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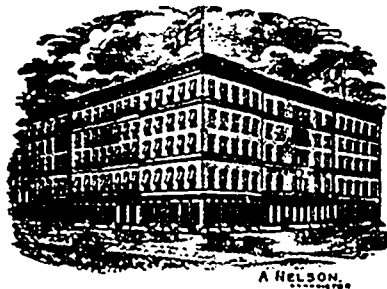
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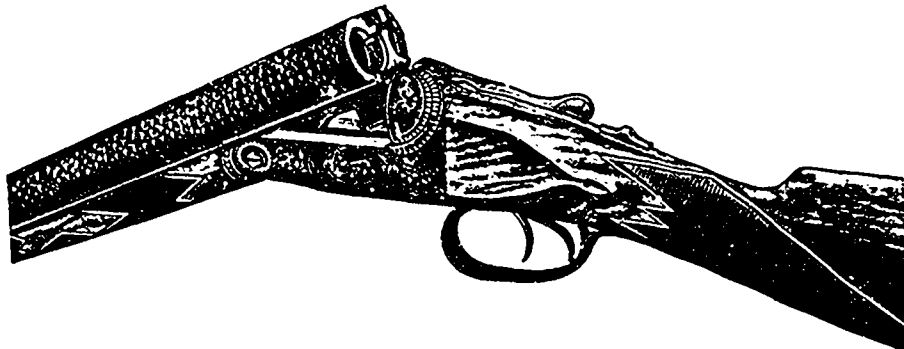
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IN THE WILDS OF NORTHERN CANADA.

By M. H. Hoover.

(Concluded from the March Issue.)

It is truly astounding how much pleasure the amiable doctor gets out of his outings, in view of his avowedly lazy disposition. Why, the toils of the portage give zest to the holiday, and make what is beyond all the more enjoyable. Moreover it is the barrier which makes possible the splendid isolation so dear to the true sportsman and lover of nature.

But hold! That last is an unworthy sentiment. Down with the portage barriers and let everybody have an opportunity to see the great region whose praises we sing "before the canal came." Build the canal, and meanwhile let us confess that this criticism of Dr. Van Dyke was uttered on this side of the portage! On the other side the average tourist, (or voyageur as he may want to call himself on the jaunt au large), is apt to repent any sentimentality about the enforced overland trips in sack and perspiration, especially if the addition to the necessities and luxuries of camp require still one more carry.

The ordinary map represents the French River by a single sinuous line extending between Lake Nipissing and Georgian Bay. No map has ever portrayed it as it is. For 12 miles from the lake to the head of Okikendawt Island, there is indeed but one broad majestic channel. At this island, which is about 36 miles in area, even canoe navigation ceases, the boisterous Big Chaudiere Falls and rapids commanding the most daring Indian to walk around. From this portage to the Georgian

Bay, 50 miles, there are two main channels, in places 25 miles apart, subdivided into countless minor ones, embracing islands innumerable. There are hundreds of rapids, many of them safe for the skilful paddle, but most of them treacherous and dangerous. The tragedies of two successive seasons warned the Lockport campers to be unusually careful this year. The Chaudiere, which the natives say means "The Boiling Pot," is the Niagara Falls rapids in miniature, and twice as spiteful. No artist's brush has yet essayed their wild grandeur and picturesque beauty, a new and worthy subject for his skill.

"Au large! Envoyez au large!" cried Louis Beaucage to the lingering Le Blanc. The guide may be depended upon to see that the cook gets off in safety and stays with the party.

It was a morning to make one thankful that he was alive and out of doors. Each traveller was primitive man again. He had cast off from the sordid anchorage of civilization and was giving himself up unreservedly to the rehabilitating welcome of Mother Nature.

The Banker had long ceased counting up his gains, lost in contemplation of the reflection of a cardinal flower in the water.

The Lawyer had forgotten his client and was gathering in the golden pond lilies. The Judge was not addressing the jury when, after an appreciative inhalation, he quoted Milton:

"Now gentle gales
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils."



ON THE FRENCH RIVER, ONTARIO.

This is a very characteristic scene in the Land of Hiawatha. The French River flows with a stately volume through the most picturesque scenery of the Nipissing district.

It was a long stretch of wild country to camp, but a court injunction could not restrain the forest lovers from running up to the foot of the Chaudiere Rapids on the way, to see if the 'lunge and bass were again at home. At the foot of a foam-flecked rock the Sheriff cast his line, and ere the protesting frog had disappeared from view a fine specimen of *Esoc nobiliter* gobbled up the bait. The angler thought he had made connection with an underground trolley cable. The 'lunge responded to an invitation to closer acquaintance, but with an angry shake of his wicked head he said good-bye, taking along the greater portion of the tackle as a souvenir of the brief meeting. In the eddies the bass were resting and waiting for prey. They took with equal rashness, trolling spoon, fly, grasshopper or frog. Louis and LeBlanc soon had the pans sputtering with a savory meal and the loss of the 'lunge was quickly forgotten in the juicy morsels of bass and pike, or pickerel, as the same fish are called in the States.*

Late in the afternoon Camp Niagara on Duquesne Bay was sighted, and the weary oarsmen spurred for the coveted goal. After a short rest fragrant boughs were cut for the bunk mattresses, and camp put in order for the pleasuring of the days to come. The "bite-'em-no-see-'em" flies were gone, and the pesky mosquitoes did not rise to the elevation of the two log cabins under the pines overlooking the broad bay. Angling around camp was magnificent. In the thickets back of the cabins were plenty of toothsome partridge. Deer were to be had for the hungry man in almost every reedy nook. The ordinary menu of that camp, hidden away from the cunningest paddle and the sharpest scout, although within rifle-shot of the route of the proposed ship canal, was something like this: Dinner—Tomatoe soup, frogs legs, broiled bass, venison roast, mascalonge steak, fried pike, blue-berries, wild-raspberry pie. When the canal runs through our way, overlined Lucullus of Boston, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, just apply to the Lockport Tenderfeet for a more definite map, and come sup with us under the pines. From under the canopy of our forest restaurant we can see your smoke as you round the bend, down towards Masog-Masing, below the Five-Mile Rapids, and thus forewarned, we shall have everything in readiness for you.

But wait for the canal, the rapids are dangerous, as before observed. Two years ago three college men, all athletes, lost their lives on the Five-Mile Rapids, second portage, drowned while attempting to shoot the treacherous currents. Towards evening on the second night in camp this year a canoe rounded the point and headed for the cabins. An Indian was paddling and in front was the bowed form of a man. As they came nearer the white man burst out weeping. He was helped ashore and when his grief had subsided he gasped, "I have lost my comrade!"

Those words conveyed the whole sad story of the tragedy of the wilderness. In detail, Cook Bausman, of Pittsburgh, the visitor, related that with his companion, Robert Allen of Pittsburgh, they had been making a canoe voyage from the Georgian Bay to the Mattawa. In coming up the second rapids of the Five-Mile their skiff had been upset in an apparently safe current. Allen clambered to a rock and shouted to the guide to save Bausman who was struggling in the water. The Indian obeyed, but when they looked for the man on the rock he had disappeared. Long hours they searched for him, but in vain. Reinforced by help from our camp, Bausman started on the long journey to Sturgeon Falls to wire the awful news to Allen's Pittsburgh relatives. Three days later the body was recovered

in an eddy not far from where the accident had occurred, and the unfortunate forest traveller was taken home. As Bausman related the story, all the more harrowing under the circumstances of isolation, the south wind bore to our ears the sullen, muffled roar of the distant falls. In the sombre trees the breezes sobbed a requiem. The once pleasant sound of the waves beating upon the rocks now possessed all the dolefulness of a dirge. The melodious notes of night had changed to the dreary, droning measure of far away monastery bells.

In this now isolated region, according to the designs of commerce soon to be put in touch with the out world, the hunter finds his paradise, the poet his heaven and the artist his elysium. It cannot be described in language adequate to the subject. Do not try to locate it on the map, but go and search it out with eyes, ears and all the senses God has given man, and memory's storehouse shall be amply prepared against gloomy days.

*[The writer is in error. These fish were pike, not pickerel, which are not found in Canada, though the natives often call the wall-eyed pike "pickerel."—Ed.]

*

SOME BRITISH COLUMBIAN FIELDS OF SPORT

(Continued from the March Issue.)

THE NORTH THOMPSON VALLEY.

A most diversified field is the valley of the North Thompson River, including those of its tributaries. Fishing may here be combined with hunting and trapping. Large and small game abound, and beaver, marten, lynx and otter are found in fair numbers. From its mouth to the point where it tends to the westward, the North Thompson measures 200 miles and to its source is yet another hundred. This description must be understood to refer only to that part of the valley from its mouth to the junction of the North Thompson and Albreda Rivers, a stretch of 200 miles. The valley is tributary to Kamloops, which is its gateway. A wagon road extends for the first fifty miles, above that saddle horses and pack trains are needed. During five months of the year the North Thompson is navigable for a distance of 110 miles.

There is a post-office on the main road 36 miles out, at the junction of Louis creek with the main river, and there is also a mail service, semi-monthly in summer and monthly in winter (December 1st—March 1st). There is an hotel and store at Louis Creek, which is on the eastern bank of the stream. There is also a waggon road on the west side of the Thompson for the first 26 miles, after that the traveller has to follow the trails.

The mountain ranges which hem in this great valley abound with big and small game. Sportsmen may enjoy bear hunting as well as deer shooting, and there are numerous grouse and rabbits for the pot, but the duck shooting is not as good as in the regions further south, such as the Nicola Valley. There are no places of public accommodation, but travellers are always made welcome at the farm houses. To hunt this valley successfully pack and saddle horses are necessary and they, together with the rest of the equipment, should be secured in Kamloops.

ADAM'S LAKE VALLEY.

This lake is on a large scale like most things in British Columbia, being 60 miles in length and varying in breadth from three to five miles. Adam's Lake may be reached either from the big Shuswap Lake, into which it discharges, or by the North Thompson River to Louis Creek, then south about eight

miles, turning east at this point into the Adam's Lake valley, 20 miles long. In the valley and in the mountains which fringe it on either side, there is capital hunting for bears and deer, and grouse and ducks may also be shot. The lake is famous for its fishing both with fly and troll.

BARRIER RIVER.

The Barrier River flows into the North Thompson, five miles north of Louis Creek (41 miles from Kamloops). This is as good a district for big game, small game and fish as any. A waggon road passes the mouth of the river from which a trail runs up its valley.

By continuing up the Thompson good deer shooting may be had, especially in the neighborhood of Little Fort, Mosquito Flat, Raft River and Pea Vine. Caribou are also often met with, though they are much more numerous in the ranges bordering Blue River further north. The river bottoms and hill sides harbour great numbers of grouse, and even the smaller streams swarm with trout. In the high, rugged chain which crosses the Gold Range at right angles, and which ends at the big bend of the Columbia, there are numbers of goat.

LONG LAKE.

Long Lake has very exceptional advantages, as it is a good shooting and fishing ground and in close proximity to Kamloops. One of the most successful local sportsmen writes:

"You are aware that duck and grouse shooting is one of our most popular autumn sports, and one of our leading shooting grounds is on the Long Lake ranges, which include Cherry Creek, Jacko Lake, and McConnell ranges. A long day's shoot usually embraces all these ranges, a stretch of about 30 miles, with good shooting all the way along. Small lakes abound, and in the early part of the season these furnish good goose shooting and there are, of course, plenty of duck—mallard, butterball and teal. McConnell's Lakes are admirably adapted for wing shooting, as the ducks will not leave the chain, but fly too and fro when put up. Geese are also plentiful around these lakes. Outside the famous Nicola Range, the Long Lake district offers the best shooting to those who only intend spending a few days in camp. The last time we were out we pitched our tent in an ideal spot, at the spring at the head of Long Lake, which, although one and a half miles in length and broad at each end, narrows to a width of 50 yards at the centre. Here excellent shooting is to be had when each end of the lake are properly guarded. Flight shooting is generally good,

as it is a feeding ground at night. Near Long Lake are numerous other waters, including Rusty Lake, a noted resort for geese. Several days may be spent profitably in the neighborhood. Owing to the fact that Long Lake is in the direct line between McConnell's Lake and Stump Lake, the course which the geese travel when, flitting to either lake makes Long Lake one of their favourite resting places. It is about nine miles from McConnell's Lake and ten miles from Stump Lake. Prairie chicken are found in abundance on these ranges, Humphrey's, Hall's and Newman's fields being their favourite feeding ground, so that a day or two's outing affords a variety of shooting."

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Hotel accommodations at Kamloops are good. Charges run from \$1 a day up.

Pack horses cost from \$10 to \$25.

Pack saddles and gear complete cost from \$7 to \$8.50 each.

Riding saddles cost from \$8 to \$50 and hire.

Assistant guides acting as packers as well, charge from \$2 to \$4 a day. As a rule they furnish their own saddle horse.

Hire of pack horses and packing gear (when obtainable), 75c. a day.

Pack horses without gear, 50 cents a day.

Livery stable horses, \$2 a day (saddled).

Single horse and rig, \$3 a day.

Single horse and rig, with driver, \$5 a day.

Double rig, with driver, \$6 a day.

Guides—There is no one in Kamloops who makes a business of guides, but Mr. John Freeman Smith, of Kamloops, if written to, will make satisfactory arrangements, and will secure the services of trustworthy guides to each district. Ammunition and fishing tackle are always on sale at the Hudson's Bay Company, and MacArthur & Harper.

TO BE CONTINUED.



THE WAYS OF THE FISHER.

(As told by Henry Braithwaite to the late Frank H. Risteen.)

The black cat, or fisher, used to be much more plentiful in New Brunswick than of recent years, and was trapped without much trouble. The few survivors of the race seem to be very hard to trap. They are forever on the move and cover a big scope of country in their travels. The animal is classed as belonging to the marten family; he is really built more on the lines of the bear in front and the fox behind, but nature made a smoother job of it at both ends of the fisher because he never does any fishing.



CAMP AT FISH LAKE, B.C.

This is a very fair representation of the fishermen's camp in British Columbia. It was taken twenty miles south of Kamloops.

Many wrong opinions exist as to the size and weight of the fisher. He will not average more than 12 or 15 pounds, and a specimen weighing 20 pounds would be very unusual. The color of the animal varies all the way from a good old-fashioned brindle to very nearly black. The darker the fur the greater its value. The cubs are all light colored, almost as light as a coon. The value of the skins in this country varies from \$5 to \$11. An average first-class skin will bring \$7 to \$8.

The fisher rambles around so much that he has very little time to give to his domestic affairs. His den is usually a hollow log, a hole under a root, or a crevice in the rocks similar to that of the pine marten or sable. He seems to have regular hunting grounds on which he appears every fortnight or three weeks. You find him here to-day and 15 or 20 miles away to-morrow. I once came upon the track of a fisher that had lost part of one foot in a trap, making it easy to distinguish his trail in the snow from that of any other fisher. This was in the Little Sea-West country, on one of the spurs of County Line Mountain. I was on my way north over my line of traps, which ran about 40 miles in that direction to within a few miles of the Nepisiguit River. I made the trip in two days, and on the following morning struck the trail of old hop-and-go-fetch-it within twenty rods of the camp. I wouldn't like to say where else the fisher had been, but he had certainly made 40 miles nothing in a little over two days.

The cubs are born, I believe, in May or June. I have caught gravid females quite late in the spring. I never knew the female to have more than two kittens at a time, but I would think that, like the marten, they sometimes have three or four.

The fisher is the finest combination of strength, speed and courage to be found in our northern woods. Though smaller than either the Canada lynx or wildcat, he is fully able to take care of himself with any of these animals. If you give him room enough he can hold his own against as many dogs as you can pick up in a day's travel.

I once went after a fisher with a foxhound, a bull terrier and a thoroughbred mongrel belonging to Jack Gibson, of Marysville. The black cat had crossed my trail in the morning and I thought all I had to do was to set the hound on his track and the other dogs would follow the hound, and if they ever overtook the cat I would be lucky if I found anything but the pieces. I followed the trail till about 2 o'clock, when the dogs overhauled him and he took refuge in the top of a hollow pine that had broken off in a recent storm. The three dogs were at the hole when I came up, just threatening to chew up all one end of the tree in order to make a meal of the cat. I had no axe with me to cut him out, so standing my gun against a tree I cut a club with my sheath knife and hammered on the log to drive him out. I felt sure the dogs would eat the cat up so his fur would be useless, but I wanted to collect a few samples of the hide if possible. About the second club I gave the cat stepped out. He just sprang from one dog to another and there was a bunch of fur floating in the air and a dog turned upside down every wipe he made. He just left a wake of dogs behind him and rambled off as if he had forgotten all about it. The dogs, however, got up right away and followed him yelping for all, or even more than, they were worth. I had the gun ready to shoot but the dogs kept so close to him that I couldn't fire without hitting them, and they all soon passed out of range. The cat would just trot along and when the dogs got too close for comfort he would turn about and chase them. I didn't get the cat and I had walked so far that I came near having to lay out that night without dinner or supper.

Fishers will occasionally tear a mink or sable to pieces in a trap, but, as a rule, are not so bold. The wooden trap is preferable to the steel trap for catching the fisher. It should be set the same as the sable trap, but heavier. The advantage of the deadfall is that it kills the animal before he has chance to thresh around and destroy the fur. Almost any kind of fish or meat is good for bait, but fresh trout is the best. They will take that when they will go by anything else. In setting the deadfall a tree is cut down and the trap set on top of the stump about breast high, but the fall should be three times as heavy as the one used for marten. If a steel trap is used it should be a large one that will catch the fisher very high up, or else he will twist his toes off.

The fisher is the only animal I know of that will tackle a porcupine. I have often caught them with their skins so full of quills as to be nearly worthless. I have never caught a fox, lynx or other animal with a porcupine quill in his hide. I once shot a moose that had his nose full of quills where he had evidently been inspecting a porcupine. The quills of the porcupine will not penetrate the flesh of a black cat as they will any other animal. They just go through the skin and then turn sideways, laying in layers between the flesh and the skin. You might, perhaps, find a quill driven through one of the paws where the porcupine struck him, but about the head and body the quills will not penetrate further than the skin.

The tail of the fisher is wide at the base and tapers almost to a point. When the snow is soft the tail is dragged through it so much that along the first part of April it gets very much damaged. The fisher is very short legged, but seems to have fully the speed of a fox. I think the animals mate when they are two years old. The best fur is obtained from animals of medium size. A very old fisher has very coarse fur. With regard to the fur of the fisher generally, I can hardly see where the value comes in, for it looks coarse and rough without any special beauty of gloss or color to recommend it.

NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

Owing to a lack of space we were forced to omit several very important resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association in our report. We make room for them in this issue:

That the open season for moose, caribou and red deer in all the border States and provinces should generally be from September 15th to November 30th inclusive, but that for certain sections of a province or State, where moose are decreasing, it may be desirable to make partial or entirely close seasons; that in northern districts a longer season for caribou is desirable, though great care should be observed in extending it beyond that for moose, and that in districts where red deer are few in number it is desirable that the open season be further restricted.

That the numbers of moose, caribou and deer killed by one hunter during a single season be limited to one moose, one caribou and two deer, and that the pursuing of moose, caribou and deer with dogs be prohibited.

That spring shooting or killing of game birds be abolished.

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

That the open season be from September 15 to December 15 for all species of grouse with the exception of ptarmigan, for woodcock, snipe and duck of all kinds, including swans and

geese, rail, plover, and other birds known as shore birds or waders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That a bounty sufficient to insure the trapping of wolves should be offered in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, where these pests are sufficiently numerous to be a detriment to the game supply, and that the minimum amount of such bounty should be fifteen dollars.

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

Resolved, That the president of this association be and is directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Mr. Lacey, member of Congress, with the request that he make such efforts as he can to carry the resolution into effect.

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

Resolved, That the secretary of this association is hereby instructed to send, as soon as printed, a copy of this preamble and resolution, together with a copy of the printed proceedings of this meeting and the constitution and by-laws to the chief game and fish authorities of Minnesota, Manitoba, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, British Columbia and Washington, and the North West Territories of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, as a respectful suggestion from this association for their earnest consideration.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that it should in no respect become an advertising medium for any sportsmen's resort, sporting goods, railroad or steamboat lines or anything else in the way of merchandise or transportation.

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

Resolved, That we believe a prosecution for infraction of game or fish laws should be pushed to a conclusion as soon as possible in every case.

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

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to all interested governments.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: Whereas, the general laws of adjoining States of the American Union, except New York and of the provinces of Canada, except the Province of Quebec, which having a general law prohibiting spring shooting, makes an exception in regard to divers or buffle heads, which practically nullifies the law, and in the opinion of this association it is desirable that such shooting and exceptions should be prohibited, therefore, resolved, that this association respectfully petition the Legislatures of the State of New York and of the Province of Quebec to enact legislative measures, which will entirely prohibit spring shooting of all wildfowl in that State and Province.

*

A SUMMER IN ALGOMA.

By H. G. Tyrrell, C. E.

In the summer of 1884 the writer was appointed the chief assistant on the survey of Fairbank Township, in Algoma, Canada. This lies about sixty miles inland, north of Georgian Bay, and up to that time had remained in its original wild condition. It was, however, known to be of the same general nature as the rest of Algoma, a wild, mountainous region, almost entirely unfit for cultivation, and valuable chiefly for its timber and minerals. Up to that time, however, not even the prospector had ventured far into the country, and the mines now being worked in the vicinity of Sudbury were then unknown. Year after year the work of exploring and surveying the country was being carried on, and the summer's work now to be described was but one step towards opening up this new and valuable region. The survey was in charge of Mr. Francis Bolger, an Ontario Land Surveyor of Penetanguisheen.

A study of such maps as existed showed that the easiest route to our township was by way of a chain of lakes and

ivers, northward from Georgian Bay. It was therefore decided to go by boat to Killarney, and from there westward along the northshore, to the mouth of White Fish River, which we would ascend, and after portaging through a chain of lakes, to reach the Vermillion River, which would take us to our destination. This river was known to have its rise in a lake which we found to lie mostly within the limits of our township, and which we called Vermillion Lake.

Accordingly, on the morning of July 8, the writer took an early train to Toronto, where he was joined by his old friend and college mate, Robert Laird, who was to be an assistant on the survey. We had also for part of the journey the company of our former teachers, Professors Galbraith and Baker, of Toronto University.

The trip northward to Killarney contained nothing of unusual interest. It lay by way of Allendale, Collingwood, Meaford, Owen Sound and Wiarton.

We left Toronto at 7 a.m., reached Allendale at 1.30 p.m., and Collingwood at five, where we took passage on the steamer Pacific, arriving at Killarney at 9.30 on the following morning. Short stops of an hour or so at Meaford and Owen Sound gave some of the passengers a chance to go ashore and prepare for the night sail up through Georgian Bay, which, on account of its great extent, is often as rough as the open sea. But we had fine weather, and very much enjoyed the evening on the bay. How delightful it is to watch the daylight as it fades away, and the moon steal quietly up from the water. The surroundings on this occasion seemed to invite sentiment, and I very well remember how much it was enjoyed by us, who were soon to leave the comforts and luxuries of civilization for rough life in the woods.

In the early morning, before we had yet reached the shore, we were surprised at the presence of so many seagulls, and, in fact, had been awakened by their noise. They seemed to fill the air, and were floating on the water every where. As we neared the village of Killarney we found the air to be loaded with a heavy, sickening stench, which increased as we neared the shore. It came from the islands, where the offal of fish was piled as food for the water birds.

At the time of my visit to Killarney it was then a village of only twenty to thirty houses, and the inhabitants were mostly Indian half-breeds. It was, however, quite an important fishing station, as it shipped out daily not less than seven tons of fish to the principal cities of Ontario, and some across to the United States. Mr. J. C. Noble was the principal business man and trader of the place. He owned and operated a packing house, where the fishermen would come to sell their fish. A common daily catch, I was told, was about a thousand fish, and as these were sold for about eight and a half cents apiece, the fisherman would receive eighty-five dollars for his load. To make the catch would require the use of a large net and the service of three or four Indians for several days. In connection with the packing house, there was a barrel factory in operation, employing eight men. The fish taken were principally maskilonge, pickerel, white fish and trout. At the time the village boasted of two hotels and a post office which was built of logs. We expected to be detained at Killarney for several days in collecting an outfit and employing Indian choppers. We therefore secured accommodations at one of the hotels—the Algoma House—which we were very glad to leave a few days later for the better accommodation of our camp.

The principal Indian villages in the vicinity were across the channel on Manitoulin Island, and it was there we went to

employ our Indians. Nine were hired at the village of Wekwimikong, and while Mr. Bolgor was off on this errand, Laird and I were busy in getting blankets and provisions ready for a start. On the morning of July 12th the Indians arrived nine good, able-bodied men, who were experienced woodmen and expert in canoes. Their leader was one Wauba-gaesic—a well-built, clever-looking fellow who could speak English fairly well; two or three others could also speak some English, and all of them knew a few of the common words, so it was not long before we could understand each other fairly well.

With the assistance of Wauba-gaesic, I at once set to work learning the Ojibway language, and I soon mastered enough to be easily understood. There is much regularity in the language, and when systematically studied is very interesting.

Three staunch birch bark canoes were purchased at Killarney. These were eighteen feet long and capable of carrying two thousand pounds each.

It was very important to take the least possible amount of goods with us, that would last us for the journey, for much portaging would be necessary, and every unnecessary pound of baggage was just so much hindrance to our progress. Personal baggage was put in dunnage bags, which are heavy canvas sacks, painted or oiled to make them waterproof. The openings in the end or side may be fastened tight with strap and lock, and other straps may serve as handles. Dunnage bags are easily carried, in camp they serve well as pillows, and they will always hold a little more. Blankets were carried in oil cloth bags to keep them dry. The outfit contained also two transits, a surveyor's compass, several pocket compasses, barometer, thermometer, chronometer, field glasses, chains, steel tapes, etc., all as required to complete the township survey according to the Government specifications.

At noon, then, on July 12th, all things being ready, we started westward in our three birch bark canoes, having altogether 5,000 pounds of baggage and thirteen men.

We retained our course till five o'clock, when a head wind began to blow, and our heavily loaded canoes were in danger of taking too much water. It was thought to go ashore till morning, or till weather would permit us to continue. All next day the waves continued running high, and though we made a start in the afternoon, we were obliged to go ashore again and wait for smoother water. Towards evening we saw two sail boats passing and hailed them, thinking to get passage over to McGregor's Island, at the mouth of White Fish River. As they came into shore we bargained with them to take us all aboard, canoes and all, and carry us over the rough water. All the afternoon we sailed along the north shore, passing the mouth of Manitowaning Bay on Manitoulin Island, and a little later, the La Cloche mountains on the mainland. It was 10 o'clock when we took passage on the fishing boat, and we had only a cold lunch for dinner. So when six o'clock came, rather than take the whole party ashore for supper, we sent two men off in a canoe, with meal and flour, with instructions to make a pot of tea and bring back some cakes and stew to us on board. Our sails were lowered till they should return. On getting back to us with a kettle full of dumplings they found a hungry lot of men. We had taken very little food since morning, and were ready for a hearty supper. But some of the Indians partook too freely, and were obliged to lie on deck the remainder of the evening. The rest of us enjoyed a moonlight sail along the shore, and arrived at McGregor's Island at nine o'clock. This Mr. McGregor had the distinction of having forty children most of whom were sons, and still living with him. They lived

in log houses, and there had been no effort made to improve the surroundings. A feeling of loneliness comes over one as he approaches an Indian dwelling. Frequently the house is almost hidden by weeds and bushes. On one occasion I remember an old log house standing in a hundred yards from the shore, and almost hidden by a rank growth of sun-flowers. Curiosity prompted me to investigate it, and on going to the door I found the lonely place inhabited by a solitary Indian and his daughter. The old man lay on his death-bed, dying apparently from old age. Around the bare log walls were hung a few, but very few, implements—gun, hatchet, paddles, fishing lines, and a few pieces of dried meat, while in the centre of the floor was a pile of stones where they used to make a fire. It was indeed a scene of desolation. We gave them all we could, and left them to their fate. After the old man had gone, the daughter intended going to live with some of her people in the Indian village.

There is much poetry written about the noble redman, but their real condition as seen by the writer on this and several other occasions, both in their wild and semi-civilized state, is very deplorable. And yet there are many interesting features in their existence. I thought them morose and taciturn. But when I became acquainted with them, and came to live with them day by day, this all wore off, and they often appeared quite happy. The eleven Indians employed by us had a tent by themselves, and when the day's work was done, they would lie down in camp, singing their Indian songs. The airs are often very catchy, and easily remembered. The Ojibway language is a very rhythmical one, with soft guttural tones rather than harsh ones. Many of the natives talk rapidly and a sentence might easily sound like one long word. They are very expert, too, at gestures. A stranger can soon get their meaning, their gestures are so expressive. They are very expert boatmen, having a world wide reputation. It will be remembered when a few years ago the British Government required the services of expert boatmen to accompany Lord Wolseley on his voyage to the Nile, during the war in Egypt, these were selected from the Ojibway Indians. In the woods, too, they are smarter than white men, and are willing to work for the same or smaller wages. So we found them altogether very satisfactory.

These semi-civilized ones had of course adopted the regular white man's dress, excepting when they would supplement it with a feather, or some highly colored sash or fringe. Taken altogether they have about the same proportion of good and bad in their natures as do their white brothers, and, occasionally, as will be seen later, some of them exhibited noble and manly traits of character.

At McGregor Island we employed two more men, one an Indian and the other a Frenchman, Samuel Bean, to act as cook. Our party contained three surveyors, the French cook, and eleven Indians, or fifteen men in all. As there was a party going over to Little Current, on Manitoulin Island, we took this last opportunity of sending out some home letters. These were written on our transit cases, as no such luxury as a table was available.

On the morning of July 15th we were all astir at daybreak, and by 5 o'clock had started our canoes up the White Fish River. The first morning we encountered no less than six portages, the last of which required three hours to pass. At the outset this was discouraging, but the afternoon we had a clear course and nothing to delay our progress excepting the advent of a brown bear. He was first seen by Wauba-gaesis,

feeding on blueberries upon shore among the bushes. Though I had only a large revolver with me, I landed with the Indian and gave chase. It was in the berry season when bears have plenty of food, so he lost no time in hiding himself in the woods. We followed him along a beaten track for an hour or more, at times having to travel on our hands and knees along his path through the underbush. But Mr. Bear took no chances on a fight, and, as he had evidently escaped, we returned to our canoes.

We paddled on up the White Fish River till 7 o'clock, and then camped for the night. This was our usual fourteen-hour day. When camp was pitched and supper over we were ready for a rest. There were no sleepless ones after such vigorous exercise in the open air. Whoever is troubled with insomnia will find a quick and certain cure in such employment as this. It was raining hard and the ground and trees were very wet, so there was little chance of cutting boughs with which to make a bed. Camping places were generally chosen where spruce or tamarack trees were found. When several layers of these are spread and covered with a rubber cloth or blanket the bed so formed is very comfortable. Perhaps it was the absence of these branches that helped to give us an early start on the following morning, for we were off again at five o'clock in our canoes. It rained all day, and we paddled on against the stream with heavy loads. Two short portages were passed, and we camped again at 7 o'clock. And though the work was hard each day brought new pleasures and experiences. Ducks were often found, and we seldom lost a chance of having some in the pot for supper. They had not been hunted, and were easily shot. Instead of flying away they would flap along on the water with their wings till they were under shelter. Or if they left the water they would light again a little further on.

While travelling we were seldom stopped by rain, for the canoes were easily covered with tarpaulins. The unpleasant part of continued rain was that the tents and clothing when once wet could not well be dried. The blankets, though not exposed directly to the weather, would absorb the moisture, and after several days of continued rain, it was difficult to find anything that was dry.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of July 17th, after passing a half-mile portage, over fairly level ground, and going across a little lake, we reached the Indian village, where lived the chief of the Ojibways.

He was an old man, and in appearance like the rest. His dress consisted of a red flannel shirt, with blue trousers that were ornamented with colored beads and grass. They were tied below the knees with a colored scarf. On his head he wore a broad felt hat and on his feet a pair of moccasins.

The village was situated on the summit of a hill, two hundred feet above the water. The Jesuit missionaries had been there, for conspicuously on the hill was a white cross made of hewn timber and standing sixteen feet above the ground.

The Indians lived mostly in skin-covered wigwams, though a few had log houses built for them by the Government. The chief himself had a good log house, but he would not live in it, for he preferred the wigwam of his fathers.

TO BE CONTINUED.

An association was formed at Nelson, B.C., on March 4th, of leading business and professional men with the object of advertising the attractions of the district as a field for sportsmen and fishermen. It will be known as the Kootenay Tourist Association.

KENNEL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by D. Taylor

MONTREAL COLLIE CLUB SHOW.

On Saturday afternoon, 5th March, the Victoria Killes Armory Hall was the location for the time being of a large number of collies, brought together under the auspices of the Montreal Collie Club to decide which were to be singled out for favor. Competition was confined to members of the club and was open to puppies of the age of three months and upwards. The members themselves took a great deal of interest in the show and the amount of hustling they did previously in the way of securing entries, selling admission tickets, etc., was responsible for the success of the show, which, we are pleased to note, proved satisfactory from the view point of quality and numbers as well as financially. The dogs were not benched, being simply "nailed to the floor," as a lady visitor expressed it, and in the evening, when sightseers were pretty numerous, this was somewhat of a drawback, and certainly the exhibits were not seen to the best advantage. There was also an ever present danger of the visitor getting tangled up in a dog chain with a snappish collie at one end of it, but withal there was a well-pleased string of visitors, among them being a fair sprinkling of ladies.

The judging was done by Dr. Wesley Mills, who seemed to give very general satisfaction, the percentage of disgruntled ones being perceptibly small. It is as easy as rolling off a log for some people to show up the faults in a dog, especially if the dog belongs to someone else, but it is another and more difficult matter to collocate all the good features and place the proper value on each so as to make a harmonious whole. This is where the art or science of judging comes in, and it is only one in a hundred who is equal to the task of diverting his mind from his pet proclivity for a good head or well carried ears, to be able to appreciate all that goes to make up a really good animal. And this is the reason why some of our specialty judges are such failures—they have their mind set upon one particular feature of a dog's appearance and quite ignore qualities which are equally important or go blind to faults which are obvious to the veriest tyro in dog knowledge. We will not say that Dr. Mills is the ideal judge we are all looking for, but this much can be said in perfect justice, that he is always conscientious, with an eye for one end of the chain only (a quality not always observable in the show ring), and if he does not always follow his type strictly it is more from lack of subjects than from lack of knowledge.

Mr. R. C. Binning acted as Superintendent, and he, in conjunction with Mr. A. F. Gault, president; Mr. J. R. Lewis, secretary, and the committee composed of Messrs. Wm. McGlashan, H. Mackenzie, D. Cull, Chas. Wilson, A. B. Stalker, Wm. McRae and James Ainslie, are to be congratulated on the way in which the show was conducted. The ring was kept well supplied, and there was therefore no delay in the judging.

The classes for young puppies, both sexes, were very well filled, but it is hardly safe to venture an opinion upon their merits, and the awarding of the ribbons was more or less a matter of guesswork.

The classes for dogs under nine and twelve months brought out a remarkably good specimen in Wallace, belonging to Mr.

McGlashan, who deservedly scored, and was also placed reserve in winners class. He is a very fine pup all over, well marked, good head, correctly carried ears, fair size for his age, with good body and coat. We should say there is a future before him. Braehead Beaver, Laddie and Stratheona Chief were also possessed of many fine qualities.

In the bitches, same ages, the best shown was undoubtedly T. S. McJee's St. Louis Violet. She is a handsome light-colored sable, with a very fine head and splendid ear carriage, a racy-looking dog of good size for her age. She had a very taking appearance and will no doubt improve. If any fault were to be noticed, she stood a little wide in front. She won in all her classes, and eventually carried off the ribbon for the best collie in the show, which, judging from the applause when the award was made, proved a popular win. Cairngorm Belle (R. C. Binning), came a pretty close second. She is a beautifully formed bitch, although rather undersized, with a nice head and a very sweet expression. In the open class she had to go back a place for Strathardle Queen (A. B. Stalker). Braehead Dollie (A. F. Gault), and Lass o' Gowrie (A. B. Stalker) were also worthy of special mention in these classes.

In novice dogs, Mr. McRae's Minto took first place. He is a well built dog with correct ear carriage and a fairly good head. Regarding second and third places, there was room for a difference of opinion. We can scarcely understand why Joe Perfection and Prince Rightaway were not given a better place than "highly commended." The former is getting on in years and a little thick in the head, but is a true collie all over, with a magnificent coat, which would have been all the better for a little more grooming, and great bone. He did not show well in the ring, and owing to the absence of face markings, lacks somewhat in expression; but taken all round, he is a representative collie. Prince Rightaway is a big up-standing dog, and well marked, rather short in the head for his size and a trifle leggy, otherwise he is a remarkably good dog and rather stylish in appearance.

The class for open dogs brought out Braehead Royal Scot, a dog which, since his arrival in this country, has been the subject of a good deal of criticism, adverse and otherwise. There is no doubt Royal Scot is full of the best collie quality and strongly built, with a good head and excellent ear carriage, finely marked, good expression and fine dark eyes properly set in the head. Yet, notwithstanding all these qualities, at first sight he does not make that favorable impression which the possession of such collie characteristics should demand. In the first place, he is not a good shower in the ring, and being short in the back, he has a "crulged" look that detracts very much from his general appearance. Out in the open, on the go, we have no doubt he would appear quite differently; in fact, he should make a splendid bull dog, which, after all, is the true purpose of a collie. However, he was easily and worthily first, and it was only when St. Louis Violet and he came together to be judged for the best collie in the show that his general appearance, compared with that of the bitch, went against him. Minto was second in the class.

In the open bitch class Mr. A. P. Stalker's Strathardle Queen got in front of Cairngorm Belle, beating her in size and condition.

Three litters were shown, the best of which was judged to be from Queen Bess; Jas. Ainslie, owner.

An old English sheep dog, or "Bobtail," was on exhibition and proved quite an attraction. These dogs are comparatively rare in this country, but are fast coming into popularity

in the States, as was shown by the large entry at the last New York show. When well broken, the "bobtail" is an exceedingly useful animal among sheep or cattle, and for sticking to his master and fidelity to what is entrusted to his care, there is hardly another dog his equal. The present one came from Beaconsfield, and is, we understand, thoroughly broken and an excellent worker.

We trust the Club will see its way to give another show at a future time, and would suggest, in the event of their doing so, that they should provide at least one unconfined class. We regret that space will not permit us giving the prize list in detail.

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Mr. G. H. Webber, who is well known as a successful breeder of cockers in connection with the Longueuil Cocker Kennels, has migrated to Stanhope, Que., where he has rented a small farm of about eighty-five acres. There are two convenient barns on the farm, one of which he is converting into a hennery and rabbitry and the other into a kennel. Mr. Webber has lately fallen a victim to the Belgian hare craze and has imported fifteen does and bucks to start on. His specialty in fowls is White and Buff Rocks, and he calculates to set between four and five hundred eggs the next month. Although Mr. Webber's time will be pretty much taken up with these two branches of his business, he is not going back on his old love. At present he has a strong kennel of eight bitches and two stud dogs from the very best strains, from which he hopes to add to the reputation he has already gained in the show ring.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the Show Committee is receiving much encouragement from outside sources in the way of specials for the coming exhibition at the Arena in May. Nearly all the American specialty clubs are putting up their medals or cups, and in this respect almost every breed will be amply provided for. The Collie Club in particular have donated everything they have in sight, amongst them being two or three valuable cups and trophies. The Vancroft Kennels send a beautiful shield. The local patrons are also responding very generously to the appeal of the Committee. Mr. Jos. A. Laurin has given a handsome trophy, to be known as the "Colne," for competition between packs of foxhounds, a feature introduced at the last New York show for the first time, and which proved very attractive. The conditions are five couples, to be shown under master, or master and whip, in full hunt uniform, and the competition will take place on Saturday afternoon, the third day of the show. Points will count as follows: Levelness, 25 per cent.; appointments, 25; color, 20; type, 20; control, 10. The popular breeds will be judged at advertised hours, so that those interested may be able to time their visit accordingly, and it is also probable that a parade of all the prize-winning dogs will be held at a stated hour. Mr. James Mortimer, of Hempstead, L. I., will judge the majority of the classes but it is expected that a lady will undertake the toy dog section.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Collie Club was held in the Natural History Rooms on March 11th. Mr. A. E. Coleman, president, was in the chair. The secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. A. Brosseau, read his annual report, which was a very favorable one, showing that the club had a bank account of over \$125 to its credit. The chairman congratulated the members on their position and also on the fact that, included in the membership were some of the most prominent collie

fanciers in Canada—men who always take a front place in competition against the best on the other side of the line. He was also proud to say that one of their members, Mr. Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont., had frequently been called upon to judge at the most important shows in the States, as well as in the Dominion. The matter of providing medals for competition at the forthcoming show of the Canine Association was favorably entertained and the matter was left in the hands of a small committee. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the current year, with the following result. Patron, Lord Strathcona, Hon. President, R. B. Angus, Esq., President, Joseph Reid; Vice-President, A. E. Coleman; Sec.-Treasurer, J. A. Brosseau (re-elected); Committee, Messrs. C. B. McAllister, Peterborough, Ont.; Robert McEwen, Byron, Ont.; W. O. Roy, John Lee, John Cummings, Alex. Smith and R. S. Kellie.

A largely attended meeting of the Canine Association was held in the Natural History Hall, Saturday evening, 22nd March. The meeting was called on the requisition of six members to consider the action of the committee in holding the show under A.K.C. rules. The case of the protestants was fully and ably put by Dr. Wesley Mills, and explanations were given by the president and others of the committee, who disclaimed any idea of absorption of the C.K.C. by the A.K.C. The present venture was in the nature of an experiment and in the hope that a better show and higher quality of dogs would be the result. A sort of non-confidence motion was proposed but afterwards withdrawn, and at the close of the meeting the best of good feeling prevailed, nothing but congratulatory speeches being in order.

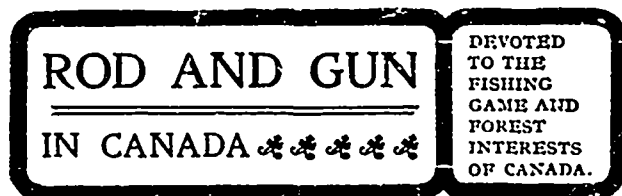
The Victoria (B.C.) Kennel Club can boast of a membership of about two hundred, and a great deal of enthusiasm is manifested over its first show, which will be held April 3rd to 5th. The Victorian committee are to be congratulated on their energy in securing such a large membership, and we hope their first venture will prove a success, financially as well as from an exhibition point of view.

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To Correspondents.

H. B. Hungerford, Minneapolis.—Many thanks for the information received.

Jennie D.—Toronto.—We agree with the authority you quote. No dog can be said to possess reason in the sense we understand the term. They have certainly a sharpness of intelligence which breaks out by fits and starts, but are not capable of exhibiting this sharpness of intelligence in a sustained manner. Besides this well-developed intelligence, the dog is usually endowed with an excellent memory, as is evidenced by the fact of his frequently finding his way home over a road which he had only travelled once, and that after a considerable lapse of time. Through his retentive memory he is thus capable of conjuring up mental pictures of objects he has seen before, as well as of perceiving associations of ideas. A professional dog trainer, for instance, does not rely in training his dogs for trick performances on the stage, upon the intelligence of the animal, which is too erratic to be trustworthy, but rather on the constant repetition of certain exercises which become automatic by constant practice. This, with the fear of punishment ever present before his eyes in case of failure, or a kind word or encouraging pat on the head in the event of success, is the cause of his going through exercises which so astonish and delight an audience.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

When the May issue of Rod and Gun shall appear it will have completed the first three years of its existence, and as its growth has been very gratifying and its success is now assured, it has been resolved to give it a new make-up, which, though an additional expense to ourselves, will, we are sure, meet with the favor of our readers.

Any angler who has fished in Canada knows that it is a paradise for the lover of the rod—and leafy June is the best month in the year. Therefore, we have decided to make the June issue a fishing number, and we hope that those kind correspondents who have sent us so many delightful stories of their experiences in the Canadian bush, will make a special effort to send us in some good material for our June number. We should like to have the last of it in hand by May 10th.

A new service explosive is to replace cordite. The new powder, which is known as "Cordite M.D.," or modified cordite, contains less, and not more nitro-glycerine than does cordite. "Cordite M.D." has a nitro-cellulose base, while cordite has a nitro-glycerine base. The percentage of nitro-glycerine in cordite was 58 per cent.; in "Cordite M.D." it is believed to be not more than 30 per cent. It may be noted that pure nitro-cellulose powders are gradually replacing the older nitro-glycerine powders for naval and military purposes. As the propelling agent in rifles nitro-glycerine powders are employed only by Great Britain, which uses cordite, Italy, which uses solenite and ballistite, and Norway, which also uses ballistite. All the other Powers, with the exception of Greece and Portugal, which adhere to the old black powder, use nitro-cellulose powders. With regard to guns, Germany, France, Russia and the United States use on the whole pure nitro-cellulose powders for their modern artillery, both in the army and in the navy. Great Britain, Italy and Austria still hold to a nitro-glycerine powder. The Explosives Committee is still sitting, and it is possible that after more experiments have been made it will be found that a pure nitro-cellulose powder possesses greater advantages than "Cordite M.D."

Our frontispiece shows the royal party at Poplar Point, Manitoba. Some of our readers may be of the impression that royal sport is only to be had by royal personages; in other

words, that the cream of the thing may be tasted but by those of exalted rank or of great wealth. But this is far from being the case. Any sportsman who cares to take a run out to Manitoba, and who can shoot straight, can have just as good sport as that enjoyed by the heir apparent to the British crown.

Each fall, when the north wind has acquired an added keenness, owing to the formation of the young ice in the Arctic regions, vast flocks of wildfowl, from the swan to the little green-winged teal, reach the great province of Manitoba and its sister territories to the westward, remaining there until the waters are sealed by frost. There are thousands of sloughs, lakes and deadwaters, where it is no trick at all to shoot off all the cartridges you could carry to the ground, and yet find that you have made no impression whatever upon the ranks of the fowl.

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On March 13th the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario passed several enactments, which are substituted for certain subsections of section 4 of The Ontario Game Protection Act. The most important alteration is this:

"No moose, reindeer or caribou shall be hunted, taken or killed in that part of Ontario lying to the south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the town of Mattawa to the town of Port Arthur except from the first day of November to the fifteenth day of November, both days inclusive in each year. Throughout all that part of the Province of Ontario lying north and west of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Mattawa to Port Arthur the open season for moose and reindeer or caribou shall be from October 10th to November 15th, both days inclusive."

As all experienced men know, and as Rod and Gun has always maintained, there are more moose north of the Canadian Pacific line between Mattawa and Port Arthur than there are on any ground further south or east. This statement is indisputable. Hence it was extremely unwise to prevent the legal shooting of moose where they are the most abundant, and where the toll taken by the rifle could do no damage.

Last season the back settlers of the Province of Ontario, as well as the outfitters and dealers in sportsmen's goods, must have lost a large sum of money owing to the close season which was enforced. And we are glad that this mistake is not to be repeated. If it be made known, far and wide, that the great Province of Ontario has thrown open her unrivalled moose preserves to all fair sportsmen, large numbers of them are sure to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Yet, we are of the opinion that the powers that be would have been even better advised had they opened the season on Oct. 1st and closed it on Nov. 1st. The bulls are all on the rut before October 1st, and, as the Indians say, they are then "travelling." This is the best time for sport, and as the weather is cool enough by that time to save the meat, which is as yet fit for food, there would seem to be no good reason for preventing the sportsman from shooting on the first day of the month. Later on the bulls have been with the cows too long, and their flesh has become so rank that even the Indians do not care for it, and many sportsmen content themselves with merely taking the head and hide of their trophy. Also, after the beginning of November much of that northern country is unsafe to travel in. All journeys are made in birch bark canoes, and between the 1st and 15th of November the smaller lakes and deadwaters are generally frozen over, and the ice, although sufficiently thick to cut through a canoe will not carry a man. A party frozen in on a remote lake would have to wait for some

weeks before it would be safe to come out on the ice, and during that time they might endure great hardships. The astute Indian does as little travelling as possible after the first week in November until such time as the ice shall be strong enough to carry himself and his loaded toboggan, and in such matters it is always wise to do as the Indian does.

Of course, the Legislature of Ontario had a reason for choosing the dates they have. They wished to give the moose hunters thirty days open season, and to make the legal time for killing moose and deer coincide, and as the deer season is from November 1st to November 15th, the only way of reconciling these two requirements was to fix the open season for moose as they have done; but while we congratulate the lawgivers of Ontario upon their wisdom in doing away with a close season, which debarred sportsmen from hunting for two consecutive years, we are of the opinion that the open season for moose north and west of the main C.P.R. track should begin on October 1st and close on November 1st.

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The season for quail in Ontario has been changed. It is now illegal to shoot them after the first day of December or before the first day of November. The law previously was more generous, quail being legal game between October 15th and December 15th.

*

The following has been substituted for subsection 6 of section 4 of The Ontario Game Protection Act: Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the woodhare or cottontail rabbit may be taken or killed in any manner by the owner, occupant or lessee of any land upon which it can be proved to cause actual damage to trees and shrubs, or by any member of the family of such owner, occupant or lessee, or by any person holding a written license or permit to shoot from such owner, occupant or lessee.

REVELSTOKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, March 5th, there was a largely attended meeting held in the City Hall, for the purpose of completing work of organization, election of officers and general business. Mr. D. O. Lewis in the chair. The chairman announced amidst much applause that the necessary number of signatures, forty, had been duly secured to service roll, and members sworn in before a Justice of the Peace.

The objects of the association having been discussed, the meeting proceeded to appoint officers, and the following were duly elected:

- Hon. President, T. Kilpatrick.
- President, H. A. Brown.
- Vice-President, Dr. Carruthers.
- Captain, D. O. Lewis.
- 1st Lieutenant, B. Lawson.
- 2nd Lieutenant and Secretary, W. Foster.
- Treasurer, A. E. Phipps.
- Committee, H. N. Coursier, W. M. Lawrence.

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HUNTING BEAR ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

By the Gabriel Brothers

After the beef round-up in the North-West Territory, we headed for our home ranch on Belly River. After turning our horses loose on the home range we got out our pack horses and camping outfit, and hit the trail for the head of the Milk River, where we thought we could find a bear. There were three of us in the party.

Our first night camp was in the bad lands of the Cypress Hills. At daybreak the next morning we hit the trail, and

after meandering some five miles up a dry creek we came upon a yearling steer that had just been killed. After trailing, I should judge two miles, we got sight of the gentleman, a big, fine silver tip. He reared up on his haunches and with a growl challenged us. We were hunting trouble and in rapid succession started to pump our 45-125 Winchesters into him. Our shooting wasn't accurate, and as we hit, the dust would fly out of his coat. It reminded one of beating an old blanket. The game, however, soon became a little too hot, and with a growl he started for us, and we sanded down the trail. We all made the nearest pines, and it was amusing the way we went up those trees. The old fellow by this time was getting mighty sick, and as he came towards us he reared up, with a look as much as to say, "Let's quit." A well aimed shot pierced his heart, but it took us some moments to get up enough courage to meet Bruno face to face, and then he had passed in his cheeks.

Now came the work. Our nearest railroad point was 124 miles off, at the town of Medicine Hat, on the Canadian Pacific. We went back to camp, got our outfit together, and it took us all one day to cut him up and get him on our pack



DUCK SHOOTING, CAMPBELL'S MEADOWS, B.C.

Campbell's Meadows are very favored resorts for Kamloops sportsmen. A great many birds are shot annually, and there is very little, if any, hardship connected with the sport.

horses. After getting under way it took us four days to make our destination. The hide weighed in the green 175 pounds, and is today in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington as a relic of the bad lands of the North-West Territory, showing how much lead an old bear could carry.

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AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Conducted by Hubert McBean Johnstone

SUNSET PICTURES AS CLOUD EFFECTS.

Perhaps in landscape and seascape photography,—particularly the latter,—there is no more important part of the picture to be considered than the sky. Clouds in a photograph at once stamp it as the production not only of a skilled technical worker but as the work of a photographer who is able to fully appreciate the comparative ugliness of a bare sky. It is difficult for one who has never compared two prints of the same subject, the one with and the other without clouds, to fully realize just the exact drawback that a bare heaven is to a picture. It is truly astonishing how a most uninteresting bit of composition will be transformed into a brisk, cheery picture when there is, so to speak, an essence of "really truly sky" infused into it, and when it is no longer topped by a stretch of blank white paper. Far more important than the uninitiated could be brought to believe, is the sky in a photograph.

In securing clouds in a picture, while it is quite possible to print them in from another negative, it is by far the better plan to get them in the original. When faked in, there is always apt to be a dissimilarity of lighting between the upper and lower half of the print, an incongruity which is often too apparent. The actual process of printing-in has so often been described, as to make a description of it almost superfluous. Over printing is a very common fault, as is also the apparent lack of care shown in welding the sky to the subject. This lack of joining is as a rule, painfully obvious. Instead of adding distance to the view, the clouds frequently appear to project in front of the trees and overlap the horizon! There is a simple way to avoid this. Print the sky part *first*. It gives a far more natural effect. In making a cloud negative, make a trial print of your negative and then cut away the upper part roughly at the sky line and, after carefully adjusting the print on the glass side of the cloud negative, with a fine camel's hair brush take some India ink and run along the horizon on the glass. Trees, etc., ought to be cut away, as standing out against the sky they will print over the sky in the after-process. A print of the desired clouds must then be made, using the trial print as a mask and moving it up and down within about one inch of the painted line until the necessary depth of print is secured. This makes a soft vignette along the horizon. The cloud negative is now replaced by the subject negative which will print out correctly over the vignetting and ought not only to leave no trace of the manipulations, but the clouds will appear naturally at the back of the picture. It must be borne in mind, however, that clouds are subject to the same rules of perspective as terrestrial objects and that it should never be attempted to photograph a cloud at the horizon and then introduce it in a picture at the zenith. Judgment must be used in placing them at the proper distance above the sky line. Also, always try to take them with the same sort of lens that is used for the landscape and endeavor to have the strength, quality of lighting and direction the same in both.

While it is possible that one has greater latitude of composition in a composite picture, the best results as far as naturalness is concerned, are the result of one exposure. The

average amateur seems hardly to be able to discriminate and is unable to select the skies that best fit his landscapes; therefore it is best that he find a number of good standpoints and then await a suitable day. One of the prettiest effects to be had is the result of placing the camera facing directly against the sun when the sky is half covered with heavy clouds. Besides these photograms where the sun is shown, it is possible to make others almost equally good with the source of illumination just outside the boundary of the plate. Care must be taken, however, in such cases to make sure that there is not any halation apparent. To make sure of this important point, set the instrument in position and loosen the tripod screw so that the lens may be swung round to some other view where the sun will be on one side. Then keeping a careful watch on the ground glass, bring the camera back to its original position, and if no change is apparent while swinging it round it is reasonably safe to go ahead and make an exposure. An orthochromatic color screen is not a necessity, but if the operator possess one, it may be used to advantage. It is a little inclined to make the picture too harsh to suit me, but that is a matter of taste perhaps. Certain it is that when it is used in connection with an iso plate, it destroys the truth of the color values. Perhaps the very best results are to be had on a backed iso plate without a screen. Then, when the sun is only half sheltered by the light fleecy edge of the heavier masses, just so that one may look at it for a second or two with the naked eye, there is a very fair opportunity for you to secure a good result. You will have to bear in mind in making your exposure that when a plate is backed for non-halation, it is necessary to give it one-fourth more exposure than otherwise. This is to compensate for the extra light absorbed by the backing.

Difficulty will be found in the choice of a day, not because of inexperience, but because except in March and April, such days as one needs are few and far between. What is needed is a sky of a fairly intense blue, such as is seen when the atmosphere is very clear, and a number of white, well-separated clouds of a fair density. The question of foreground is again a matter of individual taste. Personally I prefer a little pool where just the faintest breath of air causes the quiet surface to be broken into innumerable points of light that sparkle and glitter like so many priceless jewels in the morning-gold. If the photogram is being taken before sunset in evening, or any time later than three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the clouds will either be of the light, fleecy variety or black with white tips. In either case they will photograph well. But in picturing a sunset where a number of warm colors are intermingled, more care is necessary. If the bars of light be yellow, green or white, the picture will have more contrast than if they were red or some other color that takes darker. These tones may to a very large extent be retained in the print if the paper used be a rich sepia or a blue carbon. For some, however, black and white is most suitable. When using the negative to make a fake moonlight, blue carbon gives a strange, weird charm that adds wonderfully to the beauty of the composition.

In developing, have the developer rich in pyro, metal, or whatever agent is used, and weak in accelerator. Let the aim be to bring out the high lights first and secure in them good printing power by restrained,—not weak—developer. As a rule, as soon as the high lights are what you desire, the rest of the negative is just right, though it is true that to secure this end it is sometimes necessary to use a large amount of restrainer.

A developer which I saw somewhere once and which I frequently use is as follows.—

Pyrocatechine.....	1 pwt. 15 gr.
Sulphite soda.....	4 pwt. ½ gr.
Carbonate soda.....	8 pwt. 1 gr.
Water.....	10 oz

This will not stain either plate or fingers, and even with a prolonged exposure will not fog an underexposed plate, thus making it possible to very often save such. It produces clear, brilliant negatives, just such as one needs in this class of work.

It is true that while photography of clouds alone may not be a very high form of art, it is nevertheless in connection with straight landscape work a very important subject, and as such is deserving of considerably more attention than is now allowed to it. To any who are not familiar with this class of work, its careful study is earnestly recommended.

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The Planes in Landscape Photography.

While I realize most thoroughly that, as Rudyard Kipling says in his "General Summary,"

"The artless songs I sing
Do not deal with anything
New or never said before,"

it seems to me that on this subject—the accurate rendering of all the different planes that exist in an ordinary landscape—there is much that might well bear repetition. In the search for pictorial effect in this class of work, everything from foreground to background ought not to be of one degree of sharpness and all equally bold and vigorous. The different distances are, or ought to be, always more or less subdued and softened by the haze which is ever present in the air, in order that proper atmosphere may be had, for, as Mr. A. H. Wall puts it, "Atmosphere is the great harmonizing element of a picture; it is the eye's music giving order and proportion. It supplies the prevailing tone, high or low, and with it the pervading sentiment or feeling. A rich effect or a simple one may be made to prevail by its judicious introduction, selection or treatment. Without atmospheric peculiarities or characteristics a landscape picture seems flat, monotonous and uninteresting. The photographer who goes to the study of nature as an artist or poet does, reverently, with trained perceptive organs, will find the pleasure and delight of his work largely increased, even if he does not realize what Shakespeare calls 'the utmost reachings of his soul.'" Of course if the aim be to secure merely a photogram of general topographical excellence, such as might be desired by a surveyor, the negative must possess as much detail as possible all over, or, in fact, must not be divided into planes at all.

Now it seems to me, after having put into practice almost every known method, that, though by suppressing the detail, distributing the focus to secure the effective masses of light only, and trying various other schemes, good results may be arrived at, nothing can be secured quite equal to the scene photographed under natural conditions, provided they be appropriate of course. And to catch this feeling, we are not to go out in the middle of the day when the sun is high over head, but rather in the early morning or late afternoon, then the long wavering shadows creep across our path and the air is full of vague sentiments and feelings. It is said that you can't photograph a feeling because it is something that appeals to one's senses and not to the eye. I contend that that is wrong. You can,—if you know how. Perhaps after selecting the time

of day, the most important item to be considered is the focus, for here it is quite evident that there will be certain points that have to be emphasized, while, again, others have to be subordinated. As a general thing these principal points will be found in the foreground, and then they will have to be made sharp. But just because you have read somewhere else that your principal object ought always to have razor-edged definitions, don't make the error of always bringing out the hair lines. It is a mistake to say that the principal object should always be sharp and clear. There are other methods that may be used to give it prominence, but supposing that your principal point of interest lies well back toward the middle distance and you focus for it regardless of everything else, you are going to have in your resulting picture a state of affairs that is absolutely false. Foreground and background will be out of focus and middle distance will be sharp. Now, in order to make the most of the depth of focus of your lens, you must adopt the following rule that I have advocated from time to time. First, get into focus the most distant object that is desired to be sharp without any diaphragm. Now put in the stop you have decided on using and note the one spot nearer than the first taken where absolute sharpness ceases. Take the stop out and get a hair line on this latter point: then reinsert the diaphragm and the operation is finished. This will give you sufficient sharpness on the object you desire and yet not falsify your values.

Let us suppose that the scene we are desirous of securing on our dry plate consists of a strongly marked foreground, a flat, impossible middle distance and a background filled with hills, half hidden in a veil of faint, blue mist. The difficulty is that our distance, having so little local coloring, is extremely apt to be all washed in with the sky. It's true we don't want it to be very strong, but it must show a little. It has been suggested that in such an event the best method of procedure is to make two negatives identically the same, exposing the one for the foreground and the other for the distance. Theoretically and practically this may be possible. But in nine cases out of ten what will the resulting print look like. No matter how excellent the combination, I have never succeeded in getting a result that did not look patchy and not so true as a print from one single negative, so that after all the question is how to produce one negative with proper graduation between sky and foreground. Now considering that the blue veil that causes all the trouble is due to the advent of a semi-transparent blue mist in front of us that we have to remove, it is possible to a very large extent to remedy the difficulty by the use of an orthochromatic plate and ray-screen. But there is a better plan yet. Our object is to bring those hills up to within speaking distance as it were. Now after you have your negative, make from it by contact, a positive, and then from that in turn, another negative. This is an extremely simple process, and it is only necessary that you make the exposure long enough to reduce the contrast and at the same time to preserve the detail. You may not make a success of it the first time, however, as it requires, I find, a little practice. It is a trick easily picked up, however.

Winter work is still more difficult. I have been trying a number of experiments of late with orthochromatic plates, and though hitherto I have more or less advocated their working in this class of photography, I have recently come to the conclusion that I do not like them but prefer the ordinary. I see that Mr. Osborne I. Yellott is in favor of orthochromatic, and though, judging from the winter work he exhibits he makes a success of it, I must say that I myself cannot succeed in getting anything

soft enough for me. Just the other day, by the way, I was looking at a photogram by a prominent worker of the "New School" of a white, fluffy snow-bank that was inexpressibly delicately rendered (too much so to reproduce), and that bore all round, a charm impossible to catch on orthos. He told me himself that he had tried the same thing with a color screen but had succeeded in getting nothing so good. Of course where it is desired to show the distance by the perspective instead of by aerial peculiarities, the orthochromatic plate may be useful. For soft effects, full of feeling and daintiness, it is worthless.

A negative that is intended for the purpose of showing all the different planes of a landscape, that is intended to be purely pictorial and not topographical, must be thin, with no solid high lights and with that thin veiling which lends such an indescribable charm to the finished picture. There must be no clear glass in the shadows and no unprintable density in the high lights. A strong foreground and delicate distance is desirable. In other words, like a lantern slide, it requires utmost tonality combined with delicate translucency. To get this, development ought to be carried on with a developer admitting of unlimited control, which, of course, bars all one-solution developers as well as all with which you are not thoroughly familiar. Suppose you begin with a very weak pyro-soda solution to which has been added a minute quantity of bromide of potassium. The distance will soon appear and may be painted over with a restrainer. Keep the developer in the foreground with occasional tilts of the dish to wash the sky and prevent the formation of a definite line. The foreground will probably now be coming up and if so, the operation will probably be automatic and require but little alteration other than perhaps to give the requisite density by the addition of small quantities of pyro-soda from time to time. Another method is to employ an extremely dilute developer, treating the negative as previously mentioned, and then when a mere ghost of an image is secured all over the plate, change the solution to one containing a normal proportion of pyro and a small quantity of accelerator and so obtain uniform density and no fog. It is very necessary to avoid over-exposure, and even if a very strongly restrained developer be used, there will necessarily be considerable fog and a very poorly defined distance. Also it would make a slow printing negative. But why go farther on the developer question? It is important that all developers be used rationally and with views to certain definite effects. That is the only way to ever hope to get the best out of a negative.

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The Scrap Bag.

A SEPIA TONING BATH: The following bath is recommended by A. Horsley Hinton for toning gelatine papers to brown and sepia tones:

Sodium tungstate.....	6 grs.
Ammonium sulphocyanide.....	10 "
Hypo.....	85 "
Distilled water to make.....	280 cc.

Add a little at a time to this solution:

Chloride of gold.....	5 grs.
Water.....	50 cc.

In this bath the print passes from a yellow to a brown tone, and does not only lose no $\frac{1}{2}$ at all in toning but also darkens a little in drying. Mr. Hinton claims to have proved that if the prints are properly washed they are entirely permanent.

CARD MOUNTS.—It is interesting to note the gradual out-casting of the "regular size" mount for photographic purposes

and the growing tendency to use only such board, both in shape and color, as will be suitable for the print. A few years ago amateur photographers were buying just whatever the mount maker offered them,—a selection was put out in front of them and they took their pick. Now they are doing it differently, the proof of which is to be seen in the fact that instead of making regular sizes any more the manufacturers have placed on the market a profusion of odd sizes and colors that will suit almost anything. More than that, if you cannot choose from what they show, you can have your own material of any quality you like and cut your own mounts to suit. All of which is an indication of the advancing of artistic photography.

SPORT BETWEEN KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE

By F. Conway.

As it may prove of interest to your readers, I send you a few pointers as to where sport is to be obtained between Kingston and Pembroke, along the line of the K. and P.:

Verona: Rock Lake, Silver Lake—Bass, doré and pike. Duck shooting.

Hinchinbrooke: Cole Lake, fishing first-class. Shooting, partridge, snipe and woodcock.

Parham: Eagle Lake, Bob's Lake. Fishing in these lakes is first-class, bass, lake trout, doré and pike. Duck and partridge very plentiful in the fall.

Sharbot Lake: Sharbot Lake, black bass and lake trout. Duck shooting.

Clarendon: Crotch Lake, lake trout and doré.

Lavant: Trout Lake, lake trout, duck and partridge.

Flower: Clyde Lake and Round Lake, bass, doré and pike. Deer, duck and partridge.

Calabogie: Calabogie Lake, bass and mascalouge. Deer and partridge.

Kingston: Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence and Rideau River, first-class fishing, bass, doré and pike. Small game.

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A Newark, N.Y., sportsman wrote recently to Mr. J. D. McKeown, of North Bay, for information as to sport in that region, and received the following letter in reply, which we publish in the hope it may be useful to others contemplating a visit to the same region:

"Your favor of March 8th. You had better come to North Bay and come without boats. You can hire a Peterboro canoe or two from J. G. Crews, boatbuilder here, for two or three weeks, at fifty cents per day, or bark canoe for 25 cents. This will save you railway carriage, etc. You cannot do very much portage work without a competent guide, as the rapids are dangerous and it is not safe. He will cook and do chores, and the investment is a good one, costing about \$1.50 per day. On the south shore of Lake Nipissing, about 28 miles across, there is very deep water and nature in its primeval state, foliage to the shore and perfect solitude. There is great fishing and it is a great resort for New Yorkers. There is the outlet into the French River, many going down the river, and the fishing for forty miles is varied and very good. I will ask Mr. Usher to send you some copies of his fishing and sporting guide, which relate more particularly to the north shore up from Mattawa into the Kippewa and Temiskaming countries. You can also take the train here to Nepigon, which is a great resort for speckled trout. I think you will be pleased with a visit to North Bay and Lake Nipissing, and have no doubt you will determine on Lake Nipissing and French River for two or three weeks."

FORESTRY

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

Edited by the Officers of the Canadian Forestry Association.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association convened at Ottawa, in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. Hiram Robinson was elected Chairman.

Among those present were Thos. Southworth, Hon. Senator Power, J. R. Booth, C. Jackson Booth, A. C. Campbell, J. B. McWilliams, E. G. Joly de Lotbinière, Mr. Hall, Professor Macoun, T. S. Young, C. E. E. Ussher, Robt. Gorman, Dr. Jas. Fletcher, T. B. Flint, M.P., Jabel Robinson, M.P., Dr. Wm. Saunders, D. Lorne McGibbon, W. N. Hutt, A. Wright, M.P., W. T. Macoun, Mr. Davies, C. J. Thompson, Professor W. L. Goodwin, R. B. Whyte, Hon. Senator Primrose, F. W. Cowie, Professor Robertson, Colonel Neilson, D. B. Dowling, S. Stewart, W. R. Ross, H. C. Ross, W. H. Boyd, E. Stewart, R. W. Campbell.

The report of the Board of Directors showed that the membership was 348, an increase for the year of 104, and that the number of life members had been increased from five to nine. The membership according to Provinces and Districts is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 9; Quebec, 28; Ontario, 117; Manitoba, 73; Assiniboia, 17; Saskatchewan, 4; Alberta, 58; British Columbia, 16; Yukon, 2; United States, 15; England, 1; Germany, 1.

The revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1901, was \$454.70, and the expenditure \$140.74, leaving a balance of \$313.86. Since then the receipts have been \$71.86 and the expenditure \$150.90, and the amount standing to the credit of the Association in the bank now is \$234.71. The expenses of the annual meeting and other liabilities will however reduce this amount by about \$150.00, leaving a net balance of \$80.71.

Dealing with the forests, the report states that the attention of the British Columbia authorities was drawn last year to the extensive forest fires in that province and a request sent that the penalty clause in the British Columbia Fire Act should be amended. The British Columbia Forestry Association is working in conjunction with the Dominion Association, but the directors recommend that there should be a closer affiliation.

The report goes on to deal with the results of the forestry exhibits made at Winnipeg during the past summer, stating that they were very satisfactory.

The system of co-operation with the settlers of the western prairies in forest tree planting adopted by the Dominion Government is developing into large proportions. Upwards of 500 farmers prepared their land last season under instruction from the agents of the Forestry branch, and will be supplied with seedling trees to plant shelter belts this spring. As this work will be done from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains,

the result will be an object lesson to the settlers in the whole plain regions.

The work of guarding the forests from destruction by fire has from all reports been attended during the past year with gratifying results. This is brought out by the report of the chief of the Forestry Bureau in Ontario, who states that the damage to timber on Crown lands has been very small. The reports from the other provinces of the Dominion are equally gratifying except Quebec, where the measures taken were not effective in preventing a serious loss in the Temiscamingue.

An effort has also been made to induce the Game Protective Association to co-operate in the protection of the forests.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbinière read a very instructive paper on "Eastern Forest Trees Grown at Victoria, B.C." The paper was prepared by His Honour Sir Henri Joly, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

Sir Henri Joly no sooner arrived in Victoria than he set about experimenting in tree planting, his old and favorite occupation. For this purpose he procured from the East seed of the butternut, black walnut, red oak, ashleaved maple, and green ash, and sowed them in the Government garden in Victoria in the autumn of 1900. These gave very good results, the seeds germinating well and in very fair proportion to the number sown. Sir Henri considers that the most valuable wood that can be grown in British Columbia is the black walnut, as it grows more rapidly than either Eastern pine or white spruce.

The Secretary called attention to a number of specimens of wood which had been sent from British Columbia by Mr. J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, and which were very much admired. Mr. Anderson also kindly prepared a paper, but it arrived too late for submission. It will, however, be included in the printed report of the proceedings.

At the afternoon session the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Little. This meeting was devoted first to Ontario, the larger phases of the subject being treated by Mr. Thos. Southworth, the Director of Forestry for Ontario, in a paper entitled, "Forestry in Ontario." One of the great divisions of Ontario dealt with in this paper was that lying beyond the height of land, which is a good agricultural district with a clay soil. A railway into this district is now projected by the Government, and Mr. Southwell pointed out the advisability of constructing this as a colonization road, extending it only as the necessities of settlement required, instead of running a line rapidly through to James Bay, or some other point, thus scattering the settlements and greatly adding to the danger from fire to the 288,000,000 cords of pulpwood which the survey parties sent out in 1900 estimated as growing in that district.

The great district, however, which presents its forestry administration for more immediate attention, is the great rocky belt lying along the height of land and which is mainly fitted only for timber production. To sum up briefly what has been done in the direction of establishing a practical system of forestry in Ontario, it is sufficient to state that a fairly effective system of fire protection has been established; the fee simple of the forest lands remains in the Crown; there has been definitely inaugurated a system of forest reserves intended to form part of an extensive and permanent Crown forest from which the province may derive a large annual revenue and from which the individual people of the province may obtain wealth and employment. To the scientific treatment of this Crown forest we

are only gradually approaching but we are steadily ascertaining the problems to be solved and there is no doubt that the solution will be found. A reference to the map of the Province will show that this forest will extend across the province from East to West with large agricultural communities settled upon very rich land both north and south of it, and forming the watershed of all the principal streams flowing south into the great lakes and north into Hudson's Bay. The Crown forest of Ontario, ultimately, will comprise 25,000,000 acres, a forest larger than is possessed by any other country. With wasteful methods and only a part of the territory operated the province receives a revenue of \$1,000,000, and with proper management this great forest should produce an enormously increased revenue.

In the southern part of the province, which is good agricultural land, denudation has been carried on to such an extent that in eleven counties have less than ten per cent. of their area in timber, while in sixteen other counties the area is less than twenty per cent. Mr. W. N. Hutt spoke on "The Management of Wood Lots" in this district, with the object of laying down the lines upon which action could be taken to have this aspect of affairs changed. He first called attention to the fact that the streams generally in Western Ontario were characterized by freshets in the spring, while they practically dried up in summer. An example of the loss thus occasioned is that which the city of Brantford has suffered from the overflowing of the Grand River, to guard against which a large expenditure is now being made by that city. The reason of the unproductiveness of wood lots, and the general effort to cut them off as soon as possible, is the result of a belief that wood lots are not capable of management. The first thing to do is to have the whole of the land made to produce trees, and in order to accomplish this stock must be kept out, for their browsing and trampling make it impossible for the seedlings to grow up. It is best to plant seed, but if the land is rough or stumpy small seedlings might be planted in. The wood must be made so thick that grass will not grow under it. Then take out the least useful trees such as hawthorn, blue beech, ironwood, also poplar and swamp oak. Trees that have grown in the open and have

low spreading branches should also be gradually cut out and finally there will be a wood lot of valuable species of trees with high clear trunks. The elm, black walnut, basswood and hickory are valuable trees, but the best results will be obtained from mixed varieties.

Mr. Davies stated that he had fenced up the wood lot on his farm with the result that it grew up thickly and became a refuge for small game.

The Assistant Secretary of the Association submitted a paper on "The Forest Fires of 1901," which gave information of very much interest. It appears from this report that the forests

in every province of the Dominion have been threatened by fire, and it was only by the determined efforts of the fire rangers that serious loss was prevented. In spite of these preventive measures, however, the Province of Quebec suffered heavily by a fire which occurred in the Temiscamingue District in June last, and which swept away a large area of valuable pine timber. This fire has already been fully dealt with in our columns.

The Governments of all the Provinces, except Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, have organized a fire ranging system, and all bear testimony to the value of the services rendered by this force. This results not only from the direct efforts of the rangers in extinguishing fire, but from the educative effect of their presence, and their pressing the subject on the attention of those with whom they come in contact.

In the Province of Ontario the efforts of the rangers prevented any serious loss in the districts patrolled by them, but in Northern Ontario a district of fully 3,000 square miles on the Missinaibi River was burnt. This fire was not in valuable timber, but there was no reason why it might not have been started in the best of the timber rather than where it did.

The chief causes of forest fires were noted as—settlers clearing land, hunters, railway locomotives and prospectors, and the preventive measures suggested are—an effective law with adequate penalties and its proper enforcement, education of public opinion, spark arresting devices on locomotives. The fire



THE ILLECILLEWAET VALLEY, B.C.

Until the year 1884 this valley had never been trodden by a white foot. The Kootenay Indians did not care to penetrate to its head, as they had some superstitious fears, which were encouraged by the towering peaks, great glaciers and other marvels of a similar nature. Even to-day, you need only go a few miles on either side to find canyons and peaks as yet unmapped.

warden system should be extended in order to assure that the territory to be covered by each man would not be so large that fires could not be caught in their inception in any part of it, for a forest fire is most easily fought and frequently can only be fought when it is starting. The fire in the Temseamingue district shows the necessity for some better supervision of the setting out of fires for clearing land, and the defining of the lines between the districts suited for agriculture and timber growing respectively.

A very important discussion on the fire question, which was participated in by Messrs. J. R. Booth, J. B. McWilliams, E. Stewart, Thos. Southworth, Geo. Johnson and others, followed. The main point discussed was the relation between the settlers and the forest, and the prevailing opinion was that the Governments of the Dominion and the Provinces should take steps to have land surveyed in advance of settlement, with the object both for the sake of the forests and the settlers of directing settlement to lands fitted for that purpose, while the non-agricultural lands were retained for timber.

Friday morning was mainly devoted to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the whole of that great country was shown graphically on a relief map which had been prepared by Mr. D. B. Dowling, of the Geological Survey staff, and was explained by him to the meeting. Professor Macom, in a paper entitled "The Second Discovery of the West," showed how in the early days, after the acquisition of the territory by Canada, people scoffed at the idea that it was a great agricultural country. He maintained then, what the result has shown to be the case, that the West is the richest agricultural district in the whole of Canada, and he further made this prophecy, that it would yet be demonstrated that trees could be grown in any part of it. This is clearly shown by the trees still existing in some parts, such as the Cypress Hills, and by the very successful experiments carried on at the Indian Head Farm and elsewhere.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, gave the results of some of the experiments in tree planting made by him, particularly at the Farm at Indian Head. When the location was chosen it was bare prairie, but now the farm is sheltered on the north and west by a belt of trees one hundred feet wide and nearly two miles in length. In all there are now about 130,000 trees growing on the farm, and many of them have now reached a height of from 25 to 30 feet. The influence of the larger plantations on the crops of grain grown in their vicinity is very marked in protecting them from destructive winds, which at times blow the soil to such an extent as to lay bare the roots of the young plants and cause them to wither and perish. Wind-storms were very frequent and severe in the Indian Head district in 1900. The yield of spring wheat on plots partly protected by the growth was over 30 bushels per acre, while unprotected sections were in some instances totally destroyed, while in others the yields varied from 5 to 17 bushels. In oats, many exposed plots were destroyed; those more or less protected varied in crop from 76 to 32 bushels. Every foot in height of the tree protects from fifty to sixty feet of grain in the field. Where the tree belts were from eight to twelve feet high the grain was preserved quite green for from 400 to 600 feet from the trees, whereas a few yards beyond this influence the crops were so wind-swept that not a single green blade could be seen. There have been distributed from the farms to settlers 1,500,200 young forest trees and cuttings and 17,306 one-pound bags of tree seeds.

"The Work of the Forestry Branch in Tree Planting in the North-West Territories and Manitoba" was the subject of a paper by Norman M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion. During last year a beginning under the co-operative system was made, and about forty settlers in Manitoba and the Territories were supplied, about 60,000 seedlings being apportioned among them, these being set out in plots varying in size from three acres downward. The varieties used were principally Manitoba maple, Dakota cottonwood, elm and green ash, as these were the most easily obtained. The results of these first plantings are very encouraging, as with only one or two exceptions all the plantations were in good condition last fall, and out of the number inspected in the Territories at least 78% of all trees planted were alive at the commencement of the winter. The lack of snow in the West this winter is an unfavorable circumstance. About 500 settlers in Manitoba and 200 in the Territories expressed a desire to avail themselves of the proposed scheme. About 450 of these will receive trees this spring. One of the great difficulties of the work is a supply of seedlings to meet the demands. 500,000 or more will be required to supply those who have already applied, and next year two or three millions will be required to meet the demand. Practically the only way in which a certain supply of young stock can be obtained is by establishing large nurseries which can be managed under the control of the Forestry Board.

Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Calgary, submitted a scheme to promote an interest in the growth of trees, shrubs, flowers and plants, throughout the treeless portion of the Territories, pointing out that if the school population was interested the whole question would be advanced more largely than it could be in any other way. The plan is to have a plot of about three or four acres in connection with each school, or in towns and villages or places where a combination can easily be made, a plot for a number of schools together. The land should be thoroughly prepared and the pupils supplied with trees, shrubs, flowers and plants that are likely to succeed. Instructors should be sent out, or in some places the teachers would be competent. Literature on the subject should be prepared and text books attractive in style provided. The subject could be extended so as to create an interest in the chemistry of the soil and other studies directly connected with agriculture.

A paper on "Forestry in Prince Edward Island," by Rev. Father Burke, of Alberton, was read. In eloquent language Father Burke pictured the change that had come over the Island through the ruthless destruction of its forests. Streams, which were supposed to be perennial springs, have become dry; whole settlements may be visited where the farm buildings stand out bleak, bare and storm-beaten, without a single tree to protect, beautify or endear. The forests of Prince Edward Island were most beautiful and varied, and in sacrificing them as has been done all now recognize that a great element of wealth and comfort has been eliminated from the list of the provincial resources, while agriculture has also suffered from the opening of the land to the cold and drying effect of the winds. Out of the 1,280,000 acres which comprise the Province only about 16,000 acres remain in the hands of the Crown, and even this is in scattered tracts. It is proposed that a Commission should be appointed to manage the state holdings and encourage forest growth on private lands. Fires have done much damage during last year, and although a Fire Act has been passed no attempt has been made to enforce it.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the meeting and expressed his interest in the objects of the

Forestry Association, one of the most important matters that could engage the attention of Canadians. He urged that the work should be carried on perseveringly and there could be no doubt of its ultimate success.

At the afternoon session, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Manager of the Laurentide Pulp Company, read a paper on "The Pulp Industry in Canada." In establishing a pulp mill it is necessary to have good water power and a plentiful supply of raw material. The establishment of such a mill as that at Grand'Mere requires an investment of fully four million dollars, and the investment of such a sum is a guarantee that the owners will use the forests conservatively. The Laurentide Company cut in accordance with the regulations, and handle the cutting as much as possible with their own camps, as in this way the best average as to cost, etc., in cutting can be made, and the full use of every available part of the timber can be secured. Mr. McGibbon's main argument was, however, devoted to show that the first guarantee of a proper system of management of pulpwood forests is that the manufacturing of pulp and paper should be done in Canada. There is no question whatever that the Canadian manufacturer, who has large investments dependent on the continuation of the wood supply, will be more considerate of the future than a foreign manufacturer. The benefit of the manufacture in Canada is the difference between \$3.50 per cord which the pulp wood produces and \$4.00 which the finished product is worth. Mr. McGibbon therefore strongly urged that the Government, Provincial and Dominion, should ensure by adequate dues or regulations that the manufacture should be carried on in Canada, and the result would be greatly to the benefit of the wealth of the Dominion as a whole and of the revenue of the Provincial Government more immediately concerned.

Mr. Austin Cary, of Brunswick, Maine, who is probably the only forester employed by a pulp company, gave a sketch of the method followed by him in the management of pulpwood lands. The key to success is the variation of the cutting according to the stand and the lay of the land. The critical matter is the safety of what is left from wind. Mixed growths, that is, where hardwoods predominate, can usually be cut with ease. Elsewhere great care has to be exercised, and there is a great deal in picking strips and clumps to be left entire. The arrangement in regard to cutting is that spruce and fir timber shall be cut to the size of 12 inches on the stump, but this rule may be varied with a view to leaving the land in good growing condition. Mr. Cary suggested that for Canada, with large tracts of timber and low stumpage, the main thing was to study the health and condition of the timber so that it would not be

allowed to decay or be destroyed to no profit. Some specimens of wood showing the work of a beetle, *Dendroctonus*, were forwarded by Mr. Cary and were examined with much interest.

Mr. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere read a paper on "The Danger Threatening the Crown Lands Forests of the Province of Quebec through the Cutting of Pulpwood as at present sanctioned by the Regulations concerning 'Woods and Forests.'" Mr. Joly made careful examination of one hundred specimens of white spruce which showed an average growth of one inch in eight years, while for black spruce one inch in fifteen years, hemlock one inch in twelve years, and balsam one inch in five to seven years, are the averages found. He therefore concludes that if we are to secure a continuous supply of pulpwood, and at the same time give our forests a proper measure of protection so as to permit of natural renewal, the regulations of the Province of Quebec should prohibit the felling of white spruce and hemlock under thirteen inches, and that of black spruce, balsam, aspen and poplar under nine inches on the stump. Mr. Joly also urges the advisability of having the pulp manufactured in Canada.

Dr. B. E. Fernow, Director and Dean of the New York State College of Forestry, Cornell University, was present during the meeting, and gave the benefit of his extensive experience in many of the discussions that were held. On Thursday evening in the lecture hall of the Normal School Dr. Fernow lectured to a large audience on "Evolution of a Forest Growth." The lecturer sketched the steps by which tree growth came into existence and gradually spread itself over the earth, its struggle with the adverse elements of soil and climate, and its various adaptations in species and form to the special needs of its situation. Then came

the struggle between tree and tree and the development finally of what we call "the virgin forest," varying in composition according to latitude or elevation. The man came with axe and fire, destroying the work that nature had built up, and he is only now beginning to make an effort to repair the harm that was done. Dr. Fernow went on to show the great expense and labor which France had to undertake to repair the damage caused by the denudation of her mountains, and, in contrast, the beautiful regularity of the forests of Germany. In conclusion, Dr. Fernow explained the work that was being undertaken in the demonstration forest of the New York State College of Forestry. The lecture was splendidly illustrated by limelight views, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all who had the pleasure of hearing it.

Officers were elected for the Association as follows:— Patron, His Excellency the Governor-General; Honorary



A DAY'S BAG ON THE SOUTH THOMPSON.

The bag of wildfowl shown in this picture would be considered excessive in some parts of Canada, but in British Columbia the birds are so numerous that the toll taken by these sportsmen will never be missed.

President, His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; President, Mr. Wm. Little; Vice-President, Mr. Hiram Robinson; Secretary, E. Stewart; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Campbell; Board of Directors, Professor John Macoun, C. Jackson Booth, W. C. Edwards, M.P., Thos. Southworth, E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, C. E. E. Ussher.

*
Forest Culture.

Rev. James Lang, Estovan, Assa.

No subject now before the people of Canada approaches in importance the "Enforesting" of our prairies.

Its urgent need, supreme utility, assured results are beyond cavil or controversy. Its practicability should also be unquestionable. But the recital of truisms will not arouse public interest or attention. Existing conditions must be practically contrasted with what should be and what may be brought about in pursuance of a definite plan of action. A Forestry Department has been established by the Dominion Government, with provision for liberal aid to private effort, and this is so far good that in say a quarter of a century large results will doubtless follow if that policy continue. But more vigorous action is imperatively called for if the country is to be spared a recurrence of such disasters from frost, hail and drought as have mocked the hopes of our farmers in past years.

I invite attention to the following propositions and suggestions:—

There can be placed around every section of land on open prairie throughout the West a belt of timber, 50 feet wide, a graded road 32 feet wide, with a like 50 feet timber strip fringing the adjoining sections, the whole forming two gigantic hedge rows with the road between.

As an immediate and certain result of the above the "Prairie Fire" would be abolished once for all, permitting benign Mother Nature to clothe by spontaneous growth, with wood and shrubbery, every acre of unused land on hillside, valley, ravine and coulee.

Every natural watercourse throughout the country can be made to retain a large measure of the flood from melted snow in spring and a lesser measure of the rainfall during summer, and that, not in stagnant mud puddles, but in many thousands of pools and lakelets of varying depth, fringed with a dense growth of willows and fenced against pollution.

The processes named being completed, travel would be rendered absolutely safe at all seasons, despite darkness or storm, and social life in the country be rendered possible, even among a busy and hard-worked people. An abundant supply of fuel and water would be assured, the sanitary and industrial conditions of life in North Western Canada immeasurably improved, and the face of Nature marvellously transformed.

Who will venture to limit the advantages of such a work, with such results, to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the Dominion.

THE MODE.

Let every road allowance in open prairie be taken possession of for purposes of improvement, not obstructing necessary travel, and increased in width to 132 feet by expropriating additional land from adjoining property, the whole broken and backset, a roadway 32 feet wide graded up to a bold curve to avoid snowdrifts, the remaining strips 50 feet wide on each side thoroughly cultivated and planted with cuttings or seedlings of cottonwood, Russian poplar, maple and elm, inter-

mixed, with small plots at intervals sown with tree seeds to replace failures in growth. Let the statute labor or commutation tax,—preferably the latter,—be expended with vigorous exactitude in the care and culture of the plantations during the first years.

Let all watercourses be improved by deepening the depressions and raising intervening ridges, forming many thousand pools from 5 to 20 feet deep. Plant around with quick growing willows and fence to keep off cattle. Water, when needed, to be drawn off by pumping.

COST.

The estimated cost would be \$200 per lineal mile of roadway and timber belts, or six millions of dollars for fifteen thousand square miles of country, the Forestry Department supplying seed, cuttings and seedlings at public expense. One million should be ample to supplement individual enterprise in the improvement of the waterways, and probably half a million for superintendence. Thus the expenditure of an amount about equal to the loss on one year's crop from causes which all admit can be modified or removed, would "save the country" in a very practical and non-partizan sense. We are safe to say that by covering one-twentieth of the country's surface with timber, scrub or water, Nature's equilibrium between evaporation and precipitation would be established.

Difficulties of detail will, of course, appear. Objections will of course commend themselves to many minds, but all these will be of little account if honestly weighed against the interests imperilled by existing conditions, and the vast and enduring benefits to be gained.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The simplest and most effective plan would be make the improvement as a matter of Government Policy—the logical sequence of deepening the canals, subsidizing railways and steamship lines and promoting immigration,—and provide the entire sum by Parliamentary appropriation. If, however, party exigencies would render this too difficult, the Provincial Government could do the work by borrowing the funds on a Dominion Government guarantee for interest at three per cent. Or, say, one half the yearly interest might by municipal action, legalized by statute, be chargeable as a special tax upon the property benefited, the other half, as for a national undertaking, provided by the State.

*
Shade Trees.

A recent note in the Toronto papers has called attention to a dispute between some of the citizens and an electric company over the question of the cutting of the tops of the shade trees for the passage of the wires. This raises an important question as to the management of shade trees on public streets. On the grounds of wholesomeness, utility and beauty, it is desirable that the planting of shade trees in towns and cities should be encouraged. How pleasant to pass from the blinding heat of the sun blazing on staring walls and pavements to the coolness and shelter of a shaded street. The tension on brain and eye is relieved and the grateful shade lays its calming touch on the jarring nerves of the wayfarer. How far this is beneficial may be illustrated from the experience of a southern city, namely, Savannah, Georgia, which with its fourfold rows of trees shading every principal street, is reported to have a much less numerous record of sunstrokes than the more elevated settlements of the prairie states which stand unsheltered in the scorching sun. The relief afforded to the eye by the green of the leaves and the

shadowed light will help to prevent the injury to that delicate organ which the glare of the unshaded sun causes in many cases. Dr. Felix L. Oswald recently writing of this subject in "Health Culture," cites the following illustration:

"I am still haunted by the recollection of a scene in the harbor suburbs of Gergenti, where children with red, swollen eyelids were foraging in a dump pile. There was not a tree in sight. Far up and down the undulating beach the heat of the sun made the air tremble and the glare of its reflection from the refuse of old salt pans was almost as afflictive as the glitter of a snowfield. Yet on that same spot Agrigentum with its population of keen-eyed Greeks flourished for three hundred years, a city of gardens and groves, rivalling the wealth of Carthage, the mistress of the Mediterranean."

And by means less obvious the trees are working in ways beneficial, drawing up the moisture from deep down in the earth and exhaling it into the atmosphere, inhaling carbon dioxide by the leaves which tear it apart and free the oxygen, and thus cooling and clearing the air.

The beauty of avenues of stately trees has an attractiveness which nothing else can rival. They add a charm to the streets of a town or city which appeals to all. Without them no place will be pleasing to the eye either of the dweller in the land or of the stranger within the gates.

It is rather amusing to see the efforts which have been put forth at times in some cities to improve the shade trees. A man, or perhaps two men, are started out with a saw and a hatchet and turned loose at their own sweet will. They cut the trees up and they cut them down. They cut off one side of the tree and when they find it lop-sided they cut off the other side to make things even. No tree is too small to receive their attention. Despite the protests of indignant householders, pretty little Norway maples, inoffensive and unobstructive, are reduced to almost bare poles. But nothing must stand in the way of improvement. Sky-scraper trees are decreed and shade and ornament are secondary considerations.

And the gravest danger which results from improper trimming is still but little appreciated. It is not an uncommon thing to see the stumps of branches which have been carelessly cut dying and forming an avenue to convey decay to the heart of the tree. In the majority of cases of rot in trees it will be found on examination that it has resulted from the invitation to dampness and fungi offered by the broken ends of branches. Anyone who gives attention to the question will see examples of this coming under his own observation. As an instance of the careless methods followed may be cited a case where but recently a large branch has been cut from a grand old tree to make room for an electric wire, leaving a splintered stump about eighteen inches long. Could any fungus resist such a pressing invitation to make its way to the heart of the tree? It would be decidedly a step in the right direction if the trees were put under the protection of some official who understood something of their nature and the proper method of handling them, and would have authority sufficient to give him effective control of the situation.

The Massachusetts Tree Warden Law is an attempt to deal with this question which is of much interest. This law, which came into effect in that State in 1899, obliges every town in the State to elect annually an officer known as a tree warden. Cities do not come under this Act, but separate provision will probably be made for them later on. The warden has exclusive care and control of all public shade trees in the town outside of such grounds as may be under the control of a board of park

commissioners. The law also specifies that all trees within the limits of the highways are deemed to be public shade trees. No tree on the highways can be cut down without the warden's consent, and this consent he cannot give without first posting notices upon the tree in question and in two other public places, in which he calls a hearing. Even after a hearing the warden's decision is final. Adequate penalties are provided in the shape of fines and imprisonment for all violations of the provisions of the law. The law is specific as to the duties of the wardens, and under it every root and twig is protected from mutilation. No posters are permitted on the trees, and electrical companies are required to run their wires in accordance with the warden's wishes. When it is absolutely necessary that wires should pass through the tops of street trees, and trimming is required to give free passage, the warden's men do the cutting under the direction of that officer but at the expense of the corporation thereby accommodated.

*

In many countries where the necessity for forest preservation has become more pressing and acute than it is at present in Canada, the destruction of the forests is looked upon as nothing less than criminal, but we may perhaps look elsewhere in vain for an example of such a strong deliverance upon the subject as that given recently by the Greek Church. National and patriotic as that church is, it takes a deep and proprietary interest in everything that affects the national welfare. A few months ago the Holy Synod of Greece issued an encyclical, which was publicly proclaimed by the Government in all parts of the kingdom, in which the utmost wrath of the Church was visited upon all who indulged in "the unholy practice, abhorred of God" of setting fire to forests; and also against all who, knowing others to have been guilty of such deeds, failed to denounce and testify against them and to aid in every possible way in securing their punishment. All thus guilty through commission or omission are to be "excommunicated from the Church, accursed and shut out from forgiveness." "The wrath of God" continues the encyclical "and the curse of the Church be upon their heads, and may they never see the success of their labors."

It may be deemed that the Greek Church is unnecessarily autocratic and aggressive in this action, but if it is remembered that Greece has but to lift her eyes eastward across the sea to look upon deserts which were once fruitful and the support of a numerous and prosperous people; when we look with her eyes upon her green hills and fair valleys and realize the desolation and suffering that examples within her own borders also sufficiently demonstrate would follow the sweeping away of the forest covering, we may perhaps begin to realize that a useless destruction of the forest is an act essentially unchristian, and exemplifies the spirit of disregard for others which is undoubtedly deserving of the condemnation of those who speak with authority for the Christian Church.

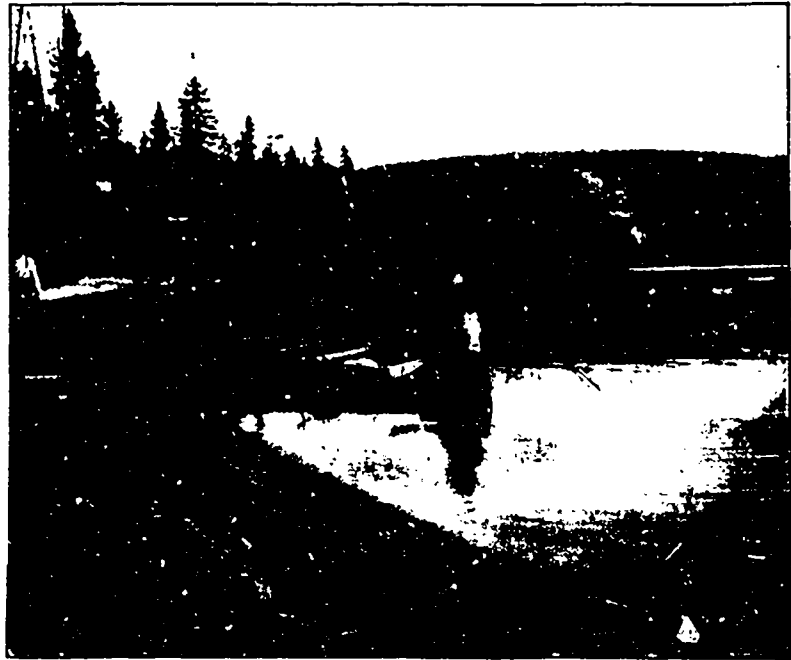
The New York Sportsman's Show has been a great success. It would appear from the press clippings that have come into our hands that the well-known guide, George Crawford, of Mattawa, was king-pin. Some of the sportsmen's journals published in Gotham devote considerable space to Crawford and his bears—for if there is one thing that your genuine New Yorker loves better than another it is a good blood-curdling bear story. For some years bears have been extremely scarce south of the Bronx, though the Gothamites have suffered severely from the incursions of the tiger.

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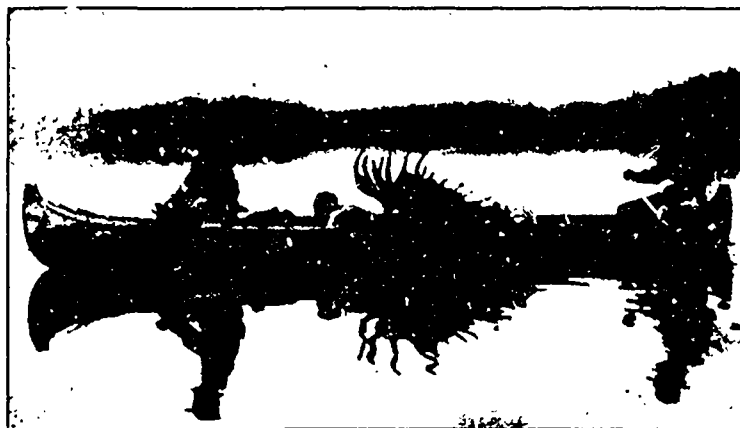
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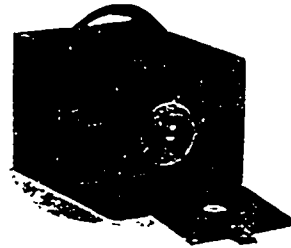
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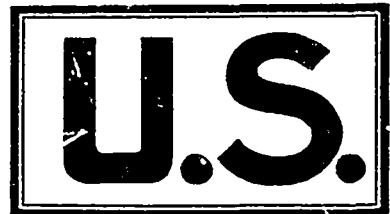
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