." Then the luck changed and when he let off he had 26 rainbow trout, one of which was a three pounder, the total weight of the creel being 24 pounds.

The rainbow undoubtedly prefers a small fly, but trout fishermen will find that small flies and light tackle will pay any time after the middle of June when fishing for fontinalis.

On the eve of going to press we learn that the following Order-in-Council has been passed:

No one shall receive, ship, transport or have in possession for the purpose of shipping or transporting out of the Dominion of Canada, any speckled trout, river trout or sea trout, taken or caught in the province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; provided—

(a) Any person may so ship such trout caught by him for sport, to the extent of 25 lbs. in weight, if the shipment is accompanied by a certificate to that effect from either the local fishery officer in whose district the fish were caught, or from the local station agent adjacent to the locality in which they were caught, or is accompanied by copy of the official license or permit issued to the person making the shipment.

(b) No single package of such trout shall exceed 25 lbs. in weight, nor shall any person be permitted to ship more than one package during the season.

This will be welcome news to anglers, as such enactment must have a happy effect upon our trout fisheries.

## 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, 63 Craig Street, Montreal.*

At the time of going to press with this number of ROD AND GUN, the show of the Montreal Canine Association is an assured success, at least as far as the number of entries are concerned. Indeed, for Montreal, it will prove a record one. This is very gratifying to the promoters who have spared no expense to make the show attractive to exhibitors and to the



*Airedale Terrier—Champion Dumbarion Lass  
Owner, Jos. A. Izorin, Montreal*

general public. It is believed that the entries will total over 800 and the number of dogs benched will range about 425.

Although only a ribbon show with a very considerable number of specials thrown in (by far too large a number, we are sorry to see, with strings attached to them) there will be a fine exhibit of outside dogs well-known in the prize ring, entries having come in freely from Western Canada. Among those entered are Mr. A. A. Macdonald's string of wire-haired terriers Mr. Millar's (of Trenton) cocker spaniels and bull terriers. The Newmarket Kennels will also have a large exhibit of their famous bull terriers, while the collie classes threaten to be the biggest ever shown in Canada, the veteran ch. Old Hall Paris being amongst the number. Foxhounds will also be a prominent feature, both the Montreal Hunt and the Canadian Hunt Club sending the cream of their Kennels. Given good weather and other favorable conditions the attendance of the paying public should also be a record one.

Roy Montez, one of the finest English setters in Canada, is owned in Victoria, B.C., by Mr. Charles Minor. He was bred by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who owned his sire, a good dog, of the best English setter strain, his dam being the famous Lola Montez, imported from California. Although a young dog, Roy has done some winning, having taken first in open and winners classes at Portland, Ore., and was also in the money at the late Chicago show, where he ran up against some of the best in the States. Roy Montez is generally admired for his admirable conformation and typical setter head, and with good care and training may yet prove a veritable mine for his lucky owner.

Mr. Farwell, of Toronto, has had the misfortune to lose his fox-terrier Norfolk Victorious, which he only acquired a short time ago from the Norfolk Kennels. The dog was found dead in his crate on arrival at Chicago show for which he was entered. The probability is that he was smothered through baggage being piled too closely around him. The bulldog Footpad, belonging to Tyler Morse, also met with a similar fate.

The seventeenth volume of the American Kennel Club Stud Book for the year 1900 has just been issued and is a very complete and comprehensive record of pedigreed dogs of every recognized breed. While in some breeds there is a slight decrease, the total number of registrations show an increase of 524 over those of 1899. There is a decline in St. Bernards, Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Russian Wolfhounds, Deerhounds, Foxhounds, Irish Setters, Gordon Setters, Fox-terriers, etc.; while the breeds which show increases are Great Danes, Bloodhounds, Greyhounds, Pointers, English Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, Field and Cocker Spaniels, Collies, Bulldogs, Bull Terriers, Airedale Terriers, Boston Terriers, Beagle, Dachshunds, Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, etc.

Frank Dole has been finally induced to part with his celebrated bull terrier, champion Woodcote Wonder, which has been sold to a San Francisco gentleman. Mr. Dole has been importuned for a long time to part with this constant winner, and it is presumed the monetary consideration must have been considerable to effect a change of owners. Woodcote Wonder is a wonderful dog, seeming to improve with age, and has yet no doubt a long career of winning before him on the Pacific Coast.

The Canadian Kennel Club was organized in 1888 at London, Ont., with Dr. J. S. Niven acting as chairman at the inaugural meeting. The first president was Richard Gibson; W. J. Jackson was the first vice-president, and F. C. Wheeler was the first secretary-treasurer. Other former presidents are J. Lorne Campbell, T. G. Pavey, Dr. T. Wesley Mills (Montreal), Dr. J. S. Niven (London), H. Bealington and Geo. B. Sweetnam. C. A. Stone and S. F. Glass have officiated as secretaries to 1891, when the present secretary was elected. The club has seen trouble since its birth, but is now an influential incorporated association, with about six thousand pedigrees of high-class dogs in its stud books, and a constantly growing

membership roll. The privileges of the club are open to American as well as Canadian breeders, and the former are availing themselves of that fact. The officers are: Patron, Mr. William Hendrie, Hamilton; Hon. President, R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; president, John G. Kent, Toronto; first vice-president, Dr. J. S. Niven, London, vice-presidents, F. T. Miller, Trenton; Jos. A. Laurin, Montreal; E. R. Collier, Winnipeg; Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria, B. C.; Dr. F. W. D'Evelyn, San Francisco, Cal.; James L. Little, Brookline, Mass.; G. Allen Ross, Regina, N.W.T.; secretary-treasurer, H. B. Donovan, Toronto; auditors, G. B. Sweetnam, Toronto; A. A. McDonald, Toronto; executive committee, James Lindsay, Montreal; Dr. Wesley Mills, Montreal; H. Parker Thomas, Belleville; Geo. H. Gooderham, Toronto; W. P. Fraser, Toronto; A. A. McDonald, Toronto; Dr. A. Boulbee, Toronto; F. W. Jacobi, Toronto; James Bertram, Dundas; C. Y. Ford, Kingston; Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, Hamilton; H. J. Elliott, Brandon; F. C. Mills, Hamilton, Ontario. Every dog-owner should belong to the Kennel Club. The membership fee is small, only \$2.00 a year, and among the privileges are a free copy of the Canadian Kennel Gazette, which, under its recently improved form is alone worth the money.

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The show of the Montreal Canine Association will bring out a number of new faces amongst the exhibitors, especially in the collie classes, the breed during the last few years having been very popular here, quite a number of very promising puppies changing hands within the past year. Among the new fanciers is Mr. Alex. Smith (not "Auchairnie"), of Laurier avenue, St. Henri, who is the owner of a nice young sable and white bitch, Glenlivet Lassie by Hielan' Rory ex Queen Bess, bred by W. Ainslie. Lassie was bred on the 29th to Mr. Joseph Reid's grand young dog, Logan's Earl.

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D. Taylor's collie bitch, Lady Marjorie, gave birth on the 12th to a litter of eight—five males and three females. They are by Hielan' Rory and are all nicely marked tri-colors, black, tan and white.

\*

"Peto," in the Sporting and Dramatic News says:—"The life of dogs bred and kept solely for show purposes is not a long one. The age of Greyhounds, Foxhounds and dogs used for sport only, exceeds those of dogs kept by their owners as a means of winning show honors. There are reasons for this, and it is scarcely necessary to name them. The difficulties that exhibitors of dogs have to contend with are based on the vagaries of "show condition." But then "show condition" has usually been the gorging of the dog as much as possible and the drugging of him also. The wonder is that the losses in some of the largest kennels where this system is allowed is not more frequent. In the near future, purchasers will begin to make inquiries as to how a dog has been fed and drugged before spending a large sum of money on him. Moreover, it is in the interest of the dog itself that he should live a more natural life than many show-winners do. A breed that dies off more quickly than another is generally found to be one in regard to which medicines and artificial means are most often used."

We are afraid that "Peto" is drawing on his imagination not a little when he alleges "gorging" and "drugging" to keep a dog in good show condition. The fact of the matter is that the exhibitor's need show breeder relies on cleanliness, a moderate regular diet and plenty of exercise more than anything else to keep his dogs in good condition.

### Standard of the English Setter.

The English Setter Club of America, recently organized, has adopted the following as the standard of the breed.—

Head, 20 points; neck, 5; body, 30; legs and feet, 20; tail, 5; symmetry, coat and feathering, 15; color and markings, 5; total, 100.

Head.—Should be long and lean, with a well-defined stop. The skull oval from ear to ear, showing plenty of brain room, and with a well-defined occipital protuberance. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square; from the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide and the jaws of nearly equal length; flews not to be pendulous; the color of the nose should be black, or dark or light liver, according to the color of the coat. The eyes should be bright, mild and intelligent, and of a dark hazel color—the darker the better. The ears of moderate length, set on low and hanging in neat folds close to the cheek, the tip should be velvety, the upper part clothed with fine, silky hair.

Neck.—Should be rather long, muscular and lean, slightly arched at the crest, and clean cut where it joins the head; toward the shoulder it should be larger and very muscular, not throaty, though the skin is loose below the throat, elegant and bloodlike in appearance.

Body.—Should be of moderate length, with shoulders well set back, or oblique; back short and level; loins wide, slightly arched, strong and muscular. Chest deep in the brisket, with good, round, widely sprung ribs, deep in the back ribs; that is, well ribbed up.

Legs and Feet.—Stifles well bent and strong thighs long from hip to hock. The forearm big and very muscular, the elbow well set down. Pastern short, muscular and straight. The feet very close and compact, and well protected by hair between the toes.

Tail.—The tail should be set on almost in a line with the back; medium length, not curly or ropy; to be slightly curved or scimitar-shaped, but with no tendency to turn upward; the flag or feather hanging in long, pendant flakes. The feather should not commence at root, but slightly below, and increase in length to the middle, then gradually taper off toward the end; and the hair long, bright, soft and silky, wavy, but not curly.

Symmetry, Coat and Feathering.—The coat, from the back of the head in a line with the ears, ought to be straight, long and silky (a slight wave in it not objectionable), which should be the case with the coat generally; the breeches and forelegs nearly down to the feet, should be well feathered.

Color and Markings.—The color may be either black and white, orange and white, lemon and white, liver and white, or tri-color, that is, black, white and tan; those without heavy patches of color on the body, but flecked all over, preferred.

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The St. Thomas Kennel Club has now seventy-four members in good standing. A useful work at which the Club is aiming is the reduction of city licence on registered dogs. The fee is now \$2 for each dog and \$5 for each bitch, which is excessive in the case of dogs kept under control.

\*

Chatham, N. Y., we hear, is to hold a show the week following the Pan-American, the date chosen by Toronto. This is rather unfortunate for both. A fee of \$2 for prizes of \$10 and \$5 or \$8 and \$4 will be charged.

\*

A show will probably be held in St. Thomas some time in the fall.

# THE GUN

Conducted by "Bob White"

## THE SPORTSMAN'S RIFLE

By C. A. B.

One hears a great deal for and against the small bore high velocity rifle as a game killer. The men, however, who are using them for Canadian shooting are vastly on the increase, and without possessing the gift of prophecy one may foretell, safely, the advent of an era when the black powder rifle will be as obsolete as the flintlock.

On paper the modern small bore has all the best of it. Calculated by the usual formula, the 30-40 or the British 303 have a striking energy of over 2,000 ft. lbs.; very few of the black powder rifles could inflict a blow of 1,500 ft. lbs. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the modern rifle of the same calibre as is used in the British and American services, has an energy which is to that of the most powerful .45 as 4 is to 3. But, of course, energy is not the only factor to be considered. The area of the bullet is very much less, consequently its penetration is enormously greater, but any such penetration carrying the bullet through and beyond the animal fired at is so much wasted force. Hence, the mantled bullet is utterly inadmissible for American game, and the bullet with the lead exposed at the point is used by all intelligent big game hunters.

This bullet is supposed to mushroom, or set up, upon striking the animal, but it does not always do so, at least not to the extent which is desired. Should it hit a bone, or a mass of dense muscle, it will certainly expand, and make a larger wound than the old fashioned rifle, even when the later was a 45 or 50 calibre. Where the modern small bore seems to fail is in a flank shot, where the resistance of the soft tissues has not been sufficient to mushroom the bullet. In such cases the game often escapes.

Excepting in this particular feature the modern rifle compares favorably at all points with those it is replacing. It may be, and generally is, several pounds lighter, its accuracy is as good, and its trajectory very much flatter, so that judging distance need not be attended to so carefully, and, in the case of game moving rapidly across the front of the shooter, the allowance for such movement becomes so small as to generally be a nominal quantity.

Lots of old hunters will not tolerate the high velocity rifle. As young men they used the black powder rifle—it served their turn well enough and they have no idea of forsaking it—but the younger men are buying the new rifle, and when the grass grows green over the heads of the old guard, the black powder rifle will have disappeared with the men who carried it.

The new arms are not perfect, far from it. A perfect rifle will never be invented. If a man must have a weapon which will knock down his game, crush it to the earth, deprive it of life, even at extreme ranges and at awkward angles, by all means let him take a light field piece into the woods. It is the only thing that will do it. But by shooting straight, which means keeping cool, and refraining from firing at everything within sight no matter what the range may be, the modern rifle will be found a most satisfactory tool.

English sportsmen in tropical lands and in Central Asia have to carry rifles of unusual power. Sir Samuel Baker swore

by a .577 weighing 12 pounds, and carrying a charge of 6 drams of Curtis & Harvey's strong No. 6 powder, and a soft bullet weighing 640 grains. It takes a stout man to stand up against a rifle like that, but Sir Samuel was a pocket Hercules, and before his deadly aim, elephants, rhinoceros, lions, tigers and buffalo went down with unvarying regularity. Had he been alive to day he would probably have done as other British sportsmen are doing, laid aside his favorite .577 and adopted a .400 or .450 high velocity rifle. These are made upon the same lines as the small bore modern military arm. Their bullets are comparatively light, but have a velocity always exceeding 2,000 feet per second. This gives them a striking energy of from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds, yet they are light and handy as compared with the rifles in use even as late as five years ago.

But for American game we need nothing so powerful. A 200 grain, soft pointed bullet, having a velocity of 2,000 feet per second will, if it be properly placed, kill anything we have in North America.

### RIFLES FOR SMALL GAME.

Notwithstanding the time and money expended upon the perfection of sporting implements in Great Britain, the sportsmen of the British Isles are a long way behind their Canadian brethren in the matter of rifles for small game. In England the sportsman is practically confined to rook and rabbit shooting when he wishes to use a rifle. Each of these are easily killed and moreover, the country is too densely populated to make it safe to fire rifles having a considerable range at random. So it has come to pass that a 250 burning 7 or 8 grains of smokeless powder behind a 56 grain bullet is looked upon as rather a powerful weapon. Here we should not consider it in that light, on the contrary, the charge seems to us a badly proportioned one for the bullet is over-light. We have found that a bullet weighing from 77 to 86 grains, gives the best results. One of the latter weight driven by 25 grains of good black powder makes an ideal rifle for shooting animals up to the size of a lynx, at a pinch it will kill a deer neatly, if the bullet has been well placed. But it is quite unnecessarily powerful for ordinary small game. A grouse, or hare, or squirrel is hardly worth picking up if hit fair and square by such a bullet propelled by the full charge.

The ideal small bore for forest shooting is the 22 calibre, but, as is always the case with these tiny bores, it is difficult to keep the rifling in good condition. They foul easily and are hard to clean, yet if neglected rust soon forms and their shooting becomes erratic. For actual game shooting, taking everything into consideration, the best 22 cartridge is the Winchester rim fire 22-7-45. It is not the most accurate cartridge, nor is it as powerful as the 22 central fire, but it hits a happy mean, and a man must be a very remarkable shot to discover any difference in its accuracy as compared with the 22 long rifle, that is shooting off hand at estimated ranges.

Owing to the attention called by the Boer war to the Mauser rifle, we were threatened with a glut of these weapons. We were told they would displace all other rifles for military and sporting purposes, and the ignoramuses scoffed at the idea of the Lee-Enfield being anything but obsolete.

We know now that all this was foolishness. The Lee-Enfield is not a perfect rifle by any means, but even the Boers prefer it to the Mauser. It has a longer range and the bullet inflicts a much more dangerous wound. The British army authorities are now working night and day on a new rifle, and it is said by those in the know, that it will bear a stronger



resemblance to the Lee-Enfield than to the Mauser so belauded by the ignorant scribblers.

A very useful little rifle for Canadian sporting is a single barrel with a Martini action and bored for the .303. These may be had at a very reasonable price in Great Britain, but, unfortunately, the Canadian gunsmiths rarely have them on sale, consequently they are little known here.

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A sportsman who has just returned from Western Ontario tells ROD AND GUN that he found deer extremely abundant in Hodgins County. This is easily reached from Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay.

\*

The Interstate Association Tournament at Sherbrooke, July 1st and 2nd, should prove a great attraction to trapshooters. The Sherbrooke tournaments are always largely attended and very enjoyable. The grounds and club-houses are beautifully situated, and magantrap and expert traps are in charge of experienced help, while the clerical work is perfection. Everything goes with that smoothness so essential to a thorough enjoyment of the sport.

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Mr. Forest H. Conover, the Canadian agent of the Dupont de Nemours Co., requests that the secretaries of gun clubs will be good enough to send him programmes of all tournaments beforehand as he wishes to attend them all in the interest of the Dupont Powder Co. His address is Leamington, Ont.

#### THE LANDSCAPE—ON THE INTRODUCTION OF FIGURES.

Though this chapter, on the introduction of figures into a view, may seem a trifle out of place in a series of landscape photography, it is nevertheless most important, possibly more so because it is a subject to which so little attention is given in the photographic journals, and a subject which, if properly understood, may be made not only to give point to what would otherwise be extremely uninteresting pictures, but may in a measure act in the same capacity as the painters' coloring and cover, or rather draw the attention from defects of composition. By this it must not be inferred that any person who happens to be with the photographer may wander into the view and stand with hands in pockets, looking around, to give emphasis to the fact that the prospect is fine, for though it is possible to create such an idea in this way, in nine cases out of ten unless the figure is posed in such a position, and in such a spot, it will detract from, instead of adding to, the appearance of the photograph. However, in defiance of the fact that so little is said on this subject of late years the sins against fitness are becoming fewer and fewer, and anything, that is really of the vulgar class, is extremely rare, for almost all those who are capable of producing work that is good in all other respects are endowed with sufficient innate good taste, to prevent them from making any serious errors.

In the first place, for the benefit of those who have never attempted to use figures in their compositions, and who propose giving the matter a trial, it may be stated that as a rule the "real thing" will not answer the purpose, seldom being sufficiently intelligent to take a pose without appearing awkward, when asked to do so. With some discretion and a hand-camera, however, it is occasionally possible to catch the native unawares. At one time, having been struck with the strong beauty of the sturdy fishermen lifting their nets, I

decided to photograph them, and actually made three unsuccessful attempts with my tripod instrument from the stern of another boat. While expressing their entire willingness to stand for a picture, they were utterly unable to take their customary positions when asked to do so, and almost invariably, one would either turn and look at the instrument, or roll his eyes in my direction to an alarming degree, and instead of appearing to be tugging at the nets would let his arms hang in a listless, loose-jointed fashion, that was calculated to drive a photographer to despair. Finally the hand-camera was brought into play, and although the same difficulty was experienced on first presenting it at the group, on being told that it was only to see how they appeared on the finder, they resumed their work and a good picture was the result.

But if nature in its wild state, so to speak, presents such difficulties, art in the guise of a friend or two, and some suitable garments, supplies the remedy.

It is somewhat doubtful if the advice to pick up quaint and picturesque bits of costume at every opportunity will meet with the approval of the head of the household, who may not fancy the idea of acquiring a large stock of second-hand wearing apparel. And added to this difficulty, it will be found that it is curiously seldom that anything really picturesque is met with, and still harder to secure it. The wearer either imagines you are having a little fun out of him, or else that perhaps you may be a foolish millionaire and can put up a fancy price if your whims must be gratified. In trying to make such a bargain it is better to come to the point at once and state why you want the article and what you are willing to pay for it. Then, besides clothing, it is necessary to have at least a small collection of the utensils that are commonly to be met with in such scenes as it is intended to portray. In gathering this collection a little care is taken and variety is looked for, it will be found possible to get along without a great deal. As a usual thing each dress may be more or less arranged in different shapes, so as to appear that the model has had a change of clothes. Then it is a point worthy of remembrance that the brilliantly colored or pure white objects that are to be photographed will of necessity be reduced to monochrome, and following out this idea there is no reason why an article that is to be represented as white in the picture should really be white, when a pale green or blue will give the same result with much more suggestion of half-tone.

Just one word more on clothing: Whatever you do, avoid fancy dresses such as shepherds or milkmaids. Their day is past, or as it has been said, "they belong to a time when literature and art were in their most debased and artificial state, and should never be revived except in burlesque." The figure that is really in keeping with the scene will appear to be not *in* the scene, but *of* it, and none except the initiated will ever suspect it was from a model; whereas figures in fancy dresses will invariably present an artificial or dressed up appearance.

Although landscape artists are daily paying increasing attention to the introduction of figures into their photographs, for some curious reason or other it has been decided by judges at exhibitions, that if a landscape contain figures, it may become a genre picture at the discretion of the judges, and though in sorting the pictures this will be found very convenient, it is apt to be puzzling to those to whom the word landscape means a definite kind of picture, even though the term genre offers a considerable latitude as to its meaning. In the April, 1900, number of the Photo-American there

appeared two genre pictures, "The Anglers," by Chas. W. Hull, and "The Fairy Tale," by Nellie Contant, both of which were good representatives of their class and winners in the Photo-American prize competition. The first one, however, "The Anglers," might just as well have been entered as a landscape with figures in it, though it is possible that under this heading it would have stood less chance of a prize. The second one, "The Fairy Tale," is by far the best representative of the genre class. Not knowing the artist, I am not prepared to say whether it was photographed from a dressed-up model, or from real life in some of the European countries, but if it belongs to the former class it is certainly a well-executed piece of work. The pleased, attentive look of the child, and the busy air of the young mother, to say nothing of the excellence of the lighting for an out-of-doors picture, are worthy of high commendation. The posing of the light figures against a dark background is also a good point, inasmuch as it gives to them a certain amount of relief, that they would not otherwise have.

and inserted a piece of dried grass that answered very well, and three minutes later saw him in his suit sleeves with hat well tipped back and knees hunched up on the rocky bank, leaning forward and watching intently.

If you see a young child that you believe would answer your purpose, you must capture him wild, so as to steer clear of white collars and creased trousers, and other starch and awkwardness.

In looking at one of the landscapes with figures, that are usually shown, the first thing that strikes one is, that the figure is not suited to the scene or else could have been placed in a much better position; but this only proves that the photographer was lacking in taste or knowledge, and not that the landscape would have been better without life. A landscape without a figure, usually shows to the trained mind an opportunity wasted. Far too often after the focussing is all done and everything ready for the exposure, the idea of a figure comes to one, and any one who happens to be at hand is told

to wander in and take a position, generally any position they please. This is entirely contrary to what should constitute good art, for though the arrangement of the best pictures may appear accidental, the result is the outcome of deliberate educated purpose. If a figure is introduced it should be that it is the figure which gives value to, or as it were, makes the picture; if more than one appears in the picture they should look to so belong to each other that their separation would result in the work's undoing.

In the doing of this first choose the scene and make careful notes of its arrangement and the class of figure which will be most in harmony with it, then try to decide whether a light or dark spot is required for that position in which the figure is to

be placed, and also whether it is to suggest any story or to agree with any title you may have chosen. Possibly the landscape in itself may be very simple and commonplace, so much so that in it there is nothing but light and shade of which a picture could be made. What is needed is a figure that will give point to the picture and harmonize the scattered sunshine and shadow. If the subject is placed at the balancing point of the angle of the composition to give it support and in opposition to the greatest distance to throw it far away and so give the appearance of space, it will usually be effective.

The photographer seems afraid as a rule to allow his figures to look larger than dwarfs. Surely there are no technical difficulties to prevent him from introducing larger figures, so that the effect is added to, both in size and pose. Look for instance at the accompanying illustration.

This photograph "The Sportsman," is reproduced from a photograph by Mr. Louis Pesha, a well known Canadian landscape artist, and from the fact that it is a close conformer to almost all the rules of good landscape photography, it is well worthy of a little careful study.



*The Sportsman*

By courtesy of Photo-American

If you decide on asking a friend to wear some of the wardrobe you have gathered together, and pose for you, give him to thoroughly understand before starting that you have an idea of your own that you intend carrying out, and that no matter whether he has some better advice to offer, it will be to his advantage to keep it to himself, for, notwithstanding how much superior his ideas of proper arrangement may be, if you allow them to mix with your own, the few you have are almost sure to go wrong. Nothing truer may be said in this branch of landscape photography than that too many cooks spoil the broth. In this point as well as in other matters, some models will require considerable education, while there are others who will grasp your ideas at once and set about putting them into execution. One friend of mine, who was jaunting with me across the bush and had little thought of posing for me, on a request took a position and made an excellent subject. We had come upon a little pool, which by leaving both ends out of the plate could be made to look like a stream, and the only thing lacking was a fisherman to give point to the scene. We cut a straight pole and then, for lack of a string, notched the end

Here the artist has chosen a subject that possesses a reasonable amount of interest in itself, even if badly rendered. The lines of the picture are well composed. Look at the right and left sides, how they produce the appearance of distance, and then at the foreground, where every blade of grass is so clearly shown as to strongly intensify this effect. This showing of the foreground has resulted in a use of the high horizon line, and so applied the rule to show most of that part of the landscape in which interest lies. The lines in the middle distance are strong enough to show it off distinctly without giving it too strong an accent nor yet allowing it to become confused with the distance.

The light and shade is admirably massed so as to give both breadth and depth to the picture. The immediate foreground is enough darker than the extreme distance to call attention to it; the light is not allowed to form a horizontal line across the landscape, but is effectively broken by the two bushes in the centre. The principal spot of illumination is the face of the hunter, and additional relief is given it, or in fact to the whole picture, by placing it directly in front of the darkest mass.

Divide the picture, as was shown in the "arrangement of mass," and it will be seen that the old man and the dog come on one of the intersections of the lines, and so illustrate the rule to place the principal object on one of the points of effect. Further, the position of the dog and man form a triangle, and so secures for the sportsman a more solid appearance than if he were standing alone, and as both his feet are shown, without detracting in the slightest degree from his appearance.

The one weak point in the composition is the blank white sky, though by the use of a second negative this defect might have been easily remedied.

This photograph is well worthy of some careful study on the part of the young landscape artist, for it can be applied not only to this article, but to almost anything on landscape photography, and the more it is studied the more will this be apparent.—H. McBean Johnstone, in the Photo-American.

#### Pan-American Judges.

The following are the judges and the breeds assigned them at the Pan-American Dog Show, Aug. 27-30, 1901:

Mr. James Mortimer, Hempstead, L.I.—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, Bloodhounds, Deerhounds, Basset hounds, Bull Terriers Boston Terriers, Foxterriers, Scottish Terriers, Black and Tan Terriers, Dachshunds, Yorkshire Terriers, Toy Terriers, (other than Yorkshire) Whippets and Schipperkes.

Mr. Charles H. Mason, New York, N.Y.—Great Danes, Russian Wolfhounds, Greyhounds, sporting Spaniels, Poodles, Toy Spaniels and Pugs.

Mr. William Tallman, Greensboro, N.C.—Foxhounds, Pointers, English, Irish and Gordon Setters.

Mr. C. G. Hopton, Roseville, N.J.—English Bulldogs, French Bulldogs, Airedale Terriers, Irish Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Skye Terriers, Pomeranians and miscellaneous classes.

Mr. Wm. C. Hunter, Harrisburg, Pa.—Collies.

Mr. Geo. F. Reed, Barton, Vt.—Beagles.

Mr. E. M. Oldham, Superintendent.

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#### A Vexed Question Settled.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the International Kennel Club (Eng.) the question of sporting and non-

sporting dogs was fully discussed and the following divisions of the different varieties was approved:

**SPORTING.**—Bloodhounds, Otterhounds, Russian Wolfhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Deerhounds, Greyhounds, Foxhounds, Harriers, Beagles, Pointers, Setters, Spaniels, Retrievers, Basset hounds, Dachshunds, Whippets.

**NON-SPORTING.**—Mastiffs, St. Bernards, Great Danes, Newfoundlanders, Collies, Old English Sheepdogs, Bulldogs, Dalmatians, Poodles, Chow Chows, Schipperkes, Pomeranians, Pugs, Toy Spaniels, Yorkshire Terriers, Maltese Terriers, Italian Greyhounds, Toy Terriers (smooth) and Griffons Bruxellois.

**TERRIERS** (other than Toys).—Airedale Terriers, Bull Terriers, Fox Terriers, Irish Terrier, Scottish Terriers, Welsh Terriers, Old English Terrier, Dandy Dinmont Terrier, Skye Terriers, White English Terriers, Black and Tan Terriers, Bedlington Terriers and Clydesdale Terriers.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Fontinalis (Rochester).—There is trout fishing galore in many of the waters of Northern and Western Quebec. The only exceptions are those which contain pike and doré. Thus it comes to pass that a fall or rapid at the foot of a lake, frequently preserves it as a trout water. In one stream known to the writer the lower stretches swarm with hungry pike, but above certain low falls these are not found, the brook trout taking their place. You may get excellent fishing near St. Faustin, and at dozens of other places.

J.J.S. (Wabigoon).—The two most accurate black powder charges are the 32-40-160 and the 38-55-260, the latter really having but 48 grs. of powder though rated at 55 grs. With either of these rifles a crack shot using a rest, and shooting under favorable weather conditions, could occasionally put 10 consecutive shots in a four-inch circle at 200 yards. The 38 cal. is amply powerful for Virginia deer, but its trajectory is high, so it is desirable to judge distance correctly. The 32 cal. is a better hunting cartridge, but unnecessarily powerful for small game, and has been superseded of late by the 25 cal.

E. S. Johnson (Montreal).—The aluminum utensils are no doubt excellent—and comparatively costly. Water in an aluminum kettle will boil in less time than in an iron or tin vessel, and aluminum frying pans are easily cleaned, but after all tinware is good enough for knocking about, and on account of its low cost will continue to be used by most of us.

Vermont.—The birch-bark was undoubtedly the best craft for the purpose, that the uncivilized Indian had in his power to make, but it is very inferior to a good Peterboro. The lines of the latter could, however, be considerably improved for rough-and-tumble work—too much attention has been paid to mere speed.

J. B.—There is no such bird as ruffed grouse. The common woods grouse, *Bonasa umbelloides*, or ruffed grouse is meant.

J. R. (Botson).—There are elk in the foothills at least as far north as the Yellow Head pass, which is in approximately the same latitude as Edmonton. It is more than likely that this animal is found considerably nearer the Peace River, but this remains to be shown. Whenever the name "Red Deer" appears upon a map of North Western Canada it means the Wapiti or "Elk." The other deer are mule or so-called "jumping deer," and white tail.

## AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by Hubert McBean Johnstone

### SUMMER PHOTOGRAPHY ALONG THE BEACHES.

H. McBean Johnstone.

Ten years ago the sea-side visitor who carried a camera was the exception; now it is the other way round, and it is the exceptional one who does not possess one of those deadly little black boxes so dreaded by the pretty girl when she is coming out of the surf. If the summer man does not own a camera when he decides where he is going to put in the summer, he goes out and blows himself to one and takes his first lesson along the sands. It is in this way that so many well known amateurs have started on the downward path, for once they are thoroughly interested, it is only a matter of time until they are able to talk plates, and paper, and composition, and effect, and what not, as unintelligibly as the oldest and most hardened in the ranks. And if they persist in their evil ways and are not saved by some good missionary in the form of one who has been through it all, they will likely get a picture of Aunt Susan and little Mary Ann, in their bathing suits, into one of the papers and then, of course, their names are made,—they are famous.

But joking apart, there are, along the seashore, many little episodes forever happening that are well worthy of a dry plate, if one can only get them, and along the banks many phases of beautiful nature that can be translated into pictures full of life and realism, that others can look at and enjoy. Only, to get these things, you have to be a little more than a mere button presser. For instance, in looking over the album of one of these press-the-button fellows, what a similarity we see between two different workers in this branch. Not that there should not be a similarity provided that the work is good, but as a rule these productions are anything but that. In most cases improvement is possible.

First on the list of subjects that come under the head of beach photographs is the everlasting picture of groups of summer boarders. Now the summer boarder is not, as a rule, a work of art—unless it be a she,—but nevertheless, so associated is he with numberless good times that any collection in which he did not take some place would be lacking in that human interest so necessary to make the photograph worth looking at. You know it is the associations that we group around the taking of a picture that makes it valuable to us. If you do not believe that, just consider for an instant how much more interest you take in your own work than in the work of someone else, and then ask yourself the reason for it. So the summer man takes first place easily enough in this direction. Then, as a sub-division of this class of work, we have the portraying of little children busily engaged in the building of miniature strongholds in the plastic sand and shaping out, in their own imaginations, buildings too vast for the grown-up mind to conceive. And here we can get something really artistic and well worthy of a little careful study in grouping and arrangement. But it is a kind of work that one has to be thoroughly in love with to make a success of, and it is also necessary to have more or less of a knowledge of children. Somehow, you have to keep them from looking at you and engrossed in their play, or the picture will be worthless from

a pictorial standpoint. Perhaps the best plan is to have some one with you to take the youngsters' minds off the instrument. It is a study in patience as well as photography, but looking at it from either point of view, it is well worthy of a little careful attention.

Or perhaps it will be possible to catch them romping over and around a bit of wreck which has been cast up on the shore, and by the action of innumerable fierce nor'westers been almost buried in the ever shifting sands. Alone it might not be a thing of beauty, but take it when a lot of merry little imps make it a scene of life and enjoyment and at once it gives to the picture that appearance of "something doing," so to speak, and takes away that look of the photograph being merely made to show the print to the dotting parents. Or again, get them sitting with the fishermen, listening to marvellous sea yarns of mermaids and devil fish and what not, while the sly old salts wink gravely at one another and lose no time in keeping at their work of mending their nets. Such photographs are worthy to be dignified by the name of studies, and if the idea is properly carried out will form a welcome addition to the stock of lantern slides that your club is getting up for next winter. At once, after the summer is over, they take on a sort of dignity that it would never be possible for Katie Jones in her bathing suit to attain.

Then, too, these same fishermen with their supernaturally grave faces and shiny rubber boots, are, if you catch them at work, well worth a bit of attention. Go out in their boats with them and get them at work lifting the nets, and snap pictures of the great masses of slimy writhing fish as they quiver and glisten in the sunlight and then pour in an almost steady stream into the big flat-bottomed boat. It is great sport. The work takes place in the morning before the fog has yet fairly risen of the surface of the water, and when the sun is just climbing up over the barely distinguishable horizon. The boat rocks on the gentle morning roll of the water as it guggles under the bow, and were it not for the hoarse oaths of men, it might be almost a fit time for a reverie, so peaceful is it all.

Or walk along the beach with the camera and catch the roll of the tide as it comes in, its vanguard breaking on the smooth sand and other wavelets following, flowing over the top of them as though they had never existed. Here and there is perhaps a sand-piper that will give life to the scene and save it from an appearance of utter desolation. O! what a wealth of studies there are to be found along the shore.

But to pass on. Marine photography might be said to form a branch of along shore work during the summer months, and while it would be impossible to touch on it here, in so confined a space, and give anything like practical instructions on it, still it is just as well to bring it to mind. The general rules to be followed are to remember to use a large plate, a quick lens and a sunny day, when it will be possible to get some kind of gradation in your sails and prevent that flat look so common to the poorer specimens of this branch. And then speaking of flatness, it might not be amiss to just mention that if there were two or three boats included in the view, instead of just one, there is a less likelihood of there being a lack of perspective. In seascapes, where there are not any trees to show the effect of distance, there is a great danger of the photograph not being divided into planes and failing to show distance as it should. Several boats in a view effectually prevent this fault.

In marine photography it is a lucky fellow who owns a camera where the shutter works outside the lens, for then there

is less danger of moisture getting on the glass and dimming the image. On several occasions I have seen what might otherwise have been good negatives spoiled by just this trouble.

Then, too, it is not necessary to touch on marine views with a sunset for a background. They are common, but somehow always pretty, though it has been said with no small degree of truth that they owe their beauty to the fact that to bring them out as moonlights (which is almost always the case) it is necessary to print until all the defects are covered over,—an easy method of getting an effective picture with little trouble, and somewhat of a lazy man's way. The kind of chaps that go in for this sort of picture are the ones that take them to a gallery to be developed. Nevertheless a sunset over the water is, in spite of all, despite all argument, a most striking affair unless overdone. Catch it some day when the long black clouds are interspersed with equally long streaks of red and yellow, and then try it and see if I'm not right.

Of the many other entrancing little pictures that are to be had along the shore and back over the banks, I am going to say



*Caribou Lake, near Labille, P.Q.*

nothing. The trees that make such grotesque pictures, the charming twisted roads overhung with good-looking trees, the summer campers, and the picturesque old farmer with his straw hat and much bepatched breeches, will be all passed over, and we will go on to just a word on the manipulation of photograms of the beach type. In looking at it from this standpoint it might be said that there is nothing to say, and then again it might be that it would be possible to say a lot more than I am going to. In the first place, you never want to take a seascape without clouds. To my mind there is absolutely nothing that looks worse than a picture of water that has been left bald-headed. Sort of seems as if something was missing. My favorite method is to use that old scheme of a 10 per cent solution of bromide of potassium. Before applying the bromide wash the negative in water for about 15 seconds, and then with a tuft of absorbant cotton apply the solution to the sky-half.

It is not necessary to be very particular in doing this for the action of the developer will prevent the formation of a definite line. After applying it give it another rinse and then continue the developing. It is sometimes necessary to repeat this operation several times, but in the print the trouble is well repaid. Sometimes, it is true, you will spoil a negative in this way, but ask yourself if you think it would have been worth anything without the bromide treatment, and you will often be able to willingly cast out a spoiled plate where otherwise you might be inclined to give vent to a sigh.

The light at the seaside during August is especially deceptive, being really much stronger than one would suppose, and, as a consequence, is the cause of much over-exposure. On a clear sultry day the sea presents nothing but a white glare, and the shore, only a long stretch of uninteresting sand, and the result is almost certain to be over timing. If, on the other hand, the sky is overcast with the humid atmospheric vapor of the dog days the exposure of a plate will result in a uniform gray sky, lacking in interest, but the detail in the foreground and middle distance will be considerably better. It is a good plan to stop down one half and to increase the speed of the shutter during these days, though even then it is impossible to expect clear definition in the distance, because that is usually obscured by the ever present haze. Much can be done toward rectifying this, however, if the developer is weakened and the process of development prolonged until all the detail has come out and can be discerned by the ruby light. It is on just such sultry days as this that sudden storms spring up and give one a chance to take advantage of these sudden workings of nature.

It is on humid gray days, or even when there is a fog, that it is possible to get the best photographs of people. One can always decide if the air is clear enough by looking at the ground glass on the finder, and if the faces can be seen distinctly, say at a distance of ten feet, then it is usually possible to bring them out as well in the negative.

Such portraits require a full opening and a quick release of the shutter, and the result is usually better if a prolonged development with a weakened developer is given. Perhaps nowhere, as in summer photography along the beaches, is an exposure table of so much use to the amateur, unless it be that he is an old hand at the work, and even then he is often apt to make mistakes.

Just one word in conclusion. Remember that you are not at home in the house, and that almost every wind will load your camera up with sand, so keep a dusting brush handy. You'll need it.

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#### The Scrap Bag.

In looking over the portraits that are displayed by the average amateur on the walls of his camera club, there comes to one a sort of feeling that the worker has gone too much to the lighting and posing side of his subject and by some stupid

mistake or other left out all the inner spirit of the man so to speak, left out, in fact, the one thing necessary to make the photogram worth looking at, and the only thing that could possibly make it worth preserving. What is it, let me ask, that distinguishes the work of the cheap professional from that of the high priced man? Is it the "finish?" I would like to just say right here that I do not think that it is. Look at the display of the cheaper man and make a careful note of how not only is there a lack of judgment shown in the lighting and posing, but how the very expression of the face seems to say all over it, "cheap work," and then, in addition, how any semblance of expression that there was in it is all retouched out till the appearance is that of the famous Kipling housemaid, "beefy face and grubby." This over retouching is, I note—since amateur portraits have commenced to have the tremendous run that they have—just as common among the amateur fraternity as among the professionals. Turn from these to the pictures of our celebrated men, which are commonly on sale, and which are the work of men who are famous the world over as makers of good portraits, and note will you how the very individuality of the man is portrayed all over it, so that on looking at it one involuntarily says to one's self here is a man of strong character and well fitted for the position that he holds, or here is a weakling and an incompetent. Look at those photograms that we see daily of McKinley and Roosevelt, and see how they show up the very life of the men so to speak. Why I'll bet those fellows both get lots of votes on nothing else than their good looks as shown by the man behind the camera. But just imagine how these same men would look if the picture had been the production of some pot-wash amateur, who knows nothing beyond the laws of lighting and posing, and not very much of them. The real trouble is that for a long time the desire has been to catch the effect, something that is suitable for exhibition purposes, regardless of expression or likeness, and now when he is called upon to do something more he cannot fill the bill. Portrait photography is fast sifting down to a point—among professionals as well as among amateurs—when it is necessary that the production be a likeness as well as an effect, and this, taken into consideration with the fact that all persons are more or less conceited and want a little flattery thrown in, leaves the ambitious amateur with his work well cut out.

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That extremely reliable newspaper, the New York World, is authority for the following story, and while I do not think it can be exactly true, still I give it for what it is worth. Canaan, Conn., is fixed by the World as the locality of this truly miraculous happening, and the article ends up by saying that scientists and experts are already flocking to make investigations. But to proceed with the story. One of the villagers was visiting his hennery to collect the daily fruit and found a young pullet guarding her first egg, apparently very much amazed at the result of her efforts. And well she might be, for apart from the fact that the egg was an unusually large one for a first lay, it bore upon its surface an excellent reproduction of a chicken's head. Whether the chemicals that were in the bird's food are to blame for the strange occurrence or whether the picture is the "result of hen-influence," as the World puts it, is not definitely known. No mention is made of there being a lens used in the production of the photogram. All efforts to remove the picture failed, and the shell is now on exhibition, and will later in all probability be sent to the State Museum after the photogram experts from Yale University have had a chance to examine it. Of course I'm not saying that all this

may not be true. All I say is that the World is my only authority. The World is a big paper, surely it must be a fact.

\*

Now that the summer with all its little atmospheric peculiarities is coming on, it might not be amiss to just say a word or two on that elusive quantity known as aerial perspective. When you look at a landscape that has been properly developed and printed with a due regard for what is right and proper, you will notice that in the near foreground there are considerably heavier shadows than there are in the distance, and that in between these two extremes there is, or should be, a range of half tone that gradually blends off from the one to the other. But this is not always done properly. I remember a case in point where the worker had a truly excellent photogram of distant mountains, hazy, indistinct and picturesque, in fact just what he needed to form a most beautiful background for his landscape. And would you believe it, he did not know enough to use it. Instead, he read some sort of an article on how to reduce a portion of a negative without touching the rest and then went and did away with what constituted the chief charm of his picture. Such idiocy makes me positively angry. Here I am trying by means of short exposures and careful development, and every other way I know how, to get just the effect that he had, and that he threw away. As Shakespeare puts it, "What fools these mortals be." But just try to imagine if it were not for atmospheric perspective, how our photograms would look, and what dull, flat, lifeless things they would be. Take a piece of white paper and draw across it two straight lines—the one above the other—and you will have an idea of about how much expression there could be in a picture without this aerial perspective, and at the same time learn far better than I could ever teach you how much of it you must have to make your photogram worth looking at.

\*

Do not use every kind of dry-plate that is put on the market, but instead settle on one that you consider to be a good one and then study that one alone, as to exposure and development, until you get it working to perfection. This is not a new piece of advice in these columns, but judging from the number of queries that come as to which is the best plate and the best developer, it is, I think, a thing that can stand repeating. If you do as you should, you will find that after you get accustomed to it you will get better results than if you used first one and then another, simply because a friend recommended it. Any of the standard plates will give a good result, provided that it is properly manipulated, and all you have to do is to stick to it to get good work all the time.

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### Correspondence.

(Correspondence should be addressed to H. McBean Johnstone, Box 651, Sarnia, Ont.)

Bayard E. Sparham, Smith's Falls.—Your query has already been answered by mail. I have your other letter in reply to my request and trust that I may have an early opportunity of hearing from you.

W.R.G., Ridgetown, Ont.—In reading over your letter, asking that I recommend one of the cameras from the list that you enclose, it seems to me that it would be better if you were to write to me and let me have your address that I might write to you direct, when it would be possible for me to say things that could hardly be said here. If I thought that you had any idea of the kind of work you want to do, I would ask you to

tell me, but I suppose that you only want to take pictures. Now for that purpose I do not think that you would find either of the Panoramic instruments referred to to be of any great value. Even in the hands of an experienced worker they are sometimes difficult to manage. But you had better send me your address.

William Harrison.—It looks to me as though you had been too sparing in the use of your developer. Don't be this way, but use a little more and have enough to cover the plate without having to resort to violent agitation to do it. Streaks, and uneven development—such as you have—will be the result if too little is used. Also, it is best to use as fresh a developer as you can, i. e., as your plate will stand, for in the end you will find that it is cheaper to do this than to spoil a plate by an old and discolored solution. The grading of a good negative is only possible by carefully and slowly coaxing up all parts of the image pretty well together.

Henry A. Rickier.—At least four or five minutes should be necessary for the proper development of a good negative.

Buffalo, N. Y.—You should not attempt to take moving subjects at short range, for if you do, blurring will be the result. Take them far enough away to get a good exposure and at the same time a quick one, and then enlarge by any simple method.

Eustus McMicken.—Send me your address,—not necessarily for publication, you know, but merely as an act of courtesy

#### Selfish Fish and Game Protection.

TO THE EDITOR OF ROD AND GUN:

To the already long list of truthful maxims, we will add another, i. e.: "Nine-tenths of the so-called fish and game protectionists are so from purely selfish motives and not from any desire to be public benefactors, or for the love of fish and game in themselves." We will only touch on one of the many instances that we could give to prove the truthfulness of the above.

The writer was for several years one of a committee appointed in a nearby state to rear and import new kinds of game suitable to restock the depleted fields and forests of that country.

We imported those noble game birds, the capercaillie and black game, from Sweden. We also brought in sharp-tailed grouse and quail, and also reared Mongolian pheasants. The cock pheasant is a most beautiful bird and would be an attractive acquisition to our game birds. Nearly all of the so-called sportsmen who visited the aviaries and saw these superb birds with their brilliant plumage, showed the true state of their feelings on game protection by expressing a wish that they—the pheasants—were released so that they could have "a crack at them." No thought or interest in them beyond the fact that they and all other game were simply being propagated and protected for their personal benefit, so that they could gratify their lust for shedding blood by destroying and killing some of nature's most beautiful creatures.

During the recent session of "The North American Fish and Game Protective Association" we kept in the background and "observed." We sorrowfully noticed that this same selfish spirit was present, together with at times a lack of "common sense" among some of the members.

It was recommended that the laws regulating the open seasons for fish and game in the different provinces and states should be uniform as to dates. The open season for moose, caribou and deer to be from September 15th to November 30th,

and when Dr. Brainerd proposed a common-sense amendment, that the open season for the above named game should be allowed to range within the named dates, shortened and changed to suit different localities, the Doctor's amendment barely passed by a feeble majority.

While uniform fish and game laws should be made for adjacent woods and waters in the different provinces—say for instance Vermont, New York and the Province of Quebec should have a uniform law to protect the fish in the waters of Lake Champlain. It would be the greatest piece of folly to advocate the same law to govern deer shooting in the back woods districts of the Ottawa country, that would be suitable for the thickly inhabited state of Vermont, or on feathered game to have the same open season for the marshes of the James Bay as for the Chesapeake, or for the coasts of Labrador as for the Long Island shores, etc.

We sportsmen and game protectionists should cultivate a more liberal and thorough knowledge of the nature and habits of our fish and game before we pose as law framers for their protection and propagation.

In the thickly settled states it is a mistake to have a very short open season. When this is done it is made a novelty, and then every man who owns a gun or can beg or borrow one will be out every day during the open season, and the poor game cannot move without running against a man with a gun. Either close the season altogether or make it long enough to rob it of its novelty. Stop the marketing of game at all seasons, and fix the number that can be killed by each shooter in a day or during the season.

Game for food should be killed when in a quiet and undisturbed state, though advocates of deer hounding claim that venison is more palatable and more easily digested if killed when in a heated condition with its veins filled with hot excited blood.

The flesh and blood from a frightened and exhausted animal when used for food is little less than *rank poison*. I have touched on the above subjects very briefly. At some future time I may go into them more fully, as volumes can be written on these subjects, and even then the truth would not be half told.

STANSTEAD.

Montreal, Feb. 23, 1901.

It is understood that the government of the Province of Quebec is about to prohibit all fishing, for some time to come, in Lake St. Louis, Lake St. Francis and some of the other lakes of this Province.

The Annual Meet of the Canadian Canoe Association will be held at Brockville under the auspices of Bohemian A.A.A.C. in August. The war canoe race will be the principal event of the meet, and every effort is being made to have a large number of entries.

At the annual meeting of the Leamington Gun Club the following officers were elected for year 1901: A. Huffman, president; A. Harrington, vice-president; Jas. Watson, secretary-treasurer; John Conover, field captain; F. H. Conover, manager. The dates for the annual summer tournament will be Thursday and Friday, August 8th and 9th, 1901. There will be cash prizes and high averages for both day's events. An invitation is extended to all sportsmen.



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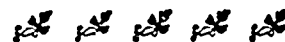
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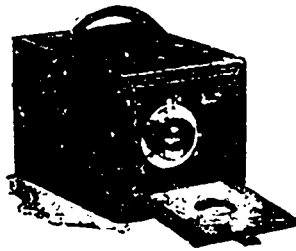
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