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GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

State Game and Fish Commissioner

JUNE 1912-13.



JESSE E. MERCER, Commissioner.

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REPORT OF STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable John M. Slaton, Governor, and Members of the General Assembly of Georgia:

I have the honor to report the following facts and recommendations touching the game laws of the state, and their enforcement:

The last Summer's amendments to the act of August 21, 1911, have proven helpful and beneficial, but it may be necessary to still further amend and enlarge the law, and perfect its several provisions from time to time until the birds, game animals and fish have the benefit of the full protection contemplated by the friends and advocates of the law in Georgia, and equal to the protection given to wild life in other states.

THE WARDEN SYSTEM.

Compared with the systems in operation in the other states and countries, and after nearly two years' trial, it is apparent that our warden system is as near perfect as can be made at the present time, and compares favorably with any system yet adopted in any of the states.

It will eventually become necessary to spend much more of the revenue raised from sales of licenses for wardens per-diem directions provided for in section five of the act of August 21, 1911.

That very wise provision of the law might be easily abused, but in the hands of a conscientious commissioner, it is one of the most essential of all the provisions of the law, and necessary to the success of the warden system. It frequently becomes necessary to put a deputy on a per-diem basis where the local officers become careless or indifferent or where the law-breakers become threatening or menacing.

A complete warden organization has been effected in the 148 counties—(in three or four counties it might be improved, and is receiving the special attention of this Department). In the selection of county wardens, I have been governed almost entirely by the recommendations of the people, who have manifested an interest in the enforcement of the law in their respective counties. The selection of deputy wardens I have left largely to the county wardens, although I have sometimes appointed deputy wardens without reference to the county wardens, on the recommendations and endorsements of interested and public-spirited citizens, where the circumstances of the case seem to require such action.

There are 148 county wardens on the rolls of this Department, and 2,264 deputies. Most of them have rendered the state excellent and unselfish service, and have been conscientious in the matter of enforcing the law; some have spent considerable time, taken unusual risks, and spent some money without a dollar's compensation. The courts, as a rule, impose the minimum fine of \$10.00, but in a number of instances they, curiously, ignore that provision of the law fixing a minimum penalty of \$10.00 to be participated in by the prosecutor and the county warden; in a number of instances a fine of \$10.00 "to include the costs," has been imposed, and sometimes a fine of \$1.00 has been imposed, all of which tends to the discouragement of the wardens and prosecutors. The wardens, as a rule, do not complain in cases where the courts have imposed a prison sentence, but where a fine below the minimum, or where twenty-five or thirty dollar fines have been imposed "to include costs"—which means that it will be divided between the Solicitor, Clerk and

Sheriff, to the exclusion of the wardens, they regard it a discrimination against them as officers, clearly entitled under the law to participate in at least a \$10.00 fine.

I would not mention the facts in this report, but for the reason that it is a difficult matter to find capable and conscientious wardens in the many hundred militia districts of the state, and these acts of apparent discrimination are always discouraging. A few of the Judges of the Superior and of City Courts have utterly ignored section 12 of the act of August 31, 1911, and often the court officers ignore the provision of section five, providing that all fines and forfeitures shall be divided between the prosecutor, county warden and this Department.

LAW OBSERVANCE.

The game laws have been much more generally observed and effectively enforced than its most ardent friends expected or hoped for when the law was enacted. As a rule the law's enforcement has been accomplished without unusual friction. There are at least two exceptions to that rule, where it became necessary to send deputies to enforce the law and compel respect for the rights of others, as provided under its provisions. Several hundred prosecutions under the law have resulted in a large number of convictions.

DOVE BAITING.

Probably the most drastic provision of the game law is section 14, providing the extreme penalty of \$1,000 and 12 months in prison under section 1065 of the code, for the crime of dove baiting and shooting doves over baited field, yet it has been most outrageously violated in certain sections of the State. I have no recommendation to make as to amendment or change of that provision of the law, but confess that something should be done to impress the public mind with the importance of giving the doves the protection contemplated by that section. It may become necessary to make it a crime to kill doves in any manner for a term of years, for they may be easily exterminated by the baiting process, as they will congregate in a baited field, practically all of them, within a radius of 100 miles; thus it is plain that less than one dozen baited fields in Southern and Middle Georgia may attract practically all of the doves in the State, and they will remain in or near the field to be slaughtered almost to the last dove. Georgia may have an abundance of doves within two or three years, or they may be almost entirely exterminated, depending largely on the matter of baited fields.

In view of the failure of the courts to convict the flagrant violations of section 14, I strongly recommend an amendment forbidding the killing of doves under any circumstances for a term of 3 or 5 years, believing that such a law is necessary to educate the public mind on the importance of preserving that species of bird life, as well as to give the doves a much-needed respite.

GAME CONDITIONS IN THE STATE.

Wild life, game birds and animals are the property of the State, a very important asset, the great value of which has been underestimated by most people.

Since the Legislature, nearly two years ago, took cognizance of the State's proprietorship and passed laws for the protection of the more important species of game birds and of deer and squirrel, a much larger number of people have recognized the great worth of birds as insect destroyers, and the table value of the wild animal species protected under the law.

While the public mind has been in a measure impressed, a great deal yet remains to be done in that field of endeavor; entirely too many people, otherwise law-abiding, look on the game laws merely as rules established for the

conduct of sportmen and citizens who seek game, birds or fish as items of diet. Many reputable gentlemen who feel a pride in their rating as law-abiding citizens, have thoughtlessly placed themselves in the criminal class by violating various sections of the law of August 21, 1911.

But those things are merely incidental to the campaign of game conservation that was launched in this state less than two years ago by the adoption of the warden system, and which beyond all question has accomplished wonders already for the wild life, several important species of which had become almost extinct.

DOVES.

The Carolina dove, sometimes called the turtle dove, but distinctly different from the turtle dove of the old country, have been slaughtered within the past decade until the large flocks of thirty or fifty years ago exist only in the memory of the older people.

The merciless slaughter that has scandalized Georgia, attracted the attention of the Legislature as far back as 1898 and dove baiting was then placed in the list of crimes, but it is probably true that nine-tenths of the doves killed in the state since the passage of the act have been killed in direct violation of the dove baiting section, 587 of the criminal code, and it must be admitted that while the law is plain and direct and the penalty severe, dove baiting has been shockingly frequent this and last season, and the most puzzling feature connected with this violation is the fact that many of the participants in the barbarous crime are men who stand high in their counties and home communities.

If the Legislature should make it unlawful to kill a dove in any manner at any time for two, three or four years, the effort to enforce such a law would probably so impress the public mind that that important species of bird life might be saved from extinction.

QUAIL.

The Georgia bob-white is, of course, our greatest game bird, in point of numbers and in many other respects, important as insect destroyers, the sportman's delight and a very popular article of diet. Under the protection of the game law and a well organized warden system, together with very favorable natural conditions, they have increased in numbers amazingly and every part of the state is now fairly well stocked with them. In some sections they are very numerous, so much so that we have had quite a number of complaints of their depredations in pea fields and destroying other crops. The sportsmen have killed a great many the past season, but there is evidently a disposition to conserve them and, as a rule, several pairs are left of every covey flushed by the hunter, although the bag limit is sometimes exceeded. It is probably true that more than half of every crop of quail are sacrificed before the hunting season opens by four-footed animals, hawks, snakes, fires and floods, all taking liberal toll of the quail crop, thus the gunners evidently get much less than half.

No doubt the greatest enemy or destroyer of quail life is the prowling dog. Georgia has more than one-half million of them, and many hundred thousands spend the day or a part of each day in spring looking for birds' nests, and quail are their easiest prey. Forest and Stream publishes on that subject in a recent issue the following significant account:

The Devastating Dog.

"Two or three years ago Forest and Stream urged strongly that the different states pass laws forbidding owners of dogs to permit them to run at large. Bills to carry out this suggestion were introduced in several states, but met

with opposition. The fox hunters especially were indignant that anybody should suggest that the hounds that they found so effective in chasing foxes would interfere with ground-nesting birds.

"On the other hand, gunners and naturalists declared their belief, and gave their reasons, that the farmer's dog and the fox-hound, and, in fact, any other dog that runs loose through the summer, is very destructive to all ground-nesting birds, and that means, of course, to all game birds.

"The late Bernard Waters, whose experience was far greater than of anyone who reads these words, often declared that the self-hunting dog was far more dangerous to wild birds than was the self-hunting cat. I believe there is no doubt about that.

"Occasionally I am fortunate enough to be able to spend Sunday in the country, usually in Connecticut. Within two or three weeks some examples of the harm done, or likely to be done, by dogs running at large, have come under my observation.

"A little niece who rides much on horseback and is usually followed by one or two of the household dogs, told me that the week before last while riding slowly along the road by a swamp the family fox-hound that had followed her came out of the woods with a dying partridge in its mouth. A day or two later, riding along a wood road, a great dane which was following her, made a sort of lunge at a brush pile not far away, from which brush pile emerged a partridge which, by pretending to be injured, lured the dog onward for forty or fifty yards and then left it. Except for the device of the bird, the dog would probably have found the partridge's nest and destroyed it. Another member of the family out walking within half a mile of where this last incident occurred, accompanied by the fox-hound above mentioned, saw the fox-hound go into a little covert and immediately emerge again, following an apparently wounded partridge, which presently took wing. Finally, on June 1, as I was on my way to inspect a nest where for two or three weeks I had been watching a sitting partridge, I intercepted two dogs—one bearing some resemblance to a fox-hound, the other a cur—apparently on the way to this nest, and close to it. I drove them away by the use of clubs and bad language, and when I reached the nest, found that the bird had hatched a day or two earlier, and apparently taken her little ones off in safety.

"I believe, and I think most upland shooters and naturalists will agree, that in the summer dogs destroy far more birds than do cats. Of course, cats kill an occasional individual bird, but the dogs gobble up a whole nest full of eggs, or the young ones if they have hatched."

Wild Dogs.

It is not generally known that we have wild dogs in some sections of Georgia. Only recently a large "pack" of them (they go in packs, like wolves), gave considerable trouble near Dalton, in Whitfield County, and they were killed off by citizens who suffered from their depredations and nightly raids on their sheep, chicken yards and other property.

In this connection it might not be amiss to call attention to the fact that free access to the hunting and fishing grounds of the State is about to result in a new menace—wild negroes. On the 13th of June, last, a South Georgia paper, referring to the capture of a member of a gang of negroes inhabiting the swamps of the section, used the following language:

"The negroes are said to hide in the creek during the daytime and come out at night and prowl around the neighborhood, stealing food from the people in that section. They go into the negro houses and demand food, threatening to kill the negroes if they do not come across with the eats. They are said to be armed, reports stating that one has a Winchester rifle."

Quail, Georgia's greatest game asset, are in evidence in abundance in

nearly every county, increasing and thriving in all parts of the state. Unlike the dove, it would be a difficult matter to exterminate Bob White, and while the man with the gun is the greatest enemy of the dove, that is not true in the case of the quail; indeed, the sportsman is the quail's greatest friend; it is the sportsman who reports and prosecutes the game hog, the pot hunter and trapper; the class of hunters who would exterminate a covey to the last bird; it is the sportsman who gives the quail the greatest protection from four-footed enemies and from hawks and snakes; it is the true sportsman who refuses to kill the covey down to the last pair, but leaves a sufficient number of birds to reproduce two or three covies the next season. From the sportsman this Department gets its greatest encouragement, and most of its revenue.

If quail can be protected from the feral cat, the half-breed setter and pointer, and suck-egg hound and cur, (five hundred thousand of them roaming the fields and woods every day in the year and very active during the hatching season), there would be many thousand more of quail for the hunters. Next to the half million prowling dogs the wild house cats destroy more birds than any other animal. The dogs are particularly destructive of the quail in the nesting season while the cats destroy mainly insectivorous and song birds.

Notwithstanding their many enemies, the Georgia Bob White is hardy and alert, and he is very numerous at the present time. In this state we find the climatic conditions ideal, and the cover is excellent with ranges about the farms that cannot be excelled in any state in the Union, and it is probable that we have here a great many more quail than any other state.

Man has been on earth as man or in his present form, with somewhat similar tastes, probably one million five hundred thousand years; scientists differ as to the length of time, some claim that it has been three million years since man began to dominate this world in his present shape, exercise his dominion over all the beasts of the field. As to just how long he has used birds as an item of diet will never be known.

It was in the true bird that the Soul of Nature was first manifested. Long before the true bird appeared upon the scene there were great bird-like reptilian creatures flying through the murky air; but we may be sure that they did not sing. Nature has a fine sense of the "fitness of things," and it would have been the very madness of incongruity to have attempted to make *Archeopteryx* warble.

But by and by—very late, geologically speaking—real birds came, and in the first bird-song Nature gave the earliest intimation of the fact that She was more than material, that underneath the material lay the Spiritual, that She had a soul as well as a body.

Speaking of civilization, one of the best signs of the fact that it is at last really beginning to make itself felt in human society is to be found in this same widespread interest in the birds.

For a long, long time, civilization, so called, was largely material and brutal; then came the civilization that was somewhat less coarse and hard, but characterized by utilitarianism and the practical; and now, in spots, at least, the human world is beginning to be influenced by the sense of Beauty—the spiritual beauty that trembles in the throats and shines in the plumage of our "little brothers of the air," the birds.

Man's life began as a hunter, and it was as a hunter that he first came in touch with the birds. He hunted the birds for food. He was hungry and felt that there was no better use to which he could put the birds than to kill them and eat them. It is a long call from primitive man to Modern Woman, but Modern Woman is as vain as primitive man was savage, and she orders the bird killed, not to eat (she has plenty of other things to eat), but to gratify her vanity, the barbaric trait that is still strong in some men and most women.

The discovery that birds were desirable as an item of diet was important in

its time, but the more modern discovery that Nature designed them as an indispensable part of her great balance wheel is vastly more important. Birds are valuable and desirable as food, but vastly more important as a protection to crops and vegetation.

WOODCOCKS.

The woodcock comes in unexpected and unaccountable flights, but usually in limited numbers and, except on the coast, do not attract general notice.

SNIPE AND PLOVER.

Snipe and plover may be found in normal numbers, but are not sufficiently numerous, although increasing under the protection of the law, to be considered important.

MIGRATORY DUCK.

The flights of migratory ducks, particularly in the coast counties, have been large and numerous and the ducks on the coast have stayed well the past season in spite of the very mild weather. It is possible that we will never have the great numbers of migratory ducks that formerly visited our shores, interior lakes and streams, for the reason that they are not so numerous on the continent, millions of them having been slaughtered every spring, and for the further reason that we no longer have the rice fields, splendid feeding grounds, that once characterized the Georgia coast country.

THE SUMMER DUCK.

There is every indication that the beautiful and popular summer duck so carefully guarded by the letter of the law and jealously protected by the wardens of the state are increasing rapidly in many sections of the state. This spring and summer's hatch has been unusually large and there are hundreds of the young ducklings in the ponds and streams of middle and lower Georgia.

WILD TURKEYS.

The aristocratic wild turkey, once common to all sections of Georgia, have been exterminated in many sections of the state, and two years ago a few scattered bunches represented the remnant of a once numerous family. In extreme Southwest Georgia they are still quite numerous, hundreds of them between the Chattahoochee and the Little rivers. Of course, there are wild turkeys scattered in other sections of the state, particularly on the Altamaha, but not nearly so numerous. They will evidently greatly increase, although it must be admitted that numerous violations affecting them have been committed the past season.

EGRETS.

Georgia has possibly the largest colony of egrets between Chesapeake and the Florida keys, and the birds are quite common now on all of the coasts and coastal sections of the state, between the Savannah and the St. Mary's river, and I have not heard of but one violation against the popular plumed bird. They have increased amazingly since the enactment of the game law two years ago.

INSECTIVOROUS AND SONG BIRDS.

One of the most surprising and gratifying results of the new game law is the increase in song and insectivorous birds. It is exceedingly rare that an offense against them is reported. It seems that the whole people have resolved to give the insect destroyers and the wild songsters perfect protection.



SQUIRRELS.

The red and gray "cat" squirrel increase rapidly wherever protected, but the early open season, August and September, subject them to inhumane destruction, the perishing of the young after the killing of the mother. Notwithstanding the long and early season, they are probably increasing rapidly in many sections of the state.

The fox squirrel is being well protected, and both black and gray varieties are increasing in the sections of the state where they have not been entirely exterminated before the passage of the act giving them protection for five years.

DEER.

Deer have probably fared better under the new law than almost anything else we have sought to protect. They have become very scarce, except on the islands of the coast, but wherever there were any left they have very greatly increased.

I have been endeavoring to secure a number, 100 more or less, of fawn from the small deer on the islands to plant in colonies in the interior and northern sections of the state, and if successful, believe that the mixture of the dwarfs with the larger deer will result in the production of a hardy and prolific species.

PROPAGATION OF NEW SPECIES.

Many enthusiastic friends of game conservation advocate propagation of new species, particularly English pheasants and Hungarian quail, both of which are highly desirable if they can be successfully propagated, and will not in any way interfere with our native Bob White, the finest of game birds, everything considered, in this or any other country. Their hardiness, habits, flavor and fecundity all considered, they have no equal in the game field. California undertook an experiment with pheasants at great expense, with the result that the birds reared cost the state more than eight dollars each. Indiana spent a large sum for Hungarian quail, and the commissioner of that state writes:

"The Commissioner has spent in the last few years approximately \$50,000 for the Hungarian quail, but they have not proven satisfactory. We have the hawk in this state, and the Hungarian quail does not have this bird to fight in their country, therefore they do not protect themselves. The Commissioner has decided that he will not spend additional funds for this bird. We are now putting in fish hatcheries with the money formerly spent for birds.

"Our license fund is from \$50,000 to \$55,000 per year."

An Oklahoma Warden reports:

"As to the propagation of pheasants in my district, I have to report that the results have not been satisfactory, either the climate or natural enemies have practically destroyed them."

I do not advise at this time the expenditure of the funds of this Department in experiments with new species, beyond the purchase of eggs of Hungarian quail and pheasants to be placed in the hands of experienced game enthusiasts, who are willing to devote themselves unselfishly to the experiments.

HISTORY OF PHEASANT RAISING.

Europe.

The English pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) derives its specific name from the ancient country of Colchis, on the eastern shore of the Black Sea. It was imported thence into Europe by the Greeks, probably under Alexander the Great, and was by them reared for food. Perhaps at the same time, but proba-

bly one or two centuries later, it was brought from the adjoining country of Media to Egypt, where it was reared in the palace at Alexandria and was highly esteemed as a dainty for the table. Its propagation in confinement was continued in the days of the Roman Empire, under which it appears to have been carried throughout much of Europe and as far west as Britain. It was introduced into Ireland and Scotland before the close of the sixteenth century, and has recently been established in Sweden and Norway. It is now acclimatized practically all over Europe, and has been introduced into the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

The pheasant was doubtless reared in English preserves from the time of its introduction, but the earliest actual evidence of its propagation is the record of the employment of a pheasant breeder for Henry VIII in 1502. At the present day the number propagated in confinement in England greatly exceeds the number breeding there in a wild or semiwild state. The comparatively recent introduction into Great Britain of the German custom of pheasant driving, which consists of shooting pheasants driven by beaters over the shooters, or "guns," has given great impetus to pheasant raising during the past century, and the pheasant preserve is now a common adjunct of the English estate.

This stock, however, is nearly all of mixed blood. A little more than a hundred years ago the ringneck pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) was introduced into England and crossed with the English pheasant, then the only pheasant in British coverts. And about the middle of the last century the Japanese versicolor pheasant (*Phasianus versicolor*, fig. 11) was introduced for crossing with the hybrid English ringneck. Both species interbreed freely with the English pheasant and with each other, and the hybrids are perfectly fertile. In each case the first effect of the crossing was a decided improvement of the stock, due doubtless to the introduction of new blood. As a result hybridizing became so popular that now, outside of Norfolk, where the original stock has to some extent been retained unmixed, pure birds of any one of the three species are rare in England. Other crosses have also been made, but only here and there, and without the same general intermixture of type as a result.¹

United States.

Efforts to acclimatize pheasants in the United States are of comparatively recent origin, though earlier than is popularly supposed. More than a hundred years ago, Richard Bache, an Englishman who married the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, imported from England both pheasants and partridges, which he liberated on his estate in New Jersey, on the Delaware River near where the town of Beverly now stands. But although he provided both shelter and food for them, the birds had all disappeared by the following spring.

A second attempt was made early in the nineteenth century by the owner of a New Jersey estate situated between the Hackensack meadows and the Passaic River, opposite Belleville. A park was fenced and stocked with deer and English pheasants, but despite feeding and careful protection these birds likewise disappeared during the winter.²

¹Because of this intermingling of species, all pheasants imported as pure stock should be examined carefully. Even in English pheasants that appear to be pure bred (that is, which have no trace of a white neck ring), the subterminal bar of the ringneck is usually more or less developed on the feathers of the lower back, and the basal part of the central tail feathers is rather widely barred with black, instead of showing the narrow bar of the pure-blooded English pheasant.—Ogilvie-Grant, Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, XXII, 321, 1893.

²Forest and Stream, XXV, 103, Sept. 3, 1885.

Nearly eighty years ago, a writer in the *Turf Register* stated that Robert Oliver of Harewood, near Baltimore, Md., had for many years imported foreign game, including not less than 100 English pheasants. These increased rapidly and were in time turned out, some at Hampton, some at Brookland Wood, and a large number at Harewood. Those liberated at Hampton and Brookland Wood bred, and were occasionally seen afterwards, but those turned out at Harewood soon disappeared, the last being seen in 1827. In 1829-30, Mr. Oliver liberated at his estate at Oaklands, in Anne Arundel County, more than 20 pheasants of his own raising. On Mr. Oliver's death, his son Thomas continued the experiments, but they proved unsuccessful.¹

These initial importations were followed by similar attempts to stock private preserves, but met with like failure. About thirty years ago, however, a successful effort was made to introduce the ringneck pheasant into Oregon, and since then acclimatization experiments have followed broader lines and have assumed greater importance. It will be convenient to consider later ventures by states.

OREGON.—In 1880 Hon. O. N. Denny, then United States consul-general at Shanghai, shipped a lot of ringnecks to Oregon. All died on the way but 12 cocks and 3 hens, which were liberated 12 miles from Portland, near the mouth of the Willamette River.² The next year Judge Denny shipped another lot of ringnecks to Oregon, of which 28 (10 cocks and 18 hens) arrived safely at Portland and were liberated on the ranch of his brother, Mr. John Denny, in the Willamette Valley in Linn County.³ These birds increased rapidly and spread until they became thoroughly established in the State. A shooting season of two and one-half months was opened in 1892, and 50,000 were reported to have been killed on the first day. In 1896, 10,000 were marketed in one month, nearly double the number of native grouse sold.⁴

The successful stocking of Oregon with ringneck pheasants at once aroused general interest in the United States, and requests for birds began to pour in. To meet the demands, numerous pheasantries were established in Oregon, and were soon doing a thriving business. The following list of shipments of pheasants from Oregon in 1899 indicates the widespread interest in the industry: Washington, 107; California, 187; Arizona, 2; New Mexico, 10; Idaho, 2; Montana, 9; Colorado, 73; Oklahoma, 2; Indian Territory, 6; Kansas, 3; Arkansas, 4; Missouri, 4; Iowa, 9; Illinois, 31; Indiana, 17; Ohio, 7; Tennessee, 12; Georgia, 12; Virginia, 6; Pennsylvania, 2; New Jersey, 2; and Massachusetts, 2; total, 509.⁵ Orders for pheasants for even Alaska and Mexico have been filled from these Oregon pheasantries. Most of the efforts to transplant the bird have failed, owing chiefly to unsuitability of locality or improper methods of handling, but in the region of original introduction the ringneck is now a permanent addition to the game list. It is fairly well established in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In Massachusetts state pheasantries were established at Winchester and Sutton in 1894. The first year's experiment with a setting of English ringneck pheasant eggs was unproductive, and in 1895 a few ringnecks were obtained from Oregon. The account of succeeding years, as told in the annual reports of the Commission of Inland Fisheries and Game, is a record of patient endeavor to surmount obstacles—cold and wet seasons that diminished the vitality of eggs and chicks, various diseases, mistakes in feeding, destruction by rats, deterioration of stock through inbreeding. These and minor difficulties marked one of the most thorough, capable, and untiring attempts to raise and liberate pheasants under state auspices made in this country. In 1906 an epidemic of cholera occurred at Sutton, and only 75 birds were raised from 1,200 eggs. Despite these numerous and dispiriting set-backs several thousand pheasants have been

¹*Turf Register*, II, 227, Jan., 1831; III, 79, Oct., 1831.

²Annual Report Department Agric. for 1888, p. 485, 1889.

³Report of Fish and Game Protector of Oregon for 1895-96, p. 85, and letter from Hon. O. N. Denny, quoted in report of Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission for 1894, p. 17, 1895.

⁴Report of Fish and Game Protector of Oregon for 1895-96, p. 89, 1896.

⁵Report of Game and Forestry Warden of Oregon for 1899-1900, pp. 7-8, 1901.

liberated, and through these efforts and those of private individuals the State now contains a moderate stock in its covers. In November, 1906, more than 3,000 pheasants were killed in Massachusetts in the open season of one month. The game commission is now devoting its propagation experiments mainly to the restoration of native game, as more likely to yield satisfactory results than pheasant introduction.

OHIO.—Ohio records a similar experience. The game commission began in 1892 with English ringneck pheasants and their eggs. In 1895 it undertook the propagation of ringnecks, of which it raised several hundred in a hatchery established at Celina. Twelve ringnecks were placed on Rattlesnake Island, near Put-in-Bay, to breed in the wild state. Later a pheasantry was established at London, where operations were for a while very successful. In 1900, from 161 hens 7,075 eggs were obtained, of which 4,500 were set, and 2,575 distributed in the State. From the 4,500 eggs 3,181 chicks were hatched. Of those reaching maturity 2,239 were distributed, some being placed in every county in the State, and 418 were carried over to the next breeding season. During this year a three-week season was opened, but so great was public interest in the experiment that few took advantage of the opportunity to shoot the birds. On March 17, 1901, 38 cocks and 228 hens were placed in the breeding pens. The number of eggs collected was 9,041, of which 5,000 were set and 4,000 distributed (in 66 counties). At the pheasantry 3,420 chicks were hatched, of which 2,852 were reared. The distribution of adult birds was 1,688 (in 88 counties). In July, cholera made its appearance at the pheasantry, and before it was under control killed 1,124 birds. The following year the experiment was abandoned, as the impression prevailed that for climatic and other reasons pheasant raising could never produce satisfactory results in Ohio, and the legislature failed to provide the necessary funds. The game commission had reported that pheasant rearing involved large expense and that, despite the utmost care, disease was likely to sweep away a large part of the hatch. They stated that in their opinion better results could be attained by rearing quail. Pheasants in considerable numbers are still to be found in the game covers of Ohio, but they are likely to die out unless replenished with fresh stock.

NEW YORK.—In 1897 New York raised 40 ringnecks from a stock of 12 birds at its hatchery at Pleasant Valley. In 1898 its stock had increased to 180, and in 1899 more than 400 were raised; in 1900, 230 were hatched; in 1902 the stock was 520, of which 199 were liberated; and in 1903 it was 534, of which 255 were liberated. In 1904 cold and rainy weather reduced the stock to 448 and the experiment, although popular and successful, was abandoned as unprofitable, owing to the readiness with which pheasants could be procured from commercial hatcheries. Meantime the efforts of the game commission were being supplemented by propagation and liberation of pheasants by individual pheasant raisers. Hon. W. A. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, in particular, liberated a large number of pheasants in the Genesee Valley. In 1904 he turned out 350, one and a half times as many as were distributed by the game commission in that year. The total distribution of pheasants by the game commission, covering the period from 1898 to 1904, and embracing 47 counties, was 1,191, of which the average cost was \$12.50 per pair. Eggs were distributed to the number of 484; but this method of stocking the State was not deemed desirable and after one distribution was practically discontinued. At present many pheasants are being raised on private preserves in the State, particularly in the Adirondacks, on Long Island, and in the Genesee Valley, and the legislature of New York has recently passed a measure providing for the establishment of a state game preserve, where pheasant propagation will be resumed.

INDIANA.—Indiana liberated about 700 English ringnecks and ringnecks in the period from 1897 to 1902. A pheasantry was established at Madison in 1903 and, as usual, promised to be very successful, but it failed and was abandoned in 1906. At present the state game commissioner is trying the experiment of establishing numerous preserves of 4,000 to 10,000 acres each throughout the State by contracts with farmers. Imported pheasants and partridges purchased for the purpose are liberated on these preserves, and the farmers agree to allow no hunting thereon for four years after stocking. These birds are fed and cared for, but are allowed to propagate naturally. More than a hundred such preserves have been established within the last three years, with 40 to 100 game birds

on each, mainly, however, Hungarian partridges, which the commissioner believes to be better adapted to the purpose than pheasants. The object of this course is to provide numerous refuges where the birds may increase and from which they may spread so as to stock the State. The movement is popular with both farmers and sportsmen and has thus far proved successful. The number of pheasants in the State at present is estimated by the commissioner at 6,000 to 8,000.

ILLINOIS.—In 1891 a pair of ringnecks (the first, it is claimed, to cross the Rocky Mountains) was brought from Oregon by a citizen of Illinois and liberated at his home. This initial importation was followed by others, the total number shipped in the eleven years from 1896 to 1906, inclusive, being 135. Pheasants of various other species also were introduced, but all these attempts to stock the State were futile. The establishment of the resident-hunting-license system later produced a very large revenue, and it was decided to undertake pheasant propagation and introduction on a broader scale than had yet been tried anywhere in the United States. In the spring of 1905 a state game farm (Fig. 1) was established on a tract of 400 acres, and here the work of pheasant raising was begun under the personal supervision of the state game commissioner. The main stock is English ringneck pheasants, though other species—ringneck, versicolor, English, and Mongolian—have been used in breeding experiments. The game farm has not been an unqualified success. An outbreak of roup in 1907 carried off thousands of the young of that year, and other obstacles have been encountered. In 1908, 20,000 eggs were distributed among the farmers of Illinois, while 15,000 chicks were hatched on the game farm. The extensive scale of this experiment gives it special interest, but it is too early yet to pronounce on results.

CALIFORNIA.—In California the ringneck was introduced by private enterprise in 1894. In 1897 the board of fish commissioners began purchasing pheasants from Oregon, and from 1897 to 1900 bought and liberated 416 ringnecks and 153 English ringnecks. The commissioners subsequently abandoned the attempt to stock the State by this method, and have recently established a state game farm at Haywards. They are, however, devoting their efforts mainly to Hungarian partridges. They report that pheasants are being propagated in a small way by people in all parts of the State, and that there are probably a few breeding wild in the State, particularly in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Fresno, Humboldt, and Kern counties.

NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey was one of the first States in which interest in the importation and propagation of pheasants was aroused, and several private preserves in the northern part of the State attest the continuance of this interest to the present time. About ten or fifteen years ago the state game commission bought and liberated a considerable number of ringnecks, which did well at first but soon began to decrease and in three or four years had disappeared. In 1904 the commission established a small preserve at Oradell and for a year or two undertook the propagation of pheasants on a small scale. The commission had in mind about this time the plan later adopted by Indiana of forming preserves by agreement with owners of contiguous farms, but does not seem ever to have put it into practical operation. Nevertheless, within the past six years more than 2,000 pheasants have been distributed throughout the State, mainly in trios of one cock and two hens. Thus far the experiment has proved successful.

VERMONT.—In Vermont more than 1,200 English ringneck pheasants were turned out in 1892 from Shelburne Farms, a private preserve, and later the Vermont Fish and Game League liberated a number of ringnecks. In 1902 the game commission reported that the latter attempt had failed, but that pheasants were yet to be found along the shores of Lake Champlain; these were, however, being exterminated by gunners.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In Pennsylvania apparently no attempt has been made to stock the State with pheasants; but as early as 1871 a pheasantry with 30 birds was started at Blooming Grove Park, a large private preserve in Pike County. Since then the propagation of pheasants has been continued, the surplus each year (3,000 in 1904) being liberated in the preserve for shooting by the members of the association owning it. Other preserves have since been established in the State on which pheasantries are conducted and small stocks of birds maintained.

OTHER STATES.—In Utah ringnecks liberated in Salt Lake County from a private preserve about 1895 were reported in 1906 as doing exceptionally well. In New Hampshire the game commissioner liberated a few English ringnecks and ringnecks in 1896, but apparently without lasting result. The Minnesota game commission started a pheasant propagation plant in 1905, and liberated a few birds, but on account of great mortality among the chicks little has been accomplished. The commission is still experimenting, but reports that it can buy pheasants more cheaply than it can raise them. Delaware, in 1903 and 1904, liberated 88 pairs of pheasants, which have practically disappeared. Kansas has liberated, since 1906, more than 3,000 ringnecks and English ringnecks, which are at present reported to be multiplying. In the past few years a propagating company has turned out a large number of pheasants in Colorado with results yet to be determined.

PRIVATE PRESERVES.—In addition to these more noteworthy attempts to introduce pheasants into different States, many private preserves have been stocked with pheasants in the last thirty years, while to supply the demand for birds, numbers of individuals in this country have undertaken to propagate pheasants in confinement.

It is difficult to transplant pheasants to a new region without considerable care in feeding them and protecting them from enemies. Occasionally, as in the case of the ringneck pheasant in western Oregon, an exotic species finds the new conditions suited to its requirements and thrives, but such instances are comparatively rare. In rearing birds in confinement, however, success is less dependent on the character of the region than on individual experience and capacity. Most of the commercial pheasantries established in the United States and Canada have been comparatively short-lived, but some have succeeded and have proved an important source of revenue to their proprietors. The private preserves have been, as a rule, fairly successful. On some, English gamekeepers and English methods are employed; others are American in character, though borrowing largely from the long experience of England and other countries of Europe.

PHEASANTS IN FIELD AND COVERT.

The failure of many efforts to add pheasants to our fauna is largely due to insufficient knowledge of their habits and the character of their normal environment. It is useless to undertake to acclimatize a bird in a region differing widely in climatic and other physical conditions from those to which it has been accustomed. Thus, an attempt to introduce into one of the prairie States the common blood pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*), which inhabits the Himalayas at from 10,000 to 14,000 feet elevation, would result in failure.

It must be remembered, also, that introduced birds have to adapt themselves to a new flora and fauna, and that this is often a slow process and frequently fails. If liberated in the wilds, they must be provided with reserve food and shelter until able to care for themselves, which may take several years. In Oregon the ringnecks put out came at first regularly to farmyards to feed with the domestic fowls; and English ringnecks liberated on Grand Island, Michigan, were driven back by severe weather to the pens from which they had been allowed to escape a few months before.

If pheasants are imported for stocking preserves, suitable coverts should be prepared for them. In their native country pheasants frequent the margins of woods, coming into open tracts in search of food and retreating into thick undergrowth when alarmed. An ideal pheasant country is one containing small groves with underbrush and high grass between the trees, thorny hedges, berry-growing shrubs, water overgrown with reeds, and occasional pastures, meadows, and cultivated grainfields. Bleak mountains, dry sandy wastes, and thick woods are not frequented by pheasants normally; nor do they seek pines, except for protection. A small grove of mixed evergreen and deciduous trees on the southern slope of a hill furnishes favorable shelter.

On the preserve additional shelter should be provided in winter. Rude huts or even stacks of straw will serve. Suitable food should be planted—

such as buckwheat, millet, corn, cabbages, and turnips. Stacks of unthreshed grain or of beans may be placed about the preserve.

When shooting is permitted, it is not wise to shoot only the cocks. If all the hens are spared, they will increase out of proper proportion, to the detriment of both quantity and quality of the progeny. Very old cocks and hens should be destroyed. Old cocks are inferior for breeding purposes, and old hens will frequently beat off 2 and 3-year-old hens and prevent their mating.

If the birds are annually caught up for breeding, it is important to remember that continued rearing in confinement tends to decrease of vitality and other changes that impair the value of a game bird. The Massachusetts Game Commission, after ten or twelve years' experience, found that their stock deteriorated, becoming smaller and more variable in markings and showing a lower vitality in both eggs and chicks. An infusion of wild blood, especially of another species, will temporarily correct this tendency; though the experience of the last hundred years in England seems to indicate that hybrids eventually reach a grade inferior to that of either parent. Hybrids between the English pheasant and the ringneck, and later between this hybrid and the versicolor pheasant, were at first greatly sought, but at the present day the pure-blooded birds of these three species are more highly valued than the composite birds.

GAME PHEASANTS.

There is not much difference between the pure versicolor, ringneck, and English pheasants, as regards value in the field or on the table, though the Japanese bird is smaller than either of the other two, a trifle wilder, a more potent breeder, and possibly less disposed to stray; while ringneck hens are perhaps more prolific than those of the other species.

The Mongolian pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*), a large, hardy, handsome bird, may prove of value in game preserves. Pure stock of this species is maintained by Hon. Walter Rothschild in his pheasantry at Tring, Herts, England. The cross between this pheasant and the ringneck is reported as both larger and handsomer than the ringneck, and also a bolder flyer; but we should hesitate to regard this improvement of stock as permanent. The Prince of Wales pheasant (*Phasianus principalis*), recently introduced into England from Afghanistan, and since imported to a slight extent into the United States, is greatly praised by those who have tried it. The handsome Hagenbeck pheasant (*Phasianus hagenbecki*) from the Kobdo Valley in northwestern Mongolia (the most northerly point occupied by any member of the pheasant family) is strongly recommended by W. B. Tegetmeier, a leading English authority, on account of its large size, handsome plumage, and fine edible qualities; and the Reeves pheasant (Fig. 5), in the few places where it has been tried, has proved very desirable. Many species of true pheasants (*Phasianus*) have not yet been tested in Europe or America, but probably each in a suitable region would prove satisfactory to both sportsmen and epicures.

As regards the pheasants of other genera, usually seen only in aviaries and zoological collections, some would be of little value in game preserves. Thus the Manchurian eared pheasant (Fig. 7), a large and heavy bird from the mountains of Manchuria and northern China, is too tame and apathetic for the game fields. The silver pheasant, a favorite bird and one of the easiest to raise in captivity, is not a satisfactory game bird, as it runs too much before the dog, flies too low, and is rather inferior in flavor. In addition, its pugnacity makes it dangerous to other game birds. It is still found wild in limited numbers in northern Oregon, where it was introduced shortly after the successful introduction of the ringneck. The golden and Lady Amherst pheasants (Fig. 6) have been introduced into game coverts, both here and in

England, and the gorgeously feathered monaul (Fig. 9) has received a limited trial in Wales. The better place for these birds is probably the aviary.

METHODS OF PROPAGATION.

Obtaining Stock.

A pheasantry may be started with mature birds or with eggs, the latter to be hatched by barnyard fowls. Many are tempted to begin with eggs because of smaller cost, but the uncertainties attendant on hatching the eggs and raising the young are such that it is probably cheaper to secure full-grown birds at the outset. If eggs are to be tried, they should be ordered in January or February, to be delivered in April or May. They should be placed under the hen as soon as possible.

Pheasants may be obtained from reputable dealers, of which there are a score or more in the United States and Canada, or they may be imported from Europe or Asia. If stock be imported, trouble may be saved by securing it through experienced and reliable bird importers, who are familiar with the business. A pen should be provided and supplied with food and water. On the arrival of the birds the crate should be placed in the pen, an opening should be made in the crate (preferably in the evening) sufficient to allow the birds to escape one at a time, and the attendant should withdraw, leaving the birds to find their way out alone. For the first few days they should be disturbed as little as possible.

I have arranged for a herd of 50 elk early next season from the National Game Reserve, Yellowstone Park. The elk will be furnished by the National Government free of charge, and will no doubt thrive and multiply in the mountain counties of North Georgia, where they will have not only the protection of the wardens of this Department, but the caretakers of the new National Forest Reserve, and the people who are interested in game preservation in that section of the state where the species were formerly plentiful and common.

We have so much to do to properly and adequately protect the game, birds and fish already well distributed in the state that it would probably be inexpedient at this time to undertake the propagation of new species except as above suggested, and which may be done without great expense or the use of funds of this Department.

FISH.

While fish are common and important to every county in the state, they have inadequate protection under our present laws and system. The landlord's right to require permission is the best protection under the law. The closed season against seines and traps is but a temporary advantage, the effect of which is swept away by the universal use of the seine after July 1st, with meshes so small that every semblance of fish life is dragged from the waters and all of the fish, large and small are taken from stagnant pools, and from other waters where they are lousy and unhealthy. Small mesh seines and nets should be forbidden entirely and subject to confiscation by the wardens.

SHAD.

The shad laws of the state are excellent and can be made effective. They seem to be all that could be desired, although they have been so long a dead letter on the statute books of the state that the most strenuous and harsh means seem to be necessary to their adequate enforcement. The past shad season was disappointing from the standpoint of the shad fisherman. On account of the weather conditions the shad came in early, and in much smaller numbers

than the average year, and the fishermen near the coast were not prepared for the enforcement of the provisions of the law enacted many years ago, and the result was disastrous to the business of fishermen who take shad in Georgia waters for the market.

OYSTERS.

One of the most vexing questions in connection with Georgia fisheries is the adoption of laws and regulations for the restoration and protection of the state's depleted oyster beds.

Several years ago when conscientious and well-informed persons attempted to secure reasonable and needed legislation on this important subject, the effort was defeated by the very men who ought to have given the greatest support and encouragement, and there is every reason to believe that these same people will again attempt to defeat any effort that may be made this year to secure adequate oyster laws. On that subject Dr. A. Oemler wrote, March 4, 1899, in advocating;

A bill that provided: "For an oyster inspector.

"Against the use of dredges.

"For the planting of shells.

"Giving land owners exclusive rights in streams not more than 120 feet in width.

"Providing for licenses for every boat engaged in the oyster business, and that said boats shall bear plainly painted numbers.

"For oyster constables with power to arrest."

And another wise provision, he says: "Knowing such a law would inure to their benefit, and anticipating, therefore, their cordial co-operation, I requested the principal dealers to meet me in conference with the members of the Legislature, in hopes of taking harmonious action; and I visited the city (Savannah) three times expressly for that purpose. The bill had been previously submitted to them for inspection, and on one occasion a single one presented himself. Immediately after these abortive conferences an excitement and opposition was aroused among the oyster men at Thunderbolt by misrepresentations that my bill contained a property qualification for all oystering of \$20,000 during which subscriptions were solicited to a fund for defeating the bill, and threats of personal violence against myself were made in case the bill became a law.

"As yet I have heard no argument against the bill by any of its opponents. Such expressions by two of them that 'they want no oyster laws,' and by another 'that he is opposed to the bill because, if it became a law it would make the oystermen too d—d independent,' do not deserve consideration.

"I have been, however, personally notified by a third, that if I attempted to interfere with his selling oysters in July and August, or with what is called 'free trade in oysters,' he would 'kill' the bill. Now oysters are still swawning during these months, and I certainly did not expect to encounter a being endowed by the Creator with a modicum of reasoning power, particularly when he derives a livelihood from oysters, whose intelligence could be so consumed by greed, as to deny it were better to leave them to emit their millions of ova in their native element than to have them digested in the stomachs of the people of Macon and Atlanta who, deceived by the milk-white appearance of the products of generation, swallow pregnant oysters for fat ones. As far as I have been able to learn, there doesn't exist a law for the protection of oysters or natural growth, which does not enact a 'close time.'

"Its opponents have asserted that the oysters on our coast are in need of protection, inasmuch as the beds are not being exhausted and that thousands of them are being formed every year. Every oysterman knows this

is false; but as their prospective extinction is the chief argument of the advocates of protection, I shall submit at some length a few data and a selection from over forty recorded cases of exhaustion of oyster ground, illustrative of the fact that extermination is the inevitable result of excessive fishing in every part of the world.

"No one who is familiar with the history of the oyster beds of other parts of the world can be surprised at the deterioration of our own beds; everywhere, in France, in England, in Germany, in Canada, history tells the same story. In all waters where oysters are found at all they are usually found in abundance, and in all these places the residents supposed that their natural beds were inexhaustible until they suddenly found that they were exhausted. The immense area covered by our own beds has enabled them to withstand the attacks of the oystermen for a much longer time; but all who are familiar with the subject have long been aware that our present system can have only one result—extermination."

Written a quarter of a century ago, the above sounds like prophecy, if it should be deemed expedient to lease the natural beds and lands for the propagation of oysters, then it is important to open all of the state's beds and oyster grounds subject to lease, and license every man and register every boat engaged in the business, said revenue to be used for the purpose of replacing in the waters of the state the shells under the direction of the Department of Game and Fish, and to forbid the use of shells for any other purpose. With the other restrictions referred to, by this method the beds may be gradually restored, but in any case it will be necessary to provide a competent and vigilant patrol for the waters of the coast.

In Rhode Island the leased oyster beds bring into the state treasury annually a revenue of at least \$100,000. The oyster crop in that little state last year sold for \$2,980,000. Virginia produces an oyster crop worth more than five million dollars annually. Georgia's oyster beds ought to produce several million dollars' worth annually. At present, they are almost worthless, and deteriorating each season under the blight of a system that is a shame and wholly inexcusable.

The Chatham county Grand Jury, May 23, last, without any suggestions to any member of the Jury from any warden or employe of this Department, made the following recommendations:

"The Grand Jury submits the urgent need for a rigid enforcement of the laws regulating and protecting the oyster beds within the county and the enactment by the Legislature of such amendments to existing laws as will afford adequate protection to the oyster gathering industry."

I quote the above as the best evidence of the general sentiment among the best class of people in that county. There are people, however, in that section of the state who do not want to be disturbed or to see any legislation that will interfere with the present system of oyster bed depletion. The pirates, or those who live by the piracy that exists in all of Georgia's oyster territory will probably resent any recommendation of this Department or any attempt at wholesome legislation for the protection of the oyster beds.

THE BLIGHT OF THE BLACK MAN.

In 1893 Dr. Oemler wrote:

"The colored oysterman (there is not a single white man now engaged in the precarious occupation of tonging oysters in Chatham county, although a few had assisted in the process of depletion) fill their boats during the last quarter of the ebb tide and the first quarter of the flood, indiscriminately with oysters, loose shells, and other debris of the beds, and while drifting homeward they cull their loads. All the young oysters of the most recent set, and all the empty shells, so indispensable as collectors to replenish the beds, are

thrown overboard to be engulfed in the soft mud of the river bottom, or when the culling process has not been completed in transit, they are effectively destroyed by being cast upon the shell heap at home. Thus the oyster beds are bodily removed; the elevations, which had prevented the deposit of silt, are reduced to the general level and an area which might give employment and sustenance to their descendants vanishes forever as a source of food for the public.

"That community or state enjoys the greatest degree of prosperity which encourages private enterprise, enhances production, and increases its exports; hence any treatment of the natural oyster beds (belonging to no class of individuals, but to the people at large of the state) which could restore them to their former conditions or would increase their yield a thousand fold could not fail to give more employment and promote the public welfare.

"Being an eye-witness to the rapid march of our beds to the usual fate of extermination; believing in the correctness of the malthusian theory that the population increases in a geometrical ratio while the production of food can only increase in an arithmetical ratio, when all the arable land is cultivated and when all other sources of food are developed by the application of intelligence and enterprise, and desiring to provide every oysterman with an oyster farm of his own, upon which he could, at least, save his enormous waste for future use, I commenced an agitation in 1887 for a more enlightened, more progressive, and more protective oyster law. The old law of 1876 only restricted the oystermen to the use of the tongs previously in common use, and secured riparian rights and the privilege of planting oysters opposite their habitable highlands to the land-owners to the distance of 120 feet below low water mark.

"In order to inform the people of the merits of the case, I addressed several communications to the public through the medium of the daily press and delivered a lecture on the 'Life, History, Propagation and Protection of the American Oyster,' at the two monthly meetings of March and April, 1889, of the Georgia Historical Society. Subsequently a printed copy was distributed to each member of the two houses of the Georgia Legislature, at the session of 1889 and 1891. As usual with every reform, I ENCOUNTERED VIOLENT OPPOSITION. THE DEALERS IN SAVANNAH WERE THE PRINCIPAL OPPONENTS. THE PUBLIC WERE INFORMED THAT THE CLAUSE PROVIDING FOR A CLOSE SEASON WAS AN INTERFERENCE WITH A FREE TRADE IN OYSTERS. I quote from one of the contributions:

"The returning of the shells to the banks is rather a ridiculous and uncanny undertaking, as there are always enough shells left there to furnish resting places for all the loose spawn that may be floating around and, besides, it is not an uncommon thing for it takes root in the mud, which the doctor claims is such a merciless enemy to the young oyster. THE OYSTERS DO NOT NEED ANY PROTECTION; THERE ARE THOUSANDS OF BEDS ON THE GEORGIA COAST THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN MOLESTED, and thousands of beds being formed every year."

"Whereas, in fact, we have not a single record of the formation of a natural bed and know that a whole century is not a sufficient period. One legislator from the coast stated if my bill became a law the governor would be compelled to call out the militia to suppress riot among oystermen."

The system of oyster piracy, yet largely the work of negro fishermen in the employ of the oyster canneries that had become well established between 1887 and 1893, has been continued since that time to the almost utter destruction of the oyster beds of the state. The negro with a boat, usually furnished by the oyster cannery, goes out and finds an oyster bed, public or private, and waits near by until darkness obscures his movements, then with-

out fear of molestation by private owners or the slightest regard for the laws of the state he loads his craft, and if the tide is right, sets sail for the plant where he sells his night's catch; or possibly he has a wife or partner to do the shucking, and dumps his load at high water on the banks to be shucked during the day by his woman or women while he returns to the field in search of other beds, unprotected. The oysters shucked, one gallon or five gallons, as the case may be, are usually disposed of to a local Greek dealer who, after adding a quantity of water equal to the quantity of oysters, "under-sells" the legitimate dealer. He, the Greek, ships to the interior towns two and one-half gallons of oysters, in a full five-gallon can, to be disposed of to uninformed consumers, a dozen to the quart—quart of water, mostly.

The system is not only unsatisfactory and full of fraud and deception, but it means the complete destruction of what might be fine and profitable oyster beds.

That there will be strenuous opposition to any measure proposed to change the conditions indicated by the quotation from Dr. Oemler in the last paragraph above quoted, written twenty-five years ago, there is no doubt.

When Virginia, whose last year's crop of oysters was worth more than \$5,000,000, adopted a law for the protection of her oyster beds against pirates, it became necessary to mount cannon on the decks of oyster patrol boats to enforce the provisions of the law. Not until after the "tide water" members of the Virginia Assembly were practically ignored in the matter of oyster legislation was a satisfactory and effective law adopted in that state.

For years and years it had been assumed that the members representing the counties on the Chesapeake and other oyster territory should control in the matter, but finally it became apparent that the members from the tide water counties were influenced by local politics and the question was taken entirely out of their hands before a satisfactory and salutary law could be adopted, one that has been worth millions of dollars annually to the state.

Since the adoption of the law the annual crop has increased steadily from one million bushels to fifteen million bushels, and the annual revenue to the state of over one hundred thousand dollars, forty thousand of which is expended in enforcing the law. More than seventy thousand acres are leased at an annual rental of one dollar per acre, a license of two to five dollars is charged every tonger in the state.

More than eighteen thousand people are employed in the oyster industry in that state.

DIAMOND BACK TERRAPINS.

The Diamond Back Terrapin, given ample protection under the Georgia law, and one of the State's important and interesting assets, promises to play an important figure in the near future.

At the Isle of Hope, near Savannah, Mr. A. M. Barbee, a genius in his line, has discovered to the world a simple and perfectly successful method of hatching and propagating the dainty diamond back.

In his terrapin farm—distinguished from the average unsanitary and unsightly "Terrapin crawl," mainly in its general appearance and always in a wholesome and sanitary condition, he has a complete system of incubation and propagation.

He discovered a method of incubation that insures the hatch of more than 90 per cent of the eggs produced, and in his well regulated nursery he rears to maturity more than 90 per cent of the terrapins hatched. With his system—he distributes freely the young terrapins in the marshes on the coast—the coast ranges will soon be again well stocked.

Under the old system the egg-producing adult female, being the choicest

and most marketable, the species was well on the road to extinction, but with Mr. Barbee's system encouraged by the state we may learn the world a lesson and do ourselves great good. Terrapins are a great delicacy and are worth \$36.00 per dozen, and up.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

I recommend that the partridge season be cut down one month, November 20 to February 1.

Plover and snipe season. Changed to Sept. 1 to Dec. 16.

Woodcock season. Changed to Dec. 1 to Jan. 1.

Deer season, October 1 to November 1.

Cat squirrels, October 1 to January 1.

Migratory ducks, October 1 to January 16; or (to conform to the national law and the regulations of the agricultural department), bag limit, 15.

That an open season for marsh hens be provided, Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

I further recommend that section 18 be amended by striking out "or his own militia district" exemption, and by striking out after the words "foxes or deer" the following, "or any other animals not mentioned in this act."

I further recommend that section 23 be amended by striking out the last line of the said section, "Except persons may ship into this state birds mounted for millinery purposes."

I further recommend that a license of 75 cents or \$1.00 be required for persons to fish, not on their own land.

I further recommend that the dates for the closed season for o'possums, section 590, shall be from the first day of February to the first day of October.

That section 595 be amended so as to forbid the use of nets and traps for the taking of diamond back terrapins by striking from said section the words, "from the first day of March to the 25th day of July."

And that section 596 be amended so as to forbid buying and selling terrapins of less than 5 1-2 inches by inserting the words "buy or sell," after the words, "or at any time," in the first line.

I further recommend a law providing that the dogs of the state shall be enumerated and tagged annually by the wardens of this Department, and that a fee of \$1.00 be charged for each dog so enumerated and tagged, to be collected by the wardens, who shall be authorized to kill or dispose of any dog on failure of the owner to pay the fee, and that all dogs shall be restrained from running at large during the months of April, May and June.

I further recommend that all of the oyster lands of the state shall be claimed and controlled by the state, and that the free fishing of the natural or other beds owned by the state shall be forbidden, and that every man owning oyster beds, leased or otherwise, shall pay an annual license of not less than \$5.00 for small boats and \$25.00 for large boats, the license to be graduated according to tonnage and motive power, and that every man authorized to fish for and take oysters on the coast of Georgia shall be licensed and registered with a full and complete description, capable of easy identification, and that the oyster beds and state lands suitable for oyster culture be offered to private parties in limited areas at an annual rental of not less than \$1.00 per acre, and that the limits or boundaries of every oyster bed, privately owned or leased, shall be distinctly buoyed and marked so as to be readily and accurately identified. And that severe penalties be provided for infractions of any of the provisions of the act.

That section 603 be amended so as to leave open one-third of the channel of all creeks at low water, by striking out the words, "for a space of ten feet for rivers and" in the fourth line, and the words, "of creek" in the fifth line of said section.

I also recommend that an act be promptly passed forbidding the use of seines, traps and nets with meshes less than 1 1-2 inches at any time in any of the waters of the State, and make the possession of nets of smaller meshes a misdemeanor and authorize the seizure and confiscation of such nets or traps.

I also recommend that the date for expiration of all license be March 1 of each year, instead of February 1, as now provided.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

"Every one of the perching birds is worth its weight in gold to the farmer. It will indeed be a sad day for the American agriculturist when the last insect-destroying bird is brought fluttering and dead to the ground; then, if never before, will he appreciate the value of the allies he has lost forever; then, indeed, when it is too late, will he be willing to exchange any quantity of berries or cherries for just one living pair of robins, catbirds, or other birds so despised and neglected today.

"When the last century opened, man's conquest of crude nature had not gone far except in scattered spots. An aeroplane survey of the world showed in Europe, Asia and America a few immense national clear farming spaces, but the earth was still almost like a Garden of Eden. Ocean swarmed with whale, seals, sea otter and sea birds. Animals and vegetable life of Africa and America had achieved perfect balance. Africa swarmed with life, mostly monstrous floral and faunal survivals of the latter end of the Tertiary epoch, while the Quaternary bird, beast and plant life of America was amazing. The buffalo of Africa and the bison of America perhaps equaled in number all the world's beef cattle of today. The measureless wild pastures were kept cropped and orderly by vegetable eaters, and the vegetarians were prevented from eating the world to a blank, greenless desert by the hungry flesh eaters, for one lion at a meal could swallow all that a buffalo had eaten in a year. In this way meat-eating animals paradoxically preserved the vegetarians by eating them; saved vegetarians from themselves, kept down their number, and thus saved plant life, for everything depends upon plant life, and plant eaters, left alone by man and other meat eaters, would surely make a desert of the earth for themselves.

"As for man and his primitive weapons, the animals regarded him as a kind of Adam in Eden, so little did they fear him. Daniel Boone had to beat bison off with sticks, and the first Boers of the Veldt were stopped for days at a time by great, curious, fearless herds.

"White man's travels, trade, bullets and bacteria are turning Africa into a faunal desert, and the weeds are taking the place of its great, beautifully balanced floral world. America has been cut, cleared and harrowed of most wild things until only Man's good and evil, wheat and weeds, possess it. Where white man goes, either his weeds or his farm must follow. So that by the end of this century the zoological and botanical gardens will be the only place for the lover of nature to see the scant remains of the world's paradise of biological centuries ago, when all here was a finely balanced, well-ordered Garden of Eden, an earth full of plants and animals that the Bible tells about."

NATIONAL MIGRATORY BIRD LAW.

The National Congress has come to the rescue of the migratory wild fowl that visit our shores and state twice annually in their migrations from their Northern nesting grounds to their Southern refuges from the cold, and back again.

On the subject of the law, the McLean bill, Congressman Gordon Lee, of

Georgia, who reported the bill, favorably, from the House Committee on Agriculture, makes the following observations:

"The committee gave a public hearing and a large amount of testimony was produced before it to sustain to provisions of the bill. It appeared that most of the States of the Union have laws more or less effective in the protection of game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, and by special reservation in the bill none of its provisions are to be deemed to affect or to interfere with these laws as to such birds as to prevent the states from enacting laws and regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided for in this bill. Through these local laws, however, it appeared that because of their nomadic habits little or no real protection was afforded water fowl and other migratory game birds, therefore, to secure for them adequate protection, particularly in the spring, when they are on their way to their nesting grounds, they should be placed under the custody of the General Government. It also appeared that some of the most valuable species of the nomads would soon be extinct unless immediate congressional protection afforded.

"It was clearly shown that the economic aspect was two-fold. The game birds yield a considerable and important amount of highly valued food, and if given adequate protection will be a constant valuable asset. The insectivorous migratory birds destroy annually thousands of tons of noxious weed seed and billions of harmful insects. These birds are the deadliest foe yet found of the boll weevil, the gypsy and brown-tailed moths, and other like pests. The yearly value of a meadow lark or a quail in a 10-acre field of cotton, corn or wheat is reckoned by experts at \$5.00. The damage done to growing crops in the United States by insects each year is estimated, by those who have made the matter a special study, at about \$800,000,000.

"The majority of the committee believe that to give Federal protection to these birds is no invasion of State rights, for being migratory they belong to no single state, but to all the states over which they pass and within which they simply pause for food, rest or breeding. It is believed that the question is purely a Federal one, and that under the strictest construction of the constitution these migratory birds may and should be subject and entitled to national protection by act of Congress."

The Senate Committee reported, in part, as follows:

"Anyone who has read recent estimates of the decrease in insectivorous birds and the increase of herbivorous insects can readily believe that as the mammals succeeded reptiles insects will soon possess the earth, unless some agency is discovered to check their increase.

"We are prone to bear the usual and slowly accumulating burdens with dull resignation and patience. The life and property losses and taxes that are inherited and constant we take for granted. It is the concentrated and unusual calamities that shock and excite the spirit of opposition and the desire to prevent a recurrence. By the sinking of the Titanic 1,300 lives were lost, and the world was filled with fear and sympathy. Tuberculosis claims 190,000 victims a year in this country, and pneumonia 160,000, yet we bear this awful loss of life with the passing comment that it is a great pity.

"The San Francisco earthquake destroyed property to the value of \$400,000,000. This loss was the superinducing cause of the panic of 1907, which reduced the values by the billions. If it were known today that the country would suffer another such loss within its borders in the year 1913, the wheels of progress the world over would halt in sympathetic fear.

"A short time ago the farmers of the country, especially in the Northwest, were much agitated because of the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada. The loss which they, together with other farmers of the country, will suffer this year, and which will benefit no one, will exceed by hundreds of

millions of dollars the total value of the entire wheat crop of the nation.

"As long ago as 1904, Dr. C. L. Marlatt, basing his estimates on the crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, asserted that the loss to the agricultural industries in that year, caused by insects alone could be conservatively placed at \$795,100,000, and this estimate does not include a dollar for the use of insecticides.

"Mr. Forbush, in his most comprehensive book entitled, "Useful Birds," maintains that the insect pests destroy agricultural products to the value of \$800,000,000 a year. We use large numbers so freely in these days that hundreds of millions mean no more to us than hundreds of thousands did a few years ago. There are about 600 colleges in the United States today. Their buildings and endowments have been centuries in accumulation. The value of the college and university buildings is estimated at \$260,000,000, and the endowments \$219,000,000. If they should be destroyed tomorrow—buildings and endowments—the insect tax of one year would replace them and leave a balance sufficient to endow 32 new universities in the sum of \$10,000,000 each.

"We have in this country today about 20,000,000 school children, and the cost of their education has become by far the heaviest tax laid upon the surplus of the country, yet it costs more by many millions to feed our insects than it does to educate our children. If there is any way in which this vast and destructive tax upon the national income can be prevented or stayed or resisted in any appreciable measure, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to act without delay.

"For many years individuals, at their own expense, and voluntary societies and representatives of the civilized nations the world over have studied and estimated the value of birds to the human race. We call attention at this time to but a few of the estimates made, and such as seem to be fair and reliable, but enough, we think, to prove that in this country at least we have ruthlessly disturbed, if not destroyed, one of nature's wisest and most valuable balances between the birds and their natural food, and it is clear to those informed upon this subject that unless radical and immediate measures are adopted to restore a sure, safe and natural equilibrium between insectivorous birds and their foods the time will come when the annual loss caused by insects to agriculture in this country alone will be counted in billions instead of millions of dollars.

"Most insects, like the green leaf louse, or aphid, so destructive to the hop industry and many other of our most valuable fruits and vegetables, reproduce their kind at the rate of ten sextillion to the pair in one season. This number means 40,000 for every square inch of land that is above the water. Placed in Indian file, 10 to the inch, it would take light, traveling at the rate of 180,000 miles per second, 2,500 years to reach the file leader.

"The potato bug is less fecund. One pair will produce from fifty to sixty millions only in a season. The natural increase of one pair of gypsy moths would defoliate the United States in eight years.

"These estimates I quote from Dr. Forbush who, in turn, gathered them from the United States Biological Survey, and we may say that these cases are fair examples of the productive powers of the insectile world. Locusts, army worms and chinch bugs, unless checked in procreation, soon become countless hordes, devastating wide areas of the earth's surface.

"It is to be remembered that insects live to eat. Some of them increase their size at birth 10,000 times in thirty days. Dr. Lintner, one of the New Jersey Board of Agriculture, reports 176 species of insects attacking the apple tree, plum and cherry trees. Dr. Packard finds 400 species feeding upon the oak; 300 attack the conifera. The number feeding upon cereals, grains, and garden crops is also very large.



BOB WHITE.

The most prolific, the most popular and the most important game bird in this State is the quail. They thrive and multiply rapidly about the farms in all parts of the State.

They afford a large percentage of the sport enjoyed by the hunters of the State and, in season, are an important item of diet with those who are willing and have the opportunity to go out and look for them with gun and dog. Their thrift and increase depends largely on the character of the cover, food and water. With the protection of deep grass near springs and streams about the cultivated fields they multiply and thrive amazingly.

They are very numerous now in many counties of the State.

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BOB-WHITE.
(*Colinus virginianus*)
 $\frac{2}{3}$ Life-size.

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"The reports of the Bureau of Entomology show that destruction by some insects is widely spread and is increasing. Dr. Marlatt estimates that the loss to the wheat-growing states in 1904 occasioned by the Hessian fly was about \$50,000,000. Dr. Shinar estimates the damage done to crops in the Mississippi Valley caused by the chinch bug in one year as high as \$100,000. The Rocky Mountain locusts, in years of their greatest activity, caused in the states of the Northwest more than \$150,000,000. Dr. Lintner estimates the annual loss to farmers caused by cut-worms at \$100,000,000. The terrible loss of \$800,000,000 a year is fairly easy of proof.

"That the cut-worm does not eat everything that grows is due to several causes—weather, parasites, fungi, insect diseases, insectivorous birds, and mechanically applied poisons, which are expensive, unnatural and dangerous. However large may be the share of parasites, fungi and weather in checking the increase of destructive insects, investigation shows that it is lamentably insufficient, and the briefs of the bird defenders pretty clearly indicate that the birds have been, are, and will be without question one of the most important agencies in staying the inroads of insect devastation. Men who have had this subject at heart and in hand for many years assert that bird life is one of the most indispensable balancing forces of nature.

"We cite a few instances in support of the foregoing. All birds eat, and most of them eat most of the time, and they eat insects and little else. The old bird has just as keen an appetite as the young bird, and he is much larger and his daily ration is almost incredible.

"Mr. Treadwell, of the Boston Society of Natural History, fed a young robin 68 angle or earth worms in one day. Mr. Nash, of the Ontario Department of Agricultural Department, fed a cut-worm robin 70 cut-worms a day for 15 days. A young crow will eat twice its weight a day for almost anything that happens to be brought before him. The State Ornithologist of Massachusetts, Mr. Forbush, by careful and painstaking observation, has collected much reliable information on this subject. He has seen two parent grosbeaks in 11 hours make 450 trips to their nest carrying two or more larvae at a time. Sparrows, chickadees, vireos, martins and warblers made from 40 to 60 trips an hour with their beaks filled with all manner of insects. Under the Supervision of the United States Biological Survey, the crops of 3,500 birds were examined. Thirty grasshoppers and 250 caterpillars were found in the crops of cuckoos and in another 500 mosquitoes; 38 cut-worms were found in the crop of a blackbird; 70 cankerworms were found in the crop of a cedar bird. Prof. Tschudi estimates the diet of a song sparrow at 1,500 larvae a day.

"Mr. Forbush estimates that a single yellow-throated warbler will consume 10,000 aphids or tree lice in a day. Scarlet lingers have been seen to eat 35 gypsy moths a minute for 18 minutes at a time.

To quote further from Mr. Forbush on birds:

"'More than 50 kinds of birds feed upon different varieties of caterpillars; 38 varieties are known to feed upon devastating plant lice.'

"Mr. McAtee, of the United States Biological Survey, reports that several of the most destructive species of scale insects are the food of not less than 50 kinds of birds. Beetles, cut-worms, grubs, borers, locust, grasshoppers, crickets; in fact, almost all of the injurious insects are food for a very great majority of the different kinds of birds.

"It is the general belief that the so-called game birds are seed rather than insect eaters. The fact is that the bulk of food of most of this class of birds consist of insects when insects are to be had.

"THE QUAIL, THOUGH NOT A MIGRATORY BIRD, AND THEREFORE NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE PENDING BILL SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE CAREFULLY PROTECTED BY STATE LEGISLA-

TION. IT FEEDS UPON LOCUST, CHINCH BUGS, COTTON WORMS, COTTON BOLL WEEVILS, ARMY WORMS, COLORADO POTATO BEETLES, STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES, GRASSHOPPERS, GROUND BEETLES, AND MANY OTHERS. THE YOUNG FEED ALMOST ENTIRELY UPON INSECTS. SUCH SEED AS THEY EAT ARE LARGELY THOSE OF THE HARMFUL WEED, AS RAGWEED, SMARTWEED, RED SORREL, MERCURY, PIGWEED AND THE LIKE. IF THE QUAIL CAN BE PROTECTED AND BECOME NUMEROUS AND FEARLESS, THEY WOULD BECOME THE MOST USEFUL ASSISTANTS AND ALLIES OF THE FARMER.

"This is true in a great measure of the partridge or ruffed grouse, snipe, plover, sandpiper, woodcock and the black duck, once so common all along the shores of our streams and pools. They were formerly great insect eaters, but they have been so persecuted by the hunters that they hardly now ever live there.

"Prairie chickens, like the grouse and the wild turkey, feed their growing young almost entirely upon insects, and the mature birds prefer this diet.

"We quote from Prof. Forbush a few instances of crops saved from destruction by birds:

" 'In Pomerania an immense forest was in danger of being utterly ruined by caterpillars, and was unexpectedly saved by cuckoos which, though on the point of migration, established themselves there for weeks, and so thoroughly cleared the trees that next year neither depredators nor depredations were seen.

" 'In Europe, in 1848, there was a great outbreak of gypsy moths. The hand of man seemed powerless to work off the affliction, but on the approach of the winter titmice and wrens paid daily visits to the infested trees, and before spring the eggs of the moths were entirely destroyed.'

"According to 'Reaumer,' the larvae of the gypsy moth were at one time so numerous on the Limes at Brussels that many of the great trees were nearly defoliated. The moths swarmed like bees in the summer. If one-half of the eggs had hatched the following spring, scarcely a leaf would have remained in these favorite places of public resort. Two months later scarcely an egg cluster would be found. This happy result was attributed to the titmice and creepers, which were seen busily running up and down the trunks of the trees.

"In 1892 Australia was afflicted with incursions of immense clouds of locust. In Glen Thompson district several large flocks of ibis were seen eating the young locust in a wholesale manner. Near Victoria swarms of locusts were seen in a paddock. Just as it was feared that all the sheep would have to be sold for want of grass, starlings, spoonbills and cranes made their appearance and in a few days made so great a destruction of the locusts that but a few acres of grass were lost.

"When Utah was settled the first year's crop was almost utterly destroyed by myriads of crickets that came down from the mountains. The first crop having been almost destroyed, they had sowed seed for the second crop. The crop promised well, but when the crickets appeared the people were in danger of starvation. In describing the conditions, Mr. George Q. Cannon said: 'Black crickets came down by millions and destroyed our grain crops; promising fields of wheat in the morning were by evening as smooth as a man's hand—devoured by insects. At this juncture, sea gulls came by thousands, and before the crops were entirely destroyed, these gulls devoured the crickets, so that our fields were entirely free from them.' Several times afterward the crops were attacked by the crickets and were saved by the gulls.

"In 1865 locusts hatched out in countless numbers in Nebraska. Some fields of corn and wheat were entirely destroyed by them. A large field of

corn near Dacotah City was literally covered with locusts, and there were indications that not a stalk would escape. About this time blackbirds appeared in large numbers and made this field their feeding place. The locusts gradually disappeared. Although the crop had to be replanted, it was due to the birds that a crop was raised at all. Many fields were saved with but slight loss by the work of blackbirds, plover, quail and prairie chickens.

"A severe outbreak of forest tent caterpillars occurred in New York and parts of New England in 1898. Thousands of acres of woodland were devastated, and great damage was done to the sugar maple orchards of New York and Vermont. Birds—warblers, orioles, sparrows, robins, cuckoos, cedar birds and many others—attacked the caterpillars vigorously, and by 1900 the plague had been so reduced that the injury was not seen.

"Increase of insects and damage by them follows destruction of birds. Frederick, of Prussia, being particularly fond of cherries, was annoyed to see the sparrows destroying his favorite fruit. An edict was issued ordering sparrow extermination. The campaign was so successful that not only were the sparrows destroyed, but many other birds were either killed or driven away. Within two years cherries and most other fruits were wanting. The trees were defoliated by caterpillars and other insects, and the King, seeing his error, imported sparrows to take the place of those that had been killed.

"A few years since the harvests of France began to fail, a commission to investigate the cause of the deficiency was appointed by the minister of agriculture. This commission took counsel with experienced naturalists, and the deficiency was attributed to the ravages of insects that it is the function of birds to destroy. It seems that the French people had been killing and eating not only the game birds, but the smaller birds as well. Birds' eggs had been taken in immense numbers. A single child had been known to come in at night with a hundred eggs. The number of eggs of birds destroyed in the country annually was estimated to be from eighty to one hundred millions. Before such persecution, the birds were rapidly disappearing. As an apparent result of the destruction of the birds and vines, fruit trees, forest trees, grain and field crops were suffering from destructive insects. It was concluded that by no other agency than the birds could the ravages of insects be kept down, and the commission called for prompt and energetic remedies to prevent the destruction of birds.

"The greatest losses from the ravages of the Rocky Mountain locusts were coincident with or followed soon after the destruction by the people of countless thousands of blackbirds, prairie chickens, quail, upland plover, curlew, and other birds. This coincidence is significant at least. Prof. Aughey tells how this slaughter was accomplished. Vast numbers of them were poisoned with strychnine in and around the cornfields. It was done under the belief that the blackbirds were damaging the corn crop, but a great number of birds of other species were destroyed as well as the blackbirds.

"In Dakota county, in Nebraska, in one autumn not less than 30,000 birds must have been destroyed. Prof. Aughey writes thus of this destruction: 'Supposing that each of these 30,000 birds ate 150 insects daily, we then have the enormous number of 135,000,000 insects saved in this one country in one month that ought to have been destroyed by birds.' When we consider that most of these birds were migratory, and that they would have been busy in other regions the rest of the time in helping to keep down the increase of insects, the harm that their destruction did is beyond computation. The killing of such birds is not a local, it is a national and a continental loss.

"All of the foregoing evidence goes to demonstrate the existence of a natural economic relation between these three orders of life. There is a sort of interdependence, and the existence of each is dependent upon the existence of the others. But for the vegetation the insects would perish, but for the

insects the birds would perish, and but for the birds the vegetation would be utterly destroyed by the unchecked increase of insect destroyers."

The New National Law.

The McLean bill, above referred to, and passed January 22, is as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that all wild geese, wild swan, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons and all other migratory and insectivorous birds which in their Northern and Southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any state or territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

"The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of the said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting when deemed proper, public hearings thereon, and after final adoption shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the president of the United States for approval; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the states and territories for the protection of non-migratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the states and territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

"There is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000,000."

PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1913.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, authorizing and directing the Department of Agriculture to adopt suitable regulations prescribing and fixing closed seasons for migratory birds (37 Stat., 847), regulations, copy of which is hereto annexed, have been prepared, are hereby made public, and are hereby proposed for adoption, after allowing a period of three months in which the same may be examined and considered. The regulations, as finally adopted, will become effective on or after October 1, 1913, whenever approved by the President.

Public hearings on the proposed regulations will be held by the Bureau of Biological Survey of this department whenever deemed necessary. Inquiries in reference thereto should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture.

B. T. GALLOWAY,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 4, 1913, authorizing and directing the Department of Agriculture to adopt suitable regulations prescribing and fixing closed seasons for migratory birds (37 Stat., 847), having due regard to zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight, the Department of Agriculture has adopted the following regulations:

Regulation 1. Definitions.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory game birds:

(a) Anatidae or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(b) Gruidae or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(c) Rallidae or rails, including coot, gallinules, and sora and other rails.

(d) Limicolae or shore birds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plover, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellow legs.

(e) Columbidae or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

For the purposes of these regulations the following shall be considered migratory insectivorous birds:

(f) Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadow larks, night hawks or bull bats, nuthatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

Regulation 2. Closed Seasons at Night.

A daily closed season on all migratory game and insectivorous birds shall extend from sunset to sunrise.

Regulation 3. Closed Seasons on Insectivorous Birds.

A closed season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue to December 31, 1913, and each year thereafter shall begin January 1 and continue to December 31, both dates inclusive, provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed to prevent the issue of permits for collecting such birds for scientific purposes in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the respective States and Territories and the District of Columbia; and provided further that the closed season on reedbirds or ricebirds in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, and South Carolina shall begin November 1 and end August 31 next following, both dates inclusive.

Regulation 4. Five-Year Closed Seasons on Certain Game Birds.

A closed season shall continue until September 1, 1918, on the following migratory game birds; Band-tailed pigeons, little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew, and all shorebirds except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs.

A closed season shall also continue until September 1, 1918, on wood ducks in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; on rails in California and Vermont; and on woodcock in Illinois and Missouri.

Regulation 5. Closed Season on Certain Navigable Rivers.

A closed season shall continue between January 1 and October 31, both dates inclusive, of each year, on all migratory birds passing over or at rest on any of the waters of the main streams of the following navigable rivers, to-wit: The Mississippi River between New Orleans, La., and Minneapolis, Minn.; the Ohio River between its mouth and Pittsburgh, Pa.; and the Missouri River between its mouth and Bismarck, N. Dak.; and on the killing or capture of any of such birds on or over the shores of any of said rivers, or at any point within the limits aforesaid, from any boat, raft, or other device, floating or otherwise, in or on any such waters.

Regulation 6. Zones.

The following zones for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds are hereby established:

Zone No. 1, the breeding zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part north of latitude 40° and the Ohio River and including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—25 States.

Zone No. 2, the wintering zone, comprising States lying wholly or in part south of latitude 40° and the Ohio River and including Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah—23 States and the District of Columbia.

Regulation 7. Construction.

For the purposes of regulations 8 and 9, each period of time therein prescribed as a closed season shall be construed to include the first day and to exclude the last day thereof.

Regulation 8. Closed Seasons In Zone No. 1.

Closed seasons in zone No. 1 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts the closed season shall be between January 1 and September 15.

In Minnesota and North Dakota the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 7.

In South Dakota the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 10.

In New York, other than on Long Island, and in Oregon the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 16.

In New Hampshire, Long Island, New Jersey, and Washington the closed season shall be between January 16 and October 1.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Massachusetts and Rhode Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and August 1.

In New York and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 16; and

On rails in California and Vermont the closed season shall be until September 1, 1918.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between December 1 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Maine and Vermont the closed season shall be between December 1 and September 15.

In Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 10.

In Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 15; and

In Illinois and Missouri the closed season shall be until September 1, 1918.

Shore Birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater or lesser yellowlegs shall be between December 16 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Maine, Massachusetts, and on Long Island the closed season shall be between December 16 and August 1.

In Minnesota and North Dakota the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 7.

In South Dakota the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 10.

In New York, other than Long Island, and in Oregon the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 16; and

In New Hampshire and Washington the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

Regulation 9. Closed Seasons In Zone No. 2.

Closed seasons in zone No. 2 shall be as follows:

Waterfowl.—The closed season on waterfowl shall be between January 16 and October 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona the closed season shall be between December 16 and September 1; and

In Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina the closed season shall be between February 1 and November 1.

Rails.—The closed season on rails, coots, and gallinules shall be between December 1 and September 1 next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Tennessee and Louisiana the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 1; and

In Arizona the closed season shall be between December 1 and October 15.

Woodcock.—The closed season on woodcock shall be between January 1 and November 1, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Louisiana the closed season shall be between January 1 and November 15; and

In Georgia the closed season shall be between January 1 and December 1.

Shore Birds.—The closed season on black-breasted and golden plover, jack-snipe or Wilson snipe, and greater and lesser yellowlegs shall be between December 16 and September 1, next following, except as follows:

Exceptions: In Alabama the closed season shall be between December 16 and November 1.

In Louisiana and Tennessee the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1.

In Arizona the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 15.

In Utah, on snipe, the closed season shall be between December 16 and October 1, and on plover and yellowlegs shall be until September 1, 1918.

Regulation 10. Hearings.

Persons recommending changes in the regulations or desiring to submit evidence in person or by attorney as to the necessity for such changes should make application to the Secretary of Agriculture. Whenever possible hearings will be arranged at central points, and due notice thereof given by publication or otherwise as may be deemed appropriate. Persons recommending changes should be prepared to show the necessity for such action and to sub-

mit evidence other than that based on reasons of personal convenience or a desire to kill game during a longer open season.

FEDERAL LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

(37 Stat., 847).

(Extract from an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fourteen).

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, All wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons, and all other migratory game and insectivorous birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any State or Territory, shall hereafter be deemed to be within the custody and protection of the Government of the United States, and shall not be destroyed or taken contrary to regulations hereinafter provided therefor.

The Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to adopt suitable regulations to give effect to the previous paragraph by prescribing and fixing closed seasons, having due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, and times and line of migratory flight, thereby enabling the department to select and designate suitable districts for different portions of the country, and it shall be unlawful to shoot or by any device kill or seize and capture migratory birds within the protection of this law during said closed seasons, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions or regulations of this law for the protection of migratory birds shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

The Department of Agriculture, after the preparation of said regulations, shall cause the same to be made public, and shall allow a period of three months in which said regulations may be examined and considered before final adoption, permitting, when deemed proper, public hearing thereon, and after final adoption, shall cause the same to be engrossed and submitted to the President of the United States for approval: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect or interfere with the local laws of the States and Territories for the protection of nonmigratory game or other birds resident and breeding within their borders, nor to prevent the States and Territories from enacting laws and regulations to promote and render efficient the regulations of the Department of Agriculture provided under this statute.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying out these provisions, the sum of \$10,000.

Approved March 4, 1913.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

Laws for the protection of migratory birds hitherto enacted have usually provided long open seasons and have been framed mainly in the interests of the hunter rather than of the game. In preparing the regulations under the Federal law for the protection of migratory birds (37 Stat., 847), an effort has been made to reduce the open seasons to reasonable limits, to provide hunting at the time of the year when game birds are most abundant and in the best condition, and in all cases to give the benefit of the doubt to the bird. Recognizing the fact that many species of shore birds and some of the waterfowl have diminished to a point where they are approaching extinction, protection has been extended to several species throughout the year and to others at least three-fourths of the year. The preparation of the regulations was intrusted to a committee of members of the Biological Survey appointed by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture on March 21, 1913. The members of this

THE GOOD LUCK BIRD.

On the opposite page is a beautiful picture of a familiar friend of the farmer—the bluebird.

He lives almost entirely on insect life, in which he mixes a small amount of vegetable matter. Though small, he eats an enormous amount of grasshoppers, bugs and worms. He seldom disturbs the fruit of the orchard, but loves the elder berry as a miztare for his diet. He is one of the most domestic of the wild birds, and nests in the orchards and cultivated fields almost entirely. Its familiar twitter is universally considered a harbinger of spring, the voice of promise.

It is a bird that requires no law for its protection. With the proper education of the public mind, we may expect soon to see practically all of the song and insectivorous birds loved and protected as the bluebird is today, and with such protection many of them will multiply rapidly, to the great benefit to the farms, gardens, orchards, and vineyards of the state.

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committee were: T. S. Palmer, Assistant Chief, chairman; A. K. Fisher, in Charge of Economic Investigations; and W. W. Cooke, Migration Expert. The committee at once took up the work of examining the data on file in the Biological Survey relating to the distribution, migration, and protection of migratory birds, had a series of maps prepared, collected much special information, and after numerous conferences recommended the regulations contained in Circular No. 92. These regulations differ from the ordinary restrictions under State laws, since they take into consideration the entire range of the species and the condition of the birds at all times of the year and not merely the local conditions when a certain species is most abundant in some particular State or region.

Basis of the Regulations.

In carrying out the statutory requirement of "due regard to the zones of temperature, breeding habits, times and line of migratory flight," the following are some of the more important principles on which the regulations have been based:

To limit the list of migratory game birds to species properly so called and to eliminate species too small to be considered legitimate game or too rare to be longer hunted for sport or profit. This list has been made to conform as closely as possible with the statutory definitions of game.

To prevent spring shooting.

To protect migratory birds between sunset and sunrise.

To provide protected flight lines along at least three of the great navigable rivers.

To make the seasons approximately equal in length in different parts of the country.

To limit the hunting seasons to a maximum of three or three and one-half months.

To regulate these seasons according to latitude and times of migration and to adjust them so that there may be reasonable opportunity of securing 30 days' shooting of any species at a given place.

To provide separate seasons for waterfowl, rail, shore birds, and woodcock. The woodcock seasons are made to conform as nearly as possible with the seasons for upland game under State laws, so that there may be no opportunity in close seasons to hunt quail or grouse under the guise of shooting woodcock.

To curtail hunting at the end instead of the beginning of the open season, in the interest of both the birds and the sportsmen.

To utilize all the protection now accorded by the close seasons under State laws and extend these seasons where necessary.

Effect of the Regulations.

The probable effect of these regulations may be briefly stated as follows:

(1) Uniformity in protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds in the several States.

(2) Protection of birds in spring while enroute to their nesting grounds and while mating.

(3) Uniformity in protection of migratory birds at night.

(4) Establishment of protected migration routes along three great rivers in the central United States.

(5) Complete protection for five years for the smaller shore birds and other species which have become greatly reduced in numbers.

(6) Reduction of the open season on migratory game birds, but in most cases not more than 25 to 50 per cent.

(7) No change in existing conditions before October 1, 1913.

Definitions.

Although the law names the more important game birds, a regulation defining the groups is necessary to show definitely the kinds of birds included under the term "all other migratory game and insectivorous birds." In framing these definitions the statutory definitions of the various State laws have been followed as closely as possible insofar as they relate to migratory species; the birds have been arranged in natural groups, and the common names adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union have been followed when the birds have more than one common name since it is obviously impracticable to include all the local names.

Night Shooting.

The regulation prohibiting night shooting is intended to bring about uniformity in provisions now in force in most States protecting waterfowl or other birds at night or within certain hours between sunset and sunrise so that the birds may be unmolested on their roosting grounds and may have time to feed after sunset or before sunrise. It will make no change in existing law in about one-fourth of the States; it will make existing regulations clearer in 9 States; it will add an hour's protection, more or less, in the morning and evening in about one-fourth of the States; and it will regulate night shooting in 14 States which now have no restriction of this kind.

Insectivorous Birds.

This regulation simply makes uniform the protection now accorded these birds in more than 40 States. It protects the robin, the lark, and other birds in the few States in which they suffer from an open season. It attempts no change in existing regulations regarding the issue of permits for collecting birds for certain scientific purposes.

Five-Year Close Seasons.

A close season for several years is provided in an effort to harmonize the absolute protection already given some birds in certain States, the demand for five-year close season on shore birds, and the necessity for greater protection on other birds which have been hunted beyond the margin of safety. The protection accorded woodcock and rail is already existing law; that on swans has been made uniform throughout all the States, and that on wood ducks extended from a few States in the Northeast to most of the States in Zone No. 1 east of the Mississippi River. The only important additions are the additional protection given band-tailed pigeons in a few States and the close season placed on avocets, cranes, curlew, godwits, killdeer, stilts, upland plover, willet, and the smaller shore birds.

Navigable Rivers.

The suspension of hunting on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers allows waterfowl a safe highway from their winter feeding grounds in the lower Mississippi Valley to their nesting grounds in Minnesota and the Dakotas and forms an extended refuge which is easily defined and can be generally recognized.

Zones.

More than 50 separate seasons for migratory birds were provided under statutes in force in 1912. This multiplicity of regulations or zones to suit special localities has apparently had anything but a beneficial effect on the abundance of game. The effort to provide special seasons for each kind of game in each locality merely makes a chain of open seasons for migratory

birds and allows the continued destruction of such birds from the beginning of the first season to the close of the last. It is believed that better results will follow the adoption of the fewest possible number of zones and so regulating the seasons in each as to include the time when each species is in the best condition or at the maximum of abundance during the autumn. For this reason the country has been divided into two zones, as nearly equal as possible, one to include the States in which migratory game birds breed or would breed if given reasonable protection, the other the States in which comparatively few species breed, but in which many winter. Within these zones the seasons are fixed for the principal natural groups—waterfowl, rail, shore birds, and woodcock. In no case does the zone boundary cross a State line, and except in very rare cases the seasons are uniform throughout the States. Deviation from this rule leads ultimately to the recognition of a multiplicity of local seasons, which has done so much to retard game protection.

Seasons In Zone No. 1.

Apparently few changes have been made in existing hunting seasons in Zone No. 1, except in the elimination of spring shooting, and about half of the States in this zone now close the season on waterfowl by the middle of December or the first of January. In most States in this zone the hunting season begins on some date in September, and these dates have generally been followed in the regulations. In two or three cases in which States have several different seasons for different counties it has been necessary to effect a compromise, either by adopting one season or the dates which most nearly conform with the seasons in adjoining States. A slight change in a few of the State laws would make it possible to eliminate most of the exceptions and apparent inequalities in the seasons.

Seasons In Zone No. 2.

In most cases the close seasons in Zone No. 2 end on the same dates as the seasons under the State laws, but eliminate spring shooting after January 15. This avoids confusion in the opening of the hunting season and provides shooting in the autumn or early winter, when the birds are in the best condition. In four States—Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina—the seasons for waterfowl do not open until November 1, and the season is consequently extended to February 1. The difference of 15 days in the length of the season in these States as compared with the seasons elsewhere is more than offset by the fact that the birds are present practically throughout the open season, whereas in the northern zone and in some States in the southern zone they are present only part of the time.

Hearings.

The object of the hearings is to afford persons interested an opportunity to present evidence showing the necessity for readjustment of some of the seasons so as to adapt them better to local conditions and to submit new data regarding local abundance of birds and times of migration. The department already has ample information regarding the seasons provided under existing laws and the changes which have been made from time to time. The desire to have the hunting seasons as long as possible is natural, but as such seasons have heretofore been too long, the question is merely one of adjustment within certain maximum limits. Consequently, if the birds are to be restored, some curtailment of the season in each State is essential. In such an effort general welfare should take precedence over private or local interests. In recommending changes the condition of each species should be considered throughout its range rather than in any one locality, and the effect of proposed changes in

extending or shortening the season as a whole in all the States must be given due weight.

T. S. PALMER,

Chairman, Committee on Regulations on Migratory Birds.

Approved:

B. T. GALLOWAY,

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., June 17, 1913.

THE STOMACH TEST OF THE LAW.

"Not since the enactment of the game law have I tasted a partridge," complains the gastronomist obsessed with the thought that birds are made to eat.

Indeed they are made to eat, made to eat insects, peculiarly constructed for the important work; the swallow and the nighthawk eat the insects in the air; the flicker the insects peculiar to the tops of trees; the woodpecker the insects that burrow into the body of the trees; the quail the insects that live near the surface of the ground; the woodcock, the meadow lark and robin burrow into the earth for worms, bugs and insects that destroy vegetation.

The man who thinks first of his stomach is a very sorry dependence in a matter so important to all mankind as the preservation of bird life. A Georgia partridge may be worth 50 cents in silver, on toast, but he is worth his weight in gold on the farm. The matter of diet is of secondary consideration when we come to talk about the preservation of birds. Let us hope that we are no longer victims to the whims of the gastronomer in the matter of game legislation, and the game law enforcement.

Certainly any change in the law that prohibits the traffic in game would be disastrous to the entire scheme of game protection. Those who imagine that they are discriminated against because they cannot buy quail in the markets only need to seriously consider for a moment that the preservation of quail and other birds in Georgia cannot possibly be accomplished with the markets open to the traffic in birds.

In some of the Western States, and other countries, a bounty is offered for the destruction of certain animals by putting a price on the head of each: wolves, wildcats, or other undesirable inhabitants of the wild that they may be exterminated. Nobody would think of placing a bounty on quail, but to open the market would have exactly that effect. The open market is in its very nature a bounty, and to open the markets in Georgia will accomplish the extermination of quail as quickly as any system that could be adopted.

NATURE'S BALANCE WHEEL.

But for the birds vegetation would be destroyed by insects, but for the insects the birds would perish, but for the vegetation insects and all life would disappear off the face of the earth.

If mankind ignores these rules of nature, mankind will surely pay the penalty.

THE QUAIL'S DIET.

The Georgia partridge or Bob White feeds upon cotton worms, cotton boll weevils, army worms, potato bugs, cucumber beetles, ground beetles, grasshoppers and many other objectionable insects. Such seed as they eat are largely those of harmful weeds. The young feed almost entirely upon insects, and will eat more than its weight in bugs in one day. If quail can be protected until they become numerous and fearless, they would prove to be one of the farmer's most useful assistants and allies.

THE MILITIA DISTRICT EXEMPTION.

The militia district exemption as provided for in section 18 has served its purpose. If, indeed, there was ever any good reason for it.

The hunter who seeks to avoid the payment of license finds a temptation to evade the law in that particular provision. He may start out in good faith to confine his hunting to his own militia district, but before he realizes it, or before the day's hunt is done, he finds himself beyond the district lines, and if he escapes detection he is tempted to try again, with the result that many hunters who would not willfully start out and violate the law in the first instance will gradually find excuse for going beyond his district limit, and then beyond his county limits, and gradually becomes a flagrant law-breaker, whereas he would ordinarily be willing to conform to the law not only in the purchase of a license, but in other respects, but for the unintentional infraction growing out of his rights under section 18 to hunt without license in his own militia district.

In many instances the deliberately lawless seek to shield themselves by misrepresenting the facts with reference to their militia district rights. They deliberately violate the law with the expectation of using the militia district exemption contained in section 18 and a shield and refuge in case they are apprehended.

I strongly recommend the repeal of that exemption.

A LICENSE TO FISH.

In most of the states a license to fish is charged, usually on about the same basis as hunting license, thus the fishing privileges contribute a proper pro rata to the fund for the maintenance of the fish and game department, and the enforcement of fish and game laws. This department has spent probably as much money in enforcing the fish laws, particularly with reference to oysters and shad, traps and offense of dynamiting, as it has in enforcing the game laws, yet we have not one dollar of revenue from the fishing privileges.

I strongly recommend the adoption of an amendment providing fishing license of seventy-five cents or one dollar per annum.

COURTS.

The utter disregard of the plain letter of the law as laid down in section 12 of the Act of August 21, 1911, and amendments, August 19, 1912, which prescribe a fine of not LESS THAN \$10.00 AND ALL COSTS for each offense for "VIOLATIONS OF ANY OF THE GAME AND FISH LAWS OF THIS STATE," by a number of Judges of the Superior and City Courts, has created no end of confusion and demoralization among the wardens in those sections of the state. I will not here give the names or use dates, but have the data on file in this office to show a large number of such cases; two in which the court imposed a fine of \$30.00 "to include the cost," the cost being \$24.60, leaving \$1.35 for the state; another case where the same court imposed a fine of \$20.00 "to include cost," leaving nothing to the state or wardens; another case \$25.00 "to include cost;" another \$10.00 "to include the cost;" three others \$10.00 "to include the cost;" three cases in which \$30.00 "to include the cost;" and in the same court a fourth case \$20.00 "to include the cost." In which all of the fines were divided between the Solicitor and Sheriff. Another case, \$5.00 and costs (one-half the minimum fine prescribed by law); another case in which a penalty of "\$1.00 or one day" was named by the court; three cases of a penalty of \$15.00 "to include the cost," and many others. I have usually called the attention of the court to the law, and in some instances it has been admitted that they did not know the law.

In one instance, cases against five citizens charged with shooting doves

over a baited field were settled by permitting one of the defendants to enter a plea of guilty, with the statement that the others did not know that the field was baited, on which statement all of the cases except the plea of guilty were dismissed and the minimum fine imposed on the party entering the plea of guilty. In that case, five guilty men, prominent citizens who knew better, and who were able to pay fines, were encouraged to repeat the very pernicious crime next season by being permitted to settle the case against the five for \$10.00, or \$2.00 each.

In one instance a plain case of dove baiting and shooting doves over a baited field, in which the evidence was conclusive, failed of conviction, eliciting the following comment from the local press. Leading newspapers of the state:

Look at This Picture and at That.

(Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder).

One may well make the apt comparison suggested in Shakespeare's Hamlet as regards two pictures placed side by side when the matter of the enforcement of the game law in Sumter County and in Dougherty County is taken into consideration.

Look first at the recent trials held here for dove-baiting, at which not even a sign of conviction was manifested. The solicitor of the city court and the game warden did their duty fully in presenting the facts to the jury, which promptly refused in each instance to return a verdict of guilty, on the ground that sufficient evidence was lacking.

Look then at the status of affairs in Dougherty County, before a tribunal in which county four citizens of Sumter County were summoned by the game warden of that county. Pleas of guilty were entered by these four offenders who promptly received the sentences of the court. The services of a jury were not even necessary under these circumstances.

There is a manifest difference between the two pictures that does not reflect credit upon Sumter County. The cases in question here were carefully placed before the juries which tried them. Rumors were current in the court room, just as they had been heard more or less ever since the occurrence, that the game law had been violated here very generally. But the jury in each case **FAILED TO CONVICT FOR LACK OF EVIDENCE, AS THEY CLAIMED.**

The trouble was evidently with the juries. It would seem that the county game warden and the solicitor of the city court did their duty as prosecuting officials. It was the verdict of the juries that nullified their efforts and gave a **slap in the face to the enforcement of the game law in Sumter County.** When juries failed in doing their duty as these did, no wonder it became necessary for the officials to nolle prosequere the remaining cases.

It is generally admitted among the sportsmen and people of Sumter County that the new game law is a just, fair and excellent one. Throughout the State the law has been accepted as one which could do more for the preservation of fish and game in Georgia than any other law had ever attempted to do, but how is it possible to enforce a law, no matter how excellent, when judges disregard the evidence presented in specific cases? Should not the generally accepted commendation of the law and its manifest justice be an incentive to juries to convict offenders rather than to turn them loose? It is conceded that the law is a worthy one. It should have rigid and thorough enforcement, as every good law deserves. Sumter County went on record as nullifying the game law when the juries in the city court failed to convict on evidence which so many claimed was plainly incriminatory, not taking into consideration at all the fact that many of the offenders are said to have admitted their guilt, not only to the game warden, but to others.

SHOULD THE CITY COURT BE ABOLISHED?

(Americus, Ga., Progress).

During the last week of the March term of the city court among the cases set for trial were several for alleged violation of the State Game Law. Two of these were fought out in court, each of the defendants being released upon the two juries returning verdicts of "not guilty." In its issue of April 4, concerning the results of these trials, the Americus Times-Recorder made the following editorial comment:

* * * * The trouble was evidently with the juries. It would seem that the county game warden and the solicitor of the city court did their duty as prosecuting officials. It was the verdict of the juries that nullified their efforts and gave a **slap in the face to the enforcement of the game law in Sumter county.** When juries failed in doing their duty as these did, no wonder it became necessary for the officials to nolle prosequere the remaining cases.

Insofar as the first case tried the charge that the twelve men "promptly refused to return a verdict of guilty" and thus violated their solemn oath, may or may not be true. We don't know. But as to the second case, having been drawn on the jury, we do know that they did nothing of the kind. The charge of the judge to the jury in this second case permitted the return of no other verdict than that of not guilty. Wherein the fault lies for the failure to successfully prosecute these cases we do not pretend to say. At any rate, the result is practically similar to many other cases of more or less merit which have been on the city court docket during the past few months.

And, because of the absence of any reasonable results, the city court has come into contempt among many citizens of the city and county. There is a considerable sentiment throughout the county, and this sentiment is growing, in favor of abolishing the city court and turning all the business over to the superior court, where results are forthcoming.

On each docket of the city court there is, perhaps, an average of a hundred civil cases and as many criminal, and on an average 50 per cent of the cases are not brought to trial. Various reasons for these circumstances have been advanced, but none appear to be adequate. Under the rules adopted by the Americus Bar Association some years since, after a case is once by mutual consent set for trial, nothing except the sickness of the attorney or the principal should interfere with a speedy settlement before the court and jury. This rule, thanks to the efficiency of the judge, is quite rigidly adhered to in the superior court. On the other hand, in the city court quite the reverse is the usual custom. As a consequence, many cases are continued and carried over and finally "lost in the shuffle," to the great detriment of justice and at useless expense to the county.

To abolish the city court and turn the business over to the superior court—the advocacy of such a measure would naturally stir up the opposition of most of the lawyers. But if it was done, could they blame anyone but themselves? The expense, under present conditions, would be about the same, the results would be far more satisfactory, to say nothing of the convenience of all citizens subject to jury duty.

These facts are recited here mainly for the purpose of calling attention to some of the difficulties that have been encountered in the efforts made by this Department to enforce the law.

LEGISLATION IN 1912.

The game legislation of 1912, while small in volume as compared with that of 1911, contained a number of important changes. Regular legislative sessions were held in 11 States and special sessions in Arizona and New Mexico, shortly after their admission, and in a number of other States, but in only four

cases were changes made in the game laws at these special sessions. In Canada changes were also made in the game laws of at least three of the Provinces. The total number of new laws is only 67, about the same as the number enacted in 1910. The record for each State is shown in the following table:

List of Game Laws Enacted in 1912.

Alaska (regulations)	1	New York	2
Arizona	1	Rhode Island	0
Georgia ¹	7	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	1	Virginia	4
Louisiana	2	Wisconsin	1
Maryland	17	Newfoundland (regulation)	1
Massachusetts	8	Nova Scotia	1
Michigan	1	Ontario	1
Mississippi	0		—
New Jersey	17		
New Mexico	1	Total	67

Protection in the form of a close season was extended for the first time to squirrels in Louisiana, to ducks in New Mexico, and (for the first time since 1903) to waterfowl in Arizona. Complete protection at all seasons was provided for antelope in New Mexico for five years, and in Arizona indefinitely; for elk and moose in Newfoundland indefinitely; for caribou on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, for two years; and for deer on five islands in Alaska for two years. In the case of birds the close seasons were extended on quail in Michigan until 1915, and on prairie chickens, pheasants, and wild pigeons in New Mexico until 1917. In Virginia the robin was removed from the game list.

On the other hand, an open season was provided on deer in three counties in Massachusetts for the first time, and protection removed from black bears, does, and robins in Louisiana. Through expiration of protection for terms of years, seasons were opened in several cases, notably on introduced pheasants and Hungarian partridges in Florida, or ruffed grouse and introduced game birds in Alabama, and on quail in South Dakota.

Among the more important acts were the codification of the conservation law relating to fish and game in New York and complete new game laws in Louisiana, New Mexico and Arizona; a statute requiring the tagging of game in Massachusetts, to take effect January 1, 1913; regulating the disposition of game raised in licensed private preserves in New Jersey; provision for a nonpartisan game and fish commission, a warden system, and resident and nonresident licenses in Kentucky; and provision for a conservation commission in Louisiana.

In the administration of the laws the most important changes were the establishment of the game commission in Kentucky, the substitution of a conservation commission for the former bird, game, and fish commission in Louisiana, and the broad powers given the conservation commission in New York. In New York the force of game protectors was increased from 90 to 125 men and provision made for service pay and promotion after civil-service examination. New Jersey now prohibits the impersonating of game protectors and permits such officers to carry weapons of defense in performance of their duties.

Measures encouraging the propagation of game and regulating sale were adopted by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Georgia, and New Mexico. Massa-

¹ As the Georgia Legislature meets in summer, the statutes are not published at the time of the preparation of the annual game-law summary. The laws for the preceding year are therefore included to complete the record, but wherever Georgia is mentioned under new legislation it will be understood that the reference is made to the acts of 1911 and not 1912.

chusetts provided much the same plan as that adopted in New York last year for regulating the sale of game under a system of tags. New Mexico regulates and licenses the rearing of game in private parks, permitting sale and export under a system of certificates and invoices. Mention should also be made of two national game preserves provided by Congress—the Wind Cave Game Preserve in South Dakota and a winter refuge for elk in Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Among the novel features of legislation were the provisions in the Louisiana law prohibiting shooting in the afternoon during the open season, authorizing the conservation commission to prohibit export of game from any parish upon request of the police jury of the parish, and in the New York law authorizing the conservation commission to close seasons in certain localities, thus avoiding the necessity for numerous local laws. Louisiana is trying the experiment of having the conservation commission enforce the game laws through the medium of the regular peace officers and without any wardens, an experiment which failed to produce very satisfactory results in Missouri in 1907 and 1908.

Open seasons.—The general trend of changes in seasons seems to be toward uniformity and in some cases toward lengthening the open seasons. In Arizona seasons were provided for doves and waterfowl and protection throughout the year was extended to antelope, bobwhite, quail, grouse, pheasant, and wild turkey hens. In Georgia the open season on woodcock and wood ducks was shortened four months, thus restricting it to the month of December, but the season on snipe was opened three months later in the fall and extended six weeks in the spring, permitting shooting until May 1. Louisiana shortened the season on quail, shorebirds, and waterfowl two weeks, on wild turkeys one month, and extended it two weeks on woodcock. Massachusetts provided a week's open season for deer in three additional counties—Bristol, Essex, and Middlesex—and made a slight modification in the squirrel season. Michigan extended the close season on quail until 1915. New Jersey changed the open season for deer to five consecutive days in November, instead of one day a week, as formerly; the seasons on rabbits, squirrels, quail, ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, Hungarian partridges, male English ringneck pheasants, and wild turkeys were extended two weeks, and that on woodcock was extended a month and made uniform throughout the State. In New Mexico the open season for deer was extended two weeks, opening October 1 instead of October 15, that for shorebirds was extended six weeks, a season was provided for ducks, and the close term on antelope, bobwhite quail, pheasant, prairie chickens, and wild pigeons was extended to 1917. South Carolina extended the season on woodcock for two weeks in the latter part of January, and Wisconsin opened the season on prairie chickens in Marathon and Marinette Counties.

Export and sale.—A fair proportion of the new legislation deals with traffic in game. Arizona permits export of deer and turkeys under special permits; Georgia prohibits export and sale of all protected game; Massachusetts has adopted the New York system of tagging game; New Jersey prescribes a permit to deal in certain game; and New Mexico permits sale of game raised in licensed preserves. New York now permits sale of hares and rabbits during the open season, and the sale at any time of certain kinds of game imported from abroad. New Jersey regulates the export of game raised in captivity and has increased the daily limit of game that may be carried out of the State by a nonresident licensee, while New York permits the export of one day's bag limit of game under a nonresident license and a special permit.

Bag limits.—Bag limits were provided for the first time on the following game: In Arizona on wild turkeys, doves, and ducks; in Georgia on deer and game birds other than doves; in Louisiana on squirrels; in Massachusetts on squirrels and upland game birds; in New Jersey on rabbits; and in New

York on squirrels, rails, coots, mud hens, shore birds, and waterfowl. Numerous changes were also made in limits previously established in Arizona, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico and New York. Arizona reduced the season limit on deer from 3 to 2, fixed a limit of 3 on wild turkeys, and daily bag limits of 25 on ducks and of 35 on doves or white wings. Georgia prescribed a limit of 3 deer a season, 40 snipe, and 25 of other species of game birds a day. Louisiana fixed a limit of 50 a day on snipe and 25 a day on chorooks, and allowed market hunters 50 ducks or poule d'eau a day. Massachusetts fixed a season limit of 15 each on squirrels and ruffed grouse, and 20 each on quail and woodcock; with daily limits of 5 squirrels, 3 ruffed grouse, 4 quail, and 4 woodcock. New Mexico increased the daily limit on wild turkeys from 2 to 4, and limited possession to one day's bag. New York reduced the season's limit on woodcock from 36 to 20 and the daily limit from 6 to 4; provided a limit of 36 male imported pheasants a season, and 6 a day on Long Island; limits for varying hares or rabbits and squirrels; and individual and party limits for waterfowl and shore birds.

Licenses.—License measures were enacted in five States—Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, and New Mexico. The first three adopted resident licenses for the first time, Arizona with a fee of 50 cents, Kentucky with a fee of \$1, and Georgia with fees of \$1 to \$3. Louisiana modified her resident license so as to provide a 50-cent license for hunting in the parish outside of the ward of residence, and \$3 for a general State resident license. In the case of nonresident licenses, Kentucky adopted a definite fee of \$25 deer license and a \$10 bird license, and prescribed fees of \$100 and \$25, respectively, for corresponding licenses issued to aliens; New Mexico provided a uniform \$10 license in place of the former \$5 bird license and the \$25 big-game license.

Warden service.—As a result of the year's legislation the warden service has been materially strengthened in several States. In Georgia a State commissioner was appointed in August, 1911, for a term of two years and a force of deputies provided. Mention has already been made of commissions in Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York. With these changes only five States—Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nevada, and Virginia—are now unprovided with a State officer or commission in charge of their fish and game resources.

New Laws Passed in 1912.

FEDERAL LAWS.—(1) Provisions in the agricultural appropriation bill for the establishment of a national game preserve in the Wind Cave National Park, S. Dak., and a winter refuge for elk in Jackson Hole, Wyo. (2) Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Alaska game law suspending the sale of venison during 1912 and extending complete protection for two years to caribou on the Kenai Peninsula and to deer on five islands in the southeastern part of the Territory.

ARIZONA.—One act: Providing close seasons, bag limits, licenses, and restrictions on transportation and possession of game.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—No legislation.

GEORGIA.—Seven acts: General law, creating the department of game and fish, prescribing \$1 to \$3 resident and \$15 nonresident licenses; prohibiting sale and export of all game, and protecting nongame birds (No. 238); six local acts (Nos. 17, 41, 53, 62, 68, and 114).

KENTUCKY.—One act: Providing for the appointment of a nonpartisan board of game and fish commissioners, a salaried executive agent, and game wardens, and prescribing a \$1 resident and a \$15 nonresident hunting license (ch. 35).

LOUISIANA.—Two acts: Creating a conservation commission in charge of game and fish protection, repealing all provision for the appointment of parish wardens, thus leaving the enforcement of the game law to sheriffs and constables (No. —); fixing open seasons, bag limits, and hunting licenses, and prohibiting sale of all upland game (No. 204).

MARYLAND.—Seventeen acts: Two general laws, one relating to raising deer in captivity (ch. 397), and one to otter, raccoon, and muskrat in seven counties (ch. 843).

Fifteen local laws: Protecting game in Baltimore (ch. 781), Charles (ch. 758), Dorchester (chs. 219 and 335), Frederick (ch. 42), Garrett (ch. 480), Montgomery (ch. 438), and Washington Counties (chs. 784 and 816), and placing restrictions on the hunting of wild fowl at the head of Chesapeake Bay (ch. 713) in Harford (ch. 717), Kent (ch. 607), Queen Anne (ch. 499), and Talbot Counties (ch. 722).

MASSACHUSETTS.—Eight acts: Prohibiting sale of game except that raised in captivity and certain imported species (ch. 567—to take effect Jan. 1, 1913); giving authority to the board of commissioners of fisheries and game to appoint fish and game wardens upon written application of city government or town selectmen (ch. 465); shifting the open season for quail, ruffed grouse, and woodcock, so as to open three days earlier than formerly (chs. 270 and 203); providing an open season for deer in Bristol, Essex, and Middlesex Counties (ch. 388); repealing the law prohibiting night shooting of waterfowl (ch. 490); providing daily and seasonal bag limits for gray squirrels and woodcock (ch. 523); and a resolution in favor of Federal protection of migratory birds.

MICHIGAN.—One act: Extending complete protection for quail to October 15, 1915 (Special Sess. H. Act No. 7).

MISSISSIPPI.—No legislation.

NEW JERSEY.—Seventeen acts: Fixing an export limit for game birds and rabbits carried by licensed hunters (ch. 12); permitting trapping, under regulations, of rabbits found injuring fruit (ch. 16); protecting female English ringneck pheasants for two years (ch. 20); prohibiting the liberation of foxes (ch. 41); forbidding trespass on lands used for State game farms or fish hatcheries, or injuring any signs thereon (ch. 49); making it unlawful to shoot into any squirrel's nest (ch. 60); providing a penalty for impersonating a fish and game warden or deputy (ch. 64); giving authority to the board of fish and game commissioners on approval of the governor to authorize salaried wardens to carry revolvers, handcuffs, etc. (ch. 65); providing additional restrictions on methods in hunting waterfowl in Monmouth County (ch. 74); authorizing the board of fish and game commissioners to acquire lands for the propagation of fish and game (ch. 118); fixing an open season for hunting deer with horns, limiting the number to be killed by each hunter and prescribing the method of hunting (ch. 178); forbidding the use of a gun holding more than two cartridges in hunting birds or animals (ch. 270); providing bag limits on birds and rabbits (ch. 278); regulating the use of sinkboxes or other devices in hunting waterfowl (ch. 290); modifying the open seasons for deer, rabbit, squirrel, and upland game birds (ch. 325); regulating the propagation of game inclosures and permitting sale of such game under license (ch. 328); forbidding export of game from the State (ch. 335).

NEW MEXICO.—One act: Creating the department of game and fish, authorizing the appointment of wardens, and prescribing their powers and duties; providing bag limits, seasons and hunting licenses, regulating transportation of game and forbidding sale of native game at any time (H. B. 198).

NEW YORK.—Two acts: Revising and codifying the conservation law relating to fish and game, giving the conservation commission broad powers in closing seasons in certain localities and in similar matters; increasing the number of protectors from 90 to 125 providing for service pay, eliminating local laws, revising bag limits, and prohibiting the killing of does (ch. 318); and a concurrent resolution in favor of Federal protection of migratory game birds (p. 1385).

RHODE ISLAND.—No legislation.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—One act: Lengthening the open season on woodcock two weeks in the latter half of January (No. 340).

VIRGINIA.—Four acts: Suspending hunting of upland game 10 days before the end of the hunting season (from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1, 1912) on account of severe cold weather (ch. 2); removing robins from the game list (ch. 63); regulating the appointment of wardens by city or corporation courts or judges (ch. 282); permitting export of waterfowl from the State and prohibiting the shooting of any game with a gun larger than 10 bore, except on Back Bay and its tributaries in Princess Anne County (ch. 288).

WISCONSIN.—One act: Opening the season on prairie chickens in Marathon and Marinette Counties (special sess. ch. 18).

NEWFOUNDLAND.—One regulation: Making it unlawful to kill elk or moose at any time.

NOVA SCOTIA.—One act: Protecting deer, cow moose, and caribou until 1915, modifying seasons on hares, rabbits, snipe, and wood ducks, repealing special law for blue-winged teal, and making certain changes in bag limits and sale provisions (ch. 19).

ONTARIO.—One act: Modifying the seasons on shore birds and waterfowl, and prohibiting the sale of quail, partridge, woodcock, and snipe until September 15, 1914.

BILLS WHICH FAILED TO PASS IN 1912.

Measures which fail may be divided into two general classes—those which do not pass through lack of support and those which encounter serious opposition. Both classes may include measures of interest; either those that contain novel ideas which are not yet fully appreciated, and those like spring shooting bills which are persistently introduced in the attempt to secure exemptions in favor of local interests. In any event the fate of the more important ones which fail is worthy of record and is sometimes the principal, if not the only, result of legislative effort in behalf of game protection.

FEDERAL BILLS.—A number of bills affecting game were introduced during the Sixty-second Congress, and although they have not yet passed they may receive attention at the next session. Among those reported from committee were the bills to protect migratory birds (H. R. 36 and S. 6497), which are on the calendars in both House and Senate, the general game refuge bill (S. 6109) which has been favorably reported, and the bill to establish the Pecos National Game Refuge in New Mexico (S. 6942), which has passed the Senate. None of these has yet been acted on in the House. Among the bills still in committee are House and Senate measures providing for the establishment of a number of game refuges and national parks and for the protection of game in the District of Columbia.

The bills introduced in State legislatures, particularly those in Massachusetts and New Jersey, are too numerous to enumerate in detail and only the more important ones can be mentioned in the following list:

LOUISIANA.—A general bill amending the game law.

MARYLAND.—A bill relating to the method of qualification of deputy game wardens was vetoed by the governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bills to open the season for coots, sheldrakes, old squaws, and whistlers (H. 372 and H. 573); relative to shooting certain wild fowl (H. 575); requiring the licensing of cats (H. 701); relative to the shooting of coots (H. 739); to prohibit the use of automatic guns (H. 743); relative to the open season for shooting ducks (H. 748); and to limit the killing of wild fowl (H. 938).

MISSISSIPPI.—A bill to regulate the hunting of squirrels (H. B. 691) and a bill creating a commission to protect fish, game, oysters and providing a resident license. The latter measure was defeated by a vote of 24 to 11.

NEW JERSEY.—Bills to place a \$1 tax on cats (A. No. —); to provide for payment of bounties on foxes, weasels, hawks, and owls (A. No. 50); for the protection of deer hunters by requiring them to wear bright scarlet sweaters and caps (A. No. 155); authorizing the appointment of 10 additional fish and game protectors (S. No. 106); to repeal the resident hunters' license law (S. No. 153); repealing section 2 of the act for the protection of certain kinds of game relating to shooting waterfowl at night (S. 115).

NEW YORK.—Bills to amend the forest, fish, and game law in relation to the sale of certain water fowl (A. No. 228); and to repeal the resident hunters' license law; one to make an appropriation of \$60,000 for the establishment of four game farms and another to appropriate \$75,000 for establishing six game farms; and several measures affecting the protection of game in certain counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill providing a resident license passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 8, but failed in the House for lack of time for its consideration.

VIRGINIA.—Two bills to establish the office of State game commissioner and provide a resident license (H. — and S. 204).

WISCONSIN.—A bill relating to rabbits, squirrels, and other fur-bearing animals (S. 4); and a bill relating to the establishment of a State game farm (A. No. 22).

OPEN SEASONS.

All the general open seasons for game prescribed by the various States and by the Provinces of Canada are here brought together in one table. For the sake of simplicity a uniform method is used in both the arrangement of species and statement of seasons. In each case deer and other big game are first considered; then rabbits and squirrels; then upland game birds, such as quail, grouse, pheasants, turkeys, and doves; then shore birds; and finally waterfowl, such as ducks, geese, and swans. In stating the seasons the plan of the Vermont law, to include the first date but not the last, has been followed consistently.¹ The Vermont scheme has the advantage of showing readily both the open and close seasons, since either may be obtained by reversing the dates of the other.

In some States certain days of the week constitute close seasons throughout the time in which killing is permitted. Hunting on Sunday is prohibited in all of the States and Provinces east of the one hundred and fifth meridian except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and Quebec. Mondays constitute a close season for waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina; and other week days for wild fowl in several favorite ducking grounds in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. Hunting is prohibited on election day in Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Frederick, and Hartford Counties, Md.; and when snow is on the ground in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland. The county laws of Maryland and North Carolina, which are too numerous to be included satisfactorily, are not incorporated in the following table,² which otherwise may be regarded as a practical complete résumé of the regulations now in force. The difficulty of securing absolute accuracy in a table of this kind is very great, and the absence in the laws of many States of express legislation as to the inclusion or exclusion of the date upon which seasons open and close makes exactness almost an impossibility.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.

(The open seasons include the first date, but not the last. To find the close seasons, reverse the dates. Seasons which apply only to special counties are placed to the left or the column containing those for the State in general. Future dates, as Aug. 1, 1914, indicate that the season does not open until that time).

Alabama (1907-1911).		Open seasons.
Male deer (does protected all the year)	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.	
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.	
Quail or partridge	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.	
Wild turkey gobblers (hens protected all the year)	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.	
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), imported pheasant, or other introduced game birds	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.	
Dove	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.	
Plover, snipe	Nov. 1-May 1.	
Woodcock, curlew, sandpiper, other shore birds, coot, mud hen, rail, duck, goose, brant, swan	Sept 1-Mar. 15	
Alaska ³ (1910-1912):		
North of latitude 62°—		
Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year) caribou, sheep.....	Aug. 1-Dec. 11.	
South of latitude 62°—		

¹See discussion of this question in circular No. 43 of the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1904, entitled "Definitions of the open and close seasons for game."

²The county laws of Maryland are shown in Poster No. 28, and those of North Carolina in Poster No. 26, copies of which may be had free on application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

³Game animals or birds may be killed at any time for food or clothing by native Indians or Eskimo, or by miners or explorers in need of food, but game so killed can not be shipped or sold

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Alaska—(1910-1912)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Deer (see exceptions)	Aug. 15-Nov. 2.
Exceptions: Deer on Duke, Gravina, Kruzof, Suemez, and Zarembo Islands, Aug. 1, 1914.	
Mountain goat	Apr. 1-Feb. 2.
Moose (females and yearlings protected all the year), caribou (see excep- tion), sheep	Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
Exception: Caribou on the Kenai Peninsula, Aug. 1, 1914.	
Black bear	Aug. 1-Apr. 1.
Brown bear	Oct. 1-July 2.
Throughout Territory—	
Grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds, waterfowl	Sept. 1-Mar. 2.

Arizona (1912):

Male deer	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Female deer, spotted fawn, elk, antelope, sheep, goat	No open season.
Bobwhite, grouse, pheasant	No open season.
Quail snipe, rail	Oct. 15-Feb. 2.
Wild turkey	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Dove and white wing	June 1-Feb. 2.
Duck, goose, and brant	Sept. 1-Apr. 2.

Arkansas (1901-1911):

Deer (see exceptions)	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Exceptions:	
Chicot County	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Desha County	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel in Lee, Monroe, Phillips, and St. Francis Counties	May 1-Dec. 1.
Quail or partridge (see exceptions)	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Exceptions:	
Bradley and Dallas Counties	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Carroll, Columbia, Grant, and Lafayette Counties	Dec. 10-Feb. 1.
Prairie chicken, pinnated grouse (see exception)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Exception: Prairie County	Jan. 1, 1917
Wild turkey (see exception)	Sept. 1-May 1.
Exception: Chicot County	Feb. 1-May 15.
Pheasants (Chinese, English) 10 years	Mar. 14, 1913.
Dove	No open season.

California ¹ (1901-1911).

Male deer in second, fourth, and fifth districts ¹	July 1-Sept. 1.
In first and third districts	Aug. 15-Nov. 1.
In sixth district	Aug. 15-Sept. 15.
Female deer, fawn, elk, antelope, sheep	No open season.
Cottontail or bush rabbit	July 31-Feb. 1.
Tree squirrel (except Mendocino County, unprotected)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Valley quail (except sixth district, Oct. 15-Nov. 15)	Oct. 15-Feb. 15.
Mountain quail, grouse, sage hen	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Bobwhite, imported quail or partridge, wild turkey, pheasant, swan	No open season.
Dove in first and third districts ¹	July 15-Oct. 1.
In second and fifth districts	Aug. 1-Oct. 15.
In fourth and sixth districts	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Wilson snipe, plover, curlew	Nov. 15-May 1.
Rail	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Shorebird, ibis, duck, in second, third, fourth, and fifth districts	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
In first and sixth districts	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Black brant (except in first district, Oct. 1-Apr. 1)	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.

¹Seasons fixed by ordinances of boards of county supervisors are omitted. The following six fish and game districts have been established by ch. 241, laws of 1911. **First District:** Northern counties, including Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, Trinity Humboldt, Tehama. **Second district:** Counties north of Suisun Bay and west of the Sacramento River, including Mendocino, Glenn, Colusa, Lake Sonoma, Napa, Yolo, Solano Marin. **Third district:** Counties of the eastern Sacramento Valley and central Sierra including Plumas, Butte, Sierra, Yuba, Sutter, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Sacramento, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Mono. **Fourth district:** San Joaquin Valley counties, including San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern. **Fifth district:** Counties west of the Coast Range from Suisun Bay to San Luis Obispo, including Contra Costa, Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo. **Sixth district:** Southern California, including counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Inyo.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Colorado (1899-1911):

Open Seasons

Deer with horns	Oct. 1-Oct. 7.
Elk, 15 years	Nov. 1, 1924.
Antelope, 13 years; sheep with horns, 15 years	Sept. 25, 1924.
Deer, antelope, sheep without horns	No open season.
Partridge, ptarmigan, wild turkey, wild pigeon	No open season.
Quail (bobwhite, crested), 13 years	Oct. 1, 192-
Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, 4 years	Sept. 1, 1915.
Prairie chicken, mountain and willow grouse	Aug. 15-Oct. 11.
Sage chicken, dove (except dove at altitudes above 7,000 feet, July 10-Aug. 11.	Aug. 1-Sept. 2.
Plover, curlew, snipe, wading, marsh and shore birds, crane, duck, goose, brant, swan, waterfowl	Oct. 1-Mar. 2.

Connecticut (1901-1911):

Deer, 6 years	June 1, 1917.
Hare, rabbit	Oct. 1-Jan. 15*
Gray squirrel	Oct. 8-Nov. 24.
Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant (Chinese, English, Mongolian), woodcock.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 24.
Hungarian partridge	Nov. 1, 1913.
Dove	No open season.
Plover, sandpipers, Wilson or English snipe, bay snipe, shore birds, mud hen, gallinule, duck (except wood duck, Sept. 1, 1919), goose, brant, swan..	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Rail	Sept. 12-Jan. 1.

Delaware (1893-1911):

Rabbit, hare	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Squirrel (other than red)	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock (additional woodcock season July 1- Sept. 2)	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Hungarian partridge	Dec. 1, 1913.
Dove (except in Newcastle County, no open season.)	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Redbird, ortolan, or rail	Sept. 1-Nov. 2.
Duck (except wood duck, Sept. 1-Nov. 1.....	Oct. 1-Apr. 16. ¹
Goose, brant	Oct. 1-Apr. 2. ¹

District of Columbia ² (1899-1906):

Deer meat (sale or possession)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Rabbit (except English rabbit, Belgian hare), squirrel	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail or partridge	Nov. 1-Mar. 15.
Ruffed grouse or pheasant (except English, ringneck, or other imported pheasants raised in inclosures, sale or possession unrestricted), wild turkey	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.
Prairie chicken (pinuated grouse)	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Dove	No open season.
Woodcock	July 1-Jan. 1.
Plover, snipe, duck, goose, brant	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Redbird, marsh blackbird, rail or ortolan, other game birds	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.

Florida ³ (1903-1911):

Deer (see exceptions)	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Exceptions:	
Gadsden Lafayette, and Taylor Counties	Nov. 1, 1916.
Marion County	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
St. John County	June 1-Sept. 1.
Squirrel in Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Lafayette and Taylor Counties	Aug. 1, 1916.
Lee County	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Nassau County	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail, partridge and wild turkey (see exceptions)	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Exceptions:	
De Soto and Lee Counties	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Gadsden, Lafayette, and Taylor Counties	Nov. 1, 1916.
Marion County	Nov. 15-Feb. 15.

* Between Dec. 1 and Jan. 15 hunting is permitted with dog and ferret only.

¹ Wild fowl on Assawaman Bay and tributaries, Sussex County, Nov. 1-May 1, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.² Hunting prohibited in the District, by act of June 30, except on the marshes of the Eastern Branch above the Anacostia Bridge, and on the Virgin shore of the Potomac, and no birds can be shot within 200 yards of any bridge or dwelling.³ It is unlawful to kill game or game birds within 1 mile of West Palm Beach; similar regulations are in force at St. Augustine.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—(continued.)

Florida (1903-1911)—Continued.

Open Seasons

Hungarian partridge, ringneck, and English pheasant, other imported game birds	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Dove, Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Gadsden County	Nov. 1, 1916.
Lee County	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Duck (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Apr. 1.
Exceptions:	
In Brevard and Volusia Counties in waters of Indian River, Mosquito Lagoon and Indian River north..	Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
Lee County	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.

Georgia (1905-1911):

Deer (except does and fawns, no open season), squirrels (fox, gray)	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail, partridge, wild turkey (gobblers), dove, plover	Nov. 20-Mar. 1.
Pheasant or ruffed grouse, wild turkey hens, imported game birds	Dec. 1, 1918.
Snipe	Dec. 1-May 1.
Woodcock, wood duck, or summer duck	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.

Idaho (1909-1911):

Deer, elk, sheep, goat (see exceptions)	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Exceptions.—In Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties, deer, Sept. 20-Dec. 20; elk, Sept. 1, 1916; in Fremont and Bingham Counties, elk, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; in Bear Lake, Cassia, Oneida, and Twinfalls Counties, deer, elk, sheep, and goat, Sept. 1, 1916.	
Moose, caribou, antelope, buffalo	No open season.
Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, pheasant, grouse (except north of Salmon River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1) ..	Aug. 15-Dec. 1.
Turtle dove (except in Fremont County, Aug. 15-Dec. 1), sage hen	July 15-Dec. 1.
Prairie chicken, pinnated grouse, Mongolian pheasant	No open season.
Plover, snipe, duck, goose	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Swan	Sept. 1, 1916.

Illinois (1903-1911):

Deer, ¹ 10 years	June 15, 1919.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, or black)	June 1-Nov. 16.
Quail	Nov. 11-Dec. 10.
Prairie chicken	Nov. 12-Nov. 18.
Partridge, blue quail, mountain quail, valley quail, Hungarian partridge, capercaillie, heath hen, black grouse, woodcock	July 1, 1915.
Wild turkey pheasants, ¹ (copper or Soemmerring, English, golden, green, Japanese, Mongolian, ringneck, silver, tragopan, Reeves, Elliot, Hungarian, Swluhoe, Amherst, melanotte, impeyan, argus), partridge (black Indian, caccabis, chukar), sand grouse, 6 years	July 1, 1913.
Mourning dove	Aug. 2-Nov. 30.
Golden upland, or other plover, jacksnipe or Wilson snipe, sand or other snipe, shore birds	Sept. 2-May 1.
Coot, rail, duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl	Sept. 2-Apr. 15.

Indiana ² (1905-1909):

Deer ³	No open season.
Squirrel	July 1-Oct. 1. ²
Quail, ruffed grouse	Nov. 10-Jan. 1.
Prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (copper, golden, green, Hungarian, ringneck, silver, tragopan)	Mar. 6, 1915.
Wild turkey, dove	No open season.
Woodcock	July 1-Jan. 1. ²
Duck, goose, brant, or other waterfowl	Sept. 1-Apr. 15.

Iowa (1897-1907):

Deer, elk	No open season.
Squirrel (gray, timber, or fox)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, wild turkey	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Prairie chicken (pinnated grouse)	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, Chinese, ringneck)	Oct. 1, 1915.
Turtle dove	No open season.
Woodcock	July 10-Jan. 1.
Plover, sandpiper, marsh or beach birds, rail, duck, goose, brant	Sept. 1-Apr. 15.

¹ Deer raised in inclosure for market may be killed Oct. 1-Feb. 1; cock pheasant, Nov. 1-Feb. 1 under permit.

² Unlawful to hunt any game except waterfowl Oct. 1-Nov. 10.

³ Deer raised in private preserves may be killed at any time.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Kansas (1903-1911):**Open seasons.**

Deer, antelope, 10 years	Mar. 24, 1921.
Fox squirrel (red, gray, and black, no open season)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Grouse, prairie chicken	Oct. 1-Nov. 2.
Pheasants (English, Mongolian, or Chinese), Hungarian partridge, 6 years...	Feb. 27, 1917.
Plover	Aug. 1-May 1.
Snipe	Sept. 1-May 1.
Duck, goose, brant	Sept. 1-Apr. 15.

Kentucky (1894-1906):

Deer	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Rabbit (except with dogs or snares)	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.
	{ June 15-Sept. 15.
Squirrel (black, gray, or fox)	{
	{ Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Quail, partridge, pheasant	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Pheasants (English, ringneck, Mongolian, or Chinese)	No open season.
Wild turkey	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Dove	Aug. 1-Feb. 1.
Woodcock	June 20-Feb. 1.
Wood duck, teal, or other duck, goose	Aug. 15-Apr. 1.

Louisiana (1912):

Deer (fawns no open season) 5 months, ¹ including	Nov. and Dec.
Squirrels	July 2-Mar. 1.
Quail	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Prairie chicken, pheasant (imported or native), wild turkey hen, killdeer	Dec. 1, 1915.
Wild turkey (male)	Nov. 15-Apr. 1.
Dove, wood duck	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Woodcock	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Papabotte, upland plover, bobolink	July 1-Apr. 1.
Plover (except killdeer and upland plover), curlew, tatter, coot (poule d'eau), gallinule, rail, duck (except wood duck, black mallard, and blue-wing teal), goose, brant	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Snipe, sandpiper, blue-wing teal	Sept. 15-Apr. 1.
Florida duck (black mallard)	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.

Maine (1903-1911):

Deer in Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Washington Counties (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Dec. 15.
Exceptions: Hancock County—Eden, Mt. Desert, South West Harbor, and Tremont	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Town of Isle au Haut	Oct. 1, 1913.
Swan Island, 4 years	Oct. 1, 1914.
Washington County—Cross and Scotch Islands	July 3, 1919.
Deer in Androscoggin County	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Deer in Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties (see exceptions)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Exceptions: Sagadahoc County—Bath, West Bath, and Phippsburg...No open season.	
Bull moose with at least two 3-inch prongs on horns	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Cow and calf moose	No open season.
Caribou, 6 years	Oct. 15, 1917.
Rabbit	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Squirrel, gray (black, no open season)	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Quail, dove, mud hen	No open season.
Ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Hungarian partridge	July 3, 1913.
Pheasant, black game, capercaillie, 10 years	Apr. 28, 1913.
Plover, snipe, sandpiper	Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Wood duck (except Oxford County, Sept. 1-Jan. 1)	1915.
Dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate, shoveler, pintail or springtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluebill, lesser scaup or lesser bluebill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck, or broadbill (see exceptions)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Exceptions: Golden-eye (Hancock County), Nov. 1-Apr. 1. Eider or sea duck, Oct. 1-Feb. 1. Ducks (Lincoln County), Sept. 1-Feb. 1. All ducks on Merrymeeting Bay, Eastern River, or the Kennebec River below Gardiner and Randolph bridge, Sept. 1-Dec. 1.	

¹ Season fixed by conservation commission.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Maryland (1898-1912).*

Open seasons.

Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 25.
Squirrel	Sept. 1-Dec. 2.
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey	Nov. 1-Dec. 25.
Dove	Aug. 15-Dec. 25.
Plover, snipe	Aug. 15-May 2.
Woodcock	Nov. 1-Dec. 25.†
Reedbird, sora (water rail or ortolan)	Sept. 1-Nov. 2.
Duck, goose, brant, swan, and other wild fowl	Nov. 1-Apr. 11.

Massachusetts (1902-1912):

Deer in Berkshire, Bristol, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, and Worcester Counties (third Monday in November to the following Saturday, inclusive)	Nov. 18-24, 1912.
Deer in rest of State	No open season.
Hare or rabbit	Oct. 16-Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel	Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	Oct. 12-Nov. 13.
Dove, wild or passenger pigeon, prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, pheasants (English, golden, Mongolian), † killdeer or piping plover, swan	No open season.
Heatb hen, 5 years	Nov. 1, 1916.
Wild turkey, 4 years	Sept. 1, 1915.
Bartramian sandpiper (upland plover)	July 15, 1915.
Plover (except upland and killdeer or piping plover), snipe, sandpiper, peep, rail, gallinule, quark (mud hen), or any shore, marsh, or beach birds	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Wood or summer duck, 5 years	Sept. 1, 1916.
Duck (except wood duck), teal, goose, brant	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.

Michigan (1905-1912):

Deer ² (see exceptions)	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Exceptions: Deer in red coat and fawn in spotted coat, and all deer in Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties	No open season.
Elk, moose, caribou	No open season.
Bear	Nov. 1-Apr. 1.
Rabbit	Oct. 15-Mar. 2.
Squirrel (black, fox, or gray), 3 years	Oct. 15, 1914.
Quail, pheasants (English, Mongolian), black game, capercaillie, hazel grouse	Nov. 1, 1915.
Ruffed grouse (partridge), spruce hen	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), dove, wild turkey, swan	No open season.
European partridge	No open season.
Woodcock, plover, snipe, rail, shore birds, coot, duck (except mallard and teal), goose, brant (except that bluebill, canvasback, widgeon, redhead, pintail whistler, spoonbill, butterball, and sawbill duck may also be hunted Mar. 2-Apr. 11)	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Mallard and teal	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.

Minnesota (1905-1909):

Deer, male moose	Nov. 10-Nov. 30.
Elk, female moose, caribou, fawn	No open season.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse (pheasant)	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Sharp-tailed or white-breasted grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), turtle dove, upland plover, golden plover, snipe, woodcock	Sept. 7-Nov. 7.
Pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)	No open season.
Duck, goose, brant, or any aquatic fowl	Sept. 7-Dec. 1.

Mississippi³ (1906-1910):

Deer (female deer and spotted fawn, no open season), bear	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Quail or partridge	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Wild turkey (bans, no open season)	Jan. 1-May 1.
Dove	July 1-Mar. 1.
Plover, taiter, chorook, grosbeak, coot (poule d'eau), rail (mud hen), duck, goose, brant, swan, cedar bird, robin	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.

* The seasons given are the most general. For all seasons under county laws see Poster No. 28, "Open seasons for game, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia, 1912," which may be had upon application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

† Also the month of July.

¹ Except on private preserves under permit of commissioners on fisheries and game.

² Deer raised in captivity may be killed at any time for owner's consumption.

³ Local regulations of boards of supervisors also in force.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Missouri (1909):	Open seasons.
Deer, males only (no open season for does)	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrels (gray, black, fox)	July 1-Dec. 22.
Quail (bobwhite, partridge), wild turkey	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove, plover	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Snipe, duck, goose, brant	Sept. 15-May 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasants, woodcock, and other game birds	No open season.
Montana (1905-1909):	
Deer, elk, sheep, goat	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Moose, caribou, antelope, bison or buffalo	No open season.
Quail, Chinese pheasant, Hungarian pheasant, dove	No open season.
Pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, sage hen, fool hen, grouse	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, swan	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Nebraska (1901-1911):	
Deer, elk, antelope	No open season.
Squirrel (gray, red, fox, timber)	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail	Nov. 1-Nov. 16.
Dove, plover (except killdeer)	July 15-Sept. 1.
Prairie chicken, sage chicken, grouse	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, English partridge, Belgian partridge, English pheasant, Chinese pheasant, Mongolian pheasant, English black cock, other imported game birds, wild pigeon, wild turkey, curlew, white crane, swan	No open season.
Yellow legs, jacksnipe, Wilson snipe, killdeer	Sept. 1-May 2.
Crane (except white crane), duck, goose, brant, or any game waterfowl (except swan)	Sept. 1-Apr. 6.
Nevada¹ (1909):	
Deer	Sept. 15-Oct. 15.
Antelope, spotted fawn	No open season.
Mountain quail, grouse	Oct. 1-Jan. 2.
Valley quail	Oct. 15-Jan. 16.
Bobwhite, partridge, pheasant, other imported birds	No open season.
Sage hen	July 15-Oct. 2.
Woodcock, plover, curlew, snipe, sandhill crane, duck, goose, swan	Sept. 15-Mar. 16.
New Hampshire² (1901-1911):	
Deer in Coos County	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Deer in Carroll and Grafton Counties	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Deer in rest of State	Dec. 1-Dec. 16.
Elk, moose, caribou	No open season.
Hare, rabbit	Oct. 1-Apr. 1.
Gray squirrel	Oct. 1, 1913.
Quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, woodcock (see exception), Wilson snipe	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Exception: Woodcock in Coos and Grafton Counties	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Dove, pheasant, any introduced foreign game bird	No open season.
Killdeer, upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, wood duck	Oct. 1, 1917.
Plover (except killdeer and upland plover), sandpiper, yellow legs, rail, duck (except wood duck and sheldrake) ("heath birds," coot, teal, may be shot in Rockingham County July 15-Feb. 1; black duck on tide waters and salt marshes Sept. 1-Jan. 1).	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
New Jersey (1903-1912):	
Deer, bucks only ³ (no open season for does)	Nov. 1-Nov. 6.
Rabbit, squirrel	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse (partridge), prairie chicken, Hungarian partridge, English or ring-neck pheasant (females until 1914), wild turkey	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove, wild pigeon	No open season.
Woodcock	Oct. 15-Jan. 1.
Upland plover, 5 years	Aug. 1, 1916.
Plover (except upland plover), curlew, surf (bay) snipe (except English snipe, sandpiper, yellow legs, and all shore birds)	May 1-Jan. 1.
English (Wilson) snipe (hog or jack snipe)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1. ⁴
Reedbird, marsh hen, rail	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.

¹ County commissioners may change dates of close seasons (without altering length) for deer, antelope, or sage hens, or lengthen close seasons for any other game in their respective counties.

² Governor and council may suspend open season in time of excessive drought.

³ Not applicable to deer in game preserves or to possession of imported deer properly tagged.

⁴ Also March and April.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

New Jersey (1903-1912)—Continued

Open seasons

Duck* (except mallard, black duck, sheldrake, and wood duck), swan.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 16.
Wood duck	Apr. 1, 1915.
Mallard, black duck	Nov. 1-Mar. 2.
Sheldrake, goose, brant*.....	Nov. 1-Apr. 11.

New Mexico (1912):

Deer (with horns)	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Deer (without horns), elk, sheep, goat	No open season.
Antelope, 5 years	June 14, 1917.
Quail (except bobwhite)	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Bobwhite quail, pheasant, prairie chicken, wild pigeon, 5 years	June 14, 1917.
Grouse	Sept. 1-Nov. 16.
Ptarmigan (white grouse), Oregon or Deuny Pheasant	No open season.
Wild turkey	Nov. 1-Jan. 16.
Turtle dove	July 1-Oct. 1.
Plover, curlew, sulpe, duck	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.

New York¹ (1912):

Deer, with horns not less than 3 inches long, in Adirondack region, ² and wholly inclosed parks	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Deer—rest of State (see exception)	No open season.
Exception: Deer having horns not less than 3 inches in length in Ulster County and towns of Neversink, Cohecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg, Bethel, and all of towns of Mamakating and Thompson south of Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike in Sullivan County and Deer Park in Orange County	Nov. 1-Nov. 16.
Elk, moose, caribon, autelope	No open season.
Varying hare	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel, black or gray	Sept. 16-Nov. 1.
Quail, woodcock	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Grouse	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Hungarian or European gray-legged partridge, dove, wood duck, swan	No open season.
Wild pheasants, males only	Oct. 3,10,17,24,31.
Surf bird, plover, curlew, snipe, sandpipers, tatlers	Sept. 16-Dec. 1.
Ralls, coots, mud hens, gallinules	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Waterfowl (except wood duck and swan)	Sept. 16-Jan. 11.

Long Island (1912):

Deer	No open season.
Varying hare	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Rabbit (cottontail)	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Squirrel, black or gray	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, pheasants (males only), grouse	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove	No open season.
Woodcock	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Plover, curlew, snipe, surf birds, sandpipers, tatlers	Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Mudhens and gallinules	Sept. 16-Jan. 1.
Waterfowl	Oct. 1-Jan. 11.

North Carolina³ (1905-1911):

Deer	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.
Quail, wild turkey, dove, lark, robin	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.

North Dakota (1909-1911):

Deer	Nov. 10-Dec. 1.
Antelope, 11 years	Jan. 1, 1920.
Quail, English pheasant, Chinese ringneck pheasant, Hungarian partridge, dove, swan	No open season.
Ruffed grouse, prairie chicken (pinnated grouse), sharp-tailed (white-breasted) grouse, woodcock, golden plover, upland plover, snipe	Sept. 7-Nov. 2.
Crane, duck	Sept. 7-Dec. 16.
Goose, brant (except on permanent waters and within ½ mile thereof, no open season	Sept. 7-May 10.

* Open season for duck, goose, and brant on Delaware River and Bay, Sept. 1-Mar. 2.

¹ When first date of open season falls on Sunday, season opens on the preceding Saturday.² The Adirondack region comprises the counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren, and Washington, and that part of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oneida Counties lying east of the Utica & Black River R. R. from Utica to Ogdensburg.³ For county seasons see special poster No. 26 of Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Ohio (1900-1911).

Open seasons.

Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 5.
Squirrel	Sept. 15-Oct. 21.
Raccoon	Nov. 1-Mar. 2.
Quail, ruffed grouse	Nov. 15-Dec. 5.
Introduced pheasants	Nov. 15- 1913.
Dove, woodcock	Sept. 1-Dec. 5.
Plover, snipe, shore birds, coot or mud hen, rail, duck, goose, swau	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.*

Oklahoma (1909-1911):

Deer (except females throughout the State and males in Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Klowa, and Swanson Counties, no open season)	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Antelope, 5 years	Nov. 15, 1916.
Quail, Mexican (blue) quail	Nov. 15-Feb. 1.
Grouse, wild pigeon, dove	No open season.
Prairie chicken	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Mongolian, Chinese, English, ringneck, or other pheasant	Nov. 1, 1914.
Wild turkey (additional season for gobblers, Mar. 15-Apr. 15)	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Plover, curlew, snipe or other shore bird, craue, duck, goose, brant, swan....	Aug. 15-May 1.

Oregon (1900-1911):

Male deer (except in Baker, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Umatilla, Union, and Wallowa Counties, Sept. 15-Nov. 1)	Aug. 1-Nov. 1.
Female deer and spotted fawn, antelope, sheep	No open season.
Elk	Aug. 1, 1919.
Silver gray squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (see exceptions)	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Exceptions: Josephine and Jackson Counties	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.
Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla and Wheeler Counties	Oct. 15, 1913.
Grouse, native pheasant, ruffed grouse, partridge (see exception)	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Exception: Baker, Grant, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa Counties	No open season.

Sage hen	Aug. 1- Nov. 1.
Chinese (torquatus) pheasant, 2 years	Oct. 15, 1912 .
Silver pheasant, golden pheasant, copper pheasant, green Japanese pheasant, Reeves pheasant, English partridge, Hungarian partridge, bobwhite, prairie chicken (except in Grant, Harney, and Umatilla Counties, no open season)	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Dove, wild pigeon	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Turnstone, surf bird, plover, killdeer, curlew, tatter, willet, sandpiper, snipe, stilt, avocet, phalarope, other shore birds, coot, rail, goose, swan ¹ (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Exceptions: Goose, swan, in Baker, Grant, Harney, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Sherman, Union, and Wallowa Counties (except Canadian or honker goose in Grant, Harney, and Malheur Counties, Sept. 1-Mar. 1, and except white goose and brant unprotected)	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Goose, swan (except white goose and brant unprotected) Gilliam County	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Duck (see exceptions)	Oct. 15-Feb. 15.
Exceptions: Clatsop, Columbia, and Multnomah Counties	Sept. 1-Jan. 15.
Baker County	Aug. 1-Apr. 15.
Grant, Harney, Malheur, Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa Counties	Sept. 1-Apr. 1.
Coos, Curry, and Lake Counties	Sept. 15-Mar. 15.
Klamath County	Sept. 1-Feb. 1

Pennsylvania (1909-1911):

Deer (deer without horns protected all the year)	Nov. 15-Dec. 1.
Bear	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Hare, rabbit, squirrel (gray, black, fox)	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Raccoon	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, imported pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian)	Nov. 1-Dec. 16.
Hungarian partridge	Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
Dove, blackbird, reedbird, sandpiper, tatter, curlew, or any shore bird, coot or mud hen, rail	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Woodcock	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.

* Also Mar. 1-Apr. 21; Sundays and Mondays are close seasons for ducks and other waterfowl.

¹ Unlawful to kill geese at any time on islands or sand bars in the Columbia River east of the Cascades.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Pennsylvania (1909-1911)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Upland or grass plover	July 15-Dec. 1.
Wilson snipe (jacksnipe)	Sept. 1-May 1.
Wild waterfowl—duck, goose, brant, swan, loon, grebe	Sept. 1-Apr. 10.

Rhode Island (1900-1911):

Deer *	No open season.
Gray squirrel, hare, rabbit	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail or bobwhite, ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock	Oct. 15-Dec. 16.
Pheasant, dove	No open season.
Hungarian partridge	Oct. 15, 1913.
Plover, curlew, yellowlegs, snipe, sandpiper, shore, marsh, and beach birds	July 15-Dec. 16.
Black duck and wood duck	Aug. 15-Apr. 1.

South Carolina (1902-1912):

Deer (except Berkeley County, Aug. 1-Feb. 1)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Quail (partridge), wild turkey (except Berkeley County, Nov. 1-Apr. 1)	Nov. 15-Mar. 15.
Dove	Aug. 15-Mar. 1.
Woodcock	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Willet	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Wood duck	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Grackle	Oct. 1-Mar. 1.

South Dakota (1909-1911):

Deer (except females and fawns, no open season)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Elk, antelope, mountain sheep	No open season.
Quail	Oct. 1, 1912.
Partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, woodcock, golden plover, upland plover, snipe	Sept. 10-Oct. 10.
Introduced pheasant	Jan. 1, 1915.
Dove	No open season.
Duck, goose, brant, any aquatic fowl	Sept. 10-Apr. 10.

Tennessee (1903-1911):

Deer (except Fentress County, Dec. 1-Jan. 1)	Oct. 1, 1915.
Squirrel	June 1-Mar. 1. ¹
Quail or partridge (except Shelby County, Nov. 15, 1913)	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Grouse, pheasant (except English or ringneck pheasants), wild turkey, ² meadow lark	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Pheasant, English or ringneck	Dec. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove (except in Shelby County, Mar. 1-July 15), teal, wood (summer) duck	Aug. 1-Apr. 15.
Woodcock, robin, marsh blackbird, plover, curlew, tatter, willet, godwit, sandpiper, snipe, avocet, coot, mud hen, rail, duck (except teal and wood duck), goose, brant, swan	Oct. 1-Apr. 15.

Texas (1907-1911):

Deer (female deer and spotted fawn, no open season)	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Antelope, sheep, 5 years	Nov. 1, 1916.
Quail or partridge, dove	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Prairie chicken or pinnated grouse, pheasants (Mongolian, English), 5 years	Nov. 1, 1916.
Wild turkey	Dec. 1-Apr. 1.

Utah (1909):

Deer (see exception)	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Exception. Nonresident not permitted to kill deer.	
Elk, antelope, sheep	Mar. 11, 1913.
Quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian) (see exceptions)	Mar. 11, 1913.

*Tame deer kept in confinement may be killed by the owner at any time, or any deer injuring crops, by the owner or occupant of the premises, under permit from secretary of state.

¹Special squirrel seasons: Benton, Decatur, Wilson, June 1-Jan. 1; Carroll, June 15-Mar. 1; Carter, July 15-Mar. 1; Crockett, Weakley, July 1-Feb. 1; Dyer, June 1-July 1 and Oct. 1-Jan. 1; Fayette, July 15-Jan. 1; Gibson, Sevier, June 1-Feb. 1; Hardeman, July 15-Feb. 15; Haywood, May 1-Jan. 1; Henderson, July 15-Jan. 15; McNairy, Madison, July 1-Mar. 1; Robertson, July 1-Jan. 1; Shelby, June 15-Feb. 1; Stewart, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; Warren, Oct. 1-Mar. 1. Bedford, Blount, Canuon, Clay, Coffee, Cumberland, Dickson, Fentress, Giles, Greene, Hickman, Humphreys, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, London, Marshall, Maury, Melgs, Moore, Overton, Perry, Pickett, Putnam, Rhea, Sequatchie, Sullivan, Van Buren, Washington, Wayne, White, Williamson, unprotected.

In Chester, Dyer, Hardeman, Hardin, and McNairy Counties anyone may kill squirrels on his own property at any time for his own use.

²Special wild turkey seasons: Dyer (gobblers), Nov. 1-May 1 (hens), Nov. 1-Feb. 1; Clay, Fentress, Overton, Pickett, Aug. 1-May 1.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Utah (1909)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Exceptions: Quail in Garfield, Kane, and Washington Counties, Aug. 1-Feb. 1.	
Quail in Carbon, Davis, Salt Lake, Sevier, Utah, and Weber Counties	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Sage hens in Beaver, Box Elder, Carbon, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Iron, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, Rich, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Summit, Uinta, Wasatch, Washington, Wayne, and Weber Counties	Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Sage hens in Cache, Davis, Juab, Salt Lake, Tooele, and Utah Counties	Mar. 11, 1913.
Dove	Aug. 1-Dec. 1.
Snipe, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Exceptions: Grand, Kane, San Juan, Uinta, and Washington Counties	Oct. 1-Mar. 15.

Vermont¹ (1894-1911):

Deer with horns not less than 3 inches long ² (no open season for others)	Nov. 15-Nov. 26.
Moose, caribou	No open season.
Hare, rabbit	Sept. 15-Mar. 1.
Gray squirrel	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Quail	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (partridge), woodcock	Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
Pheasant, English partridge	Oct. 1, 1913.
Dove, rail, swan	No open season.
Plover (except upland plover, Aug. 1, 1915), English snipe	Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Duck (except wood duck, Sept. 16, 1916), goose	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.

Virginia³ (1903-1912):

Deer (except in Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Oct. 1-Feb. 1)	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Feb. 1. ⁴
Squirrel:	
Brunswick and Greensville Counties	Nov. 1-Feb. 1. ⁵
Isle of Wight and Southampton Counties (gray or fox)	Sept. 1-Jan. 15.
Warren County	Nov. 15-Jan. 1.
Opossum in Halifax County	Oct. 15-Feb. 1.
Quail or partridge, pheasant or grouse, wild turkey, woodcock (see exception)	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Exception: West of the Blue Ridge	Nov. 1-Jan. 1.
Dove in Brunswick and Greensville Counties	Aug. 15-Jan. 15.
Surf bird, plover, curlew, tatter, willet, sandpiper, snipe (except Wilson and robin snipe), mud hen, gallinule, rail (except sora)	July 20-Jan. 1.
Summer or wood duck	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Winter waterfowl (except in Brunswick and Greensville Counties, Aug. 1-Jan. 1)	Oct. 15-May 1. ⁶

Washington⁷ (1903-1911):

Deer (males only), caribou, sheep, goat	Sept. 1-Nov. 1.
Elk	Oct. 1, 1915.
Moose, antelope (males only)	Sept. 15-Nov. 1.
Female deer, moose, antelope, and spotted fawn	No open season.
Quail, ruffed grouse, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, and other imported upland game birds (see exceptions)	Oct. 1-Jan. 1.
Exceptions: East of Cascades	Sept. 1-Oct. 16.
Grouse in Douglas, Ferry, Okanogan, and Stevens Counties, Aug. 15-Jan. 1.	
Grouse in other counties east of Cascades	Sept. 1-Oct. 16.
Prairie chicken in Adams, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Stevens, and Walla Walla Counties, Sept. 1-Oct. 16.	
Hungarian partridge	Oct. 1, 1913.

¹ The governor is authorized to suspend open seasons in time of drought and fix another open season for deer in such event.

² Deer kept in private game preserves may be killed by the owners at any time.

³ Boards of supervisors may shorten the open seasons in their counties and make other restrictions not repugnant to law, "and may include in such protection other game not specifically mentioned in this section." Code 1904, sec. 2070a, as amended in 1906.

⁴ Residents of the State may kill rabbits on their own lands at any time.

⁵ Residents of State may kill squirrels on their own lands at any time.

⁶ Wildfowl can not be hunted on Wednesdays and Saturdays on Back Bay, Princess Anne County.

⁷ On Mercer Island and shores of Lake Washington game animals and birds are protected all the year. (Laws 1909, ch. 54).

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Washington (1903-1913)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Dove	No open season.
Plover, curlew, snipe, rail, other shore birds, duck, goose, brant, swan (see exception)	Oct. 1-Feb. 1.*
Exception: In Adams, Douglas, Ferry, Grant, Lincoln, Okanogan, Spokane, Stevens, and Whitman Counties	Sept. 15-Jan. 1.
Duck, goose, brant, east of Cascades on Columbia or Snake Rivers or within half a mile of shores	No open season.

West Virginia (1909-1911):

Deer (with horns more than 4 inches long—no open season for other deer) ...	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Squirrel (gray, black, red, fox)	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Quail (Virginia partridge)	Nov. 1-Dec. 1.
Ruffed grouse (pheasant), wild turkey	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Pheasants (English, Chinese, Reeves, Lady Amherst), capercaillie, or any other introduced foreign game bird, dove, wood duck	No open season.
Plover, sandpiper, woodcock, reedbird, rail (ortolan)	July 15-Dec. 20.
Snipe	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Duck (except wood duck, no open season), goose, brant	Sept. 1-Apr. 20.

Wisconsin (1898-1912):

Deer (see exceptions)	Nov. 11-Dec. 1.
Exceptions: Door County, 4 years	Nov. 1 ¹ 1915.
Adams, Brown, Buffalo, Calumet, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lafayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Monroe, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Pepin, Portage, Racine, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties	No open season.
Moose	No open season.
Rabbit, in Eau Claire, Pierce, Portage, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties ..	Sept. 10-Feb. 1.
In Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Dunn, Green, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Kewaunee, La Crosse, Lincoln, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Rock, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, and Wood Counties	Oct. 10-Feb. 1.
Squirrel (gray, fox, black, see exceptions)	Oct. 10-Feb. 1
Exceptions: Chippewa, Eau Claire, Pierce, Portage, Richland, Rusk, St. Croix, Waupaca, and Waushara Counties	Sept. 10-Feb. 1.
Waukesha County	No open season.
Quail, pheasants (Chinese, English, Mongolian), 8 years	Oct. 1, 1915.
Partridge, woodcock, plover, snipe	Sept. 10-Dec. 1.
Prairie chicken, grouse: In Adams, Ashland, Barron, Brown, Burnett, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dodge, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marathon, Marinette, Marquette, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rusk, St. Croix, Sawyer, Shawano, Vernon, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties	Sept. 10-Oct. 1.
Prairie chicken, grouse: In rest of State	Sept. 1, 1915.
Dove, swan	No open season
Coot or mud hen, rail, rice hen, duck	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Goose, brant	Sept. 10-May 1.

Wyoming (1909-1911).

Deer	Sept. 1-Dec. 1.
Moose, elk, sheep (except elk and male sheep in Carbon, Fremont, and Uinta Counties and in Big Horn and Park Counties west of Big Horn River, Sept. 1-Dec. 1), antelope, 4 years	Sept. 1, 1915.
Quail, grouse, other than sage grouse, Mongolian pheasant (see exception) ...	Sept. 25-Dec. 1.
Exception: Grouse in Albany, Carbon, Laramie, and Sweetwater Counties..	Aug. 1-Sept. 16.
Sage grouse (except in Natrona and Sheridan Counties, Aug. 1, 1915), curlew ..	Aug. 1-Oct. 1.
Dove, swan	No open season.
Sandpiper, snipe, or other shore bird (except curlew), duck, goose	Sept. 1-May 1.

Alberta¹ (1906-1909):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Antelope (male)	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.

* Shore birds, geese, and brant may also be shot Mar. 1-June 1 in Chehalis, Clallam, Jefferson, Pacific, and San Juan Counties, along the coast and 5 miles inland.

¹ North of latitude 55° any game animal or bird, except elk and buffalo, may be killed at any time if needed for food.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Alberta (1906-1909)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Buffalo, female deer, moose, antelope, sheep, and young of all big game	.....No open season.
Sheep (male), goat	.....Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Partridge, except Hungarian partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasant (except English, no open season)	.....Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore bird, coot, rail, crane	.....Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Duck,* swan	.....Aug. 23-Jan. 1.

British Columbia¹ (1898-1911):

Deer, goat	.....Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
Bull elk or wapiti, bull moose, bull caribou, hare	.....Sept. 1-Jan. 1. ¹
Sheep, rams only	.....Sept. 1-Nov. 15. ¹
Young of deer and females and young of elk, moose, caribou and sheep	.....No open season.
Bear	.....Sept. 1-July 15.
Quail, English partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, black game, capercalzie, snipe, goose, swan	.....No open season.
Grouse, ptarmigan, duck north of latitude 55° (In rest of Province no open season ¹)	.....Sept. 15-Mar. 30.
Plover, bittern, heron, meadowlark	.....Sept. 1-Mar. 1.

Manitoba (1909):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou or reindeer, antelope or cabri (males)	.....Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
Females and young of foregoing species and bison or buffalo	.....No open season.
Quail, woodcock, plover (except upland plover), sandpiper, snipe	.....Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse	.....Oct. 1-Oct. 20.
Dove	.....No open season.
Pheasant, 11 years	.....Oct. 1, 1920.
Upland plover	.....July 1-Jan. 1.
Duck	.....Sept. 1-Dec. 1.

New Brunswick (1909-1911):

Deer, moose, caribou (cow and calf ² moose and caribou, no open season)	.....Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Partridge, woodcock	.....Sept. 15-Dec. 1.
Pheasant	.....No open season.
Snipe, teal, wood duck, dusky or black duck (see exception), goose, brant	.....Sept. 1-Dec. 2.
Exception: Charlotte County, Grand Manan Parish, residents may kill black ducks	.....Oct. 1-May 1.
Shore or other birds on beaches, islands or lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleur	.....Aug. 15-Jan. 1.

Newfoundland³ (1902-1911):

Elk, moose	.....No open season.
Caribou (except in a special region near Grand Lake, no open season)	.....Oct. 21-Feb. 1. ⁴
Ptarmigan, willow grouse or partridge, plover, curlew, snipe, or "other wild or migratory birds (except wild geese)"	.....Sept. 20-Dec. 15.
Capercalzie, black game, 10 years	.....Oct. 12, 1917.

Nova Scotia (1908-1912):

Deer, 3 years	.....Oct. 1, 1915.
Moose, bulls only (see exception)	.....Sept. 16-Nov. 16.
Exception: Cape Breton Island	.....Sept. 16, 1915.
Caribou (see exceptions)	.....Sept. 16, 1915.
Exceptions. Inverness and Victoria Counties, bulls only	.....Sept. 16-Oct. 16.
Hare, rabbit	.....Oct. 1-Mar. 1.
Quail, sharp-tailed grouse, ptarmigan, plover, curlew, yellow legs, sandpiper, heron, bittern, beach birds, and waders	.....Aug. 15-Mar. 1.

* Except white-winged scoters, north of township 50, which may be taken at any time.

¹ The lieutenant governor is empowered to open seasons each year for coast or Columbian deer, quail, English partridge, prairie chicken, pheasant, capercalzie, black game, snipe, and goose, and for grouse, ptarmigan, and duck south of latitude 55°. The following special seasons have also been made by orders in council. Elk, on Vancouver Island, Sept. 1, 1913, on mainland, Sept. 1, 1912; moose, in the East Kootenay district, no open season; mountain sheep, in the Yale, Okanogan, and Similkameen districts, Sept. 1, 1913; south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between the coast and the Columbia River, and from Revelstoke to the international boundary, no open season. Resident Indians (nonresidents not allowed to hunt) and farmers in "unorganized districts" may kill deer for immediate use as food, but Indians can kill does and fawns only Aug. 1-Feb. 1; free miners engaged in placer mining or prospecting in unorganized districts, and surveying or engineering parties engaged in their duties may kill any game for food.

² Under 3 years of age and with horns bearing less than 3 times 4 inches in length.

³ Poor settlers may kill any birds, except capercalzie and black game, at any time, for immediate consumption by themselves or their families.

⁴ Additional open season Aug. 1-Oct. 1.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Nova Scotia (1908-1912)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Ruffed grouse or birch partridge	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge, pheasant, capercaillie, black game	No open season.
Woodcock, Wilson snipe, blue-winged duck, wood duck	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.

Ontario¹ (1907-1911):

Deer (except in Dufferin, Grey, Simcoe, and Wellington Counties, to Nov. 1. 1914, and except fawns, no open season)	Nov. 1-Nov. 16. ²
Elk or wapiti	No open season.
Moose, caribou (bulls only)	Oct. 16-Nov. 16. ³
Hare ⁴	Oct. 1-Dec. 16.
Squirrel (black or gray) (except in Halton County, Nov. 15, 1913)	Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Quail, wild turkey	Nov. 15-Dec. 2.
Partridge, grouse, prairie fowl, and male pheasants (except partridge in Halton County)	Oct. 15-Nov. 16.
English or Mongolian pheasants (females only)	Oct. 13, 1913.
Capercaillie	Sept. 15, 1915.
Dove	No open season. ⁵
Woodcock	Oct. 1-Nov. 16.
Plover, snipe, rail, other shore birds, duck and other waterfowl	Sept. 1-Dec. 16. ⁶

Prince Edward Island (1906-1911):

Hare, rabbit	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Partridge	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Plover, curlew	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.
Snipe, woodcock	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Yellow legs, shore and other birds along beaches or tidal marshes, duck	Aug. 20-Jan. 1.
Goose	Sept. 15-May 10.
Brant	Apr. 20-Jan. 1.

Quebec (1899-1910):

Zone 1. ⁷ Deer, moose (see exceptions)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Exceptions: In Ottawa and Pontiac Counties	Oct. 1-Dec. 1.
Cow moose and young deer and moose	No open season.
Caribou (young, no open season)	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Hare	Dec. 1-Feb. 1.
Bear	Aug. 20-July 1.
Birch or swamp partridge	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
White partridge or ptarmigan	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Woodcock, plover, curlew, tattler, sandpiper, snipe	Sept. 1-Feb. 1.
Widgeon, teal, duck (except sheldrake), gull, loon	Sept. 1-Mar. 1. ⁸
Zone 2. Close seasons same as in Zone 1, except as follows:	
Caribou	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Hare	Oct. 15-Mar. 1.
Birch or swamp partridge	Sept. 15-Feb. 1.
White partridge or ptarmigan	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.

Saskatchewan⁹ (1905-1907):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou (males only)	Dec. 1-Dec. 15.
Antelope (males only)	Oct. 1-Nov. 15.
Buffalo	No open season.
Partridge, pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.
English pheasant	No open season.

¹ Lieutenant governor in council may alter close seasons in region north and west of French River, Lake Nipissing, and Mattawa River, and in the vicinity of Rondeau Park and close for a definite period seasons for any game animal or nonmigratory game bird whose numbers have diminished.

² Persons who put deer on their own lands, and their licensees, may hunt such deer Oct. 1-Nov. 16.

³ South of the Canadian Pacific R. R., between Mattawa and the Manitoba boundary, Nov. 1-16.

⁴ Cottontail rabbits (woodhares) may be killed during close season when damaging trees or shrubs.

⁵ Under act for protection of insectivorous birds, Rev. Stats., 1897, ch. 289, sec. 3.

⁶ Shore birds and waterfowl south of the Canadian Pacific, between Montreal and Toronto, and the Guelph and Goderich Railways, Sept. 15-Dec. 16.

⁷ Zone No. 1 comprises the whole Province, except that part of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay east and north of the River Saguenay. Zone No. 2 comprises the excepted part of said counties.

⁸ Inhabitants of Zone 2 and Gaspé County may take these birds for food Aug. 1-June 1.

⁹ Lieutenant governor in council may extend close seasons over current year, within limits, on petition of six game guardians.

Open Seasons for Game in the United States and Canada, 1912.—Continued.

Saskatchewan (1905-1907)—Continued.

Open seasons.

Plover, curlew, sandpiper, snipe, shore birds, coot, rail, duck, goose, swan....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Crane	Aug. 1-Jan. 1.

Unorganized Territories¹ (Keewatin, Mackenzie, etc.) (1906):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, goat, sheep	Dec. 1-Apr. 1. ²
Musk ox	Oct. 15-Mar. 20.
Partridge prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Duck, goose, swan	Sept. 1-Jan. 15.

Yukon³ (1902-1906):

Deer, elk or wapiti, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, musk ox (males only)	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Bison or buffalo	No open season.
Partridge, prairie chicken, grouse, ptarmigan, pheasant	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Sandpiper, snipe, crane, duck, goose, swan	Aug. 10-June 1.

SHIPMENT OF GAME.

Shipment is the most important feature of the traffic in game. If permitted without limitation it is a great factor in game 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. The subject may be conveniently considered under the following subheads: "Federal laws," and "State laws prohibiting export."

Federal Laws.

Federal laws affecting the shipment of game comprise the statutes regulating interstate commerce in game and the importation of birds from foreign countries, and those providing for the protection of birds and game on territory under immediate Federal jurisdiction.

They comprise: (1) Sections 241 to 244 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137), regulating the importation and interstate shipment of game;⁴ (2) the tariff act, imposing duties on game, skins, and feathers imported from foreign countries; (3) the act regulating the introduction of eggs of game birds; (4) the game law of Alaska; and (5) provisions for protecting birds in the national parks,⁵ national forests, and other Government reservations. These laws are more fully discussed in Bulletin No. 16 of the Biological Survey, entitled, "Digest of Game Laws for 1901" (pp. 69-79). The full text of the new Alaskan game law of 1908, with the regulations now in force, is published in circulars Nos. 66 and 89 of the Biological Survey. Sections 241, 242, 243 and 244 of the Criminal Code of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 241. The importation into the United States, or any Territory or District thereof, of the mongoose, the so-called "flying foxes" or fruit bats, the English sparrow, the starling, and such other birds and animals as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time declare to be injurious to the interests of agriculture or horticulture, is hereby prohibited; and all such birds and animals shall, upon arrival at any port in the United States, be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner. No person shall import into the United States or any Territory or District thereof, any foreign wild animal or bird, except under special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall restrict the importation of natural history specimens for museums or scientific collections, or of certain cage birds, such as domesticated canaries, parrots, or such other birds as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

¹ Indians, inhabitants, travelers, explorers and surveyors in need of food exempt. Governor in council may alter seasons.

² Also July 15-Oct. 1.

³ Indians, explorers, surveyors, prospectors, miners, and travelers in need of food are exempt. Commissioner in council may alter seasons.

⁴ These sections are sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Lacey Act as amended.

⁵ The law governing the Yellowstone Park prohibits any person, or any stage, express, or railway company from receiving for transportation animals, birds, or fish taken in the park, under a penalty not exceeding \$300. (28 Stat., ch. 72, sec. 4).

SEC. 242. It shall be unlawful for any person to deliver to any common carrier for transportation, or for any common carrier to transport from any State, Territory, or District of the United States, to any other State, Territory, or District thereof, any foreign animals or birds, the importation of which is prohibited, or the dead bodies or parts thereof of any wild animals or birds, where such animals or birds have been killed or shipped in violation of the laws of the State, Territory, or District in which the same were killed, or from which they were shipped: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the transportation of any dead birds or animals killed during the season when the same may be lawfully captured, and the export of which is not prohibited by law in the State, Territory, or District in which the same are captured or killed: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall prevent the importation, transportation, or sale of birds or bird plumage manufactured from the feathers of barnyard fowls.

SEC. 243. All packages containing the dead bodies, or the plumage, or parts thereof, of game animals, or game or other wild birds, when shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, shall be plainly and clearly marked, so that the name and address of the shipper, and the nature of the contents, may be readily ascertained in an inspection of the outside of such package.

SEC. 244. For each evasion or violation of any provision of the three sections last preceding, the shipper shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; the consignee knowingly receiving such articles so shipped and transported in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars; and the carrier knowingly carrying or transporting the same in violation of said sections shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

State Laws Prohibiting Export.

Since the constitutionality of the Connecticut statute prohibiting export of certain game was established by the supreme court in 1896,¹ nonexport laws have been generally adopted, and at the present time every State prohibits the export of certain kinds of game. In most States sportsmen are allowed to carry a limited amount of game out of the State under special restrictions, and exceptions to the laws prohibiting export are also made in the case of birds and animals intended for propagation or reared in licensed preserves.

Restrictions on shipment from the State have now become so stringent that all the States west of the Mississippi River, except two, North and South Dakota, prohibit export of all game protected by local laws, and these permit the export of only plover, woodcock, and cranes. East of the Mississippi, laws prohibiting the export of all game, or, in some cases, all but one or two unimportant species, are in force in all the States except a small group along the coast from Massachusetts to North Carolina, and Florida and Kentucky.

Special attention is called to the following table, which contains a list of game prohibited from export by each State:

Export of game prohibited.

Alabama: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him or have carried to him, openly, game lawfully killed by him. State game and fish commissioner may issue \$1 permit to any person to capture, kill, or export not more than 10 pairs of any one species of game or birds for scientific or propagating purposes.

Alaska: Deer, moose, caribou, sheep, goat, bear, or hides of these animals; wild birds, except eagles, or any parts thereof

Exceptions: Specimens may be exported under restrictions imposed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and trophies of big game under license issued by the governor.²

Arizona: All protected game.

Exceptions: Deer or wild turkey may be exported under a \$2 permit.

¹ Greer v. Conn., 161 U. S., 519.

² See p. 42 also Circulars No. 66 and No. 89, Biological Survey, U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture.

Export of Game Prohibited—Continued.

Arkansas: Deer (unless raised in captivity), wild turkey, wild fowl, game of any description except rabbits, which must be shipped open to view. (Squirrels can not be shipped out of Craig-Lead, Dallas, Lafayette, and White Counties). Local exceptions in Clay and Mississippi Counties.

California: All protected game.

Colorado: All protected game.

Exceptions. Game may be exported under permit from game commissioner if permit be attached and package plainly marked so as to show nature of contents. The following fees are charged for export permits: Elk, \$10; deer, \$5; sheep, \$5; bird, 25 cents—in each case the edible portion alone.

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock.

Delaware: Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock (nonresidents also prohibited from shipping English snipe). Squirrel, dove, rail, redbird, goose, brant, for sale.

Florida: Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey from county; ducks for sale from Brevard and Volusia Counties.

Georgia: All protected game from county or State.

Exception: Licensee may export game lawfully killed.

Idaho: All protected game.

Exceptions: Any hunter may export, under hunting license, big game lawfully taken, under a 50-cent permit obtained from a justice of the peace, probate judge, game warden, or deputy game warden on a sworn statement to issuing officer that game was not procured contrary to law. Mounted birds and stuffed birds legally secured may be exported.

Illinois: Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, shore birds, duck, goose, brant, taken in the State.

Exceptions. Game may be exported under license from the State. Nonresident may take from State 50 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection.

Indiana: Deer, quail, grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock, duck, goose, brant, and other waterfowl.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State 15 birds killed by himself, if carried openly for inspection together with his license, or 45 if he has hunted for three or more days consecutively.

Iowa: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may take from State not more than 25 game birds or animals, if carried openly for inspection, and if hunting license be shown on request.

Kansas: All protected game.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey killed in the State.

Louisiana: All protected game.

Exception: A nonresident licensee may carry with him out of the State, under his license, one day's bag limit of game, if not for sale. Game raised in private preserves and properly tagged may also be exported.

Maine: Deer, moose, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, capercaillie, black game, plover, woodcock, snipe, sandpiper, wood duck, dusky or black duck, teal, gadwall or gray duck, mallard, widgeon or baldpate shoveler, pintail or sprigtail, redhead, scaup or greater bluehill, lesser scaup or lesser bluehill, golden-eye or whistler, bufflehead, ruddy duck, or broadbill.

Exceptions. A resident of the State may export 1 deer in a season if open to view, tagged to show name and address of owner and accompanied by him, and under shipping license 1 moose, 6 partridges, 10 woodcock, and 10 ducks lawfully killed by himself. A nonresident may export under hunting license 1 moose and 2 deer lawfully killed by himself and may take home 10 partridges, 10 ducks, and 10 woodcock; he may also ship out one pair of game birds a month under a special 50-cent license. Live game may be exported for breeding, scientific, or advertising purposes, under permit of the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Maryland: County provisions, as follows:

Allegany—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge or quail, pheasant, English pheasant, turkey, dove, woodcock from county (for sale).

Anne Arundel—All protected game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, snipe, plover, duck, goose, brant, swan from county.

Baltimore—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock from county.

Calvert—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale, barter, or trade).

Caroline—Rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock from county.

Cecil—Squirrel, quail, grouse, woodcock, plover from county.

Dorchester—Squirrel, rabbit, quail, partridge, woodcock, dove (for sale).

Exception: Twelve quail or partridges, 6 squirrels, rabbits, woodcock, and doves may be taken out of the county at one time as personal baggage, if carried openly and not intended for sale.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock from county (for sale).

Garrett—Rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock from State.

Exception: Nonresident may take out game killed under his hunting license.

Kent—Squirrel, rabbit, and all birds from county (for sale, except under license).

Montgomery—Rabbit, partridge, quail, woodcock from county (for sale).

Queen Anne—Rabbit, partridge, woodcock from county (for sale).

Somerset—All game, viz: Squirrel, rabbit, quail or partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, duck, goose, from county.

Export of Game Prohibited—Continued.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, dove, woodcock, turkey from county (for sale).

Wicomico—Quail or partridge from Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory.

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock from county.

Massachusetts: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock taken in State; other game illegally taken in State.

Exceptions: Nonresident may take 10 wild fowl or birds of all kinds out of the State under his hunting license. Quail reared in captivity under permit may be exported for propagation.

Michigan: All protected game.

Exceptions: (1) Deer may be transported outside the State to reach a point within the State.

(2) Nonresident licensee may take out, as hand baggage, one day's bag limit of birds.

(3) Landowners and members of clubs owning game preserves may ship during open season under a \$10 permit from State warden 20 ducks or other migratory birds killed by them on their own premises.

(4) Game reared in captivity may be exported under permit.

Minnesota: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may ship home in open season under his license coupons 1 deer and 25 birds lawfully taken by himself. Domesticated big game may be exported under permit, and also deer and moose hides for tanning and moose heads for mounting.

Mississippi: All protected game.

Missouri: All protected game.

Exceptions: Game may be exported under resident or nonresident license if carried openly as baggage or express or in owner's possession and accompanied by him. Export for scientific or propagating purposes allowed under permit. Deer or elk raised in captivity may be shipped at any time.

Montana: All protected game.

Exception: Game lawfully killed may be exported in open season if accompanied by owner, and resident's shipping permit from State game and fish warden, or nonresident's hunting license; total shipment under one license not to exceed season's bag limit; packages to be labeled to show contents.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident may ship 50 birds out of State under hunting license, but must give common carrier invoice of number and kind of birds, must have details of shipment marked on license, and must accompany the shipment.

Nevada: All protected game.

New Hampshire:¹ Deer (except heads for mounting), elk, moose, caribou, quail, partridge, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, Wilson snipe, dove, plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, rail, duck (except sheldrake), and all "beach" birds.

Exceptions: Deer may be exported by resident if accompanied to office of carrier by owner, shipped open to view, properly tagged, and labeled with name of actual owner. Nonresident may export, under his hunting license, 2 deer and 12 birds, carried open to view, on notice of number and kind to the commissioner who issued the license.

New Jersey: Hare, rabbit, squirrel, and all protected game birds.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may carry openly from the State 10 rabbits, 50 reed birds, 50 rail, and 15 other game birds. Live deer may be exported for propagation on payment of additional fee of \$5 for each animal; English, ringneck or other pheasants, mallard and black ducks, and deer killed in inclosed preserves Oct. 1-Jan. 11, may be exported for sale under permit, Oct. 1-Mar. 2.

New Mexico: Export for market of all game taken in the State, except plover, curlew, snipe, mallard and black duck.

Exception: The State warden is authorized to issue transportation permits at \$1 each (\$2 in case of deer), and also to permit export of game birds for scientific or propagating purposes.

New York: Game or birds taken in the State.

Exceptions: Nonresident may export one deer under his hunting license, and one day's bag limit of other game under permit. Foreign game or game raised in preserves, may be exported unaccompanied by the owner in any quantity when duly marked and tagged. Game for propagation and heads and skins of quadrupeds and game birds legally captured may be exported.

North Carolina:² Quail, partridge, pheasant, grouse, wild turkey, snipe, shore or beach bird, woodcock taken in State.

¹ Blue Mountain Forest Association permitted to ship deer, elk, and moose killed in its preserve.

² Export is also prohibited by the following local laws: **Deer**, Cherokee, Craven, Hyde, (Currituck township); **Squirrel**, Craven; **Quail**, Alexander (for sale—except 50 at one time by nonresident licensee), Catawba, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland (3 years), Craven, Harnett, Henderson, Iredell, Jackson, Montgomery, Rutherford, Stanly (for sale—except by owner or lessee of land on which killed), Surry (for sale), Swain (live), Union (for sale), Yadkin (for sale); **wildfowl**, Craven (from State), Brunswick (Mar. 10-Nov. 10), Dare (Mar. 10-Nov. 10), New Hanover (Mar. 10-Nov. 10), Stanley (for sale—except by owner or lessee of land on which killed); **other game birds**, Cherokee (pheasant, dove, woodcock, robin, snipe), Craven (wild turkey, dove, woodcock), Montgomery (pheasant, wild turkey, dove), Stanly (all game birds), Tyrrell (woodcock, snipe—unless killed Nov. 1-Feb. 1), Union (dove, lark—for sale).

Export of Game Prohibited—Continued.

Exception: Nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license 50 quail (partridges), 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, and 50 heach birds or snipe in a season. Export permitted under permit of Audubon Society of ruffed grouse, wild turkey, woodcock, snipe, and other shore birds, for propagation.

North Dakota: All protected game, except golden and upland plover, woodcock, and crane.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may carry with him from State 2 deer and grouse, prairie chickens, doves, cranes, and swans not exceeding 20 in all, and plover, snipe, ducks, geese, and brant not exceeding 50 in all, open to view, labeled with his name and address and number of his license. Domesticated game may be exported under written permission of board of control.

Ohio: Squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or pheasant, introduced pheasant, dove, woodcock, plover, snipe, shore birds, rail, coot (mud hen), duck goose, swan taken in the State.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from State under his hunting license 50 pieces of game.

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry to his home two days' bag limit of game birds.

Oregon: All protected game.

Exceptions: Any citizen of Washington may take one day's bag with him out of the State. Game birds raised in captivity for breeding purposes and pinioned may be shipped with consent of State game warden. Game for propagation of scientific purposes may be exported under permit.

Pennsylvania: All protected game taken in the State.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State one day's bag labeled with his name and address and number of his license. Live English, Mongolian, and Chinese pheasants raised in captivity may be exported.

Rhode Island: Quail, ruffed grouse, woodcock, plover, curlew, yellowlegs, snipe, sandpiper, shore, marsh and beach birds.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State under his hunting license, open to view, 10 wildfowl or birds the export of which is otherwise prohibited by law.

South Carolina: All game birds or animals taken in the State.

Exception: Licensee may carry openly 2 deer, 50 partridges, 12 ruffed grouse, 4 wild turkeys, 50 heach birds, 50 ducks and geese in a season.

South Dakota: All protected game, except woodcock and golden and upland plover.

Exceptions: Two deer. A certificate—good for five days—that such game was lawfully killed must be obtained from a justice of the peace and given to the carrier. Any resident or nonresident may carry out of the State any game bird legally in possession. Game or game birds raised in captivity may be exported under written permission of State game warden.

Tennessee: All protected game.

Exception: Nonresident may take with him from the State 50 ducks or 30 pieces of other game, but must present to some officer or employe of common carrier his hunting license and sworn statement that his game will not be sold.

Texas: All wild animals, wild birds, and wild fowl found in the State.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take with him from the State 3 male deer, 75 ducks (if killed in three consecutive days by himself), and one day's bag limit of other birds, under affidavit that his game will not be sold.

Utah: All protected game:

Exception: Nonresident licensee may take one day's bag out of State under permit.

Vermont: Deer, gray squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse or partridge, plover, English snipe, woodcock, duck, goose.

Exceptions: Nonresident licensee may export 1 deer and one day's bag of game birds under license. Resident may export, open to view, the season limit of game or game birds under his license by having the license marked with shipping point, destination, and number of each kind of game.

Virginia: All protected game except waterfowl legally killed.

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may, under his hunting license, take with him out of the State, or as baggage on the same conveyance, 1 deer, 50 quail or partridges, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, and 25 of each, or 100 in all, of plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, tattlers, and curlew, if killed or captured by himself and shipped open to view and plainly labeled with his name and address. Any citizen of State may ship from the State, as a gift and not for sale (which fact must be stated on shipping tag), 1 deer, 18 quail or partridges, 6 pheasants, 3 wild turkeys, and if open to view and plainly labeled with names and addresses of donor and donee, and number of each kind of bird so shipped.

Washington: All protected game.

Exceptions: Nonresident may export one season's limit of big game and one day's bag limit of birds under his hunting license, if accompanied by affidavit that the game was killed by him and is not for sale. Export of game animals and birds raised in captivity permitted.

West Virginia: All protected game.

Wisconsin: All protected game, except rabbit, squirrel, and coot (mud hen).

Exceptions: During open season nonresident may take out of State under his hunting license, in personal possession or as baggage or express, accompanying same to State line, 1 deer and not more than 30 game animals and birds of all kinds, provided packages are plainly marked

Export of Game Prohibited—Continued.

so as to show the names and addresses of shipper and consignee and number of each kind of game, and, in case of deer, have proper coupons attached. Park boards allowed to ship, under permit of State game warden, live animals and game birds for park purposes. Shipment allowed of domesticated deer, moose, elk, and caribou and game birds properly tagged, under permit of State game warden.

Wyoming: All protected game.

Exceptions: Smithsonian Institution or other well-known scientific institutions may export any game animals or birds under permit of State game commission.

Export of 1 hide, 1 scalp, 1 head, 1 pair of tusks, 1 skin, 1 mounted head, 1 mounted specimen of any big game except moose permitted upon affidavit that they were taken from animals lawfully killed, the payment of 25 cents to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives, and attachment of the tag issued by him; a nonresident (or resident, when necessary to cross territory of another State to reach his home), may export under his hunting license 20 dead game birds and the carcass, head, antlers, scalp, skin, and teeth of any animal lawfully killed; exchange of game animals and birds for others for liberation in Wyoming allowed under permit of the State game commission; big game, except moose, captured and held for propagation may be exported after five years.

Alberta: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture on receipt of a \$5 fee may grant a permit to export for propagation or scientific purposes one pair of each species of big game and game birds. The lieutenant governor in council may grant permits for a greater number. The minister of agriculture may also issue permits for export of game for other purposes at the rate of \$5 for each head of big game and \$1 per dozen for game birds. The holder of a general nonresident license may take with him out of the Province as trophies, heads, skins, and hoofs of big game legally killed by him. Any person may export mounted or branded heads at a fee of \$1 for each head.

British Columbia: All protected game, except bears.

Exceptions: Heads, horns, and skins of big game lawfully killed by the shipper may be shipped under his hunting license and written permission of minister charged with enforcement of act. Any animal or bird, dead or alive, may be exported for scientific, zoological, or Government purposes under permit of provincial secretary. Live game birds or animals held in captivity under written permission of provincial game warden may be exported.

Manitoba: All protected game.

Exceptions: Minister of agriculture and immigration may direct chief game guardian to export not more than 12 animals or birds for propagation and may issue permit to export heads and skins of big game animals, and any game birds, except grouse, prairie chicken, and partridge, but not more than 100 geese and swans or 50 ducks, and these only under nonresident license. (No export of ducks permitted before October 1). The following export fees are charged: Deer or deer head, \$2; head of elk, moose, or caribou, \$5; any hide, 10 cents. No export fee required of nonresident licensee.

New Brunswick: All protected game.

Exception: Surveyor general may issue special license to export game alive or dead.

Newfoundland: Caribou (antlers, heads, or skins), or partridge, willow or other grouse for sale.

Exceptions: Minister of marine and fisheries may issue licenses to export caribou for breeding or scientific purposes. Nonresident may export 3 stag caribou under hunting license and export permit (fee, 50 cents); resident may export antlers, head or skin of caribou under export permit; but not, in either case, for sale.

Nova Scotia: All protected game.

Exceptions: Holder of general license may ship out of Province 1 moose lawfully shot by himself. Mounted heads and dressed skins and live mammals or birds for propagation or scientific purposes may be exported under permit from provincial secretary.

Ontario: All wild game animals and birds.

Exceptions: One deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou, and 100 ducks may be exported under nonresident hunting license if shipping coupon and, if required, affidavit of lawful killing be attached, and contents of packages be open to view. Lawfully imported game and deer, moose, elk, or caribou held by private ownership may be exported.

Prince Edward Island: All game except geese and brant.

Exception: Nonresident licensee may carry out of Province 12 birds killed by himself.

Quebec: Native deer, moose, caribou, or parts thereof, except under permit from Minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries (fee not to exceed \$5), or under tags attached to nonresident licenses, and not later than 15 days after close of season.**Saskatchewan:** All protected game.

Exceptions: Commissioner of agriculture may grant permits to export for propagation for public parks and zoological gardens or scientific purposes 1 pair of each species of big game and game birds upon payment of \$5, or a specified number on application of another Province or State. Minister may issue permits to export big game (fee, \$1 per head), ducks, or geese (fee, \$1 per dozen, limit 5 dozen per season).

¹ Except in the case of partridge the prohibition applies only to common carriers



PASSENGER PIGEON.
(*Ectopistes migratorius* Linn).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Life-size.

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¹ Except in the case of partridge the prohibition applies -

Export of Game Prohibited—Continued.

Yukon. Protected game can be exported by a nonresident only under a hunting license and a shipping permit issued by the commissioner of the Territory, or a game guardian. Permits export of one head of each of the following kinds of big game: Moose, caribou, sheep, and goat.

Canada also has a general law prohibiting export of deer (except those raised on private preserves), wild turkeys, quail, partridges, prairie fowl and woodcock, but permitting each nonresident to export two deer¹ in a year at certain ports within 15 days after the close of the open season, under permit of the collector of customs of the port from which export is made. The ports of export are: Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Macadam Junction, New Brunswick; Quebec and Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Fort Erie, Windsor, Sault Ste. Marie, and Port Arthur, Ontario; and such others as the minister of customs may designate.

Those who visit Canada to hunt, camp, etc., must deposit with the customs officer at the port of entry an amount equal to the duty (30 per cent of appraised value) on their guns, canoes, tents, cooking utensils, and kodaks. If these articles are taken out within six months at the same port, the deposit will be returned. But members of shooting or fishing clubs that own preserves in Canada and have filed a guaranty with the Canadian commissioner of customs may present club membership certificates in lieu of making the deposit. They must, however, pay duty on all ammunition and provisions.

Sale.

Legislation restricting the sale of game is passing through a transition stage. Some States prohibit the sale of game throughout the year, others only in close season, and between these extremes may be found all gradations and exceptions, such as restrictions prohibiting sale of game outside the State or for export, and exemptions allowing sale for a few days in the close season. The difficulty of tabulating such regulations is increased by the fact that in addition to the special sale laws, close seasons and provisions regarding possession must be taken into consideration. In consulting the following summary, therefore, it will be necessary to bear in mind three different classes of restrictions: "Sale in close season," "Sale in open season," and "Sale prohibited all the year."

Sale In Close Season.

In general, the sale of game is prohibited during the close season, but a brief additional open period is sometimes provided in order to permit dealers to close out stock on hand at the end of the hunting season. In Louisiana an extension of three days is allowed. In Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, and British Columbia the sale season includes the open season and the following five days for all or certain kinds of game. An extension of 10 days for sale is added to the open season in New Brunswick; 15 days in Alaska, New Jersey, and Quebec; 30 days in Pennsylvania; 60 days in Yukon; 3 months (for geese and brant) in New Brunswick; and until the following 1st of January in Ontario.

Sale In Open Season.

In order to counteract a tendency on the part of market hunters to anticipate the opening of the season, the sale of certain game is sometimes prohibited at the beginning of the open season, as during the first two days in Illinois, the first three in Nova Scotia, and the first month in British Columbia.

¹Except from Ontario (see above).

Sale Prohibited All the Year.

Forty-six States¹ and most of the Provinces of Canada now prohibit sale of all or certain kinds of game at all seasons. In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia the sale, and in Delaware and Nevada the resale, of all protected game is prohibited; in Ohio, of all game except rabbits; in New York of all game except rabbits and that raised in licensed preserves and a few imported species; in Wisconsin, of all game except rabbits, squirrels, coots, and rails; in California, Utah, and Manitoba, of all big game and upland game. In a few instances prohibitions against the sale of certain game are so general as to afford protection over a considerable area in adjoining States. Thus, ruffed grouse can not be sold in any State or Province along the Canadian border except Pennsylvania and Quebec. Practically every State in which prairie chickens occur now prohibits their sale or export.

The following statement shows the kinds of game the sale of which is prohibited throughout the year. The sale of all other game is so generally prohibited during the close season as to render a detailed enumeration unnecessary, but when an extension of a few days is added to the open season or a special season is provided for either possession or sale, attention is called to this exemption under the heading, "Permitted."

Sale of Game Prohibited Throughout the Year.

Alabama: All protected game.

Alaska: Heads, hides, and skins of all protected game. Deer until August 15, 1913.

Permitted: Carcasses of all game may be sold during the open season and 15 days thereafter.

Arizona: All protected game.

Arkansas: All "game, wild fowl, or birds whatsoever," except deer raised in captivity, bears, rabbits, opossums, raccoons, and squirrels.²

California: Deer meat and hides of female deer, or those from which evidence of sex has been removed, all other protected game, except cottontail rabbit, duck, and black brant.

Permitted: Game may be sold under license. Pheasants reared in captivity or imported from foreign country may be sold at any time under permit.

Colorado: All game taken in the State.

Permitted. Domestic game may be sold by hotels, restaurants, etc., during the open season and five days thereafter, or during the limits of a storage permit. Imported game (under license) and game taken from licensed private parks and lakes may be sold at any time if accompanied by an invoice.

Connecticut: Quail, ruffed grouse, Hungarian partridge, woodcock.

Delaware: All protected game, except that a resident lawfully taking game may sell plover, snipe, and ducks anywhere and other game in his own county; restaurants buying from such persons may serve game in open season.

Florida: Deer, deer hides, quail or partridge, wild turkey, throughout State; ducks in Brevard and Volusia Counties.

Permitted: In Marion County game may be sold September 1 to November 1 by a resident to a resident.

Georgia: All protected game.

Idaho: All protected game.

Illinois: All protected game, except dove.

Permitted: Deer bred in captivity may be sold October 1 to February 1; cock pheasants may be sold by breeders (under permit of State game commissioner) November 1 to February 1; doves may be sold from the third day of the open season to the fifth day of the close season; and legally killed game imported from other States from October 1 to February 1.

Indiana: Quail.

Iowa: All protected game.

Kansas: All protected game.

Permitted: Game reared in captivity may be sold under permit.

¹ Omitting Alaska, which prohibits sale only of heads, skins, and trophies and deer in southeastern Alaska until Aug. 15, 1913; District of Columbia, which prohibits sale only in close season; North Carolina, which prohibits sale in only a few counties; and New Jersey.

² Squirrels killed in Ouchita and Union Counties can not be sold, and no squirrels can be sold in Craighead, Dallas, and Lafayette Counties. Wildfowl may be sold in the Chickasawba district in Mississippi County.

Sale of Game Prohibited Throughout the Year.—Continued.

Kentucky: Quail, partridge, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey, killed in the State.

Louisiana: All protected game, except snipe, rail, coots, poule d'eau, ducks, goose and brant, which may be sold during open season and three days thereafter, but not later than March 1.

Permitted: Game reared in captivity may be sold during the open season.

Maine: Deer, moose, or game birds for export. Ruffed grouse, woodcock, ducks, for any purpose.

Permitted: Deer may be sold by local dealers under license, and game birds raised in private preserves maintained under permission of commissioners may be sold without restriction.

Maryland:

Allegany—Deer, quail, grouse, English pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock.

Anne Arundel—All game except squirrel, rabbit, and raccoon.

Baltimore—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, ruffed grouse, dove, pheasant, woodcock, for export.

Calvert—Rabbit, quail, woodcock, for export sale.

Cecil—Squirrel, quail, grouse, woodcock, plover.

Dorchester—Rabbit, squirrel, quail, partridge, dove, woodcock, wood duck, for export.

Frederick—Squirrel, partridge, pheasant, woodcock, taken in county.

Garrett—Rabbit, partridge, quail, pheasant, wild turkey, woodcock for export.

Montgomery—Rabbit, quail or partridge, woodcock, for export.

Somerset—Rabbit, quail or partridge, woodcock, dead or alive, for any other purpose than as food within the county or for propagation; or any game for export.

Washington—Deer, squirrel, rabbit, partridge, pheasant, wild turkey, dove, woodcock.

Wicomico—Quail or partridge for export (from Wicomico and Worcester Counties considered as one territory).

Worcester—Rabbit, quail, woodcock (except to consumer).

Permitted: Baltimore City—Ruffed grouse may be sold October 1-December 25.

Massachusetts: Deer and quail taken in the State, gray squirrel, ruffed grouse, prairie chicken, sharp-tailed grouse, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, woodcock, piping plover, and killdeer plover.

Permitted: Dealers or persons in the cold storage business may sell imported quail lawfully obtained during November and December, and may sell at any time hares or rabbits lawfully secured. Live quail for propagation may be sold under permit. Quail and Hungarian partridges raised in captivity under written permit may be sold for propagation. Deer and pheasants raised in captivity may be sold for any purpose.

Michigan: All protected game.

Permitted: Game raised in captivity may be sold alive within State and, under \$1 permit, alive or dead without the State.

Minnesota: All protected game.

Mississippi: All protected game.

Missouri: All protected game.

Permitted: Deer or elk reared in captivity may be sold under regulations of commissioner.

Montana: All protected game.

Nebraska: All protected game.

Nevada: Resale of all game.

New Hampshire: Deer (except 2), gray squirrel (to Oct. 1, 1913), ruffed grouse or partridge, woodcock.

New Jersey:

Permitted. All small game may be sold during open season and, if native game, 15 days thereafter.

Permit required to deal in deer, pheasants, mallards, and black ducks. Expires March 15.

New Mexico: All protected game taken in the State except plover, curlew, and snipe.

Permitted: Sale of game raised in licensed preserves.

New York: All game belonging to a family any species or subspecies of which is native to and protected by the State.

Permitted: Varying hares and rabbits during open season, and unplucked carcasses of pheasants, Scotch grouse. European black game, European black plover, red-legged partridge, and Egyptian quail, and carcasses of imported European deer, fallow deer, and roebuck at any time.

American elk, white-tailed deer, European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, pheasants, mallard, and black ducks raised in captivity under license, may be sold alive at any time for propagating purposes. Elk or deer raised in captivity may be killed October 1-March 2; pheasants, October 1-February 1; and mallard and black ducks (otherwise than by shooting), October 1-January 11; breeder of pheasants may, under license, kill by shooting his surplus cock pheasants during February. Game raised in captivity and killed and tagged under supervision of commission may be sold under license, October 1-March 2.

North Carolina: Local restrictions in Alexander, Brunswick, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Cleveland, Craven, Harnett, Henderson, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Montgomery (to 1913), Moore, New Hanover, Pender, Randolph, Richmond, Rutherford, Scotland, Stanly, Transylvania, and Union Counties.

North Dakota: All protected game, except woodcock, plover, and crane.

Permitted: Hides of big game lawfully taken may be sold at any time. Domesticated game may be sold on written permission of the game board of control.

Ohio: All protected game, except rabbits.

Sale of Game Prohibited Throughout the Year.—Continued.

Oklahoma: All protected game.

Permitted: Domesticated game animals and birds, and heads, hides, and horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold.

Oregon: Deer, elk, moose, sheep, antelope, silver-gray squirrel, quail, bobwhite quail, partridge, Hungarian partridge, English partridge, grouse, ruffed grouse, capercaillie, moor hen, pheasant (silver, golden, copper, green, Japanese, Reeves, and ringneck), wild turkey, woodcock, upland plover, rail, duck, swan.

Permitted: Five deerskins, properly tagged, may be sold in a season by the hunter who originally secured them. Tags not issued after first five days of close season. Live ringneck pheasants and other birds raised in captivity for breeding purposes may be sold after being pinioned.

Pennsylvania: Deer, quail, ruffed grouse (pheasant), taken in the State; wild turkey, Hungarian partridge, and woodcock (wherever taken).

Permitted: Squirrel, rabbit or hare, bear, dove, reedbird, blackbird, upland plover, curlew, tatter, sandpiper, Wilson or jack snipe, or other shore bird, coot or mud hen, rail, duck, goose, brant, swan, loon, and grebe taken in the State, and ruffed grouse taken outside the State, may be sold during the open season and 30 days thereafter. Game or birds used for propagating purposes may be sold at any time under authority of game commissioners.

Rhode Island: Quail, ruffed grouse, pheasant, woodcock, plover, yellow legs, peep, snipe, curlew, sandpiper, shore, marsh, and beach birds.

South Carolina: All protected game.

South Dakota: All protected game, except dove, golden and upland plover, and woodcock.

Permitted: Hides, heads, or horns of big game lawfully killed may be sold at any time. Game or game birds raised in captivity may be sold under written permission of State game warden.

Tennessee: Quail, robin. In Dyer County also wild turkey.

Permitted: All game except quail and robin may be sold in the State during the open season and five days thereafter.

Texas: All game animals, hides and horns, wild birds and wild fowl found in the State.

Utah: Deer, elk, antelope, sheep, quail, partridge, grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, pheasant, Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasant, dove.

Permitted: 25 in all of shore birds and waterfowl may be sold in a day to private parties.

Vermont: All protected game birds.¹

Virginia: Quail or partridge, grouse or pheasant, robin, woodcock.

Clarke County—Rabbit, squirrel, wild turkey (outside of county).

Frederick, Shenandoah Counties.—Wild turkey (prohibition applies only to nonresidents of Virginia).

Washington: All protected game.

Permitted: Hides and horns of big game legally killed, and propagated game animals and birds may be sold for propagation purposes at any time.

West Virginia: All protected game, except reedbird and rail.

Wisconsin: All protected game, except rabbit, squirrel, coot (mud hen), and rail.

Permitted: Domesticated deer, moose, elk, caribou, and game birds may be sold under permit of State fish and game warden.

Wyoming: Deer, elk, moose, antelope, sheep, or any head, hide, scalp, tusk, carcass, or part of carcass thereof, mounted specimens of game or birds, and skins of birds.

Permitted: Sale of 1 live game animal, 1 skin, 1 mounted head, 1 mounted specimen, 1 pair of tusks, 1 hide, 1 scalp, and 1 head of any big game, except moose, on affidavit that they were lawfully captured or were taken from animals lawfully killed and payment of 25-cent fee to the justice of the peace of precinct where affiant lives and attachment of tag issued by him. Sale of the natural increase of any big game, except moose, captured and held for propagation.

Alberta: All protected game.

Permitted: The flesh of big game and game birds may be sold at any time under \$10 license. Heads of big game before being sold must be stamped by minister of agriculture at fees of \$5 for elk, caribou, moose, and sheep, and \$2 for deer, antelope, and goat.

British Columbia: Elk, quail, grouse, ptarmigan, prairie chicken, English partridge, pheasant, swan, female and young of deer, moose, caribou, or sheep, heads of moose, caribou, and sheep.

Permitted: Male deer may be sold September 1-November 16; male moose, caribou, sheep, goats, and hares after October 1; snipe, ducks, and geese, October 1-December 1; and plover during the open season and five days thereafter. Lieutenant governor in council may alter or extend sale seasons.

Manitoba: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, antelope (except heads and hides), quail, grouse, pheasant, partridge, prairie chicken, woodcock, plover, snipe, sandpiper. Ducks can not be sold before October 1.

Permitted: Possession of grouse, prairie chickens, and partridges allowed for forty-five days, and ducks for three months, after close of hunting season. Deer for private use may be possessed at any time on proof of legal killing.

¹ Game from private game preserves stocked at owner's expense may be sold at any time.

Sale of Game Prohibited Throughout the Year.—Continued.

New Brunswick: Permitted: Geese and brant during open season and until March 1, and other game during the season and (under license) ten days thereafter. Keepers of hotels, inns, boarding houses, or restaurants may serve game during open season and fifteen days thereafter. Surveyor general may issue \$1 licenses to dealers permitting sale by each of 3 deer and heads of same to taxidermists, and licenses to deal in hides or skins of game animals with fees of \$25 to nonresidents or aliens and \$2 to residents.

Newfoundland: Capercailzie, black game.

Permitted: Caribou may be sold from August 1 to January 1.

Nova Scotia: Deer to 1915, caribou, pheasant, blackcock, capercailzie, Canada grouse (spruce partridge), chukar partridge.

Permitted: Moose may be sold from September 17 to Dec. 1. Any game bird other than those above mentioned during the open season with the exception of the first three days.

Ontario: Quail, partridge, woodcock, snipe, to September 15, 1914.

Permitted: All other native game may be sold during the open season¹ by the person killing it and by dealers during open season and until the following January 1 under license. Imported game may be sold under special regulations and licenses.

Quebec:² Permitted: All game may be sold during the open season and fifteen days after the close thereof. Hotels, restaurants, and clubs may serve, under license, all game lawfully taken, except birch or swamp partridge. Live animals, and skins and heads of animals lawfully taken, may be sold.

Saskatchewan: Sheep, goat, or prairie chicken, grouse, pheasant, ptarmigan, or other member of the Gallinae.

Yukon:

Permitted: Deer, elk, moose, caribou, bison, musk oxen, sheep, and goats may be sold during the open season and sixty days thereafter.

LIMITS.

Laws limiting the amount of game which can be killed in a day or a season are now in force throughout the United States, except in Kentucky, Rhode Island, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and in all the Canadian Provinces, except Prince Edward Island. These measures are of comparatively recent origin. One of the first statutes of the kind was that passed in Iowa in 1878 (ch. 156, sec. 3) limiting the killing or possession of prairie chickens, snipe, woodcock, quail and ruffed grouse to 25 in a day.³ Maine, in 1883 (ch. 185, sec. 1), limited the number of big game which an individual might kill in a season to 1 moose, 2 caribou, and 3 deer, and New York, in 1886 (ch. 194, sec. 1), likewise limited the number of deer to 3. In spite of the objection often urged against such statutes—that they are impossible of enforcement and easily evaded—experience has shown them to constitute one of the most effective features of modern game legislation. They have been tested in the courts and upheld by the supreme courts of several States, notably those of Maine and Wisconsin.⁴

When restrictions on limits are extended to possession and shipment as well as killing, and the total amount of game allowed a party made less than the quantity allowed the individual members of the party, little difficulty is experienced in enforcing the statute. Moreover, among law-abiding sportsmen the incentive to make large bags is removed when the act is declared illegal.

In recent years bag limits have been materially reduced, and only a few States now allow more than 2 deer a season or 1 head of other big game, while the usual limits per day in the case of birds are 10 grouse or woodcock, 15 quail, and 25 waterfowl. In Canada, where the country is not so closely settled, bag limits on most game are fewer and more liberal than in the United States.

¹ Seasons depend on regulations of game commission.

² Lieutenant governor in council may prohibit sale of any game for three years or less or prolong any existing period of prohibition for three years or less.

³ This statute was, however, preceded by one enacted in 1874 limiting the shipment of game birds to dozen a day, provided the birds were not shipped for sale (ch. 69, sec. 1).

⁴ See *Allen v. Leighton*, 32 Atl., 877 (Maine, 1895); *State v. Nergaard*, 102 N. W. 890 (Wis., 1905).

Limits Fixed by Law for the Capture of Game.

- Alabama:** One deer, 2 turkey gobblers, 25 of each other kind of birds a day.
- Alaska:** Six deer, 2 moose, 3 each of caribou, sheep, and brown bears a season; 25 grouse, ptarmigan, shore birds or waterfowls a day.
- Arizona:** Two deer, 3 turkeys a season, 25 each of quail or ducks, 35 doves or white wings a day.
- Arkansas:** No limits, except in the following counties. Deer, Bradley 3, Dallas 3, Desha 4, Phillips 4 (or 1 for each member of party), Chicot 5, a season; quail, Bradley and Dallas 300 a season or 25 a day for each member of party.
- California:** Two deer, 12 tree squirrels a season; 15 cottontail or bush rabbits, 4 grouse, 4 sage hens, 10 mountain quail, 20 each of desert or valley quail, doves, plover, curlew, snipe, or other shore birds, and ibises, and 25 ducks and black sea brant a day; 50 ducks or black sea brant per week.
- Colorado:** One deer a season; 20 game birds a day, 30 in possession at one time. Persons under 12 years of age limited to half this number of birds.
- Connecticut:** Five each of quail and ruffed grouse a day, 36 a year; 35 rail, 50 each of plover, snipe, shore birds a day.
- Delaware:** Six animals, 75 rail, 20 ducks, 12 other birds or fowl, except plover, snipe and reed-birds, a day.
- District of Columbia:** No limits.
- Florida:** Five deer, 5 turkeys a year; 20 quail, 2 turkeys by individual, or 40 quail, 4 turkeys by party a day.
 Exceptions: De Soto County, 10 turkeys, 10 quail a season. Lee County, 10 turkeys a season; 15 quail a day; party of 2 or more, 30 a day. Marion County, 3 deer, 3 turkeys a season; 1 deer, 15 quail, 1 turkey a day or in possession at one time; parties of 2 or more limited to 2 deer, 30 quail, 2 turkeys a day. Brevard and Volusia Counties, on Indian River, Mosquito lagoon, and Indian River north, 25 ducks a day.
- Georgia:** Three deer, 3 turkeys a season; 40 doves or snipe, and 25 each of any other species of game birds a day.
- Idaho:** Two deer, 1 elk, 1 ibex, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 18 quail, 12 each of partridge, sage hens, grouse, pheasants, 24 doves, plover, snipe, ducks, 4 geese, 1 swan a day; not more than 24 of all kinds in possession at one time.
- Illinois:** Fifteen squirrels, 12 quail, 3 prairie chickens, 15 doves, 15 shore birds, 15 coots, 15 rail, 15 ducks, 10 geese, 10 brant, 15 other waterfowl a day.
- Indiana:** Fifteen quail 15 ducks or other waterfowl a day; 45 birds in possession as result of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting.
- Iowa:** Twenty-five each of all animals, birds, and game a day; 50 ducks in possession at one time.
- Kansas:** Twelve each of quail, prairie chickens, plover, snipe, duck; 6 each of geese and brant a day.
- Kentucky:** No limits.
- Louisiana:** Two deer a day or in possession at one time, 5 a season; 10 squirrels, 1 turkey gobbler, 25 doves, ducks, poule d'eau, or chorooks, 50 snipe, 15 of any other game birds a day. Market hunters, 50 ducks or poule d'eau a day.
- Maine:** One moose, 2 deer a season (except in Cumberland, Knox, Kennebec, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties, limit 1, and in lumber camps limit 6); 5 ruffed grouse, 10 woodcock, 15 each of plover, snipe, and ducks, and 70 sandpipers a day.
- Maryland:** One deer a season; 12 rabbits, 12 squirrels, 15 quail (partridges), 6 ruffed grouse (pheasants), 3 English pheasants, 2 wild turkeys, 25 doves, 12 woodcock, 12 jacksnipe a day; 50 rail (ortolan), per tide.
 Exceptions: Baltimore, per day, 6 rabbits, 1 jack rabbit, 8 squirrels, 10 quail (partridges), 2 ruffed grouse (pheasants), 1 English pheasant, 1 ring-neck pheasant, 1 wild turkey, 10 doves, 8 woodcock, 12 jacksnipe; per tide: 28 rail. Calvert, per day: 6 rabbits, 12 partridges. Cecil per day: 5 rabbits, 6 squirrels, 12 quail (partridges), 4 ruffed grouse (pheasants), 12 woodcock, 15 snipe, 50 rail, 50 blackbirds, 20 Bartramian sandpipers (grass plover), 20 marsh plover, and 25 each of teal, wood, mallard, black, sprigtail, and crow-bill ducks. Patuxent River, per day: 75 rail (ortolan), 75 reedbirds.
- Massachusetts:** One deer; 15 gray squirrels, 15 ruffed grouse, 20 woodcock, 20 quail a season; 5 gray squirrels, 3 ruffed grouse, 4 woodcock, 4 quail, 15 black ducks a day.
- Michigan:** Two deer, 50 each of quail, partridges, spruce hens, woodcock, plover, 50 in all of snipe and other shore birds a season; 10 quail a day, 15 in possession at one time; 6 in all of partridges and spruce hens a day, 20 each in possession; 25 in all of ducks, geese, and brant a day or in possession at one time.
- Minnesota:** One deer, 1 moose a season, 15 birds a day; 45 quail, partridges, ruffed grouse, pheasants, prairie chickens, white-breasted or sharp-tailed grouse, doves, plover, woodcock combined; 50 snipe, duck, goose, brant, any aquatic fowl combined, in possession at a time.
- Mississippi:** One deer a day, 5 a season; 20 each of quail, wild turkeys, robins, cedarbirds, plover, tatters, chorooks, grosbeaks, coots, poule d'eau, rails, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day.
- Missouri:** One deer, 2 turkeys 25 of any other species a day; or 2 deer, 4 turkeys, 50 of any other species in possession at a time.

Limits Fixed by Law for the Capture of Game.—Continued.

- Montana:** Three deer, 1 elk, 1 goat, 1 sheep a season; 5 each of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens, fool hens, pheasants, sage hens, and 20 ducks a day.
- Nebraska:** Ten squirrels, 10 quail, 10 prairie chickens or grouse, 10 wild geese or brant, and 25 game birds of any other variety a day; 20 squirrels, 10 prairie chickens or grouse, 10 wild geese or brant, or 50 other game birds in possession at one time.
- Nevada:** Two deer a season; 15 mountain quail, 15 valley quail, 10 sage hens, 6 grouse, 5 plover, and 15 snipe, 20 ducks, 10 geese, 3 swans a day.
- New Hampshire:** Two deer a season in Coos, Carroll, and Grafton Counties, 1 in rest of State.
- New Jersey:** One deer a season; 10 rabbits, 10 quail, 3 ruffed grouse, 3 English or ring-neck pheasants, 3 Hungarian partridges, 10 woodcock, 30 marsh hens, 20 ducks, 10 each of geese and brant a day or in possession. (Not applicable to dealer in game, hotel keeper, etc., during open season at place of business).
- New Mexico:** One deer a season; 4 wild turkeys, 6 grouse, 20 ducks, 30 other birds a day or in possession at one time.
- New York:** Two deer, 36 quail, 20 woodcock, 20 grouse, 3 male imported pheasants a season; 6 varying hares or rabbits, 5 squirrels, 6 quail, 4 woodcock, 4 grouse, 25 waterfowl (limit for one boat or battery, 40), 15 rails, coots, mudhens or gallinules (limit for one boat 20), 15 shore birds (limit for one boat 25), a day. Long Island: 36 male pheasants a season; 6 a day.
- North Carolina:** Brunswick, New Hanover, Pender, 15 marsh hens a day; Buncombe, 2 deer a season, 25 partridges, pheasants, wild turkeys, or doves a day; Caharrus, Mecklenburg, Surry, 15 quail (partridges), a day; Cleveland, 10 quail (partridges) a day; Dare, 5 deer a season; Haywood, 1 buck a day, 2 a season, 2 pheasants, 2 wild turkeys, or 20 birds in all, a day; Henderson, Jackson, 2 bucks a season; Madison, 25 birds a day; Transylvania, 3 deer a season, 5 squirrels, 20 quail (partridges) a day.
- Madison, 25 birds a day; Transylvania, 3 deer a season, 5 squirrels, 20 quail (partridges) a day.
- North Dakota:** Two deer a season; 10 prairie chickens, grouse, cranes, combined a day, 20 in possession at one time; 25 plover, snipe, woodcock, ducks, geese, brant, combined, 50 in possession at one time.
- Ohio:** Five squirrels, 12 each of quail, doves, plover, snipe, woodcock, shore birds, rail, geese, 25 ducks a day.
- Oklahoma:** One deer a season; 1 turkey (male) March 15-April 15, 3 turkeys. November 15-January 1, 25 quail, plover, curlew, snipe, other shore birds, or ducks a day, 150 a season; 15 prairie chickens a day; 100 a season, 10 geese or brant a day; 1 swan a season.
- Oregon:** Five deer a season; 5 each of quail, prairie chickens, sage hens a day, 10 a week (10 quail a day, 20 a week, in Jackson and Josephine Counties); 5 grouse, ruffed grouse, partridges a day, taken collectively, 10 a week; 50 shore birds, 25 ducks a week.
- Pennsylvania:** One deer a season; 6 squirrels, 10 rabbits or hares a day; 10 quail a day, 40 a week, 75 a season; 5 ruffed grouse a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 10 each of English, Mongolian, or Chinese pheasants and woodcock a day, 20 a week, 50 a season; 5 Hungarian partridges a day, 20 a week, 30 a season; 1 wild turkey a day, 2 a season. Possession limited to season's limit.
- Rhode Island:** No limits.
- South Carolina:** Five deer a season, 25 quail (partridges), 2 wild turkeys, 25 doves, 12 woodcock, a day.
- South Dakota:** One deer a year; 20 waterfowl, 10 other birds a day; 25 partridges, ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, sharp-tailed (white-breasted) grouse, pheasants, woodcock, golden plover and upland plover, in aggregate in possession at one time; 50 snipe and waterfowl in aggregate in possession at one time.
- Tennessee:** Fifty ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate a day.
- Texas:** Three deer a season; 25 birds a day (3 wild turkeys December 1 to March 1).
- Utah:** One deer a season (residents only), 15 quail, 8 sage hens, 25 doves a day or in possession at one time, 5 in all of geese, brant, and swans a day, and 25 in all of snipe, shore birds, ducks, geese, brant, swans a day (having more than 25 in possession at one time prima facie evidence of violation of law).
- Vermont:** One deer and 25 ruffed grouse or woodcock a season; 6 rabbits, 5 each of gray squirrels, quail, ruffed grouse, partridges, plover, English snipe, woodcock, and geese, and 20 ducks a day.
- Virginia:** No limits.
- Washington:** Two deer, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 1 moose, 1 antelope, 1 caribou, a season; 5 in all of partridges, grouse, prairie chickens, and pheasants, 10 quail a day; 20 in all of snipe, ducks, geese, and brant a day or 50 a week. If the bag of upland game birds includes quail, the limit is 10 a day or 30 a week.
- West Virginia:** Two deer a season; 12 quail a day, 96 a season; 6 ruffed grouse a day, 25 a season; 2 wild turkeys a day, 6 a season.
- Wisconsin:** One deer a year; 5 grouse, prairie chickens, woodcock, 10 partridges, 15 plover, snipe, coots, rail, rice hens, ducks, 10 geese or brant, a day; 20 of all kinds of birds in possession by resident in one day.
- Wyoming:** Two deer, 2 elk (1 additional by resident under special license), 1 sheep a season; 18 birds (of which not more than 12 may be grouse) a day, or in possession at one time.
- Alberta:** One deer, 1 elk, 1 moose, 1 caribou, 2 antelope, 2 sheep, 2 goats a season; 10 grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season.

Limits Fixed by Law for the Capture of Game.—Continued.

British Columbia: Five deer, 2 elk, 2 moose (1 in County of Kootenay), 3 caribou, 3 goats, 2 sheep (1 in County of Kootenay), 250 ducks and snipe a season. (Nonresident licensee may kill 5 deer, caribou, and goats, but not more than 3 of any one species, and 3 moose, elk, and sheep, but not more than the bag limit of any one species).

Manitoba: One in all of deer, elk, moose, caribou, and antelope a season; 20 in all of grouse, partridges, prairie chickens a day, 100 a season; 20 ducks a day in September, 50 ducks a day in October and November.

New Brunswick: Two deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season (lumber camp limited to 2 moose, 2 caribou a season); 10 partridges, 10 woodcock, 20 ducks a day.

Newfoundland: Three caribou (2 stags and one doe) a season.

Nova Scotia: One moose a season; 5 ruffed grouse, 10 woodcock a day.

Ontario: One deer, 1 moose, 1 caribou a season. Two or more persons hunting together under license may kill an average of 1 deer each.

Prince Edward Island: No limits.

Quebec: Zone 1: Two deer, 1 moose, 2 caribou a season. Zone 2: Two deer, 1 moose, 4 caribou a season.

Saskatchewan: Two deer, 2 elk, 2 moose, 2 caribou, 2 antelope a season; 10 in all of grouse, partridges, pheasants, prairie chickens, ptarmigan a day, or 100 a season.

Yukon: Six caribou or deer, 2 moose, 2 elk, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 musk oxen a season.

LICENSES FOR HUNTING AND SHIPPING GAME.

In Arkansas nonresidents are not permitted to hunt, except on their own premises,¹ and in all the States except Delaware and throughout Canada licenses must be secured before nonresidents can hunt any or certain kinds of game (see fig. 2, p. 41). In 36 States and 7 Canadian Provinces a like restriction is imposed on residents, but the fees are usually much smaller, and often are merely nominal (see fig. 1, p. 41). The fees for nonresident licenses for both big and small game range from \$10 in a number of States to \$50 in Alaska, Wyoming, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, and \$100 in British Columbia and Yukon; those for resident licenses from 50 cents in Arizona, Louisiana, and Vermont to \$5 in Missouri, South Dakota, and Washington, and \$7 (\$5 for moose and caribou and \$2 for deer) in Ontario.

A special kind of hunting license, often known as the "alien" license, is being generally adopted to restrict hunting by persons who are not citizens of the country, and is now in force in about half of the States. New Mexico has a \$10 license, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have special \$15 licenses; California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Oklahoma a \$25 license, and Utah and Alaska a \$100 license for all aliens; Washington, Wyoming, and Manitoba a \$50 license for nonresident aliens; Arizona prescribes a \$25 bird license and a \$100 big game license for aliens, and Pennsylvania prohibits aliens from hunting or owning guns in the State.

Licenses are generally issued only for the open season, and thus expire at fixed dates. Some are necessarily very brief in duration. Michigan issues a \$25 nonresident deer license good only for 25 days of season. In a few instances licenses are issued at reduced rates for a week or for a few days. Of this character are the nonresident bird licenses, good for one week, issued by Colorado and to British subjects by British Columbia; the 6-day bird license issued to nonresidents in Saskatchewan; the guest license good for five days, issued by Alberta and the daily licenses issued for hunting birds in Colorado and any game in Lafayette, Marion, and Sumter Counties, Fla.

Landowners or taxpayers are not required to pay the usual fee in a number of States, and no license is required of those hunting in their own county in Minnesota (birds), Texas or Nova Scotia. Special exemptions are made in favor of nonresident members of fish and game clubs by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Quebec. In Virginia no license is required of bona fide guests of residents, and in Ontario no fee is charged for a guest license.

¹ Except in a few counties.

In Maine,¹ South Dakota, Wyoming, New Brunswick (on wild lands), and Nova Scotia nonresidents are not permitted to hunt big game unless accompanied by qualified guides. Nearly every State requires licensees to have their licenses in personal possession while hunting and to exhibit them on demand of any warden (in New Hampshire, New York, and Iowa of any person).

In Alberta the resident big game license is not required in the northern part of the Province. In Newfoundland free hunting licenses are granted to officers of British warships stationed on the coast for the protection of fisheries. Officers of the army or navy stationed in Nova Scotia, nonresident landowners paying taxes to the amount of \$30 or more annually in Nova Scotia, and nonresidents owning real estate in Prince Edward Island to the value of \$325 and paying taxes thereon, are required to pay fees of \$5 only. The son or brother of a bona fide resident returning to Prince Edward Island may obtain a license on payment of \$2.50 and a resident may obtain a non-resident guest license for \$2.25 per week, provided he receives no compensation from such guest. In Ontario the lieutenant governor in council is authorized to reduce nonresident license fees to the amount charged residents of Ontario by the Province of which applicant is a resident; and farmers living on their own land in the districts of Haliburton, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Sudbury, Manitoulin, and Kenora may each take one deer a season for their own use without being required to secure the prescribed resident license. In Quebec, in the discretion of the minister of colonization, mines, and fisheries, poor Indians or settlers may not be compelled to take out the \$5 resident license required for an additional number of deer and caribou.

Details in regard to hunting licenses are given in the table on pp. 42-48. In every case the fee includes the amount charged for issuing the license. The term commissioner, unless otherwise qualified, means the game or fish commissioner.

¹ On wild lands of the State, except from December 1 to 15.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Alabama.....	Nonresident	\$15.00	Probate judge	Not required on lands owned or leased by hunter. Expires Dec. 31.	Game lawfully killed by licensee.
	Allen	15.00	do	do	
	Resident	3.00	do	State license; required outside of county of residence, except on lands owned or leased by hunter.	
	do	1.00	do	County license; not required on lands owned or leased by hunter. Expires December 31.	
	do	50.00	Governor	Expires Dec. 31.	
Alaska.....	Nonresident	100.00	do	do	{ 2 moose (north of lat. 62°), 4 deer, 3 caribou, 3 sheep, 3 goats, and 3 brown bears.
	Allen (nonres't.)	100.00	do	do	
	Guide	40.00	do	American citizen or native or Alaska. Fee fixed by governor.	
	Shipping (res't.) ¹	10.00	do	Export of heads or trophies by resident.	
	do	5.00	do	do	
Arizona.....	do	150.00	do	do	{ 1 moose (north of lat. 62°), 4 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats and 2 brown bears. 1 caribou or sheep. 1 deer, goat or brown bear. 1 moose, south of lat. 62°. Under permit. See export, p. 27. No export.
	Shipping (spec'l) ¹	25.00	War'n or license coll'r.	Export of moose from Southern Alaska.	
	Nonresident	10.00	do	Deer	
	do	10.00	do	Birds	
	Allen	25.00	do	Deer	
Arkansas.....	do	50	do	Birds	{ No export.
	Resident	10.00	Fish commissioner, county clerks	General. Duplicate license, 10 cents. Nonresidents not permitted to hunt? Expires June 30.	
	Nonresident	25.00	do	do	
	Allen	1.00	do	do	
	Resident	10.00	Commissioner or county recorder	Expires Dec. 31.	
California.....	Nonres't or alien	2.00	do	County license for birds, good for 1 week	Permit required from commissioner.
	do	1.00	do	County license for birds, good for 1 day	
	do	12.00	do	Hunt'g and fish'g license. Expires Dec. 31	
	Resident	1.00	do	Hunt'g and fish'g license. Expires Dec. 31	
	Guide	5.00	Commissioner	Must also have state license	
Connecticut.....	Nonresident	10.25	City or borough clerk	Expires Dec. 31	{ No quail, ruffed grouse, or woodcock. No deer, quail, or wild turkeys. Game lawfully killed.
	Allen	15.25	do	do	
	Resident	1.25	do	do	
	Noncitizen ⁴	10.00	Clerk of circuit court	County license. Expires March 1	
	Nonresident	15.00	Commissioner or county warden	State license. Expires Feb. 1	
Florida.....	Resident	3.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	County license good only in county or residence; not required in militia district or on lands of holder. Exp. Feb. 1	
	do	1.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	do	
Georgia.....	Resident	3.00	do	County license good only in county or residence; not required in militia district or on lands of holder. Exp. Feb. 1	
	do	1.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	do	
	do	1.00	do	do	

Idaho ^a	Nonres. or alien do Resident citizen..	25.00 5.00 1.00	Warden, and deputies do do	Expires March 31 Birds only Hunting and fishing. Not required of women.	{ 2 deer, 1 ibex, 1 mountain goat, 1 moun-ain sheep, 1 elk. No birds. (See p. 27).
Illinois	Nonresident Resident	25.50 1.00	City or county clerk.. do	Expires June 1 Not required of owners and tenants of farms hunting on their lands.	{ Not more than 50 birds of all kinds.
Indiana	Nonresident Resident	15.50 1.00	Clerk of circuit court. Commissioner, clerk of circuit court	Good for 1 year Not required of landowners hunting on their own lands, nor of their children or tenants, nor for hunting rabbits in township of residence.	{ Nonresident: 15 birds of all kinds, or 45 in case of 3 or more days' consecutive hunting. Resident: No export.
Iowa	Nonresident Resident	10.50 1.00	County auditor	Expires July 1 Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands, or their children, hunting on such lands.	{ 25 of all kinds of game.
Kansas	Nonresident	15.00	Secretary of state ...	Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Expires June 30.	{ No export.
Kentucky	Resident Nonres. or alien.. Resident	1.00 15.00 1.00	County clerk	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of land- owners and tenants or members of their families hunting on their own premises or adjoining farms.	{ No quail, grouse, pheasant, wild turkey.
Louisiana	Nonres. or alien.. Market hunting.. Resident	15.00 10.00 3.00	Tax collector	Not required of resident alien hunting on his own land. Good for season.	{ Nonresident: 1 day's limit of game if not for sale. Resident: No export.
Maine .....	..... do do Allen	5.00 15.00 5.00	Commissioners	Issued to residents only..... State license. Not required of person hunting on his own land. County license not required in ward of residence.	{ Nonresident: 1 deer, 10 each of partridges, ducks, and woodcock.
	Camp keeper	5.00	..... do	Holder may obtain big-game license by paying \$10 additional.	
	Guide (nonres.)...	20.00	..... do	Not required of aliens who pay taxes or who have resided in State 2 years con- tinuously prior to 1907.	
	Guide (resident) ..	1.00	..... do	Guide to be registered, and to guide not more than 5 persons at a time. Ex- pires Dec. 31.	
	Shipment .....	.....	..... do	..... do Moose, \$5; deer, \$2; one pair of game birds a month, 50 cents.	

^aNot more than one general (\$40) license and two special (\$150) moose licenses issued to one person in one year. Each shipper must file with customs office at port of shipment an affidavit that he has not violated the game law; that the trophy to be shipped has not been bought or purchased, has not been sold, and is not shipped for purpose of sale; that he is the owner of the trophy and, in case of moose, whether the animal from which it was taken was killed north or south of latitude 62°.

^bInt see State v. Mallory, 83 S. W., 955, deciding that nonresidents may hunt on their own land. A few counties make exceptions and issue local licenses viz. Bradley, Chicot, Clay, Crittenden, Dallas, Desha, Jefferson, Phillips, St. Francis and Stone.

^cNo license is required of a bona fide resident of Connecticut, or his lineal descendants, hunting on land occupied by him and used for agricultural purposes.

^dNot applicable to counties having special game laws. Nonresidents of Sumter County required to secure license of game warden and pay therefor \$1 per day. Clay County issues a \$10 guide license. No one is permitted to hunt in Taylor County who is between the ages of 18 and 60 and does not pay taxes or work on the roads in the county, nor in Wakulla County if between the ages of 21 and 55 and not a taxpayer of the State. Lake and Levy Counties require noncitizen to secure \$10 license, good Nov. 15-Feb. 15. Marion issues a 10-day \$5 license to residents of State who are nonresidents of county; on three days' notice to game warden license may be used longer if holder pays fee of \$1 per day; no license required of club members hunting on club's premises. De Soto County issues a \$1 resident license and a \$50 nonresident (of county) license. Lee County requires a \$25.25 license of nonresidents of State, and provides that any person acting as guide shall take oath to faithfully observe game laws and report any violations.

^eNot required of veterans of the Civil War.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license	Export limit.
Maryland.....	Nonresident ¹ ..	\$5.00	Clerk of circuit court ²	Separate county laws	Local laws.
Massachusetts ³	Alien	25.50	City or town clerk...	Required of unnaturalized foreign-born residents.	10 birds of all kinds.
	Nonresident	15.00	Commissioners	Expires Dec. 31	
	Resident	10.00	City or town clerk...	Not required of persons hunting on land which they own or on which they live.	
Michigan.....	Nonresident	1.00	County clerk	Deer. Good for 25 days.	1 day's bag limit of birds.
	do	25.00	do	Small game only. Not required of persons hunting on their own lands.	
	Resident	10.00	do	Deer. Good for season.....	
	Export	1.50	State warden	Deer. Good for season.....	
Minnesota.....	Nonresident	10.00	do	Game animals. Expires Dec. 31.....	Nonresident landowner and member of a club maintaining a game preserve may export 20 ducks or migratory birds killed by him on said premises.
	do	25.00	Commissioners	Game birds	
	Resident	10.00	do	Deer and moose. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do	1.00	County auditor	Game birds. Not required in county of residence. Expires Dec. 31.....	
Mississippi.....	Nonresident	1.00	do	County license. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends hunting on their lands exempt. Good for season.	1 deer, 25 birds.
	do	20.00	Sheriff	County license. Landowners and their nonresident relatives and friends hunting on their lands exempt. Good for season.	
	do	20.00	Commissioner	Expires Dec. 31	
Missouri.....	do	20.00	County clerk or license collector	State License. Expires Dec. 31.....	2 deer, 4 turkeys, 10 of other species.
	do	25.00	do	County license. Required for hunting in county of residence or in adjoining counties. Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands hunting on such lands. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident	5.00	do	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do	1.00	do	Hunting and fishing. Birds only.....	
Montana.....	Nonres. or alien..	25.00	Warden	Good for 1 year	Number permitted to be killed (see p. 38).
	do	10.00	do	Permits limited export in open season	
	Resident ⁴	1.00	Warden or justice of peace	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Guide	10.00	Warden	Good for 1 year	
Nebraska.....	Shipping50	do	Permits limited export in open season	50 birds.
	Nonresident	10.00	Commissioner or county clerk	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident	1.00	do	Good for 1 year	
	do	1.00	do	Permits limited export in open season	
Nevada.....	Nonresident	10.00	County clk. or ward'n	Hunting and fishing. Not required of boys under 18 accompanied by parents or guardians, or of persons hunting on lands they own or occupy.	No export.
	Alien	25.00	do	Not required of women, of children under 14, or of persons hunting on their own lands.	
	Resident	1.00	do	Good for 1 year	
	Nonres. or alien..	10.00	do	do	
New Hampshire ⁶	Nonresident	1.00	Commissioners	Expires Dec. 31. Not required of landowner (or immediate family) hunting on his own land.	2 deer, 12 birds.
	Alien	1.00	do	do	
	Resident	20.00	do	Resident. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	do	20.00	do	Nonresident. Expires Dec. 31.....	

New Jersey.....	Nonresident	10.50	County clerk	Expires Dec. 31.....	10 rabbits, 50 reedbirds, 50 rail and 15 other birds a day.
	Alien	10.50	County, city, or town clerk	Not required of owner or lessee of farm land hunting on land on which he resides.	
	Resident citizen.....	1.15	do	Not required of landowner or members of family residing on his land and hunting thereon.	
New Mexico.....	Nonres. or alien.....	10.00	Warden or deputy	Nonresident paying taxes to amount of \$100 entitled to a resident license.	Under permit.
	Resident	1.50	do	General	
	do	1.00	do	Big game, including turkeys	
	do	1.00	do	Fee for nonresident taxpayer, \$10.50.	
New York.....	Guide	5.00	do	Alteration, transfer, or loan of license a forgery in second degree. Expires Dec. 31.	1 deer, and day's bag limit under shipping license.
	Nonres. or alien.....	20.50	County, city, or town clerk	Alteration of license a forgery. Not required of owner or lessee (or immediate family) occupying and cultivating farm land and hunting on such land.	
	Resident	1.10	do	Good only in 37 counties not covered by following and 3 local licenses. Not required of parents and children of landowners hunting on their grounds.	50 partridges or quail, 12 grouse, 2 turkeys, 50 beach birds or snipe.
North Carolina.....	Nonresident (Audubon)	10.25	Cl'k. of superior court	Good only in county of issue.....	Nonresidents only. 2 deer, 20 (in all) of grouse, prairie chickens, doves, cranes, and swans; 50 (in all) of plover, snipe, ducks, geese and brant.
North Dakota.....	Nonresident (Special)	10.50	do	Expires Dec. 15.....	Resident; no export.
	Nonresident Resident	25.00 1.00	County auditor do	Expires Dec. 5.....	50 animals and birds. Closed as to quail and doves, 1915.
Ohio.....	Resident	1.25	County clerk		
	Nonresident	15.25			

¹County and local licenses are issued at the following rates, including clerk fees: Allegany, \$10.50; Baltimore, \$5.20; nonresident of State, \$20.20 (rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, jacksnipe); Calvert, \$10.50; Caroline, \$5; Carroll, \$10.50; Cecil, \$10 (rabbit, quail, grouse, woodcock, blackbird, reedbird, rail, plover, and crowbill, teal, mallard, spigtail, black and summer ducks); Charles, \$20.50; crabapple and woodcock; Dorchester, of State, \$10; of county, \$5; Frederick, \$15.50; Garrett, \$25.50; Harford, \$10.50 (all game except waterfowl); Howard, Kent, \$15.50, \$5.50 if invited by landowner (all game except waterfowl); Montgomery, \$15.50; Patuxent River, \$11 (club license, \$50); Prince George, \$20.50 (upland game); Queen Anne, \$1.50; St. Mary, \$20.50 (upland game); Somerset, resident of State, \$2.75; nonresident, \$10.50; Talbot, \$10 (upland game); Washington, \$10.50 (not required if written permission be secured from landowner or lessee); Wicomico, \$10.50 (wild fowl). Guests of land owners require no license, except in Allegany, Baltimore, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Somerset, Talbot, and Worcester Counties. (Dorchester grants the privilege if the nonresident be a relative of his host. Anne Arundel prohibits hunting by nonresidents of the county except by permission of landowners, and Charles prohibits hunting of waterfowl by nonresidents. In several counties residents pay special licenses as follows: Baltimore, \$1.20 (rabbit, squirrel, quail, grouse, jacksnipe); Anne Arundel, pusher, \$2; booby and brush blind (west side of Chesapeake Bay), \$5 (South River), \$2.50; Cecil (on Eohemite and Elk Rivers), sneak boat, \$5.50 (on Eohemite, Elk, and Sassafras Rivers), sink box, \$10.50; Dorchester, \$1; Harford, sneak boat, \$5.15, sink box, \$20.75; Patuxent River, pusher, \$2.50; Queen Anne, booby blind, \$2.50, sink box, \$0.50; Susquehanna Flats, sneak boat, \$5.45, sink box, \$20.75; Talbot, Dickinson Bay, sink box or blind, \$5.

²Applicants for license under 16 years old must furnish written consent of parents or guardians.

³Members of incorporated game clubs owning real estate assessed at not less than \$1,000 and organized prior to 1907, owners of real estate assessed at not less than \$500, or nonresidents invited (for not more than 4 days) by members of incorporated club for hunting foxes, pay a fee of \$1.

⁴United States soldiers stationed in the State and officers of the United States Forest Service classed as residents.

⁵Licenses not issued to boys under 18 without written permission of parent or guardian.

⁶Issued in the following 58 counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Cabarrus, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Currituck, Dare, Davie, Duplin, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Halifax, Harnett, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, Mitchell, Montgomery, Nash, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pendler, Perquimans, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilk, Wilson, Yadkin. Special license provisions are in force in Alexander (also quail export limit), Caswell, Clay, Craven, Dare (wildfowl), Gaston, Granville, Haywood, Hyde, Jackson, Lincoln, Northampton, Pamlico, and Warren Counties. Details of these are given in Poster No. 23, copies of which may be had free on application to the Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

⁸Not required of owner or occupant of agricultural lands or members of his immediate family hunting on such lands.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Oklahoma.....	Nonresident	\$15.00	Warden or county clk.	Expires May 1.....	2 days' bag limit.
	Allen	25.00	do	do	
	Resident citizen ..	1.25	do	Not required of minor under 14 years, or person hunting on his own or leased lands.	
Oregon.....	Nonresident	10.00	County clerk	Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Good for 1 year.	No export allowed except by Washington hunters, who may take 1 day's bag.
	Resident	1.00	do	Hunting and fishing. Not required of landowners hunting on their own premises. Good for 1 year.	
	Nonresident	10.00	County treasurer	Good for year of issue. Aliens not permitted to hunt.	
Pennsylvania.....	Nonresident	10.15	City or town clerk...	Expires Dec. 31.....	1 day's bag limit.
	Allen	15.15	do	Not required of owner or occupant of agricultural land (or immediate family) hunting on such land.	
	Resident	1.15	do	All game except quail and turkeys. Good for season.	
South Carolina.....	Nonresident and alien	10.25	County clerk	County license for quail and turkeys.	2 deer, 4 wild turkeys, 12 ruffed grouse, 50 each of partridges (quail), beach birds, ducks, geese.
	do	25.00	do	Not required of person hunting on land he owns or controls or guest of and accompanied by resident freeholder.	
	Market hunting ..	50.00	County treasurer	County license for residents hunting wild fowl on public lands and navigable waters. Expires Dec. 31.	
South Dakota.....	Nonresident	25.00	Warden or county treasurer	Big game and game birds. Expires June 30.	Birds lawfully in possession.
	do	15.00	do	Game birds only.	
	Resident	5.00	County treasurer	County license. Big game. Issued in county in which hunting is to be done.	
Tennessee.....	Nonresident	10.25	State warden	Game birds. Not required of landowner hunting on his own land.	Nonresident. 50 ducks; 30 of all other birds in aggregate. Resident: No export.
	Resident	3.00	do	Not required of landowner paying \$100 taxes. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Market hunting ..	25.00	Commissioner	Required when hunting on lands with verbal permission of owner.	
Texas.....	Noncitizen	15.00	County clerk	Annual license; \$200 bond required ..	3 deer, 75 ducks, 1 day's bag limit of other birds.
	Resident	1.75	do	Not required in county of residence or adjoining counties or on land controlled by hunter. Expires Sept. 1.	
	Nonresident	5.00	Commissioner or justice of peace	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	
Utah.....	Nonresident	100.00	do	do	Nonresident: 1 day's bag limit. Resident: No export.
	Allen	1.25	do	Hunting and fishing. Not required of females or children under 12.	
	Resident	10.50	Town clerk	Expires July 1.....	
Vermont.....	Nonresident	10.50	do	Not required of owners or tenants of farm lands (or their children) hunting on such lands.	Nonresident: 1 deer; birds as stated on p. 38. Resident: 1 season's bag under license.
	Resident .....	.50	do	do
	do	do	do	do	

Virginia ¹	Nonresident ²	10.00	County clerk.....	Good in open season in the 6 months following issue.	1 deer, 50 quail, 10 pheasants or grouse, 3 wild turkeys, 25 of each or 100 in all, plover, snipe, sandpipers, willets, curlew, and tatters.
Washington.....	Nonresident.....	10.00	State auditor.....	State license. Good for 1 year.....	{ Nonresident or nonresident alien: A season's limit of big game and a day's limit of birds. Resident: No export. No deer, quail, ruffed grouse, pheasants, wild turkeys.
	do.....	5.00	County auditor.....	County license.....	
	Alien, nonres.....	50.00	State or county license.....	State or county license.....	{ Nonresident: 1 deer, 30 birds. Resident. No export.
	Alien.....	15.00	State auditor.....	Gun license. Consular certificate required.....	
	Resident.....	5.00	do.....	State license.....	{ 2 elk, 2 deer, 1 sheep, 20 game birds.
	do.....	1.00	County auditor.....	County license. Good for 1 year; written consent of parent or guardian required if applicant is under 15.....	
West Virginia.....	Noncitizen.....	15.50	County clerk.....	County license. Good for 1 year; written consent of parent or guardian required if applicant is under 15.....	
Wisconsin ³	Nonresident.....	25.00	Secretary of state.....	All game except deer.....	
	do.....	10.00	do.....	All game except deer.....	
	Resident.....	1.00	County clerk.....	Hunting and fishing. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Nonres. or alien.....	50.00	Justice of peace.....	Year only.....	
	Nonresident.....	10.00	do.....	Hunting and fishing. Birds only.....	
	do.....	5.00	do.....	do.....	
	do.....	20.00	Justice of peace or game warden.....	Ordinary.....	
	Alien.....	2.50	do.....	One additional elk.....	
	do.....	5.00	do.....	Birds only. Licensee must be over 10 years old.....	
	do.....	1.50	Justice of peace.....		
Wyoming.....	Guide ⁴	10.00	do.....		

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Alberta.....	Nonresident.....	\$25.00	Minister of agriculture.....	General. Expires Dec. 31.....	Nonresident; Under general license, trophies of big game legally killed. Resident: No export.
	do.....	15.00	do.....	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Guest.....	2.00	Game guardian.....	Guests of residents. Good for 5 days.....	
	Guide, camp help.....	5.00	Minister of agriculture.....	Resident maximum fee. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Resident ¹	2.50	do.....	Big game. Expires Dec. 31.....	
	Market hunting.....	10.00	do.....	Expires Dec. 31.....	
British Columbia.....	Nonresident.....	100.00	Warden or any government agent.....	Members of army, Navy, or Militia in actual service exempt.....	
	do.....	50.00	do.....	Birds only. Good Sept. 1-Mar. 31.....	
	do.....	25.00	do.....	Bear. Good Jan. 1-July 15.....	
	do.....	5.00	do.....	Birds only. British subject. Good for 1 wk.....	

¹Licensee must be at least 15 years of age.²Nonresident citizens and members of hunting or fishing clubs incorporated prior to January 1, 1900, owning real estate to the value of \$1,000, and nonresident citizens owning real estate assessed at not less than \$500, pay a fee of \$1.15.³Fee 50 cents for owner of improved real estate in Vermont appraised at \$1,000 who pays taxes thereon.⁴Rappahannock County requires written and duly acknowledged permission (good for 4 months) before permitting hunting or trapping on another's land.⁵Guests not required to procure license to hunt on land of host, provided the host receives no compensation, directly or indirectly, from such guest, and hunts with him.⁶Bona fide settler who has not resided in the State 1 year may take out a special resident license.⁷Owner or occupant of land or member of his family may hunt rabbits at any time and squirrels during open season on such land without license.⁸Applicant must be an elector of the State; child or ward, over 14 years, of an elector; a soldier or sailor of the United States and an elector thereof, stationed 1 year at a post in the State; or a nonresident paying \$100 or more taxes on property owned in the State. Soldier or sailor must employ guide.⁹Guide must be citizen and qualified elector of State who is a freeholder or has a valid filing on public lands in the State, must act as assistant game warden, and is equally responsible with employer for violation of law.¹⁰For further details regarding license, see p. 73.¹¹Not required in northern Alberta.

Details of hunting licenses and export regulations—Continued.

State.	Kind of license.	Fee.	By whom issued.	Details of license.	Export limit.
Manitoba.....	Nonresident	50.00	Minister of agriculture	Expires Dec. 31	2 heads and skins each of game animals, 50 ducks, 100 geese or swans, other game birds, except partridge, grouse, and prairie chicken under permit.
	do	10.00	do	British subject	
	Resident	2.00	do	Big game only	
New Brunswick ¹ ...	do	1.00	do	Birds only. Required of resident of city or town.	No partridge; other game under permit.
	Nonresident	50.00	Surveyor general	Moose, caribou and deer	
	do	25.00	do	Game birds. Special license for moreland county.	
	do	10.00	do	2 deer only. Discretionary with surveyor general	
	do	10.00	do	Game birds	
Newfoundland.....	Resident	2.00	do	Moose, caribou and deer	3 caribou under license and permit.
	Sinkbox	1.00	do	For shooting geese and brant	
	Guide	1.00	do	Resident accompanying anyone hunting big game	
	Camp help	1.00	do	Resident	
	do	50.00	do	Nonresident	
Nova Scotia ^{1,2}	Nonresident	51.00	Game & fisheries B'd.	Good for season. Can not employ unlicensed guide	1 moose lawfully killed by licensee.
	Guide	50.00	do	Nonresident. Resident guide licenses free	
	Resident	5.00	do	3 caribou no ³ for tra c	
	Householder .....	.....	do	do
	Nonresident	30.00	Provincial secretary, game commissioners or county clerk.	Expires Aug. 1	
Ontario.....	do	15.00	do	Birds and small game, except woodcock and snipe	1 deer, 1 bull moose, 1 bull caribou lawfully killed by licensee.
	Guide	5.00	do	For caribou outside county of residence	
	Nonresident	50.00	Supt. of game	Resident. Expires Aug. 1	
	do	5.00	do	Big game	
	do	2.00	do	Moose and caribou	
Prince Edward Id..	Guest	do	Deer	100 ducks lawfully killed by licensee.
	Nonresident	25.00	do	No fee required. Good for 1 week or less	
	Guide	2.00	do	Ducks and other small game	
	Nonresident	15.00	Game inspector or tax collector.	Maximum fee	
	do .....	.....	do	All game. Expires 1 year after date
Quebec.....	Nonresident	25.00	Minister of coloniza'n.	All game	12 birds, except geese and brant).
	do	10.00	do	Issued to members of incorporated hunting clubs	
	Resident	1.00	do	Big game. Not required of person hunting for own use	
	do	5.00	do	3 deer and 3 caribou additional to bag limit	
	do .....	.....	do	Big game only. Expires Dec. 31
Saskatchewan ³	Nonresident	50.00	Minister of agriculture	Birds only. Expires Dec. 31	Trophies of big game under permit. Limited amount under permit.
	do	25.00	do	Birds only. Good for 6 days	
	do	10.00	do	Big game. Expires Dec. 31	
	Resident	2.00	Minister or agent	Birds only. Required of resident of city or town.	
	do	1.00	do	All game	
Yukon.....	Nonresident	100.00	Commissioner or game guardian.	Head of 1 moose, 1 caribou, 1 sheep, or 1 goat.	

¹ Nonresident hunting big game must be in charge of a registered guide.² Written consent of parent or guardian required if applicant is under 16 years of age.³ Nonresident paying taxes on real estate to the amount of the license fee, required to pay only \$5.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW AS A PEST.

INTRODUCTION.

Distribution.

The English sparrow was introduced into America a little more than 60 years ago, and is now distributed over nearly all of the United States and Southern Canada. This rapid dissemination is a result of the bird's hardiness, extraordinary fecundity, diversity of food, aggressive disposition, and almost complete immunity from natural enemies.

Economic Status.

The English sparrow among birds, like the rat among mammals, is cunning, destructive and filthy. Its natural diet consists of seeds, but it eats a great variety of other foods. While much of its fare consists of waste material from the streets, in autumn and winter it consumes quantities of weed seed and in summer numerous insects. The destruction of weed seed should undeniably count in the sparrow's favor. Its record as to insects in most localities is not so clear. In exceptional cases it has been found very useful as a destroyer of insect pests. For example, during a recent investigation by this bureau of birds that destroy the alfalfa weevil in northern Utah, English sparrows were feeding their nestlings largely on weevil larvae and cutworms, both of which are very injurious to alfalfa. In this case the sparrows, attracted by grain in the fields and poultry runs and by the excellent nest sites afforded by the thatched roofs of many farm buildings, had left the city and taken up their abode in the country where the weevil outbreak subsequently occurred. Unfortunately, however, farmers can rarely expect such aid against their insect foes. Wherever this bird proves useful, however, it is entitled to protection and encouragement in proportion to its net value.

Under normal conditions its choice of insects is often unfavorable. Out of 522 English sparrow stomachs examined by the Biological Survey,¹ 47 contained noxious insects, 50 held beneficial insects, and 31 contained insects of little or no importance. The bulletin just referred to shows conclusively that, aside from the destruction of weed seed, there is, in general, very little to be said in the sparrow's favor.

On the other hand much is to be said against the bird. It destroys fruit, as cherries, grapes, pears, and peaches. It also destroys buds and flowers of cultivated trees, buds and vines. In the garden it eats seeds as they ripen, and nips off tender young vegetables, especially peas and lettuce, as they appear above the ground. It damages wheat and other grains, whether newly sown, ripening, or in shocks. As a flock of sparrows daily require the equivalent of a quart of wheat, the annual loss caused by these birds throughout the country is very great. It reduces the numbers of some of our most useful and attractive native birds, as bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows, and barn swallows, by destroying their eggs and young, and by usurping nesting places. It attacks other familiar species, as the robin, wren, red-eyed vireo, catbird, and mocking bird, causing them to desert parks and shady streets of towns. Unlike our native birds whose place it usurps, it has no song, but is noisy and vituperative. It defiles buildings and ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines with its excrement and with its bulky nests.

The evidence against the English sparrow is, on the whole, overwhelming, and the present unfriendly attitude of the public towards it is reflected in our State laws. Nowhere is it included among protected birds.

1, The English Sparrow in North America, p. 143, 1889. An exhaustive account now out of print.

Localization.

Although English sparrows are widely distributed as a species, individuals and flocks have an extremely narrow range, each flock occupying one locality to which its activities are chiefly confined. This fact is favorable to their extermination, for when a place has once been cleared of sparrows some time elapses before it is reoccupied. This tendency to remain on special territory was well shown during a recent experiment with a flock in a small city garden. During the fall steady trapping reduced the resident flock in the garden to a dozen individuals, 274 birds having been trapped. The survivors were poisoned. Though another flock lived in the street just beyond the fence, the garden was sparrow free for three months. In the following spring a few sparrows appeared, but were soon trapped. After this the garden continued throughout the summer without a resident flock, and only rarely was it visited by sparrows from other parts of the neighborhood.

AIDING NATIVE BIRDS AGAINST THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

One of the greatest objections to the English sparrow is its aggressive antagonism toward the small native birds, especially those familiar species which, like itself, build their nests in cavities. Nest boxes provided for blue-birds, martins, or wrens—birds both useful and pleasing—too often fall into the possession of the graceless alien, either by the right of discovery or by piratical assault. Fortunately it is possible to aid the native birds by selecting suitable nest boxes. Thus, a box having an entrance 1 inch in diameter will admit house wrens, but not sparrows.

DRIVING SPARROWS FROM ROOSTS.

Sparrows frequently become a nuisance by roosting in ornamental vines and in crevices about buildings. If scared out late at night, several nights in succession, they will usually desert the roost. A stream of water from a garden hose is a potent ejector, particularly on frosty nights. Where water is not available, small Roman candles may be employed.

Though sparrows may be driven from a given neighborhood, the relief thus obtained is only temporary, and has the further objection that the nuisance is simply transferred elsewhere. More drastic action is therefore preferable.

PREVENTION OF INCREASE.

The most effective method of preventing the increase of sparrows in a locality is to destroy their nests at intervals of 10 or 12 days throughout the breeding season. In a town of 4,000 inhabitants, where this method of attack has been practiced during the past four years, 20,000 eggs have been destroyed and the number of sparrows has been greatly reduced. This work, however, should not be entrusted to boys or persons unfamiliar with the native species, as otherwise valuable birds may be destroyed under the belief that they are English sparrows. Occasionally they build large covered nests in trees, but as a rule they build open nests in bird houses, electric light hoods, cornices, waterspouts, and similar places. While it is often difficult to reach nests by hand, they can usually be torn down by means of a long pole having an iron hook at the tip. By concerted and continuous efforts to destroy every nest after the eggs are laid, the numbers of English sparrows in any locality may be rapidly reduced.

METHODS OF DESTROYING.

Catching on Nests.

The sparrow's habit of nesting in cavities can be turned to account against it. By providing one-room bird houses, or even packing boxes or tin cans, and putting them in trees or on poles or buildings at a height of about 10 feet, the birds may be captured after dark with a long-handled net. The net should have a deep bag and a small hoop. After the net has been quietly placed over the entrance, a few raps on the box will send the occupant into it. By distributing a number of nest boxes about orchards, shade trees, and outbuildings, and catching the sparrows that occupy them, the work of extermination may be carried on at a season when other methods are least effective.

Shooting.

Sparrows are accustomed to feed in close flocks, and when thus assembled in favorable places a large number may be killed by a charge of No. 10 shot. The best way is to scatter grain over long, narrow areas and shoot the sparrows at these baiting places. Where sparrows infest poultry yards, the bait may be placed on a horizontal board, supported at such an elevation that the birds can be shot without danger to the poultry.

Trapping.

In a general campaign against English sparrows, a vigorous and widespread attack is absolutely essential. The problem is not to drive them away from a certain locality, but to accomplish as nearly as possible their complete extermination. As each city square has a sparrow population of its own, which must be destroyed there if at all, certain effective methods of destruction are out of the question. Neither law nor public sentiment will allow the use of firearms or the unrestricted use of poison. The use of traps therefore is strongly recommended. Besides being safe to employ, properly designed sparrow traps have other advantages. They permit the use of sparrows for food, as they leave the flesh uninjured, and these birds may be kept alive, like poultry. The fact that native birds, when caught in such traps, can be liberated unharmed, is particularly important in suburban localities.

Sieve Trap.—The sieve trap is adapted for service where food is abundant. In the duck yards of the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., it is the only trap that has proved successful. It consists of a shallow box not less than 4 feet square, open on one side, covered with woven wire on the other, and having a small door near one corner. In setting this trap, one side rests on the ground, which is carefully smoothed where the trap will fall, while the opposite side is supported by a stick 18 inches long. Near the upper end of this stick is attached a long cord, and between the top of it and the edge of the trap is placed a chip. By setting the trap over bait and pulling the cord from a sheltered point of observation numbers may be caught. Instead of the box described above, by which the birds are taken alive, an old door or similar device may be employed as a deadfall. In either case the trap should be kept set and baited until the sparrows are not afraid to go under it. During this interval, to avoid accidents to creatures for which it is not intended, as well as to insure stability, it may be supported by a stake driven into the ground instead of by the stick used to spring it. Although the sieve trap is easy to construct and effective in operation, it has the disadvantage that someone must be on hand to pull the string at the proper instant.

ENGLISH SPARROWS AS FOOD.

In most localities in the United States English sparrows are a pest. There is therefore no reason why the birds should not be utilized for food in this country, as they have been in the old world for centuries. Their flesh is palatable, and though their bodies are small, their numbers fully compensate for their lack of size. Birds that have been trapped may be kept alive in large outdoor cages, sheltered from storms and cold winds, until they are wanted for the table. It is unprofitable to keep them long, however, as the quantity of grain or other food they require daily amounts to more than half their own weight. A variety of food is necessary to keep them in good condition. Bread, oats, wheat, bran and corn-meal mash, lettuce, cabbage, and tender shoots of sprouting grain are some of the things they relish. A supply of clean water is essential.

To kill mercifully a sparrow that has been trapped, place the thumb nail at the base of its skull and dislocate its neck by hard and quick pressure. To dress it, cut off the legs, the wings at the outer joint, and the neck close to the body; strip off the skin, beginning at the neck; make a cut through the body wall extending from the neck along the backbone till the ribs are severed, then around between the legs to the tail, and remove the viscera. If sparrows are to be broiled, save only the breasts, as this method of cooking so shrivels and parches the lesser parts as to render them worthless. In this case tear off a strip of skin from wing to wing across the back; grasp the wings, in front of the body, in one hand and the neck in the other, and by a quick pull separate the breast from the ribs; turn the breast out of the skin that covers it, and sever the wings at the second joint. The whole operation requires but a fraction of a minute and it can be done by the fingers alone.

Sparrows may be cooked by any of the methods employed for reedbirds or quail. When boned, broiled, buttered, and served on toast they are particularly good and compare favorably with the best kinds of small game.

SUMMARY.

English sparrows are abundant in most of the towns in the United States and in many suburban districts. They are noisy, filthy, and destructive. They drive native birds from villages and homesteads. Though they are occasionally valuable as destroyers of noxious insects, all things considered, they do far more harm than good. Practicable methods of dealing with them include destruction of nests, shooting, trapping, and poisoning. Of these, trapping is unquestionably the best. English sparrows are good to eat, and their use as food is recommended because of their nutritive value and as a means of reducing their numbers.

Statement of Licenses Sold in Season of 1912-13.

COUNTY	WARDEN	No. of Licenses Sold			Amount Remitted
		County	State	N. R.	
Appling	G. W. E. Herndon	60	16		\$ 77.00
Baker	Centennial Kidd	34	11	2	71.50
Baldwin	Roy S. Alford	89	35		136.75
Banks	Harvey Anderson	6	2		8.50
Bartow	J. A. Anderson	76	43		143.00
Ben Hill	T. J. Luke	106	166	1	423.50
Berrien	W. R. Futch*	69	15		78.00
Bibb	H. C. Kendall	278	351		910.50
Brooks	M. L. Stanley	113	6	1	108.75
Bryan	David Clark	0	0	8	96.00
Bulloch	F. D. Fletcher	131	63	2	248.25
Burke	R. W. Chandler*	4	4		11.00
Butts	J. G. Maddox	30	10		42.50
Calhoun	Harper Daniel*	25	18		54.00
Camden	C. S. Arnow	65	4	8	152.75
Campbell	W. R. Hopkins	28	21		63.00
Carroll	B. L. Burns*	31	7		37.25
Catoosa	W. E. Biggers*	0	0		00.00
Charlton	W. R. Wainright	24	6		30.00
Chatham	John A. Waters	748	235	6	1163.00
Chattahoochee	W. B. O'Steen	7	1		7.25
Chattooga	C. S. Bradley	32	3		30.00
Cherokee	W. D. Miller	24	7		32.00
Clarke	E. Sterling Price	39	75	2	203.25
Clay	T. J. Young	8	7		20.00
Clayton	J. M. Archer	12	10		29.00
Clinch	J. H. W. Livingstone	8	6		18.00
Cobb	M. T. McCleskie	44	39		111.00
Coffee	H. Clay Ellis	24	27		72.00
Colquitt	Dr. C. C. Fletcher	163	88		298.25
Columbia	C. J. Dill	29	13		47.75
Coweta	A. J. Smith	80	39		138.00
Crawford	A. B. Young	42	11		53.50
Crisp	J. J. Warren	99	72		218.25
Dade	J. T. Woolbright	22	0	1	28.50
Dawson	J. Lee Anderson	2	1		3.50
Decatur	T. M. Battle	151	14	24	429.25
DeKalb	E. L. Waggoner	87	82		229.25
Dodge	T. H. Hargroves	112	23		130.00
Dooly	H. J. Morgan*	89	27		120.00
Dougherty	Richard Hobbs*	25	119		257.00
Douglas	C. F. Selman	22	11		38.50
Early	L. E. Black, Sr.*	89	24	2	138.75
Echols	J. A. Bennett	7	2		9.25
Effingham	A. J. Simmons	5	2		7.75
Elbert	W. C. Christian	69	9		69.75
Emanuel	H. D. Strickland*	23	12	3	77.25
Fannin	C. M. Butt	24	6		30.00
Fayette	W. E. Peebles	19	8		30.25
Floyd	C. A. Todd	244	80		343.00
Forsyth	C. E. Davenport	29	10		41.75
Franklin	R. A. Turner	26	33		85.00
Fulton	J. W. McCord	92	556	4	1229.00
Gilmer	Will V. Zimmer	3	19		40.25
Glasscock	A. E. Sharp	25	2		22.75
Glynn	O. R. Lasseter	9	6		18.75
Glynn	P. M. Golden	63	94		235.25
Gordon	M. B. McKinnon	22	22	7	144.50
Grady	M. R. Jackson	6	2		8.50
Greene	C. R. Godwin	65	6	1	71.25
Gwinnett	H. G. Copeland	95	24		119.25
Gwinnett	L. R. Martin	20	9		33.00
Habersham	M. V. Brand*	4	0		0.00
Hall	A. F. Nix	25	17		52.75
Hancock	F. L. Comer	44	8		49.00
Haralson	W. P. Beman	49	12	2	84.75
Harris	T. B. Euhanks	17	4		20.75
Harris	P. W. Harrison	27	10		40.25
Harris	G. W. Andrews	4	0		3.00
Hart	A. W. Adams	31	6		35.25
Heard	W. S. Crockett*	45	13		59.75
Henry	J. M. Stone*	35	6		38.25
Houston	J. R. Mathews	83	52		166.25
Irwin	Dr. R. H. Pate*	38	22		70.50
Irwin	J. A. F. Tomberlin	3	2		6.25
Jackson	R. S. McGarrity	28	21		63.00
Jasper	T. W. Mercer	66	20		89.50
Jeff Davis	Seaborn Hall	13	14	1	49.75
Jefferson	Paul K. Wren	54	28	1	108.50
Jenkins	H. J. Witzel	72	34		122.00
Johnson	C. C. Wheeler	24	15		48.00
Jones	C. L. Greene, Sr.	76	24		105.00
Laurens	R. Y. Beckham*	147	58	1	238.25
Lee	F. S. Hale	61	11		67.75
Liberty	D. P. Hughes	54	4		48.50
Lincoln	J. E. Deason	23	3		23.25
Lowndes	R. D. Myddleton*	0	0		0.00

Statement of Licenses Sold in Season of 1912-13—Continued.

COUNTY	WARDEN	No. of Licenses Sold			Amount Remitted
		County	State	N. R.	
Lowndes	D. B. Moore	1	0		.75
Lumpkin	Dr. C. R. Arnold	1	0		12.75
Macon	W. T. Christopher*	24	24	1	66.00
Madison	N. J. Porterfield	19	21		56.25
Marion	Joseph H. Story	25	17		52.75
McDuffie	Joe DeMedicis	43	23		78.25
McIntosh	Alex. Bailey*	3	0		2.25
McIntosh	W. H. Kittles*	0	0		0.00
Merriwether	Clarence Mallory*	145	29		166.75
Miller	L. A. Free	23	7		31.25
Milton	Ed. M. Upshaw	14	4		18.50
Mitchell	W. L. Campbell*	60	29		103.00
Monroe	C. M. Hooks*	145	25	1	170.75
Montgomery	J. H. Kent*	18	7		27.50
Montgomery	T. M. Mason*	8	3		12.00
Morgan	Millard George*	26	10		39.50
Morgan	N. O. Smith	2	0		1.50
Murray	W. T. Kenner	11	4		16.25
Muscogee	R. S. Grier	133	156		411.75
Newton	Lester Lee*	31	22		67.25
Oconee	R. M. Anderson*	6	0		4.50
Oglethorpe	C. B. Hargrove*	28	8		37.00
Paulding	B. J. Edmondson	42	4		39.50
Pickens	W. S. Brady	24	12		42.00
Pierce	C. O. Riggins	19	10		34.25
Pike	L. P. Milner	0	2		4.00
Pike	W. P. Ridley	41	42		114.75
Polk	J. M. Hamrick	98	41		155.50
Pulaski	L. C. Ryan	97	63		198.75
Putnam	R. L. DeLoach	156	21		159.00
Quitman	A. P. Surles	8	9		24.00
Rabun	W. T. Dosier	18	7		27.50
Randolph	J. K. Spann	19	38		90.25
Randolph	J. J. Monroe	23	14		45.25
Richmond	W. H. Lanier, Jr.	429	244	7	893.75
Rockdale	V. C. Almand	15	11		33.25
Rockdale	H. T. Stewart*	0	0		0.00
Schley	R. E. L. Eason	28	23		67.00
Screven	Morgan Odom	22	0		16.50
Spalding	W. J. Langford*	32	31		86.00
Stephens	R. L. Carroll*	16	14		40.00
Stewart	W. B. Simpson	29	11		43.75
Sumter	W. T. McMath	107	187		454.25
Talbott	M. G. Parker*	47	3		39.75
Taliaferro	S. O. Acree	46	10		54.50
Taliaferro	R. F. Ray	2	0		1.50
Tattall	J. B. Goff	53	35		109.75
Taylor	J. A. Hollis	25	28		74.75
Telfair	J. J. Hill	137	33		168.75
Terrell	E. G. Hill	105	150		378.75
Thomas	J. W. Futch	47	32	55	759.25
Tift	Wiley Branch, Jr.	41	31		92.75
Toombs	M. A. McQueen	39	28		85.25
Towns	S. F. Wood	7	0		5.25
Troup	R. J. Willis, Sr.	107	56		192.25
Turner	W. T. Williams*	27	14		48.25
Twiggs	J. I. Mercer	38	5		38.50
Upson	E. R. Ingram	65	22	1	104.75
Walker	John B. Knox	46	17	1	80.50
Walton	Dr. G. P. Hurst	53	30		99.75
Ware	Hal Lambdin	101	83		241.75
Warren	W. J. Norris*	63	15		*77.25
Washington	Max Snell*	92	30	1	*141.00
Wayne	Anderson Williams	18	17		47.50
Webster	J. C. McEarchern*	17	9		*30.75
Webster	J. W. A. Hawkins	1	0		.75
White	J. H. Lumsden	3	1		4.25
Whitfield	M. F. Bolsclair	11	2		12.25
Whitfield	B. A. Wiggins	26	3		25.50
Wilcox	John Ewing	65	31		110.75
Wilkes	H. O. Colle*	118	2		92.50
Wilkinson	C. K. Parker*	16	4		*20.00
Worth	G. M. Pinson	76	17	4	139.00
Total		8470	4878	148	\$ 17881.50

Receipts from Various Parties Fined for Violation of the Georgia Fish and Game Laws.

COUNTY	Name of Offender	Offense Charged	Amount of Fine	State's Part
Ben Hill	Bob Dykes	Violation of Game Law	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.50
"	William Wash	do	10.00	2.50
"	Sandy Jackson	do	12.20	3.05
"	Tom Gibson	do	12.20	3.05
"	Cleveland Smith	Fishing without permission	10.00	2.50
Bibb	Joe Thomas	Hunting without permission	30.00	7.50
"	Griffin Thomas	do	30.00	7.50
"	Anthony Bowman	do	30.00	7.50
"	Rufus Jordan	Selling squirrels	10.00	2.50
"	J. W. Huff	Buying squirrels	10.00	2.50
"	S. P. Braswell	Selling game	40.00	10.00
Brooks	Norman Neely	Fishing without permission	78.25	19.57
"	Will Barber	Violation of game law	10.00	2.50
Bryan	E. B. Judkins	Hunting without permission	4.40	1.10
"	J. A. Lavarla	do	4.40	1.10
"	P. E. Gaston	do	2.00	.50
Bulloch	Dallis Slater	Violating game law	8.50	2.12
"	Wayne Moore	do	10.00	2.50
Burke	Aitho McManus	Shooting bats	75.00	18.75
Calhoun	Will Zachry	Hunting squirrels out of season	10.00	2.50
Camden	Lester Nix	Shad fishing out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Gillie Watts	do	10.00	2.50
"	Joe Joyce	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	W. E. Grady	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
Carroll	T. W. Brock	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
Chatham	Savannah Hotel	Buying summer ducks	100.00	25.00
Chattooga	Thomas Rich	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
Cherokee	Clifford Carpenter	do	10.00	2.50
Clarke	Henderson Gales	Hunting without license	11.08	2.77
"	John Lumpkin	do	10.00	2.50
Clay	Sam Grimsley	Dove baiting	10.00	2.50
"	Edwin Jackson	do	10.00	2.50
"	Dick Neves	do	10.00	2.50
"	Meg Hubbard	do	10.00	2.50
"	Clarence Belisle	do	10.00	2.50
"	F. E. Belisle	do	10.00	2.50
"	Grover Neves	do	10.00	2.50
"	Ennis Neves	do	10.00	2.50
Clayton	Frank Calhoun	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	John Calvin	do	10.00	2.50
"	Dan Crawford	Shooting quail out of season	10.00	2.50
Colquitt	Henry Larry	Illegal fishing	10.00	2.50
Columbia	Ed Sweatman	Violating game law		
"	Dan Gleaton	do	1911	1.00
"	Prince Gilpin	do	Shortage	
Coweta	Lowney Hill	do	10.00	2.50
Crawford	Henry Kennedy	Hunting without permission	25.00	6.25
"	John Persons	do	25.00	6.25
Decatur	John Roberson	Illegal fishing	10.00	2.50
"	Warren Brotcher	do	10.00	
Dodge	W. H. Towson	Violating game law	15.00	3.75
Dooley	J. W. Smith	do	20.00	5.00
"	Goodroe	do	20.00	5.00
Dougherty	Waiter Rilander	Shooting doves over baited field	50.00	12.50
"	Arthur Rilander	do	50.00	12.50
"	Lee Allen	do	50.00	12.50
"	Frank Sheffield	do	50.00	12.50
Elbert	John H. Blackwell	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
Fulton	I. C. Davis	Violating game law	25.00	6.25
"	Eli Chotas	Serving quail in cafe	15.00	3.75
"	Arthur Shibley	Selling squirrels out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Mark Childress	Violating game law	25.00	6.25
Grady	P. C. Andrews	Hunting doves out of season	10.00	2.50
"	W. A. Horton	do	10.00	2.50
"	Andrew Sims	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	C. W. Dolan	do	10.00	2.50
"	Dr. J. A. Lindsay	Shooting doves over baited field	10.00	2.50
"	Dr. W. M. Searcy	do	10.00	2.50
"	C. A. Etheridge	do	10.00	2.50
"	W. R. Thomas	do	10.00	2.50
"	A. C. Kelly	do	10.00	2.50
"	H. H. Boyd	do	10.00	2.50
"	Charlie Walker	do	10.00	2.50
"	Jim White	do	10.00	2.50
Greene	Austin Brown	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	George Thomas	do	20.00	5.00
Gwinnett	J. P. Holder	Violating game and fish laws	10.00	2.50
Houston	Charlie Owens	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Henry Manning	do	10.00	2.50
Irwin	Was Harper	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Clem Goolsby	Fishing without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Lee Simmons	Hunting out of season	10.00	2.50
"	John Parker	do	10.00	2.50
"	Alberta Smith	Fishing without consent	10.00	2.50
"	H. H. Tift	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50

Receipts from Various Parties Fined for Violation of the Georgia Fish and Game Law.

COUNTY	Name of Offender	Offense Charged	Amount of Fine	State's Part
Irwin (Cont'd)	T. W. Tift	Hunting without permission	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.50
"	B. L. Daniels	do	10.00	2.50
"	T. H. Daniels	do	10.00	2.50
Jackson	Coot Davis	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
Jefferson	Henry Williams	do	10.00	2.50
"	Sherman Lane	Killing doves out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Dan W. Jackson	Killing squirrels out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Willis J. Rhodes	Hunting without permission	10.00	
Jenkins	J. C. Payne	Hunting without consent	10.00	2.50
Johnson	Will Snell	Fishing without permission	4.80	
Lee	Will Clark	do	4.80	
"	Ike Carter	do	4.80	
"	Sam Dillard	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
Lincoln	Scott Wright	do	10.00	2.50
"	Tom Freeman	do	10.00	2.50
"	A. M. Hogan	do	10.00	2.50
"	Tom Norman	Violating game law	10.00	2.50
Macon	Seneca Green	Offering game for sale	10.00	2.50
Marion	Emmet Patrick	Violating game law	25.00	6.25
McDuffie	George Tudor	do	25.00	6.25
"	Walter Tudor	do	25.00	6.25
"	Arter Tudor	Violating fishing law	10.00	2.50
Merriwether	E. M. Stinson	Hunting without license	15.00	3.75
"	Eddie Harris	do	15.00	3.75
"	Ben Lovett	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Frank Mathews	do	10.00	2.50
"	Richard Mathews	Hunting without license	15.00	3.75
"	Ernest Strozler	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Ed. Parker	Killing turkey gobblers out of season	10.00	2.50
Miller	C. E. Hornsby	Fishing without consent	10.00	2.50
Monroe	Jim Dormidy	do	10.00	2.50
"	Annandias Cheney	do	10.00	2.50
"	Laynes Mentez	do	10.00	2.50
"	Charlie Wamble	do	10.00	2.50
"	Cleve Wamble	do	10.00	2.50
"	Thess Owens	do	10.00	2.50
"	Sink Stroud	do	10.00	2.50
"	Baxter Zelner	Violating game law	10.00	2.50
"	Roy Watts	do	5.00	1.25
Montgomery	Charlie Morrison	do	10.00	2.50
Morgan	E. T. Shaw	Shooting duck out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Henry Taylor	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Jim Almand	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	Joss Sanders	do	10.00	2.50
"	Proff Taylor	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	L. C. Harman	Hunting doves out of season	10.00	2.50
"	W. R. Bearden	do	10.00	2.50
"	E. L. Thomas	do	10.00	2.50
"	Lugh Harris	Violating game law	10.00	2.50
"	George Malcolm	do	10.00	2.50
"	Gus Malcolm	do	10.00	2.50
"	Golden Malcolm	do	10.00	2.50
"	Bud Norton	do	10.00	2.50
"	Lee Blessingame	do	10.00	2.50
"	Zau Peters	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Sid Simpson	do	10.00	2.50
"	Caleb Glover	do	10.00	2.50
"	James Curington	Killing non-game birds	10.00	2.50
Muscogee	J. H. Brooks, Jr.	do	10.00	2.50
"	Tom Herring	Fishing without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Laywood Wynn	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Alex. Brooks	Fishing without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Larence Creig	Illegal fishing	15.00	
Newton	Andrew Creig	do	15.00	
Oconee	John Rich	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
Oke	Larence Allen	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	Horace Alexander	do	10.00	2.50
"	David Alexander	do	10.00	2.50
"	George Richardson	Hunting without consent	10.00	2.50
Polk	Sam Cochrau	Illegal hunting	10.00	2.50
"	John Holland	Shooting doves illegally	10.00	2.50
"	E. A. Irwin	Illegal hunting	10.00	2.50
Pulaski	Horace Durden	Having squirrels in possession	10.00	2.50
Putnam	John Williams	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	John Williams	do	10.00	2.50
"	Willie Reid	do	10.00	2.50
"	Abe Hunter	do	10.00	2.50
"	Mac Farley	do	10.00	2.50
"	Mac Farley	do	10.00	2.50
"	John Hunter	do	10.00	2.50
"	Bill Williams	do	10.00	2.50
"	Bill Williams	do	10.00	2.50
"	Martin Dorsey	Violating game law	10.00	2.50
"	Carl Grimes	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Jee Mitchell	do	10.00	2.50
"	Charlie Mack	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50

Receipts from Various Parties Fined for Violation of the Georgia Fish and Game Law.

COUNTY	Name of Offender	Offense Charged	Amount of Fine	State's Part
Putnam	Dock Moon	Hunting without license	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.50
Quitman	Henry Winn	do	10.00	2.50
Screven	Reuben Fields	Trapping fish out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Yant Grant	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Wiley Young	do	10.00	2.50
Stewart	J. P. Holder	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
Telfair	S. C. Heath	Baiting field for doves	10.00	2.50
Terrell	Charlie Brown	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	J. E. Moreland	Buying game	10.00	2.50
"	John Thompson	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	George Thompson	do	10.00	2.50
"	Reel Bridges	do	10.00	2.50
"	Arthur McLendon	do	10.00	2.50
"	Henry Collier	do	10.00	2.50
"	Frank Paschall	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	Roe Ward	do	20.00	5.00
"	Tom Tommie	Selling game birds and animals	15.00	3.75
Tift	Leary Baker	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
Turner	George May	Fishing without permission	20.00	5.00
"	Charlie Smith	do	20.00	5.00
"	Pate Norris	do	20.00	5.00
Washington	Ed. Osburn	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
"	G. W. Crawford	Illegal fishing	10.00	2.50
"	Lee Robinson	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	Snap Johnson	do	10.00	2.50
"	Frank Salem	Illegal hunting	10.00	2.50
"	Sam McIntyre	do	10.00	2.50
"	Hamp Tucker	do	10.00	2.50
Wayne	Harry Knight	Hunting without license	10.00	2.50
Wilkes	Will Harris	Hunting out of season	10.00	2.50
"	Ban Cade	Hunting without license	5.00	1.25
"	Paul Gibson	Hunting without permission	10.00	2.50
"	John Henry Benson	do	10.00	2.50
"	Moses Smith	do	10.00	2.50
"	Paul Gibson	do	10.00	2.50
Supplementary—				
Ben Hill	Fannie Jackson		10.00	2.50
"	Millie Lewis		10.00	2.50
"	C— Bowden		10.00	2.50
"	Mary Morris		10.00	2.50
"	G. W. McLendon		10.00	2.50
"	B. F. Barton		10.00	2.50
Bibb	L. J. Dinkler	Serving quail at hotel	20.00	5.00
"	Henry Dixon	Fishing without consent	10.00	2.50
"	Bessie Dixon	do	10.00	2.50
Elbert	Emmerson Rucker	Hunting without consent	10.00	2.50
"	Ernest Smith		\$ 10.00	\$ 2.50
			\$2797.43	\$684.26

Prosecutions for Violation of Game and Fish Laws, June 13th, 1912 to June 1st, 1913.

COUNTY	Number of Prosecutions	Total Net Fine	State's Part of Fine
Appling	0	\$.00	\$.00
Baker	0	.00	.00
Baldwin	0	.00	.00
Banks	0	.00	.00
Bartow	0	.00	.00
Berrien	0	.00	.00
Ben Hill	5	54.40	13.60
Bibb	6	150.00	37.50
Brooks	2	88.25	22.07
Bryan	3	10.80	2.70
Bulloch	2	18.50	4.62
Burke	1	75.00	18.75
Butts	0	.00	.00
Bleckley	0	.00	.00
Calhoun	1	10.00	2.50
Camden	4	40.00	10.00
Campbell	0	.00	.00
Carroll	1	10.00	2.50
Catoosa	0	.00	.00
Charlton	0	.00	.00
Chatham	1	100.00	25.00
Chattahoochee	0	.00	.00
Chattooga	1	10.00	2.50
Cherokee	1	10.00	2.50
Clarke*	1	10.00	2.50
Clay	8	80.00	20.00
Clayton	3	30.00	7.50
Clinch	0	.00	.00
Cobb	0	.00	.00
Coffee	0	.00	.00
Colquitt	1	10.00	2.50
Columbia (Sh'rt'ge on 1911 paid)			1.00
Coweta	1	10.00	2.50
Crawford	2	50.00	12.50
Crisp	0	.00	.00
Dade	0	.00	.00
Dawson	0	.00	.00
Decatur*	2	20.00	2.50†
DeKalb	0	.00	.00
Dodge	1	15.00	3.75
Dooly	2	40.00	10.00
Dougherty	4	200.00	50.00
Douglas	0	.00	.00
Early	0	.00	.00
Echols	0	.00	.00
Effingham	0	.00	.00
Elbert	1	10.00	2.50
Emanuel	0	.00	.00
Fannin	0	.00	.00
Fayette	0	.00	.00
Floyd	0	.00	.00
Forsyth	0	.00	.00
Fulton*	4	75.00	18.75
Franklin	0	.00	.00
Gilmer	0	.00	.00
Glasscock	0	.00	.00
Glynn	0	.00	.00
Gordon	0	.00	.00
Grady	12	120.00	30.00
Greene	2	30.00	7.50
Gwinnett	1	10.00	2.50
Habersham	0	.00	.00
Hall	0	.00	.00
Hancock	0	.00	.00
Haralson	0	.00	.00
Harris	0	.00	.00
Hart	0	.00	.00
Heard	0	.00	.00
Henry	0	.00	.00
Houston	2	20.00	5.00
Irv in	9	90.00	22.50
Jackson	1	10.00	2.50
Jasper	0	.00	.00
Jeff Davis	0	.00	.00
Jefferson	4	40.00	10.00
Jenkins*			
Johnson	1	10.00	2.50
Jones	0	.00	.00
Laurens	0	.00	.00
Lee*	3	14.40	0.00††
Liberty	0	.00	.00
Lincoln	4	40.00	10.00

**Prosecutions for Violation of Game and Fish Laws, June 13th, 1912
to June 1st, 1913.**

COUNTY	Number of Prosecutions	Total Net Fine	State's Part of Fine
Lowndes	0	.00	.00
Lumpkin	0	.00	.00
Macon	1	10.00	2.50
Madison	0	.00	.00
Marion	1	10.00	2.50
McDuffie	3	75.00	18.75
McIntosh	0	.00	.00
Merriwether	7	85.00	21.25
Miller	1	10.00	2.50
Milton	0	.00	.00
Mitchell	0	.00	.00
Monroe	9	90.00	22.50
Montgomery	1	5.00	1.25
Morgan	17	170.00	42.50
Murray	0	.00	.00
Muscogee	5	50.00	12.50
Newton*	2	30.00	0.00††
Oconee	1	10.00	2.50
Oglethorpe	0	.00	.00
Faulding	0	.00	.00
Pickens	0	.00	.00
Pierce	0	.00	.00
Pike	4	40.00	10.00
Polk	3	30.00	7.50
Pulaski	1	10.00	2.50
Putnam	14	140.00	35.00
Quitman	1	10.00	2.50
Rabun	0	.00	.00
Randolph	0	.00	.00
Richmond	0	.00	.00
Rockdale	0	.00	.00
Schley	0	.00	.00
Screven	3	30.00	7.50
Spalding	0	.00	.00
Stephens	0	.00	.00
Stewart	1	10.00	2.50
Sumter	0	.00	.00
Talbott	0	.00	.00
Taliaferro	0	.00	.00
Tattnall	0	.00	.00
Taylor	0	.00	.00
Telfair	1	10.00	2.50
Terrell*	10	115.00	28.50 short 25c
Thomas	0	.00	.00
Tift	1	10.00	2.50
Toombs	0	.00	.00
Towns	0	.00	.00
Troup	0	.00	.00
Turner	3	60.00	15.00
Twiggs	0	.00	.00
Union	0	.00	.00
Upson	0	.00	.00
Walker	0	.00	.00
Walton	0	.00	.00
Ware	0	.00	.00
Warren	0	.00	.00
Washington	7	70.00	17.50
Wayne	1	10.00	2.50
Webster	0	.00	.00
Wheeler	0	.00	.00
White	0	.00	.00
Whitfield	0	.00	.00
Wilcox	0	.00	.00
Wilkes	7	55.00	13.75
Wilkinson	0	.00	.00
Worth	0	.00	.00
Supplemental.			
Ben Hill	6	60.00	15.00
Bibb	3	40.00	10.00
Elbert	2	20.00	5.00
Total	212	\$2786.35	\$681.24

†Only one case paid.

††Not paid.

List of Prosecutions in Which, Though Fines Were Assessed, There Was No Revenue to the State.

Coffee County—Henry Cheney and D. L. O'Steen, violation of Game Law, manner not specified; fine of ten dollars, to include cost. Remarks—Costs of court absorbed the fine.

Decatur—Dave Sevicord, violating Game Law; motion for new trial pending.

Fulton—C. A. Cheshire, violating Game Law; bond forfeited. Remarks—The sheriff reports that the fine calling for forfeiture of this bond was cancelled by order of Judge Calhoun.

Lowndes—B. S. Richardson and T. G. Gillespie, hunting without permission of land owner; one day imprisonment or one dollar fine. No revenue from this.

Telfair—Will Crumbley, killing possum; fine of \$25.00, to include costs. Absorbed by court officers. No revenue from this.

Twiggs—Will Lewis, hunting without permission of landowner; penalty \$32.00 or 3 months on chain gang. Fine was remitted to defendant by the Judge. No revenue from this.

In various counties Wardens presented a number of parties whom they had arrested or had had arrested, to the Grand Juries, but although Warden and Prosecutor insisted that they had good evidence, there was no bill brought in.

I have made no docket entries on simple arrests; have entered only those cases that have been tried.

D. L. TURNER, Clerk.

The limited amount of revenue of this Department compared with other states with probably less game grows out of the fact that a man may hunt in his own militia district without a license, many Georgia militia districts are very large and contain a satisfactory stock of game and for the wants of the hunter.

The revenue for one year in the State of Oklahoma was \$75,987.40.

The Oklahoma Department expended for the conduct of the office alone \$34,339.24.

Twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars were taken in for resident licenses by the county clerks.

Louisiana, \$75,857.00.

These states have no militia district exemption or exception to the rule of requiring a license to hunt.

From a recent report I find the following very interesting schedule showing the approximate amount of revenues from licenses in a number of states. I have printed here for comparison:

Alabama	\$ 10,263	Montana	45,322
California	126,734	New Hampshire	26,865
Colorado	34,494	New Jersey	57,731
Connecticut	21,639	New York	160,000
Georgia	20,000	North Dakota	26,542
Idaho	35,688	Oklahoma	76,000
Illinois	183,314	Oregon	80,000
Indiana	50,000	Rhode Island	7,834
Iowa	90,708	South Dakota	29,508
Louisiana	75,857	Utah	29,326
Massachusetts	52,036	Virginia—Fishing	71,000
Minnesota	20,308	Vermont	44,606
Missouri	78,066	Washington	55,000
		Wisconsin	121,999

Shortage on Payment of Fines by Clerks.

	Total cases	Cases paid	Short	
Clarke County	2	1	1	\$ 2.50
Decatur County	2	1	1	2.50
Fulton County	4	3	1	6.25
Jenkins County	1	0	1	2.50
Lee County	3	0	3	3.60
Newton County	2	0	2	7.50
				<hr/>
				\$24.85

Atlanta, Ga., June 21st, 1913.

Statement of Financial Condition of Georgia Department of Game and Fish,
June 10th, 1913.

Receipts in 1911-12.....	\$19,667.60		
Receipts in 1912-13.....	18,516.41		
Total.....	\$38,184.01		
Disbursements.			
General office expenses	\$ 615.30		
Telephone and telegraph	159.52		
Express and freight	184.50		
Postage stamps	1041.80		
Printing and stationery	2853.80		
Trips	1630.97		
Office furniture and fixtures	1274.02		
Salaries of office force	3255.75		
Salary commissioner	3166.66		
Extra help in office	156.00		
Special directions—per diem	2447.30		
School fund	3083.12		
Aquarium	543.81	\$20,412.55	
Cash on Hand.			
In State Treasury	2748.67		
In Bank	15022.79	17,771.46	\$38,184.01

Atlanta, Ga., June 10th, 1913

Department of Game and Fish In Account with State Treasury.

Account for Season of 1911-12.

September 1st to January 1st, 1912; deposited.....	\$2,000.00
Automatically applied to School Fund	2,000.00

Account for Season 1912-13.

Prior to January 1, 1913.

Amounts Deposited—	
August 22nd, 1912	\$ 6,000.00
September 12th, 1912	2,500.00
TOTAL DEPOSITS SEASON 1912-13.....	\$8,500.00
WITHDRAWALS—	
Nov. 23rd, salary of commissioner, 12 mo.	\$2,000.00
Dec. 14th, salary of commissioner, Sept. 1912	166.66
Dec. 31st. Expense account, 1911-12	5,250.22
Applied to School Fund	1,083.12
TOTAL WITHDRAWALS	\$8,500.00

Account of 1912-13 Since January 1, 1913.

DEPOSITS—	
January 4th	\$ 2,500.00
January 14th	2,500.00
March 1st	2,500.00
April 22nd	2,500.00
June 6th	2,500.00
	\$12,500.00
WITHDRAWALS—	
Jan. 4th, Sept. 1912, expense account	772.70
Jan. 8th, Oct. 1912, expense account	772.70
Jan. 14th, Nov. 1912, expense account	869.25
Jan. 29th, Dec. 1912, expense account	737.73
Jan. 29th, salary commissioner	500.00
1913:	
Feb. 7th, Jan. Expense account	879.40
March 8th, Feb. Expense account	1,059.10
Apr. 9th, Mar. Expense account	1,301.41
May 6th, Apr. Expense account	1,265.73
May 6th, Salary commissioner 3 months	500.00
June 5th, May expense account	1,116.01
BALANCE IN TREASURY	2,748.67
	\$12,500.00
Deposited since Sept. 1st, 1911	\$23,000.00
Withdrawn as follows:	
Automatically applied to School Fund January 1st, 1912.....	2,000.00
Automatically applied to School Fund January 1st, 1913.....	1,083.12
Executive warrants to cover expense account	17,168.21
Balance in Treasury	2,748.67
	\$23,000.00
IN BANK	\$15,022.79

Statement of Business of Department of Game and Fish.

1911-12.		1912-13.	
From Licenses Sold.		From Licenses Sold.	
County	9594 }	County	8470 }
State	4758 }	State	4878 }
Nonres.	190 }	Nonres.	148 }
FINES:		From Fines:	
231 cases	626.47	213 cases	\$ 683.74
Overpaid by wardens	2.75	Shortage, one case	1.00
From J. E. Mercer	46.88	From 1911 accounts	265.76
Total	\$19,667.60	From J. E. Mercer	36.44
		Total	\$18,871.44

DISBURSEMENTS:

1911-12—(9 months).		1912-13—(12 months).	
School fund	\$ 2,000.00		\$ 1,083.12
Office expense			
General	131.55		544.25
Stamps	451.80		580.00
Express	79.52		103.98
Printing	1,130.61		1,736.94
Trips	512.19		1,096.90
Telegraph and telephone	54.64		122.72
Salary commissioner 9 months	1,500.00	12 months	2,000.00
Office force	931.25		2,262.50
Special directions	504.00		1,934.00
Office furniture	313.84		861.45
Total	\$ 7,609.31		\$12,325.86
BALANCE	\$12,058.29		17,771.46
BALANCE OF CASH ON HAND—			
June 10th, 1913			\$17,771.46
First National Bank			9,311.25
American National Bank			5,711.29
Treasury			2,748.12

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