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JANUARY 1909

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ROD AND GUN

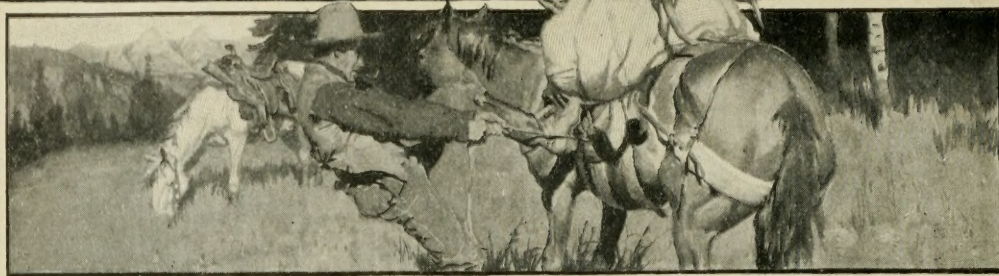
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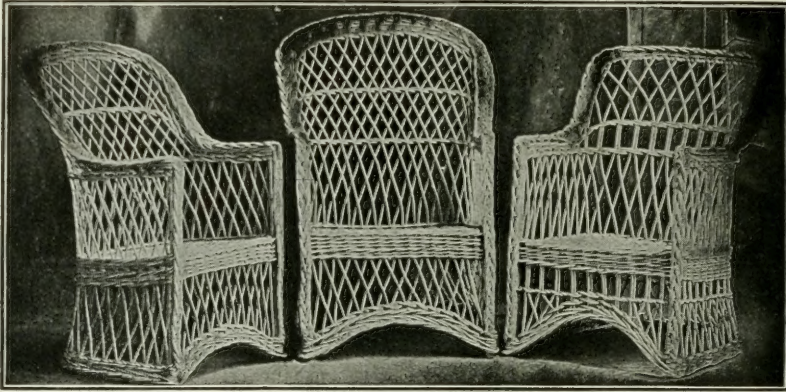
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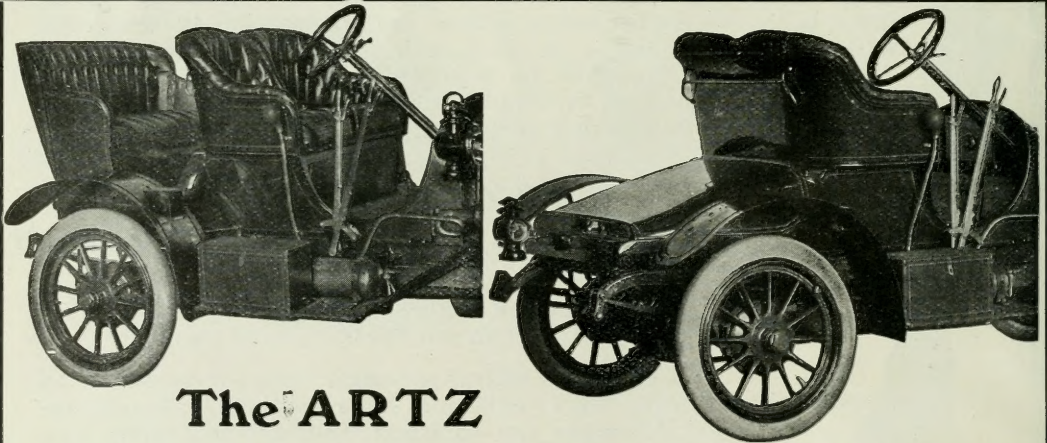
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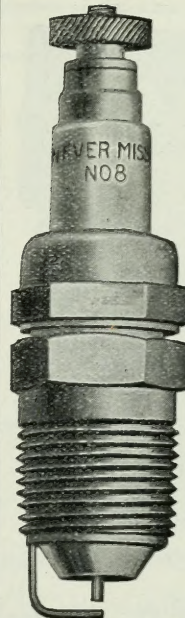
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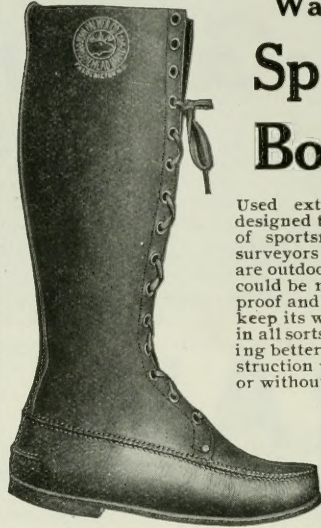
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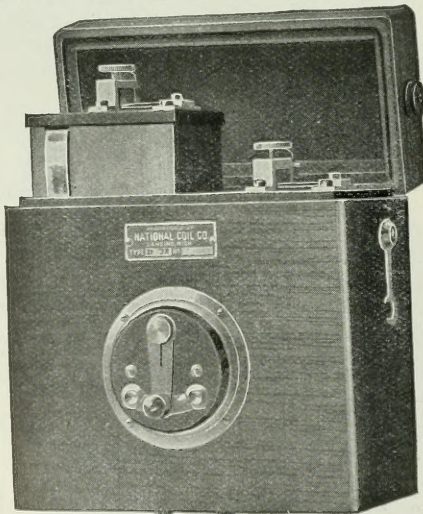
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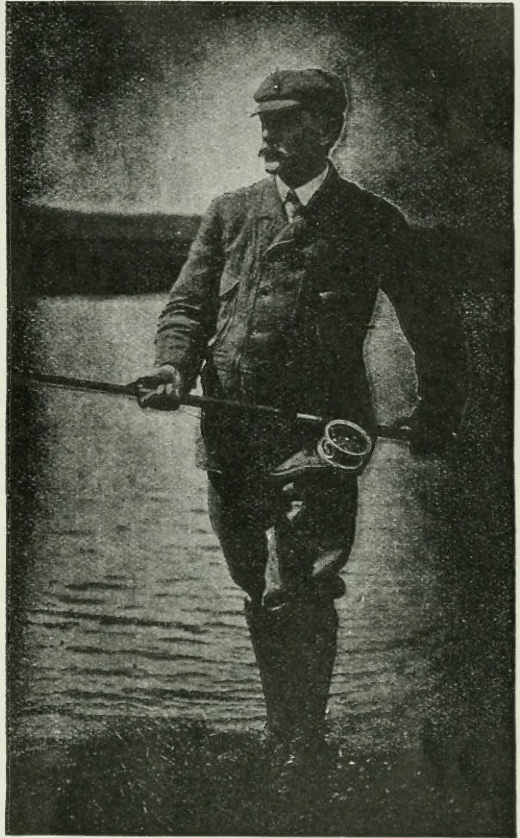
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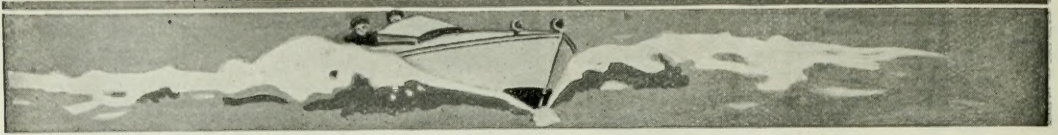
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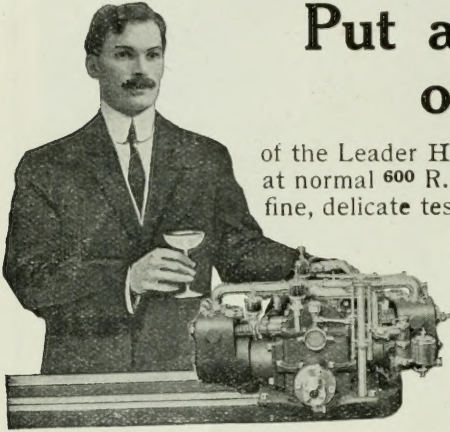
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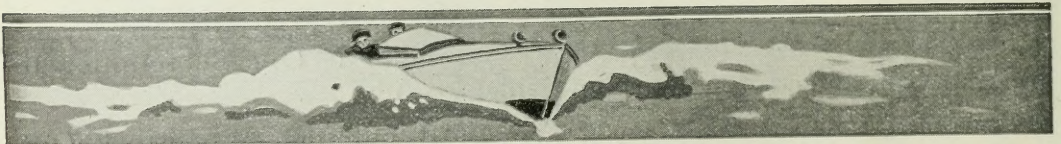
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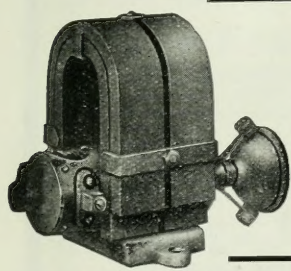
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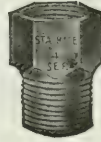
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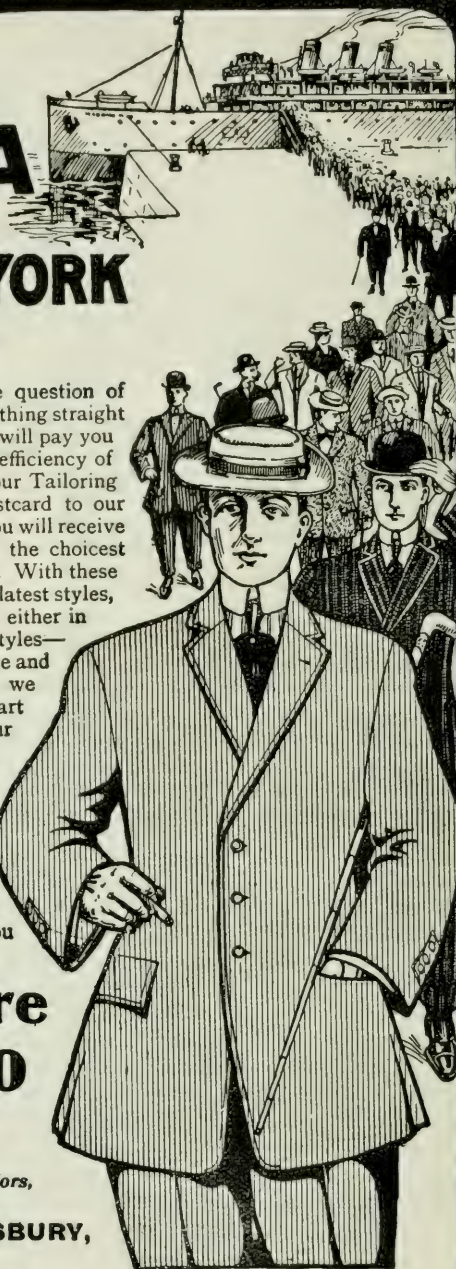
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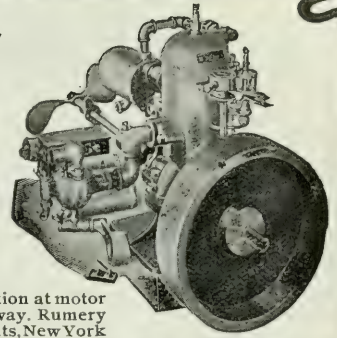
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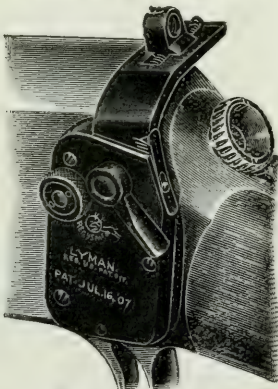
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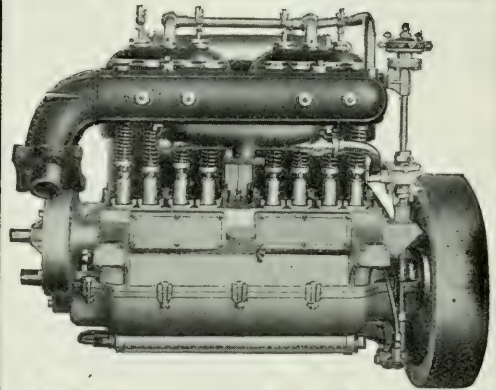
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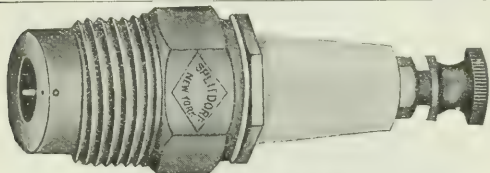
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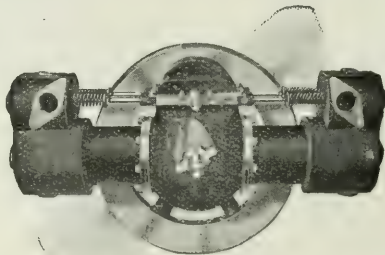
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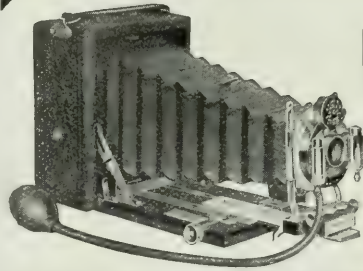
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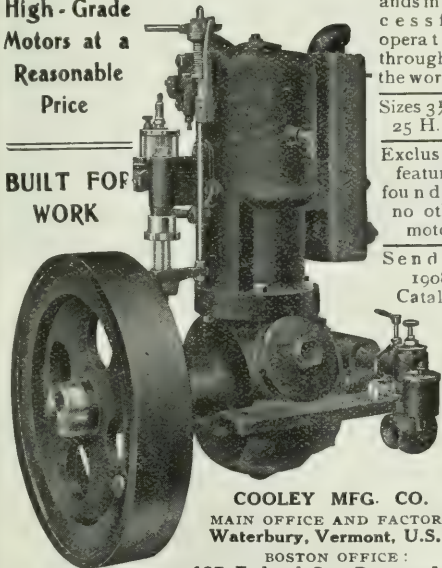
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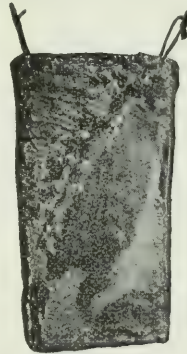
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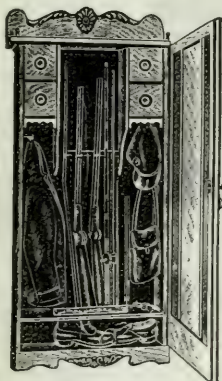
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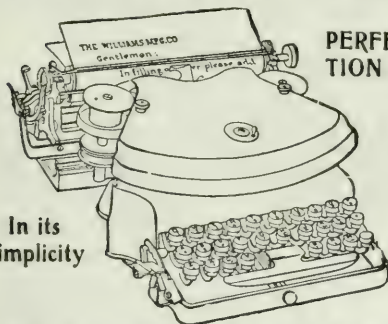


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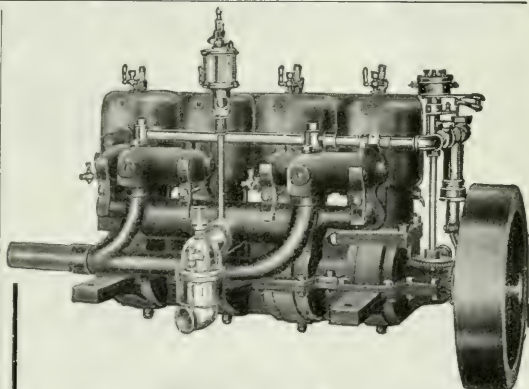
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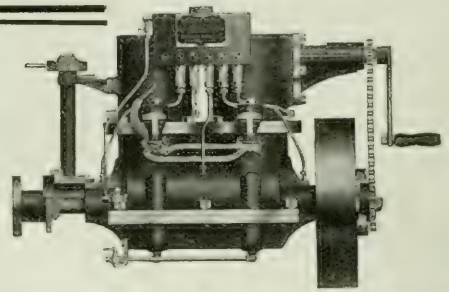
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Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada

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Communications on all topics pertaining to fishing, shooting, canoeing, yachting, automobiling, the kennel, amateur photography and trapshooting will be welcomed and published if possible. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, however.

ROD AND GUN AND MOTOR SPORTS IN CANADA does not assume any responsibility for, or necessarily endorse, any views expressed by contributors to its columns. **W. J. TAYLOR Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.**

BRANCH OFFICES: 414 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont. 13 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
Outer Temple, 223-225 Strand, London, W.C., Eng. 5 Beekman St., Temple Court, New York, N.Y.

Entered Feb. 17, 1908, at the Post Office at Buffalo, N.Y., as second-class matter under act of March 3, 1908



IN THE FOREST AT GLACIER HOUSE, B. C.

ROD AND GUN

AND MOTOR SPORTS IN CANADA

VOL. 10

JANUARY 1909

NO. 8

Our Camp Life.

BY REV. W. A. BRADLEY, B. A.

FOR the last sixteen years a company of business and professional men from Millbrook and vicinity have enjoyed an annual holiday outing on the Otonabee River, seventeen miles below Peterborough. The camp nestled among the pines and cedars on a rising ground presents an attractive appearance to the passengers on the boats that ply between Peterborough and Gore's Landing, as some eight tents can be seen on a space containing less than an acre.

It is said that when Queen Elizabeth left Kenilworth, where Leicester had entertained her to a sixteen days' revel that on reaching a little inn some distance away she halted and said, "Now I shall have a good rest." That inn to this day bears the name "Good Rest." What more appropriate name could be given to this delightful spot on the Otonabee, where men from the learned professions, agricultural and commercial pursuits, annually meet for a fortnight's holiday outing, where the nature of the soil, the sloping of the

ground, and the shady oak, maple, beech, cedar and pine, all combine to make the spot ideal.

Mr. J. W. Walsh is generalissimo of the forces, a veritable compendium of camping tactics and past master of the culinary art, whose services are deserving of the Victoria Cross. But in his duties, he is ably assisted by two tried veterans of skill and experience, Messrs. John Steele and William Archer. With such a staff it is easy to see how camping at "Good Rest" is such a success.



SOME OF OUR VISITORS.

The sun has scarcely risen in the eastern heavens, when this trio glide noiselessly from their snug camp beds — a striking example to the younger members — and before long the smoke from the camp stove begins to curl upward, and the noise of the table dishes and the rattling of cooking utensils announce to the younger campers that breakfast will soon be ready. Then there is a scurry to the wash room, where a wash stand of a most primitive nature has been nailed to a large maple tree, that bears in its

bark the mark of the "tap" and shows that in former days it had yielded up its sweet sap to the industrioussugar maker. Before all the campers have completed their morning toilet the word "breakfast" sounds out clearly on the mountain air, and in less time than it takes to tell it the table in the dining tent is surrounded by hungry campers, whose appetites are only limited by their inability to store away provisions.

Few holiday camps are regulated with greater order and decorum than that at 'Good Rest,' for as soon as breakfast is over the old Bible is brought and family worship conducted with a reverence and solemnity that shows that in their camp life the holiday-makers do not forget "the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

'Tis then that every camper feels called upon to take part in that exercise of domestic science which better fits him for household duties when at home. Dishes are gathered and washed, knives and forks are taken to a sand-bank and vigorously driven into the soil, in a way that puts a shine on them that makes a bath-brick envious. When the dishes, knives and forks have all been placed in the camper's sideboard, and China closet, and the kitchen and dining room tents put in order, all hands are ready for the day's outing.

The principal fish angled for in the Otonabee, are the Muskalonge (esox-nobilior) the small mouthed Black Bass (micropteros dolomieu,) the large mouthed Black Bass (micropteros salmonides,) misnamed the Yellow Bass and the Mud Cat (leptops olivaris.) But the most industrious fish of the river and the most annoying to the angler is the Yellow Perch (perca flavescens.) He can take more bait

off the hook, exhibit more patience in doing it and receive more transplanting than any other fish in the river.

About half past ten boats and fishermen begin to make in the direction of the camp, and the morning catch is prepared for dinner. It may consist of a 'lunge or two, half a dozen bass, and eight or ten catfish, but Chef Walsh knows just how to prepare them so as to tempt the palate of the most fastidious. What a difference there is in flavor, between the fish just caught and prepared for dinner, and those taken out of cold storage and sold on the market! A fish loses its flavor every hour it is out of the water.

Good Rest is a favourite place for the fair sex of the vicinity to visit during camping weeks, and seldom a dinner passes without some of the wives, daughters, cousins or sweethearts of the campers paying them a visit and many are the expressions of praise, of the excellent bill-of fare, and quality of the cuisine provided at the camper's restaurant.



PREPARING FOR THE AFTERNOON SAIL.

During the hot hours of the afternoon the campers rest, some lying on their tent beds or on rugs upon the grass, others dozing in easy chairs or reading the literature they have provided themselves with for the holiday. About half past three they take to the river again while those who remain in camp amuse themselves by pitching quoits. Supper is served at half past five, the visitors leave for home, and once more the campers take to the river to again try their luck with troll and hook, and the best catch of the day is often brought in as the mantle of night is being thrown over the earth. Then the camp fire is lit, the campers sit around the cheerful blaze and regale each other with amusing stor-



“GOOD REST.”

ies while the patriotic Canadian bird sings them her song “O Canada, Canada, Canada,” and the Whip-poor-Will fills up the spare periods with his clarion notes of welcome and good cheer.

When the mosquitoes become aggressive the camper retires to his tent, and now it is his opportunity, for having vowed vengeance against his persecutors he now proceeds to carry it into execution, and woe betide the venturesome mosquito that has entered the sacred precincts of his sleeping tent, for it is certain to come to grief before he retires to his virtuous couch. At half past nine Commander in Chief Walsh’s bugle sounds “all

lights out” and as obedience is the rule at Good Rest darkness soon prevails, the camper wraps himself in his blankets, the suppressed hum of voices dies away in the tents and in a few minutes the camper has passed into the land of peaceful slumber, and dreaming of the big lunge that he is going to catch on the morrow.

Thus is the day spent at Good Rest. “Thus idly busy rolls our world away.” Thus we renew our strength and vigor for another year of service, and look forward with pleasure, when the time draws near to strike our tents, to the coming year when camping season will come around again.



THE DINING TENT.



INDIAN RESERVATION, BEAR ISLAND, LAKE TEMAGAMI.

Fishing in Beautiful Temagami District. An Earthly Paradise.

BY J. M. NORRIS.

THAT stretch of country that finds one of its boundaries on the Hudson Bay and the other on the beautiful Lake Nipissing, and the whole cleft in twain by The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad, has long had charms for me.

I found in the zig zag traceries of lakes rivers and creeks as drawn on the Government maps, a picture more entrancing to me than any ever done by Corot or Millet; and again and again my spirit, ever ready to answer the "Call of The Wild," had flown thither on pinion more swift than that of wild wood duck or golden plover; and now was my dream to be realized, for I was to see that enchanted land in company with my own son and the dearest friend I have outside of my relations.

So last August my son Scott A., James B. Coen and myself started for this land that people think so far away, yet which is not more than seven degrees due north

of Pittsburg and is practically on the meridian.

In a day's travel you are transported to one of the wildest, most picturesque and best stocked game preserves on the North American Continent and withal accessible and easily reached from all the New England and Central and Southern States.

We thoroughly enjoyed the ride from Pittsburg and from the window of the Lehigh Train we saw the tumultuous beauty of Niagara. The ride from Toronto North Bay through the Highlands of Ontario is one long to be remembered. We stayed all night at North Bay, a bustling thriving town of about 4,000 people. Early on Tuesday morning we boarded the train that was to carry us northward.

The trains on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad are of the very best and our treatment was excellent.

We were entertained by the chatter of three score or more of berry pickers who

boarded the train at North Bay bound for the Trout Lake berry patches.

About the borders of this lake there are blue berries and red raspberries in great abundance. That dauntless explorer, Samuel de Champlain, as early as 1615 in writing about berries found here says: "God! seemed to want to provide something for the nourishment and refreshment of man in these frightful desert regions; for I assure you there is here such an abundance of red raspberries and blue berries as is really remarkable." We bothered ourselves not about the berries, but turned our attention to the limpid waters of the lake. We hired a fine boat from Mrs. Delaney, who keeps the Trout Lake hotel, and had a day long to be remembered. Our time did not permit us to do any still fishing; but we trolled in and out of many a weedy bay and while my reward was great in catches of bass, pickerel, and pike; it was reserved for my

friend to lift from these waters a lordly muscallonge of thirty-two pounds weight. It occurred on this wise:

Some miles down the left shore we experienced one of the strangest sights I have ever noticed. It occurred in a circular weedy bay. Beginning near my boat, fish began to jump in frenzy from the weeds towards the open waters and that flip-flop performance went nearly all around this long bay. Hundreds and hundreds of fish were jumping in a mad rush to escape some real or imagined enemy. Down this same bay, came our

party with bright scintillating spoons twirling from the end of two long trolling lines. As my boat passed a pine top that had gone down into the sea, that indescribable sensation, the delight of which is known and appreciated only by anglers, was mine. I felt the line stop, stretch and tighten and imagined I had caught a sunken log; but in an instant this leviathan gave a lurch and then hurled himself fully three feet into the air and I saw the princely proportion of the fish.

Long experience has taught me to hold the line loosely in my fingers that large ones may not tear themselves loose. This I did; but the guiding spirits that watch over the fates of wild things were not on my side, and in less time than I can tell it he had fouled the line on the oar lock and a lurch or two and he was gone.

As Scott and Coen rowed by they had about the same experience differing in one essential point, that they landed their fish

—a thirty-two pound muscallonge.

Coen's good luck made him very anxious to stay a week and fish for muscallonge down in Pine Lake, a little lake that is connected with Trout Lake on the south. Here muscallonge are very abundant and are comparatively easily taken; but there was much land to be spied out far to the north of this; so we reluctantly left Trout Lake.

We again left the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario train at Widdifield where we tarried a day and fished down the North River for speckled trout and



CHURCH AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE ON BEAR ISLAND,
LAKE TEMAGAMI.

had a fine day. Where the river makes a deep bend west of the railroad, there are two or three deep pools of more or less stagnant water, and strange to relate, here came our best sport. I caught five trout of ten inches each. While untangling a trout from the top of an alder, I found a large moth. I fastened the hook into his soft pulpy body and cast well into the stream, and "mirabile dictu," a dozen trout made a dash for the dainty morsel, one a two pounder; while the big one was trying to bolt the wings, a small one grabbed the body and made off with it. Later I tried this bait and found it successful. The wife of the section

speckled trout, and a day's good sport may be had without a very long trip through this rough country. We stayed all night at a lumber camp between Widdifield and Otter Lake and, as is always the case, were well treated by the lumbermen.

Early the next morning we were on the move. Scott was standing the hard trip very well and I was very proud of his endurance. We caught the morning train at eleven o'clock and were soon speeding northward through a country builded and designed, and decorated with special reference to the needs of moose, bear, deer, and other wild creatures. A wild and most romantic country. Rocks,



TEMAGAMI INN : A FINE VIEW.

foreman fried the catch and these tender trout well repaid the trouble we had in catching them.

In the afternoon we hired two boats and went over to Otter Lake and again tried for trout with very good results.

We fished in the westerly end of the lake, keeping near some old pine tops. Here we varied the style of fishing a little. We baited with worms and slowly trolled back and forward around these fallen pines and while we didn't take many trout, we got some very good ones. There are little lakes and streams all about this vicinity that are well stocked with

rocks, rocks, everywhere, and growing in the interstices, towering pines, hemlocks, balsams and tapering spruces. The ice and rocks of the glacial period seemed to have scraped every bit of soil and left nothing but the bare rocks. These rocks are so hard and they disintegrate so slowly that as fast as soil is formed it is washed away, hence there never can be any great amount of soil here deposited—God thus decreeing and setting apart this whole region of hundreds of miles in every direction as a great game preserve that will never know the tyranny of cultivated farms, meadows and orchards.

At one o'clock we reached Temagami Station and hurried down to see what we could do in the way of hiring a canoe or two and found we could secure what we wanted.

We had dinner at The Ronnoco and a good dinner it was. I am not sure but I thought we had venison for dinner the day we dined there.

We took the steamer from Temagami Station down to Bear Island and I never can forget that first trip on the far famed Temagami. It is such a grand combination of woods and waterfalls, narrow channels and broad open stretches of

animation and delight. He warped Lowell a bit as he said: "What is so rare as a day in Temagami. Here, if ever, come perfect days." And Coen quoth "The lad is right."

I trolled around some rocky points baiting my hook with a large angle worm and had the luck of taking a couple of good bass, and the rich flavor of their well-browned sides was ample reward for my early toil.

I have fished for bass in many parts of Ontario and the United States, but nowhere else have I found the bass so gamey. Here the bass worked the trick



THE REV. JOS. CLOKEY'S CAMP NEAR BEAR ISLAND

waters, all ornamented and bedecked by high castellated rocky islands, covered by towering pines and balsams of such a delicious green, all combining to make a picture of such rare beauty, that no descriptive pen could give you any adequate notion of this entrancing panorama.

We pitched our camp on a small island near the lovely Camp Keewaydin and were soon lost in slumber deep. Scott was up first and crawled out of the tent in time to see the early morning sun send its glad messages of light streaming down through the tall pines and spruces; and came in with his face aglow with

of flipping out of the water and tearing the hook loose to a finish, and also are prone to run under rocks and foul the line. I was forty-five minutes in landing a bass three and one half pounds.

From Bear Island we made two fine trips, one to Gull Lake country and the other to Obabika Lake and on these trips the fact was daily made manifest that this is a fisherman's paradise. Talk about bass fishing; they say that once you drink of the waters of The Nipigon you will return time and time again, and if you have fished in the Gull or Obabika Lake country you will return time and time again.

The trip into the Gull Lake territory is not a hard one. It is true that there are two or three portages, but they are not long and the trail is clear and the road good as these things go. The fishing is like the Irishman with the whisky. Pat maintained that all whisky is good. No bad whiskey—but he would admit some was better nor others. You can fish anywhere here and be satisfied with the results. And in most likely places the fishing is so good that you soon tire of it. Fishing is ideal, when by working hard you can earn a reasonable reward—say eight bass for a day's fishing. Then you will be out all day in the pure air and bright sunlight;

cares. To all such do I, with much assurance, commend this very intoxicating atmosphere where the life giving ozone itself is intensified and vitalized by the healing balm that Keewaydin, the north west wind, steals from myriad leaf, branch and tapering cone of unnumbered pines, balsams and spruces that adorn the hills and dales for hundreds of miles to the Northwest.

Here bring your wounded hearts; here tell your anguish; for earth has no sorrows Temagami cannot heal."

I find it very hard not to say a word of my experience in the northern end of Obabika Lake. It occurred late in the



CAMP KEEWAYDIN : TENTS AS WHITE AS SNOW.

which is not the case if you can catch all you want in half an hour.

I am enthusiastic about this country, and had I the tongue of an angel, I would cry aloud to my brother anglers; "Ye who long to lure to doom four and five pound bass; who long for that rarest of all places where bass are abundant, large and gamey and pleasing to the palate. To all such let me, with much assurance, commend to you the long rocky stretches of Gull and Obabika Lakes. Likewise let me speak to all who are worn and weary with the galling load of business

evening. We had gone out on the water to escape the mosquitoes and were watching the evening shadows fall. The hush and quiet that mourns the dying day was on and we were under its spell; when there came the awakening, as a cow and bull moose ambled down to the water and started to swim to the other shore.

We hurried after them in the hope that we could get a picture. The bull moose bowled ahead and besides the light was bad. The week we came up the line two moose had been killed on the tracks. I

sent two of my friends into this country and they brought back two splendid heads, last fall.

The pleasures of this trip were so many that sadness came when we realized that we must turn our prows homeward. On Thursday we paddled to Temagami Inn and had dinner, after which we tackled the long pull up the the North East Arm to Temagami station. I tell you one shovels back a lot of water in pushing a canoe from Temagami Inn to the railroad station.

On Friday afternoon we were hurrying on to the north. Scott was much pleased with Rib Lake and wanted us to stop and stay over Sunday there. There was a camp there and the waters did look inviting. If Rib Lake tempted Scott, the tumultuous and wild Montreal pleaded with us all to try its rapids and see its water falls. This river never seems monotonous. At every turn you meet new and beautiful combinations of woods, water and wild things. Here a long stretch of cool, quiet water where the elements seem to be resting before they take their mad flight down some rocky gorge. Who can even faintly picture the excitement of shooting rapids! Long before you come to them you may hear the rush and the roar of the grinding waters, as they beat themselves into a feathery foam on the rocky borders of some narrow chasm; an electric stimulus to the canoeist and camper. One can, by making a long portage, reach Lake Temiscaming, but the trip was said to be a hard one.

When we boarded the train going north at Cassidy we found a lot of miners who were said to be going to Cobalt to take the places of the miners who were then on strike; but a Strikers' Committee met them and persuaded them not to enter the mines.

At Cobalt we found everything very quiet although there was a bitter strike on. The men were gathered on the street corners and in the railroad station in groups discussing the strike.

We all visited the La Rose, the Foster and some other silver mines. There was a vein of silver that passed under the railroad tracks that was fully eight inches wide and some one had polished it; so

pure was the silver in this vein. I learned there were no saloons in this mining town, and I saw no disorder whatever. When you consider how bitter was the feeling between capital and labor this seems remarkable.

There appeared to be many prospectors here. Everywhere you went a prospector was to be seen, and you saw evidence of his enterprise on every hand.

There were long streaks for miles over the rocks where he had cleared away the dirt and moss to find a lead of silver. The town is in a most insanitary condition and a pestilence will soon be upon the people unless they improve conditions there.

From Cobalt to Haileybury the country is rough and rugged, but from here on the country seemed much better. There is much clay ground and it will make a good farming country. There are large areas of muskeg that will not come under cultivation very readily and will make a natural game preserve for a long time to come.

We were soon at Englehart and a very interesting town it is. The streets had been made by cutting down the pine trees, and it looked as though when a house was to be built, a space large enough for the house to rest on was cleared and then a dray hauled up with house and unloaded. The streets were the only well cleared places. Although the town was only about six months old there were several hundred people there, and the people seemed of the very best. They were educated and religious.

In a creek about a mile beyond we caught some trout, but they were not large and the water don't seem to be of the trout kind.

As we came home we stopped off at mileage twenty and one half and it was here that the great thing came to us. We unloaded our camp duffle expecting to camp somewhere near, but the lumbermen urged us to come and stay with them which we did much to our pleasure and comfort.

Mr. George S. Eady, the manager of this camp, we found to be a fine fellow. Nothing seemed to be too good for us, and I hope the day will come when I can do something for him.

We slept in the office. At five o'clock we were up and ready for our breakfast, anxious to be off for Anderson's Lake, some seven miles distant. The sun was just sending its long slanting rays down through the thick pines as we started. The first two miles were alright, but after that it was rough enough. Very vexatious and annoying were the trials of this trip. Every step we took that morning the dew came down upon us in showers, from the tall weeds and underbrush. We were soaked and we could not even keep our provisions dry. Moss, green and inviting, stretched across crevices in the rocks, but promptly let you and your foot fall therein; branches caught your pack and brushed off your hat. In front there were thickets that you could not see through; yet you and a large pack must go through; all the while enduring showers of dew and treading on soggy moss. Mosquitoes were as thick as microbes in a diseased alimentary canal and a few black flies took a fall out of us for variety.

I then wondered if all trout fishers, who possess that rare jewel consistency, that the gem may be worthily worn, should not, after returning from a trip like this promptly enter some insane asylum. I guess we can never enjoy gladness until we have endured hardness.

In following this creek I put out two moose. I did not see these monsters of the deep woods, but you could have heard them forty rods off as they smashed through this tag alder. I saw their tracks where they had lain in the moss. This is a great moose country and you who want a pair of branching antlers to adorn your den can do no better thing than come here for them.

Lanky Coen was in the lead and I heard him call "Come on boys, come on. Here is a dandy lumber road, our troubles are over" A half mile farther on we had lunch and rested. By this time the sun had risen high and we were dried off, the flies and mosquitoes were gone and our spirits ran high.

Coen was the first to reach the end of a long sluice, made by the lumbermen of hewn logs. Here the water fell about ten feet and a large pool was formed at the foot of the fall. "Here's where I take a half pounder!" cried Scott.

The water being dark I tied on a Silver Doctor while Coen warped on a big angle worm of tempting figure: and that clammy angle worm that is despised and rejected of men was promptly gathered home to glory by a fine ten inch trout. This caused my millinery to lie neglected for the rest of the day, I thinking it as well to give the trout the bait they seemed to prefer. Two other fine trout came to Coen's creel, but mine was a wealth of horny chubs, while Scott drew blanks. We tried dozens of other likely looking places, but we took no trout until we reached the last branch of Anderson's Creek near where it flows into Anderson Lake, but an afternoon spent on that half mile stretch of this creek will never fade from memory, neither will the swift passing of years dim the recollections of the boyish joy we there experienced.

Somehow Coen became separated from us and Scott and I pried our way through the tag alders for a last try. The water had undermined many a pine tree that subsequently fell across the creek, and on these we crawled out and fished. While baiting up a saucy red squirrel came along the log from the other side and gave me an awful scolding for planting myself on his private alley. He ran out on a branch and sprang back to the log and went on past me. I cast well over towards a submerged green pine top and soon felt that electrical thrill that only lusty speckled trout can generate. Opportunities for fancy stunts in playing your fish were barred by a wealth of sunken pine tops and snags; so I cast and caught a fifteen inch trout through an opening in the alder bushes to the shore beyond. A hundred feet below this the river makes a bend to the left and there was an ideal pool. I removed my small trout hook and replaced it with a 2-0 Cincinnati Bass. I then crawled out on a spruce top and cast into the deep water and hooked the largest trout I ever saw. Again and again I tried to lift him from the water, but my pole was too long and limber. I tried to keep him near the top of the water, but he finally shot under me and wound the line on a snag like thread on a bobbin. Through the clear water I could plainly see him with his nose drawn down closely to the snag. In endeavor-

ing to free him I broke my line. With a forked piece of tag alder I finally pried him loose. He would have measured twenty two inches and was very heavy. At my next cast I took one that measured over twenty inches long, and two over seventeen inches. In the midst of a battle with a big one I heard Coen excitedly bawling as though a bull moose was about to bowl him into the creek with his broad antlers. I answered and Coen came up fairly sizzling with excitement: his face was aglow with childish joy. He announced that he had ten of the largest trout that had been seen on the earth since the days of the Ichthysaurus and he nervously drew forth ten beauties and laid them side by side ranged according to size on the moss. "I told you to stay with me. Always follow me and you'll wear diamonds." I spake not a word but drew from a gunny sack seventeen bright spotted ones, none under twelve inches and one over twenty. Coen looked as though he had been caught a million short on the Stock exchange. We had in all fifty one fish that would weigh over sixty pounds. We took far too many and will never do so again. I had never seen such fishing before and never hope to again. When life is over and paradise perhaps a bit crowded so that I might be in the way, then let kind fate decree that my spirit may wander up and down this trout stream, revelling in its mossy green banks airy water falls, and rushing rapids; or

perchance canoeing in the enchanted waterways of Temagami, hunting with phantom gun that glorious antlered monarch, the moose, Wah wash kesh, the deer and Moqua the bear in this, the finest hunting ground on the North American Continent.

Silently the glad days of our vacation had slipped from the calendar of time into the ocean of eternity, and the time of our departure was at hand, but we were not sad; for manifold are the joys of the canoeist, the camper and the angler. His delight is not done when he returns and puts his gun into the gun case, or hangs his old fishing rod up on the wall; but is constantly building for his spirit's delight an ethereal bridge. At one end every rod and strand, every bar and bolt is anchored deep in fond recollections of trips down some rocky dell for jeweled trout, of cruises about weedy bays for bass: or hunting in mountain fastnesses for moose, deer or bear. The other end finds its anchorage in By low land—in outing trips that are yet to be.

Whether we cross toward the joys not yet known, or return to the memory of cruises taken long ago, the spirits of these joys mount aloft—far above the cares and the anguish of the sordid ones—their souls sweetened, refined and fitted for the life that remaineth for the faithful, by the joyous recollections of the most beautiful scenery that God has provided for the refreshment of his children.

The Soul of the Old Martini.

BY S. A. WHITE.

THE dust of the dingy attic is thick on my dented stock ;
 The rust of the years has ravaged the burnish of barrel and lock.
 I am naught but a worthless relic of a stern and war-like past,
 And of all my hundred bivouacs this is the last—the last.

I've a shelf in the gloomy silence with the shutters and broken chairs ;
 As a dream the sound of voices is wafted up the stairs.
 They are going their round below me, whether joy or ill befall,
 With the old Martini above them forgotten by one and all.

Like a helpless war-scarred vet'ran, when the years have dimmed his fame,
 When in blessed peace the people have forgotten his deeds and name,
 Is passed to the rear with a pension and the world goes on its way,
 I sit in lonely oblivion while the tall clock ticks the day.

A long, long day of oblivion, and tolls the evening bell ;
 Evening toll and twilight with the thrush's faint farewell,
 Then in the calm of the sleep-time, when the hearth-stone ash is cold,
 The soul of the grim Martini goes out to the fields of old.

Back through the years of forgetting to the war-camp's busy hum,
 To the voices and sounds that mingle with the deep-toned kettle-drum ;
 Back to the mustering squadron 'mid clank of sabre and spur,
 For the note of war has sounded, and the whole grey camp's astir.

Hark ! the call of *reveille* and "boots and saddles" too,
 While through the misty darkness the batteries loom in view ;
 The foot and horse are forming, the polished weapons shine ;
 Strong hands grip the old Martini in the ranks of the battle-line.

The pibroch shrill is screaming with the shout for good Saint George,
 And haply a song of the shamrock from the emerald cleft or gorge ;
 Shoulder to shoulder marching, each goes at his country's call,
 But the soul of the old Martini goes before and in front of all.

Then follow the old Martini ye men of the hill and dale,
 Ye men of the purple highlands—lads of the bog and swale.
 You have British hearts in your bosoms and British blood in your veins,
 Whether borne by the crag or breaker, whether bred in the hills or plains.

The banners with triple crosses are flaunting the upper air,
 And the shades of the ancient heroes are gathered round them there ;
 From the far-famed fields of glory the spirit warriors rise
 With the same set look on their faces and the same stern light in their eyes.

They march in the ranks of our squadrons, they rush by the trooper's side,
 They are half the strength of the army—these men who have fought and died ;
 They are leading the path to vict'ry through a fierce and bloody fray ;
 But the soul of the old Martini has gone to point the way.

Gone through the smoke and carnage, through the battle's brunt and flame,
 Blazing the path to glory, pointing the road to fame ;
 On through the roar and thunder where the mouths of cannon gape,
 Sheer through the shriek of shrapnel and the sickle sound of grape.

Forth with the will to conquer, with never a thought to fail,
 Through the shock of charging horsemen and the swirl of leaden hail ;
 With a purpose never swerving, with a love and devotion blind,
 For the British gains before it and the British hearts behind.

Wherever the tyrant's binding, whenever the shackle bleed ;
 Whate'er the cause of affliction, wherever the cry of need—
 No matter the odds or the outcome, no matter the cost or pain—
 To the great true souls of Britain, the cry comes not in vain.

Reveille sounds through the nation ; as a man the millions rise
 With the same set look on their faces, the same stern light in their eyes ;
 The same strong blood is stirring in the hero's living son—
 Or what were the heroes' glory, what were the fields they won ?

'Tis the Briton feet are marching ; 'tis the Briton hands that burn,
 Though they know not but Death's bugle may shortly sound return ;
 And always, always advancing, at the head of the grand array,
 The soul of the old Martini goes out to lead the way.

The Backwoods in Civilization.

An Unique Effort in Transformation Scenes.

BY T. P. LANGHANS



THE BACKWOODS IN CIVILIZATION.

FOR sometime it has been my desire to entertain a party of my fisherman friends who have often permitted me to partake of their generous hospitalities.

It is said that an angler, like an Arab, regards hospitality as a religious duty. To return this pleasant duty bountifully and in occasion at the time of the season arranged for, took no little work and scheming to carry out the Arab's sentiment. I took upon myself, against my wife's wishes, to transform part of our home into a virgin forest. Being a florist and having abundance of material at my command permitted me to carry out my ideas in a somewhat more realistic fashion than might otherwise have been the case. With plenty of decorative material from our nearby woods and supplies

from my own shop, I arranged some fine decoration at a slight cost. Briefly I will give readers a description of the decoration and entertainment.

Seated indoors as we were amidst the odor of balsam trees, hemlock boughs, laurels and scrub oak foliage all waved their drooping branches gracefully towards us and above our heads were dense decorations of sprays of the beautiful southern wild smilax; an artificial moon sent its silvery rays through this foliage down upon the guests, the light of a camp fire (a little friendship fire) casting the shadows in a manner reminding all of the backwoods. Then our congenial guests, all clad in angler's costumes, were seated some against the walls of an improvised camper's tent, with all the surroundings of a fishing-

camp about them while a quartette from the M. C's. fishing club lying around the campfire singing "You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May" led one to think of this fitting quotation of Izaak Walton's in "The Complete Angler:" "Nay, let me tell you, there be many that have forty times our estates, that would give the greatest part of it to be healthful and cheerful like us ; who with the expense of a little money, have ate and drank, and laughed and angled, and sung and slept securely : and rose next day, and cast away care, and sung and laughed and angled again ; which are blessings rich men cannot purchase with all their money."

No, this camp was not without a name, it was called "Camp Ananias" taken from the far-famed trespass sign of the Quebec wilderness, described by Dr. Henry Van Dyke in "Little Rivers."

After all had enjoyed the effect of this realistic night scene, the lights were turned up and tables and chairs produced. Cards and fishing stories filled in the time until lunch, when all were compelled to pass through the tent singly before going to the dining room. I am not going to tell what was the attraction inside the tent but sometimes one heard a sizzling noise, and some stayed longer than others. The decorations in the dining room were not elaborate but nevertheless exceedingly appropriate. An attractive arrangement of rods and lines, lures, nets, and creels filled the fireplace and a string of lusty trout (artificial) completed this decoration. On the walls this quotation greeted the guests :

"Dry your leaders and wet your throats.

If both these suggestions are followed closely you will be grateful"

"Always take your wife along on your trips. She can catch fish, because she landed you. This is for the experts only."

The tables were bare white pine boards and formed three sides of a square.

We ate off tin plates and drank from tin cups all of the good things of the season, which my good little wife prepared for us.

Not only did we endeavour to carry out the decorations and ideas in harmony with the occasion but all details in connection with the gathering received close attention. The tally cards were photographs of camping life recalling many happy hours spent out of doors. These views numbered over thirty and were highly appreciated. The prizes were also "fishermanish," one a camper's combination, knife, fork, spoon etc., the other a lancewood casting rod.

An introduction was not necessary ; as each guest arrived he was conspicuously tagged as "John Jones" or "Bill Smith." This informal idea was heartily approved. Coming from strangers without hesitation one heard salutations as typical as these "What luck, Brother Jones?" or "How'do, Bill?"

Most of the thirty odd guests were clad in angling clothes which made the gathering all the more realistic. After a flow of table talk and an exchange of many credible fish-stories, and after frequent wetting of throats and drying of leaders, my good friends bade us Au Revoir ! May we be permitted many such gatherings in the future !

Niagara.

BY ASHLEY D. CONGER.

Race on, proud waters, dash thy foam 'gainst foam !
 In headlong serge near now the verge,
 To launch and soar where whirlwinds roar :
 Now sink to depths that mystic fairies roam ;
 Thence, air-blown light, all misty white,
 Belch up a cloud ;—and, roaring loud,
 Race on, proud waters, dash thy foam 'gainst foam !

Salmon, Speckled Trout and Pigeons.

BY M. FORSTER M. D.

AMONGST many of the readers of this Magazine I was deeply interested in two articles appearing in recent numbers on Salmon and Pigeons—I refer to Mr. Young's article in the June number and that by "Cinna" in the August issue. In my early days in the thirties and forties of the last century I had considerable experience in fishing for salmon and speckled trout. I was born within half a mile of that once beautiful stream the River Credit, in the vicinity of Streetsville, and when I read what Mr. Young wrote, vivid recollections of my boyhood days were brought back to me.

In fishing for salmon in the streams in those days the fishing line was never used but the spear only. I have known of persons shooting salmon on the wing (to use a fowler's term)—when jumping dams. Such a method had of course to be used only during daylight. Spearing was done mostly at night.

Generally two persons would go together. They had a skiff which was generally kept in readiness and when not in use, fastened by a chain and secured by lock and key to the river shore. With two spears, a light jack and a supply of split pine roots they were ready for the salmon fishing. The light jack was an iron arrangement shaped like an ordinary basket hung upon hinges. This was fastened to a wooden handle about four or five feet long and placed in the prow of the boat in such a fashion as to project over the front. When this was done the wood was placed in the jack and set on fire. The light would be thrown for a considerable distance ahead, and while one would both propel and steer the boat the other would be on the look out for salmon.

Two important qualifications were required for success in this method of catching salmon—alertness, and experience in handling the spear. If the salmon were a large one and hit too far back the chances were ten to one the holder of the spear would be jerked out of the boat into the water.

I never saw any salmon in the River

Credit after 1847, having left that vicinity but I have heard of some being caught there in 1853.

"Cinna" states that his father doubted the appearance of sea salmon in lake Ontario, because he never saw or caught any in the River St Lawrence. I think Mr. Young set that question at rest when he stated that he saw sea salmon at Mr. Wilmot's hatchery. Mr. Wilmot being an expert in fish culture would not have been deceived on the point of the salmon being genuine sea salmon (*salmo salar*.)

My father, who came from the North of England in 1828, and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Streetsville, within half a mile of the River Credit, was well acquainted with the habits of sea salmon in fresh water streams in his native land and never doubted that the salmon appearing in the River Credit every summer came from the ocean to spawn and again returned to their native element—salt water.

In my early days speckled trout were very numerous in the River Credit above Streetsville. I have often gone out in the early morning and brought home all I could carry. When saw mills became numerous owing to so much pine growing near the river, saw dust was allowed to drop into the water, contaminating what had up to that time been a pure stream. Another reason for the disappearance of the trout—a reason even worse than the saw dust, was that the farmers cleared off all the timber to the water's edge for agricultural purposes.

Then every rainstorm flooded the land, sending muddy water into the stream so that what with saw dust and mud, a beautiful stream of clean, pure, spring water became so filthy that speckled trout disappeared altogether from the river. Speckled trout can only exist where the water is pure and clean.

Now that the pine is all cut and saw mills have ceased their work along such streams as the Credit it would be a good thing if the owners were compelled to re-forest their lands along both sides of

the rivers for a quarter or a third of a mile from the water's edge. If this could be accomplished in a period of from twenty to thirty years, old streams would become purified, and dried up springs would begin to flow again, trout would reappear as numerous as ever, water power would improve, evaporation would be delayed and streams would not be so suddenly flooded by rain storms or the melting of the snow in the spring time.

In this electrical age the importance

of these matters can scarcely be over estimated.

Of course reforesting would take time, but the time required would not be as long as many people imagine.

The wild pigeons that were so numerous forty years ago have apparently disappeared for good.

Pheasants and Quail, two beautiful and useful native birds, may be fully restored in time if only they are properly protected.

A Pioneer of Northern Quebec.

BY W. H. ALLISON.

ONE day in September I was surprised to receive a letter from an old time friend in the person of Mr. Jos. H. Lefebvre, of Waterloo, Que., informing me of the death of a friend and fellow sportsman, Pierre Nantel, Lac Minerve, Que., at whose hotel we have often visited during the last ten years. With deep regret for his loss, we received the particulars of his death while we were on our outing at the home of his family last fall.

Pierre Nantel was borne at Ste. Anne des Plaines, Que., on July twenty-eighth, 1852, and died August tenth, 1908 of typhoid fever which was brought on by exposure. He never had the slightest inclination for city life but loved better the lakes and rivers and the savage gloom of Canadian forests, inhabited only by the wolves, bear and red deer. His long experiences in a wild and unsettled region gave him an ardent love of Nature and he thoroughly enjoyed all the attractions of the backwoods. Many of the adventures which came to him during his thirty years' residence in the wilds of Northern Quebec were related by him to the writer.

One incident in his life, proving his daring qualities as a sportsman recently

told and vouched by his nephew, may be here related. On one occasion when examining a long line of bear traps he found one trap missing. Although he had left his rifle at home he made no hesitation in following the trail of a large black bear, which had dragged the trap and the heavy log attached for half a mile. Without noticing him they came within twelve feet of Bruin as he was hid in a thicket. The nephew implored Pierre to allow him to run home for a gun and do nothing until he returned. Accordingly the nephew started on his journey leaving his uncle alone with the bear.

Rather than lose hours awaiting the return of the boy with his gun, Pierre cut a pole and tied his hunting knife firmly on the end. With this improvised weapon he teased the bear until the old fellow gave him an opportunity to drive the knife firmly into his breast, killing it in a few minutes. The marks of the bear's teeth are still to be seen on the handle of the knife, strong evidence of the desperate nature of the battle. Nantel's average was ten bears a year and he also shot a number of wolves and deer each season. Pity 'tis that one so daring and brave, with such a love for wilderness sport should be cut off in his prime.

But his name engraved, surviveth,
In the hearts that loved him well :
Hearts that when his name is spoken
Will be thrilled, as with a spell.

A Successful Still Hunt.

BY GEORGE W. LICKMAN.

JUST prior to the open season in 1907—to be accurate it was on October twenty-eighth—Jack Thornton, William Wortly (alias Buckskin Bill) and myself set off from Ekoba, Ont. for a hunt. We had an eighteen foot row boat with a sail made on the hurry up plan—that is a cedar pole for a mast and gunny sacks for canvas, with several feet of hog wire. Owing, however, to a strong head wind we could not use this fine outfit, and consequently had to row the whole trip of sixteen miles to the head of Echo Lake. It proved to be the row of our lives.

On landing we proceeded to pack on our backs the biggest part of three hundred pounds over a rough trail, nine miles in length, to a point on Stewart Creek. The moon was shining through the tall pines before we reached the place which was to be our camp home for two weeks.

After a light lunch, got up on pretty much the same plan as our sail we filled our pipes with some of the "long green" grown in Essex county and talked over our hard trip. We likewise considered our plans for the fortnight though these did not all turn out just as we anticipated. A pleasant hour was spent in this way and we were all glad when we could roll up in our blankets and sleep till daylight.

The whole of the next day was devoted to fixing up the camp. One of our number made the long portage back to the lake for the rest of the grub, while the other two went five miles up a creek and packed a small box stove back to camp.

On the morning of the first we started our first hunt, myself and Buckskin Bill going up the creek, while Jack went the other way. After travelling together for some time without result we separated. I had not gone far, using all precautions, when I saw about ninety yards ahead of me a young buck feeding. Instantly I "froze" and so remained till he turned broadside to me. Then I took a careful aim and sent a 30-30 behind his shoulder. He dropped flat, got up, walked about fifty feet and went down for good.

While walking up to look at my prize I heard the brush crack away up on the

side of a hill, and looking up I saw another deer about one hundred and fifty yards from me. I set four shots after him but the brush was so thick I could not get the rifle on him and he got clean away. After hanging up my deer I continued hunting, as the spirit of the chase was strong within me, till three o'clock in the afternoon when I returned to camp. About half an hour after I got in Jack also returned with the good news that he had also got one. Together we packed in the two deer and were good and tired but at the same time well pleased with our luck—two deer the first day.

For several days further we hunted without any luck although we saw quite a number of deer.

It was not until the night of the eighth that Buckskin came in dragging a fine buck. He had shot the animal on the dead run, that is the way with Bill, who is a quick and dead shot. On the tenth Jack came in and told us he had shot a second one. We congratulated him and gave assistance in bringing the deer in.

Next day we were again unfortunate but the day afterwards after ascending a steep hill and going over into a hard wood valley, I started a fine doe. After sending five shots at her I saw her turn turtle at about a distance of three hundred yards. I soon had the boys around and we hung her up with the rest.

Camp was broken on the thirteenth and we got our deer out to the lake by team. The lake was frozen over for about a mile from shore and after two hours strenuous labor we reached clear water only to find that again we had to contend with a head wind. Our sail was useless oncemore and there was nothing for it but a good hard row.

When we struck Echo Bay we found it frozen over so hard that we had to pull ashore, hang up our deer, and walk into town. Next morning we hired a team and in that way secured our deer. I think this is a pretty good record for still hunting and our friends agree with us.

Such a trip is taken by us every fall and we always get our game though we have never hunted with dogs.

The Still Small Voice.

BY RAYMOND GUMMER.

THE newcomer in Canada finds a peculiar sense of vastness about the western world, which is entirely absent from European civilizations. To the Englishman, fresh from the old country this is especially noticeable, for he is reared in a land where distance is annihilated. Innumerable cities with teeming populations crowd and jostle each other in close proximity, intercommunication is easy, and where a Canadian will travel hours the Englishmen will spend minutes. He talks with his friends from one end of the land to the other and he flashes his messages into every corner. Speed is first and foremost and every direction brings him quickly to his encircling seas. That is why the ocean has such fascination, it is to him suggestive of the infinite, of immeasurable space; and his soul yearns to explore its mystic waters. Thus he is readily impressed by the great distances of the western world, by its wealth of virgin forest, its innumerable lakes and streams, the melancholy wilds with their unutterable loneliness, and the smiling prairies rolling in unbroken simplicity like placid seas, till they lave the shores of the Rockies—magnificent giants, whose hoary heads rear aloft in proud defiance of the very heavens.

This vastness is the natural birthright of the Canadian, it is to him an emblem of Nature in its wonderful and eternal simplicity; but with it all, man, and his never ceasing toil, his all-conquering advance, soon loses sight of the infinite. He congregates in his cities, communication is ever improving and the world seems but a small and ordinary thing. He receives news of London or Paris, of Suburbia or Timbuctoo at his breakfast table, at business he engages in world-wide commerce, his ships are on every sea and his goods in every land; he lives for the present and in the present, until sleep for a few brief hours wraps him in oblivion.

It is in the midst of all this rush and turmoil, when man is lost in himself and

his little aims, that the small things of Nature take the place of the great and begin to call with persistent voice, dimly at first, but with evergrowing, and all-powerful effect to the observant eye and ear.

We are travelling in a comfortable car with high speed from one great city to another. After hours of toil the mind is weary and ready for rest, but somehow the brain will not be calmed. It goes over again and again the struggles and calculations of the day, it buys and sells and plans with monotonous iteration and sleep will not come to still its whirl. We stop at some little wayside station, we open the window and look out into the dark night. Deeply we inhale the cool delicious draughts and the brain begins to clear, but stay, what is that sweet almost melancholy cry that sounds with such weird beauty in the silent night! We listen again, distinguish its double note, a compromise between a sigh and a whistle, but sustained by thousands of throats in one great chorus. We smile as we think of the humble frog, but somehow it soothes us. We look aloft at the silent twinkling stars, and still the song goes on. We think of our toils and of our cares and we think again of the frogs and their song; and how it will go on, so long as the little animal has life, in calm indifference to us and our petty ambitions. What matter to it, the growth of business, the advance of civilization, the conquest of kingdoms, and the fall of empires: its mission is to praise its creator and that it does with all the power of its little being. Then the engine emits an unearthly scream, and we are back again in the present: but somehow we are soothed, we too are the children of a loving God and we too must praise our Maker. Quietly we drop off to sleep in full content, perchance to dream of happy childhood days.

This song is most characteristic of the west, or perhaps I ought to say of the wild places of Canada for it was during

my first night on the Pacific Express, when we were running through the lonely regions of Ontario that I first noticed it. I, however, associate it more particularly with the west, because it was there, where civilization seems to come face to face with Nature, that I learnt to love and appreciate the music of these humble representatives of life.

There is however, another song of equal beauty, which invades man even in his own strongholds — his cities and towns. The note is much the same, but instead of the great chorus, one hears just the "still small voice" as it were. It may be in some quiet place, surrounded by the gloomy walls of high buildings, with the distant hum of city life for its accompaniment; or perhaps in some secluded square with sheltering trees gently crooning in the evening breeze; or out in the open, with the great blue vault of heaven, and its myriad starry eyes looking down in quiet sympathy: no matter where or what the place, so soon as the evening falls and the day is fled, one hears that insistent voice, with its sweet cheerful note: sing, sing, sing in the silent night. 'Tis only the cricket, and it's a humble song at best, but it is a happy one; happy in its persistence, in its simplicity and in its calm contentment. Just a little child of Nature voic-

ing the joy of living, and as one listens after a day of rush in the great whirl of modern life; with the mysterious, rustling trees, and the silent heavens, and twinkling stars for witnesses; it seems to touch some responsive chord in our hearts which vibrates in a harmony of praise.

There is a peculiarity about both these songs which is well worth comment. Step up to find the cricket and its little voice shall cease, pass an individual frog in his own particular slough and there is silence. It is as if an unseen hand were put forth to stay man's ubiquitous progress. "Hold, thou inquisitive mortal, thus far and no farther shall't thou go, thou art in the presence of nature, of one of her mysterious secrets and shall never probe it." No common curiosity, no scientific investigation shall rend this veil, but come in all simplicity, with the heart of a little child, and thou shall fly on the song of a cricket, nay even the croak of the frog, to the throne of the Eternal.

All these simple little voices, let us not forget them in the stress of daily toil, for "to those that have ears and shall hear," they breathe a spirit of love and peace; rest to the aching brain, joy to the saddened heart, and hope to the hopeless.

The Quebec Game Laws

AT the last session of the Quebec Legislature some important amendments to the Game laws of the Province were carried. The protection of beaver in Zone 1 was extended to 1910. Similar protection was given to the same year to birch and swamp partridge, the protection including prohibition of purchase or sale, or having in possession with intent to sell.

The most important clause in the new Act, Clause Five, is one which may be well quoted in full:

"Heads of lumbering establishments and

contractors and sub-contractors engaged in lumbering operations shall be held responsible for all offences against the game laws respecting moose, caribou and deer, committed by men under their control. Nevertheless such responsibility shall not be incurred if the person subject thereto proves that he was unable to prevent the acts complained of."

By a further amending act the Lieutenant Governor in Council was given power to fix the fee for members of incorporated fish and game clubs at such figure as may be determined from time to time.

Fur Trading in the Far North.

ZENS Doty, big game hunter, trader and rancher, called "the Duke of Cottonwood Island," one of the San Juan group in Puget Sound where he maintains the Harvey E, a trim craft which has navigated the rough seas off British Columbia and Alaska for years, passed through Spokane recently on the way to his old home in Nebraska, where he will visit relatives and acquaintances before returning to the north.

The veteran, who holds the trophy as the best rifle shot of the state of Washington as well as the entire Pacific Coast, is one of the picturesque figures of the West and North, and probably is the best informed regarding game of the rapidly disappearing army of hardy fur traders in the little known north country. Doty has made a fortune in the last fifteen years trading with Indians and white men along the Yukon and in Alaska, and though he spends money like a prince when in the city, unlike the proverbial prospector he will be able to pass the evening of his life in peace and comfort. However, he is yet hale and hearty and many of the younger men will retire from active work before he decides to quit the trail.

Sportsmen all over the Northwest are acquainted with Doty and he is also known to many in the middle states and among the fur buyers in New York and London. He is big and generous and his voice is good natured. Many claim him as a friend; few enjoy his confidence but they like him just the same. He came to the Pacific country in 1892 and drifted to the North? The wilderness there appealed to him then as it does now, and it was not long before he had a launch and began trading. He was successful from the start. He was shrewd, could stand almost any sort of exposure and had learned the ways of the people in the frozen country, with whom he came into contact and carried on business.

Doty declares that more money can be made trading with the white hunters in Alaska, than with the Indians. This was not so in the earlier days, but the aborigines have been spoiled, and the

conditions are different. Competition also has changed and made it necessary to do trading in much quicker time than formerly, in this he adds, it is impossible to hurry the northern Indians. Here is the explanation in his own words:

Supposing you were coming down the Yukon and stopped at an Indian village, knowing that there was another trader coming back of you. A squaw will pull a measly marten fur from her bosom and offer it to you for a big price. By the way if you ever buy a poor fur from an Indian you will never be able to get a good one in the same place. My custom has been to grab the skin, when a poor one is shown by a squaw, and throw it on the ground, spitting on it. Then another squaw will bring out a good fur and I can buy it.

"All of this takes time and the fellow back of you is coming closer. It is almost impossible to buy more than one fur at a time from the Indians, and they usually want more than they are worth. This is because they have been spoiled by some inexperienced trader. When an Indian gets a big price for a fur it is hard to make him come down in his demand afterwards.

"Sometimes I dig right into the shacks and find the furs myself, not waiting for the squaws to show them, and I can get good furs in this way, for they always reserve the best until the last. This is dirty work and you are liable to find most anything in the holes. I found a dead man once, and it scared me so that it was a long time before I tried that game again. Up there in Alaska the Indians don't bury their dead until they are pretty well along.

When you are trading with the white trappers it is altogether different. You reach a camp and ask a trapper if he has any furs for sale. If he has he will bring them out, spread them so that you can inspect them carefully. You tell him how much you will give and if he thinks it is all right he will tell you to take them. If he isn't satisfied with the price he'll bundle up his furs again and stow them away and wait for the next trader.

This transaction takes only a few minutes. I have picked up four thousand dollars worth of furs this way in a remarkably short time and sold them at big profits."

Doty's principal trading field is along the Yukon River, which he has followed from the interior, where it is a mere creek over which one can step, down to the mouth, where it flows into the sea. He has also traded up in the Arctic Circle, where the scattered hunters and Indians seldom see strange faces, and he has brought out some of the finest marten, lynx, silver fox and red fox furs ever seen.

In the more civilized regions of Alaska, along the Yukon, Doty says that cash must be paid for furs, but further to the north it is necessary for a trader to carry in guns, blankets, knives and other articles of use in camp. The hunters there have no use for money, but for a pair of warm blankets they will give most any kind of fur.

Doty declares it is a mistaken idea that beads and like ornaments can be exchanged for furs with the Indians of today. This might have been the case at one time, but they are not so easy now. They must have spot cash money for their furs. However they will take ornaments for their relics, such as baskets. A cake of toilet soap, if it has a strong and pleasant odor, will please them more than anything else. He told of offering soap that has no smell to the squaws and the Indians threw it away in disgust. Black tea is also popular with the Northern Indians. They will not accept green tea, and any of this kind that is carried to Alaska for trading pur-

poses is wasted. This, he said, is due to the fact that the Russians invaded the country years ago and introduced black tea.

Doty cleared six thousand dollars on a recent trip down the Yukon from Eagle. In addition to making more money than on any previous trip he had the time of his life. There was excellent hunting along the banks of the river and by a peculiar incident he profited by the sport. In one region the duck shooting was the best he had ever known. Hearing that further on down the river the ducks were scarce and in demand, he tied up his boat for a few days and began killing the birds which he sold for a dollar each.

When Amundson reached Alaska after his famous trip through the Northwest Passage, Doty met him at Eagle and traveled a part of the way with the famous explorer and took a keen interest in his voyage. They became warm friends and Amundson brought with him one of the best sled dogs in the North.

"Few realize the wonderful natural advantages of Alaska and the most of the people in the outside world have mistaken ideas of the northern country," Doty said. "If I were young I would spend all my time in Alaska and grow up with the country. Mining is only in its infancy there. Back of Circle there are wonderfully rich gold mines, but on account of the lack of transportation and the poor facilities for carrying food into the interior, few of the miners are able to get into the rich country. In Southeastern Alaska I believe the great copper center of the world will be developed sometime. Exceedingly rich copper ore has also been found in the vicinity of Hadley."

A correspondent writes: Some sixty years ago some young men were fishing in a little stream near my father's house. One young man caught a small fish and saying that it was but a mouthful placed it in his mouth and made a pretence of swallowing it. The pretence turned out to be a reality and much consternation

prevailed when it was seen that the man had really swallowed the fish. His digestive organs must have been of the best for the fish never troubled him afterwards, though the joke was not willingly let die and for many years he was reminded of the occurrence, and inquiries made as to his health and that of the fish.

The Voyages of the Vikings

BY HAROLD RAYMOND.

*Silent he stands upon a naked ledge
High-hanging o'er a bleak and rock-girt shore,
Wind-swept and fissured with the wrath of waves
That league-long roll their might upon the coast
Of lonely Labrador.
Rugged and grim his face, brown beaten with the storms,
And furrowed with the frost-foams cutting chill,
With eyes like stars he scans the barren heights
And sees, close-clinging to a distant crag,
The white-crowned eagle—hears its lordly scream
That rings across the waste of riven rock
And loudly lures him on.
Bold Leif, named the Lucky, for is he
The first to burst upon that wild unknown,
Braving the rigorous ice-clime's mysteries,
Wresting the doubt from minds of mutinous men,
Battling with bergs, with fogs, to, conquering, rend
The world-old wonder from the western sea.*

—Leif Ericson (a fragment.)

OWING to the easy accessibility, nowadays, to the many rare and enlightening manuscripts and documents in the libraries and archives of Europe, much that was accepted as fact in the world's history has proved to be false, some of it absolutely without foundation. Historians have been keener in the search for the truth, and nothing but the truth, and in the process history has been shorn of a lot of its glamour and heroics. On the other hand some things that were treated as mere legend and tradition have been gathered into the realms of reality and actual fact. To the latter class belongs the much doubted discovery of America by the Vikings. Historians of Scandinavia, in their extensive researches, had repeatedly come upon some quaint manuscripts of the early writers of their country and the most of them awed by the stupendous task of deciphering the mysterious runic characters laid them aside; but there came a few bolder men who first attempted, then, after arduous labour, accomplished the apparently futile task, and as a result we have almost incontrovertible proof of the discovery of our native land by the old Norsemen. Two of these precious old

manuscripts, one in a Stockholm museum the other in the Vatican, Rome, are so closely allied in their chronology as to dispel all doubt of the matter, and both mention the circumstances, at the time they were written (about the twelfth century) as being generally accepted and known to all. The writers of these rare works were natives of Iceland, had voyaged considerably about the northern waters, and, no doubt, had experienced, more or less, the dangers and adventures they describe. Their writings are characterized by a simple earnestness and lucidity of expression, free from the extravagant hypocrisies of contemporary chroniclers of more southern climes. The substance of their narratives they gathered, undoubtedly from the sagas of the skalds of Iceland, which fact places these ancient brethren of poesy upon a more commendable footing than is generally accorded them, for they were considered mere half-wild singers at drunken was-sails while their sagas were but the idle dreams of their own savage drink-songs. It is more pleasant, if less romantic, to think of these northern poets as plain, straightforward, honest historians, giving to their listeners, in poetic medium, the



THE BATTLE WITH THE SKRELLINGS

stirring events of their adventurous times.

The Norsemen, or Vikings, were primarily, a fighting race. Their religion began and ended in war. Peace and domestic security were incompatible with their spirit and their lives were inevitably full of strife and turmoil. No cause was too trifling or insignificant to provoke a quarrel, when their ultimate hope was to die sword in hand and with a shout of defiance ringing from their throats. Little wonder, then, that they became a fearless forceful race, foremost in all the accessories and attributes of a savage people. They first fought amongst each other, tribe against tribe, but seeing that such sanguinary warfare was rapidly depleting their kind they buried internecine feuds and turned their ship's prows out and away from home fiords and harbors and sought foreign shores. Hence, scarcely a river's mouth of Europe but was to give haven to the long swift-sailing

viking ships and many a black cloud of smoke hanging over many a lifeless hamlet showed where the ravager of the north had come, had conquered, and had gone.

Eventually, the vikings, sated with strife and bloodshed settled upon the land they had won, intermarried with the natives and harmonized their life much in accordance with the climatic conditions of the country. Thus the British Isles, the German provinces, the Netherlands, France, Spain and even far-off Iceland became settled, wholly or partially by this conquering people. But, strange to say, the cause that drove them from their northern nests, that made them the most dreaded marauders of the high seas, was their undoing, for it scattered them, dissolved their strength in unity and broke them completely as a nation. Those among them who gave up the wilder side of sea-life and settled down on the lands they had conquered soon lost their nation-

al characteristics in following the pursuits of their adopted country, and their name, once so intensely feared and hated, became all but lost in oblivion.

The number who had sailed north to the bleak, rock-girt shores of Iceland, who had the temerity to settle upon its lonely coast, forgot, in time, the wild orgy of that former life in the hazardous toil of snatching a subsistence from the land and sea. Their struggles, now, were with the elements, not with their fellow-creatures and the transition sobered their fiery natures into a tractability that nothing else could have achieved.

There were a few spirits, however, animated by the old-time passions that would not wholly die, who rose up now and then and committed acts of vandalism upon the colony that were met with a justice as effective as it was severe. One of these irrespressibles, Eric Thorvaldson, called the Red, so incensed the Icelanders with his high-handed actions that they banished him from the island. Of a wild, roving disposition, the reincarnation of the red blood of his ancestral seakings, this man took his sentence as a mere adventure, and being provided with plenty of necessities for a long sea-voyage, also with companions of kindred spirit, he pointed his dragon-prowed ship for the west and sailed away. After many days of uncertainty, bad weather and disability in the ship's gear, they sighted land and with joy in their hearts sailed along a rocky, barren, ice-bound coast until a wide-mouthed harbor gave them entrance to the newly found territory. Here they remained, gave the name of Greenland to their discovery and started a colony, which gaining a livelihood similar to their native Iceland, was soon in a fair state of progression, as far as progress was known to them. It gradually enlarged upon itself by keeping up connection in trade with the motherland.

While Red Eric had full control, he was quite content to follow much as the people wished in the matter of rule, though occasionally the passion of free-handedness broke out in him, and several times the Greenlanders all but turned him from their shores.

One of Eric's sons, emulating the ex-

ample of his father, desired to go on a cruise to the old home in Iceland and also to increase his knowledge of the world by a continuance of the voyage to Norway. Eric, glad to see that the old traditions of his stock were not yet dead in the blood, willingly consented and had a ship fitted out, completely manned, and sent the venturesome Leif on his errand, admonishing the gods of speed and safety to attend upon him. Leif arrived with good fortune at Iceland and after receiving the hospitality of his countrymen for some time, he set sail again and found one day the islands of the Orkneys looming clearly upon the horizon. Here he remained much longer making friends with the different chieftains and lords of the isles, then eager for something new he embarked once again. With fair weather and free winds, his next port of call was on the broad coast of Norway, and, here, cruising from fiord to fiord, making merry over many a wassail board, and winning the friendship of the Northmen by his feats of seamanship and of the sword, he tarried till long into the summer. He was brought to the court of King Olaf, of Norway, with whom he became a prime favorite, and while there came in contact with some Christian priests and missionaries lately come from Rome. The doctrine of this new faith so enthralled Leif of Greenland that he became a convert immediately, much to the satisfaction of King Olaf who had also adopted the new religion and was allowing the Romish disciples to establish missions throughout the land. Leif had no sooner received the sacrament of the church than he desired to return to his far home and persuade his countrymen to renounce their false beliefs for the blessings of the new. As the season was well advanced he decided to start at once so, having received the benedictions of the priests, and acknowledging the receipt of many costly gifts from the Norwegian King, he ordered his ship to be made ready for the long voyage. They steered a course south of the usual route, thinking in this way to facilitate the passage across, but after leaving behind them the last islands of Northern Britain, a violent wind arose driving them farther south than they had intended. The



LEIF ERICSON ON THE LABRADOR COAST

A. D. 1001

storm lasted many days, and as they were forced to sail with it they lost all reckoning of time and whereabouts. Their ship also began to show the heavy strain of the pounding seas. The men grew restless and as the storm failed to lessen in strength and fury, their restlessness verged upon open mutiny. Happily, one day, the storm showed signs of abatement and the men suppressed their mutterings. More sheet was given to the bulky, square sail and the ship rode merrily along. The Vikings knew they were far to the south of the Greenland coast and kept an anxious look-out for land whatever it might be.

Their ship, with little or no modification, was the same as those long, snake-like galleys that used to harry the shores

of Northern Europe, bringing fire and desolation whithersoever they went. They were lightly built, with sharp curving prow, from the stem of which stood up in mock defiance of the storm, a grinning dragon's head garnished in gold or bright colors. In the bow was a short deck whereon the chieftain stood when in battle, with a few retainers about him, that he might deliver the first blows in the struggle. In the centre of the boat stood the single strong and lofty spar, on which slung to an extensive boom or yard was the huge, striped sail. When there was little or no wind for sailing, and also to expedite the movement of the ship while in battle action, there was a bank of sweeps or oars, all down each side, manned by well-disciplined oarsmen. During the rough

weather the large opening amidships could be completely covered by an easily erected cover or awning and under this canopy was the principal living room of the ship. On another small deck aft, similar to that in the bow quarters, stood the helmsman steering by means of a short tiller attached to a rudder hanging over the larboard side. It was the habit of oarsman, in early times, when not decked out for battle, to sling their shields over the bulwarks of the boat directly above where they stood or sat to row, and the strikingly warlike appearance of this array of glittering shields down the sides eventually led to the custom of having them apportioned positions equally distant from each other, thus adding ornamentation to utility.

It was a wild moment for all in the ship of Leif Ericson when, on that day, shortly after the going down of the storm, the cry rang out that the land was in sight. There was a rush to the highest places in the boat and eyes long used to the piercing of sea mists were strained to catch-sight of the long expected fringe of grey upon the horizon. They watched it till it grew from a faint stretch in the far distance to a well defined clear-cut region of towering rock and sandy beach. When within a short distance of the shore they sailed lightly down the coast looking for a safe harbor in which to land that they might overhaul the ship as the long trip had made her almost unseaworthy. After finding a haven suitable for the purpose the crew were immediately set to work at the task of scraping the bottom of the boat, while Leif and his officers surveyed their surroundings. The high massive cliffs of rock, range after range as far as the eye could see, was not altogether strange to the vikings, for such scenery indeed was what they had been accustomed to seeing since their birth. Iceland, Greenland, even Norway, were they not similarly featured? High, unending lines of sullen shaped mountain and promontory, rock and boulder and sandy shore. Occasionally a glimpse of green was caught amid the inevitable greys and browns, but they were few. On his boat being righted and launched again Leif followed the coast southward for a few days, until the

changeless monotony of the shore-line tired him and he was about to turn north again, when, losing the land for a little, they came upon a less rocky and more wooded section of the country, which aroused further curiosity in the crew. They landed and were surprised at the height and bulk of the trees, some of which they chopped down to take home with them. Having satisfied himself as to the nature of the country, Leif, at last set the course for north and home, giving to the land, that had agreeably impressed him, the name of "Vinland the Good."

The voyage home was made eventful by the surprising discovery of a shipwreck. They had been sailing along under a fair wind and smiling skies for days when upon nearing the Greenland coast the lookout observed a dark up-standing substance in the water far ahead. At first the vikings took the object for a whale, not an unlikely thing in those northern waters, but under closer observation it was perceived that the object of itself was immovable, though certain figures were moving on its surface. Immediately the ship's course was altered sufficiently to bring the strange discovery within hail and in due time the object disclosed itself. It was a huge rock to which clung a number of men. They were rescued by a boat's crew sent by Leif and brought on board. They told a tale of misery old as the sea itself. Their ship, sailing from Iceland to Greenland, had been overtaken by a great storm and her timbers old and worm-eaten had sprung a-leak. The crew abandoned her taking to small boats and had found the lonely rock in mid ocean on which they would have died had their rescuers not arrived in time. From this incident Leif afterwards received from his countrymen, the name of "the Lucky."

There was much rejoicing when the long absent viking ship sailed into the harbor of Eric's fiord, and Brettahlid, the home of Eric Thorvaldson, was given up to mirth and amusement for many a day at the happy return of his son, Leif. Great, also, was the wonder and speculation over the new country they had discovered to the south. It awoke the adventurous spirit of the old viking, Red

Eric, who with his oldest son, a brother to Leif, got up an expedition the following year, 1001, in search of the mysterious Vinland, but they were unsuccessful in reaching their destination, owing, evidently to storms and adverse winds, for little is told of their efforts. Interest, however, was kept at fever heat over the discovery of Leif and his crew, and two years after the abortive venture of Red Eric and his son, a daring Iclander named Thorfinn Thordarson, otherwise Karlsefni, happening in Greenland, determined to make an attempt to find the new land. So, with a few courageous spirits, like himself, as leaders, Thorbrand Snorason, a most valiant and true friend, and one Thorhall, called "the Huntsman," and with two ships and one hundred and sixty men in all, he set sail in the spring of the year 1003, from the settlement of Greenland. It may be remarked as strange that Leif Ericson did not follow up his first successful exploration, but that viking, who had not forgotten the reason of his sudden departure for home from Norway was, doubtless, endeavoring to win over his fellowmen to the new belief, and had, it may be assumed, no time for secular adventure.

Karlsefni, with a good wind, set his course for the south-west and after a steady run they came in sight of a low-lying shore and anchored in a sheltered place, rowing in to observe the character of the land. It was a barren, untenable country with a promiscuous showing of large flat stones lying on the surface. Besides the sea-faring animals they encountered foxes and bears, probably of the polar variety, as the territory they had arrived at was, no doubt, from their account of it, what is now known as Baffin's Land. Not at all enchanted with the spot they pulled out and away after giving the country the name of Helluland from its chief characteristic of low, flat boulders and flags. This time they steered under a stiff north breeze, sailing in a southerly direction for many days, eventually coming to a land of a much warmer climate than the first and necessarily very different in appearance. Passing down along the coast, sailing only on those days that the wind was fair, owing to their limited knowledge of navigation, it

was a voyage that needed much patience and perseverance, qualities which do not seem to have been wanting in the ancient voyagers. They found fresh meat plentiful, both on land and in the sea, for the replenishing of their stores, and also were successful in renewing their supply of fresh water. Like the crew of Leif Ericson's ship they were much impressed with the quantity and height of trees in places and gave to the region the name of Markland. They voyaged on down the coast till they came to a place where long sandy beaches marked the shore-line and going on still further brought them to a deeply wooded land much indented with creeks and bays. Landing here they decided to explore some of the interior of the country and after ranging about the beach for a time they chose two fleet runners from the crew and gave them instructions how to proceed. It is worth remarking that that the two chosen ones were two Gaels from the Highlands of Scotland, slaves of Karlsefni, and given him by Leif Ericson who had received them as a present from King Olaf of Norway. They were chosen because of their agility in clambering over rocks and hilly places. After a reasonable absence the Gaels returned carrying bunches of wild grapes and a few heads of a species of grain. This was encouraging to the northmen as it excited their ardour and curiosity to see more. They hoisted anchor and steered south again, sailing when the winds permitted, rowing when the seas were not too contrary. It was now getting towards the fall of the year and Karlsefni, after due consideration with his friends purposed finding a suitable harbour and landing place, erecting a post on shore and staying there for the winter. Presently they arrived at a large bay at the mouth of which reposed an island of considerable extent. Here was a haven adapted to their needs, so, when the tide allowed they sailed their ships to a quiet sheltered spot and landed. They built a considerable dwelling on shore and with their ships hard by were prepared for the severity of the winter months. Their boats became frozen-up in the ice and almost buried in the snow, but with easy communication between ship and ashore they began the cold winter spell

quite comfortably. But ere the winter was half over they became too prodigal with their provisions and presently famine threatened to show its gaunt, lean face. Wild fowl and birds, very plentiful in the early part of the season, grew scarce and the adventurers became frightened for the future. One day a whale was discovered blown ashore by a fierce storm and upon it, without a moment's thought, they ravenously commenced to appease their gnawing hunger. Probably, had they at first eaten it in small quantities, there would have been no evil effects from this odd diet, but a series of gorgings could have but one result. The majority of them became deathly sick. Fortunately several members of the band discovered that by cutting holes through the ice in the harbor a fish could be lured from the briny depths and the adoption of this idea saved the situation. They abandoned the whale to the scavengers of land and sea. Occasionally a bear or other animal was killed to add to the larder. To say that they suffered extreme hardship from the cold would be rather inconsistent when we consider that these men were born and bred in lands nearly if not within the arctic circle, and that hardship among the colder elements, was of necessity, a part of their existence. They minded the exigencies of winter not at all, but being of a spirited, zealous nature the confinement exacted by the frost and snow was very trying and they longed for the milder clime of summer. We can imagine what a frenzy of joy overcame them when they saw the ice, withered by the warm south winds and broken by the western gales, begin to leave the harbor and drift out to its dissolution among the great heavy swells of the restless Atlantic. Rapidly breaking up their encampment and stowing the goods in the holds of the vessels they quickly followed in the wake of the ice.

During the winter some of the men, finding the long period of confinement growing irksome, broke out into open railing of the monotony and otherwise acting in a mutinous manner. They were led by Thorhall, the Huntsman, who though a chieftain in rank, was anything but a favorite with the majority of the band. This man, brutal and quarrelsome

by nature, was in his element when trouble was brewing, and gave the leader Karlsefni, much annoyance with his opposition to authority. One day, while out on his usual pursuit of hunting, Thorhall got separated from the party in some way and though they searched diligently for him, it was not until three days of constant search elapsed before he was discovered upon a high, rocky promontory gazing wildly and abstractedly about him. He was loth to return to the dwellings of his comrades and much persuasion was necessary before he would adopt reasonable conduct. It was, therefore, not unexpected, when, as they were planning their further voyage, the intractable ones commenced a heated discussion as to the advisability of continuing the southward course. Karlsefni and Snorrason, with most of the crew were for renewing the voyage, but the Huntsman and nine other irreconcilables were for going north again. After some bickering it was finally agreed that one ship be allotted to each party and each go on its separate way. Thorhall with his nine men on board turned the ship's bow for the north and was soon lost to his former friends. It appears that he reached the shores of Ireland and passing along the coast was taken, possibly for a pirate, after a severe struggle. He, and the few of the crew who were alive, were made slaves, and after an eventful life, the mighty Huntsman was killed in battle, never, however, regaining his freedom.

Karlsefni and his followers cruised about, going south when possible with the wind, and after a time approached a land differing in many ways to that to which they had been accustomed. This country was clothed deeply with a large forest of green of many shades. Mountains of multiple shapes reared rocky heads above the verdant woodlands, and the cries of many birds and beasts resounded through the groves and from along the shore. The Northmen, much enamoured with the beauty of this new region, sailed along its pleasing coast for days before fully making up their minds to land and build their settlement. As they sailed farther and yet farther to the south the climate grew warmer and the vegetation took on a fuller and den-

ser growth. At length they reached the broad mouth of a river and here they decided to stay for a time at any rate. The river could only be entered at flood-tide so when the tide allowed they ran the ship quite a distance up the shallow river. The country on all sides was deeply wooded with here and there a fir-clad hill rising out of the forest. Not a sign of any human inhabitants had they seen so far, though at the entrance to the river, scattered along the sandy beach, they had noticed the keel and wreckage of a ship, which showed as far as they could judge, a similarity to their own.

Running the boat ashore, as was their custom when landing in quiet waters, they were soon darting about the woods and valleys of the vicinity, eager to know more of the strange, yet peaceful-looking land. They had taken a few cattle with them on the voyage and these they turned out among the hollow vistas of the forests, where the grass was thick and luxuriant, to graze. Their first task ashore was to erect booths for the summer months. These structures were made simply by driving long stakes or poles into the ground forming two rows; the tops of these poles were attached by horizontal stakes, and the whole interwoven with small branches and the top thatched to shed the rain. It was a light airy covering suitable for the summer season; when the weather grew more severe they gave place to dwellings of more substantial pretence.

While exploring this latest country they discovered more wild grain, but of a fuller development than that of the northern settlement, and the wild grapes, but richer, larger and more lucious than former varieties. Gathering the already ripened product of the fields they ground it in the primitive fashion of their time and were well pleased to find that it answered the purpose of the grains of their own home-land. The success of this venture allayed their fears of the stress of another winter in this latest found country. They looked forward to a less strenuous solution of the frost clime.

One fine clear morning of the late autumn while the vikings were disposing themselves about their different duties around the settlement, someone drew at-

tention to the approach of a number of light craft being rapidly propelled down the river. The boats were manned by a dark-skinned, savage-looking race of men, whose black, shining hair, piercing eyes and long lean bodies gave them an appearance of strength and ferocity. They stared at the white faced, fair-haired Northmen in surprised silence. Then raising their short oars in a somewhat mechanical fashion, they made gestures as though they would speak with them. Karlsefni beckoned for them to come forward, though he gave his men a motion to look well to their weapons. On came the natives and as they drew nearer, the flashing steel and silver of the Northmen's swords and garments surprised them into open-mouthed wonder and awe. They seemed, on closer contact, such a simple, tractable people, that the vikings immediately called them Skrellings, a name indicative of opprobrium or disdain. Some of them had in their possession robes and cloaks of the finest, silk-like furs which at once caught the eyes of the vikings. They made signs as though they would trade and barter with them, offering bits of iron and pieces of cloth in exchange. The Skrellings presently understood what was intended and immediately commercial transactions were in full sway between the parties. After the supply of furs had become exhausted, and they could find nothing else with which to continue the intercourse, the natives reluctantly took leave and paddled away in their skin canoes, returning up the river from whence they came.

Shortly after this episode, the Norsemen became busy at the work of enlarging their dwellings, making them, as far as possible, impervious to the winter's cold, for another season of frost was upon them.

Benefitting by the experience of the last winter they saw carefully to the storing away of a plentiful supply of victuals and as both fish and fowl, as well as other game, were to be had with little labour in their present encampment, they were more at ease about the future. They were also free from the petty tyranny of Thorhall, the Huntsman, and his crew and passed the days in happy communion and leisure. It must have been an exception-

ally mild winter that year, for, according to their statement, so little snow fell that their stock could be left in the open nearly all the time and they found almost enough forage in the bare spots among the hills to keep them in good condition. Spring came early and scarcely had the last ice-floe, sailed passed the encampment towards the river's mouth, when a large party of the Skrellings was seen dropping down the river in their frail canoes. They came with a large supply of furs for the purpose of exchanging them for the gaudy trinkets and red cloth of the white men. This time it was the latter's goods that were to run out first. Their cloth they tore into thin strips and when it was all gone the natives clamoured for more. The Northmen were looking about for some other articles to trade when a Skrelling going into ecstasies almost over a portion of porridge given him, instantly each and all of the natives would have given the last fur skin for a mouthful of the pounded grain. They were in the middle of this vigorous bargaining when a bull, a member of the live stock of the expedition, quietly grazing at some distance from the camp, gave vent to a prolonged roar. At once the natives dropped everything in hand and tore down to their canoes and without stopping to ascertain the cause of their fright and discomfiture, they padded furiously away up the river.

For three weeks they made no appearance and the Northmen were preparing to depart from the land, when one day a large fleet of canoes was discovered coming around a point up the river. They kept close together and made no acknowledgment of the presence of the vikings, except to run their light craft ashore at a suitable landing place and arm themselves each with a long bow and full sheath of arrows. This last manoeuvre aroused the curiosity of the Northmen. It looked like a challenge to combat as in previous intercourse they had shown no such aggressive action. After a short council, Karlsefni and his men decided to talk with the Skrellings, and if possible allay their fears with a few signs of friendliness. Thorbrand Snorrason with a few others offered to act as mediators but their intentions were mis-

construed. The Skrellings seeking the shelter of rocks and trees let loose fast-flying arrows and other missiles upon them and a general engagement followed. The Northmen held a good position upon a prominent bluff of rock, commanding a view of the enemy as well as their own ship and dwellings. At first the natives led the action but the steady courage of the vikings, together with their mighty strength with axe, javelin and sword compelled the natives to withdraw. The fight had lasted sometime though from the constant rush of the Northmen to deal hand to hand blows, the Skrellings, who needed some space between to make their arrows effective, were forced back continually and at last wholly routed and chased to their canoes which they speedily launched and fled away, leaving quite a number of dead and wounded behind.

Among the vikings two were killed and four or five wounded. Karlsefni was sorely grieved to find among the fallen his friend Thorbrand Snorrason, who had been nearest the enemy when they began the onslaught. He had been almost instantly killed with an arrow through his lungs, while several other barbs had pierced different parts of his body. The two dead were buried with all the ceremonies of their respective stations, the wounded placed in quiet and comfortable quarters and leveling their dwellings with the ground, the Northmen, after stowing away their valuables in the hold of the ship, set sail on a northward course. They were enabled to hug the shore a good deal and in time arrived at the place of their first settlement, and, as the season was far advanced they decided to put in another winter in their old habitations. Prospects appeared encouraging in the matter of food as fowls and animals were numerous. They had also taken on board with them a good supply of grain from the vicinity of their settlement of Vinland and this proved a happy addition to their flesh diet. The third winter passed quietly and uneventful and with the spring awakening of the water and the land, they again embarked all their colonial effects on board their doughty ship and this time they set her dragon's head for home.

Greenland was reached in due time and the voyagers welcomed as friends risen from the dead. They were feasted and praised at many a wassail board while the story of their adventures in far-off Vinland-the-Good was repeated over and over again until it became woven into the songs of the skalds whence it passed into the simple, stirring folk-lore of the people.

Of any subsequent voyages of the Northmen to the land to the south no mention has been made or seen except a brief statement in an ancient manuscript referring to a number of Icelandic seamen from the colony of Greenland having sailed as far south as Markland in the year 1347. But only the one writer has been found that records the incident.

Arctic explorers while traversing the rocky shores of Baffin's Land have found flags of ancient carved stone bearing inscriptions in the early runic characters of the vikings, and these discoveries, go far towards proving the tales of the early narrators.

As to how far south the vikings voyaged has been a much mooted question. Most of those who are well-acquainted with the different characteristics of our

eastern coast, assert that the lowest point of their cruising could easily be about forty-six degrees, but they hesitate in making it lower. This would place the Norseman's Vinland somewhere about the middle coast of Nova Scotia. Markland might well be Newfoundland and Helluland the low, flat rock of Baffin's Land or Northern Labrador. There might possibly be contention over the fact of them taking three years to sail that distance but we must remember that the distance is greater than seems, also, consider the means of navigation in those days, when, through adverse winds voyages were delayed for weeks at a time.

However through much research and discussion there stands out the clear-cut fact, that, just about nine hundred years ago, nearly five centuries before the discovery of Columbus, the hardy vikings had set eyes on what is now the continent of America, and though they did not follow up the discovery to their ultimate advantage—no matter—they are actually the first heroes of our land. Let us give them a thought when reading of the much-vaunted adventures and exploits of our own forbears, and, also, what they most richly deserve, a fair meed of praise.

Experiences in the Backwoods.

BY HENRY JERVIS

IT is a curious consideration, that men require, for the most part, an image of wood or metal, or an idol of stone made by their own hands, to call their attention to the fact that there is a supreme Diety, whilst all round them there are abundant signs of that great Power, so vast that the short years of a man's life, cannot begin to recognize but a small portion of the careful arrangements created by the hands of sublime wisdom, for the assistance of man.

These thoughts occurred to me, whilst admiring a colony of horned bladder-wort (*uticularia cornuta*), growing on a sandy promontory, caused by a small river discharging its waters into one of the great northern lakes of Ontario. The quaintly formed yellow bonnets, on their naked scapes, towards the evening threw out a

strong and agreeable perfume, which was but little perceptible during the bright daylight—a cable to the night moth, even as their yellow beauty called the passing bee and butterfly, during the hours of sunlight.

The woods came to the shore of the lake in gentle undulations though here and there a rocky bluff, whose covering of contorted cedar, dwarfed pine and juniper, growing from the crevices, partly shaded the nakedness of the granite, yet left sufficient coloring to make a pleasing contrast.

It was early autumn. As I approached the timber growth, I saw to my surprise an anemone, which owing to the deep shade of the forest and facing the setting sun, had only made its appearance at this late season. I would have plucked

it; as a curiosity, but it would have wilted so I left it, a pure spotless blossom. Probably but few of those reading these lines, have experienced the peculiar feeling of being miles and miles away, from their fellow men; alone, a one being, amidst an immense solitude. This feeling comes over the wandering traveller at times and is almost overwhelming. The little child on its first venture from home, from parents, from brothers and sisters probably feels the same prominence in its attack of home sickness, though without the sudden cure to the traveller, which active movement and busy preparations give.

As the sun was already low, I looked for and found, a nice level spot, under a bunch of red-pine saplings, adjoining the sandy shore. Disembarking, I quickly erected my little tent, making a soft bed of spicy smelling balsam branches. There were lots of driftwood, which had been left by the receding waters of the spring flood, so having gathered sufficient for a good fire to last until bedtime, as the nights at that time of the year are cool, and a bright fire is both cheering and companionable. The results of the long exertion caused a thin feeling at the waist band, so I proceeded to get ready my evening meal. I had shot a musk-rat which when par-boiled and afterwards fried, is a first rate pilot fish to a hot scone, and satisfies the longing of a hungry man, assisted by a cup of hot tea, the never failing solace of the weary bushman.

Sitting by the fire, having supped well enjoying a little more tea in company with a pipe of McDonald's briar, I listened to the various calls of the water birds, and occasionally the flap of a beaver's tail, giving the alarm, startled probably, by the smell of the tobacco, or the big splash of a heavy fish jumping in play with its mates, in the cool of the evening air.

It was now dark, though the stars were shining and was about time to turn in, as I wished to start early in the morning.

Suddenly I noticed everything had become quiet. Listening, I fancied I heard the sound of a paddle. In a few minutes a canoe with an occupant glided in front of me close to the shore. A man's voice called "Hallo there," "Good even-

ing!" and in a moment both the canoe and its owner were on the sandy beach. "I saw the blaze of your fire from the island, a little ways up" said the big voice, in the shadow, "and thought I would slip over and pay you a visit." "Very good of you Pat", I replied, "come and sit down, who would have thought of meeting you here." "By the great St. Patrick himself! my boy! the very man of all men" chimed in my visitor. There was a hearty handshake, and my friend of many years, was sitting down beside me.

A most unexpected meeting! I made on a bright fire and having filled our pipes, we chatted of mutual friends, work that we were then engaged upon, finally drifting to the old days when we worked together.

"Do you remember" said Pat "the big scare we got coming down the line between the townships of P—and the Gore berth?"

"Indeed I do," I replied laughing, "I shall never forget it."

"Och murder" he continued, "I can see the picture of the two of us, working down the hill to the river, with the great beast roaring and the cubs squeaking over beyant. You with the tommy-hawk, and myself with the wee rifle, wan of them flea-shooters; looking and pecking through the bush, until we struck the river in the gorge. Then, when we waded to the middle of the river up to our waists and could see nothing but the cliff of granite rock and boulders, the menagerie roars stopped and the squeaks ceased." "Faith" continued my six foot six friend "I climbed that cliff with fears and trembles, expecting each long minute, some great beast would be gathering me to itself, as I poked my head above the rock, and that you would disappear whilst it was making a quick meal of myself. When we achieved the top of the cliff, talk of howls of the Banshee" exclaimed Pat "they are not in it, the racket started again. You sat down laughing and pointed at the big pine tree to the left of us, where the great raven, had the nest; it was feeding and scolding the squeaking youngsters. Who ever would have thought a bird could have made such a fearsome noise?"



Surveying the Selkirks.

THE wonderful and widespread interest taken in Canada's mountain regions, owing to the establishment and successful work of the Alpine Club of Canada, lends additional importance to the publication, by the Department of the Interior, of the Selkirk Range, a book issued in two volumes, and containing an account of two years' work of the topographical survey of the portion of the Selkirks adjacent to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The author is Mr. A. O. Wheeler, who is in charge, on behalf of the Dominion Government, of the topographical survey and whose party during the first year covered the ground between Beaver mouth and Revelstoke, from the eastern to the western slopes of the range. "At the latter point a connection is made with J. J. McArthur's topographical survey of the Columbia valley and Arrow lakes. By this means a continuous zone has been topographically sur-

veyed for several miles on either side of the railway and river, forming a base from which the work can be expanded in any required direction. During the second year the survey was extended southward to embrace all previous travel and exploration of the higher Selkirk summits, and to enable a reliable guide map to be furnished to tourists and mountaineers."

The first volume is divided into four parts, the first dealing with the survey, the second with travel and exploration, the third previous surveys and the fourth deals with mountaineering in the Selkirks. There are also eight appendices, every one of which is valuable and most

useful for the purpose of reference. The illustrations add much to the interest of the work and particularly the maps and plans which comprise the second volume, and which, as works of study and reference cannot be surpassed.

Part one devoted to an account of the



A LORD OF THE FOREST.



THE DEVIL'S GATE, BEAVER CANYON.

wildest, grandest and most attractive portions in the whole Rocky Mountain system" over which the survey is to proceed, and a portion of which has been accomplished as described in the work under review. The importance of tourist travel and the possibilities of its great development are dwelt upon and figures given to show that the stream has set in with great force. "Travellers in a new territory ask for maps and thus a general topographic sur-

vey describes in plain but forcible language the actual experiences of the party when engaged in the work. The photographic method was followed and Mr. Wheeler, after describing the system, declares it to be most suitable for topographical work. By agreement with the Dominion Government, British Columbia ceded what is now known as the "railway belt," to the Dominion in order to assist in the construction of the first transcontinental railway. It is this area, "the

vey became necessary."

A topographical survey of the Rockies was commenced in 1887, using the photographic method but was discontinued in 1892 owing to the surveyors on that work being taken off to conduct similar operations in connection with the Alaskan boundary survey. During the last season of this work, a reconnaissance survey in the Selkirks was undertaken with a view of extending the main Rocky Mountain triangulation to that range." At first it

was intended to resume the work at the point where it was dropped, but owing to the fact that Mr Edward Whymper, the famous English mountaineer, had been engaged to conduct explorations and surveys in the interests of the Canadian Pacific, it was decided to leave the field open to him and take up topographical work in the Selkirks, subsequently connecting it with the general system of triangulation carried up the Bow and down the Kicking Horse valleys.

When starting out upon his first season's work, Mr Wheeler met Mr. Whymper, at Banff, and had the advantage of examining his outfit and instruments, all having been selected with extreme care and as one result of his long and varied experiences. From Revelstoke the party proceeded down the Arrow Lake branch to examine the long tangent proposed as a base from which to initiate the triangulation for fixing the position of the camera stations. It was found to answer the purpose well and Mts. Mackenzie and Cartier would prove excellent and easily accessible points from which to expand to the east. A preliminary trip up Mt. Mackenzie, in company with two Canadian Pacific Railway employees, was not fruitful of results and a few days later a start was made in an eastern direction. In company with a prospector, Mr. Wheeler had quite an adventure.

"A mile and a half east of Twin Butte, two most picturesque mountain torrents meet immediately below the railway. They are crossed by a long wooden trestle about a hundred feet above the

bottom of the ravine. When midway across a freight train suddenly emerged from a cutting at the other end and took the trestle. There was nothing for it but to hang on to the side timbers of the bridge as best we might, not a comfortable position with a pack on your back and a hundred foot drop below. That was the longest and slowest train I ever saw. I think we were both a little bit frightened as we shook ourselves together and vowed more caution in the future."

A description of the journey from



ODIN AND THOR GLACIERS, MT. WHEELER AND GRAND MT.

Albert Canyon to Glacier House follows. Here introductions to the Swiss guides were made, and the author pays a tribute to the excellent services of these men on snow and ice where they are good and competent, though on the rocks Canadian guides are quite their equals, "and in the bush and brush could give them points." In extended trips, which will shortly be demanded, they are likely to prove of still greater service.

From Mt. Lookout, Mr. Wheeler had splendid views of the Selkirks and with

his prismatic compass and map located with ease most of the peaks bearing names. An attempt was made upon Mt. Sir Donald but without success. A fine description of the snowsheds, a most interesting feature of a western trip over

Revelstoke and twenty-five miles from the summit. On July eighth, 1901, the party were under canvas at Albert Canyon. The village is 2227 feet above the sea level and the first station occupied is at an altitude of 7276 feet or 5049 feet



ROGERS PEAK, SWISS PEAK AND HERMIT MOUNTAINS.

above the railway and was recorded as 'Albert Canyon East.' The second station is on the same ridge. Across the valley are two peaks, the northerly 9,562 and the southerly 9,998 feet, and Mr. Wheeler suggests that these hitherto unnamed peaks be called Albert Peaks, while the name of the creek at their eastern base be changed to Albert Creek. These Peaks look worth a conquest; what the western faces may show has yet to be discovered.

On July thirteenth and fourteenth, a trip was made up the north branch of the Illecillewaet, the party dividing and ascending the valleys on both

the Canadian Pacific, is given as well as an account of the trip to Beavermouth, which was a success in every way.

As a result of this trip it was decided to commence work in earnest at Albert Canyon village, twenty-two miles from

sides to the crest of the slopes by which it is formed. The station southeast of the stream, known as Canyon station has an altitude of 6,540 feet and that on the north side or North Fork station, 7,047 feet. Both command a fine view up the

valley "disclosing an array of tributary valleys and at their heads, rugged snowy peaks, many of them apparently over ten thousand feet above sea level."

The main stream was crossed by a wire cable consisting of four telegraph wires twisted together, and in the next three days three stations were occupied, one on the south side of the river, Albert Canyon west, elevation 5,363 feet, Albert Canyon north, elevation 6,999 feet and Silver Creek East, elevation 7584 feet. It was necessary to occupy the latter stations, to make a camp at timber line, though it was hard to carry up tent, blankets and provisions in addition to camera and transit. To make an ascent and properly occupy a station the same day was often impossible.

When moving the camp to Twin Butte siding, ten miles westerly, the cook shot three bears, an old one and two cubs. The young ones climbed a tree but could not hide themselves. Later on the old one made good soup and the meat of one of the young ones was found palatable. They were brown bears and not of large size.

A station south of Twin Butte at an altitude of 6996 feet was occupied. This proved a most interesting station presenting magnificent views of the Illecillewaet valley both east and west. The great mass of the Albert Peaks were seen at close range and it was realized that many problems were presented for solution.

A trip west of the Twin Creeks was taken on July twenty-fourth and five days later camp was moved to the old mill at Greely Creek, six miles from Revelstoke. This proved an ideal camping ground. The last two days of July were spent on the ridges immediately east of Greely creek and between it and the Twin Creeks. Three stations were occupied,

Greely Creek East, Greely Creek South and Twin Creek West at the respective altitudes of 7,241, 7,749 and 7,568 feet, the railway at Greely creek being 1,699 feet above sea level. The views were especially fine showing numerous lakelets in the Alpine valleys above timber line. Many deer were also seen and one large caribou.

Smoke from bush fires hindered the work somewhat and on August second the party crossed the Illecillewaet in an acme folding canvas boat, occupying several stations on the west side of the Clach-na-coodin group. The elevation of the highest point photographed was 7983 feet. "Below this point, reposing in an elevated rocky basin, lay a small



MTS. CHEOPS, GRIZZLY AND SIFTON.

lake of bright emerald green, the water having a translucent rather than transparent appearance. I am not aware what causes the coloring. It is not due to reflection, for the color remains the same in cloud or shine. I have moreover seen three of these little lakes close together in a valley, one emerald green, one deep violet and the other dingy brown."

Camp was then taken to Revelstoke and established in a belt of green timber, three miles from town. The bush was on fire at the time though gangs of men in the Government service were fighting the fire and soon had it under control, but it was not finally extinguished until snow fell. The work was carried on amid

great discouragement but base measuring was concluded. In the middle of August a flying camp was taken to timber line on Mt. Mackenzie. The next morning, while the party were at breakfast, a caribou paid them a visit and in the evening another was seen in the same locality. Signals were set upon both peaks and a return made to the main camp. The two peaks, formerly

known as the Twin Butte, have since been named Mts. Mackenzie and Tilley. Mr. Wheeler holds that there is in reality but one peak, the other being only a spur or shoulder, although from the valley they have the appearance of two distinct points. The higher was recorded as Mt. Mackenzie, altitude 8,064 feet but the lower as Mackenzie Shoulder, altitude 7,718, feet. "The altitude of the railway

at its base is 1434 feet leaving a climb of 6,630 feet to the loftier summit within fifty feet the same height as the summit of Mt. Sir Donald from Glacier House and much more tiring." The last station to be occupied in the vicinity was Mt. Cartier, but owing to the dense smoke only photographs to the eastward were taken and a signal erected for use from the base.

Smoke continued so bad that it was decided to pack up and start for Rogers Pass. "In the small hours of August twenty-seventh, the car containing our ponies, outfit and party was dumped at the side track at the summit



THE ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER, SHOWING BED MORaine RECENTLY VACATED BY THE ICE.

of the Selkirks." Camp was pitched at the actual summit of the pass. As something easy for a start Mt. Avalanche was selected and the following day's expedition was entirely successful. The day afterwards the westerly of the twin peaks of Avalanche was occupied, when the whole panorama of the Hermit range was seen, to the east the Beaver valley and "above the towering outline of Mt. Macdonald the snow caps of the Rockies."

A station on the northern ridge, overlooking the Beaver Valley, altitude 3,682 feet was occupied. "The station furnishes an excellent view of the north face of Sir Donald; it did not appear to offer a good point of attack from this quarter, the sides rising in sheer precipices from base to summit. The glaciers at the outlet of the neve descend to the Beaver valley and are small and cramped."

Sir Donald was next attacked and by rising at two o'clock the ascent was commenced at half past three and the summit reached at 10.15 a. m. Although the day was smoky some good work was done. Camp was not reached till half past nine o'clock in the evening, the party having been

steadily on the go, inclusive of the work at the summit, for twenty hours. The elevation of Sir Donald above sea level is found to be 10,808 feet.

An unsuccessful attempt to occupy



MR. EDWARD WHYMPER, THE WELL KNOWN ENGLISH MOUNTAINEER AND AUTHOR.

Swiss Peak was made on September the third, the want of success being due to bad weather. Tupper Crest, altitude 8,568 feet was however occupied and the outfit and instruments left for a further



MT. SIR DONALD AND EAGLE PEAK FROM BELOW THE LOOP.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PHILADELPHIA

effort. As climbing was out of question on the fifth a run was made to Bear Creek station and a signal erected there. On the sixth a return was made to the camp below Swiss Peak and a station, Hermit Crest, altitude 9,010 feet, occupied. Swiss Peak was conquered on the following

day, the previous record being an ascent by Carl Sulzer, of the Swiss Alpine Club in 1890. At Beaver-mouth a few days afterwards Mr. Wheeler met a prospector who upon being told of the feat said "Why I was up that five years ago!" The elevation of Swiss Peak is 10,515 feet.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks of bad weather a station was occupied immediately south of Beaver-mouth at an altitude of 7,251 feet. A second station, opposite Suprise Creek, altitude 5,939 feet, was also occupied but the clouds were low and the views not very successful. Two stations were

established above timber line on the heavily timbered shoulder extending easterly from Mt. Macdonald, the altitudes being respectively 7,595 and 6,990 feet.

Three further days were taken up with climbs and the occupation of stations

upon three minor points around the Roger pass summit—Napoleon, Mt. Grizzly, and the northwest corner of Mt. Cheops. All three were easy climbs, the respective altitudes being 7,737 feet, 9,061 feet and 8,317 feet. The central position of Mt. Cheops is particularly good for observation purposes.

“It is not always well to be too exalted, a middle station enables you to mark and enjoy the lower but none the less interesting features which are minimised and lost from a great height.”

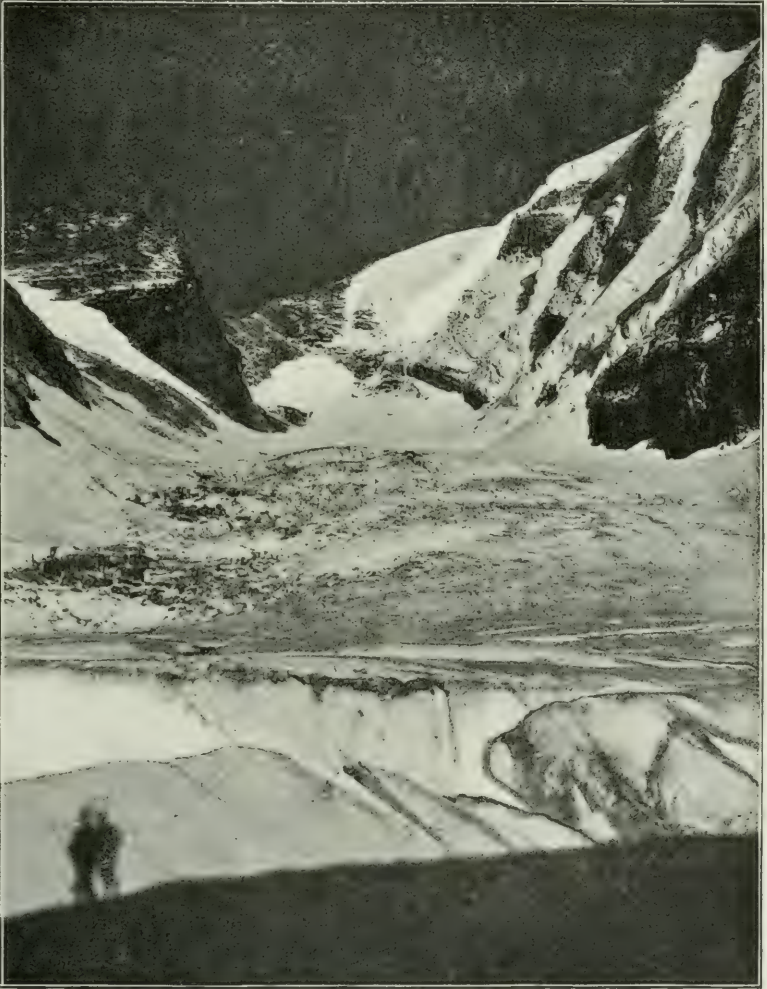
Five days were spent at Illecillewaet station but owing to bad weather only one ascent was possible, immediately above and west of Corbin pass, the altitude being 7,083 feet.

A station was occupied on the crest of the long ridge of Mt. Abbott, usually ascended from Glacier House at an altitude of 7,710 feet. Intended trips to Mts. Dawson and Macoun were adjourned on account of the broken weather. The survey was closed by a series of climbs taken

from October first to fifth, stations being occupied east of Illecillewaet village altitude 7,631 feet; one above Laurie mining camp 7,424 feet; one overlooking Flat Creek to its head 8,080 feet and one on the ragged edge lying immediately south of Cougar creek and north of

the Illecillewaet river, commonly called Cougar mountain, altitude 7,361.

An attempt to complete the work at Albert Canyon was a failure but the angles at the end of the base were obtained at Revelstoke. Several walks were taken along the track and final



THE DAWSON AMPHITHEATRE.

notes and barometer readings checked and finished. Testimony is borne to the assistance rendered the party by those occupying positions on the mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Superintendent to the section-men, and while the season's work fell

short of what was originally proposed its excellence is certain to be remembered amongst the exploring work in Canada.

It was decided the following year to continue the work of mapping all the previously explored and travelled regions of the higher Selkirk summits, and at the end of July, camp was established near Rogers Pass station. The first trip was up the Asulkan Valley and the

second Bear Creek. Three ascents were made—Cougar Creek north 8,956 feet, Cougar Head 9,096 feet and Fang Rock, 9,302 feet. Ursus Major 8,930 feet and Ursus Minor 6,700 feet were gained and the party rested prior to undertaking harder work.

Camp was established just below Mt. Rogers on nearly the same spot as the previous year and next day Rogers Peak was ascended. Mt. Rogers "comprises

three component parts. The western is named Rogers Peak, altitude 10,536 feet. The central consists of three distinct peaks; the highest or eastern, Swiss Peak, is 10,515 feet in altitude; the middle one it is proposed to call Fleming Peak, altitude 10,370 feet and the western, Grant Peak, altitude 10,216 feet, to commemorate the meeting of Sir Sandford Fleming, the late Dr. G. M. Grant, and the late Major A. B. Rogers at the summit of the pass beneath in 1883. The eastern part consists likewise of three



HERMIT MOUNTAIN FROM HERMIT CREST.

A. G. WHEELER



Photo. W. H. Gleason.

DAWSON RANGE, ILLECELLEWAET AND ASULKAN GLACIERS.

sharp points. These it is suggested be named Truda Peaks, in recognition of the first lady to ascend Mt. Rogers and Swiss Peak—Miss Gertrude E. Benham, of London, Eng.”

While on this peak they determined the height of a peak they saw to the north amongst several other peaks. Its altitude proved to be 11,634 feet and is the highest peak yet determined in the Selkirk range and situated not far from the head of Gold Creek. It is suggested to name this peak Mt. Sir Sandford in honor of Sir Sandford Fleming K.C.M.G.

Mt. Hermit was next attacked and owing to the necessity for observations the summit was not reached. Nevertheless, some excellent topographical work was accomplished. Mt. Bonny was ascended by way of Mt. Swanzy to within an hour of the top but again topography had to be

ascended and a move made across the Asulkan Glacier. On a little grassy, boulder strewn flat, eight hundred feet above the ice, camp was made and continued until September seventeenth. The camp proved an ideal spot and a cabin is recommended here. Geikie north, altitude 8,014 feet, was occupied and some useful observations made.

Mt. Dawson was ascended as also Mt. Fox. Assistance was rendered to the Messrs. Vaux, of Philadelphia, who have for years conducted experiments with the object of ascertaining the movements

allowed to win. The peak gained was named Clark's Peak in honor of the guide, who was the first Swiss mountaineer to set foot on it. The altitude is 9,954 feet and that of Mt. Bonny 10,200. Miss Tuzo, of Warlingham, England, made the second ascent in September 1904, the Rev. W. S. Green accomplishing the first. Pollux was

ascended and a move made across the Asulkan Glacier. On a little grassy, boulder strewn flat, eight hundred feet above the ice, camp was made and continued until September seventeenth. The camp proved an ideal spot and a cabin is recommended here. Geikie north, altitude 8,014 feet, was occupied and some useful observations made.

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CAMERA STATION, MT. ABBOTT.



CREVASSE FORMATION IN ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER.

was made of the Donkin peak. The Bishops' Range was explored and Mt. Wheeler ascended and named. The altitude is 11,023 feet. On the twelfth an excellent topographic station named Beaver Outlook was occupied on the edge of the higher westerly portion of the Bishops' Range, at an altitude of 9,289 feet.

On the return trip it may be mentioned that in an old camping ground some tins of corned beef were found. Although these had lain beneath the snow and sun for twelve years their con-

of glaciers. Amongst the mishaps of the party the visit of a bear at the main camp and his damage of the provisions proved about the most serious.

Explorations were made to the Geikie glacier and on September second Mt. Fox was again ascended with fine results. Mt. Selwyn was occupied.

From this on bad weather much interfered with the work of the survey. In a week of fine weather five climbs were made. On September ninth an ascent

tents were much relished as a change from continual salt fare.

A good deal of work was done lower down and from a camp near Flat Creek three stations were occupied, one on the west side of the divide at an altitude of 8,602 feet named Flat Creek Divide West; the other two immediately opposite and named respectively Oliver's Peak, 8,379 feet and Flat Creek Divide East 8,318 feet. Oliver's Peak was named after Mr. Wheeler's son, a

boy of twelve, who was probably the first white man to set foot on the peak and certainly the first of that age and size.

An exploring trip on September twenty-sixth, settled the question whether Geikie or Van Horne Creek is the main source of Fish Creek, in favor of the former.

Fish Creek East, altitude 7,182 feet was occupied on October first, and the next day Fish Creek West, altitude 6,915 feet. Later on Caribou Creek East, altitude 7,776 feet, Neve Station 9,140 feet were occupied and exploration work undertaken in the Beaver valley, the latter in spite of some troubles proving most successful.

Stations named Grizzly Creek West No. 1, altitude 7,225 feet and No. 2, 7,348 feet, Bald Mountain East 7,534 feet, Bald Mountain West 7,292 feet, Copperstain 8,613 feet, Grand Glacier, No. 1 7,436 feet and No. 2 7,906 feet, Bald Mountain North No. 1 7,651 feet, No 2 7,663 feet, Bald Mountain South No. 1 7,311 feet and No. 2 7651 feet.

While this recapitulation, apart from the interesting narrative with which Mr. Wheeler brightens up his pages, may



THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES.

seem bald, mountaineers will be able therefrom to estimate the amount and value of the work done and outsiders must be impressed with the amount of climbing and exploration accomplished. While we have confined this notice so far to accounts of the surveys we hope to give farther notes on the book in a subsequent number.

It may be added that the work in two volumes may be purchased from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and will be forwarded post free if one dollar is sent to the Secretary with a request for the same.



Game Laws for 1908.

AMONGST the most interesting of the many useful and informing publications issued by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington is one compiled by Dr. T.S. Palmer and Henry Oldys, assistants in the Biological Survey, entitled "Game Laws for 1908." A similar pamphlet has been issued since 1902 and each year has marked improvements while experience has shown the points upon which attention should be directed with advantage. As a result the bulletin for the past year is a valuable one and of a most informing character. It shows how wide is the interest now being taken in the subject of game protection throughout both Canada and the United States and the efforts that are made in the cause. Particularly interesting is the account of the measures proposed which failed to reach the statute books. These all show how much attention is being given to the subject and how general are the efforts put forth to improve the present condition of things. To add to the difficulties of an accurate compilation several of the States enact separate county or district laws and it appears by no means unlikely that such a system will be adopted in some form throughout Canada. In several of the provinces a beginning has been made in this direction and with more effective work a development in this line is fairly certain.

Changes were made in the game laws of fourteen States and a new law was passed by Congress for Alaska. Six of the Provinces of Canada and also Newfoundland amended their game acts. Including all these the number of bills was just under sixty, and about half were local measures.

New codes were adopted in Nova Scotia, New York and Ohio in which were incorporated important modifications of existing laws. Protection of non-game birds was practically unchanged except by Virginia which State removed protection from doves, eagles, hawks and owls. In Alberta protection was removed from wild geese.

The Province of Quebec has by law made lumbermen responsible for infractions of the game laws by their employees. The Federal Government of the States has passed its first measure for providing hunting and shipping licenses, applying the act to Alaska. Massachusetts requires that the carcasses of any deer killed in defence of crops shall be delivered to the clerk of the municipality on the day they are killed.

A note is made of the growing practise in Canada of delegating to the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council authority to alter certain provisions concerning game. In British Columbia power was given to set aside tracts of Crown Lands for game reserves and make the necessary regulations for the same; and in Quebec to fix the fees for the members of incorporated clubs. While these powers insure greater flexibility in the laws they make it difficult to keep abreast of existing conditions.

Spring shooting of waterfowl was prohibited in Northern New Jersey, shore birds in Rhode Island and summer woodcock shooting in New Jersey. Newfoundland, New York and Virginia abolished local seasons for rabbits, substituting a single season throughout the State. New York took similar action with all its upland game. In several States the close seasons maintained for years for certain kinds of game expired this year but most of the close terms for big game, grouse, and pheasants were extended.

Restrictions on the marketing of game increased. Newfoundland placed further limits on sale as did also Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia; Ohio cutting off the sale of all game and Virginia of all upland game birds.

The bag limits are noticeably altered in the new game acts of Nova Scotia, New York and Ohio. While Nova Scotia permits a larger number of woodcock to be bagged per day, New York reduces the day's bag of quail grouse and woodcock and Ohio that of all game birds except ducks.

The licensing system, both as a means of raising revenue and regulating hunting

is increasing in popularity. Resident hunting licenses were established for the first time in Nova Scotia, New York, Louisiana and Massachusetts; while non resident licenses were also enforced for the first time in New York, New Jersey and Alaska. The non-resident licenses in British Columbia, New York and Louisiana were increased—British Columbia doubling the amount and raising it to one hundred dollars. To loan or alter a hunting license is made a forgery in New York.

Warden services were improved in Nova Scotia and Louisiana. Both the Province and the State have established Boards of Game Commissioners who are to appoint wardens and supervise the enforcement of the game laws. The Alaskan law provides for the appointment of wardens by the Governor, and Virginia extended the duties of its wardens to cover the protection of fish.

While not much was done during the year in the way of setting aside preserves, the Governor of British Columbia was authorised to establish preserves on Crown Lands, and thirty thousand dollars was set aside by Congress for the purchase of twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana for a national bison range and ten thousand dollars to cover the cost of fencing.

The bills which failed to pass were numerous and covered many points. Some of them, such as measures to prohibit spring shooting of ducks are measures which will be pressed till they do pass. Their failure is to be regretted inasmuch as it postpones an important improvement. Several efforts were made to arrange uniform seasons for all game. An unsuccessful attempt was made in Massachusetts to prohibit the further propagation of pheasants, while in Ohio a bill to encourage the propagation of the same birds failed.

Close seasons in all their variations are given for the several Provinces, and States and full of detail as these are, absolute accuracy cannot be obtained owing to the difficulty caused by the different regulations.

“Shipment is the most important fea-

ture of the traffic in game. It has, likewise, a marked effect upon the perpetuation of game, and when permitted without limitation is a great factor in its rapid destruction. A realization of this fact has induced many of the States to prohibit export of all or certain kinds of game and in a few instances all transportation even within the State.” Several States are most particular with regard to the marking of packages and others have strict export laws. Canada has a general law prohibiting export but permits non residents holding licenses to take out their allowance within fifteen days of the close of the open season.

“Legislation restricting the sale of game is passing through a transition stage.” This is true of both Canada and the States. In general the sale of game is prohibited during the close season, for certain days during the open season and in some States all the year round. In a few instances the prohibition in certain cases is so general as to afford protection over a considerable area.

Laws limiting the amount of game which can be killed in a day or a season, are of comparatively recent origin, one of the first statutes of the kind being passed by Iowa thirty years ago. “Among law abiding sportsmen the incentive to make large bags is removed when the act is declared illegal. The bag limit law has entirely changed the character of the hunting in some States, where instead of attempting to kill the largest possible number of birds, the effort of the sportsmen is now directed towards obtaining the limit in the shortest possible time.”

Throughout Canada and in forty-three of the States and Territories non-resident licenses are required before hunting is allowed. In five of the Provinces and twenty-two of the States a like restriction is imposed on residents, although the latter fees are smaller and often merely nominal.

A new kind of hunting license, the “alien” license is finding favour in the States, the object being to restrict hunting by persons who are not citizens of the country. All the Canadian Provinces and twenty-eight of the States allow a limited amount of game to be taken out by non-

residents. Three of the latter—Alaska, Maine and Michigan—provide for further shipment under special export permits, while fifteen of the States make no exception in their non-export laws in favor of non-resident licensees.

In Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and fourteen of the States non-resident land owners or tax payers are not required to pay the usual fee but the taxes must be at least thirty dollars in Nova Scotia and twenty-five dollars in Prince Edward Island to secure this exemption. Nova Scotia allows exemptions to resident land-owners hunting in their own county, while privileges are allowed to non-resident members of fish and game clubs in Quebec. In Ontario and Virginia no fee

is charged for a game license.

Non residents are not allowed to hunt in wild lands for big game in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick unless accompanied by qualified guides. The same applies to Maine, South Dakota and Wyoming. In New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia guides are licensed while in Ontario, provision is made for the same though not enforced. New Brunswick and Alberta also license camp help. In nearly every case licensees are required to have licenses in their personal possession when hunting.

Every effort is made to secure accuracy in these returns but it is possible with so many Provinces and States to cover that some errors may have crept in.

A Deserted City.

BY THE REV. STOKELY S. FISHER, D. D., SC. D.

The city surges by with hurrying feet
 Like hissing tidewaves sliding o'er the sand ;
 A heaving throng ov'erflows the fevered street;
 The pulse of commerce throbs like ocean's beat,
 Tumultuous traffic rolling to the strand.—
 One only gone,—I miss but one,—
 Yet I am alone !

Until the face I love grew blank and blurred
 I watched the ship go sailing out to sea,
 Then sank I in the crowd; but if I heard
 Its idle voice, I understood no word.
 A hallowed memory encloistered me;
 The town held none my soul had known,
 I wandered alone.

I've felt the wilderness in solitude.
 The awful, swooning silence, when no leat
 Of aspen moved—felt Nature's breathless mood;
 But here !—O'erwhelmed by countless thousands rude,
 My heart faints! On the street with noises deaf,
 At noon thereon a world's life shown,
 Oh, I am alone.

Physical Culture.

It's Possibilities.

NO. II.

BY FRANK E. DORCHESTER, N. S. P. E.

MY intention in the continuation of this series of articles on Physical Education is to endeavor to enlighten the reader on many points for his body's welfare.

I will, however, point out that no matter your sex or age, the articles will contain something of interest to you, at least I hope to interest you, and whether you are young or old this subject is vital both to the health of body and brain.

It is not infrequent that I have a pupil or client, whatever name you chose to designate those who undergo my system, say, "Surely I'm too old to take up Physical Culture?" My only answer to any reader who feels disposed to the same query is this:

I have pupils varying from twelve to fifty-eight years of age, and if older cases came or wrote me there is no reason to prevent them taking up Physical work in a judicious and scientific manner.

At fifty-eight I have cured a pupil of heart weakness and indigestion. I have medical testimony to the benefit derivable from judicious exercise, and what is probably of more importance to the busy *brain worker*. I have testimony as to the

feelings of such persons after undergoing a few weeks of the work.

Quite recently a statesman, who is also a busy lawyer of fifty years of age, remarked to me, after a periodical examination, that I might ascertain the results of his work on my system "After exercising, I now go out every day feeling as though I would like to take a run at every

man I see. I believe I would enjoy a game of Rugby."

The above gentleman has not only benefited in his feelings and general health, but has also increased his muscular development greatly and this in a very short time.

I have no right to occupy any more valuable space with examples, but I have quoted these few, hoping to create interest in the subject.

There are few persons who do not need exercise, some of course work so hard that it is physically impossible, but those to whom it is possible, I can guarantee better health, clearer brains and keener perception, if they will give up only twenty minutes daily to it.

What is the cause of disease? Personally, I think the cause of nine-tenths of it due to lack of fresh air, cleanliness and



FRANK E. DORCHESTER, N. S. P. E.

also moderation. Exercise for physiological reasons later, cause a natural desire for the others.

The greatest mistake made by most beginners is to rush matters from the start, which is very injudicious to say the least. Be sure that your instructor, if you have one, is fully qualified—certificated if possible, both as a physiologist and as an experienced man. Just as you need to know your physician is a good man, so you want to be sure you are in the hands of an expert instructor. "What is one man's meat, may be another man's poison." Your physical requirements may be altogether different to another person's, and it takes a real physical expert to find out your needs.

It is only of comparatively recent date that physical culture has become a science, years ago the main idea was to go through a certain routine without any regard for physiological laws or reasoning. In many gymnasiums of the present day I find they have not departed much from that idea. Apparatus becomes more scientifically constructed, not so the methods in use.

Class work is a good thing as recreation but it is not as body-building as it should be. In one class men may be found men varying from extreme weakness to great strength, to the least knowing of us this must appear wrong.

Undoubtedly, much good may be received at a gymnasium by the average man, but others need individual instruction, indeed individual instruction will have treble the effect on *any one*, for by that method each individual will start on just the right amount that is needful to

start on to do good, and not to do harm.

I admit that the gymnasium instructor has difficulties, and has but little chance to adopt such a course, but one thing he can do to get higher results, and that is to teach each one to use his own mind, to learn muscle control, and to do some exercise daily. Going once a week to a gymnasium and doing nothing else the rest of the week, yet to expect decent results, is like eating lentils one to a meal, or like trying to put out a fire by throwing water on it a drop at a time.

Another fault of the gymnasium is, that the instructor feels, that unless he gives something spectacular in his exercises, the lookers on will not be satisfied, so he sacrifices pupil to spectator.

When exercising, the mind must think of nothing else but the particular muscle each movement brings into play, and a full contraction and extension must take place for best results. Unfortunately spectacular work necessitates that the pupil's mind be drawn from the muscle to his neighbor, to see if he is keeping time, or owing to the exercise being intricate, he is busy getting the movement right rather than concentrating all his nerve force on his muscles as they work.

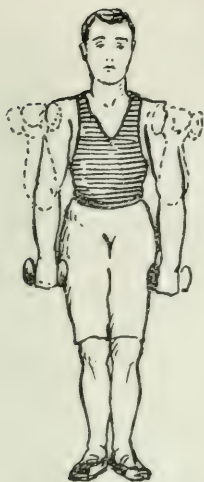
The effect on his mind control, allowing the mind to dwell on the muscles being worked, may be judged from an experience I had with one pupil. For certain reasons I cannot now go into, he had become practically debilitated, his nerves being in a wretched state. For this reason he had some difficulty in controlling his muscles.

I explained what he had to do, and advised that he exercise in front of a glass,



F. HASTINGS, 18 YEARS OF AGE.

After Fourteen Days of Dorchester's System. He is one of the Best Baseball Pitchers in the West and has probably the biggest arm for his age in Regina.



Ex. 2 1st Part—Do with palms to front. From straight arm (as above) bend at elbow bringing hand to shoulder. Return again to very straight arm. Repeat. 2nd Part—Do with palms to rear; hand at elbow only, i.e. without moving elbow to position at side, return to straight.

so that he could govern both arms equally. At the end of a week he came in to me, and had gained in every point of the body except the left arm.

I saw immediately the cause. Like most men he had allowed his mind to rest on the right arm, and owing to faulty nerve force, the left had received practically no nerve force to speak of, at least insufficient for what was required. I advised that he let his mind dwell on the left arm when exercising them, and made him stand where he could see

the left arm more than the right. In the next week he gained five-eighths of an inch in his left arm against one inch in the right, half an inch having been gained in the right arm the second week.

By nerve force, I do not mean just to watch the arms or legs doing the movements, but to so concentrate the mind on

each muscle that you can make that muscle exhaust the same amount of nerve force as if it was lifting a very heavy weight.

If for instance you are bending the arms at the elbow, the *biceps* should be *tensed* or contracted as *hard as possible*, just as though you were *lifting* up a very heavy weight to the shoulder, then when straightening, the hand should be pushed down as though *pushing* a heavy weight, until the arm is quite straight, and the muscles at the back of the arm (*triceps*) are *tensed* as *hard as possible*. The whole movement being a full bend and a full extension. Very simple isn't it? Just try it a few times you will find a very few sufficient to go on with, and will better understand the difference between aimless work and mind governed exercise. (Keep arms against the sides).

Sometimes I am asked, "What illness can you remedy?" To which I must answer: I am not a medical man but I think nine tenths of non-surgical or extreme cases can be remedied. The trouble is most persons wait and wait until the surgeon's knife is almost inevitable, or their case is incurable.

The principal feature is this: If you take systematic daily exercise, illness is less likely to touch you, and is often thrown off by its aid.

(This series commenced in our December number and will be continued throughout the present year.)

The "Old-Timer."

BY WALTER L. THURTELL.

The storm sweeps down the valley from the crouching crags on high,
 From the mountain peaks and gorges, where to venture is to die,
 And the wild-wind, wailing wierdly, whistles wickedly around
 My tiny, cosy cabin, as though entrance might be found.
 Oh, the firelight flings its fingers, here and there and everywhere,
 Bright'ning, dimming, rising, sinking with a strangely whimsic air,
 As I sit at ease before it, circling smoke rings, lazily,
 And my old hound watches, dreaming with his head crouched on my knee.

For our fighting days are ended, days of hardship, days of cold,
 Days of desperate devices, in the frenzied search for gold.
 Then we shared our meals together, starved together when we'd none
 Blew our money, four-legged comrade, and we had a heap of fun.
 And now out amid the mountains, no one here but we and God,
 We will peg along together, on the Last Trail yet untrod,
 Till we rise from out the canyons, reach the plains, then I've no doubt
 We will seek the stars together, when our Firelight flutters out

French and English Partridges

BY JOHN ARTHUR HOPE.

WITH regard to the question now being discussed in British Columbia as to whether French partridges drive out the English birds, I can assure readers from my own experience that there is no truth in this allegation. Indeed quite the reverse is the case for I have invariably found that the two varieties live together perfectly amicably and that if either species is inclined to be the aggressor it is the English bird.

If it were the case that the French birds drive out the English ones the French partridges would have been shot out in Britain years ago. Instead of that, French and English birds are found together on many large estates to-day throughout the United Kingdom. Time and again I have seen both varieties feeding most amicably together, and at the end of a day's shooting taken as many of one species as of the other out of the game bag.

The present controversy in British Columbia on the respective merits of the two birds was thrashed out in Britain some years ago and the principal fault or crime brought against Master Frenchman was his very ungamey habit of using his red legs instead of his wings. This fault brought another fault into the light and condemned red legs in the eyes of all good sportsmen.

Now when fresh blood is required in the Old Country from the continent the Hungarian is preferred and meets with the readiest sale, not because red legs drives the English native bird out, but because the Hungarian and English birds are so much alike in habits, size and plumage, that it is difficult to tell one from the other. Like the English bird they "lie very close" to dogs, the covey rising together with that titting whirr of wings which is so attractive to all sportsmen, but very disconcerting to the amateur. I have more than once walked right into the middle of a covey, especially in the early part of the season (September) and had them rise all around me.

This the French partridge does not

very often allow either man or dog to do, generally running, instead of "lying close" and taking to the wing to the nearest rough ground to hide, such as in a fence, brushwood, thick grass or even into a bunch of nettles.

On a hot day Master Redlegs is utterly useless for sport, as very little running makes him as helpless as a duck. French partridges can then be picked up panting out of tufts of grass, nettles and other thick herbage. The keeper's retriever on such a day will bring in as many unshot as shot birds. The second fault brought to light by the first is that in the first of the shooting season, when the coveys are not broken up and therefore are not wild, and the weather warm, red legs is an ideal game bird for the poacher, and out here, the game hog. After a day's shooting, when scores of tired birds are hidden snugly away for the night in fence and other rough cover the poacher, with only the assistance of his lurcher dog, can make pretty certain of obtaining a fairly respectable bag before morning, unless the keepers are continually on the watch all night.

Although the French partridges are handsome, hardy game birds they are not in my opinion as satisfactory as the English or Hungarian for stocking a new country like Canada, not only for the reasons stated above but because ground and wing vermin is excessive everywhere and protection, *strong* protection throughout the year, must be given this bird, not so much against natural vermin but against two legged vermin, known here as game hogs, who like the poacher, will find red legs an ideal bird to fill his bag with, especially in warm weather. British Columbia, or any other Province in Canada, cannot give the protection required by this bird to insure a yearly increase and overflow. If such protection could be given I see no reason why the hardy red legs should not be introduced. But if not thoroughly protected the English or Hungarian birds would be the most preferable.

Ross's Ranch

BY OSCAR C. BASS.

ROSS is a hoodoo of the first order. He is a typical Bruce County boy—large boned, large natured and good humored, combined with a queer concoction of crankiness, discontent perverseness, cussedness and—most unScottish—impetuosity.

Ross bought a ranch. That should express the whole thing, so far as Ross's friends are concerned, but then all the thousands of Rod and Gun's readers don't know Ross. Therefore, for their information, it must be explained that the ranch was a topographical counterpart of Ross as above diagnosed, delineated or described, whichever is the proper term. It was contrary to everything a ranch should be. Composed of a stretch of bottom land, and the perpendicular sides of four very perpendicular mountains, and the whole thing several hundred feet above the sea, it was something on the scale of Bill Nye's North Carolina farm, and needed an Eiffel Tower to reach it. Therefore it was eminently safe from trespassers.

Well, Ross invited my friend Robert and myself out to his ranch for a few days' blue grouse shooting—he describing it as an "ideal spot," and he was Scotch enough not to say for what. After the usual formalities of preparation, one of which was to borrow George's big English setter (which Ross came near to shooting for a fawn?) we got to the confines of the ranch one evening close on dusk, unhitched the horse, packed the grub and other impedimenta on him and ourselves, and began a modern Pilgrim's practical progress to the cabin.

How we got in is a mystery. My hair curls to-day at the thought of the narrow escapes that unfortunate horse had from complete decimation. He walked along logs and slid down precipices, he swam through water and got mired in marshes; he walked along the edges of chasms whose giddy depths would make you shiver to look at; and generally did things that would cause a perfectly trained circus horse to turn green with envy.

It would be an unending chapter to tell of the thousand adventures of that ter-

rrible trip of two miles of darkness, despair and doubt, but at last on reaching a place where the chief feature was inky blackness of the atmosphere, Ross's voice came out of the dark indefiniteness announcing "Here we are!"

A quarter of an hour after that, we had located the cabin and got the fire going. Ross had told us there was a splendid meadow where we could turn out the horse, so, promising the faithful animal something better to-morrow, we rubbed him down and gave him a big feed of oats. There was absolutely no vegetation around that he could eat, but we built up his hopes on the meadow, and told him one night's hunger wouldn't hurt him. Poor horse! Next day we found the meadow, which produced only the sourest and coarsest of bad grass, and as we had no wish to have a colicky horse on our hands away in the mountains, we contented ourselves—but not the horse—by feeding him sparingly on what ferns we could gather, for the oats were limited and were soon gone.

We climbed, for two weary days, the four walls of Ross's ranch, during which time we counted a corresponding number of blue grouse. Ross shot one of these in a tree off the top of one of the walls, and the bird was smashed in a thousand pieces in the terrible fall it had down the steep rocky sides of the hill. The next day Ross came unawares on the other three birds as their eyes were blinded with tears for their unfortunate companion, and he ruthlessly shot one of the mourners. There are only two blue grouse left now on Ross's ranch.

It was at night we had the most touching experience, though; particularly touching to Robert. Robert is also a Bruce County man, the very opposite, however, of Ross. A quiet easy going chap, with a heart as big as an ox; a tremendous traveller; grit to the core; and splendid company in the woods. We had to keep the horse in the cabin to prevent him eating the sour stuff outside; but he made up for it by partially filling his inside with the moss that was stuffed in the interstices between the logs in the

cabin walls. When he had finished all the moss in his immediate neighborhood he looked around for more, and found it, as he thought.

The bunk in which the three of us slept ranged close up to where the horse was tied. Robert, who is attached to a very nice set of whiskers and beard, slept on the outside, and he was awakened the third night out of a dream that he was

luxuriating in a barber's easy chair having his whiskers trimmed, but of opinion that the barber had a peculiar breath. It was not until morning that he discovered the horse had had a square meal off his whiskers.

That settled the thing—we started home that day, and Ross had the cheek to bring that poor grouse back to town! Imagine it, if you can. †

Accidental Shooting.

BY W. J. BALDWIN

AS a reader of Rod and Gun for some time, I would like to say a little on the matter of shooting fellow sportsmen in mistake for deer. I have seen very little, in fact too little, space devoted to this very important subject, as, to my mind, it is the most important thing to be careful of in the open season for game, especially deer and moose.

To my mind there should be little or no excuse whatever, for a hunter shooting another in the bush, for it is poor policy for anyone to shoot, without being absolutely certain at what he is shooting. It would be far better to let a deer go than to find a fellow man instead of the object intended to be shot at.

I have done considerable hunting myself both still hunting and with hounds, and have had many opportunities to commit the often fatal, mistake of shooting at something moving, or a noise in the bush which very often turned out to be our Guide, or one of our own party.

There should be a rule enforced in every camp, especially to young hunters, who are in the woods for the first or second time, and are too anxious to secure their complement of deer before the season closes. I do not mention the older hunters as they should have more sense than to make this often fatal error.

In the case of the hunter shooting himself, which very often happens. This is a somewhat different matter, but a hunter should understand that he is handling a very deadly article, and at all times keep the business end out of line to himself, especially in getting over a fence, where most of the accidents of this char-

acter occur. If hunters would bear this in mind, many accidents of this character would be avoided.

The law in respect to the above is not strict enough, and should prohibit a hunter from taking out a license, if he is not capable of controlling himself long enough to distinguish the difference between a man and an animal, especially if he has committed an error of this character once, as, if he cannot do this, he certainly is not a fit person to carry a rifle where other people are.

A little might be said in regard to clothing worn by hunters. Several times during my fall trip, I have seen Sportsmen going in the bush dressed in a clothing the same shade as a deer, which is another fatal error, as a person who is anyway quick with his rifle, will not take time to distinguish the outline of the article he is shooting at, merely seeing the color, and taking it for granted it is a deer.

If hunters would only take time to think before shooting many of the accidents above described would be avoided.

A good method for preventing accidents of this character would be to pass a law convicting anyone who shoots another, either accidentally or otherwise, to a term of say two years in prison, and to have a notice to this effect, printed on every license issued, when there would be no excuse for a hunter not knowing the penalty in this respect.

I would like to hear the views of other fellow Sportsmen in reference to this subject, as I think more space should be devoted to trying to eliminate these fatal errors.

Experiences of Pioneers.

How We Killed a Marauding Bear.

BY JAMES E. ORR.

A WILD bear at large in its native woods was first seen by me as long ago as September, 1838. All that summer we had been much troubled by the depredations of a colony of big black bears. These animals came from the heavy woodlands north of the then small town of Coburg and harried and distressed the few scattered settlers in a manner that led to sharp reprisals whenever circumstances were favourable.

One night we missed a two hundred pound pig that we had been feeding up for family consumption during the winter, and which my father had arranged to kill in the course of a few days. The loss of the pig would be keenly felt in a newly built log cabin full to overflowing with children—seven sons and one daughter. Next some of our sheep met with a like fate to the pig and even the bees were tampered with by the prowling bears who interferred with their hives in the night. Many times my father and several of the neighbors had runs for their lives when caught out after night-fall.

After a period of more than seventy years it may seem strange to those of the present generation to learn that boys and girls were taught to climb trees as a protection against wild beasts, when these were suddenly encountered by them. No bears can get up a sapling or small tree and wolves cannot climb at all so youngsters had good means of escaping these enemies.

To return to my narrative. At twilight one evening early in September I saw something big and black in our oat field. The animal was biting off the heads of the oats in such a manner as plainly showed it was enjoying its supper. Quickly I ran and told my father and elder brothers what I had seen and they hurriedly started for the oat field, arming themselves as they ran with any weapon they could pick up.

Our two dogs followed, excited over the contest they knew was before them, and

as they scented the bear they took the lead, being no cowards in a bear hunt. The bear showed fight with the dogs, knocking them over as they came near, but they proved too nimble for him to catch them. While he devoted his attention to one the other got in a nip and was away as the bear turned round upon him. Although encouraging the dogs the men kept a safe distance behind. The bear got tired of this profitless work, and scampering over a brush fence, started on a lope through the slashing for the big timber. Delighted at their apparent victory the dogs increased their irritating tactics and to escape from them the bear climbed a big hickory tree.

Men and boys soon assembled beneath the big tree, and kept a good look out in the growing darkness for the bear. We boys were awfully frightened and holding each other by the hands could think and talk of nothing but bears and dogs and the incidents of the late battle. Father and brothers made up their minds to watch the tree all night, hoping that in the daylight they would be able to shoot the bear. In accordance with this programme a fire was determined upon. Wood was plentiful in those days and we soon collected logs and brush enough to make a big fire. Flint and punk were produced and the fire started by striking the flint with a jack-knife blade, the sparks falling upon and igniting the punk and thus starting the fire.

During the evening my elder brother went for a first-class shot and when they returned with rifle and ammunition they also brought a good warm supper. The latter delighted the boys and as a matter of fact tasted good to all the excited bear watchers. As occasion required the fire was replenished and kept roaring, for all knew that the bear would not venture down so long as there was a good fire beneath him. After supper some of the smaller boys became sleepy

and curling up among the leaves and grass, and cuddling the dogs for warmth were soon in the land of dreams, visions of bears and other wild animals disturbing their slumbers. The men and elder boys never winked an eye. By means of stories and songs they kept themselves awake all through the long hours until morning dawned at last. Gradually the eastern horizon became a creamy red, later streaked by the bright rays of the rising sun, soon to burst forth in all his strength and beauty.

With the first streak of daylight all the watchers were astir and trying to discover the bear in the tree. As soon as the light was good enough for the purpose, the bear was seen. Apparently he had passed the night quite comfortably in the tree. The rifle was carefully examined, seen to be in good order, and the loading done with deliberation and care to ensure the best result. When all was ready, the watchers were warned to take safe places in trees, and this precaution was quickly adopted by nearly all of us.

The rifleman took a steady aim, and sent the bullet into the bear just underneath the foreleg. With a howl of rage the bear gave a spring, and losing his balance, dropped seventy-five feet or more to the ground, dead. Soon we were all flocking around and preparations were made to remove the bear to our home. He was first rolled on his back, his forelegs and hindlegs tied together and a stout iron-wood pole run between them. All hands, big and little, assisted on the pole and marched away to the house like heroes, as indeed we felt we were. My father declared that one of his greatest troubles in his work of carving out a new home in the bush, had been conquered at last. No more fat pigs or sheep would be carried off, and no more wheat or oats destroyed and the whole neighborhood would be safer for the work we had done.

Arrived at the house we all examined the bear closely. Its eyes were small, its coat bushy and soft, its paws strong and sinewy with long savage claws upon them. I am now an old man, I have passed my four score years, but I can never forget the circumstances of that bear hunt. Often my memory goes back to the sport we boys had for a whole day

as we played with that big bear.

In the evening we assisted at the skinning and while the best portions were prepared for the table, the other parts made splendid bears oil, used in many ways around a farm. The hide was tanned for a rug and it made a truly fine one. In this way ended my first and only real big bear hunt. Many others were shot in our neighborhood by the regular hunters but in no other case did I take a part in the hunt.

* * * *

Wolves were very troublesome in those far off days. About four o'clock one Sunday afternoon I remember our cows coming home in a bad fright. They were bellowing and bawling continually and on examination were found to have been badly bitten. One had had its tail completely taken off. It was clear they had been attacked by the wolves. After covering their wounds with tar to keep the flies and insects from worrying them, my father and brothers went to the woods and made an endeavour to locate the pack that had done the mischief. By following the tracks they came to the place where the wolves and cows had fought and went some distance further but without success. To hear of cattle being torn by wolves was not unusual in those days.

When we first settled in Canada my father had to carry on his back for many miles all the flour the family used, until he himself grew wheat. As a matter of fact when, by industrious labour, he did manage to grow enough wheat the work became harder still, as he had also to carry the wheat to the mill and bring the finished product home again. On these long and wearisome journeys the path lay through some wide expanses of woodland, where wild animals roamed at their own sweet will. On one occasion he was passing over the frozen pathway—a pathway made by the settlers continually passing over the blazed track—when he got a bad fright. He thought he heard wolves following him and ran for a mile or more till exhausted, for he still retained his hold of his precious flour. When he stopped the noise ceased but recommenced as soon as he started again. He

then found that the noise which frightened him so intensely was caused by the ice on the legs of his pants, and he reached home without further adventure.

Wolves received no quarter from the early settlers. They were trapped, poisoned, shot, or killed in any other way and harried so continually that in time Old Ontario was cleared of these sneaking, thieving animals.

In those long past away days deer were thick in the woods. We used to see them daily and of course thought nothing of such a familiar sight. They used to browse round where my father was chopping and were as tame as sheep. Venison formed our staple meat supply. Every farmer was his own tanner and many deer hides were tanned. Moccassins, mitts, caps, pants, vests, coats, were thus obtained, and even ladies' dresses were made from the softer hides. Buckskin, seventy years ago, was an article of necessity in many a pioneer's home. Strings of all kinds were made from hides and the deer certainly proved of great assistance in the development of the Province.

* * * *

The masts of the great ocean sailing vessels were cut in our old Ontario woods. Yoked to one of these immense logs, some of them five feet in diameter and one hundred feet long, I have seen fifty span of horses. In the pineries, north of

Coburg hundreds of these whollopers were obtained. When passing through a hollow in the newly made roadway many of these horses would be lifted bodily in the air and carried by the big chain to the next level. In other places where the road was soft or a hill had to be mounted the boy drivers on each horse urged their animals to their utmost exertion to keep these monstrous logs on the move.

When the lake was reached they were rolled in the water, made up into rafts and towed to ship building yards. There they were placed in the ships that were to carry on the commerce of the world.

* * * *

When a young man I was making my way through one of these woods stretching away for miles. The day was warm and my exertions made me thirsty. On coming to a nice bubbling spring I stooped down and took a nice long drink. When I arose I found that I had completely lost my bearings. For a time I wandered around completely lost. Hours passed amidst intense agony of mind, my fright growing with every minute. At length I sat down and reasoned. I then remembered that moss grew on the north side of the trees and by degrees found my way out again. It was a severe lesson and one I shall remember as long as life is left to me.

The Scarcity of Partridges.

BY ALERED J. HORSEY.

AT this time last season some notes on the Scarcity of Partridges, and the probable causes for the same, appeared in Rod and Gun. These notes attracted considerable attention and in several succeeding numbers contributors made further observations which added to their value.

I am encouraged by the kindly and appreciative reception accorded last year to send further notes on the results of

my observations during the last season. The ruffed grouse, being par excellence the most important bird on our game list makes observations of a practical nature upon it widely interesting. Not only sportsmen but the public generally are deeply concerned in the future of this bird.

At the outset allow me to state (for it is too good news longer to be suppressed) that my observations in the Ottawa

Valley show that partridges are appreciably less scarce than was the case in 1907, being about four to one more than in 1908.

The plague, for it was nothing less, has apparently passed over. Of course the birds are not at present up to the average numbers, but judging from the astonishingly large and gratifying increase, a season or two as prolific as the last will place them in a secure position numerically to maintain their position—a position which it is to be hoped they will retain for a long time to come. If this should prove to be the case restrictions may, with safety, be happily removed at an early date.

While three or four seasons up to 1907 have shown more and more depletion until that of 1907 was truly alarming the season of 1908, with the prohibition of shooting altogether, exhibited a decidedly upward tendency.

The large proportion of young birds to old ones indicated a good brooding season. The coveys early in the season were large. In the previous season the great majority were old birds and particularly wild and wary, skilled in the many and clever devices practised by this Royal bird, when much pursued, for the evasion of its enemies. By those who do not know it well this bird is sometimes called stupid, but it speedily

learns by experience to practise arts which often confound those who attempt to shoot it.

Bush fires have not, apparently, materially affected the increase, as the hatching season was over before the fires began. Although the Spring was early and wet no serious losses could have been occasioned thereby.

The particular disease, or active agent, causing such devastation during the past few years has not, as far as I know, yet been fixed upon, though, doubtless, it was a germ disease of a highly contagious nature. Maybe the infection was caused by an insect (a parasite) as plague is communicated to man, or malaria by mosquitoes. Perhaps it was akin to cholera, to which our domestic fowl is subject, or a parasite similar to that which decimates the wild hare every few years when it becomes very numerous.

It is well known that contagious virus is procurable for the extermination of rats, mice and other rodents, and it is altogether probable that the late epidemic amongst our ruffed grouse was due to a contagious virus of a somewhat similar nature.

It may be remembered that I advanced this theory in my notes last year and further observations have tended to confirm what I then wrote.

International Fisheries

AS we have already announced Mr. S. Bastedo who was formerly deputy minister of fisheries for Ontario has been appointed as the Canadian Commissioner to meet Dr. Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, California, the United States Commissioner, to inquire into and make recommendations upon the rules which shall govern the international fisheries in future. Under a recent agreement between the two countries these Commissioners are empowered to inquire into the whole matter connected with the international fisheries in international waters and to propose

regulations which, in the interests of the fisheries shall be carried out on both sides of the line. Up to the present any good effected on one side, has been neutralized, and often more than neutralized, by indifference and even failure to make good regulations on the other side.

Those interested in these matters practically comprise the whole population, for it is certain if good regulations can be made and enforced in international waters, no long time will elapse before similar ones will be applied to inland waters. A good and continuous supply of food

fish is well within the region of possibility in the view of those who have studied the subject and the Commissioners appear so far as they have expressed themselves, to be hopeful of speedy and good results from their work.

The Commissioners started their work on July first at Eastport, Maine, and after making full and careful inquiries along the Atlantic coast proceeded to follow the boundary waters inland to the Great Lakes. The great problem of the latter, according to Dr. Starr Jordan is to get rid of the carp without endangering other fish. "The more carp caught the better, but if we give permission for the indiscriminate use of all instruments people are likely to use them on black bass and other fish."

The spirit of the Commissioners well expressed by Dr. Jordan in his statement that "we simply wish to make the fish supply permanent, and the boundary waters not ponds to be emptied out." As the Commissioners represent no local interest but Canada and the States, and as their sole aim is the good of the fish and the fisheries both are more than hopeful of arriving at regulations agreeable to both sides, the enforcement of which will result in a plentiful and permanent supply of fish for both countries.

Reports from New Brunswick state that both in the number of sportsmen and the quantity and quality of game the last season was an exceptionally good one. Moose were in better condition and the sizes of horns greater than the previous year. Antlers with a spread of sixty-three inches; one with a spread of sixty-one and a half with eighteen inch pans and twenty-seven points, and others from fifty to fifty-five inches were reported, the latter being quite plentiful. Bears were plentiful on the North Shore and one party is stated to have been responsible for sixty animals. A number were placed in cold storage and forwarded to Boston where bear meat is in great demand. Caribou were scarce though deer were good. The latter often showed

The commissioners are assisted by Dr. Barton W. Evermann, who is a leading authority on the habits of fish and Mr. Alexander, who has won a high place as an authority on fishery methods. A great many points will arise in which the assistance of these gentlemen will prove valuable and the whole inquiry should result in the adoption of a policy looking only to fish protection. The step taken by the appointment of these Commissioners is one which cannot fail to have a marked effect in both countries and their success will go a long way towards the solution of some of the most important problems, troubling the authorities of both Canada and the States.

Since the above was written the following extract from a letter addressed to Edward Hatch jr. of New York has been the light and is quoted for its direct bearing upon the subject:—

"It seems to me that the pollution of international waters is a matter which our commissioners must take very seriously. We shall provide adequate means for enforcing whatever statutes are adopted. The New York statute seems to cover the ground very well, but I am told it is not enforced against the great pulp mill corporations."

the marks of encounters with wild cats, showing that these scourges become more daring each year. Some guides recommended a bounty on wild cats attributing the scarcity of small game entirely to these animals. Excellent accounts are also given of partridges and black ducks and a fair number of woodcock were obtained. Lynx were scarce but racoons were found in good numbers. Sport all round was of the best and the reputation of the Province was thoroughly well maintained.

Mr. R. C. W. Lett, of Ottawa, would like to hear from any reader who knows where he could purchase a live wild wolf.

Hungarian Partridges

America's Coming Game Bird is the title of a little booklet containing many particulars about Hungarian partridges published by Messrs. Wenz and Mackensen, naturalists, Yardley, Pa. The future of our game birds has given great concern for some years to both Canadian and American sportsmen, and the latter particularly have made several experiments, the most successful of which have been with pheasants and Hungarian partridge. The partridges appear certain to have a great future before them on both sides of the line. Their whole history shows them to be suitable to American conditions. At first they were few in number in Europe but the advance of agriculture favoured them and they spread till that continent is able to give an open season and export considerable quantities as well. They are hardy, prolific, a great benefit to the farming community and thrive better under the protection of cultivation than in the wilderness. They are twice the size of ordinary quail and combine with the good qualities which have served to make the Bob White such favorites, the added ability to withstand cold weather and hardships. The weight of an adult Hungarian partridge is about two to two and a quarter pounds, the length of the body being from twelve to fourteen inches and the measure from tip to tip of wings eighteen to twenty-two inches. It will be seen from this that they are more than twice the size of the Bob White. Their size and strength play a most important part in their adaptability to cold climates because they can easily work themselves out of deep snow in which quail would perish. In their native country extreme variations of heat and cold are frequent, but the partridges do not seem to suffer from these changes. Their size, extreme hardiness, high prolificness and swiftness on the wing make the Hungarian partridges the ideal game bird for stocking purposes. Both parents are untiring guardians of their young and

owing to this care large proportions are reared, so that it doesn't take long to populate a whole district. The birds feed in coveys in the mornings and evenings and towards noon retire to some secluded spot to take their ease and dust themselves. Partridges are easily pleased and can practically make their living anywhere. Few birds so strictly adhere to their once selected abode as the Hungarian partridges. Even their offspring do not wander away. Partridges are sociable, peaceful and affectionate and will amiably share territory with quail. For sport in the field partridges cannot be surpassed. They are more swift in flight than quail and will lie much closer to cover. When flushed they fly like shot from a shell and at different angles. It requires a good marksman under favorable conditions to bag more than two of these swift birds on a raise. Hungarian partridges mate in pairs only and not less than twelve pairs should be planted out in one section. The liberation requires to be carefully done or the birds will continue to get as far away from their captor as possible till exhausted. The crates in which the birds are confined should be so loosened that the birds can escape themselves and if food and water have been previously placed near by so that the birds can easily find the same on liberation they will almost invariably make their home where they found their first feed. Partridges can be successfully raised in captivity if reasonable care is taken. In their wild state they are hardly ever subject to disease and when this occurs in captivity it shows faulty management. A varied diet is recommended. A copy of this most interesting pamphlet will be forwarded to any of our interested readers on addressing a request to Messrs Wenz and Mackensen, naturalists, Yardley, Pa., and mentioning "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada."

The Prospector's Life.

BY NIMROD THE TRAPPER.

FOR almost a quarter of a century I have been hunting, trapping and prospecting. In turn I have been on all the streams running eastward down the Rockies, from Montana north to the Slave Lakes and from Elk River in south eastern British Columbia to the Skeena River in the far north. The life of a prospector or trapper is a hard, rough, lonely and dangerous one.

—In the winter season he is out about eight months all alone, never seeing a human being unless he runs across a brother trapper. In the year 1907 I left civilization in October and did not return till the following May. During that long period of loneliness my only companions were two fox terriers. These two animals have been my friends for years and I find them the smartest and most faithful of friends. They are small, easy to keep and absolutely reliable in all times of danger and difficulty. Eastern folks may smile when they read it, but it is

none the less true that they have kept more than one grizzly at bay when I have emptied the magazine of my rifle or got a cartridge jammed. I hope later on to tell my readers of a narrow escape from a bear and how the dogs saved me.

A prospector is always living in hopes of "striking it rich" some day. A few favoured ones are fortunate enough to secure it in a few years; others will waste a whole lifetime in the search to meet death when alone in the wilderness. Maybe, years afterwards, some brother prospector will stumble across a skeleton bleached by the sun and storms. A rifle, pick, shovel and pan nearby, rusted and useless, tell the whole story. All are placed together in one grave. I have come across like relics and performed the last offices over the remains. Some day some one may find the last of myself, for as one partner said to another, after a life of wandering together:

I am going, partner, going : I have heard the call,
'Tis the summons that must come some day to one and all.
There's a range I've got to cross—I'll take the trail alone ;
I reckon that you'll miss me, Jim, a little when I'm gone.
Don't fret about it dear old pard, it can't be helped you know,
We've been together all these years and now it seems as though,
We ought to go together, but I guess it cannot be.
One favor, Jim—just make my grave beneath that old pine tree,
Where we're sat and planned together, in the sunset's mellow glow,
And talked about the gold we'd find, and how some day we'd go
Back to the scenes of other days, I can see it all again—
The farmhouse, and the orchard and the fields of waving grain,
My mother went to heaven in a springtime long ago,
But I see her bending o'er me now, in robes as white as snow.
Good Bye, old pard, I'm going, I'll be waiting for you, Jim,
Don't stop too long—good bye, the lights are growing dim.

* * * * *

With a smile on his face and a wave of his hand
He has crossed the high range to an unknown land,



ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF ASSOCIATION : LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Royal Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship.

THE Royal Canadian Ladies' Golf Tournament of 1908 was held on the course of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, and was a remarkable one in many respects, and it has been aptly said that the winner went 'through fire and water' to gain the title. From first to last it was Miss Thomson's tournament. Her splendid Gross Score of 98 under most trying weather conditions for the last eight holes,—her three long balls in the driving contest,—and the climax of winning the Canadian Championship for the fourth successive time—a record unequalled by any golfer the world over, excelling even Lady Margaret Scott's three years in the British Championship, Miss Genevivre Hecker's three victories in the American National, and Mr. Lyon in the Canadian. Best of all Miss Thomson has kept besides her title of Champion, her own modest opinion of her game and the hearty admiration of all those fortunate enough to know her. Invincible as a golfer, as a true sportswoman, in her popularity, truly hers is an unique position and one unlikely ever to be equalled.

The Lambton Golf and Country Club need fear no comparison. The commodious Club House with the wonderful view from the verandah down the terraced hills

and over the flats to the Humber River cannot be excelled.

About thirty of the players stayed in the Club House, which was given over entirely to the ladies for one week, and where everything possible was done for their comfort and convenience. It was the unanimous wish of the visitors that more clubs would accommodate contestants during tournaments, though it was felt that the standard set by the Lambton Club, in that respect, is a very high one for other clubs to strive to attain in the future.

The course had been kept in wonderful condition, thanks to an abundant water supply, while other links all over the country were sunbaked and cracked. The greens won the admiration of all the visitors. Under ordinary weather conditions they would have been considered fine, but after so many weeks without rain, their condition was marvelous.

'It never rains but it pours' and the Heavens opened simultaneously with the tournament, and it showed much pluck on the part of the many players entered that only a few failed to finish the eighteen holes. The Qualifying Round could hardly be called a test of golf. Some began to play in fair weather and finished in storm, while others left the 1st

tee, amid thunder and lightning, and plodded on through blinding rain, all finished dripping, but cheerful, and it proves that the active outdoor life is healthful, that no serious results fol-



LAMBTON GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

lowed so rigorous a test of endurance.

The new St. Andrews Rule, that a ball may be lifted from but must be dropped behind the casual water, was strictly enforced, though it frequently meant that the player had to go back several yards, the greens being miniature lakes in places and it was no unusual thing to see a scorer bending to scoup the water out of the hole as someone putted.

Under such conditions Miss Thomson's score, within four strokes of the record of the course, was little short of marvelous, 45 out and 53 in.—98 0=98, entitling her to either the Gross Score or 1st Handicap Prize, the rules of the Association allowing each competitor to accept only one of these prizes. Miss Nesbitt's 103-4=99, showed the splendid golf she is capable of and brought her the first Handicap prize. Mrs. Blackwood with 112-11=101., and Miss Defries with 104-2=102, winning the 2nd and 3rd Handicap Prizes respectively.

The team match was won by Lambton for the 2nd year. Royal Montreal being second and Hamilton third.

Several well known players just failed to reach their usual places in the first, sixteen Mrs. Cavanagh, who as Miss McAnulcy, was Runner-up in 1904, Miss Dick, Runner-up in 1907, Mrs. Aubrey Mussen, who played off with Mrs. Bostwick for 16th place, Mrs. Vere Brown and others.

The first Round of Match play brought out some close and interesting games. The match between Miss Phepoe and Miss Defries was very fine. Miss Phepoe played splendidly going out and had a lead of four at the ninth, but Miss Defries' great golf coming in put her two

up at the end of the 15th. Miss Phepoe won the 16th, by a fine 18ft. putt but a half on each of the remaining holes gave Miss Defries a well fought match.

There were two matches in the 1st. Consolation which went to the 19th hole. Mrs. Vere Brown winning three from Mrs. Cavanagh, and Miss Ethel Wright from Mrs. Tilly, while Miss Taylor was just one up on Miss Yuile. An extra hole was necessary before Mrs. Kidd could win from Miss Vera Betheune in the 2nd Consolation, and in the 3rd Miss G. Baillie won by the same narrow margin from Mrs. Re a d, Mrs. Stikeman defeating Miss Ritchie on the eighteenth green.

The Driving Competition was held on Wednesday morning and only three players were successful in keeping three balls within bounds, a cross wind spoiling many a good shot. Miss Thomson upheld her reputation as one of the three longest drivers in America. Miss Margaret Curtis, Champion of United States in '07, and Miss Ainslie of Chicago being said to be her only rivals in this respect.

The score were:

Miss Thomson,	157, 167, 137—461
Miss Lewis,	156, 129, 147—432
Miss Hart,	126, 145, 150—421

In the second Round Miss Thomson fairly ran away from Miss Defries. While it was conceded that she was the probable winner it was expected that her opponent's fine short game would have made the result closer.

There are many who remember how Mrs. Mussen won on the 18th green in Ottawa, the previous year, after being 3 down and 4 to go, and once again she showed that splendid grit which has



MISS F. HARVEY, HAMILTON, EX CANADIAN CHAMPION WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE FOR APPROACHING AND PUTTING. MISS LEWIS, CHAMPION OF OTTAWA, WINNER OF SECOND PRIZE FOR DRIVING AND SECOND PRIZE FOR MIXED FOURSOMES.

gained for her the reputation of being one of the finest up-hill players in the country, 2 down and 3 to go to Miss F. Harvey, she played the 16th beautifully, topped her drive on the 17th, but recovered wonderfully with a spoon reaching the edge of the green, winning the hole and squaring the match with a three yard putt for a 4. Miss Harvey's drive on the 18th hole was not quite high enough to carry the sand bunker and though she made a fine effort to reach the green out of it, Mrs. Mussen's well played 4, was too good, and won for her a very plucky victory. It was not till the last hole that Mrs. Fitzgerald defeated Miss Greene after a match which had been close and interesting from the beginning. In the 1st Consolation, Mrs. Vere Brown was just one up on Miss Hart. Mrs. Peiler and Miss Maule finished their match on the 20th green, the former winning the right to enter the semi-finals in the 2nd Consolation.

A blaze in the Club House caused about \$500 damage, and some little excitement about 6.30. Thursday morning. Fortunately it was discovered in time and ably coped with by the employees. It may be that golf steadies the nerves, for all the guests remained cool and collected in the face of what might have been a very serious accident.

The Approaching and Putting Competition was held at ten o'clock and consisted of an approach of 50 yards over the creek, one of 40 yards and a long one of 100 yards, two balls being played from each distance. Miss F. Harvey won with the following score,—2,5,2,3,3,3=18. Miss Defries and Miss Greene tied for

2nd prize with 20, Miss Defries winning on the play-off.

In the semi-finals in the afternoon, Miss Thomson's long game showed to advantage, and though Mrs. Fitzgerald played a good game she was defeated on the 16th green. Miss Thomson ended the match by holing a 60 foot approach.

Mrs. Mussen won her way to the finals being 2 up and 1 to go, on Mrs. Rodger after a close match.

In the 1st Consolation, Miss Taylor and Mrs. Vere Brown won their games from Miss Hanbury-Williams and Mrs.

Burns. Mrs. Ridout and Miss A. Wright defeated Miss Cassils and Mrs. Peiler.

Mrs. Stikeman was successful in a close match with Miss G. Baillie in the final for 3rd Consolation.

The Interprovincial Match was played on Friday afternoon and resulted in a victory for Ontario by a score of 11 to 3.

The Quebec team was much weakened by the first two players being in the finals for the Championship.

There was a touch of frost in the air, and a strong wind, but in her match with Mrs. Mussen, Miss Thomson's long game was superb, and the distance she gained against the wind remarkable, while Mrs. Mussen's short game was seldom at fault.

The first hole (340 yards) was halved in 6.

On the 2nd (210 yards) Miss Thomson's long drive gave her a decided advantage. Mrs. Mussen was short on her second shot, her third over-ran the green, her fourth lay dead but Miss Thomson's second lay near the cup and she holed out in 4 to 5.

Going to the 3rd (365 yards) one be-



MISS E. C. NESBITT, WOODSTOCK, ONT., WINNER OF FIRST HANDICAP PRIZE. MISS F. M. GREENE, ROYAL MONTREAL, TIED WITH MISS DEFRIES FOR SECOND PRIZE IN APPROACHING AND PUTTING.

gan to realize what the players had to contend with, the wind preventing even their third shots from carrying the hill. Miss Thomson put her fourth dead, out of the rough, which made her 2 up, Mrs. Mussen missing a difficult putt for the half.

The 4th (365 yards). Miss Thomson tried to carry the creek with her second shot but got the rough, while Mrs. Mussen played short, but sliced her third into the water. Miss Thomson recovered splendidly out of the long grass and holed out in 5 to 8.

The 5th (445 yards) was played against a strong head wind and the distance gained by Miss Thomson's long low wooden shots was extraordinary, but Mrs. Mussen, after being out driven on the first three shots, put a beautiful approach on the green in the like, and halved the hole in 6.

Miss Thomson's 5 on the 6th hole (415 yards) was perfect golf and put her 4 up.

On 'The Dam' Miss Thomson essayed to drive the green, 190 yards over the creek, but did not carry the water. Dropped,—went in again, and gave up the hole.

The 8th (270 yards) so appropriately named by one of the visitors, 'The Narrow Squeak,' was unfortunate for Mrs. Mussen,



MISS MURIEL DICK, LAMBTON GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, RUNNER-UP CANADIAN 1907. WINNER ONTARIO TROPHY 1908.

her drive going into the hazard on the right. By a fine recovery she reached the green in the like, only to lose the hole through Miss Thomson's wonderful 10 yard putt for a 4.

The 9th (287 yards) was halved in 5. Both drives finding the rough and the third shots reaching the green. Mrs. Mussen made a fine attempt to hole a difficult putt to win, but was just a few inches short, leaving Miss Thomson 4 up at the turn.

The 10th (510 yards) was an exhibition of the long game as opposed to the short. Miss Thomson's 170 yard drive got the rough on the left, but a magnificent 180 yard brassie out of it, into the wind, put her within easy distance of the green. Her third shot was flag high to the left of it, but though Mrs. Mussen's game, through the fair green, had been much shorter by fine approaching and still better putting she won the hole in a well played 6.

The 11th (350 yards). Mrs. Mussen was again out driven



MISS PHEOPE, HAMILTON, RUNNER UP TO MISS THOMSON, IN 1906. MRS. STIKEMAN, ROSEDALE, WINNER 3RD CONSOLATION COMPETITION.



MISS EVELYN COX,
Champion Toronto Ladies Golf Club 1908.

but had a chance to win on a long putt.

The hole was halved in 5. Both players reached the green in one, on the 'Short' (125 yards) but Mrs. Mussen's putting did not fail her and brought her the hole in a good 3. Miss Thomson 2 up.

A topped brassie was fatal for Mrs. Mussen's chances on the 13th., while Miss Thomson's fine second put her on the far side of the green (310 yards) and gave her the hole in 5 to 7.

The 14th (360 yards.) Two fine drives and well played seconds, put the players just short of the creek, but two disappointing thirds went in the water. Mrs. Mussen winning eventually in 7 to 8.

Miss Thomson's game on the 'Punch Bowl' was as great an exhibition of golf as could be given by any woman, or most men. Both players found bad lies after their drives, and wisely put half mid-irons short of the bunker. Miss Thomson's brassie was well over and a beautiful iron reached the green to be followed by a single putt, one half stroke better than men's Par, on a 570 yard hole. Mrs. Mussen's fifth shot ran up the bank to the edge of the green, but rolled back making her 8 for the hole. Miss Thomson dormie 8.

16th hole (500 yards.) Both got good drives, but required three more shots to reach the top of the hill. Miss Thomson was on the green in five, and holed out in 7 to 8, winning the match 4 up and 2 to go. and the Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship for the fifth time, and fourth year in succession.

Both finalists have easy graceful styles. To say that Miss Thomson's game is the longer, by no means depreciates Mrs. Mussen's fine

driving. Miss Thomson seldom, if ever has to play the odd, through the fair green, whereas Mrs. Mussen's accurate approaching and putting wins many matches for her, and, in the final, enabled her to play a plucky, up-hill game against such heart-breaking drives and brassie shots. And many were glad to see her in the final, a place she has well deserved, and would have won in previous years, had she not been unfortunate in meeting Miss Thomson earlier in the tournament.

Miss Thomson's golfing record is most brilliant. She has held the championship of the Maritime provinces for years, and the following account of the all-Canadian Tournaments show her superiority there.

In 1900—The first large Open Competition for Canadian Ladies, was held on the course of the Toronto Golf Club. A Medal Round was played. Mrs. Dick winning first and Miss Thomson second prize. In 1901—Royal Canadian Golf Associa-



MRS. BLACKWOOD, TORONTO GOLF CLUB, WINNER,
SECOND HANDICAP. MISS MABEL THOMSON.



MRS. DICK, LAMBTON
Runner-up 1902.

tion Ladies' Championship. First Tournament held at Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie. Miss Young, (Royal Montreal), Champion. Miss Thomson (St. John), Runner-up.

1902—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championships. At Toronto Golf Club. Miss

Thomson, Champion. Mrs. Dick, (Toronto), Runner-up.

1903—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championship.

At Dixie. Miss F. Harvey, (Hamilton), Champion. Miss Marler, (Royal Montreal), Runner-up.

1904—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championship. At Toronto Golf Club. Miss F. Harvey, Champion. Miss McAnulty, (Victoria, Montreal), Runner-up.

1905—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championship. At Dixie. Miss Thomson, Champion. Miss Young, Runner up.

1906—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championship. At Toronto Golf Club. Miss Thomson, Champion. Miss Phepoe, Hamilton, Runner-up.

1907—R.C.G.A. Ladies' Championship. At Ottawa Golf Club. Miss Thomson, Champion. Miss Dick, (Lambton G. & C. Club), Runner - up.

1908—R. C. G. A. Ladies' Championship. At Lambton Golf and Country

Club. Miss Thomson, Champion. Mrs. C. Mussen, (Royal Montreal), Runner-up.

Miss Muriel Taylor, of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Vere Brown, Toronto Club, in the final match for the 1st Consolation. It was a close

and interesting game, Miss Taylor being just 2 up.

Mrs. Ridout won from Miss Amy Wright (both of Lambton,) in the 2nd Consolation, and Miss E. Wright, (Lambton) defeated Mrs. Miller, (St. Catherines) in the final match for the special prize for those who were unable to finish the Qualifying Round.

In the mixed foursomes, three couples tied for 1st Prize, with Net Scores of 87. There being no time to decide in the usual way, by playing off, the names were drawn, the first prize going

to Miss Marcia Cassils (Westmount, Montreal) and Mr. Roy Buchanan (Toronto.) The 2nd to Miss Lewis and Mr. G. F. Moss (Ottawa.) The 3rd to Miss G. Baillie and Mr. F. W. Baillie, (Lambton.)

After the foursomes on Saturday morning, all the players were kindly entertained at a luncheon, in the Club House, by Mr. C. C. James, the President of the Lambton Golf and Country Club, who, with the Honorary President, Mr. Austin,—Mr. Pelham Edgar, the Hon.-Secretary of the Royal Canadian Golf Association,—Mr. Breckenbridge and Mr. Snythe, ably assisted by the Ladies

Committee, did so much to make the Ladies' Tournament of 1908 a great success

SUMMARY OF PLAY

Qualifying Round and Team Match :

Gross Score, Miss Thomson (St. John,) 98-0=98.

1st Handicap Prize, Miss Nesbitt, (Woodstock,) 103-4=99.

2nd Handicap Prize,



MISS MURIEL TAYLOR. WINNER FIRST
CONSOLATION COMPETITION.



MISS PHEPOE
Runner-up 1906.



MRS. CAVANAGH (Miss
McAnulty) Runner-up
1904.

Mrs. Blackwood, (Toronto,) 112-11 et 101.
3rd. Handicap Prize, Miss D r i e s,
(Lambton,) 104-2=102.

	Out.	In.	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
Miss Thomson.....	45	53	98	0	98
Miss Nesbitt.....	48	55	103	4	99
Mrs. Blackwood.....	56	56	112	11	101
Miss Defries.....	48	56	104	2	102
Mrs. Fitzgerald.....	50	62	112	6	106
Mrs. Rodger.....	54	57	111	4	107
Mrs. C. F. Hare.....	53	62	115	7	108
Miss Green.....	56	58	114	5	109
Miss Day.....	53	63	116	6	110
Mrs. A. Mussen.....	56	64	120	9	111
Miss Cox.....	53	60	113	2	111
Miss Phepoe.....	55	56	111	0	111
Mrs. Hodgson.....	64	65	129	18	111
Miss J. Yule.....	62	64	126	14	112
Miss Han-Williams.....	60	69	129	17	112
Miss Ogden.....	53	62	115	3	112
Mrs. C. Mussen.....	50	65	15	2	113
Mrs. Bostwick.....	54	66	120	7	113
Miss M. Taylor.....	51	71	122	8	114
Miss Bolte.....	63	62	125	11	114
Mrs. Burns.....	64	60	124	10	114
Mrs. V. Brown.....	62	61	123	8	115
Mrs. P. D. Ross.....	63	63	126	11	115
Mrs. Tilley.....	71	61	132	16	116
Miss Hart.....	58	65	123	6	117
Mrs. Cavanagh.....	63	58	121	12	119
Mrs. Garvey.....	66	68	134	15	119
Miss F. Harvey.....	54	65	119	0	119
Mrs. Rowe.....	55	74	129	9	120
Mrs. W. Dixon.....	59	73	132	11	121
Miss C. Frazer.....	66	67	133	11	122
Mrs. A. Pepler.....	63	69	132	10	122
Miss Ethel Wright.....	67	65	132	9	123
Miss M. Cassels.....	73	64	137	11	126
Miss M. Denison.....	74	66	140	14	126
Mrs. Smyth.....	71	72	143	17	126
Miss Dick.....	67	60	127	0	127
Mrs. Ridout.....	59	75	134	6	128
Miss A. Wright.....	71	66	137	7	130
Mrs. Rundle.....	78	73	151	18	133
Mrs. Rae.....	68	74	142	8	134
Miss Cook.....	70	82	152	17	125
Miss Gartshore.....	71	74	145	10	135
Miss G. Baillie.....	81	72	153	16	137
Miss V. Bethune.....	78	74	152	17	138
Mrs. Stikeman.....	78	77	155	17	138
Mrs. Peiler.....	63	85	148	9	139
Miss Adams.....	73	79	152	11	141
Mrs. Hart.....	77	80	159	13	142
Miss Maule.....	77	76	153	11	142
Mrs. Torrance.....	80	82	162	18	144
Mrs. J. F. Kidd.....	81	71	152	6	146
Mrs. C. O. Read.....	77	83	160	13	147
Mrs. J. M. Woods.....	79	86	165	15	150
Mrs. Ritchie.....	72	88	160	7	153
Miss Morrison.....	81	89	170	10	160

wick, 120; Miss Phepoe, 111
Miss F. Harvey, 119; Mrs.
Rowe, 129. Total 479.

Toronto I.—Miss Cox,
113; Mrs. V. Brown, 123;
Miss Ogden, 115; Mrs.
Rae, 142. Total 479.

Toronto, II — M r s ,
Boulton, 125; Mrs. Pepler,
132; Mrs. Burns, 124;
M r s. Blackwood, 112.
Total 493.

Westmount:—Mrs. Hare, 115; Mrs.
Dixon, 132; Mrs. Cassils, 137; Miss Yuie,
126. Total 510.



MISS M. THOMSON,
Canadian Champi-
on 1902-05-06, 07-08.
Runner-up 1901.



MISS DEFRIES, CHAMPION OF LAMBTON, 1908,
WINNER OF SECOND HANDICAP PRIZE
AND SECOND PRIZE FOR AP-
PROACHING AND PUTTING.

Ottawa:—Miss N. Lewis, 111, Mrs. J.
F. Kidd, 152; Mrs. P. D. Ross, 126;
Mrs. C. Frazer, 133.
Total 522.

Driving Competition:
—1st prize, Miss Thom-
son, (St. John); 2nd
prize, Miss Lewis (Ot-
awa.)

Approaching a n d
Putting Competition:—
1st. prize, Miss F. Har-
vey, (Hamilton); 2nd
prize, Miss D e t r i e s,
(Lambton.)



MISS B. OGDEN, Cham-
pion Rosedale Ladies'
Golf Club, 1908.



MRS. C. MUSSEN, |
Runner-up 1905

Club Team Match:—Lambton 1st, Roy-
al Montreal 2nd, Hamilton 3rd.

Lambton:—Miss Dick,
127; Miss Deries, 104;
Mrs. Roger 111, Mrs.
Fitzgerald, 112. Total 454.

Royal Montreal:—Mrs.
C. Mussen, 115; Mrs. A.
Mussen, 120; Miss M.
Taylor, 122; Miss F. M.
Green, 114. Total 471.

Hamilton:—Mrs. Bost-



MRS. M. TAYLOR
Winner First Consolation 1908.

Royal Canadian Ladies' Golf Championship:—Miss Thomson, (St. John,) Winner; Mrs. C. Mussen, Runner-up,

1st Consolation Competition:—Miss Muriel Taylor, (Royal Montreal,) Winner; Mrs. Vere Brown, (Toronto,) Runner-up.

2nd Consolation Competition:—Mrs. Ridout, (Lambton,) Winner; Miss Amy Wright, (Lambton,) Runner-up.

3rd Consolation Competition:—Mrs. Stikeman, (Rosedale,) Winner; Miss G. Baillie, (Lambton,) Runner-up.

Special Competition for non-finishers in the Qualifying Round. Miss E. Wright, (Lambton,) Winner. Mrs. Miller, (St. Catharines,) Runner-up.

Inter-Provincial Match. Quebec:—Miss Green, 0; Miss Lewis, 0; Mrs. Hare, 0; Miss Clay, 0; Mrs. A. Mussen, 0; Mrs. Kidd, 0; Miss Taylor, 1; Mrs. Ross, 0; Mrs. Dixon, 0; Miss Fraser, 0; Miss

Cassils, 0; Miss Yuile, 0; Mrs. Hodgson, 1; Miss H. - Williams, 0; Mrs. Read, 0; Mrs. Peiler, 1; Miss Ritchie, 0. Total 3.

Ontario:—Miss Defries, 1; Mrs. Rodger, 0; Mrs. Fitzgerald, 1; Miss Phepoe, 1; Miss Harvey, 1; Miss Cox, 1; Mrs. Vere Brown, 0; Miss Nesbitt, 1; Miss Ogden, 1; Mrs. Bostwick, 1; Mrs. Burns, 1; Mrs. Blackwood, 0; Miss Hart, *; Miss E. Wright, 0; Mrs. Bolte, 1; Mrs. Rowe, 0; Mrs. Rae, 1. Total 11.

*Mrs. Hodgson won from Miss Hart by default.

Mixed Foursomes:—1st prize, Miss Cassils and Mr. Roy Buchanan. 2nd prize, Miss Lewis and Mr. G. Moss. 3rd prize, Miss G. Baillie and Mr. F. W. Baillie.

GOLF CHAMPIONS FOR 1908 IN CANADA

Royal Canadian Golf Association Championships: Ladies'—Miss Mabel Thomson,



MRS. STIKEMAN,
Winner Third Consolation 1908.



MISS M. GARTSHORE, HAMILTON. MISS CASSILS, WESTMOUNT,
WINNER MIXED FOURSOMES.



MISS MABEL THOMSON, ST. JOHN, RUNNER UP R. C. G. A. CHAMPIONSHIP 1901; R. C. G. A. CHAMPION 1902-05-06-07-08. NEVER DEFEATED FOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARATIME PROVINCES. MRS. C. MUSSEN, ROYAL MONTREAL G. C.; CHAMPION ROYAL MONTREAL G.C.'08; RUNNER-UP CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP '08.

St. John, N. B.; Amateur—Mr. Alex. Willson, Royal Montreal Golf Club; Open, (Professional), Albert Murray, Outremont.

Ladies' Championship of the Maritime Provinces—Miss Mabel Thomson, St. John, N. B.

'Hamilton Trophy'—Open to resident members of Ontario Ladies' Golf Clubs—Miss Muriel Dick, Lambton G. & C. Club.

Lambton International Tournament, (August)—Mr. George S. Lyon, Lambton G. & C. Club.

Royal Montreal Golf Club Championships—Mrs. Clarendon Mussen; Mr. C. B. Robin.

Outremont Golf Club—

Try-Davies Cup—Mr. Gerald Lees.

Beaconsfield Golf Club—Mr. Morris.

Toronto Golf Club Champions—Miss Evelyn Cox; Mr. W. Laird.

Lambton Golf and Country Club Championships—Miss Defries; Mr. C. E. Robin.

Rosedale Golf Club Championships—Miss Bradda Ogden; Mr G. L. Robinson.

High Park Golf Club Championships—Miss Maria Kammerer Mr. C. M. Shadbolt.

Hamilton Golf Club Championships—Miss Florence Harvey.

Ottawa Golf Championships—Miss Norah Lewis.

Brantford Golf Club Champion-



MISS FLORENCE HARVEY, CANADIAN CHAMPION 1903-4. CHAMPION^{ESS} OF HAMILTON 1908.

ships— Miss Marquis; Mr. R. H. Revell.

Niagara Golf Club Tournament (Fort George Links) Mrs. Mann, Buffalo; Mr. A. A. Adams, Hamilton G. C.

Niagara Tennis & Golf Club Championships (Missauga Links) Mrs. Mann, Buffalo, Mr. B. S. Horne, Pittsburg.

St. Catharines Golf Club Championships—Miss Chaplin.

* * * *

Mr. George S. Lyon, many times Canadian Champion.

Olympic Champion, 1904.

Lambton International Champion, 1908.



MR. GEORGE S. LYONS.



ANOTHER VIEW OF LAMBTON GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

A curious story comes from Fort William, Ont. A colony of foreigners in the neighborhood of Stanley and Silver Mountain were reported to be slaughtering the moose. Game Warden McCullum proceeded to the district to investigate and on his return he found a communication from the Department

at Toronto stating that his expenses would not be paid. The warden is stated to have spent twenty-five dollars of his own money and naturally ceased to take any further steps towards prosecution until recouped. This is of course only one side of the case and the Department must have some reason for such an action.

CANADIAN LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Nesbitt, Woodstock	Miss F. Harvey, Hamilton	Miss F. Harvey	6 up and 5	Mrs. Mussen	1 up	Mrs. Mussen	2 up and 1	Miss Thomson	4 up and 2
Mrs. C. Mussen, Royal Montreal	Miss Cox Toronto Club	Mrs. Mussen	3 up and 2	Mrs. Mussen	1 up	Mrs. Mussen	2 up and 1	Miss Thomson	4 up and 2
Mrs. Rodger, Lambton	Mrs. Rodger, Lambton	Mrs. Rodger	3 up and 1	Mrs. Rodger	5 up and 3	Mrs. Mussen	2 up and 1	Miss Thomson	4 up and 2
Mrs. Hare, Westmount	Mrs. Hare, Westmount	Miss Ogden	4 up and 3	Mrs. Fitzgerald	1 up	Miss Thomson	4 up and 2		
Miss Ogden, Rosedale	Miss Ogden, Rosedale	Miss Greene	4 up and 3	Mrs. Fitzgerald	5 up and 4				
Miss Lewis, Ottawa	Miss Greene, Royal Montreal	Mrs. Fitzgerald	5 up and 4	Mrs. Fitzgerald	2 up and 1				
Miss Greene, Royal Montreal	Mrs. Fitzgerald, Lambton	Miss Thomson	2 up and 1	Miss Thomson	6 up and 5				
Mrs. Thomson, St. John	Mrs. Thomson, St. John	Miss Defries	6 up and 5	Miss Thomson	8 up and 6				
Mrs. Blackwood, Toronto	Mrs. Pheppe, Hamilton	Miss Defries	1 up						
Miss Pheppe, Hamilton	Miss Defries, Lambton								

1st. CONSOLATION.

Miss Hanbury-Williams, Ottawa	Mrs. A Pepler Toronto	Miss Hanbury-Williams	2 up and 1	Miss Hanbury-Williams	4 up and 3	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. A Pepler Toronto	Mrs. Tilley, Lambton	Miss Wright	1 up on the 19th hole	Miss Hanbury-Williams	4 up and 3	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Tilley, Lambton	Miss Edith Wright, Lambton	Miss Taylor	1 up	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Miss Edith Wright, Lambton	Mrs. Taylor, Royal Montreal	Miss Taylor	1 up	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Taylor, Royal Montreal	Miss Yvile, Westmount	Mrs. Bolte	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Miss Yvile, Westmount	Mrs. Bolte, Toronto	Mrs. Vere Brown	1 up on the 19th hole	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Bolte, Toronto	Mrs. Koss, Ottawa	Miss Hart	4 up and 3	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Koss, Ottawa	Mrs. Vere Brown, Toronto	Mrs. Burns	by default	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Vere Brown, Toronto	Mrs. Cavanagh, Beaconsfield	Mrs. Rowe	4 and 3	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Cavanagh, Beaconsfield	Miss Hart, Lambton			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Miss Hart, Lambton	Mrs. Dixon, Westmount			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Dixon, Westmount	Mrs. Burns, Toronto			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Burns, Toronto	Mrs. A. Mussen, Royal Montreal			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. A. Mussen, Royal Montreal	Mrs. Rowe, Hamilton			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Rowe, Hamilton	Mrs. Hodgson, Royal Montreal			Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1
Mrs. Hodgson, Royal Montreal				Miss Taylor	2 up and 1	Miss Taylor	3 up and 2	Miss Taylor	2 up and 1

2nd CONSOLATION

Mrs. Ridout, Lambton	Miss M. Denison, Toronto	Mrs. Ridout	3 and 2	Mrs. Ridout	4 up and 2	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss M. Denison, Toronto	Miss Adams, Toronto	Miss Adams	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	4 up and 2	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss Adams, Toronto	Miss Cook, Lambton	Mrs. Kidd	1 up on the 19th hole	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss Cook, Lambton	Mrs. Kidd, Ottawa	Miss Cassils	3 up and 1	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Kidd, Ottawa	Miss V. Bethune, Toronto	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss V. Bethune, Toronto	Miss Cassils, Westmount	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Cassils, Westmount	Mrs. Garthshore, Hamilton	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Garthshore, Hamilton	Mrs. Peiler, Westmount	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Peiler, Westmount	Mrs. Smythe, Toronto	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Smythe, Toronto	Miss Maule, Lambton	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss Maule, Lambton	Mrs. Garvey, Lambton	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Garvey, Lambton	Miss A. Wright, Lambton	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss A. Wright, Lambton	Mrs. Rundle, Lambton	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Rundle, Lambton	Miss Frazer, Ottawa	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Miss Frazer, Ottawa	Mrs. Rae, Toronto	Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5
Mrs. Rae, Toronto		Mrs. Peiler	3 up and 2	Miss Cassils	6 up and 4	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5	Mrs. Ridout	6 up and 5

3rd CONSOLATION.

Miss G. Baillie, Lambton	Mrs. Read, Toronto	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Mrs. Read, Toronto	Mrs. Hart, Lambton	Mrs. Hart	4 up and 2	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Mrs. Hart, Lambton	Mrs. Woods, Ottawa	Mrs. Hart	4 up and 2	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Mrs. Woods, Ottawa	Miss Morrison, Hamilton	Miss Morrison	6 up and 4	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Miss Morrison, Hamilton	Mrs. Torrance, Hamilton	Miss Morrison	6 up and 4	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Mrs. Torrance, Hamilton	Mrs. Stikeman, Beaconsfield	Mrs. Stikeman	6 up and 4	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Mrs. Stikeman, Beaconsfield	Miss Ritchie, Beaconsfield	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up
Miss Ritchie, Beaconsfield		Mrs. Stikeman	1 up	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Miss Baillie	1 up on 19th hole	Mrs. Stikeman	1 up

A Famous Bear Hunter.



A FAMOUS BEAR HUNTER.

WILLIAM Hillis is one of the men who has done a great deal to assist in pioneer work in the West. He is known on both sides of the line as a mighty hunter of bears, including cinnamon, black and grizzlies, hunting them in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. He is one of the sturdiest specimens of the hardy race produced by life in the mountains.

With such an upbringing and experience Mr. Hillis has developed into a marvellous shot with both the shotgun and rifle, and on more than one occasion his expertness with firearms has stood him in good stead. As a fancy shooter he has few equals and has delighted crowds with his performances of fancy shooting.

A recent journey through Alaska in the interests of the Remington Arms and U. M. C. Company gave him many interesting experiences. When in the far northern region he visited Dawson, Fairbanks, Nome and other placer camps. On his return he proudly displayed a gun the stock of which was made from a mastodon tusk. The handsome piece of ivory was made into a gun stock by a Siberian Eskimo who did likewise some fine carving upon it. All who have seen the gun have greatly admired it and congratulated its owner upon such an appropriate and valuable possession. It is a single barrel Remington No. 4 auto loader shot gun. He will take a further trip for bears this year.

Canada's Champion Sprinter.

BOBBY KERR'S splendid performance at the Olympic Championship games in London, England, places him as the king of sprinters. Only losing by inches the 100 metre championship, and winning the 200 metre Championship, is certainly a great record. He also won the 100 and 200 yards British Championship, defeating Walker, the

Champion sprinter for two years past. Today he holds the following Canadian records :

50 yards— 5 3.5 seconds.

100 yards— 9 4.5 seconds.

220 yards—21 3 5 seconds.

“You feel that you are in the presence, not of an athlete merely, but of a man of soul, of strong character and of sound



BOBBY KERR, THE CHAMPION SPRINTER.

winner of the 100 metres Olympic Championship, and Morton, the British Champion. For this wonderful performance, Mr. Kerr was awarded a handsome Gold Cup, value \$1,000.

Bobby Kerr was born in Hamilton and lives there still. He has been Canada's

sense. He is an athlete after Earl Roberts' own heart, a boy clean of life, absolutely honest, modest and retiring, and he is a true Christian boy in the deepest and most significant meaning of that much ill-used word"—Kit in Mail and Empire.

OUR MEDICINE BAG

J. J., Moyie, B. C.—We would like to correspond with you but the Post Office rules prevent the delivery of letters addressed to initials. Please give us your full name and we will write to you.

Mr. J. Arthur Hope has established two wolf camps at each end of a six mile lake in northern Ontario and will have them ready for sportsmen who desire to make an attempt at the wolves on December fifteenth. An ice sleigh will be rigged up with a sail and when the wind is favorable will travel between the camps. If found necessary a third camp will be established some miles to the north-west making a triangle. All the camps are on the southern line of the Mississauga Forest Reserve, three thousand square miles in extent, and described as the best all round big game country in Eastern Canada. Wolves are plentiful in the neighbourhood and it is hoped to do a little in thinning them out. It is intended to run a blood trail across the lake in the dark of the moon and sportsmen who wish to visit the camps would do well to time their arrival, if possible, a day or two before the moon is at the full. They will then have a fairly good chance of getting a shot at wolves following the blood trail across the lake. Experts will attempt the task of running them down on snowshoes in deep soft snow. Driving in a calm day with a large body of men will also be attempted. The blood trail on a clear moonlight night offers the best chances of a shot. As the camps are located in a fine bear country they will be kept open as late in the spring as possible. Letters should now be addressed J. A. Hope, Wharncliffe Post Office, Ont.

Famous as taxidermists the Messrs. Emack Brothers, who carry on their

business at Fredericton, New Brunswick, are winning fame also as big game hunters. One of the brothers, who was accompanied by his sister, secured a moose early in the season, and Tom, who hunted in Queen's County, was fortunate enough to get one with a record head for that portion of the Province. The antlers have a spread of fifty eight inches with twenty seven points and the head is one of the best taken during a good season. Mr. Emack's guide was Jack Doran and it may be mentioned that the latter was exceptionally fortunate, taking out seven or eight parties and all getting moose with antlers spreading over fifty inches with just one exception. A third member of the firm took to the woods to try his fortune after his brothers returned from their outings. Doran stated that his season's experiences constituted a record.

Two British Columbia sportsman made a hard trip on Vancouver Island in search of elk. They went in on the west coast with one packer and travelled across to within seven miles of the Nimpkish River. The trip was an exceedingly arduous one but notwithstanding bad weather and the rough country they secured a good head of twelve points.

A singular report of an encounter with a moose comes from New Brunswick. Captain Craft, of Mace Bay, who has a good sized farm, was returning home from market when he met a bull moose on the road. The bull declined to give way and when the Captain turned round charged the wagon breaking some of the woodwork. Later in the evening the captain, accompanied by some hunters, went out to locate the moose. He succeeded and made sure that the same animal would not again interfere with his homeward journey.

Professor Prince has been appointed as the Canadian member of the International Commission charged with the work of inquiring into the fisheries in international waters and preparing regulations applicable to all such waters. It is believed that the Commissioners' recommendations will be adopted both by the States and Canada with the result of improving the fisheries and providing both countries with an abundant supply of food fish. Professor Prince succeeds Mr. S. T. Bastedo, who had received the appointment of Superintendent under the Annuities Act, and as one of the highest authorities on fish and fishing the interests of Canada will be safe in his hands.

The Governor-General of Canada is taking a personal and kindly interest in the establishment of a natural park in the Kootenays. His Excellency in a letter to Premier McBride of British Columbia states that while he is aware of the difficulties of obtaining appropriations for public purposes he ventures to think no money could be better spent than in the establishment of such a park. In order to aid the movement Lord Gray will build a hunting lodge and again visit the district next year.

F. C. Armstrong, who has been a successful guide in New Brunswick for a number of years, has moved his outfit to Schreiber on the northern shore of Lake Superior, near Lake Nepigon where he has sportsman's camps at the head waters of the rivers that flow into Lake Superior. He has moose, caribou, and good fishing to offer to patrons. His address is Schreiber, Ont. The country in which he will operate is one day's travel from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as an instance of what a great country it is, it may be stated that one party in the month of October saw twenty-four moose in twelve days in the water, and over half were bull-moose with large antlers. The moose in this section are increasing in numbers rapidly, caribou are very plentiful, and it is doubtful whether there is a better moose and caribou country in North America than this part of Ontario.

The past season has been a very good one for bass fishing on Brome lake and the size of fish caught has been excellent, though probably no one equalled Mr. E. J. Carpenter's seven and a quarter pound bass. This lake and the charming little town of Knowlton are becoming gradually world famous, especially when such writers as Mr. F. G. Aflalo give publicity to the sport to be obtained there

The enormous losses from forest fires last year arouse the British Columbia lumbermen to ask the Provincial Government to make the Bush Fires Act more stringent, including amongst its amendments "that no one be allowed to set out fires during the dry season of June, July, August and September," and also increasing the numbers of firewardens. The losses due to fires are incalculable and should rouse Governments and legislators to more determined action.

A notable New Brunswick marksman shot a moose in the fall at a distance of two hundred and fifty eight yards and his one shot did the business. In the previous year he shot a caribou at a distance of three hundred yards. He is a fine rifle shot and has won a number of prizes at rifle meetings.

In British Columbia they are getting up a new form of game protection. According to a New Westminster paper the farmers of the Delta Municipality formed themselves into a club and declined to allow shooting by anyone without a permit from its secretary and the permission of the land owners. The club has also a number of wardens patrolling the district. The Richmond Game Protective Association of the same Province employ two wardens continually.

The Ontario Fisheries Department has come into possession of five hundred dollars worth of seine nets which were seized in the Bay of Quinte. The nets are now prohibited in these waters since they prevent the whitefish from reaching the spawning grounds.

The Yarmouth branch of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association of Nova Scotia are up in arms against a lease of a portion of the Indian reserves within the Province to private individuals for sporting purposes and have unanimously passed the following resolution on the subject ; Whereas the Association has learned that the Dominion Government through the Supt. of Indian Affairs, has recently leased to a private individual for a period of twenty-five years the following Indian reserves ; Lots Nos. one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, A.B.C., one, two and three in the Fairy Lake Indian reserve in the County of Annapolis, and Lots Nos. four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten in the said Indian reserve in the County of Queens. And whereas the members of this Association believe and contend that all wild lands of this province unsuitable for agriculture or commercial purposes should forever remain under local government control, and free to the inhabitants of this province for the purposes of hunting, and fishing. Therefore resolved, that this Association view with alarm the course pursued by the Supt. of Indian Affairs under the Dominion Government in the case above referred to, and hereby respectfully protest against the leasing of any other Indian Reserves in this province ; and further that the Association considers that when any of these reserves become of no further use to the Indians the same should revert to the province and be held by the local government for the free use of our own people. Further resolved, that this resolution be printed and copies sent to the Supt. of Indian Affairs and to the several Nova Scotia members of parliament." It is hoped this may prove effective in preventing further concessions and also any renewal of the present lease. The game warden has discovered various breaches of the law and reported that he was on the track of the offenders. Encouraging reports were received of the pheasants and it was stated that twenty-five pounds of wild rice has been distributed for sowing in the lakes. If these efforts are successful, Nova Scotia will be rendered additionally attractive for ducks. Hopes were expressed for a better enforcement of the fishery laws and it is believed the

work of the association in this direction is telling.

According to a Chatham N. B. newspaper Fred M. Tweedie of that town took a run to Hardwick in the open season in his Ford auto, taking with him a game license and a rifle. After he had finished his business he thought he would have a look for some game. He drove his car into the heart of the woods by way of a portage road, called up a moose and brought it down with the first shot. Mr. Tweedie arrived in town the same evening with the head strapped to the back of his auto. The antlers had a forty-three inch spread.

A fine quick run of hunting successes fell to the lot of Mr. Ernest Sampson, of Stanley, N. B. during the last open season. When on a hunting trip to Nashwaak Lake his wagon broke down when he was still four miles from his camp. While repairs were being made he visited a small lake near by and noticed a caribou coming down the opposite bank for a drink. Just as he was about to fire a deer made its appearance and with two quick shots he secured both animals. As he was engaged in skinning operations a moose appeared and with the promptness of a trained hunter he sent in a fatal shot and thus secured three heads of big game before reaching his camp.

Female explorers are by no means unknown and the race bids fair to be continued. They are invading the north as they have covered other fields and recently two of them — Miss Agnes Deans Cameron and her niece, Miss Brown— went as far as the Arctic Sea and back, devoting three months to the journey. They left Edmonton last June and by canoe and trail reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River, returning for a considerable part of the way by the Hudson Bay Company's steamers. Stops were made at all the Hudson Bay Posts and those of Vermilion, Peace River Landing, and Lesser Slave Lake. Both ladies were loud in their praises of the country through which they journeyed and of the hospitality shown them by the few residents they came across. For any-

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for the bag and a carcass for the camp



are eloquent arguments to the hunter for Dominion Ammunition. The sportsman knows by the way they shoot and the way they kill that Dominion Cartridges are sure and uniform, and that Dominion shot-shell loads are even and strong.

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is of such high quality that a trial of a few shots proves what is true of a thousand or ten thousand shots—the ammunition for clean and perfect results.

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one wishing a pleasant touring route off the beaten paths the trip to the Arctic is one they felt they could recommend. The round trip to Chicago, which was the first point of departure involved a journey in all of about ten thousand miles.

In the latter part of October W. Wilmot, a student of the Frontenac Business College, at Kingston, Ont., was watering some horses when he saw a large and strange fish in the water. He ran to the house for his rifle and on his return, finding the fish still there shot it. When he recovered the fish it turned out, to his astonishment and that of his neighbors, several of whom witnessed the occurrence, to be a sword fish, four feet six inches in length, with a sword fourteen inches long. The fish was preserved and stuffed. The wonder is how it ever got so far in fresh water.

A fine reward for the great trouble taken

in preparing an exhibit of guns, rifles, etc., at the Franco-British Exhibition has been given to Messrs. Chas. Lancaster & Co., Limited, Gun and Rifle manufacturers, 11 Panton Street, Haymarket, London, S. W., England, the international jury composed of experts of different nationalities giving them the highest known—diploma for grand prize. The exhibit attracted much attention from the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the Exhibition and sportsmen in particular, who were strongly drawn to it again and again, confirmed the jury's findings.

The sealing schooners have returned to Victoria, B. C. from the Behring Sea with a greater number of seal skins than have been obtained for the last six or seven years. The two highest boats had 904 and 813 sealskins respectively and the latter had also 28 sea otter. There were losses in the fleet and more than one boat rescued members who had suffered greatly.

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Over forty years experience in making Shot, and a careful study during that time of the requirements of the trade, have taught us what is expected by those who use Shot, and the fact that sales of "M. R. M." brand are now larger than those of all other makers combined is a strong argument in its favor.

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**THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS
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It is reported that in addition to the forest fires which robbed the Dominion of so much good timber last year the Indians of the Mackenzie River district indulged in fires on their own account. One North West Mounted Police Inspector stated that he saw one hundred and twenty-five miles of fire burning along the Mackenzie River and attributed the whole to carelessness or willfulness on the part of the Indians. He recommended the course of making a treaty with these Indians or increasing the patrol along the river to stop this wasteful destruction.

Professor Kermode, the curator of the Provincial Museum at Victoria, B. C., accompanied by Samuel Whittaker, his assistant, recently left that city on the steamer *Armur* for the north—the design being to go to Skiddegate, on Graham Island though the interior of the island, to Massett and from thence to Virago Bay. It is believed in the course of this itinerary they will come across a

new species of caribou known as the *Rangifer Dawsoni* which is believed to have its habitat in the Queen Charlotte Islands. So far a fragmentary skull, one horn and a description of the skin is all that is known of this species. While doubt has been thrown upon the existence of this caribou, Mr. Kermode is a believer in its existence and thinks he has planned his journey to so thoroughly cover the habitat of the animal that if it exists he will prove successful in his search.

A. W. Hooper of Boston, Mass., vice-president of the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club, a well-known frequenter of Catalina waters, bordering Catalina Island, Calif, has again come into prominence by accomplishing one of the most difficult feats known in angling. Fishing at Aransas Pass with the regulation Catalina light tackle, he caught a tarpon measuring five feet and eleven inches, the biggest "silver king" ever caught with a six ounce tip and nine thread line. L. P. Streeter, president and founder of the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club, held the record up to the time of Colonel Hooper's achievement, with a tarpon measuring five feet, nine inches. It took one hour and thirty minutes to land Hooper's fish, and the angler caught no less than eleven tarpon in eight days' fishing. To catch tarpon on light tackle had been declared impossible until Mr. Streeter demonstrated the feasibility of the feat, and organized the Aransas Pass Tarpon Club for the purpose of stimulating interest in light-tackle fishing in the waters frequented by the silver king.

Doubtless you have more than once taken your gun out of its case only to find the bore rusted. You can prevent this by using Marble's Anti-Rust Ropes, which are made for shotguns, rifles and revolvers. They are made to fit the full length of the barrels. When saturated with oil the ropes exclude all air and moisture and make it impossible for the barrels to rust or become pitted. The best oil to use is Marble's Nitro-Solvent Oil. It cleans and protects guns from the corrosive action of all powders.

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FURS

Apparently the Fisheries Department of the Ontario Government is about to mend its ways and find different methods of providing young bass for the northern lakes than procure them by netting from the bays in Lake Erie. For the purpose of propagating bass, a pond, with an outlet in the Trent River, a couple of miles from Campellford, has been selected. The pond will be cleaned and the outlet provided with a grating. As the pond is fed by springs a supply of pure water is assured. Parent bass will be placed in the pond and these are expected to propagate very rapidly. The bass thus raised will be used to stock northern lakes and other waters of the Province. As one official remarked "Some lakes have been depleted by nets which would still have been well supplied with fish today if all the anglers of the Province had been fishing in them."

At a time when so much criticism is heard with respect to our fish and game wardens it is a pleasure to quote the following letter and resolution agreed upon by the Gananoque (Ont.) Town Council with respect to the services of the gentlemen who holds the position in their town :—

To the Hon. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, Toronto :

Dear Sir,—We, the Town Council of Gananoque in session, beg to thank you for the great interest you and your Department have taken in fish protection within the territory requested by our deputation which you so kindly received in February last. We beg to say our tourist trade will certainly increase, as owing to efficient inspection by your over-

seer, Mr. George Toner, the fishing has not been so good for years as in the past season. We are particularly anxious in the interest of our town to have efficient inspection during the full year. Heretofore a good deal of injury has been done to the fishing by pirates during the winter and spring. We most earnestly request, in our town's interest, that you employ Mr. Toner during the full year, with power to act as his judgment and your rulings will allow in fish protection. Moved by Couns, McParland and Donevan, that the Town Council of Gananoque, at this regular meeting, expresses their thanks to Mr. Toner, Fisheries Inspector, for the efficient manner in which he has performed his duties—carried.

We are pleased to hear that the views of sportsmen, acquainted with the neighbourhood amply confirms the views above expressed and heartily wish that the publication of this commendatory letter will lead other wardens to emulate Mr. Toner's example and raise the whole status of their office.

As was expected by all visitors to the Franco British Exhibition in London, Messrs. Hardy Bros of Alnwick, England, have added another to their long record of successes by securing the grand prize the highest possible award given at that exhibition. Their record of such awards for fishing rods, reels and tackle now stands at forty-six—a record unbeaten, the firm says, throughout the world. Quite recently the Australian championship has also fallen to Hardy Rods. Dr. Maitland with a "Hardy Marston" won the following trophies



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sure and take
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during the three days' meeting at Sydney, N.S.W. :—Champion Cup for the highest aggregate ; Governor's Cup for longest cast ; Champion Gold Medal for highest aggregate ; Silver trophy for accuracy under obstacle ; and Silver Trophy for distance casting. The latter established an Australian record, a cast of one hundred and two feet being made with an eleven foot Hardy "Tournament" rod, "Corona" line, and "Perfect" reel. Considering the condition of the weather this cast was phenomenal, causing quite a sensation and convincing the public that a rod capable of getting out a fly that distance under such conditions must be the best. Messrs. Eastway Bros., Sydney, writing of the rods used in the tournament remark : "The general opinion was that Hardy's rods for all round work stand easily first." Catalogues are published in both English and French and a copy will be sent free to any of our fishermen readers interested who will address a request to the firm at Alnwick, England, and mention "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada."

The President of the National Association of Audobon Societies declares that the people of the present generation are robbing posterity in permitting an annual crop loss of eight hundred millions of dollars due to the destruction of insect eating birds. A fund is being raised for the purpose of fighting the commercial bird killers in every State Legislature.

The Iver Johnson Company of Fitchburg, Mass. have recently issued a well-gotten up catalogue of their well-known truss bridge bicycles. A number of improvements have been made for the 1909 models which appear to be the perfection of machines. Riding on them is a revelation to old timers, the ease and effectiveness of the cycles being something beyond even the imagination of the riders of years ago. Always good machines the Iver Johnson cycles of the present year are such as any rider may be proud to possess, and in possessing may well feel that he has a machine capable of doing him the best of good service. A perusal of this little booklet will make every cyclist wish for an Iver Johnson.

A deer is reported to have found its way into the yard of the Rolling Mills at Sault Ste. Marie early in November. Becoming frightened at a passing yard engine the deer rushed into the mill and jumping into the rolls broke three legs. The machinery was stopped and the deer taken out and killed. Many people went to see the deer thus strangely captured.

Mr. Aubrey White, the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario states that the valuable timber of the Province was not injured by the forest fires so prevalent during the summer. In almost every instance the fires were confined to sections from which the good timber had been taken.

A sad tragedy occurred in the Red River near Selkirk, Man., during November. A fisherman named Fjavel, with his wife and two children were travelling over the ice by dog train. They were

journeying to the mouth of the river to open winter fishing quarters. Coming to a weak spot the sled went through. The mother, when she felt herself going threw her baby on to the solid ice where it was providentially found shortly afterwards safe and sound. The other three members of the family were swept away.

For some years it has been evident that the day of the automatic pistol was near at hand. European types of automatics long since superseded revolvers abroad. Why they fail to win favor here is perhaps due to the fact that we as a nation expect too much. The inventive American now finds the trick that was left out all this time, discovers, of course a new principle that simplifies, and then adds a few improvements for good measure, just as Americans have done since the days of Fulton Howe, and Goodyear. At last we have a .32 calibre ten-shot pistol, not only automatic and accurate, but the lightest, trimmest fastest weapon imaginable. This arm is manufactured by the Savage Arms Co. of Utica, N. Y. weighs only nineteen ounces and measures six and a half inches over all. It fires ten shots as rapidly as a man can pull the trigger. Yet each bullet and its gases have the barrel to themselves, locked automatically at the breech, during the infinitesimal period of time the bullet is in passage. The full force of all the gases are thus secured for the bullet during discharge. A degree of accuracy and uniformity of velocity heretofore unattainable in an automatic pistol of the "blow back" type has been achieved in a simple way. Simple and at the same time positive; the bullet itself automatically locks the breech during discharge by taking the rifling and it leaves it again free when out of the barrel. The pistol is constructed to use the recoil of the gases remaining after the bullet leaves the barrel to operate the action—that is, to eject the shell and bring the next cartridge into position to cock the hammer. This long-sought-for method of insuring accuracy and freedom from fouling in an automatic arm has made possible a great advance in simplicity, rapidity, safety and ease of action. Although the principle



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was discovered several years ago, the manufacturers have continued to develop and improve the ideas which grew out of it. The Savage Automatic Pistol is so constructed that a cartridge may be carried in the chamber ready for action either with the hammer down or at full cock locked by the safety device. The hammer or cocking lever may be cocked at will, without operating any other part of the mechanism. It is impossible to discharge the pistol except by pulling the trigger. A blow on the exposed hammer or cocking lever will not discharge it. The safety device locks the entire mechanism if desired. It has fewer parts than any other automatic pistol and the mechanism is astonishingly simple. It disassembles by hand without the aid of any tools—not a single screw to work loose. Only spiral springs are employed, insuring freedom from breakage. These are highly important considerations in an automatic pistol.

—

“Some morning you may wake up and find your tax list has changed its aspect,” was the warning Prof. Fernow gave speaking of the timber resources of Ontario at the Canadian Club at Toronto. The forests had been drawn upon to lighten the tax bill, the golden goose was very near its finish, he declared, and other resources must be drawn upon to make good the deficiency.

He had read in the papers that the fires had done no damage because they had only run over old slash. This was where the government had failed to realize their responsibility. The forest fires were destroying the young growth and preventing the recuperation of the lands for future wood cuts. It was a disgrace that in spite of the large expenditure for this purpose they could not cope with the evil. There was either carelessness or deplorable mismanagement. There was a lack of moral—evident also among those who contributed to such waste.

The Ontario Government was proud to be able to say that in the limits there were ten or twelve billion feet of white pine. But this was only four years' supply of the United States' consumption.

In the timber area of British Columbia, he estimated 300,000,000 000 feet, but as the United States consumption was 40,-

000,000,000 a year this only represented ten years' consumption.

He was glad to see the Ontario Government had begun in a small way to encourage reforestation of waste farm lands.

There is more poor forest growth in Canada than you have any idea of tree-weeds in profusion” he said, speaking of the intractability of the Laurentian rocks which decayed but slowly, and gave no soil for tree growth.

“Hemlock is the skim milk of the woods,” was another remark. Balsam was a much better pulp wood than spruce but it did not float so well and could not be got out without railway development.

Natural philosophy must come to the aid of the student in interpreting the reports of explorers on the timber resources observed. Reports only existed where someone had gone in a canoe. Nothing was known of the country behind the railway route, and the question arose whether he was an optimist or pessimist. (Laughter)

Fifty per cent, of the timber lands was burned area, burned over and again. The rest was not commercially available in the north, the rivers flowing in the wrong direction.

—

A hunting trip which was successful in every particular was that undertaken by the Hon. James S. Whipple, Game Commissioner of the State of New York. Mr. Whipple was accompanied by two well known sportsmen in the persons of Mr. John S. Burnham, of Alaska fame, and Mr. C.E. Johnstone, one of the best known big game hunters in America. The hunt took place in the country north of Kipawa on the western boundary of Quebec in the last fortnight of November. Twelve days were spent in the woods and in that time the party saw a great quantity of game. Mr. Whipple himself secured a magnificent head with a spread of sixty inches—the formation of the antlers being a feature, as well as extent of the spread. Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Burnham each secured a good head, though neither of theirs was as large as that of the Commissioner's. The success of the trip will advertise this sporting section of the Dominion in the right quarters, as all three gentlemen have returned highly delighted with their trip, and have ex-

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pressed their intention of not only revisiting the country themselves, but advising their friends to do so. Kipawa has certainly made a name for itself this season. Mr. Burnham reports however that wolves are too plentiful, and it is to be hoped that war will be waged on these pests during the winter.

The ladies are conquering every field and it is therefore no matter of wonder that some of their numbers are taking out hunting licenses and hieing to the backwoods. Two ladies took out licenses in Michigan and accompanied their husbands to the woods, living with them in the tents and hunting the deer and birds. They gained in health and the fresh free life proved most attractive to them.

Dr. Grenfell, C. M. G. whose work on the bleak Labrador coast is well known to our readers is starting on a six months' tour of Canada and the States in the interest of his work. When at St. Johns, N. B. where he addressed a large audience,

he heard with the keenest regret of the drowning of Captain Roberts, of the Lorna Doone. He stated that it was the first fatality in their mission work although they had had some narrow escapes.

The Canadian Camp Club, of New York, had as their special dish at their yearly banquet portions of a man-eating lion. Those bold ones who ventured to partake declared that while the flavor was fine the meat was tough. Lily bulbs and potatoes from Moose Factory formed other special attractions.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that the hunting around Kipawa, on the western boundary of Quebec has been exceptionally successful. The advantages of this section as a hunting country were extensively advertised by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and out of the many parties who visited Kipawa on their advice, only one failed to get their moose, and in this one case the party were only able to stay in the woods two days.

FURS HERMAN REEL, Milwaukee, Wis. FREE

Send address of two fur trappers and we will send you free a mink stretching pattern. Write for price list of raw furs and fur coats. We top them all on Mink and Rat.

Du Pont 1909 Calendar.

The calendar for 1909 issued by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company has for its subject another one of Edmund H. Osthaus' famous portraits of National Field Trial Championship winners. The calendar for 1908 was featured by a portrait of Joe Cumming, a setter dog who proved his title to championship honors by his win of first place in the National Trials of 1909. For 1909 the Du Pont Company has selected the portrait of Geneva, a setter who won her title in 1903. The coloring of the calendar is soft and pleasing, and the poise of Geneva as she points the bevy that is in the brush ahead of her, is all that could be

until the supply is exhausted. All requests should be addressed: Advertising Division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. When you get your calendar it would be well to "look under the pad" and see what other good things in the way of sporting pictures the Du Pont Company has to offer at a merely nominal cost.

An Ontario correspondent writes:—A fine black bass, the "cut" on page 552 of your Nov., number induces me to send you this memo. It is a far cry to Sweetsburg Que: but still all the "good sized" bass are not located there. On the 19th inst., Oct.,—not either on shooting or fishing intent so much as the inspection of the ground where some wild rice had been sown in the spring; but with a "Rod and Gun" both handy—a Police Magistrate of one of the leading Ontario cities started out from the comfortable "Miller House" at Port Franks kept by Mr. Hermean Gill, near the mouth of the Sable River—with a companion—had a pleasant experience. On reaching "locus" of the ice and while going ashore a fish plunged. The magistrate attached an ordinary trolling spoon to his line on a light pole and threw over the spot, standing in the boat; the fish responded but it was only at the second attempt that he was hooked and finally captured; he was almost identical with the fish on the left hand of your cut although a little larger. So good fish can be got near home. P. S. W. Purdon, President Exeter Gun Club, assisted in eating this fish.



desired. Thousands of sportsmen have seen their own dogs make just such a point as Geneva is shown to be making, and for that reason the 1909 calendar of the Du Pont Company cannot fail to be fully as popular as its predecessor of 1908. Twelve cents in stamps, to cover cost of calendar and mailing, sent to the above named company, will secure a copy

A party of Picton, Ont. hunters had the good fortune when hunting in the northern part of Hastings last November to secure a two hundred pound buck with a fine pair of antlers. The deer was pure white in color, save for two small black spots back of its ears. The same party shot a fine black fox, now a rare animal, whose pelt is of value. The two trophies caused some sensation in the town when the party returned from the hunt.

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SPORTS AFLOAT

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Edited by

*LOU. E.
MARSH*

A Yachting Record.



CREW OF THE "CANUCK" ON THEIR RECORD TRIP FROM NANAIMO TO VANCOUVER.

WHAT is believed to be the record for the Gulf of Georgia for a yacht of her class was made by Captain R. K. Scarlett's auxiliary sloop Canuck on Labor Day, the racer making the trip from Nanaimo to Vancouver, a distance of forty miles, in four hours and fifteen minutes under double reefed canvas for the entire distance. The best previous time was held by the sloop Britannia, which made the same trip in four hours and thirty minutes. The record is all the more noteworthy as the first eight miles of the trip out to the Entrance Island light house, was a beat close hauled, and it can be easily seen that the Canuck averaged better than twelve miles an hour for the last two hours of the dash across the gulf. On board were Capt. Scarlett

and Messrs. J. Richardson, Walter Carl, Ross Fraser, S. Verner, J. Sellery and T. Strachan.

The yacht left Nanaimo, after taking part in the Labor Day regatta on Monday afternoon, at 4.10 o'clock with the weather decidedly rough and anything but a pleasant trip ahead of the crew. After a beat for the first eight miles the wind changed to a beam wind and later still—about 5.30—to a broad reach. The Canuck fairly sizzled over the white caps which were rolling pretty high and kept things pretty interesting aboard. What between the heavy sea and the high speed at which they were going it required two men at the tiller continually during the entire trip across to hold the Canuck on her course. It was just 8.25 when the

yacht shot through the tide rip past the Brockton Point light, and trimmed down for the beat to her moorings. The dimensions of the yacht are : length 40 ft.; beam 10 ft. 6 in.; draught 6 ft. 6 in.; sloop rigged.

Torontonians at Chicago.

Amateur tars sailing under the jurisdiction of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes will compete in the speed events 1909 under the universal rating rule as the result of the decision reached at a meeting of the organization in the Auditorium Annex, says the Chicago Record Herald. The association adopted the rules after making a few minor amendments, but the regulations in the main are identical with those governing races of the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs. It was also decided to adopt the scantling restrictions which have been enforced for several seasons in the events of the Massachusetts Bay Yacht Racing Association. The revisions in the rules will effect fourteen clubs on Lakes Erie, Huron and Saint Clair, all of which are enrolled in the Interlake Yachting Association; nine clubs on Lake Michigan, constituting the Lake Michigan Yachting Association, and seven organizations in Canada and America making up the Lake Yacht Racing Association. Delegates from several of the leading clubs on the great lakes were present at the meeting. Aemilius Jarvis and J. S. McMurray represented the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto; C. R. Pritchard, Rochester Yacht Club; Dr. W. R. Jennings, Detroit Country Club; C. E. Vorce, Cleveland Yacht Club; Charles Scates, Lake Michigan Yachting Association; George R. Peare, Illinois Athletic Club, and E. P. Warner Chicago Yacht Club. The election of officers for the ensuing year year resulted in the selection of Toronto as the rendezvous for the law-making sailors in 1909. Aemilius Jarvis of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club was chosen to succeed E. P. Warner of Chicago. President during the last year, and J. S. McMurray, also of the Canadian Yacht Club was elevated to the office of Secretary and Treasurer, vacated by Charles Scates of Chicago. The yachtsmen were entertained at a banquet at the Union



Quite a few Canadian Anglers have ordered the "MANSFIELD" FLY BOOK and many more would do so, if they knew what a handy, compact, and practical book it is. It is more convenient and serviceable than any book on the market. Fits the pocket better, size 6x3 1/2x1. Book has 12 pockets, holding 1 dozen Flies each. Pocket for Leaders

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League Club, the occasion being given over to an informal review of the racing and cruising season of 1908 on inland waters.

Seneca Barred or no Race.

The Canada's Cup races, which have been arranged to take place off Charlotte, N. Y., in August of next year, are the topic of much spirited discussion at the winter quarters of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. A member of the club thus sums up the situation:—"Things stand just this way at present: Rochester holds the cup. They defended last year with Seneca, after the hottest kind of a row over their not complying with the conditions. We've challenged for a race for 1909, and they've accepted. So far, so good. But we won't go up against Seneca again. She is the fastest boat of her size that ever floated, I firmly believe. I don't believe a boat can be built to beat her, under the new scantling rule, which enforces planking and timbers of certain sizes. We, of course, have to build our new boat under the new scantling rule. They insist on the right to sail Seneca again if they want to. That's what the row will be. I wouldn't be a bit surprised to find the whole thing wind up with their refusal to withdraw Seneca, and our refusal to send a boat against her. That would mean, they could keep the cup, of course"

Towns Got Tired.

In discussing the recent Barry-Towns sculling race for the English champion-

ship, the London Standard says:—"Both men rowed themselves to a complete standstill, but once again the old adage respecting youth being served becomes applicable. Towns was giving away thirteen years in age, an inch or two in height and a few pounds in weight, but for a reputedly slow beginner and great stayer Towns surprised everybody by being ahead in less than a minute and a half. Approaching Harrod's Barry spurted hard to catch Towns, who had taken his opponent's water, but the wary Australian drew out again, and at Hamerbridge Towns possessed the advantage of half a length. From this point to the top of Chiswick Eyot Barry had the inside station and it was here that the Englishman made his supreme effort. Going up rapidly, Barry was just about level at Chiswick church, and a little further on Towns began to show signs of distress. The Australian stuck pluckily to his business, however, but Barry got so far ahead that he was able to take the Middlesex station and wash his rival right along the Devonshire meadows. After Barnes bridge Towns spurted hard and got up a trifle, but Barrie, although tiring, and only doing about twenty-five for the final minute, lasted out to win a magnificent race, reflecting the greatest credit on everybody concerned, by two lengths."

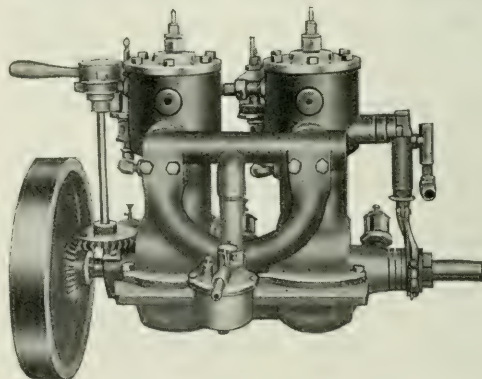
Sir Thomas Lipton Encourages Yacht Racing.

Sir Thomas Lipton, to encourage the racing of yachts of the 27 rating class, to be built for the Massachusetts Bay waters, has offered the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead, Mass., a silver cup to be valued at \$1,000. The offer grew out of the awarding of the Lipton cup for the 22 rating class which was won the past season by the Eleanor, owned by Francis W. Fabyan, after having been raced for three years. The cup was offered to the Corinthian Yacht Club and Commodore Henry A. Morse announced that it had been accepted. The offer is made with these conditions: The class is to start with five boats, built to conform to the scantling and cabin restriction of the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts. It is for sloops of the 27 rating class, or whatever class may represent it, should classification be

changed, as it may be in the near future. The cup will become the property of the owner winning three championships in the class in all open races in the Massachusetts Bay. The boats must be sailed by amateur helmsmen. The races to count for championships are those of the Corinthian and Eastern Yacht Clubs and the Yacht Racing Association of Massachusetts.

In Far Away Tasmania.

In reading a recent catalog of the Wonder Engine Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., we came across the copy of a letter which was written from Ulverston, Tasmania, in which the writer says: "Your first 10 H.P. Engine is working beautifully and it is because of the entire satisfaction it is giving that I am writing for this second one. If you can give me as good delivery as before I shall be pleased." Tasmania is a long way to ship engines, but we learn that the manufacturers of the Wonder have trebled their foreign business in the past twelve months and have established agencies in almost every country on the globe. The extreme simplicity and lightness of the Wonder Marine Engine has won for it an unusual degree of favor on the start, and the way it stands up to the work, the power it develops, the efficiency it shows in operation and its durability, all prove that its simplicity and lightness have not weakened it in any



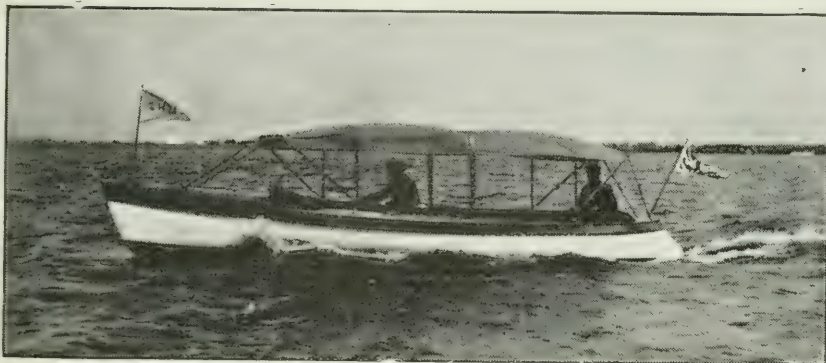
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way. Motor boat owners and dealers will do well to write for one of these catalogs. The manufacturer's address is Wonder Manufacturing Co., Tallman St., Syracuse, N. Y.

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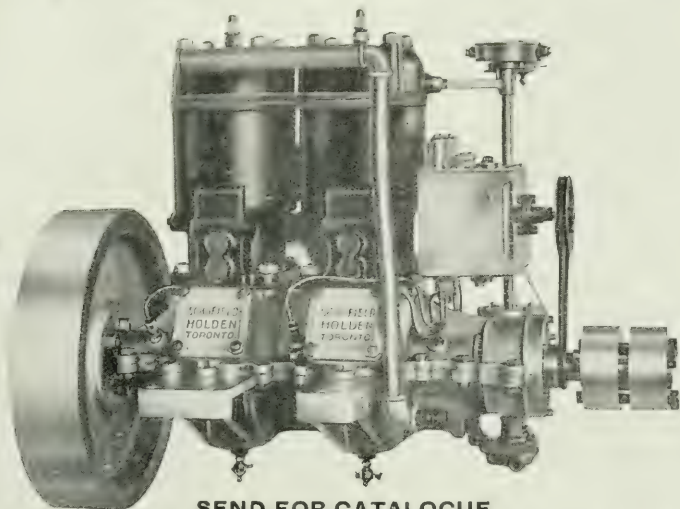
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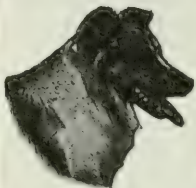
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Toronto Canoe Club.

The Toronto Canoe Club are in the happy position of possessing a large membership and amongst the motions discussed at the annual meeting in December was one to limit the membership to five hundred active members, the membership at the time standing at six hundred and fifty. The chief officers were elected by acclamation as under:

Commodore—W. A. McNabb.

Vice-Commodore—H. H. Mason.

Rear Commodore—L. E. Thomas

Executive Committee—J. G. Ramsay, Dr. E. E. King, T. D. Bailey, George R. Baker, H. H. Mason.

There were fourteen nominations for the aquatic committee and about the same number for the house committee; also eight nominations for the board of management.

The L. Y. R. A.

At the annual meeting of this organization at Toronto the Clubs represented were:

Crecent Yacht Club, Watertown, N. Y.—Geo. W. Reeves.

Rochester Yacht Club, Rochester N. Y.—Thomas B. Pritchard.

Oswego Y. C., Oswego, N. Y.—John T. Mott.

Sodus Bay Y. C. Sodus Bay, N. Y.—Thos B. Pritchard.

Kingston Y. C. Kingston Ont.—J. A. Ealton. R. H. Waddell.

Royal Hamilton Y. C., Hamilton—Guy R. Dudd, Samuel Vila, Stewart Mc. Phee.

Queen City Yacht Club, Toronto—T. A. E. World, F. S. Knowland, W. G. H. Ewing.

Royal Canadian Yacht Club—C. G. Marlett, J. S. McMurray, Louis S. McMurray.

E. K. M. Wedd, Secretary.
Aemillius Jarvis, delegate to Yacht Racing Union.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—C. G. Marlatt Toronto.

Vice-President—Geo. W. Reeves, Watertown N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer—E. K. M. Wedd, Toronto.

Council—Guy R. Rudd R. H. Y. C.; Col. Strange K Y.C.; Chas. Van Voorhis R. Y. C.; E. A. Fearnside, V. Y. C.; W. G. H. Ewing, Q. C. Y. C.; John T. Mott, O. Y. C.; F. L. Willson, Sodus Bay Y. C.

Delegates to Yacht Racing Union—Thos. B. Pritchard, Aemillius Jarvis and J. S. McMurray.

Amendments moved by the Kingston Yacht Club making it compulsory to have a cabin-house on class R. 18-foot racing boats, also allowing a crew of four instead of three in this class were adopted.

The question of association racing for 1909 was discussed, and a sub-committee appointed to make arrangements for the same. It is likely a race will start from Hamilton to some point half way down the north shore and at the same time a race will start from Kingston to the same place. The fleet will have a couple of days' racing over a lake course,

and then race to Charlotte, getting there in time for the Canada's Cup races.

Motor Boats.

The popularity of motor boats is ever on the increase, and no one can wonder at it. The advantages are great and all up to date boat builders have realised them. The J. H. Ross Boat and Canoe Company of Orillia, Ont. draw attention to their Ross Motor Boats. These are built both open and cabined. Their 21 foot special 5 foot beam is a beautiful model and equipped with a four horse-power two cycle engine is good value for \$375.00. The Company will be pleased to forward a catalogue to any of our interested boating readers who will forward them a card requesting the same and mention "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada."

The Kingston Yachting Men

The members of the Kingston Yacht Club held a meeting late in November and considered the question of joining the R. C. Y. C. Ultimately a committee was appointed to consider and report on the subject. Plans for regattas at the west end of the Bay of Quinte were received from the Crescent Yacht Club, Watertown, N. Y. and the Trenton Yacht Club and considered. It was stated with respect to the latter that a course of sixteen nautical miles with from ten to twenty feet of water free from weeds during July could be secured. The Regatta Committee was requested to consider and report upon these matters. Delegates were appointed to the annual meeting of the L. Y. R. A.

In this land of wonderful waterways every man wishes for a boat. The possession of the means to skim over the water, to fish and to explore adds much to the joys of life. Many men of moderate means, handy with tools who cannot afford to purchase a complete boat will be able to gratify their wishes, and gain much pleasure therefrom by obtaining a knock down frame and completing the work themselves. Mr. A. Coward of Kingston, Ont., who has had many years experience with large Am-

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erican concerns is specially qualified to meet this demand. Since catering to this branch of boat owners' requirements he has sent skeleton boats to all parts of the Dominion and is now enlarging his plant with a view of caring for his constantly increasing business. Experience has taught him just what men who do a portion of this work at home, require and he meets these requirements in every particular. These frames range in size from twelve feet upwards and include all styles such as torpedo stern, French stern, compromise stern etc. Thousands of these knock down frames are sold across the line every year and without doubt the business will grow to great proportions in Canada, where facilities for boating are exceptionally widespread. Mr. Coward, having prepared his whole establishment for supplying such wants, is able to quote reasonable prices. Boats are also built complete in the same yard and arrangements can be made to install whatever kind of engine the purchaser prefers in such boats at attractive prices. Mr. Coward's enterprise in providing for the requirements of boating men of all classes and of all depths of pockets is meeting with the reward it deserves.

AUTOMOBILES AND AUTOMOBILING



Winners in the Vanderbilt Race.

Louis Wagner, in a Fiat car, won the Vanderbilt race at Savannah and secured the \$5,000 gold cup of the Auto Club of America. The distance of 402.08 miles was covered in 6-10-31, the average being 65.10 miles per hour. The winning car was one of 120 horse power and the fact that there was only sixty-five seconds difference between first and second men showed what a splendid race was run and how well the contestants kept up to the finish. There were many changes in position and Wagner himself held third place when the last round was commenced. A punctured tire threw Nazzara, who won the three biggest races of last year, out of position or the chances were greatly in his favour, he having a lead of two miles when he finished the fifteenth round.

Victor H. Emery, in a 120 horse-power Benz was second, his time being 6-11-27; Nazzara, in another Fiat third, time 6-18-47; Rene Hanriot in a Benz fourth, time 6-26-12; Lucien Hantavast in a Clement-Bayard, fifth, time 6-34-6; Lewis Stang in a Renault, sixth, time 6-43-35; Victor Regal in a Clement Bayard seventh, time 6-45-49; Henri Fournier in an Itala eighth, time 6-46-32; and Ralph H. Depalma in a Fiat ninth, time 6-51-34. The race was then called off. It is described as par-taking of the most exciting character throughout and maintained to the full the high reputation this international race has achieved.

Canadian Shows.

The dates of the second annual Automobile, Motor Boat, and Sportsmen's Exhibition at Toronto has been fixed for February 18th to 25th and under Mr. Jaffray's experienced management it may be expected to surpass in interest and variety those which have gone before. The

automobile has developed to such an extent that improvements appear almost impossible. Testing however, discovers some weak points and improvements continue to be made. The latest models of the leading manufacturers will be on view and those important auxiliaries, the accessories, may be depended upon to be in evidence in greater variety than ever. Motorists know how much additional pleasure is given them in their daily runs as well as their tours by the use of accessories whose value has been demonstrated times without number. Again the motorist who is devoted to his own particular machine always wishes to see what others have done and no where else can be obtained this information in such a pleasant way as at the Toronto Show. Here for the edification of the public in general, and for the motoring public in particular, will be gathered all that is worth seeing in motordom both on land and water, while the sportsman, who is a fisherman or a big game hunter, also gets a look in. The Toronto show has now established itself as an event of importance in the Canadian year and all interested who can make it convenient to be in Toronto at the time may be trusted to swell the attendance. The same care and attention which have characterized previous shows will be conspicuous at this one and all the experience gained in the past at Toronto and Montreal will be drawn up to insure a greater success than ever for the forthcoming show.

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"a practical treatise on the theory, construction, operation, care and management of all forms of automobiles," a fifth edition of which has just been published by Messrs. Theo. Audel and Company, 63 Fifth Avenue, New York. The book is a solid volume, containing 608 pages with over 400 diagrams and illustrations, and treats of the whole of the numerous matters pertaining to self propelled vehicles in a manner as once plain and informing. While necessarily a good deal of the information found in these pages is technical it is so clearly put that everyone may gain much from reading the book. From the first chapter, which gives a brief history of self propelled vehicles, one learns that although the modern automobile is the product of the last few years, the problems connected with such vehicles have puzzled inventors for nearly a century and a half. From this we are given the make up of a motor carriage, chapters being devoted to full explanations of different portions of the machine. By means of these chapters everyone may learn enough about the automobile to become acquaint-

ted with the various parts, so as to use method and judgment in driving and in avoiding anything in the nature of a breakdown. Everyone who has anything to do with automobiles should be pleased to make himself acquainted with their several parts, and with the exception of practical experience in a factory, no better means of obtaining such information can be found, as through the pages of this book. Once one gets over the idea that all technical matter is necessarily uninteresting, one finds himself absorbed in the explanations of a machine which is certainly destined to revolutionise travel throughout the world. The wider this information is spread, the better for the people who in all kinds of ways will be benefitted by extension in the use of self propelled vehicles. The types and merits of automobiles are fully considered. "The troubles that were previously notable are now very nearly overcome, and in the case of steam, electric and gasoline carriages alike the ideal of a perfectly practical machine is rapidly being approximated." These are truths plainly expressed, and

the quotation is representative of the whole work. While it must prove of inestimable benefit to the novice there are numerous ways in which it will also be helpful even to the expert. The record of difficulties overcome, the explanations of working parts in machines which are greater marvels than we realize, and the clear descriptions of how power is exerted cannot fail to interest alike the automobilist and the average man. The book will be sent to any address post paid upon receipt of \$2.00.

A Long Auto Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Hover, members of the Spokane Motor Club, who completed in New York, Nov. 8, the first leg of what is conceded to be the longest automobile trip ever attempted, are in Spokane, making ready for a journey of 70,000 miles through Europe, Asia and Africa. They will sail from New York, January 22nd going to Algiers, passing the winter in Algiers, Tunis and Egypt and penetrating the Sahara Desert as far as Biskra. Crossing to Italy in the spring; the next three years will be devoted to crossing every country in Europe at least one way, with some touring in Western Siberia.

The homeward trip will begin in 1911 by crossing from Turkey into Palestine, where the car will be driven to Jerusalem and back to the coast, and taken to India, China and Japan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii, autoing in each as much as is feasible. From Honolulu they will sail for San Francisco in the winter of 1912, driving thence to Spokane, and by that time they expect to have covered on their way more than 75 000 miles, some of which in districts where an automobile has never before been seen. Mr. Hover injured his health in the work of reclaiming arid land by irrigation in eastern Washington and was ordered by his physician to quit business. He was an enthusiastic motorist and chose this method of travel. No attempt at speed was made, though he and Mrs. Hover, who has been his companion since they started, made the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from Mexico to Canada in good time. They started from the Pacific coast below Los Ange-

les, April 11th and reached New York Nov. 8 and dipped the wheels of the machine in the Atlantic at Long Beach, L. I.

They drove more than 7,000 miles from Tia-Juana, a small village in Mexico, crossing California, Washington, north to British Columbia, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, crossing the international border at Niagara Falls. They had to cross seven mountain ranges and hundreds of miles of trackless desert, where towns and even shacks were far apart and where they sometimes did not meet a human being for days; building roads where necessary, camping out but always steadily moving on. Sufficient water and provisions to last a week were carried, so as to be prepared for an emergency in case the car should break down. No serious mishap occurred, however, and the tourists came through in good health and spirits.

Speaking of the trip at his home in Spokane the other night, Mr. Hover said: "By careful driving we avoided all serious accidents, although at many places there were practically no roads and other points where travelling was so bad that we made only a few miles in hours. For instance, there was the old road near Roseberg, Ore., where we had forty miles of the worst going imaginable. Deep holes, steep grades and a road badly cut up were some of the features, while at places there were no bridges across streams and at times we had to build wagon ways across fallen timbers that were too large to hew a passage through. After leaving Spokane we went to Lewiston, Idaho, from there to Anatone and thence across the Grande Ronde river and over the Shoemaker grade. This grade had never been traversed. We thought Uniontown hill was steep, but this Shoemaker grade made the former but a dim memory. It is three miles in length and has a fall of 2500 feet. The grade averages more than fifteen per cent while in places it is thirty-three per cent making us strew boulders in the way of the car to let it down easily. Going across the river we went across a spur of the Blue mountains, to Enterprise, Ore., and thence to Wallowa Lake, where our party camped for some time, fishing and catching some remarkably large trout,

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the largest as I recollect, weighing 19 pounds. We found a good road, but a little steep, to Huntington and all the way to Boise the roads were dusty but fairly good.

"From Boise to Pocatello, though, was the worst stretch we encountered on our transcontinental trip. Deep sand and light volcanic ash alternated with broken lava in large fields. The sand forced us in many places to lay long canvas strips ahead of the car to make any progress at all, the ash hung up our axles and the lava cut our tires badly. The hardest of the whole stretch was between Burley and Pocatello, 50 miles, over much of which we had to shave off the road from one to eight inches with our differentials. We went from Pocatello through Granger, Green River and Rock Springs to Cheyenne, Wyo. Except for four steep gulches near Bitter Creek the roads were good and we had no trouble. We heard, though, how cars with longer wheel base than ours had come to grief on the sharp gulches that we found sometimes less than fifty feet apart. On this part of the trip, too, the water supply troubled us, but our water bags, holding ten gallons were a great help to us in this respect. Our troubles were over after we passed Bitter Creek. Contrary to expectations, the trip over the summit of the Rockies was easy, and from that point we made an average of one hundred and

forty miles a day, running eight hours a day, until we reached Chicago. It seemed like a picnic to get on the boulevard-like roads of the east after what we had passed. I have heard autoists speak of bad pieces of road in the east, but they never had anything to compare with the trials of a motorist in the west. I consider the Glidden tour hardly a test with the roads they have in that part of the country."

Expert drivers laughed at Hover when he declared he would make the trip in a two-cylinder, 20-horse-power car, but he found it serviceable on bad roads, where high power would have been useless. His machine is in good condition, but he expects to use a larger car on the European trip, on which he will be accompanied by Mrs. Hover.



NO COLD HANDS

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IDEAL

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The Oldsmobile Line for the Year 1909.

The changes from 1908 are neither startling nor radical. For the most part they are hardly perceptible to the inexperienced eye. To the initiated they appear as refinements — the natural results of another year's experience in the motor car industry. The result of these changes is a car that runs with perfect ease through sand and over hills, making it almost unnecessary to shift the gears while touring. Vibration and noise are practically eliminated, while the motor is more easily controlled, no matter under what conditions it is running. These cars are neither built to break the world's speed record nor to carry loads designed for the five ton truck. They are capable of negotiating the worst Canadian roads without danger of breakage to any part and with perfect safety and comfort to the occupants. The Oldsmobile for 1909 is the result of serious study and thought, combined with years of experience not exceeded by any motor car manufacturer. The Oldsmobile Co. are confident that they are putting out a car which will cost as little for repairs as any car made and will stand the wear and tear of constant usage equal to any regardless of price. No car can give to its owner a greater amount of satisfaction, pleasure or pride than the Oldsmobile.

A Hunter's Auto.

Automobiles are being used for about everything nowadays, but a Boston party have started on a trip which will put their motor car, a 40 horse-power Matheson, to a unique use. They will use it as a travelling hunting camp, eating and sleeping in it while in the Maine woods. The party comprises Freeman N. Young, Dr. Albert H. Tuttle, F. H. Archer, Dr. E. F. Gleason, and the owner of the car, Roy A. Faye, who is the New England agent for the Matheson. To the extraordinary large hood has been sewn fourteen feet of canvas, which can be staked down to the ground, providing a camp twenty-seven and a half feet long for use in wet weather. There is a portable stove and cooking is done under cover. Inside the car are four bunks, made to stand out from the sides of the car so that all four beds may be made up, straps placed

across them and the bunks folded up like sleeping car berths. There is a pneumatic mattress for each berth, a pair of army blankets, a thin rubber blanket and a pillow. The driver's seat contains the storage or dry batteries for ignition and lighting the car. The other seat stores tools, spare parts and ammunition. In the back are provisions kept in tin boxes which fit this space. The ice-box slides under the chassis and pulls out like a drawer. In it the meat and game are kept. The body and frame of the car camp are made of hickory strips about nine inches apart as far up as the top bunk and then weather-proof canvas.

Four iron rods inside keep the canopy from spreading. The back opens in order to unload or store from each end. Heavy curtains at the end of each bed protect the sleepers in heavy rains or cold winds. The car is equipped with a small radiator heated by the hot water circulation of the engine. A complete aluminium camp outfit of plates, frying pans, pots and kettles is carried. To the top of the car has been fixed a dummy trolley pole, with which the hunters propose to have some fun in the country districts. They will give the impression that the car is run by electricity and that they are "swiping" the necessary current from the trolley wires of country electric railways as they go along.

An Innovation in Ballooning.

Carl G. Fisher, of Indianapolis, Ind., agent for the Stoddard-Dayton automobile, tired of having his huge gas bag hauled about in a farm wagon, he and his guests subjected to the discomforts of walking, started *something* on Friday, October 30th, which go far toward doing away with the annoyances of balloon trips. A firm believer in the staunchness of the Stoddard-Dayton automobile, he decided to do away with the ordinary basket and attach to the load-ring a Stoddard-Dayton car of 25 h. p. Mr. Fisher's balloon is the largest of its kind in the world, having a lifting power of 4,000 pounds. Capt. Bumbaugh, the noted aeronaut, who has been instructing Mr. Fisher in ballooning, accompanied him. The objective point was Dayton, Ohio, the home of the Dayton Mo-

tor Co., the intention being to make the one hundred mile flight, descend, load the bag on to the deck of the automobile especially prepared to receive it, then drive the car into the city of Dayton. Every detail of the ascension was successfully carried out. After hovering over Indianapolis for a few moments, a westerly wind caught the balloon and drove it rapidly towards the East. Not caring to risk a descent in the dark, a landing was made just before dusk, the great gas bag, under the masterly hand of Capt. Bumbaugh settled slowly to the earth, and when over a corn field the anchor was thrown over, catching in a fence. The auto came to the ground so gently that the passengers did not rise from their seats until after all four wheels were on the ground. It took but a few minutes to deflate the bag, roll it up and start the car. Mr. Fisher is much elated over this novel experiment and states that all of his trips in the future will be made in a Stoddard-Dayton, rather than a basket; so much easier to load up and go home than to hunt around the country for some one to take care of you.

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THE TRAP

Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada is the Official Organ of the Dominion of Canada Trap-Shooting Association. All communications should be addressed to W. A. Smith, Editor "The Trap" Kingsville, Ont.

Stray Pellets

Sporting Life has the following pleasant sketch of Walter P. Thomson, the well-known Hamilton shooter: "Out of the great number of clever trap shooters claiming a residence in Canada may be selected many skilful target smashers, but one of Canada's most prominent is Walter P. Thomson, the genial vice-president of the Hamilton, Can., Gun Club. Walter took a peep into the mysteries of this world at Hamilton, Canada, on the afternoon of May 16, 1876. And this Canuck has a record which he may well be proud of. He was an amateur ball player and pitched for the Crescent Bicycle Club, and was the star slant dispenser for this aggregation when it won the City League championship during the seasons of 1904-05. He was a member of the Crescent team that won the "Times" newspaper bicycle trophy. For several years he held the bicycle record from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, N.Y., and return. He helped to win additional glory for the Crescents when he was a member of this club's hockey team that won the city championship. This powerfully built athlete also figured on the gridiron being one of the intermediate Tigers back in the '90's. He was a member of the Hamilton Leander Rowing Club, and twice was on the crews that landed the club championship. Since retiring from the more active line of sport he has become a celebrity with the gun. He branched out as a triggerite in 1902 and during the year 1904 won the Chicago City Handicap, and in 1905 was a runner-up in the Grand Canadian Handicap, smashing fifty straight, and in the shoot off at 50 additional birds lost to Fred Westbrook of Brantford, Canada. At Hamilton, Canada, in August, 1906, he won the Grand Canadian Handicap, breaking 50 straight. At present he holds a record of 112 straight birds. At Sherbrooke, Quebec, August 5-7, he lost by one bird in 50 to Walter Ewing of Montreal, winner of the Olympic tournament at London, England, in July last, but at the Indian shoot at Niagara-on-the-Lake, August 10-12, he turned the tables on the Olympic star, smashing 48 out of 50 at 18 yards, and winning the handsome silver cup. He won the individual championship at bowling on the green at the big September tournament in

Hamilton, against 70 contestants, and last year, bowling on the alleys, was on the Hamilton championship team. The Toronto, Canada, Mail newspaper trophy at 50 birds, five-man team championship of Canada, and the eight man team championship of Canada since 1904, in the four consecutive years he has represented the Hamilton team he has lost but eight birds out of 350 shot at. Walter is the secretary-treasurer of the Hamilton Bowling and Athletic Club, which opened the doors of its \$70,000 quarters October 10th, with a paid-up membership of 1800. This school of pleasure is not one of the best, but "the" best bowling and billiard academy in the Dominion of Canada. He ably fills the position of Vice-President of the Hamilton Gun Club to which office he was elected on September 8. He will be a contestant at the nineteenth annual tournament at clay targets and live birds at the Hamilton Gun Club's big tourney in January next. Walter Thomson's pleasing personality has earned him the affection of all concerned in shooting.

The Thanksgiving Day shoot of the Ingersoll Gun Club was not very well attended owing largely no doubt to the great counter attraction of the game fields. The prizes consisted of turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens and those who did attend had a good time. G. M. Dunk, Toronto, was present in the interest of the Dominion Cartridge Co. The following are the scores:—

	S. A.	Broke
Glover, London.....	125	120
Day, London.....	125	117
Turnbull, Stratford	125	112
Dunk, Toronto.....	125	112
Fisher.....	125	105
Aitchison, Ingersoll.....	125	111
Kirbyson, Ingersoll.....	125	109
Nicholls.....	125	104

Four of the eight shoots for the Dupont trophy have been held by the members of the Ingersoll Gun Club and the standing of the contestants at the mid-way point has been productive of considerable interest, which will doubtless increase as the race is narrowed down. When the weather conditions are taken into consideration, high scores have been made by the contestants on practically every occasion, and there is no telling what may happen before the final shoot has been held. Following is the standing of the four shooters who have shot at the first hundred birds: W. J. Kirbyson 97, F. W. Staples 83, H. W. Partlo 79, George Nichols 78.

H. C. Kirkwood, the well-known Boston amateur, beat out by one bird the popular U. M.C. - Remington professional in a 100-bird race, Kirkwood breaking 93 and Stevens 92. Each was high gun in his class.

W. R. Crosby, the redoubtable Winchester "pro" broke 148 out of 150 at New Athens, Ill.

Twenty-one hunters dead and thirty-seven wounded is the Michigan and Wisconsin deer hunting record for the past season.

Exceptionally dry weather in Southern Ontario reduced the hunters' bags of quail ma-

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terially, but gave many a luscious bird a lease of life for another season, at least.

Many fair bags of woodcock have been secured in Southern Ontario the past season owing, no doubt, to unusually favorable breeding season last year. Any increase in numbers of this choice game bird is a cause of rejoicing by sportsmen.

Fred A. Stone, the noted actor and trap shooter, has donated a shooting park to the Denver Gun Club named after him, and same was duly opened with a two-day tournament.

Columbus, O., Gun Club held its annual shoot and game dinner, which was very successful, one of the features being a tower shoot in which each gunner stood with his back to the trap, the height and direction of the target being unknown. W. Shattuck won the event with 23 out of 25.

The Ingersoll Gun Club held their third and fourth shoots of the Dupont Tronhy series in November 19th. These shoots conclude the first half of the series and represent one hundred points in all. The results of the last shoot each representing 25 points are as follows:—

W. J. Kirbyson	24	24
F. W. Staples.....	21	22
Geo. Nichols	21	20
H. W. Partle.....	19	21

Hamilton's Annual Supper Shoot

There was a large attendance at the annual President vs Vice-President supper shoot, held at the Hamilton, Ont., Gun Club grounds, forty shooters facing the traps. The weather was ideal for the sport, and as a result some very good scores were made. Vice-President W. P. Thomson's team defeated President Thomas Upton's shooters by 18 targets, each side shooting 17 men and equally dividing Dr. Moore's score. The shooters were afterwards entertained at Dynes', where a most enjoyable evening was spent at the expense of the losing team.

Following are the scores of the President vs Vice President match:—

President—Court: Thomson 21, Davies 22, Friend 9, Crooks 18, Cantelon 17, War 20, Dynes 12, Clifford 16, Frank 9, Hunter 22, C. E. Thomson 17, Upton 22, Beach 10, Lawlor 9, Beattie 19, Dr. Moore 2, Raspberry 20, J. J. Cline 22. Total 287.

Vice-President—W. P. Thomson 21, Horning 21, Scott 23, Barnard 13, Bowron 20, Dr. Hilder 21, Oliver 16, Dr. Wilson 19, Sturt 20, Dr. Hunt 17, Sweeney 10, Brigger 21, Barnes 23, F. D. Oliver 21, Lees 12, Marsh 15, "Com." 10. Total 305.

In the evening a duck supper was thoroughly enjoyed at Dynes'.

Seven shooters faced the Hamilton Gun Club traps on the first Saturday in November. A strong northwest wind blew across the traps, which made good scores difficult. The scores:—

	Targets —	10	10	25
Raspberry		7	8	14
Oliver		9		15
Dr. Wilson		7	8	20
Clifford		4	6	13
McPhie.....		4	5	14
Lawlor.....		7	4	15
Cline.....		9	7	15

Stanley Club Shoot

The above club held their annual meeting on Nov. 20th, when there was a large and enthusiastic lot of members present, and considerable interest was manifested in the program of events for the coming Winter, which will take the form of weekly handicap shoots. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year—Hon., Pres., W. H. Pearson, jr.; Hon. Vice-Pres., J. C. Foreman; President,

W. T. Ely; Sec.-Treas., F. W. Martin, 35 Geneva Ave.; Field Captain, H. Albert; Executive Committee, A. E. Edkins, Chairman, J. G. Mason, George T. Scheibe, E. S. Marsh. On Saturday, Nov. 21st, the following scores were made:—

	S. A.	Broke
Dunk	140	113
McGill	150	126
G. Schiebe	80	41
Ely.....	90	75
Thompson	70	39
Hume.....	85	71
Mason.....	0	49
Joselin.....	130	107
F. Schiebe	70	55
Vivian	80	67
Edkins.....	65	48
Stuart.....	40	8
Leno.....	35	18
Dr. Ten Eyck	60	52

Parkdale Club Shoot

The Parkdale Gun Club held their first handicap spoon shoot of the season on the club grounds, Humber, on Saturday, Nov. 21st. W. R. Fenton captured both events, with A. Wolfe a very close second. Following is a list of the shooters and their scores:—

Giles	10	9
McAdam	9	11
Pickering	10	9
Godson.....	9	9
Fenton	14	13
Parker.....	12	11
Hooper.....	11	12
A. Wolfe.....	13	13
B. Orr	11	11

A Successful Bird Shoot

Lindsay (Ont.) was the scene of a very successful bird shoot on Saturday, Nov. 14th, the second of the season, conducted by "Doc" Cowan and Hunter Martin. Sportsmen were there in numbers with small calibre rifles and shot guns and the competitions were keenly contested. The shooting was for ducks, turkeys and geese, the rifle being used for the ducks and the shotguns for the geese and turkeys, with a special competition for geese, in which rifles were used. Following are the lucky shooters:

Ducks, with rifles — Kelly 3, Perrin 2, Shanks 1, Trotter 1.
 Geese, with rifles—Kelley 2, Trotter 1.
 Turkeys, shot guns—Stalker 1, Vanstone 1, Broom 1.
 Geese, with shot guns—Stalker 3, Marshall 1, Reeves 2, Greene 2, Griffis 1.

The highest scores were made by Stalker and Reeves, both of whom placed eight pellets in the targets, out of twelve at a distance of fifty-five yards. The range for rifles was 50 yards. The shooters are furnished with ammunition and use their own rifles. They shoot at targets and the highest score for each competition takes the bird offered.

A Thanksgiving Shoot

At a live pigeon shoot held on Thanksgiving Day at Deer Lodge, Man., between Mr. Holiday's team and Mr. McKay's, the former won after a close fight by one bird. The following took part:—

McKay's Team—Marsh 14, Johnson 13, Foster 15, Alexandra 16, Adler 15, Williams 12, McKay 17. Total 102.

Holiday's Team—Spurleon 14, Houghton 15, Belcher 18, Palmer 12, Mathewson 13, Brooks 9, Holiday 16. Total 98.

Dorchester Pigeon Shoot

A live pigeon shoot held at Dorchester on Thanksgiving Day resulted in the following scores, each man shooting at 12 birds: Geo. Nelly 10, J. C. Richardson 9, C. Richmond 6, J. Cawsey 6, J. Rennie 5, W. H. Chit'ic 5, R. Farquhar 5, W. Carrothers (shot at 6) 3.

THE RIFLE

Varsity Won Match

The inter-university rifle match was won by Toronto Varsity with a score of 688 against 647 scored by McGill. Owing to most of the ranges being closed only the two teams of eight men each competed. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, and the prize a \$50 cup donated by the D.R.A.

A Manitoban Performance

The last practice of the Franklin (Man.) Rifle Club for the season was held at the ranges. The shooting included the 200 yard kneeling and rapid firing, and also at a 300-yard range. As the day was cold, shooting was only moderately good. Following are the principal prize winners: George Wilson, aggregate, 89, M.R.A. silver medal; George Sykes, M.R.A. bronze medal, 87; Geo. Kerr, barrel of apples, for rapid firing, 30; George Wilson, 83, kneeling, 29; Robt. Bruce, field glasses, 300 yards, 27; J. Kerr, gold button, 500 yards, 31; R. Bruce, extra shoot, 500 yards (a possible) 81. O. Kerr, a boy of 14, made 26 in the rapid firing competition.

New Ammunition

For a considerable time past experiments have been made by the British army authorities in the direction of obtaining a suitable high velocity rifle ammunition, and after exhaustive trials it is believed that the right kind of cartridge has been devised. The new ammunition will, it is stated, reach a velocity of 2900 feet, and will thus reduce by more than half the trajectory in flight, and will make shooting more deadly and accurate. The bullet is pointed. The recent official trials and those by the King's Norton Company and Kynoch's at Bisley have paved the way to a successful issue, and it is anticipated that the new cartridge will equal that of the Germans, and will be more powerful than the American ammunition, which was so potent a factor in winning the Olympic international for the United States. The introduction of a high velocity ammunition will, if finally approved, result in the breech mechanism of the Lee-Enfield rifle being strengthened, for, despite official assurances, the rifle as it stands will not stand the increased pressure. The ammunition in use has a velocity of 2060 feet and exerts a mean pressure of sixteen tons at 60 degrees.

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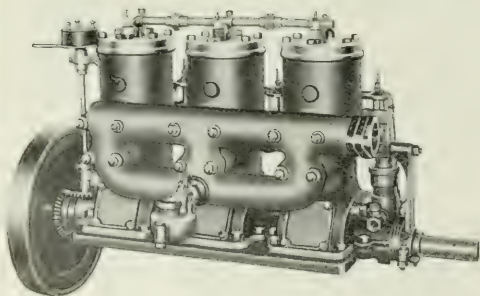
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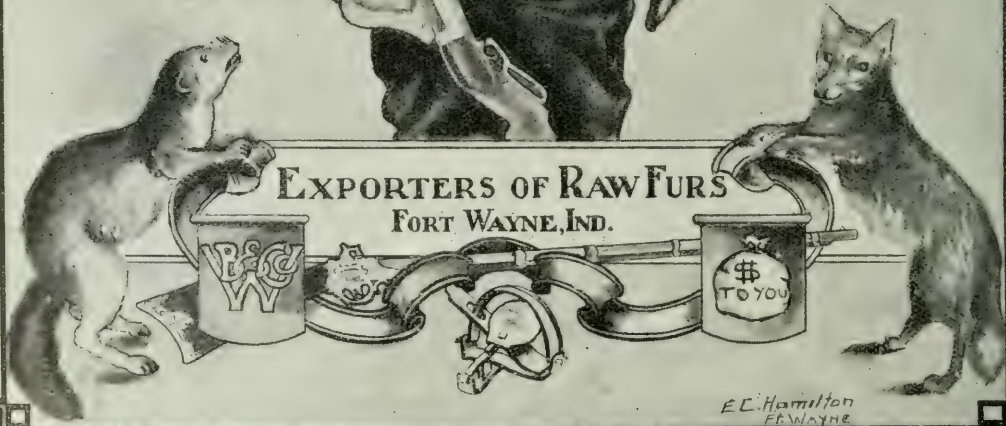
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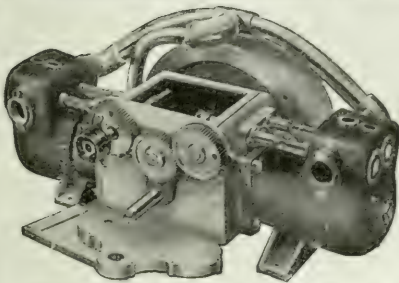


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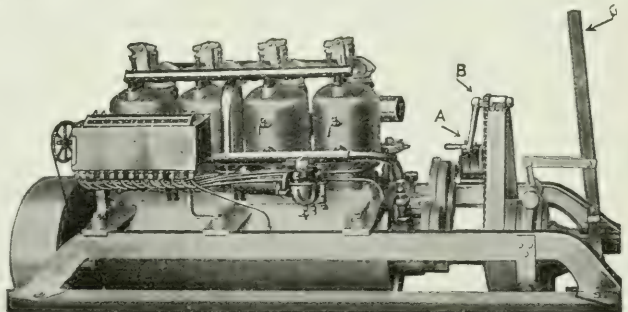
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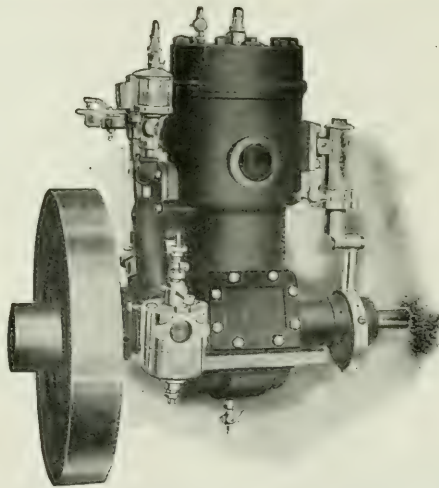


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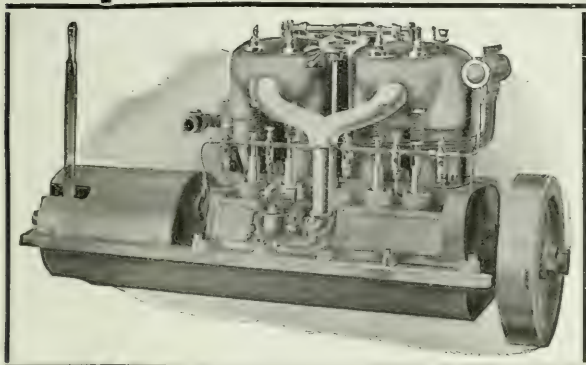
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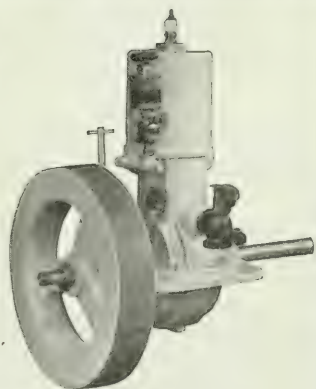
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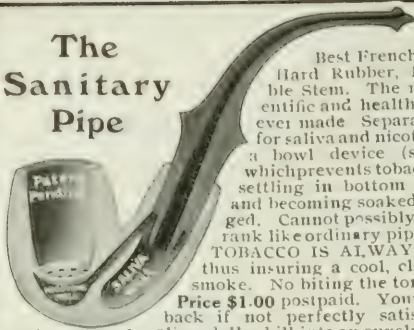
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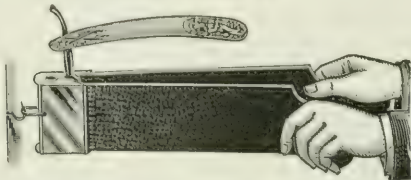


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The GREATEST BOON to the man who shaves himself that has ever been invented. The majority of men who do not shave themselves will testify that it is because of their inability to keep their razor sharp. This PATENT STROP does away with this difficulty and makes shaving a delight. You cannot round the razor's edge. No other strop will sharpen both sides of the blade so evenly and quickly.

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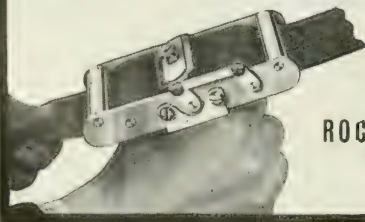
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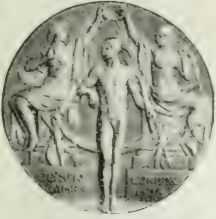
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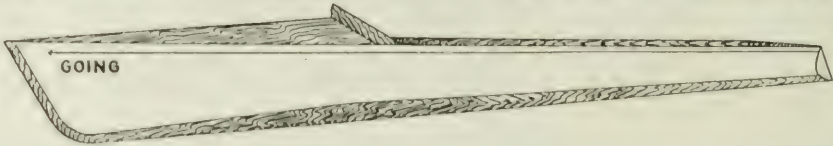
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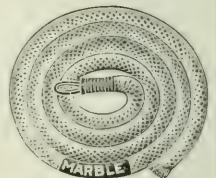
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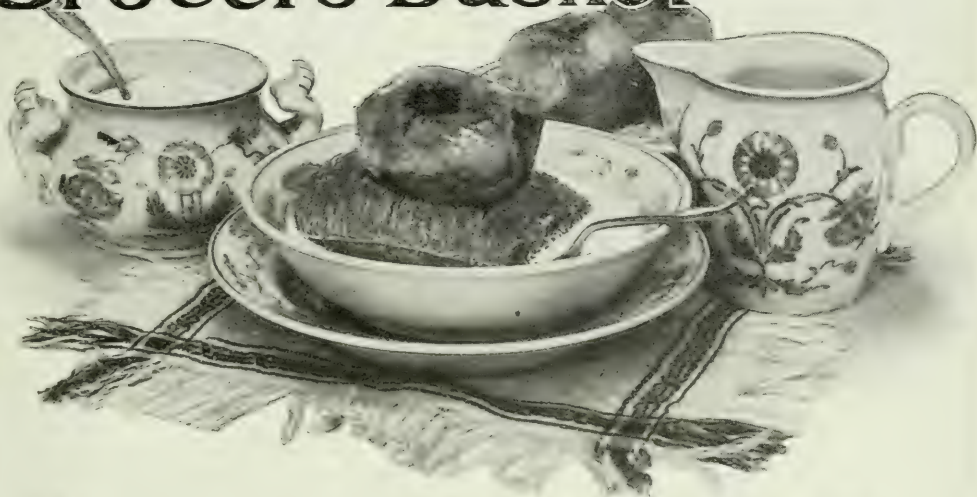


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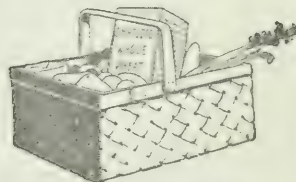


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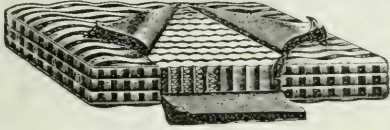
Wishing you all possible success. I am,

Yours truly,
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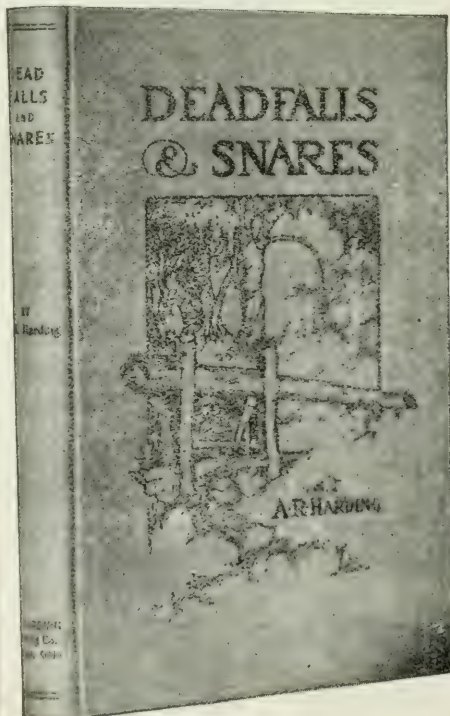
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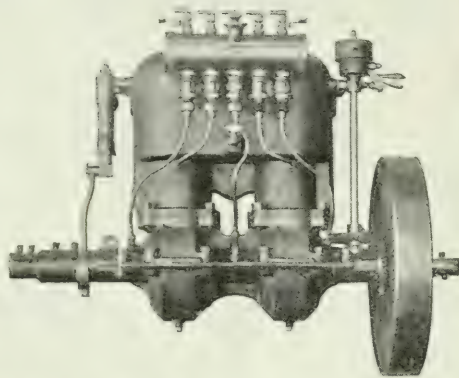
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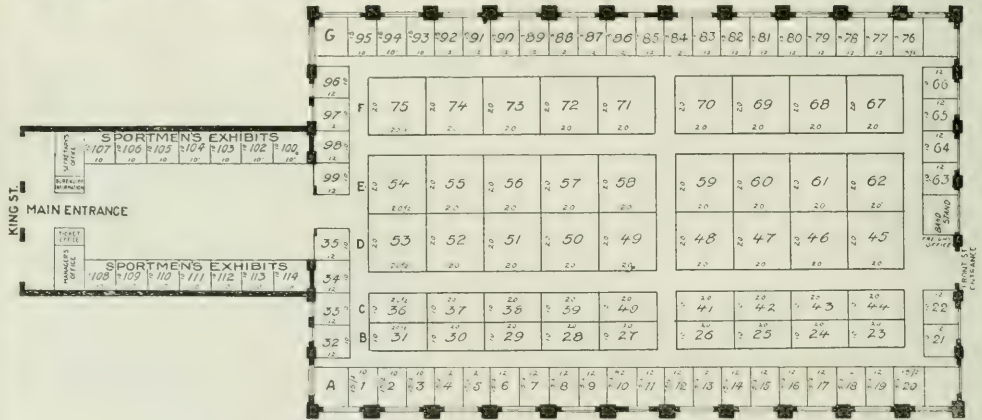
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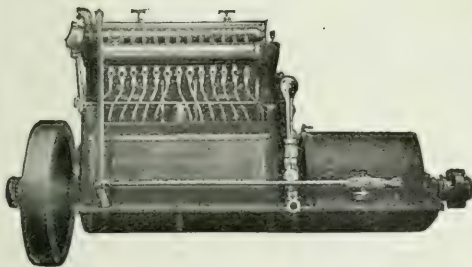
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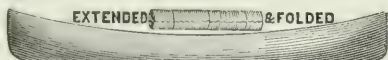
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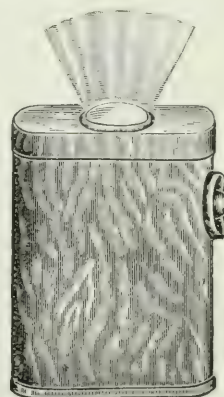
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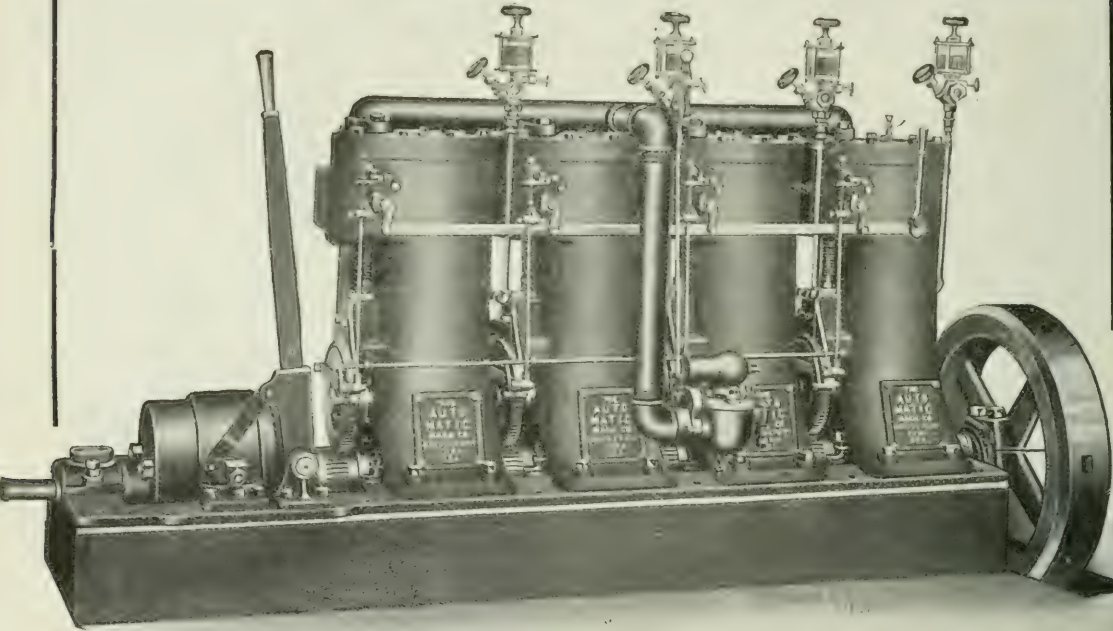
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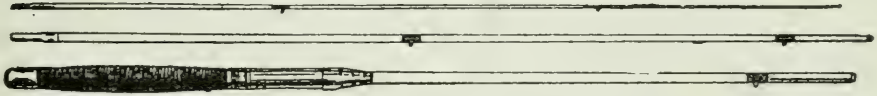
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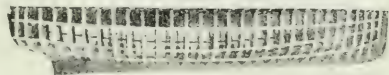
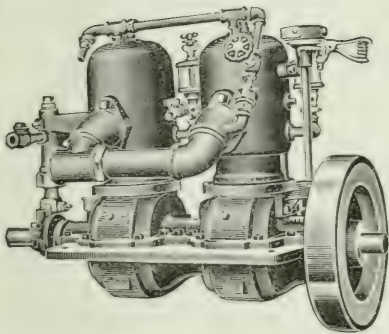
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Every advertisement in ROD AND GUN comes from a responsible firm, and our readers may be assured of courteous answers to all inquiries and good value from all purchases made through these pages.

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GRAND TRUNK GENERAL OFFICES

CANADIAN EXPRESS OFFICES

The Grand Trunk Railway System

ITS RAIL AND WATER LINES TOGETHER WILL TOTAL 15,134 MILES

IN 1907 IT CARRIED 20,305,275 TONS OF FREIGHT AND 13,854,883 PASSENGERS

MANY people fail to appreciate the commanding position that the Grand Trunk Railway System occupies among the great Railway Systems of the North American Continent. It is the Pioneer railway of Canada and one of the earliest built and operated on this side of the Atlantic.

From a financial standpoint, the Grand Trunk Railway System is the largest organization in Canada, and one of the greatest in the British Empire—the total capitalization of the Grand Trunk and its subsidiary lines being \$153,268,487. Including the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the total capital at June 30th, 1908, was the enormous sum of \$417,898,932 for the entire Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific System of Railways.

The present total mileage of the Grand Trunk, including its subsidiary lines, is 5,300 miles, with a double track mileage of 1,035, which makes it not only the longest double track railway in Canada, but the longest continuous double track railway under one management in the world.

Great Rail and Water System.

Including the mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line now under construction and contemplated—3,560 miles, of which 2,240 miles are under contract, also 5,000 miles of branch lines—the total length of the entire System of Railways will eventually amount to 13,895 miles.

In addition to the rail mileage the Grand Trunk operates steamer lines on the Great Lakes, between Midland, Depot Harbor, and Fort William, Milwaukee and Chicago. It also owns and operates large car ferry steamers on Lake Ontario, between Cobourg and Charlotte (60 miles) and on Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven (distance 80 miles), the total mileage of lake lines being 1,239 miles. Adding the lake line mileage to the rail mileage above, gives a grand total of 15,134 miles of rail and water lines.

Grand Trunk's Enormous Business.

With regard to the amount of business handled: The Grand Trunk also stands in the forefront. During the year 1907, on the entire Grand Trunk System, the number of tons of freight handled amounted to 20,305,275 tons, while the number of passengers handled was 13,854,883. According to the official reports for 1907, the Grand Trunk takes rank among the ten largest Systems on the North American Continent, based on the business handled (freight tonnage and passengers), while on its lines in Canada only it handled 2,000,000 tons of freight and 2,100,000 passengers more than the railway doing the next largest business; also, according to the Government reports, it handled 27 per cent. of the total freight hauled, and 33 per cent. of all the passengers carried by all the railways in Canada.



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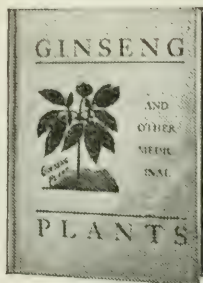
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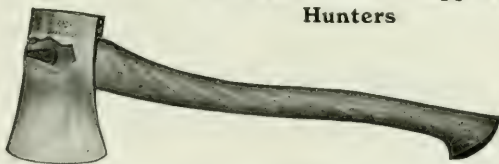
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IS HAND FORGED.

This means it is made right—right material, right shape, right temper.

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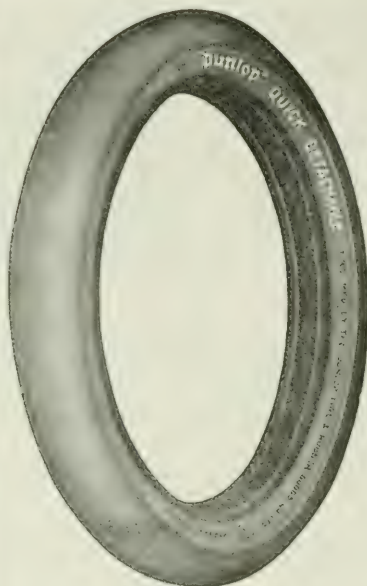
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THERE are thousands of Ferro Motors in use all over the world. Twice as many of them were sold last year as any other 2-cycle engine. In all kinds of boats, in all kinds of service under all kinds of conditions, the Ferro gives less trouble, requires less repair, consumes less fuel than any other motor. We want you to know why this is true. Read the Catalogue and get a "Treatise."

The 1909 "Treatise" is the best Guide and Reference Book ever published on Marine Motors.

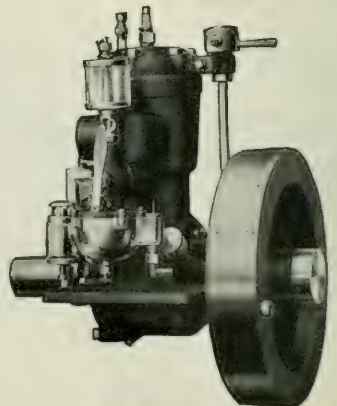
It tells in simple language and with the aid of more than Three Hundred illustrations all about the construction, installation and operation of marine motors. It is a handsome book, 9 x 12 inches—much larger than editions of former years. It has been compiled by some of the most practical motor and boat experts in the country. The "Treatise" is full of general information which you should have before you buy an engine. It is so expensive that we ask 25c for it—half the cost and postage. Sent postpaid upon receipt of.....

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Preserve Your Splendid Game Trophies

YOU can now learn the wonderful art of *Taxidermy* in your own home during spare time. We can teach you with complete success *by mail* to mount all kinds of beautiful specimens so they will appear just like life, and the work will be *permanent* and will retain its beauty for centuries.

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Mounted by our student Charles Donart, Klamath Falls, Ore.

BIG PROFITS IN TAXIDERMISTRY

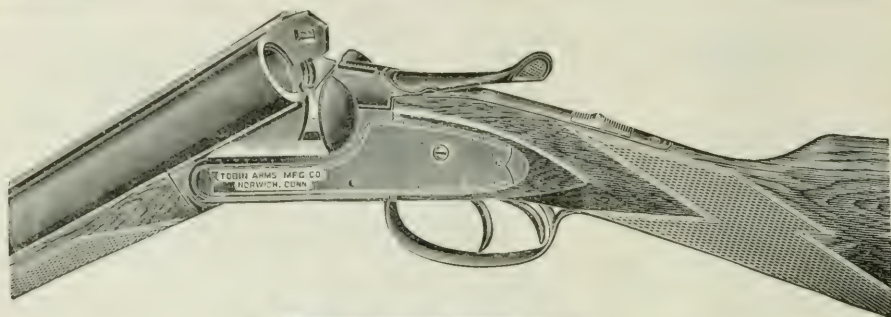
PROFESSIONALS earn from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year in the business. Here is a great uncrowded field for the young man. From \$15 to \$30 per week may be easily earned in game seasons by giving it your *spare time only*. There is an eager market for every well mounted specimen, and not half enough Taxidermists to supply the demand.

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WRITE TODAY for our catalog, and we will send you free a copy of the *Taxidermy Magazine*, a sample of our beautiful diploma, and hundreds of letters from our pleased students.

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A modern improvement in hammerless gun construction—the most simple action, the best kind of material. The features are fine fitting, excellent finish and strong shooting, making the best proportioned and best balanced gun made.

Tobin Single Trigger Guns are Winners.

Our special offer to deliver duty paid into Canada will enable you to buy a gun from \$25.00 to \$200.00 that represents more value than ever offered for a gun at twice the price. Write for prices and catalogue.

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"Pleasure Model"

Safe—Delightfully Comfortable—A pleasure to Paddle

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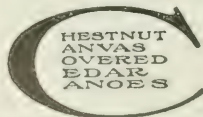
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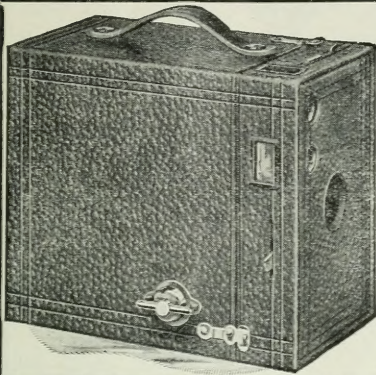


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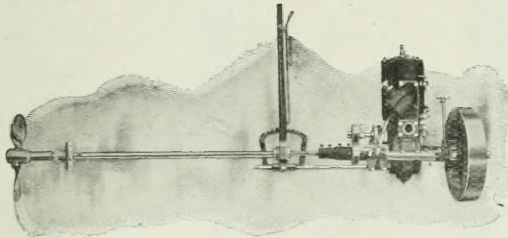
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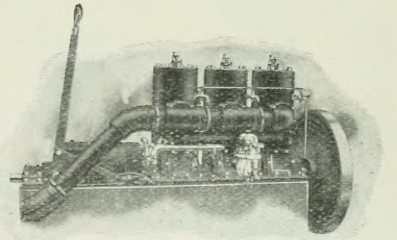
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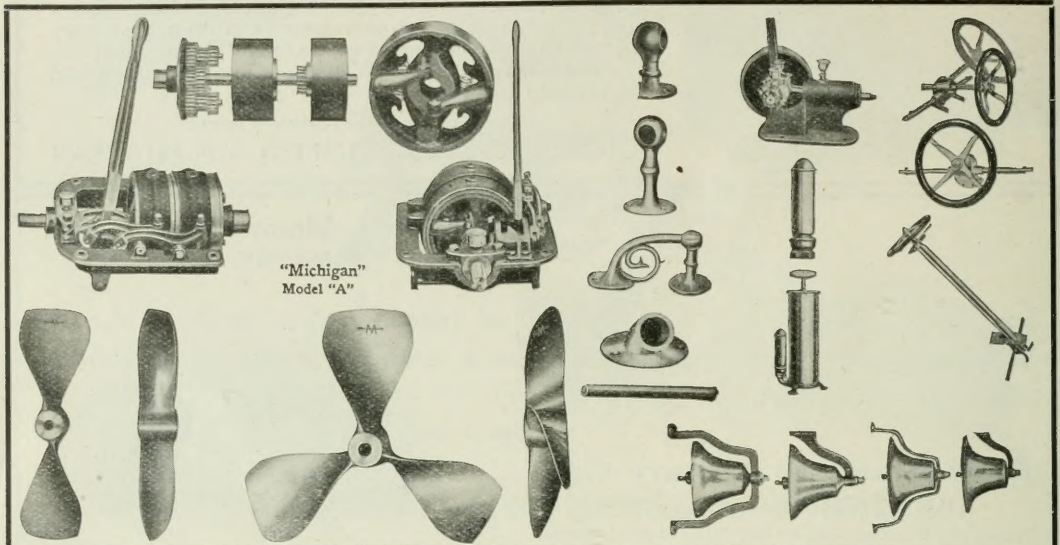
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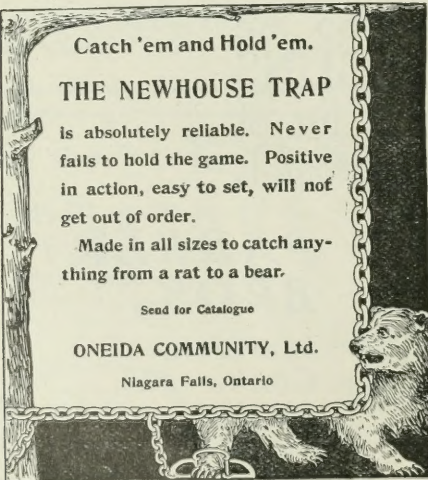
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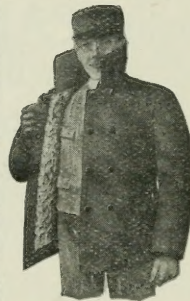
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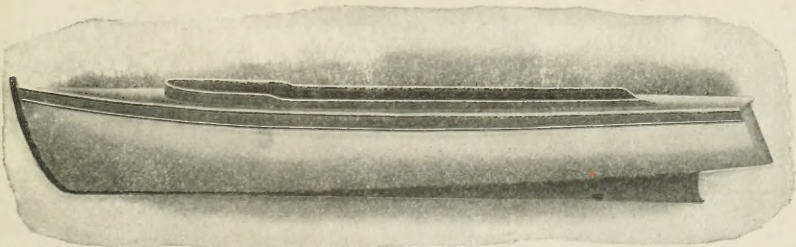
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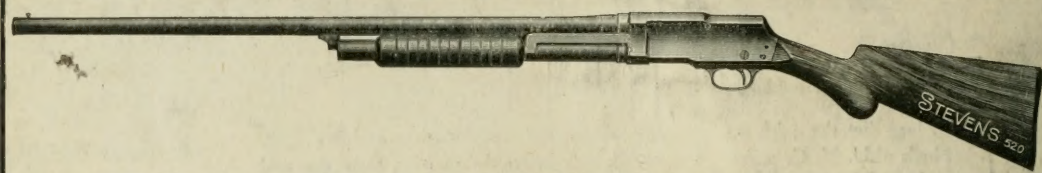
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