



This Model 28, 12 gauge *Marlin* shotgun is the finest repeating gun in the world. It has every up-to-date feature, perfected far beyond all previous standards, and it has exclusive advantages not obtainable in other guns.

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The Model 28 is a fine appearing, beautifully balanced gun, without any objectionable humps or bumps; its **Solid Steel Breech** (not a shell of wood) permits a thoroughly symmetrical gun without sacrificing strength or safety: **it is the safest breech-loading shotgun ever built.**

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*The Marlin Firearms Co.*  
27 Willow Street, New Haven, Conn.

#### Dows Gun Club.

Dows, Ia., Dec. 14.—Hemenway was high with 46 out of 50, with Shafer next with 40. A few more practice shoots and we all hope to make our averages swell. Scores:

	Shot at.	Broke		Shot at.	Broke
Hemenway	50	46	Wilson	50	33
Shafer	50	40	Carpenter	30	20
Saterlee	50	36	Nelson	5	3

W. J. WILSON, Sec'y.

#### To Preserve Fort Edmonton.

Mrs. ARTHUR MURPHY (Janey Canuck), president of the Women's Canadian Club, of Edmonton, Alta., is at the head of a movement to bring before the Provincial Legislature, which will meet in Edmonton next spring, the desirability of taking immediate steps to preserve for the people the buildings known as Fort Edmonton, formerly owned and occupied by factors and traders of the Hudson's Bay Company, organized in 1670.

These buildings have been used by the Department of Public Works of Alberta for storage and office purposes, "but now," Mrs. Murphy says, "that the Parliament buildings, costing \$1,500,000, have been completed and opened there no longer exists any valid reason why the fort should not be restored and kept as a memorial of the days when it was known as 'the last house of the world.'"

The original fort was owned by the Northwest Fur Company, and was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century by J. Hughes, M. Shaw and J. McDonald, of Garth. It was known as Fort des Prairies and sometimes as Hughes Fort, in 1805. Later it was called Fort Augustus. There is no authentic record of the exact date when the Hudson's Bay Company built its fort in Edmonton, but it is known the company had one as early as 1805, for in that year it was taken in charge by Donald McDonald. It was a small and comparatively unimportant post at this time, for the main post of the Hudson's Bay Company was at Dogrump Port, near St. Paul de Metis.

These two companies were amalgamated in 1821. At this period the Hudson's Bay Company fort was in charge of M. Bird, who named the new post Fort Edmonton after his birthplace in England. Mr. Bird was retired from service, and the new fort placed in the charge of John Rowand, a native of Quebec, associated with the Northwest Fur Company, who built the house known as "Rowand's Folly," so named

because it consisted of three stories. This was the first skyscraper of the Province of Alberta. Rowand died in Edmonton. He was the factor of the post, and on his death bed commanded that his bones be interred in Quebec. It may interest the curious to know that his order was carried out to the letter, the flesh first being removed from the bones by the process of boiling.

Rowand's successors as chief factors were in turn Messrs. Sinclair, Christie, Swanson and Hardisty. "Rowand's Folly" was razed in 1874 by Chief Factor Hardisty, who built what became known as the "Big House." This residence was destroyed by fire ten years ago.

Many notable men visited the post at Fort Edmonton from time to time, one of the most interesting being Captain Palliser, who was sent out in 1856 by the British Government to study the conditions in Western Canada with a view to considering its possibility as a home for white people.

Mrs. Murphy's plan is to either have the decayed logs replaced or to rebuild the structure in the same manner and in the same dimensions, using wherever possible the original materials. The massive timbers in the old assembly hall, which were whipsawn and hewn with broad axes, are still in good condition. The clamps and bolts which fastened the shutters to the windows and the ponderous locks and keys which weigh a pound each, are yet in the building. The cellar, where the honorable company of gentlemen adventurers stored their wines, is still preserved, and the brick powder house was until recently used by the Government as a rabbit-hutch.

"In requesting the Legislature to reserve these buildings," Mrs. Murphy said, "we need feel no diffidence nor offer any apology. The fort is provincial property, and as citizens of Alberta we look to our representatives to see that it is preserved, and if necessary properly restored."

"We have come a long way since then, but the remains of the old fort we have with us still, and I believe the members of the Legislature and people in general will agree with me that its history is of sufficient interest and value to be preserved as a central landmark of the capital city of the Province of Alberta."

SPORADIC advertising gives but moderate returns. For advertising to be entirely successful, continuity is essential.

#### Charge of the Rhino.

GENERALLY the rhinoceros lives by himself, sometimes with his spouse, more rarely still with a third that is probably a grown-up son or daughter, writes Stewart Edward White in the *American Magazine*. I personally have never seen more than three in company.

Some observers have reported larger bands or rather collections, but lacking other evidence I should be inclined to suspect that some circumstance of food or water rather than a sense of gregariousness had attracted a number of individuals to one locality.

The rhinoceros has three objects in life—to fill his stomach with food and water, to stand absolutely motionless under a bush, and to imitate ant hills when he lies down in the tall grass. When disturbed at any of these occupations, he snorts. The snort sounds exactly as though the safety valve of a locomotive had suddenly opened and as suddenly shut again after two seconds of escaping steam.

Then he puts his head down and rushes madly in some direction, generally up wind. As he weighs about two tons and can, in spite of his appearance, get over the ground nearly as fast as an ordinary horse, he is a truly imposing sight, especially since the innocent bystander generally happens to be upwind, and hence in the general path of progress.

This is because the rhino's scent is his keenest sense, and through it he becomes aware, in the majority of times, of man's presence. His sight is very poor indeed; he cannot see clearly even a moving object much beyond fifty yards. He can, however, hear pretty well.

The novice then is subjected to what he calls a "vicious charge" on the part of the rhinoceros, merely because his scent was borne to the beast from upwind, and the rhino naturally runs away upwind. He opens fire, and has another thrilling adventure to relate. As a matter of fact, if he had approached from the other side and then aroused the animal with a clod of earth, the beast would probably have "charged" away in identically the same direction. I am convinced from a fairly varied experience that this is the basis for most of the thrilling experiences with rhinoceroses.

Owing to his size, his powerful armament and his incredible quickness, the rhinoceros is a dangerous animal, at all times to be treated with respect and due caution. This is proved by the number of white men out of a sparse population that are annually tossed and killed by the brutes and by the promptness with which the natives take to trees—thorn trees at that—when the cry of *faru!* is raised. As he comes rushing in your direction, head down and long weapon pointed, tail rigidly erect, ears up, the earth trembling with his tread and the air with his snorts, you suddenly feel very small and ineffective.

If you keep cool, however, it is probable the encounter will result only in a lot of mental perturbation for the rhino, and a bit of excitement for yourself. If there is any cover you should duck down behind it and move rapidly but quietly to one side or another of the line of advance. If there is no cover, you should crouch low and hold still. The chances are that he will pass to one side or the other of you and go snorting away in the distance. Keep your eye on him very closely.

If he swerves definitely in your direction and drops his head a little lower, it would be just as well to open fire. Provided the beast was still far enough away to give me sea room, I used to put a small bullet in the flesh on the outer part of the shoulder. The wound thus inflicted was not at all serious, but the shock of the bullet usually turned the beast to one side, and as usual he went right on through. If, however, he seemed to mean business or was too close for comfort, the point to aim for was the neck just above the lowered horn.

In my own experience I came to establish a dead line about twenty yards from myself. That seemed to be as near as I cared to let the brutes come. Up to that point I let them alone on the chance that they might swerve or change their minds, as they often did. But inside of twenty



yards, whether the rhinoceros meant to charge me or was merely running blindly, did not particularly matter.

Even in the latter case he might happen to catch sight of me and change his mind. Thus looking over my notebook records I find that I was "charged" forty-odd times; that is to say, the rhinoceros rushed in my general direction. Of this lot I can be sure of but three, and possibly four, that certainly meant mischief. Six more came so directly at us and continued so to come that in spite of ourselves we were compelled to kill them. The rest were successfully dodged.

Fortunately it is often possible to avoid the chance rhinoceros through the warning given by the rhinoceros birds. These are birds about the size of a robin that accompany the beast everywhere. They sit in a row along his back occupying themselves with ticks and a good place to roost.

Always they are peaceful and quiet until a human being approaches. Then they flutter a few feet into the air, uttering a peculiar rapid chattering. Writers with more sentiment than sense of proportion assure us that this warns the rhinoceros of approaching danger. On the contrary, I always looked at it the other way. The rhinoceros birds thereby warned me of danger, and I was duly thankful.

#### How the Birds Consume Destructive Insects.

WEATHER conditions, parasites, fungi, insect diseases and mechanically applied poisons (most of which are both dangerous and expensive) together are insufficient to check the multiplication of insects without the assistance of insectivorous birds. Edward H. Forbush records seeing a pair of grosbeaks visit their nest 450 times in eleven hours, carrying to their young two or more larvae at a time. Sparrows, chickadees, vireos, martins and warblers, says the American Review of Reviews, made from forty to sixty trips an hour to their nests with all kinds of insects for their young. One of the reports of the Biological Survey records the finding of sixty grasshoppers in the crop of one nighthawk and 500 mosquitoes in another; thirty-eight cutworms in the crop of a blackbird and seventy cankerworms in the crop of a cedar bird. Professor Tschudi estimates that a song sparrow devours 1,500 larvae a day, and Professor Forbush says that a single yellow-throated warbler will consume 10,000 tree lice in a day. A scarlet tanager has been seen to devour gypsy moths at the rate of thirty-five a minute for eighteen minutes at a time. It is known that more than fifty species of birds feed upon different kinds of caterpillars, while thirty-eight species live largely upon destructive plant lice.

"By far the most efficient aids to man in controlling the codling moth are the birds," says the "Year Book" (1911) of the Department of Agriculture. A report of the Bureau of Entomology says that this insect does more damage to apples and pears than all of the other insect pests combined, this damage being estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. Thirty-six species of birds attack this insect, these species representing thirteen families, of which the three most important are the woodpeckers, the titmice and the sparrows. In some localities these birds destroy from 66 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the hibernating larvae of this insect.

#### Coyote Went Back to the Wild.

MISS ELIZABETH COVNE, living on a homestead north of Grover, being a good rifle shot, lay in wait for a coyote that had been stealing her chickens.

The other morning she killed it and upon examination was surprised to find on its neck an ordinary dog collar with a small plate engraved "Jerry McGahan."

The animal was at one time a pet of Wild Horse Jerry, a widely known character of the hulk Bluff country, who was killed three years ago.—Denver Republican.

## PARKER GUNS

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Wear well because they are made of the best material by the most skillful craftsmen.

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#### "So Why Fret?"

ARE the trains too slow for you? Cæsar, with all of his court, never exceeded the speed limit.

Are your wages too small? In Europe people are content with making a living.

Are the lights too dim? David wrote his Psalms by the light of a smoky torch.

Are you ugly? Cleopatra, though homely, bewitched two emperors.

Are you cold? The soldiers of Valley Forge walked barefoot on the ice and snow.

Are you hungry? The children of India are starving for want of a crust of bread.

Are you tired? Why fret about it? Jacob was tired when he dreamed of the angels of heaven.

Are you sick? Suppose you had lived 2,000 years ago, when sickness was fatal.

Are you poor? The Saviour of men was not wealthy.

Cheer up! Praise God that you live in the midst of His blessings.

Why fret?—American Magazine.

#### Wild Ducks are Tamed.

THE Agricultural Experiment Station at the Connecticut State College is taming wild ducks. The station was enabled this season through funds provided by sportsmen to send an expedition to the Canadian Northwest to study methods of increasing wild ducks and getting breeding stock for experimental purposes. The expedition was in charge of State Ornithologist Herbert K. Job.

Most species of wild ducks have not been persuaded to breed under restraint, but it has been believed they would do so if stock could be secured that was hand reared from the egg and had never learned wild ways. Job established a camp on the shore of Lake Manitoba. Wild duck eggs were collected in the surrounding wilderness and hatched out in incubators. Twelve species of wild ducks' nests in that region and eggs of young of all these were secured.

In the majority of cases every egg hatched. The average for the season was 92 per cent., far better than poultry men often attain. Most of the young, except of two peculiar maritime species—the white-winged scoter and the ruddy duck—were reared with little loss. Even such

supposedly wild natures as the redhead, canvas-back, bluebill and various others proved perfectly docile, thriving in confinement.

On the 2,000-mile journey back, Job personally cared for and tended the consignment in the express cars. A fine large stock, representing eleven species, arrived in good condition and are now thriving at one of the large preserves affiliated with the experiment station. Experiments with them will be conducted there. On the trip only one duckling, some three weeks old, died.

The achievement is expected to prove the beginning of an important movement to save and restore the wildfowl, while demonstrating the effect of environment on even the wildest creatures.—Winnipeg Correspondence, Minneapolis Journal.

#### Big Game in Portuguese East Africa.

THE big-game shooting grounds of British East Africa have become so widely and generally known that they have blotted out of mind the Zambezi Valley to the south, the forests of Gorongosa and Govuro, and the courses of a dozen rivers that break into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese territory. To the big-game hunter with a desire for trophies, British East Africa presents undoubted advantages over any other country in the world, but to the sportsman who wishes to test his powers of woodcraft to the full and on the supreme scale, so far as game is concerned, Portuguese East Africa offers a field that is unsurpassed.

Portuguese East Africa still contains the following big game in abundance: Buffalo, crocodile, eland, elephant, giraffe, brindled and white-tailed gnu or wildebeest, hartbeest, hippopotamus, hyena, koodoo, rhinoceros, roan antelope, sable antelope, waterbuck and zebra. There is a great variety of smaller game. Not all of the species mentioned can be hunted indiscriminately, but each may be hunted under certain conditions in certain districts after securing the necessary gun permits and shooting licenses.

(Consul Chamberlain's complete report, giving information as to the required permits and licenses and fees therefor, ammunition, guns, outfit and probable expense will be loaned to interested sportsmen by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C.)—Consul G. A. Chamberlain, Lourenco Marquez.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN