

ROD AND GUN IN CANADA

DEVOTED
TO
THE
FISHING
AND
GAME
INTERESTS
OF
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EXPORT OF GAME.

The new Customs regulations of the Dominion respecting the export of deer, caribou, moose, etc., are printed on another page in full. The importance to Canada of this new law thus given effect to, can scarcely be over-estimated. Every moose is worth to Canada at least four hundred dollars (\$400.00), the money left here not only by the non-resident who succeeds but by him who fails. Hence it is of the first importance to induce the non-resident sportsman to come here, and having done so, make his path easy, so having enjoyed "one of life's concentrated moments" when the monarch of the woods succumbed to his skill, he is able hereafter to exhibit to admiring friends and would-be imitators the animal itself. Human nature is so much the same everywhere that seeing is necessary to believing, and it is not surprising that the embargo heretofore placed on exportation has deterred many who would have otherwise come.

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FISH AND GAME ARE VALUABLE ASSETS.

Senator Frye, of Maine, is an able exponent of the doctrine that fish and game are a "valuable asset of the State." He says that his State feels hard times

less than other States because of the very large sum of money left there annually by sportsmen. This amount is estimated at approximately four millions, and most of it is disbursed in the wilder and poorer districts where the value is felt the most.

It is interesting to note that in Maine, where game protection is reduced to almost an exact science, it is conducted apparently on non-political lines, and the able Game Commissioners seem to have a pretty free hand to go ahead on a business basis and make the best of a paying proposition. It is a good object lesson to Canadian Provinces, and that one of them which first adopts, as fully as practicable, all the Maine methods, will reap a rich harvest. Much has been done in some directions within the Dominion, but it is a big contract and needs handling universally on a broad basis.

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NEW GAME AND FISH LAWS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The new game and fish laws of Newfoundland forbid the killing of caribou from Feb. 1 to July 15, and from Oct. 1 to Oct. 20. No person other than a licensee shall kill in one year three stags and one doe caribou. Non-residents need a license before hunting. Licenses are of three kinds: 1. To kill two stags and one doe caribou costs \$40. 2. Three stags and one doe caribou, \$50. 3. Five stags and two doe caribou, \$80. A license of the first-class is good for four weeks from date thereof; the second class for six weeks; the third class for two months. No licensee shall employ as a guide, laborer, or bearer in a hunting party any person not domiciled in Newfoundland, except under license.

Any person obtaining a license shall make oath that he will not violate the law, and at the expiration of his license return it to a magistrate, specifying the number of caribou killed by him.

The use of snare, trap, or pit to capture caribou is prohibited; dogs cannot be

used in hunting caribou, and firearms only are permitted in hunting.

Moose or elk are protected in the colony until Jan. 1, 1906.

Partridge and all kinds of grouse are protected from Jan. 12 to Sept. 15. Curlew, plover, snipe, or other wild or migratory birds (excepting wild geese) are protected from Jan. 12 to Sept. 15. Rabbits and hares are protected from March 1. to Sept. 15. Beaver are protected from April 1 to Oct. 1.

The close time on salmon and trout is from Sept. 10 to Jan. 15.

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PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

August and early September have brought their small annual quota of forest fires in Canada, a decreasing proportion we are pleased to say, owing to the excellent fire ranger system, which prevails nearly generally throughout the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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