

Combined properties covering a large extent of ground—the various owners being mutually interested in its protection—would become a marked feature in country life. Counties and the residents of counties would take a pride in their successes in game preservation. But these things will not be done until the law is strengthened.

In New York State and on the Passic River not far from New York, Jersey City and Newark, the “tramp and trespass habit” has become so great a nuisance that 8000 acres of farm land has been leased to the Chatham Fish and Game association of New Jersey, for game and shooting purposes by the farmers, the one consideration being that the association will keep off trespassers, and that 50 square miles could be had for game preservation purposes from the farmers thereabouts.

The tramp and trespass nuisance increases with the growth of cities. Every new immigrant comes out with the idea that game is “common property,” and can be shot and hunted anywhere.

A pamphlet “Canada,” issued at Ottawa by authority during the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, page 148, has the following:—

“Game here is common property; it affords food for the settler, sport for the disciple of St. Hubert, and the hunter and trapper each find pecuniary profit in its pursuit.”

This statement is calculated to injure the older Provinces, and be of doubtful benefit to the new.

It is not surprising that tramps and the ignorant become abusive when “ordered off,” and that a better class “upon pleasure bent,” are indignant at having been deceived.

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Sportsmen by urging the necessity for “close seasons” have retarded but not prevented the destruction of game.

In Canada the whole question of reproduction and protection of game and fish is with the farmers. They can