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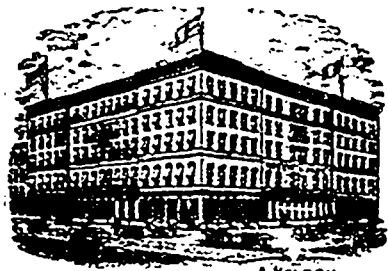
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ROD AND GUN PUBLISHING CO.,  
603 Craig Street, MONTREAL.

Congratulate us—our first birthday. Twelve months old with this issue, and there were those who thought we would die an early and sudden death. Yet we are alive—very much so—and growing.

We would like to hear more from our readers. With guns, ammunition, fish, game, etc., to furnish practically endless themes for interesting communications, there is no reason for silence. Our columns are open and it is not our fault if you do not use them.

The new Fisheries Act of Ontario passed April 26th has one very important new section, reading as follows:

"4. Save as in sub-section 2 provided no speckled trout, bass or maskinonge taken or caught in provincial waters shall be exposed for sale in or exported from the Province before the first of July, 1903.

"2. Fish caught by any tourist or summer visitor, not exceeding the lawful catch of two days' angling, may be taken out of the Province by such tourist or summer visitor when leaving the Province."

This is excellent. Three important species of game fish are not to be sold or exported, excepting the limited number in a two days' catch allowed the summer tourist to take with him. The effect of these regulations, if thoroughly enforced, will prevent the export for the United

States' markets of thousands of fish caught illegally. The Ontario authorities will undoubtedly be watchful to prevent the export under various aliases, and much can be accomplished if the express officials co-operate cordially with the Government officials. On another page we show some of the principal regulations that affect sportsmen, some of which were placed in effect during 1899.

So much was said by Government experts at the Convention of the North American Fish and Game Protection Association, February 2nd and 3rd, of the absolute uselessness of the \$25 to \$50 game warden, with a few notable exceptions, that we hope to see soon some tangible evidences of an intention to change the system and substitute a thorough service as useful as that of Maine.

A bill now before the Ohio legislature has for its object:

"To encourage the protection of birds, primarily because of their economic value to the farm by the destruction of great numbers of destructive insects."

We hope it will be passed unanimously and that similar bills will be passed by every state in the Union and province of Canada which has not such laws in force. A very healthy public sentiment against the indiscriminate destruction of bird life is growing, and many Audubon societies have been formed to the south of us with this laudable purpose. We should like to hear of such societies coming into being in Canada.

Recently a New York firm made an arrangement to procure 20,000 small birds from Delaware for millinery purposes. Another instance of utter recklessness. No more short sighted policy can be conceived than the wholesale destruction of bird life. We in Canada are concerned with these slaughters. We must not expect our migratory birds to exist in as great numbers if they are destroyed by thousands south of us, and

as far as possible we hope our readers will do all they can to prevent anything of that nature occurring. The Audubon bill of New York State, signed by Governor Roosevelt, May 4, is a long step in the right direction. It makes it a misdemeanor to sell or possess for sale the plumage of insectivorous and song birds. New York State being contiguous to Canada, the bill is a distinct advantage to us. New York city, as a leader of fashion in feminine headgear, will perforce have to set an excellent example hereafter, and it appears to us the key to the situation has been reached.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture has had issued, in both French and English editions, a booklet entitled, "The Fish and Fur Bearing Animals of Canada," for distribution at the Paris Exposition, at which the Dominion is making a creditable display of our resources in fish and game.

The placing on the market of a semi-automatic magazine pistol by the Colt Repeating Arms Co. is an event worthy of special note. We print a description of it on another page.

We are in sympathy with the movement to taboo pictures of numbers of fish strung on a line. They do not make an attractive subject for the eye and frequently represent immoderate catches. There are numerous angling scenes well worth reproducing which delight the artistic sense, and anglers who use the camera can find in them abundant opportunities for the exercise of their art.

The concession granted by the Ontario Government to dam the Nepigon River for the purposes of a pulp mill has been very unfavorably commented upon by all those who believe that the Nepigon should be preserved for all time as the finest trout stream in North America. We reprint on another page the opinion of one of the dailies on this subject, which seems to cover all the various opinions expressed

The United States Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 1 gives some facts about the English sparrow in North America, which are likely to cause qualms of conscience in its strongest admirer. It appears that over 1500 reports are tabulated to show that the pugnacious English sparrow molests other birds of nearly 100 different species. These reports vary in number from 377 in the case of the blue bird down to 1 each respecting various other birds. The reports, however, do not show how often he came off second best when tackling some of the larger birds, but his record as an all round fighter is established beyond question.

○ ○ ○

It is reported that only four out of the fourteen young moose sent from Manitoba to New Zealand for breeding have arrived, the others having succumbed to the very severe hardships experienced during a gale at sea.

○ ○ ○

We should like to hear from any of our readers who have carefully observed the effects on fish life of damming lakes and rivers, where no fish-ways are constructed. Opinions on this subject differ greatly. We have heard it asserted strongly that the effect of such damming is generally followed by gradual, but sure destruction of fish life. Other opinions are the opposite, and there are varieties between these extremes.

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May 1st was the first day of the open season for trout in Quebec, and the first catch of the season was made by Mr. Joseph Riendeau, fishery inspector, whose record of 440 lbs. will be hard to beat. This ½ ton of trout was caught illegally in the Laurentians, prior to May 1st, and shipped to Montreal on the first train on that date and suffered the fate which it is hoped will befall similar shipments of fish illegally caught.

○ ○ ○

Ontario's new game act was passed April 26th. There are some important new provisions as follows, viz:—

An open season for moose and caribou and reindeer, every third year, extends from Nov. 2nd to Nov. 14th inclusive. The first of such open seasons is in 1900.

Elk are protected always.

Provision for order in Council to proclaim concurrent legislation to that in adjoining States in case of game birds in danger of extinction.

Provision for order in Council to further limit open seasons if necessary.

Protection at all times for cow moose and young under one year, of moose, reindeer and caribou.

Prohibiting transfer of license.

\$5 license fee for residents of Ontario to hunt moose, caribou or reindeer (license fee for non-residents remains \$25).

One bull moose, or one bull caribou or reindeer, and two deer made legal number which may be killed by one person.

Coupon tag system extended to cover moose, caribou and reindeer.

License fee imposed on game dealers from \$1 to \$25, depending on population of place.

Deputy wardens not paid by salary to receive all fines where they prosecute.

Onus of proof is on the defendant.

The protection of beaver, otter, wild turkeys, prairie fowl and English or Mongolian pheasant is continued to 1905.

The open season for quail now commences September 15th.

○ ○ ○

New Brunswick placed in effect a new game law on April 22nd. Among the important features of the Act are the raising of license fee for non-residents hunting moose and caribou to \$30. Residents will pay \$2 each.

A license fee for guides is imposed.

The sale of partridge is prohibited until September 15th, 1905.

The hounding of deer is prohibited.

Heavy penalties are provided for killing big game out of season. In all cases the burden of proof is on the defendant.

The open seasons are generally as follows:—

|                |                            |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Moose.....     | } Sept. 15th to Dec. 31st. |
| Caribou.....   |                            |
| Deer.....      |                            |
| Partridge..... | Sept. 15th to Nov. 30th.   |
| Wildgoose..    | } Sept. 1st to Dec. 1st.   |
| Brant.....     |                            |
| Teal.....      |                            |
| Wood-duck..    |                            |
| Beaver-duck.   |                            |
| Sniipe.....    |                            |
| Woodcock...    |                            |

There are some exceptions to above which apply to specified portions of the Province.

#### CHANGES IN THE ONTARIO NEW FISHERIES ACT.

April 26th Ontario passed a new Fisheries Act. We reproduce some of the clauses of greatest interest to the angler:

"42. Any box, basket, crate, package or other utensil whatsoever, containing fish for shipment, whether caught in Provincial or private waters, shall be labelled with the names of the consignee and consignor, and shall have stated thereon the contents of such box, basket, crate, package or other utensil.

"44. Save as in sub-section 2, provided no speckled trout, bass or maskinonge, taken or caught in provincial waters shall be exposed for sale in, or exported from, the province before the first day of July, 1903.

"2. Fish caught by any tourist or summer visitor, not exceeding the lawful catch of two days' angling may be taken out of the province by such tourist or summer visitor when leaving the province.

"45. No sturgeon shall be caught, taken or killed by any means whatever without a license first had and obtained, and in the inland waters of the province none shall be taken between 1st April and 10th May, but nothing in this section or in section 47 shall be deemed to restrict close season prohibitions.

"46. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number than twelve bass, twenty pickerel, or four maskinonge.

"47. No person shall take, catch or kill in any of the waters of this Province, in one day by angling, or shall carry away a greater number of speckled or brook trout, than in the aggregate shall weigh more than fifteen pounds, and no greater number than fifty speckled or brook trout, though said number weigh less than fifteen pounds, and none between 1st Sept. and 1st May, both days inclusive.

"48. No bass less than ten inches in length, no speckled trout less than six inches in length, no pickerel less than twelve inches in length, and no maskinonge less than eighteen inches in length shall be retained or kept out of the water, sold, offered, or exposed for sale, or had in possession; but every person who takes or catches any of the fish mentioned of less than the minimum measurement named (which measurement shall be from point of nose to centre of tail) shall immediately return such undersized fish to the water from which they were taken, alive, and, in so far as possible, uninjured.

"49. No non-resident, tourist or summer visitor shall take, catch or kill in any one day, by angling in the inland waters of this Province, or shall carry away, a greater number than ten salmon or lake trout, each of which shall exceed two pounds in weight.

"50. No person shall, by any means whatever, take, catch or kill, or shall buy, sell or offer, or expose for sale, or have in possession, any salmon trout, lake trout or white fish, weighing less than two pounds in the round or undressed, or which when dressed weighs less than one pound and three-quarters, or any sturgeon of less than ten pounds in weight when dressed.

"51. (1) No one shall fish, by angling, in the waters of Lake Nepigon in the district of Thunder Bay, in the River Nepigon in the same district, nor in any tributaries of the said lake or river, without first having obtained an angling license from the commissioner of Fisheries through the local overseer at Nepigon.

"(2) The following clauses, lettered (a) to (g) inclusive, shall apply to the waters in the next preceding section mentioned.

"(a) One angler's license or permit only may be issued to any applicant, and shall not be for a longer period than four weeks from the date of issue.

"(b) The fee for such license or permit shall be \$15 for a period of two weeks or less, \$20 for three weeks and \$25 for four weeks, where the applicant is not a permanent resident of Canada; and \$5 for two weeks and \$10 for four weeks where

the applicant is a permanent resident of Canada.

"(c) The holder of such license or permit shall not catch or kill in one day, or carry away, a greater number of speckled trout than in the aggregate shall weigh more than twenty-five pounds, or a greater number than ten speckled trout in any one day, though said number weigh less than twenty-five pounds.

"(d) The said license or permit shall not be transferable, and the holder thereof shall produce and exhibit the same whenever called upon so to do by a fishery overseer.

"(e) All fishing camps, and fishing parties visiting the said waters shall be subject to the supervision of the fishery overseer or overseers.

"(f) Such sanitary arrangements as the overseer may direct shall be made, and such directions as he may give for the disposal of refuse and the extinction of fires shall be complied with.

"(g) The cutting of live timber, the property of Ontario, by persons holding a license or permit to angle in said waters, their servants or agents, is prohibited, except where absolutely necessary for the purpose of camping and shelter, such as for tent poles, tent pins, and the like."

While bounding of deer and water shooting (excepting part of Bruce County) are still subjects for future legislation, the Act is a distinct advance in the right direction.

#### BRI TISH COLUMBIA.

##### Recent Changes in Game Laws.

2. Section 4 of chapter 24 of the Statutes of 1898, being the "Game Protection Act, 1898," is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

"4. No person shall at any time purchase, or have in possession with intent to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of his Province, or shall at any time or in any manner export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province any skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this Act, in a pickled state, or in any other state, unless said skin or hide has been completely converted into leather ready for the manufacturers' use without being worked over or treated in any way, nor any other portion of the animals or birds mentioned in this Act, in their raw state; and this provision shall apply to railway, steamship and express companies. In determining the question of intent of any party charged under this section, any competent proof that the accused has within one year exported, or caused to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, any bird or animal covered by this section, or any part of such bird or animal, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such unlawful intent charged in the complaint or information, and in all cases the onus of proving that any skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this Act is not intended to be exported as aforesaid shall be upon the person in whose possession or custody the same may be found: Provided it shall be lawful for any person

having a license under section 15 of this Act to export, or cause to be exported or carried out of the limits of this Province, the heads, horns or skins of animals mentioned in section 9 sub-section (d), of this Act, that have been legally killed by such license-holder, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bear, beaver, marten or land-otter."

4. The said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"30. (1) No person shall at any time shoot at, hunt, kill, or have in his possession any male elk with horns having less than 12 points:

"(2) No person shall shoot at, hunt, trap, take or kill any beaver for a period of two years from the first day of May, 1900:

"(3) No person, during the period mentioned in paragraph (2) hereof, either on his own behalf or as agent for any person, firm, or corporation, shall purchase, barter, or trade for any skin or pelt of a beaver which has been killed during said period, and the onus of proof as to the date of killing shall be upon the person in whose possession such skin or pelt is found:

"(4) Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable for each offence, on conviction thereof in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, in accordance with the provisions of the "Summary Convictions Act," to the following fine for the following offences, namely:—

"For shooting at, hunting, killing, or having in his possession each male elk contrary to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this section, fifty dollars:

"For shooting at, hunting, trapping or killing each beaver contrary to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this section, fifty dollars:

"For purchasing, bartering, or trading for each skin or pelt of beaver, contrary to the provisions of paragraph (3) of this section, twenty-five dollars, with costs, to be levied by distress, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Also the following which does not concern non-residents:—

3. Section 12 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding, after the words "Provincial Museum," in line 8 thereof, the words:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall make lawful the killing of does of elk, moose, deer and caribou, from the 15th day of March to the 15th day of July in each year, both days inclusive."

The remainder of section 12 reads as follows:—

"12. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to Indians or resident farmers in unorganized districts of this Province, with regard to deer killed for their own or their families' immediate use, for food only, and not for the purpose of sale or traffic; nor shall this Act apply to free miners actually engaged in mining or prospecting, who may kill game for food, nor to the Curator of the Provincial Museum, or his assistant, assistants, or agent (appointed by him in writing), while collecting specimens of natural history for the Provincial Museum.

"(a) Unorganized districts under this section shall be and mean such portions of the Province as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by proclamation in two successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette, define as such.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for Indians not residents of this Province to kill game at any time of the year."

#### PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

Every true sportsman is interested in preserving our forests. A burnt forest territory has lost all attraction for lovers of out-door life, and its gaunt rampikes, and general air of desolation are enough to make sad a heart of stone.

The following suggestions of the fire rangers are worth consideration by everyone:

"The greatest care should be exercised between April 1st and October 31st, and if a fire is made in the forest, or at a distance of less than half a mile therefrom, or upon any island, for cooking or obtaining warmth, the maker should

1st. Select a locality in the neighborhood in which there is the smallest quantity of vegetable matter, dead wood, branches, brushwood, dry leaves, or resinous trees.

2nd. Clear the place in which he is about to light the fire by removing all vegetable matter, dead trees, branches, brushwood, and dry leaves from the soil within a radius of ten feet from the fire.

3rd. Exercise every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading, and carefully extinguish the same before quitting the place.

"Great care should be exercised to see that burning matches, ashes of pipes and lighted cigars, or burning gun wadding, or any other burning substance, should be completely extinguished before the sportsman leaves the spot.

"Too much care cannot be exercised in these important matters."

W. A. Baillie-Groman has just issued his latest work, "Fifteen years sport and life in the Hunting Grounds of Western America and British Columbia," published by Horace Cox, London, England.

Canon Atkinson, of Yorkshire, England, is dead. He was best known as a sportsman and a writer on natural history subjects for young persons. British Birds and Their Nests, Walks and Talks, and other books that he wrote are well liked in Great Britain.



### FACING THE LIGHT.

One of the prettiest effects to be had in photography is to be had by placing the camera facing directly against the sun when the sky is half covered with heavy clouds, and considering the extreme simplicity of the subject it is a great wonder that there are not more of such pictures produced each year. It is possible that not knowing the few elementary rules governing this class of work, some have tried and made failures of it, and so let the matter drop, but it is more likely that, among beginners at least, the laws laid down by text-books are too strictly adhered to, and care is taken to have the sun always at the back or side, and never in front on any account. This is a mistake, for besides those photograms where the sun is shown, other charming and effective results can be produced by leaving the sun in front of the lens, but slightly outside the boundary of the plate. In this way the strong black shadows may be given extra prominence, and so intensify the idea that we are looking into and not at the photogram. Care must be taken, however, that in such cases there is no halation apparent, and in focusing it is sometimes difficult to tell when the image on the ground glass is perfectly clear. To make certain set the instrument in position and loosen the tripod screw, so that the lens may be swung around to some other view that will place the sun on one side. Then keeping a careful watch on the ground glass, bring the camera around to its original position, and if no change is apparent it is reasonably safe to go ahead and make an exposure.

In the way of equipment for this class of work very little beyond the ordinary is needed. By all means use orthochromatic plates, not because you are going to photograph a sunset, but because you ought to use them always, and to avoid the blurred light effects likely to be produced by halation, it is advisable to use a backing. The following formula will be found very practical, and is a solution that may be easily washed away before development.

Powdered burnt slenna ..... 1 oz.  
Powdered gum arabic ..... 1 oz.  
Glycerine ..... 2 oz.  
Water ..... 10 oz.

When plates are backed to non-halation one-quarter more exposure should be allowed to compensate for the light absorbed by the backing, which would otherwise be reflected back to the film and cause halation.

An orthochromatic color screen is not a necessity, but may be used to advantage if the operator is the possessor of one.

More difficult will be found the choice of the day, not because of inexperience, but because except in May and June such days as are necessary are few and far between. What is needed is a sky of fairly intense blue, such as is only seen when the atmosphere is very clear, and a number of well-separated white clouds of fair density. The question of foreground is a matter of taste. It may be a sheet of water with the surface broken by a faint ripple that causes the points of reflected light to sparkle like so many priceless jewels, or it may be a still pool where the whole sky is mirrored on its glassy surface, or again it may be a green meadow or a country road where the trees and telegraph poles are silhouetted against the many colored heavens. It rests entirely with the artist to choose a spot that is in complete harmony with the rest of his composition.

If the photogram is to be taken before sunset or about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the clouds will probably be either of the white fleecy, or black white-tipped, variety, and in either case should photograph fairly well. But in picturing a sunset where many warm colors and tints are intermingled, more care is necessary. Overhead the clouds show in huge dark blotches, while nearer to the horizon they become narrower until they appear as long narrow bars, of deep shade, divided by equally long streams of light. This, of course, is due to the fact that we are looking at the cloud layer edgewise or through its greatest thickness, so that the side nearest us is in complete shadow pro-

jected against the bright heavens. If these light bars are yellow, green or white the photogram will have far more contrast, and as a consequence make a much more brilliant picture than if the light were red or some other equally warm shade.

The very best results are to be had when the sun is not in the open sky nor hidden behind the heaviest cloud bank, but when it may be looked at for a couple of seconds with the naked eye. Then with a backed orthochromatic plate and a large stop give a slow instantaneous exposure, and you stand a fair chance of having secured a good result.

Notwithstanding the many cautions of the manufacturers and almost every writer on orthochromatic photography, probably one of the most common errors made by those unaccustomed to these plates is to use too strong a light in the dark room. Too much precaution cannot be taken.

The developer used should be rich in pyro, or metol, or whatever reagent is used, and weak in accelerator, with the aim of bringing out the high lights first and securing in them good printing power by restrained, not weak, developer. Almost always as soon as the high lights are dense enough the rest of the negative is just what is wanted, though sometimes to secure this end a large amount of restrainer must be used. Each worker should make a few experiments, and will thus be able to settle the matter according to his own method of working, for quicker than any amount of reading would enable him to do it.

Such subjects as these look very effective when toned to a rich sepia, or if they are to be painted dark to represent moonlight views they can be made either in strong blacks and white or in blue carbon. This latter gives them a strange weird charm that adds wonderfully to the beauty of the composition.

To any member of the fraternity who has never tried this kind of work there is a great field open, with a wide prospect for new pictorial triumphs.

• • •

### ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

"The untutored see nothing in Nature beyond the bare facts, and not many of them."—C. F. Townsend.

Not speaking of the numerous subdivisions, photography is divided into two great classes, the one the photography of landscapes and the other, that great mainstay of the profession,

portraiture. Landscape photography is, generally speaking, the branch looked upon as the almost exclusive property, if it may be so called, of the amateur fraternity. By this it must not be inferred that we mean it is not practised by the profession, for we do mean, that just as the most successful students of the human figure are found in the ranks of the business end of the fraternity, so are the greatest landscape artists found among the amateurs. There are several reasons for this, but to go into them below the surface would be approaching too near the verge of that much debated subject, "Shall Professionals and Amateurs

under difficulties. Indeed in landscape photography, he is on a level with the amateur.

It is impossible to achieve any true and lasting success in any art whatsoever without the poetic temperament, and though we most of us possess this in a degree more or less marked, it is owing to the fact that some have it more than others that places them on a slightly higher level in art, and leads us to give to them the title of artists. Not necessarily does the artist possess ideals higher than the rest of us, but he happens to be endowed with the faculty of weaving beautiful thoughts and words about them, and

sculptor or poet, for his materials are less plastic than theirs, and not being allowed their license, a greater effort is required of him to prevent his work from becoming purely mechanical and appearing on the face to belong to that variety that is turned out of the mill at so much a yard. Imagine either a blacksmith or a pork-butcher, who possessed no ideas beyond his own business, taking the best hand-camera or the best instrument made, and going forth and securing five passably pretty landscape photographs in succession. The idea is absurd on the face of it to even the veriest amateur who makes the least pretensions to art, yet how often do we see it done. Do not seventy-five per cent. of those who do not possess a camera, or even a rudimentary knowledge of art, frequently tell us on looking at a beautiful landscape photograph, that "the beauty was in the landscape itself. All the photographer had to do was press a button and he had it right on his plate."

Can it be possible that those people pay the slightest thought to the trouble the artist most likely went to to secure the best point of view, and that that standpoint had to be one from which the landscape appeared at its highest point of excellence, so that every uninviting subject is left out or hidden, and its place taken on the photographic plate by something more pleasing in aspect. Do they reflect that by looking at that photograph which they are treating so scornfully that they may find concealed in it something of the spirit or inner nature of the artist, now displayed to the daylight for the first time? Surely it must be that they do not think.

Now, far from it be it for me to make any such dogmatic statement as that the best artists are the students of old mother earth. To those who are for the greater part of the year in large cities, where the meadows and tangled forests are unknown to a great extent, the study of the intense pathos of the struggle for daily bread may be the all-absorbing passion. There are in the streets of a great metropolis hundreds of sights to be seen daily that are well worthy of a poem or a statue or a dry-plate. Art is so broad and unconfined as to be spread around the whole earth, and just as worthy of a place in her notebook is a group of merry bootblacks around a fountain or the half-frenzied expression of the street orator, as the finest land or seascape ever painted by any old master



Kakabeka Falls, Northern Ontario.

be entered in the same class as competitors at exhibitions?" Suffice it to say, that notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, the professional as a rule does not possess equipments, such as lenses, etc., better adapted to out-of-door work than those of the amateur, and in addition, he has to leave behind him all the traditions concerning bright crisp work, so that his experience in the studio places him at a positive disadvantage. Then when a good day does come along, he is tied to the operating room, and consequently is usually obliged to work

the higher the degree in which he is capable of doing this, and the greater the technical skill he displays, the higher is he placed in the estimation of the critics. Each artist chooses the means of expressing himself that comes easiest to him, and provided that he possesses that creative power that secures him his title, the method is a secondary matter altogether.

To artists who aspire to use as their mode of expression the camera, the task becomes doubly hard, and a cultivated imagination becomes more necessary than with either the painter or



What can be more stimulating to the imagination than the aspect of the streets, when one on runs far away to a vanishing point and clearly shows the perspective until it is hidden in the gathering mists of night, and at the other side the tall buildings and spires silhouetted in towering black masses against the lurid afterglow of the setting sun? At the worst, falling in every other method, the city dweller can fall back on books, and surely he can find no better way of cultivating his poetic temperament than by a close application to the study of the words of fire and love and gentleness which the great poets have wreathed like garlands around their thoughts. These hours are not wasted. They will blossom forth with the spring into works full of energy, however much they may fall short of the ideals themselves. From every line of the poets can we draw inspiration, and their magic words fire within us an intense desire to depict the scenes or ideas they express in our own medium.

In the study of nature we only see what our eye is taught to behold, and the greater endeavor to understand her mysteries is the source of all poetry. To the amateur who starts in to photograph the landscapes as he sees them the surprise of finding how much he has learned at the end of six months or a year, must be felt to be appreciated. And again at the end of twenty years he will find that, study as he will, nature still holds from him secrets and truths that he can spend much time in realizing. Nothing but the earnest cultivation of the poetic instincts can secure for us an insight into beauty and significance of every detail, the harmony and poetry of the whole, and the hidden meaning behind it all. The untutored see none of these. They can walk along a country road abounding with pretty spots, woodland dells and rivulets, and to them the only impression that is conveyed is that a good rain might help to lay the dust. To them the merry twittering of the birds in early morn is nothing. It is just ordinary. They feel no throbbing of the pulse, to lie and watch the fathomless, intense blue heavens go through a change of light fleecy clouds, and become overcast with the heavy rolling masses of black, that betoken the approach of Giant Thunder. They see nothing in it all but just what one might expect, and foolish indeed would be the artist who attempted to reason them out of such a track. They will with a righteous sense of their

own superior worldly wisdom over the poor deluded fanatic who would have them believe that any amount of training would enable them to see any new beauties in the earth that they are now incapable of seeing. Surely some people must go through God's green earth with their eyes shut.

But, again, even those trained in the art of observation, and whose eyes are able to see and appreciate a few fragments of what passes before them, fail to see more than a tithe of it all. In studying a large ship making her landing at the end of a long pier, though the artist's eye may gather in the general effect of the grouping of the crowd on the wharf and note the slight pitch and roll of the steamer as she rides over the gentle swell and glides smoothly up to her destination, he does not carry off half the ideas that an old sailor, trained to note the proper equipment of a ship, would be able to see. Even should he notice the separate constituents of the group, the distinguishing beauties of each far-covered rope are quite unknown to him.

In fact, the trees, flowers, butterflies and other subjects of many of our most distinguished artists are subjects for the derision of those who know anything about them.

Although we may see them every day, few of us are aware of the existence of half of the beautiful birds and insects that we possess, for none of the beauties of nature are apparent if our eye is not trained by constant practice to see them, and certainly none of these beauties will be felt by the mind either, unless the poetic side of it is cultivated.

To the man with a poetic temperament there is no such thing as "inanimate" nature; to him everything is alive. Those two well-known lines by Pope:

"Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind  
Sees God in storms, and hears Him in the wind,"

though seemingly in direct contradiction to the text that "the untutored sees nothing in nature beyond the bare facts, and not many of them," is a striking illustration of the fact that though, in the ordinary sense of the word, education, a man may be perfectly ignorant, his poetic temperament may be highly developed, and though to others he may be a semi-savage, his eye is trained to see these beauties of nature, and his mind feels

them in a manner according to his understanding. For such a man every distant and cloud-enveloped mountain top is either a fierce and terrible living giant or a harmless and good-natured old fellow, and to him even the ragged and torn clouds that soar around the peaks have stories of their own that he alone can understand.

Suppose that there was no such thing as artistic temperament, and that facts alone ruled the day, how many of our most celebrated paintings and carvings would never have brought fame to their authors, but would be mere commonplace exercises in technique? Why, all of them. It is the cultivation of this side of our personality, and only this, that is able to raise us out of the valley and place us on the top of the high and steep mountain known as artistic success. How important is it, then, for every photographer, by a generous reading of good poetry and a careful study, not only of the best works of ancient and modern artists, but of nature itself under its constantly varying aspects, to encourage the poetic and artistic in their compositions, so that it may become a second nature with them. If this great law were practised constantly by every photographer, how soon would the average excellence of all the work turned out annually be raised so that every portrait would show its own character, and every landscape its own individuality. "Why should not every photographer learn something of the laws of metre and write poetry around his own pictures? It would be no mean help. Soon he would find what form suits his mode of expression best, and even if the lines please only himself, and inspire him to further ambitions in his craft, his efforts will not be thrown away."

#### Correspondence.

Correspondence should be addressed to Box 651, Sarnia, Ont.

**Accelerator.**—Accelerator is a term applied to any substance which is used to shorten the duration of development. The other matter of which you speak will require some slight investigation, and will be answered next month or possibly by mail.

**Jerry Andrews.**—Chloride of gold is obtained by dissolving gold in nitromuriatic acid. When in a dry form it is very deliquescent, and is the basis of all photographic toning baths.

**Alex.**—The following acid fixing bath is better than a plain hypo. bath, and



is mixed in the order given: Water, 60 oz.; sulphuric acid, 1 1/2 drachms; sulphite of soda (crys.), 2 oz. When dissolved add hyposulphite of soda, 1 pound; and water to make 80 oz. This bath remains clear after frequent use, does not discolor negatives, forms no precipitate and hardens the gelatine to such a degree that they can be washed in warm water.

Frank Lewis—For focusing in dark interiors use a ground glass with about a square inch unground in the centre, or rub on a little vaseline.

Peterborough.—To use pure magnesium powder without a lamp, sprinkle twenty grains or a teaspoonful lightly and evenly over one or two layers of flash cotton which has previously been picked into a flaky condition, free from lumps and bunches, taking care that the bottom layer is thick enough to prevent the powder from filtering through. When ready to expose, ignite the cotton with a fuse and keep well away from the flame which is very hot. For this reason it should be set off on a metal plate or a piece of asbestos board.

R.M.S.—The developer you speak of is glycin, and is specially suitable for reproductions or for photo-mechanical processes. You will find metal-hydrochinon preferable and more easily obtainable.

Harry Walker.—From the appearance of the print you send I should say the negative is undeveloped. You do not tone far enough in the platinum. You can't overdo it.

Arthur Boucher.—If you had used an orthochromatic plate your clouds would have been much more distinct. Otherwise your work is very fair, and shows signs of some care.

Lenses.—A plano-concave lens is plane on one side and concave on the other. A double concave has both sides concave. A concavo-convex has one side concave and the other convex, as its name implies. Depth of focus in a lens is the same for all lenses of the same focus working at the same aperture. Focal difference is the difference in the length of the chemical and optical foci. From the appearance of the prints you send it would be better if you were to spend more time in the elementary rules of photography until you have thoroughly mastered them.

The largest herd of American buffalo is the Allard-Pablo, consisting of about 290, and located on the Flathead Indian reservation in Western Montana.

## With the Birchbark Through the Backwoods

By Lieut.-Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D. S. O.

O ma ole canoe, wat's matter wit' you, an' w'y was you be so slow,  
Don't I work hard enough on de paddle,  
an' still you don't seem to go.  
No win' at all on de fronte side, an' eurent  
she don't be strong,  
Den w'y are you lak' lazy feller, too sleepy  
for move along?

—Drummond.

One summer's day I was, with my French-Canadian guides, my provisions and my birch bark canoe, following the pretty but execrable road which was to lead me to the banks of the mighty Ashuapmouchouan, at a point some miles above its mouth in Lake St. John.

Three excellent and picturesque trout rivers were crossed on the journey. These were the Oulatchuaniche, the Iroquois River and the Riviere a l'Ours, the waters of every one of which looked so inviting that it was a difficult matter not to descend at each in turn, embark in the canoe and angle in the enticing waters for an hour or two. Such longings, however, had to be sternly repelled, and I was, while pursuing my switch-back like career up and down hills much resembling the roofs of houses, constrained to content myself with admiration for the beauty of the woods just beginning to assume their autumnal tints, the brilliant vermilion of the rowan trees, the graceful festoons of trailing hops in the fences of the French "habitants" houses, and the pretty chalet-like dwellings of these French-Canadian settlers themselves. Above all, as I viewed the smiling fields of wheat, oats and barley nestling in between the shady surroundings of primeval forest, I was compelled to admire the industry and excellent farming of the "habitants" in this newly-settled northern part of the Province of Quebec. For, although every inch of cultivated land has been but recently cleared from the forest, many of the fields were as bare of the disfiguring blackened stumps so common in Canada as though they had been English arable lands under cultivation for centuries. After passing through the long and prosperous parish of St. Prime, where there is a large wooden

Catholic Church and a large school-house, the road became vastly better, and soon our eyes were gladdened by alternate peeps over the cleared lands of the brilliant blue waters of Lake St. John, far away to our right, and of the dancing stream of the mighty "river where the moose wander," deep down in a valley not far away to our direct front.

Shortly before nightfall we arrived at the pretty village of St. Felicien, where we passed the night at a very clean but expensive little French pension. The canoe, two little tents and the stores were sent on a few miles up the river that same night, under charge of Alfred Perron, one of the guides, and on following them next morning we found that they had arrived safely, and the tent standing snugly in a little forest clearing just above a magnificent waterfall stretching across the whole river.

Fishing in the first eddy on the lower side of the waterfall, I immediately hooked, and after a good fight landed, a fine "ouananiche," who was frizzling in the frying pan on the camp fire ten minutes after he was landed.

While the guides were loading up the canoe, I caught two more fish, a dore and another ouananiche, and then embarked in my canoe. But even before we had left the shore we found that the canoe was leaking, when, upon enquiring if the men had, as they ought to have done, brought the necessary pine gum and resin for caulking the seams, I found they had omitted to do so. There were no pine trees at hand whence they could obtain the turpentine required, but there happened to be lying close by an old canoe, bottom uppermost. From the seams of this canoe the hot sun was causing the pine gum to flow in drops like long icicles down the sides. Collecting all of this wasted resin with our knives we melted it in a frying pan and temporarily repaired our craft, taking all the gum we had to spare with us, and often, indeed, we wanted it.

Seeing how very often the guides forget to take this most necessary pre-

paration with them, I will here advise all going on canoeing trips to get some gum and take it themselves.

That night, after making a "portage," called the Portage de Saintonge, we arrived at the great rapid a mile below the magnificent Cascade, which is passed by the Portage à l'Ours. Here we disembarked, cut tent poles, collected dry logs for firewood and camped, and after a good supper of tea and bacon, turned in between our blankets and were soon sleeping, lulled by the soothing sound of the roar of the cataracts in the near distance.

Early next morning, having scrambled a mile upstream along the loose rocks and stones on the banks, I reached the foot of the fall, where I commenced to fish in the seething waters of the first eddy. This is a very dangerous place, but it is the spot where the ouananiche or land-locked salmon congregate, previous to jumping from ledge to ledge up the falls. The rocks upon which one has to stand are sheets of perfectly smooth and rounded granite, sloping down at a sharp angle to the river. They are but a part of the river-bed when the water is high—shelves of rock over which the cascade dashes. At the bottom these rounded rocks are very slippery, owing to the spray and waves of the eddy, and a year or two ago a sportsman slipped in when he was playing two fine fish at the same time, one on each fly. His guide managed to pull him out by the collar as the eddy swept him past the rock, but he lost rod, line, net and fish. He then borrowed a rod from his friend, but he slipped again and lost that rod also in the river. With better luck than his, however, I caught two ouananiche, two dore, or wall-eyed pike, and two large outouche or chub. The first ouananiche was a two-pounder, the second a four-pounder, and a good quarter of an hour did he fight, bending my little fly rod absolutely double as he strove over and over again to get away down the main rapid, while I, by sheer force, held him in the boiling eddy. A medium-sized Jock Scott was the successful lure for the "saumon," as the half-breed guides call the ouananiche, but the dore took a metal Devon minnow.

We had now enough fish to carry with us, so stopped fishing at 11 a.m. We then portaged our canoe and baggage a mile and a half through the forest round the rapids, and embarking in a sort of lake, paddled up to Little Bear Portage, where there was a grand waterfall and more rapids. I got two

of the so-called salmon here, and captured some monster chub. These we could see moving about in the thick foam in the centre of an eddy just below the falls, their back fins sticking out of the water like a shark's. We portaged the canoe before beginning to fish, a long way up to these falls, and had grand fun "jumping" the rapids, coming down again through a very broken sea, some of which whipped over the side into our faces. The pace we descended that rapid through a narrow gorge was something to remember.

The whole of the following day was passed in laborious polling and paddling, first up shallow dangerous rapids, then ten miles of unbroken water. At the head of one of the portages we found a tent pitched in which were two Indian women and three children, one of which was a new-born baby. This little papoose was just like a chrysalis, being all swathed tightly round with birch bark. It was being rocked in a little hammock fastened to two sticks in the tent. A net 70 yards long, worked by the squaws, was stretched on the bushes by the river bank. The man of the family was away hunting. He was Jim McNicoll, son of the Jim McNicoll who was formerly a celebrated hunter in the territory around the large Lac à Jim, whither I was proceeding. Even of these Indian hunters has his own hunting district, and the others do not intringe upon his rights. The Lac à Jim district has become hereditary, and the family were now hunting and trapping their way slowly up to Lac à Jim for furs for the Hudson Bay Company. I saw the head of a lynx that McNicoll had killed impaled on a stick on the portage trail.

Many of these Indians are partly of Scotch or French origin, and in most cases they leave their names behind them to the lakes, rivers, cascades and portages in the territories where they have been the first to hunt.

We were glad to meet these Indian women, as for a small consideration they supplied us with some fat ends of candles and a few bundles of matches, of which we were greatly in need. For my guides had been nearly burnt alive and suffocated by the fumes of sulphur in their tent the previous night, all the matches and candles having suddenly been discovered to be on fire and blazing merrily. It is probable that a spark may have come from the camp fire through the open door

of the tent. I fallen on them, or else Louis Larocche may have rubbed the matches with his foot and so ignited them. Anyway I was nearly losing my men, as well as the candles, matches, and, sad loss for him, a bag of tobacco belonging to Alfred Perron. I have known several instances of severe sufferings being incurred in this way, when stores, tents, rifles and all the furs resulting from a season's hunting have been destroyed.

We suffered terribly from mosquitos at Portage de l'Ours, and were pestered to death with the poisonous little black flies, whose sting remains for days, until the blood has become thoroughly inoculated with them, which mine pretty well was. A little festering head forms after the bite of the black fly, which if picked off comes again several times. Therefore, when they are present in swarms they cause great misery. Fortunately, they do not bite after dark.

I never saw more beautiful forest scenery than while polling our canoe up the broken shallow rapids of the "Portage des Roches." Here the stream was so strong, and the currents round the numerous rocks and boulders were so swift, that we literally could only advance foot by foot, and frequently our trail craft hung trembling in the balance between two rocks halfway up a little waterfall, as though hesitating whether to advance or to turn and go backwards (wading down stream).

In the meanwhile, on one bank, the slender silver-barked poplars shimmered, with their trembling leaves shining in the sun, while below them beautiful ferns, dwarf maples fast changing in color, and the green hazel bushes swayed to and fro with every movement of the breeze.

The azure blue sky, flecked with fleecy white clouds, hung above the river, and the dark fir-clad hills, gently kissing the feathery tops on the crest above the other bank, while the glittering wavelets and spray, as sun and wind together caught the rippling and foaming rapids, helped by their variety to form a delightful picture of untutored nature in her brightest and happiest mood. A few butterflies hovered over the blue-tinted wild marguerites, growing plentifully in the crevices of the hoary granite rocks on the banks; among them being the delicate Clovel Yellow, and the beautiful Cambrian Beauty, an insect now almost extinct in the British Isles, although formerly common there. One

splendid butterfly there was that particularly attracted my fancy. He was a huge fellow, whose colors were a combination of crimsons and greys. I never before saw such a splendidly colored or so large a specimen in any collection that was not one of tropical insects.

The bird life in this country was not very well represented, but still I saw more birds than I have hitherto met with on these northern rivers. In addition to the ever-interesting great kingfisher there was a kind of magpie, a very pretty bird, and on two or three occasions a couple of willow wrens were particularly friendly, hopping about in the bushes close by. A soaring fish eagle, which I fancy to be the same as the European osprey, was one day seen. Other birds of predatory species that I saw were two large falcons and an owl. Of game birds, however, we met only four partridges and four wild ducks, and as I had brought a gun on purpose to get extras of that nature for our camp fire, we were disappointed, and did not appreciate at all lugging the gun and cartridges over all the portages for so little. We saw a hare, but did not get a shot at him.

I have previously on many occasions had the opportunity to notice the extraordinary strength both of the French and Indian guides in Canada, but on the day after we left the Mt. Portage a Pours, Louis Larouche, who is only a medium-sized and by no means particularly strong looking man, fairly astounded me. We had arrived at a point on the Ashuapmouchouan, where it was necessary to leave that river and to cross overland into another watershed, namely, that of the Mistassini River. At the place where we disembarked there was a sand ridge or hill leading to a high plateau lying quite 500 feet above the level of the river we were leaving. The face of this hill was so nearly perpendicular that I could not ascend it myself without occasionally going on all fours and grasping at the blueberry bushes with my hands. And yet, poising the canoe upside down on his head in the usual way, as though it were an enormous hat, Louis walked straight up this hill without even pausing for breath. And he never even turned a hair, although my own very much lighter load, consisting of gun in case, bundle of fishing rods, bag of cartridges, another bag of odds and ends and an axe, seemed to me to weigh at least four times its ordinary weight. As we

were ascending this ridge we saw distinctly in the sandy trail the track of a bear coming down. It was perfectly fresh, every claw-mark standing out distinct in the sand, which had just been wetted by a shower. He could not have been far off, but although I had a few cartridges, which I had loaded on purpose for Bruin, we did not come across him.

The country at the top of the ridge was recently burnt. In the countries where the trees have been, as in that place, burned completely away, the delicious blueberries grow in abundance and in great size. The bears, therefore, abound as they feed on the blueberries, and are, moreover, easy in such places to see and not difficult to stalk up wind. As the bear is feeding on the blueberry, after every two or three mouthfuls he raises his head and looks about, chiefly to windward, showed evident preference."



Young Moose from Manitoba shipped to New Zealand.

and sniffs the air. If he sees or smells nothing suspicious, down goes his head again and he goes on feeding, to raise his head again presently.

(Continued in June Number.)

#### Young Moose for New Zealand.

With reference to the young moose for New Zealand shipped from Manitoba, and of which a picture appears in this issue, a Manitoba correspondent writes of them as follows:

"During my visit to photograph them they showed not the slightest fear, although I was a stranger. It is rumored here that a number of people pro-

pose going further north and induce Indians to capture some moose, with the object of completely domesticating them, provided they will increase under confinement. The same attempt is to be made with elk. It seems that the young moose are very difficult to raise in captivity, and have to be captured at a very early age, for even a day or two after birth they are very fleet, but are captured with less risk of successful rearing. I understand this herd last year were fed with the utmost regularity on sugared milk for a time, then by degrees carried on to harder food. At one time they had thrived so well that their bodies became too fat and heavy for their legs, and had to have their rations reduced. Before leaving for New Zealand they lived entirely on unthreshed oats and vegetables, for certain of which they

Charles Stewart, of Havelock, Queen's County, New Brunswick, coming out of the woods April 10th, saw a bull moose with a full set of horns. As the moose in New Brunswick usually shed their horns about February 1st, this case is worthy of note. The moose was seen at Alwardbrook, about four hours' rail from St. John, N.B.

#### Fishing Season.

The finest days in all the year  
With strange perversity appear  
Just when we have, and cannot shirk,  
Some hideous job of undone work.

—Detroit Free Press.

## AT THE KENNELS

Conducted by D. Taylor.

### THE DOG SHOW.

The Montreal Canine Association's bench show is now a thing of the past. It had been looked forward to by local fanciers for weeks previous with somewhat mixed feelings, as hitherto the general public have not always taken the warmest interest in matters affecting our four-footed friends—the dog. But the committee entered upon their preparations with the determination to deserve success if they could not attain it, and the result was eminently satisfactory to themselves as well as to those who patronized it. The show, alike in regard to the merit of the dogs and the number exhibited, was away ahead of anything seen in Montreal before, and we understand also that financially, while not probably the success which its merits entitled it to, it was such as not to discourage the promoters.

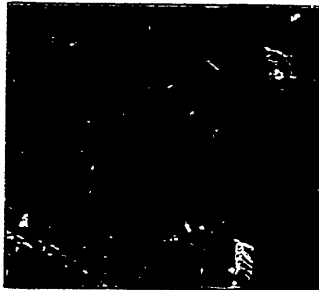
For three days the Arena presented a very animated scene, especially in the afternoons and evenings when visitors poured in freely, and the din from the barking and yelping of the dogs excited by the presence of so much humanity was at times simply deafening. All varieties were represented, from the tiniest toy Spaniel to the massive "dogue de Bordeaux," a breed seen for the first time on exhibition in this country. The animal is indigenous to the south of France, and has only recently become known on the English show bench, from where they were imported by Mr. McLellan, of St. John, N.B., who is a great admirer of the breed. They are certainly fine-looking animals, and being a novelty, they attracted a great deal of attention.

There were about three hundred dogs benched, the most numerous breeds being collies and St. Bernards, all the classes in which were well filled. At the same time there was a good sprinkling in all others, and what was lacking in numbers made up in quality, especially in cocker spaniels, fox terriers (both smooth and wire-haired) and English bull terriers, while Scotch and Irish terriers were also a good show.

The principal exhibitors from a dis-

tance were Norfolk Kennels, Toronto; Bayview Kennels (W. Miller), Trenon, Ont.; C. E. McAllister, Peterboro, Ont.; W. H. Williams, Pembroke, Ont.; H. Parker Thomas, Belleville, Ont.; H. H. McLellan, St. John, N.B.; Reeve and Jeffery, Toronto, Ont.; Terra Cotta Kennels (John G. Kent), Toronto; C. T. Mead, Toronto; George Bell, Toronto; John W. Benson, Midlands, Ont.; F. A. James, Ottawa, etc.

Among local exhibitors the following were well represented: Alredale Kennels, Auchearne Kennels, Mrs. A. Belasco, J. A. Brossau, J. E. Brunette, George Caverhill, Colla Kennels, Harold T. Cooke, Wm Cox, John Cumming, Dr. Drummond, Oscar Dufresne, G. W. Eadie, Miss Eadie, Arthur F. Gault, Miss Lillian Gault, Ernest Hoque, S. P.



Airedale Terrier.

Howard, James Lally, J. R. Lewis, Capt. Lonergan, Montreal Hunt, P. F. Mathias, Newmarket Kennels, Mrs. Stuart Nichol, Mrs. J. A. Pitt, Principal Peterson, Joseph Reid, Alex. Ross, Miss Clara Ruthven, Allison H. Sims, James H. Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, Josh. Stanford, F. and A. Stuart, Mrs. Tallis, Chas. Thomson, W. George Throsby, G. H. Webber, etc.

To give the prize list in detail would occupy more space than can be spared this issue, but we may be allowed to parcellulate a few. In the collie classes there were half a dozen as good as can be found almost anywhere, and included such well-known cracks as Laurel Liddle, Knight Errant II., Woodmansterne Conrad and Heather

Blossom. The first and last-named were placed first respectively in open dogs and bitches, and on coming together for the final, as the best collie in the show, Heather Blossom received the blue ribbon.

In St. Bernards Messrs. F. and A. Stuart's Rosy O'Grady was placed first in all her classes, and also first in the final.

In cocker spaniels there were such grand dogs as Bell's Standard and Miss Fascination, Miller's Bayview Bandit and Bayview Brigadier, Miss Gault's Willard Jr., Sims' Black Patti and Red Cloud, Webber's Colonel and Red Coat, S. P. Howard's Lady Francis, as well as others of more or less note.

Alredale terriers, if we mistake not, was exhibited here for the first time. As said before, there were several good Irish and fox terriers, amongst the latter being a local dog, Longface, owned by a lady, Mrs. W. H. Tallis, which won two specials for the best local terrier of any breed in the show.

The president's medal for the most representative specimen of any breed in the show was awarded to Mr. Kent's wolfhound, Kyula.

The Scottish terrier is working his way to the front again in the States, as he has been doing in Great Britain for some time past, a fact which is shown by the number of entries at St. Louis, Boston and New York. In the two first mentioned cities the entries were treble over that of the 1899 shows, while New York was double. And why shouldn't the "die hards" be popular? He is true and game, great on vermin, and about the hardest terrier alive, long generations of roughing it on his native heath having hardened his constitution.

Mr. G. H. Webber, proprietor of the Longueuil Cocker Kennels, has recently been making extensive alterations to his kennels and adding to his stock of already high-class cockers. Quite recently he made a trip to the West and returned with four purchases from the well-known breeder, Mr. George Douglas, of Woodstock. He has now as fine a collection as is to be found in this province, and having a great fancy for the breed, he knows just how to select and care for them. At the show held the other day Mr. Webber also purchased two fox terriers from Mr. H. Parker Thomas, of Belleville.

Mr. C. B. McAllister, of Peterboro, Ont., has purchased from Mr. Reid, of Logan's Farm, two pups from the lit-

ter thrown last month by the latter's Apple Blossom, the sire of which is Mr. McAllister's well-known dog Laurel Laddie. They were an exceptionally fine lot of pups, and coming from such breeding are certain to be heard of at future bench shows.

At a meeting of breeders and fanciers of foxhounds held at Toronto lately, a Canadian foxhound club was formed, with the following officers: Honorary president, J. Edward Potts, Toronto; president, Dr. J. Robinson, Toronto; vice-president, C. T. Mead, Toronto; executive, Walter Patterson, Jr., Barrie; W. H. Williams, Pembroke, Jack Gibbs, Guelph; Fred Hewart, Henry Saunders and Alf. Russell, Toronto; J. Easdale, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, H. Taylor, Toronto. Over twenty-five members have already been enrolled.

Mr. G. H. Gooderham, of Toronto, recently sold Norfolk Trueman (Veracity-N. Jewel) to Mr. Gretzner, of New Orleans, La., at a price well up to \$500.

### The Manitoba Field Trials Club.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this club took place in Winnipeg recently with a good attendance of members, when the election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Patterson, of Manitoba; president, John Wooton; first vice-president, William C. Lee; second vice-president, Thomas McCaffry; secretary and treasurer, Eric Hamber; managing committee, W. F. Ellis, W. E. Macara and Joseph Lemon; auditor, G. B. Borradalle.

The very favorable report of the retiring secretary-treasurer was read and adopted. It was decided to hold the trials on Tuesday, September 11, the stakes to consist of a Derby, all-age, and a free-for-all, the Derby entries to close July 1, and the all-age and free-for-all August 1. The prospects for a large attendance is very promising, as several well-known handlers and kennels have expressed their intention of being present, and as birds are very plentiful this spring the outlook is good in every respect.

Owing to business obligations, Mr. W. C. Lee has been obliged to resign the secretary-treasurership. His loss will be keenly felt, as it is largely owing to his efforts the club holds its present strong standing.

### An International Dog Exchange.

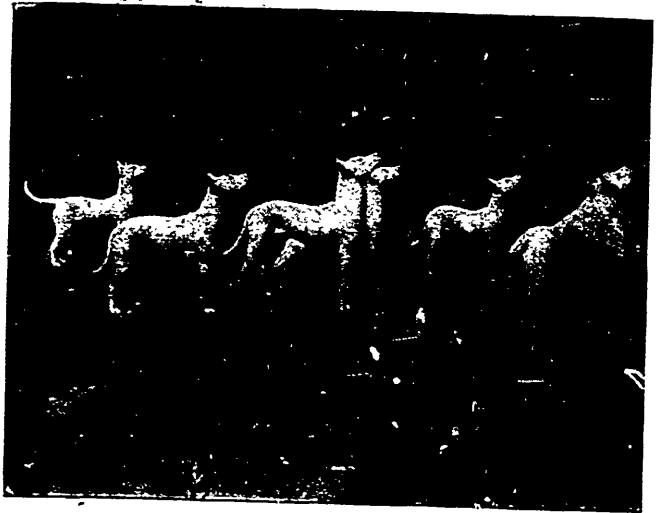
Recently there was established up town in a side street, in New York, a dog exchange, where dogs of all breeds are bartered, and where the prices quoted upon the rag-tag native of Ireland and the low rambling affair from Germany fluctuate as widely as those of an active "Industrial." This is taken to emphasize the fact that the dog of to-day has become a staple article of commerce.

Around and about this city there are men and women in widely separated walks of life who have turned to the dog—not for company or consolation as in the old days—but for revenue only. As the industry has

nature has made her calling possible and profitable.

She has in her employ a man who collects the dogs on appointed days, and who assists her in singeing their hair in winter and clipping it in summer. She has for sale dog-soap, dog-biscuits and dog literature, and she keeps the latest fancies in collars and blankets and leasers.

Another woman, rather the other side of Harlem, who, when adversity came to her and she realized that the time had come when she must take in boarders, made up her mind she would take dog-boarders. She finds her customers chiefly among "summer-hotel people"—city families who go to resorts where dogs are not welcomed. Her home,



A Snap-Shot at Newmarket Kennels.

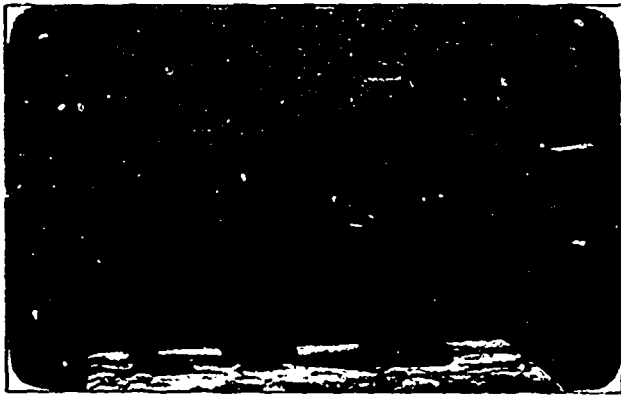
grown, and competition increased, new departments, in which the poodle and the pug are made to yield a monetary return, have naturally suggested themselves. Up near Harlem there is a young woman who has opened what might almost be styled a canine laundry; she takes in washing—dog washing—and she says she prefers it either to typewriting or any of the other pursuits to which in necessity she must have turned had it not been for the inspiration of the dog laundry. In reality her place is more than a laundry—it is a cleaning, pressing and dyeing establishment, with Turkish bath facilities. She crimps the straight locks of the Russian poodle and straightens the curling coat of the cocker spaniel. Fashion in its perverse opposition to

with its yard and its stable, which she has converted into a kennel, offers a comfortable retreat for the town dog. He is likely to get more country life during the summer than his master and mistress.

From May until October her retreat is full, and in winter, when people go south, she has enough boarders to more than pay running expenses. Over in Brooklyn there is a veterinary surgeon, a graduate of an institution in Germany, and for a number of years an inspector of horses in the Emperor's cavalry, who since coming to this country has relinquished the equine branch of his profession entirely and devotes his time to the treatment of dog ailments. Some time ago this doctor performed a delicate operation

tion upon a St. Bernard—an operation that would have given him celebrity in the man-world. From the day he saved the St. Bernard he has had a practice that, reckoned in dollars and cents, might easily be termed fashionable. He has been the attending surgeon at most of the big dog shows, and his practice embraces a territory almost as large as that of widely known consulting physicians. For a visit in New York he receives a fee of \$3, for calls in his own town \$2. For saving the life of a fashionable terrier, whose summer place is on the Hudson, the doctor once received \$250. A woman owned the terrier.

There is a young man in Westchester County, a graduate of Harvard, with an income of \$40,000, who clears \$1,000 a year on his kennel of Irish terriers, and takes more pride in it than drawing his income. He has



A Typical Black Cocker Spaniel.

one dog alone that in prizes and stud fees brings him in \$200 a year. This kennel is conducted purely on business principles, and no one of his friends has ever received a dog from him as a gift. Once he made an exception to this rule and gave a butcher, who had caught a man trying to steal one of his dogs, a terrier. The butcher entered the gift dog at the next bench show and beat every terrier the young man exhibited.

The new exchange, already spoken of, has been opened. Its proprietor says, with a view to meet the increasing trading tendencies. In such a business some sort of accepted standard of values is indispensable, and this must be governed by the market fluctuations. "For instance," explained the proprietor, "if you was to have brought in a pug or a spitz four years or so ago, you might a got three coach-dogs or four bull-terriers. Now, if you was to bring in a spitz or a pug,

you couldn't get a played-out cat for him. Just so with the coach-dog. A few years ago he didn't have no price; now I would give most a bushel of any ordinary dog for a good one." A Dalmatian or "coach-dog," whose stock was not, according to the broker, even listed a few years ago, was brought forth, and the broker announced, not without pride, that he "had been offered and had refused" \$300 for him. "They're the good thing to buy now," he confided, "going up all the time. How long it will be 'fore the bottom's knocked out nobody knows; that's why this business is such a gamble. A man starts in to raise pugs when pugs are the right thing, and just as he's got a nice strain started, something hits the market.

"Women control the prices. They can make a dog or break him. The dogs that sell to-day are cocker span-

are sound to a much greater degree than can be the case under domestication, where they are reared through sickness, which leave their effects, and are fed and kept alive when, by their own unaided efforts, they would most likely starve. In due course of time these animals breed, and it is from the results of such mating that failures emanate and cause the outcry against inbreeding. Some years ago Punch had an illustration showing a landed proprietor looking at a bull, grand in his proportions, and soliloquizing: "Ah, my fine fellow, I wish as much care had been taken in the selection of my forefathers as in yours."

When it comes to breeding for show purposes, in which type is the consideration, it is essential to fix the type in one's own kennel, otherwise the result will be a medley. I remember, a good many years ago, hearing a pointer breeder say of one of his bitches that she was by Champion A, and her dam by Champion B, and that in the next generation were Champions C, D and E, and now he was going to breed her to Champion F, and she ought to have some great puppies. In opposition to him I had no many years before got my ideas from an authority on Irish terrier breeding, Mr. Wm. Graham, of Belfast, who laid down his plan as follows: "You should know sire and dam, and their sires and dams; know all their faults and all their good points. You must go on picking them out yourself, dropping the ones with any return of the bad points and keeping to the right kind, and in a generation or two you will be able to tell just about what you may expect in a litter." The pointer man referred to dropped out of the fancy with his various champions, while "Billy" Graham has gone on from the days of Erin to those of Breda Muddler, with a continued succession of successes, which overthrow all the theories and conclusions regarding the evil effects of inbreeding.

The greatest race horse among runners the world has yet seen is Flying Fox, recently sold in England for \$36,900. It is interesting to note that, as illustrating successful inbreeding, he is bred exactly on the same lines as the greatest of collies. He is out of a daughter of the old Derby winner Galopin, and was sired by a son of a son of Galopin, the outcrosses being to related blood. Bred exactly like this are the following kings of the collie world: Christopher, Heather Ralph (sire of Ormskirk Emerald), Edgbaston Fox (sire of Wellesbourne Charles), Old Hall Blucher (sire of Balgreggie Hope, considered by many the best collie in England), Wellesbourne Conqueror (sire of Ravenstone Beauty), Southport Perfection, Southport Pilot, The Squire and many others.

els; prices range all the way from \$40 to \$100 for pups, Boston bull-terriers selling when six weeks old for \$75 to \$150, and Irish and bull-terriers ranging according to quality from \$50 to \$200."

Collies, St. Bernards, podicks and setters are staple, inactive stocks; they bring the same prices the year round.

#### An Illustration in Inbreeding.

The generally accepted conclusion that inbreeding necessarily causes deterioration physically and mentally occasionally receives some severe shocks. It is to be presumed that this conclusion is restricted to the human family, and animals kept more or less in confinement, because, under natural conditions, there must be no end of inbreeding. Here, however, we have the survival of the fittest, and the death of the weaklings and diseased animals, so that the breeding animals

## THE GUN.

Conducted by "Bob White."

### The International Revolver Match.

The long-looked-for challenge to American revolver experts was received April 24, and has been accepted. The challenge is as follows:

"To Monsieur, the President of the United States Revolver Association New York:

"Monsieur the President,—On behalf of an association of French shots, I have the honor of proposing to the United States Revolver Association a match of sixty shots with revolvers, of which half shall be fired at a distance of sixteen metres (about fifty-two feet) at the French target, and the other half at fifty yards at the standard American target.

"The conditions shall be those suggested by M. Gastinne-Renette to Monsieur the Secretary of the United States Revolver Association in his letter of the 4th inst.

"We should be most happy to see the American shots accept our friendly challenge, and so bring about a fresh proof of the cordial sympathy which unites our two countries.

"Awaiting your reply, I am, etc.,

"COMTE JUSTINIEN CLARY.

"Paris, April 12, 1900."

The Barger sight for shotguns is a comparatively recent aspirant for the sportsman's favor. Anyone interested can obtain a descriptive circular by writing Gray and Barger, 309 Broadway, New York City, and mentioning Rod and Gun in Canada.

Here are some examples for Canadians. In England some schools and colleges encourage target practice, and at Bisley each year some matches are for young men from college. Switzerland and other European countries encourage the youth to shoot. France is quite earnest in her efforts to make good rifle shots of her boys. At France's great festival this summer schoolboys will participate. Even the primary schools will send teams to compete. Among the contestants there will be lads of eight years of age. It is even proposed in France to reduce

the term of compulsory military service from three years to one for those who made special records in rifle shooting matches.

All this is worthy of consideration by Canada. A nation of good rifle shots is a strong nation. Not only let the boys handle rifles, but urge them and offer facilities for doing so. Most lads take to firearms naturally. This is being urged in the United States, and it is worthy of adoption here.

In regard to the poor sighting of the English military rifles a writer says: "One man, for example, made a fair score shooting at 500 yards, but on a target to the left of the one he fired at and with his rifle sighted for 650 yards instead of 500. Other men of the squadron, less inventive or less expert in detecting margins of error, could do nothing with the weapons, and had it not been for a well known Bisley shot who came to the rescue with a correctly sighted rifle to lend, in all reasonable probability the whole squadron would have been sent home for failure to pass the shooting test. With this correctly sighted weapon, however, the man succeeded in making scores which qualified them, one man making 66 out of a possible 84 with the accurate rifle, whereas he had failed to get on the target at all with the one he brought with him."

It is understood that a board of U. S. army officers is now convening at Frankfort arsenal with the object of adopting a new rifle for the U. S. army. It is said that the board will suggest a number of improvements in the present .30 calibre army rifle.

The Certus is the latest medium calibre high-power rifle put on the English market. It is a trim magazine sporting rifle of a peculiar bolt type, made with pistol grip and checked stocks. Its calibre is 400. The cartridges are loaded with 60 grains of Cordite and a bullet of 400 grains, made in four different styles: (1) Full nickel-jacketed; (2) nickel-jacketed with

soft point; (3) nickel-jacketed with only the point exposed, called by the maker a nickel express, and (4) nickel-jacketed with flat point, the jacket being split on four sides. The complete cartridge resembles one of our .40 calibre cartridges, but while it is bottled, the body of the shell is smaller than that of our black powder cartridges of the same style and calibre. In testing the rifle and cartridge the editor of Land and Water found that the soft point bullet would mushroom completely in soft clay, and with it he fired a group that averaged about three inches at 100 yards. The observed mean velocity, he found, was about 2,000 feet per second. The rear sight is peculiar to arms of this type in that it is fitted to the rearmost end of the breechbolt, and consists of a standard having an aperture. This may be replaced by another standard which has a notch.

Dr. Ashley A. Webber, the well-known all-round shot, is ambitious to hold the 100-shot record at 100 yards with revolver. He will probably shoot 100 shots at the above named distance soon.

The Ideal Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, Conn., has just brought out a new bullet lubricator and sizer for which it predicts the satisfaction and praise of the most critical.

A new rifle, which is known as the Ross repeating straight-pull rifle, invented by Sir Charles Ross, is being placed on the English market. The breech mechanism is actuated by two motions, the forward one to load and close the breech, backward to open the breech and eject the shell. It is one pound lighter than the English service rifle. It is claimed that the rifle's mechanism is so simple it can be fired, taken apart and reassembled in the dark.

### Montreal Traps.

The silver spoon handicap on Saturday afternoon, April 28, was won by Mr. H. H. Wooten, with Mr. L. M. Hagar second. Mr. W. Galbraith has added another win to his already large list, defeating Mr. W. J. Cleghorn by five points for the challenge vase. The next match, which takes place between Mr. W. Galbraith and Mr. J. K. Kennedy, promises to be very exciting, as Mr. Kennedy will have a considerable handicap to pull down before defeating him.



### Colt Automatic Pistol.

Every expert in firearms has probably recognized that ere long the automatic firearm will largely supplant those now in general use. The type of firearm, when first introduced, was received with considerable favor, but its peculiar advantages under certain conditions have forced its recognition, and gradually it has grown in popularity.

A number of styles of pistols of this type have been introduced, but they have been received with more favor in Europe than in America. This is easily explained. The American revolver has long been recognized as the foremost of its type, consequently any arm to supplant the revolver must have distinct and recognized merit.

American inventive genius has been employed in creating the automatic firearm. One which is about to be introduced is known as the Browning patent, the American right of which to manufacture was some time ago acquired by the Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., of Hartford, Conn., the manufacturers of the famous Colt revolver.

Some time ago the Colt company made preparations to manufacture this arm, not because it recognized that the Colt revolver had been superseded, but because the company wished to keep abreast of the times and make arms of the types demanded by the military authorities of the world. Delay after delay occurred because of the great demand for the still popular Colt revolvers, the Colt automatic guns, and other firearms produced by this company. Ever since the first sample of the Colt automatic pistol was shown there has been a steady call for the arm. So great has been the demand that the Colt company recently decided to begin its manufacture. This arm will soon be ready for the market. We have been favored with No. 1 of these pistols, which the company has placed at our disposal that we may describe it, test it, and publish the results for the benefit of our readers.

The Colt automatic pistol is made at the present time in .38 caliber only. Its weight is 36 ounces. When first inspected its difference in appearance from the revolvers causes one to view it with curiosity. On handling it for a brief time one is impressed with its extreme compactness, and a little later the oddness of the arm is forgotten.

To operate the pistol proceed as follows: Placing the pistol in the left hand, the magazine catch at bottom

of the stock is pressed with the thumb of the right hand, releasing the magazine, which is drawn from the stock. The magazine is charged with seven cartridges and returned to the stock. The pistol is then returned to the right hand; the thumb and forefinger of the left hand then grasp the slide at the point where the corrugated places are shown, and by a quick pull backward the arm is cocked, this motion also carrying the top cartridge in the magazine forward into the chamber. If the operator desires to fire the arm, the safety—called the firing-pin lock, which is also the rear sight—is raised, aim taken and the arm discharged. This firing-pin lock may be raised before charging the magazine if preferred and left raised; the arm cannot be fired when the firing-pin lock is down, even if a cartridge be in the chamber, though the hammer may be cocked and snapped.

With a cartridge in the chamber, the pistol cocked and the safety raised, the trigger is pressed and the arm is discharged. The force of the powder gases driving the bullet from the barrel is rearwardly exerted against the bolt, and overcoming the inertia of the slide and the tension of the retractor-spring causes the slide and the barrel to recoil together. After moving rearward together for a distance, enough to insure the bullet having passed from the barrel, the downward swinging movement of the barrel releases the latter from the slide and stops the barrel in its rearmost position. The momentum of the slide causes the latter to continue its rearward movement, thereby again cocking the hammer and compressing the retractor-spring until, as the slide arrives at its rearmost position, the empty shell is ejected from the side of the pistol and another cartridge is raised in front of the bolt. During the return or forward movement of the slide, caused by the retractor-spring, the cartridge is driven into the chamber, and the slide and the barrel are interlocked and the arm is ready for another shot. These operations may be continued so long as there are cartridges in the magazine. The pistol is provided with a safety device, which makes it impossible to release the hammer unless the slide and barrel are in their forward position and safely interlocked; this safety device also serves to control the firing and to prevent more than one shot being fired for each pressure of the trigger. This leads us to remark that the term au-

tomatic pistol does not seem to be the proper term to use in connection with the arm; semi-automatic seems to be correct.

The ammunition used in this pistol is charged with smokeless powder, the bullet being jacketed. This ammunition could not be fired in safety in a revolver. The muzzle velocity of a .38 caliber army revolver, shooting a cartridge charged with black powder, is about 750 feet; with this pistol the ordinary charge, such as will be secured in the commercial cartridges, is about 1,260 feet, and the velocity has been run up to 1,350 feet. A black powder cartridge of the ordinary type would probably not operate the arm, as the lowest velocity with which the arm can be operated is about 850 feet. The penetration with the 1,260 feet velocity is 11 inches of pine.

A natural enquiry is in reference to the accuracy of the pistol. The assumption is likely to be that with such great velocity satisfactory accuracy is not likely to be realized, but this is an error; the arm possesses remarkable accuracy, shooting with noticeable regularity into the regulation bullseye at 20 yards when fired by a good and steady pistol shot. It is believed that when our expert military revolver shots become familiar with this pistol, far greater accurate range will be realized than with the revolver with service charge.

The rapidity with which this arm may be fired is all that one could wish. The original model of the pistol was hammerless and purely automatic, firing all of the shots with what we consider useless rapidity. It was changed, adding a hammer and making it semi-automatic. In this condition the pistol has been fired seven shots in 1.2-5 seconds. It can be fired as rapidly as the trigger can be pressed with almost no disturbance of the aim by the recoil, which is moderate; there is also no confusion by having to cock the pistol by raising the hammer with the thumb, or by using a double action to cock and fire the piece. In other words, almost no time is lost in recovering the aim after the previous shot. An expert can deliver shots as rapidly as with a double-barrel gun, and at the same rate of speed fire all the cartridges in the magazine with great accuracy, or he can fire a portion of the cartridges with great rapidity and the remainder with deliberation. If it is not desired to fire all the cartridges, the hammer can be lowered and left at half-cock, the safe-

ty left raised or lowered, as desired. It is believed that most of those who use this pistol will, when they cease firing, remove the cartridge from the chamber, replace it in the magazine, leaving the chamber empty. They will make it a habit, when ready to fire the arm, to cock the piece by drawing the slide to the rear with the left hand, this operation being done quicker than one can cock the hammer with the thumb. Several magazines may be carried, all interchanging without a hitch, enabling one to fire a great many shots, regulating the speed as desired.

In one of the tests this pistol was fired one thousand times rapidly. There were two misfires. When these two cartridges were opened it was found they had imperfect priming.

The expert in firearms may ask if the mechanism will not become clogged, particularly the barrel and slide. After this pistol had passed through the government rust test it was found to be clogged with rust. The barrel of the pistol protrudes slightly beyond the barrel slide. The end of the barrel was placed on a support and pressure applied to the stock, when the clogging broke away and the arm worked as well as ever.

The pistol is readily cleaned. One way to do this is to remove the magazine, cleaning the barrel from the muzzle, all debris being brushed back and falling out through the magazine receiver in the stock. But there is little debris in the barrel. After firing a long series of shots an inspection of the barrel showed it as bright and clean as a mirror.

In order to take the pistol apart the hammer is cocked and the slide is drawn to the rear until the slide lock has passed above a small hole in the bottom of the receiver leading into the retractor-spring seat. By inserting a pin in this hole and moving the slide forward the retractor-spring and follower are prevented, by the inserted pin, from following the lock forward, and the latter thus freed from the follower will readily pass from the left side of its seat in the receiver and slide. The stock thus removed, the slide may be drawn rearward entirely from the receiver.

To remove the barrel from the frame it is only necessary to drive out the link-pins which hold the barrel-links to the frame. This also releases the plug, which may then be removed from its seat, when the retractor-spring, the follower and the recoil-spring may be

readily removed from their seat in the receiver.

After removing the scales from the handle, by turning out the screws holding them to the receiver, all the parts of the firing mechanism may be readily removed by taking out the screws and pins holding them in receiver.

To assemble the pistol proceed in the reverse order.

It will be interesting to watch the introduction and reception of this pistol. We think its introduction marks a new era in military pistols. The revolver, we believe, will hold its popularity for some years to come, especially among target shooter; and those who want less expensive ammunition and reduced loads for indoor shooting. But there are features in the magazine and automatic or semi-automatic pistol that cannot be ignored, and are not contained in the revolver, which will make such arms particularly valuable for military work.

Several years ago we thought we foresaw that a magazine pistol would someday supplant the revolver. Since we have made a lengthy examination of the Colt automatic pistol we do not hesitate to go on record as stating that arms of this type will supersede the revolver.

—Shooting and Fishing, New York.

\* \* \*

#### Westmount Gun Club.

The 24th of May is now recognized as the field day of the Westmount Gun Club, and once more they have the pleasure of extending to the trap shooters of the Dominion and the neighboring States a cordial invitation to their annual tournament. The success of these shoots in the past warrants them, we feel sure, in promising all a most enjoyable day's sport.

The grounds are easily accessible from the various railway stations; intending visitors should take the St. Catherine or Windsor street lines and get off at the foot of Arlington avenue.

In the Merchandise event they are offering a larger and better lot of prizes than have ever been, a list of which will be issued shortly.

The ladies of Westmount have again kindly consented to provide lunch, which will be free to participants.

The shoot is for amateurs only, but manufacturers agents will be allowed to shoot in any of the events by entering for targets only.

The purses will be divided according to the Rose system which is by far the most equitable to the average shot;

and the club is happy to say that, this year, its finances are in such a prosperous state that extra moneys will be added to almost every event.

#### PROGRAMME.

##### MORNING.

##### Event No. 1—

10 targets, unknown traps. One man up, gun below armpit until target is released; three moneys, \$5.00 added. Entrance....\$1 00

##### Event No. 2—

15 targets, unknown angles, quick firing system; four moneys, \$10.00 added. Entrance.... 1 50

##### Event No. 3—

Individual Championship, 50 targets, 20 known, 20 unknown. 5 doubles. Entrance ..... 5 00

If five entries one money, from 5 to 10 entries two moneys, more than ten entries three moneys. High guns.

##### Event No. 4—

10 targets, unknown angles, Magautrap; three moneys, \$5.00 added. Entrance ..... 1 00

##### AFTERNOON.

##### Event No. 5—

20 targets, unknown angles, Magautrap, high guns, 7 moneys. Entrance .....\$2 00

##### Event No. 6—

15 targets, known angles; four moneys, \$10.00 added Entrance 1 50

##### Event No. 7—

20 targets, unknown angles, Magautrap; five moneys, \$10.00 added. Entrance ..... 2 00

##### Event No. 8—

Team race, open to teams of 5 men from any organized club; two moneys, \$10.00 added. Entrance per team ..... 5 00

##### Event No. 9—

5 pair doubles; three moneys, \$5.00 added. Entrance ..... 1 00  
Extra events if time allows.

#### NOTES.

Shooting will begin at 9 a.m. sharp. Division according to Rose system. Targets 2 cents each, to be deducted before dividing. Shooters may enter for price of targets only.

The management reserves the right to make such changes as may be deemed advisable.

Guns and ammunition addressed to F. J. Elliott, 385 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, will be delivered on the grounds. Kynoch's ammunition for sale on the grounds.

Event No. 3 is open to any qualified member of any organized gun club in the Province of Quebec.

It is for the purpose of re-opening the Individual Championship series for the Trophy, but each contestant, in consideration of the present holder waiving his right to shoot a single challenger, shall be required to sign the following agreement when making his entry:

1st. The winner of this competition must accept a challenge from the present holder should such challenge be issued within ten days.

2nd. Any other parties wishing to challenge must draw lots immediately after the competition for place on the list.

3rd. Subsequent to this competition all challenges must follow the cup and not the man, and must be made to the secretary of the Sherbrooke Gun Club.

4th. The winner of this competition is to be scored a win and not a defence.

The officials of the Westmount Gun Club are as follows: President, Mr. W. Galbraith; vice-president, Mr. J. K. Kennedy; captain, Mr. R. B. Hutchison; secretary-treasurer, Mr. F. J. Elliot.

Committee—Messrs. R. Lewis, J. F. Hanson, C. Strangman, W. J. Cleghorn and L. M. Hays.

#### Echoes of the Grand American Handicap.

At the end of the preliminary round of twenty-five birds there were but eight straight scores out of the 211 competitors. These were J. L. Smith, H. D. Bates, "Arno," "Dr. Casey," T. A. Marshall, J. R. Malone, A. G. Courtney and Phil Daly, jr. Of these on the shoot-off, "Arno" lost his second bird, Smith and Marshall their third, Courtney and "Dr. Casey" their fourth, and Phil Daly, jr., his seventh. Malone, whose home is Brooklyn, N.Y., and the Canadian boy ran neck and neck until they had killed thirty-three birds in the tie or 58 birds in all. Then Malone failed to stop his thirty-fourth within bounds, while Bates killed his easily, and the coveted trophy was his.

Mr. Bates used a Parker hammerless, weighing 7 lbs. 13 oz., loaded with 3 1-2 drachms Dupont and 1 1-4 oz. No. 7 shot. Of the eight straight scores three used Dupont, three Schultze, one E. C., and one Latin and Rand.

Of the 211 shooters about 25 per cent. used either a Parker or Smith gun. The favorite load was 3 1-2 drachms Dupont or Schultze with 1 1-4 oz. No. 7 shot in a U.M.C. trap shell.

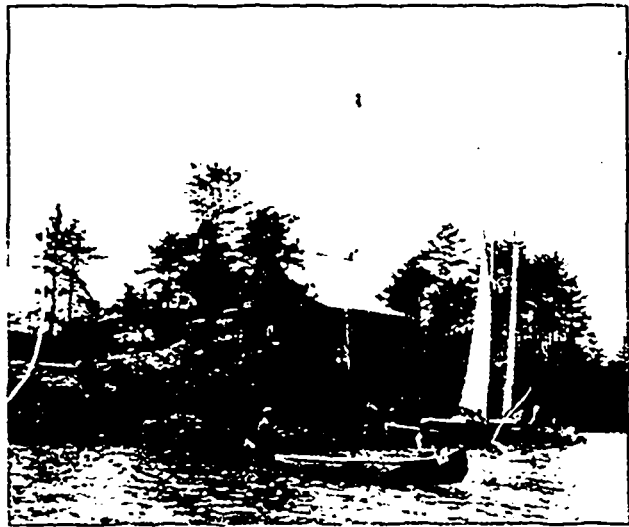
The winners of the Grand American Handicap from its inauguration up to date have been as follows: In 1892 Mr. R. A. Welch, of Philadelphia; in 1894, Mr. Thos. W. Morley, of Lyndhurst, N.J.; in 1895, Mr. John G. Messner, of Pittsburg, Pa.; in 1896, Mr. C. R. Dickey, of Boston, Mass.; in 1897, Mr. Thomas A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, Ill.; in 1898, Mr. E. D. Fulford, of Utica, N. Y.; in 1899, Mr. Thomas A. Marshall, of Keithsburg, Ill.; in 1900, Mr. H. D. Bates, of Ridgeway, Ont.

Champion Bates was given a grand reception on his return to his home in Ridgeway, Ont. Hundreds of his friends met him at the station with the Citizens' Band and accompanied him to the Arlington Hotel, where a public reception was accorded him and congratulations received. Mr. Bates is one of a family of four sons who suc-

To the Editor of Rod and Gun in Canada:

It may sound heretical, but it is questionable if, from a purely governmental standpoint, legislators should look upon game as existing chiefly for the benefit and pleasure of the resident sportsmen, that they ought to value it as an asset to be made to produce revenue to the treasury and to the inhabitants by disbursements of money from outside.

Where a province charges its own residents a license fee to hunt, it is evident that the theory of the game being made to produce revenue has been reduced to practice, and with this in view, in the case of a province possessing a very large area of wild land, in which it is difficult, if not practically impossible, to enforce game laws to any appreciable extent, I would question strongly the wisdom of a close season,



Island Camp, Desbarats, Northern Ontario.

cessfully manage and control a fishing privilege at the Rond, Eau Point. His father, Captain Bates, although somewhat advanced in years, was but a few years ago classed among the star pigeon shots of Ontario, and to-day can take his gun and punt and bring to bag as large a number of ducks as many a duck hunter two-score years his junior.

• • •

#### Correspondence.

Editor of Rod and Gun in Canada:

Will some of your readers who have tried the Barger shotgun sight tell me what is their opinion of it?

J. B. FANSHAW.

continuing several years, for big game. Game laws are useful if enforced, but worse than useless where no attempt is made to enforce them, and where the nature and extent of the territory to be policed precludes effective efforts except at a ruinous cost. In such vast areas the killing by the comparatively few residents goes on the same as if game laws did not exist, but no benefit results from the money of the non-resident sportsmen who are debarred from visiting the country, although the game is not protected from the depredators living in the province.

It may be a most desirable thing to preserve the game to be shot solely by

the resident, but it is not good business policy. For example, 1,000 Ontario residents hunting in Ontario simply transfer some dollars from their pockets to other Ontario pockets; the province is no richer by their sport; but 1,000 non-resident hunters in Ontario first pay a \$25 license fee each, \$25,000 in all and in addition disburse at least \$100 each, say \$100,000, practically all in the poorer and wilder districts where it does the most good. It is an addition to the provincial wealth, not a redistribution of part of it. If every non-resident hunter of the 1,000 is so fortunate as to secure a deer or moose (and hunter's luck does not usually run so good anywhere in the United States or Canada—one to every two hunters would be a fairer average), the province and its people have received \$125 for every animal killed, and irrespective of sport and looking at it merely from the aspect of bargain and sale, that is the most expensive meat to the buyer that can be bought in Canada. It well repays any province which can rear wild animals to be sold at \$125 and upwards each, and, therefore, it should be the effort of all legislatures to make the path of the non-resident hunter easy—open seasons each year commencing on reasonable dates and to be for a sufficient period, so as not to condense too many hunters into a short time. To do otherwise is simply to saw the doors to profit from the outside.

An illustration of a province which apparently does not cater for the outsiders' dollars is shown by the recent legislation of Ontario, which provides an open season for moose and caribou once every three years, and this open season lasts from November 1st to Nov. 15th. Northern Ontario is not a balmy land at that time of year; on the contrary, the ardent sportsman is likely to find his retreat cut off, and the means of egress closed by ice about November 7th, and as canoeing is the only method of reaching a considerable part of Northern Ontario, the attraction to the non-resident sportsman is not irresistible, and he will probably continue to go to Quebec and New Brunswick, which provinces seem to value the outsiders at least to the extent of providing an open season every year during suitable weather.

I would like to know how many Ontario game wardens were ever ten miles north of the railway track from Mattawa to the Manitoba boundary. My information is—none, and yet they assume to have a close season.

JASPER SMITH.

## A Glimpse at Forestry Conditions in Canada

An Address delivered by E. Stewart, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry, at Ottawa.

Though the Canadian pioneer's acquaintance with the forest dates back to the first settlement of the country. Yet, like many other familiar things we meet with in nature's kingdom, it is perhaps the least understood, and certainly has never received at his hands that attention that its importance deserves.

Why is it that forestry, as a study, as a science, is so neglected by the Canadian people, and I might say the people of the neighboring Republic as well?

We hear and see reports of discussions, essays and debates in hundreds and thousands of societies all over the land on all varieties of subjects, on abstract economic questions, on social questions, on historic and prehistoric subjects, but I will venture to say that, perhaps excepting a very few, such as your own Historic and Scientific Society, you will have to search long and diligently to find that one of our greatest natural, if not our very greatest natural heritage, and its conditions in this, its transition stage, has ever appealed to the members as of sufficient interest to engage their attention if only for a single evening.

Why, sir, the very name of forestry is almost unknown as applied in its primary sense. I have frequently had to explain that in my official position. I was not connected with either the Ancient, the Independent or any other of the fraternal societies which seem in general estimation entitled to the first right to the name. It is only a few days ago when a gentleman informed me that he thought our Forestry Association, recently organized, a very good institution, but that in his estimation we would have difficulties in rivalling the other one under such an able manager as Dr. Ohronyeka, and even suggested that we would have shown wisdom if we had chosen some other name.

If the association that we have recently founded does nothing else but awaken an interest in this subject—a subject that really demands the serious

attention of our people—it will have done a great work.

When the early colonists landed on the western shores of the Atlantic they were confronted by the forest everywhere, and it was necessary to subdue it in order to appropriate the land on which it grew to agricultural purposes, and they naturally looked upon it as one of their greatest enemies. They waged a long and laborious war, but in the end were too successful, for had they allowed a fair proportion of the trees to remain, the country today would not only be much more attractive in appearance but more productive as well.

I am old enough to remember hearing an old settler of Western Ontario tell of his experience in the beginning of this century in clearing the land of the valuable timber that grew in such abundance on his homestead, such as the oak, the hickory, maple, beech, whitewood, butternut and black walnut. At that time the timber was not saleable, and after felling the trees they were cut into logging lengths and then drawn into large heaps and burnt, and he said that the black walnut was the most difficult of any to burn.

No doubt these pioneers were working along lines that were necessary under the circumstances, but how much more beautiful would that favored district be to-day if they had left, along the roadsides, and a few acres here and there on their farms, some of the choicest of the younger trees; but as a rule they cut them all down, either to be burnt up or to sell the timber for a mere trifle; then after a few years they started to plant out young trees along their lanes and roads, which it will take fifty or one hundred years to equal in beauty those which they destroyed.

I think the words of the poet are exceedingly applicable to our case in this respect in Canada:

"God gave us mother earth full blest  
With robes of green in healthful fold;  
We tore the green robes from her  
breast.

We sold our mother's robes for gold.

"We sold her garments fair, and she  
Lies shamed and bleeding at our feet;  
In penitence we plant a tree—  
We plant a tree and count it meet."

But I wish this evening to speak more particularly of the present conditions of our forests, and also a few words on the possibilities of successful tree culture on the plains and prairie lands of the Northwest.

The forests of the older provinces of Canada have afforded for many years employment to a large class of our people, and the revenue derived from forest products is to-day in several of these provinces larger than that derived from any other single source, and I need not say to an Ottawa audience that those who have been fortunate enough to acquire in previous years a portion of this heritage, and have shown ordinary business shrewdness in its management, are in most cases our wealthiest citizens.

I know it would quite become the devotee of strict scientific forestry methods to condemn in scathing terms this so-called appropriation of the nation's heritage as a crime against the State and the community. But we should pause and consider whether the State or the lumberman deserves the greater blame for the present condition of our forests.

The lumbermen in early years might perhaps with profit to themselves and benefit to the State have conducted their operations on more rational methods.

But these things sink into insignificance in comparison with the destruction that has been caused by fire, and which the present system of fire guarding proves might very largely have been averted if the State had done its part in the past.

Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., of this city, in a recent communication says:

"Imperfect though the system of fire protection now in vogue in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may be, at the same time the result has been the saving of millions of dollars worth of timber to these provinces."

Previous to the employment of the fire rangers in the Province of Quebec annual serious fires took place in the Ottawa region, destroying enormous quantities of timber. Since the adoption of the fire ranger system there has not been, so far as I am aware, one very serious fire."

Let anyone visit almost any portion of our northern country and see the appalling devastation that has been caused by forest fires. The lumber-

man removes the large pine trees and leaves the younger ones standing as well as the other timber. By his removal of the larger timber he lets in the light and gives room for the more rapid growth of the younger trees, but when a fire sweeps over the district in a dry time it destroys every living twig and even the seeds that may be lying in the ground.

Mr. Edwards estimates that for one pine tree cut in the Ottawa Valley, ten have been destroyed by fire, and I believe he is quite within the mark, and this comparison takes no account of the wholesale destruction of the young pine saplings as well as the other timber destroyed and the state in which the country is left.

Now these fires are occurring every year in all that vast wilderness region belonging both to the Dominion and the provinces, and extending from the coast of Labrador to Alaska, and from the prairie regions of the west north till we meet the dreary tundra of the Arctic regions. This is the home of the spruce, and it seems now, with the rapid disappearance of the pine, that our next great industry, viz., the manufacture of pulp, will take its place, and the spruce is the wood best adapted for that purpose.

The Province of British Columbia deserves to be ranked with the most favored forest producing regions of the globe.

This is the home of the magnificent Douglas fir, which increases in size as we approach the Pacific Coast; of the Western Cedar, the Menzies Spruce and the Western Hemlock.

Here, too, an enormous amount of this valuable timber has met the same enemy and been destroyed by it, and every dry season millions upon millions of feet are still being consumed.

In fact, so great and so universal is the destruction of our forests from this agency that in nearly every report where the forests are referred to, their rapid destruction from this cause is also commented on and urgent recommendations made for adopting means for their protection.

There can be no question that the monetary loss that Canada has sustained through forest fires would be sufficient to pay our national debt many times over.

But this actual monetary loss, enormous as it is, is only one phase of the injury that the country sustains through its being denuded of its timber.

The effect on the climate must be

taken into account, and perhaps most of all the change in the distribution of moisture and in the flow of the rivers and streams.

One writer, in dealing with this phase of the subject, says: "The forests with which the hills and mountains are covered act as reservoirs to hold, retain and economize the waters which rainy seasons showers upon them. The soil in the forest is loose and spongy. The roots and rootlets are so many pipes penetrating the earth, leading the water into deeper soil. The heaps of leaves, the layers of brambles, the beds of moss, all combine to hold and retain the waters, while the shade afforded by the foliage protects the ground from the parching rays of the sun and prevents too sudden evaporation."

"The waters thus retained percolate slowly through the ground to feed the numberless springs, creeks and rivers which thus supplied will flow on evenly and continuously.

"Remove the forests, and what will happen? The plants that thrive and flourished 'neath their grateful shade all die, the moss withers, the parched leaves are blown away by the winds. Then comes the rainy season. Rain falls in torrents and washes down the sides of hills and mountains, carrying off the rich mould, the deposit of ages, the life of the land, overflowing the valleys, obstructing river channels and often destroying life and property in its resistless force."

Enough has been said regarding the loss that has been sustained, and the question is, what can be done to lessen the destruction that is now taking place?"

It must not be forgotten that though the axeman and fire may do their worst, they are unable to destroy the laws of nature, and the element of growth still remains, and the law of reproduction, if given opportunity, will in time reclothe the denuded areas, fill up the gaps where only partial destruction has occurred, and in time—long perhaps as measured by the life of the individual, but short in that of the nation) the wounds will be healed and the first conditions restored.

Whatever may be the excuses for irrational and unscientific methods in the past, the time has now arrived when this country should explore the public domain in advance of settlement, and set apart those parts best adapted for the growth of timber for that purpose, and that for agriculture for the agriculturist, and the former no less than the latter be so cropped

as to allow the law of growth and development to yield its crops perennially.

Though the conditions obtaining here may not admit of European methods, yet there is no reason why the principles adopted already by our best lumbermen of cutting only the large timber, and allowing the smaller a chance to grow, should not be the universal practice.

I can see no reason why the principles which Sir Dietrich Brandis adopted in India with such marked success may not be adopted, perhaps not in detail, but in general, and there can be no doubt that the results will be beneficial alike to the lumbermen and the country.

I will now refer very briefly to that portion of our Northwest which is devoid of timber, usually known as our prairie and plain district.

While there are certain parts of this district where there are bluffs of timber growing naturally, and which would probably be sufficient for the requirements of the settlers if the young timber were allowed to grow, there is still a very large area where tree planting will have to be resorted to if this portion of the country is ever to enjoy the many advantages which this division of the vegetable kingdom alone can furnish.

To the individual accustomed to the wooded district that prevails in other parts of this continent and in most of Europe a sense of something lacking is soon felt when he visits this region.

A sense of loneliness akin to melancholy is irresistible as he surveys the vast expanse, with nothing to break the uniform stretch of the horizon on every side; nothing to arrest the almost constant wind or to furnish a shade from the heat of the sun in summer or protection from the blinding storms of winter. No echo ever prolongs the song of the laborer, but the sound of the voice seems almost to die on the lips. The birds so plentiful in the wooded regions, and which by their songs cheer the life of the backwoodsman and his family in their isolation, are unknown here.

In fact, a great want is felt which only trees can supply, and the question that at once suggests itself is, can they be grown on these treeless plains?

Fortunately this question in its general sense has already been answered in the affirmative.

The results of the experimental farm at Brandon and Indian Head, the

healthy growth of trees at Regina, Moosejaw and Medicine Hat by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the success attending Mr. Pearce's experiments at Calgary and various other instances, are so many object lessons, all indicating that if the proper varieties are selected for the different districts, and proper methods of culture adopted, success will follow.

The people residing in this part of the country are alive to the importance of this subject, and it is expected that their efforts may be assisted and encouraged by some line of action on the part of the Government which is now under consideration.

Leaving the prairie and returning east to the wooded districts of Northern Ontario, there is just one other point that I wish to refer to very briefly, and it is to call the attention of the summer tourist to a field that he has not explored. We often hear reference made to the ignorance of the people of the British Isles with respect to Canada by the people of this country who really have very superficial knowledge of the geography of Canada themselves, except along the lines of travel fringing the southern border. In this respect we as a people resemble the farmer who is contented to cultivate a few acres in the front of his homestead, but has never taken the trouble to see what he possessed beyond his clearing.

It has been my privilege for many years to visit much of this wilderness region in the summer season, and I am utterly unable even to begin to describe the picturesque beauty everywhere met with in those unfrequented regions. There is, I admit, nothing of the awe-inspiring grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, but there is a quiet beauty in those sylvan solitudes where nature reigns supreme that has a charm peculiarly its own, and the individual that is not influenced by such surroundings must be very closely related to the one to whom the writer referred in the lines:

"A primrose on a river's bank,

A primrose was to him, and nothing more."

We look at a map of this northern district, and we naturally picture it as a dreary waste of rock and swamp, but once we penetrate it we are astonished at the panorama that opens to our view. We find lakes innumerable of all sizes, with large bays and islands; rivers winding tortuously in

all directions, some wild and angry in their haste to meet their outlets and others flowing placidly in their course towards the sea.

Make a journey down some of these in the month of August or early September, when those pests of the previous months, the flies and mosquitoes, have disappeared, and when the foliage is still on the trees, and you will behold a sight worth a pilgrimage to see. Pitch your tent towards coming evening on one of those wooded islands, or on the shore of some picturesque bay, and watch the sun decline and cast his shadow over the diversified landscape. Listen to the melancholy cry of the loon over the dark waters, and as the long twilight darkens into night the hooting of the owl in the dark forest with the echoes it awakens in the neighboring hills, then up the northern skies with bewildering vividness.

Surely here is a field for the painter and the poet which they have in great measure failed to exploit, and the Canadian writer who catches the inspiration that these scenes afford and interprets them to our people will deserve the laurel wreath of the nation, and the appeal that I would make to the Canadian tourist is that he will forego at least one trip to the seaside to look at this wilderness land so near the heart of nature and yet almost at his own door.

#### The Cutting of Evergreens.

Among the echoes of the holiday season that one hears is the complaint of the too liberal use of evergreen, ground pine and young trees. It would be all right if we had an inexhaustible supply of the trees and the ground pine, but we have not. Steadily, year by year, the demand has outgrown the supply, until now there are more young Christmas trees taken from our forests than can be supplied again in a year's time. One instance will suffice to show how serious this inroad is getting to be. A man, so it is stated, came to Colonel R. B. Ricketts and asked permission to cut "a few Christmas trees" off the North Mountain tract of forest, which is the property of Colonel Ricketts. The permission was granted, but the term "a few" became susceptible of great enlargement, for it was subsequently found that the man had cut not a dozen, but hardly less than a thousand young hemlock and pine trees. This supply was shipped in the main to Wilkes-

barre. There were dozens of other and smaller dealers who also brought Christmas trees in to the local market.

The area of our forest land is steadily diminishing, and the area of our population is constantly increasing. The young trees taken from the forest for Christmas decoration are not being replaced as they should be, and a few years hence we are going to wake up to the fact that the supply is not to be had except with the greatest difficulty and at the greatest expense. In a certain few sections we hear of the liberal planting every year of more young trees than are taken away each year. Albert Lewis has in fact started this scheme on his vast tracts of thousands of acres on the neighboring mountains. But many other large forest landowners will have to imitate this example if the supply of forest trees of the evergreen sort are to be maintained and saved. The question is one of those serious features of the forestry argument that comes to our attention every few months. It ought to be brought home directly to the attention of the people. In Philadelphia it is estimated that hardly less than twenty-five or thirty thousand young Christmas trees were sold. Does anyone imagine that there have been means taken to plant as many trees as have thus been cut away from their woodland surroundings? And if the whole number of trees cut and used for this year's holiday decoration throughout the country could be told, the figures would be startling and alarming.

We respectfully refer this question to the great newspapers of the State and of other States.—Wilkesbarre Daily News.

For the protection of the Suez Canal from drifting sand considerable tree and shrub planting is being done, and the results so far obtained are encouraging. This planting has been done with fascines, sand fences and similar devices were not successful. Reeds have been planted along 8.7 miles of the canal proper and along the whole length of the Sweetwater Canal, the reeds being protected by fascines from bank eddies. On the slopes and top of the banks of the Sweetwater Canal such shrubs as the alfa and Atriplex tallus have been used, and in 19 miles of this canal and on a part of the ship canal, plantations of trees extending back 328 feet from the waterline have been made to keep back the sand from the desert. Among the

trees employed for this purpose are the eucalyptus and the cypress, and the plantations are irrigated by fresh water, which is brought from the Nile by the canals excavated when the ship canal was being built.—Forest Leaves.

We are glad to notice in an advertising pamphlet issued by one of the Canadian railway companies an exhortation to sportsmen to be careful about camp fires, and giving in full the suggestions of the fire rangers, which we reprint on another page from an earlier number of Rod and Gun. This is encouraging. Constant agitation in all directions will do much to minimize the danger.

Third Annual Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests of the State of New York. Albany, N. Y.

This beautiful volume of 454 pages, finely illustrated by many colored and other plates, has just been issued by the Commissioners. It contains among other things the reports of the Chief Game Protector, Superintendent of Hatcheries, Superintendent of Forests, etc. The portion in which our readers will be specially interested is that relating to the forests.

Superintendent Fox reported that the State of New York owned 1,003,805 acres in the Adirondack Park, 155,504 acres in the Adirondack preserves, and 56,512 acres in the Catskills, a total of 1,215,821 acres. The Adirondack Park proper contains 3,074,855 acres, of which the State owns 1,003,805 acres, the lumber and pulp companies 1,061,056 acres, and the private preserves 940,000 acres. About one-third of the Park is covered by primitive forests.

The timber cut for the year in the great forests of Northern New York was 450,995,416 feet board measure, of which over three-quarters was spruce, about equally divided between the pulp and lumber mills. The pulp mills are stated to represent an investment of \$20,000,000, and employ 10,000 men.

The ninety-eight forest fires which occurred in 1897 (a wet season) were promptly extinguished, the total loss being but \$26,911, a good showing.

Sir Benjamin Baker, in his address to the British Institution of Civil Engineers, some time since made some interesting statements respecting the engineering problems suggested by the Vegetable Kingdom. "Every tree," he remarked, "is a vegetable pumping engine, but hydraulic engineers would be

sorely puzzled to explain how the large quantity of water required to supply the evaporation from the extended leaf surface is raised heights up to 400 feet and above. We know that the source of energy must be the sun's rays, and we know further that in the production of starch the leaf stores up less than one per cent. of the available energy, so that plenty remains for raising water. Experiments have shown that transpiration at the leaf establishes a draught upon the sap, and there is reason to believe that this pull is transmitted to the root by tensile stress. The idea of a rope of water sustaining a pull of perhaps 150 pounds per square inch may be repugnant to many engineers, but the tensile strength and extensibility of water and other fluids have been proved experimentally by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, by Prof. Worthington and others. A liquid, deprived of air, entirely filling a glass vessel, when cooled, pulls on the vessel, and at last lets go with a violent click. Water has been so stretched nearly 1 per cent. of its bulk, and the adhesion of the water to the sides of the vessel and the amount of the tensile strength were found to be quite equal to that of good mortar. With ethyl alcohol the modulus of elasticity, both in tension and compression, was constant up to the ultimate resistance realized of 255 pounds per square inch."

The magnitude of the fishing for-profit interests of the Canadian Northwest is seen in the following figures, viz.:

The fishing industry on Lake Winnipegosis produced 1,800,000 lbs., mostly whitefish, in 1899. The number of fish caught in the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River was given to the Edmonton Bulletin by W. E. Reid, who made an extended sojourn in the north country. Fish, of course, constitute the diet of the north, and the number which are caught and consumed yearly are surprising. The following figures represent the catch last season at the points named:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Fur: Simpson .....                             | 15,000 |
| Providence, Catholic mission ....              | 40,000 |
| Providence, Hudson's Bay Co....                | 9,000  |
| Baptiste Boviére, trader .....                 | 5,000  |
| Hay River, mission .....                       | 35,000 |
| Resolution, Hislop and Nagle and H. B. Co..... | 20,000 |

This catch, large as it is, does not include those taken by the Indians and half-breeds, who constitute 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of the north and whose diet is almost exclusively whitefish.



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

Game abounds in the Forests and on the Beaches.

Hunting territories from 10 to 400 square miles, at \$1.00 per square mile and upwards, can be leased, on which the lessee has the exclusive right of hunting.

**THE LAURENTIDES NATIONAL PARK**

Alone contains hundreds of the most picturesque lakes, teeming with fish, and plenty of moose, caribou and bear; black, silver and red fox, otter, martin, lynx, mink, fisher are also abundant.

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

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